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五車韻府

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

IN THREE PARTS.

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 II.—VOL. I.

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TO

THE HONORABLE

THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY,

BY WHOSE MUNIFICENT PATRONAGE

THIS WORK

HAS BEEN CARRIED THROUGH THE PRESS,

IT IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

IN the Introduction to the First Part of this Dictionary, a general view was exhibited of the Origin, Nature, and History of the Chinese Language; any part of which it is unnecessary here to repeat.

The Chinese Work, Woo-chay-yun-foo 五車韻府 on which the following Part of the Dictionary is founded, was compiled by *Chin* Sëen-săng 陳先生 who is said to have spent his life in making the collection of words contained in it; and to have died before its publication. He committed his Manuscript to the care of his pupil Han-yĭh-hoo 含一胡 who travelled over the whole empire in order to verify it, and add to it.

Some of *Chin* Sëen-săng's pupils rose to eminent situations in the state; and when the Emperor Kang-he 康熙 projected the formation of his Dictionary, one of them, Pwan-ying-pin 潘應賓 mentioned to that great Monarch the work of his Master. After much search, it was at last found yet unpublished in the hands of *Han-yĭh-hoo*. Considerable use seems to have been made of it in the compilation of *Kanghe*'s Dictionary, for the definition is often verbatim in both.

Pwan-ying-pin, mentioned above, encouraged the publication of the Work, and wrote a Preface to it. He there gives it as his opinion, that there are in Chinese, including synonimous words, and different forms of the same Character in the plain hand, Fifty Thousand Characters; and taking in every variety of accentuation, that there are from Four to Five Thousand enunciated words; and if sounds, for which no Characters exist, be included, he thinks there are Five Thousand Words.

In the original, the arrangement is according to the Sounds and the Tones; but the Characters pronounced alike, and which differ only in Accent, are placed in different volumes, and divided with so much minuteness as to puzzle all the Natives whom I ever saw attempt to consult it. In the year 1812, I took it to pieces, and arranged it under the Syllables as they now stand. It contained about 40,000 Characters, which I at last thought proper to abridge to the number which is contained in this Part of the Dictionary. In the progress of the Work, I have collated it with *Kanghe*'s Dictionary, which is commonly

much fuller, and with a small Chinese Dictionary, called Fun-yun 分韻 as well as with the Alphabetic Dictionary of the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The Pei-wăn-yun-foo 佩文韻府 Dictionary, is arranged in the same manner as the Woo-chay-yun-foo, and is equally complicated and difficult to be consulted. I possessed this book from the commencement of my Chinese studies, but never found it useful. There are 131 volumes in all, full of bare quotations, and parts of sentences which are often obscure in themselves, and are generally unaccompanied by any illustration. It was compiled by order of the Emperor *Kanghe*, in the forty-third year of his reign. Seven years were required to complete it; and seventy-six Literati where engaged in collecting and arranging the materials. In A. D. 1711, it was published.

The Urh-ya 爾雅 is an ancient Dictionary, rather of things than of words, and is now usually printed in three quarto volumes, with wood cuts; when its definitions are useful, they are generally quoted in *Kanghe's* Dictionary.

When a Person studying Chinese, sees a Character which is new to him, he is unable to find it in a Dictionary by its Pronunciation, for that is not ascertainable from the character itself; *he must therefore seek for it under its Radical* or *Key*, hence the necessity of the First Part of this Dictionary: but when a Student hears a new word pronounced, or recollects the sound of a Character which he wishes to use in composing, and the formation of which he either never knew, or has forgotten, its arrangement under the Keys will not enable him to find the Character required; then it is, that the *Alphabetic Arrangement* becomes necessary.

It having been determined to be more concise in this Second Part of the Dictionary than in the First; it was thought practicable to finish it in one year; and the desire to have *A Complete Part* for the use of Subscribers, induced the Author to interrupt the Printing of the First Part in order to Print this, which is now laid before the Public.

A person who would learn Chinese, must at first employ Books or Papers which contain the *correctly formed Character*; a knowledge of abbreviated forms must be acquired in the same way as a knowledge of the *running hand* in any Alphabetic Language, where the scope and connexion assist the Reader in determining for what the imperfectly formed letter is intended. To insert in a Dictionary all the *miss-spellings*, *abbreviations*, and *distortions*, which ignorance, or caprice, or local usage adopts, would be an absurd and endless task: there are, however, some abbreviations *very generally* used, and those, it has been thought right, in many instances to insert below the more correctly formed character, connecting them by a brace.

As it is a principle in most Languages, that from a short word of a specific meaning, various other words, increased by the addition of letters, or syllables shall arise, as plants grow up and branch off from a root, something similar exists in the Chinese Language, and which, as the Student will find, has been attended to in the arrangement of this Part of the

Dictionary. The following were laid down as rules by the Author to himself, in the arrangement of the Characters, but those rules have not been invariably adhered to.

I. That the elementary words or Primitives, under each Syllable, should follow each other according to the number of strokes in each.

II. That the Primitives should be joined with their compounds, according to the order of the Chinese Keys. And,

III. That after regularly formed Characters had been given under each Syllable, the Anomalous, or Miscellaneous Characters should be inserted.

The Chinese Accents or Tones, of the more usual Characters are marked, according to the mode which is given in the Author's *Grammar of the Chinese Language*, to which the Reader is referred. As the Tones are not an original part of the Chinese Language, but like the Hebrew Points, a subsequent addition; and though useful, not essential, he would recommend the Student to defer attention to them, till he has acquired a stock of words and idioms; and then, if acquired at all, it must be by the ear from a living teacher. Without a good Chinese Assistant, a correct pronunciation is not attainable; nor is at all of importance to reading and understanding Chinese books. The nicer modulations of the living voice cannot be taught by letters. Accents and other Marks may recall to a Native the right tone, but will not enable a Foreigner to acquire it. No Frenchman can learn to pronounce English well by book. Marks for this purpose are almost useless, and if they be made the foundation of the Classification of words, they become most embarrassing, even to Natives, as is every day exemplified in China, in the use of the Dictionaries arranged according to the Tones; for the Accents and quantity, are often very disputable subjects on which Scholars and Dictionaries differ materially.

It will be found from the following Work, that there is a great variety of Pronunciation, in parts more perceptible than the Accents; and which in various instances will embarrass a beginner, and for which there is no remedy, but more knowledge and experience of the subject.

The Student must not expect from this Work, the precise words to be employed in translation, but so much of the meaning of a word, as will furnish him with a clue to select a proper phrase. Nor must the *Poetical* meaning of words be expected to be given with precision; nor the whole of the *figurative* meaning; nor the *Classical allusions*, on all occasions. These require more associated effort; more diversity of talent, and of pursuit, than have yet been applied by Europeans to the Chinese Language; and much more than is likely to be soon applied; not because Chinese is less worthy the attention of European Literati than many other subjects to which they do attend, but because application to it is not dictated by fashion,—nor by interest,—nor by national intercourse.

To undertake a defence of every sentence in the Dictionary, and to answer every objection which has been, or

anticipate those which may be brought against it, would be an unprofitable occupation. That it has faults, and contains errors, the Author will feel no reluctance in acknowledging; at the same time he must affirm, that he is not convinced of any that are material.

Some Persons have thought the Dictionary too diffuse; and others have been gratified by the occasional notices of Chinese opinions and uages, which are introduced.

The Author's object has been, and the intention of the Dictionary ought to be, to communicate the Language to *Europeans*. Now the question is, can this be done by a bare definition of *single* words and of *detached* sentences? If it can, the Dictionary is too diffuse: but if it cannot, the Dictionary is probably not sufficiently copious. The fitness of the Dictionary to effect its object, depends entirely on the determination of the question proposed. The Author is of opinion, that *Europeans*, and most of all of those out of China, and who have no Native Assistant, cannot learn Chinese from a Dictionary, which contains only a definition of single words, and of detached sentences. Still with such a collection of Books and Papers, respecting Chinese, as is contained in some European Libraries, and with a great sacrifice of time, it is probable that considerable progress may be made in the Language; but these are helps which few can command; and what may be practicable in that case, becomes impossible to those who are differently circumstanced.

From this view of the question, the Author is still convinced, that with exception of a few paragraphs, as much of the Dictionary as has been Published, is rather too concise than too diffuse. To compare it with a Dictionary of a Language, intended for the inhabitants of a country, with whom that Language is vernacular, and to whom all the allusions contained in the language are more or less familiar—will lead to an erroneous conclusion. And, since Grecian and Roman story are familiar to the inhabitants of Europe, to compare it with Greek and Latin Dictionaries, will also mislead the judgment. The Chinese are an original people. Their modes of thinking and reasoning are original; and are often widely different from those of Europeans, which difference is sometimes amusingly apparent in the disquisitions of European Writers, who try to trace the motives of Chinese conduct in various cases. Some Writers attribute a train of thinking and judging to the Chinese, which a very slight acquaintance with the *mind* of China would convince them never existed. And an ignorance of the usages and *mind* of China, will always subject a foreigner to a misapprehension of their language, in any thing that is a little more recondite than, *hand a chair*;—or, *bring a plate*.

When the Author expresses his opinion here, and elsewhere of the great difficulty of learning Chinese in Europe, he does it with *regret*, not with *triumph*; and to find that he is mistaken will be a source of *pleasure*, not of *mortification*.

It has been suggested that the Orthography of the Dictionary should have been that of the Manuscripts and Books already found in Europe. Had there existed any uniform Orthography in the world, it would have been adopted before the suggestion

was made. But the Portuguese, the French, and the Germans, had all previously used an Orthography suited to their respective languages, and *different* from each other. In fact this variety in writing the names of Persons, Places, and foreign Words, is a material defect in Alphabetic writing; which defect has introduced much confusion into History, Geography, and Foreign Languages. As no *uniform system* of writing Chinese words with the Roman Alphabet existed, the Author could not see any propriety in his giving the English reader *Xi*, for the sound *She*; *Goei*, for *Wei*; *Pim*, for *Ping*; *çu*, for *Tsze*, &c., merely because the first European Writers on the Chinese Language had spelled the sounds in that manner. The French had already altered much of the Orthography; they had turned *Xi* into *Chi*, for the sound which in English is expressed by *She*; but that tended to mislead the English reader (for whom the Work was particularly intended) just as much as the first spelling, and therefore it was judged proper to adopt an entirely new Orthography. There are, however, some single sounds, which at first sight an English Scholar would spell differently from the Orthography of this Dictionary, but when he has gone through *all* the sounds, he will probably find that the one he has adopted, is wanted in another part of the *system*, with a different sound from that in which he has already used it; for example *Kae* and *Keae*, where *Ae*, has the sound of *igh*, in the word *high*. It occurs to many to write this sound with *Ay*; but *ay*, is required in Chinese Syllables pronounced as in the words, *Day*, *May*, &c., which confounds the Chinese sound *High*, here spelled *Hae*, with the English *Hay*. If it be said, why not make it *Hi*, I would ask the objector to write *He-ae* (Portuguese *Hiai*,) which he must then make *Hëi*. I further request him to write the sound *Wei*, or the Portuguese *Goei*; for which *Ei* alone will answer, but *Ei* in the preceding instance, and in this, must be pronounced *very differently*.

So with respect to the Syllables *Tëen*, *Hëen*, &c. Some would write *Tien*, *Hien*, but if *i* has been adopted, as is employed above in *Hi*, *Hien* will by no means give the sound wanted; in the one case, *Hi* sounds like *High*, and in the other, like *He*. A similar confusion in other cases could be easily exemplified, were it here necessary.

Without assuming that the Orthography adopted is the best possible; it is affirmed that to enable a person to judge, it is requisite that he first spell *all* the Chinese words; for to judge of single words only will mislead and subject him to the absurdity of giving the *same spelling* for *different sounds*.

In extenuation of the stiffness and occasional harshness of the style in this Work, it may be said, that as long as the *sense* of the English sentence is apparent, a literal and idiomatic translation of Chinese Sentences is much better for a Student, than a free and vague translation, which contains generally the idea of the original, but nothing of the manner. A man who wants to learn *the language of Confucius*, had better hear him with a little of his Chinese idiom (call it broken English if you will) than listen to him speaking the most Classical English style. Although a free translation is always more easy than a close translation, the Author prefers the latter, because he thinks it more calculated to answer the end proposed: but to unite a close rendering and perspicuity, is sometimes impracticable,—in such cases more freedom must be used.

Apologies for real faults are seldom well received, because they are very often the unfounded pretexts of ignorance or carelessness: however they are sometimes well founded, and should be listened to by candid interpreters of men's characters and works. The Chinese Letters in this part of the Dictionary, are confessedly deficient in elegance of form. The large ones in the first Part of the Dictionary, are in general, beautifully written; but those in this volume, though correct, are sometimes rather clumsy. The difference was occasioned by an Act of the Chinese Government;—it said, "You may learn our language if you can, but we will afford you no facilities; our subjects shall not cut letters for you." In consequence of this decision, it became necessary for an English Printer to write the Characters, and to employ Portuguese subjects to cut them. And for some time, neither the Writer, Printer, nor Type Cutters, had any native assistance. The experiment proved to all parties, that such assistance was not now indispensably necessary.

As to the utility or importance of the Chinese Language, it does not well become the Writer to speak much in its favour. It has been said, that "It must be left to Merchants and to Missionaries to toil their way through the wilderness of the Chinese Language to the deserts of Chinese Literature."* This is the language of narrow prejudice, ignorant of the subject of which it speaks, and will not weigh much with those who can view the human species with more liberal sentiments than such as are dictated by merely national or European feelings. Without insisting on the fact, that there are beautiful pieces of Poetry; interesting and instructive portions of History and Biography; and important Moral Maxims, in Chinese, as well as in other Languages; that it is a language amongst the *most ancient* and the *most extensively* known on earth; that it is the *living language* of five nations, which together, consitute one third of mankind.——Not to insist on these circumstances, I would now recommend another view of the subject:

It is not the sole question which the virtuous member of a family puts to himself, Will this benefit *me?* He also asks in reference to any course of action, Will this do good to my family? The true Patriot goes beyond his family occasionally, and does what he thinks for the benefit of his country, though not to the interest of his own family; and the truly good man, sometimes does that which is an inconvenience to himself, or which does not benefit his family or his country immediately, but which is calculated eventually to benefit mankind. Whilst Christendom has furnished many individuals who have cherished a real and practical general benevolence, it has seldom or never entered into the views of learned bodies, or national councils to act occasionally solely for the benefit of others. Scholars often ask, what they are to get by learning Chinese; but supposing there be nothing to learn, have European Scholars nothing to teach?—has it never occurred to them as Individuals or as Societies, to learn Asiatic languages for the purpose of writing books of Science and of general Literature in those languages? If they, whose minds have been illumined with the cheering beams of science, will not sometimes learn foreign languages for the purpose of communicating it, how is it to be expected that those who yet grope in darkness, should be at the trouble to learn a foreign language for the sake of that knowledge of which they cannot perceive the value. If men continue to act on this principle, the progress of science must indeed be slow.

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* Electic Review.

England, Holland, Portugal, and America, have at present, most intercourse with China; and their pecuniary interests are most concerned. The Dutch Government indeed rules over an extensive colony of Chinese, on Java. Is it expecting too much of these several Governments to devote a few hundred pounds annually to the cultivation of the Language of the people with whom they have extensive dealings? Is it too much to ask them to give some existence in their Public Schools to a Language which contains many Thousand Volumes of Original Literature? Will the Colleges and Universities themselves not allow of any appropriation of their funds, nor any encouragement to their leisure members to attend to this subject?*

Till a few individuals of correct sentiments and feelings, whose sole profession is Literature and Science, be supported by their respective Governments, or learned Societies, to study and teach the Chinese Language, its Character cannot be fairly estimated, nor can European Science be transfused into it. The mind of man is but limited. Merchants and Missionaries have other objects to attend to besides Language, Literature, and Science. They are not therefore to be hastily blamed because they do not perform all that is desirable.

The sentiments of Chinese Sages and Moralists are quite in favour of peaceable endeavours to communicate the knowledge one man possesses to another; nor can they, according to their own principles ever blame it. They have indeed sometimes acted on the principle both in ancient and modern times. Confucius travelled to instruct and civilize others; and the reigning Dynasty sent an envoy to Loo-choo, to advise that District Schools should be established on those islands, and that the King should reward, by his favour and countenance, the diligent students. Standard Chinese Writers blame the selfishness, which under various plausible pretexts would hide the light of truth, or forbid its being exhibited to the views of mankind; and their Moralists enjoin the virtuous to print and distribute widely good books. It is true, that their benevolent doctrines are but rarely seen in their practice; but it is not to justify what they do, that their sentiments are here introduced, but to shew that they also inculcate the opinion, that we should not always act merely from a regard to ourselves.

This doctrine is perhaps universally acknowledged in respect of individuals, and as it is equally true of large communities and of nations; the more it is adopted and acted on by these, just in the same proportion will Peace and Order prevail throughout the world, and ultimate happiness, t e wish of every heart, be generally diffused.

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* The soil of Oriental Literature in Holland, as elsewhere, is barren.——Latin and Greek Literature receive more encouragement here.——I should be more reconciled to it, if *some small part* of this patronage were to overflow upon the orientalists. *H. A. Schultens, to Sir W. Jones.*

It is incumbent on the Author to return sincere thanks to The Honorable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, for their generosity in defraying the expense of this Work; and also to return his best acknowledgements to the Select Committee, and several other Gentlemen, belonging to the English Factory in China, whose good offices have not been wanting to second the liberality of the Honorable Court, in regard to the progress of the Dictionary.

To His Majesty's Ministers, who act as Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Author is indebted for the remission of all Import Charges on the Dictionary, and his other Publications on the Chinese Language; and he feels it his duty to express here, the grateful sense he entertains of their condescension and kindness in thus encouraging the efforts of an individual to promote the study of a hitherto neglected part of Philology.

Macao, China,
Oct. 8, 1819.

R. M.

RULES

FOR CONSULTING THE DICTIONARY.

1st. To those Students who hear a Native speak the Mandarin Tongue, and to those who have those sounds upon their memory, the reference is at once to the body of the Dictionary in the same manner as in any Alphabetic Dictionary. 2d. When Persons who speak the more Northen Dialects are heard, No. I, will help to remove difficulties which arise from variety of Pronunciation. 3d. When a Student hears Persons who speak only the Canton Dialect, assistance will be derived from No. III. And 4th, When a Student consults Manuscript Dictionaries, No. IV, will refer him to the Syllable which corresponds in this Dictionary.

5th. When a Person who knows not the sound of a character, nor has any living Teacher, desires to find a Character which he sees in a Chinese book, he must refer to No. XI, where the Characters are arranged according to the number of the strokes of the pencil, exclusive of the Radical; thus 位 Wei is found under the Radical 亻 or 人 Jin, and five strokes. 忠 Chung under 心 Sin, and four strokes, &c. When the Character sought is found by this means, the Syllable opposite it, will direct to that part of the body of the Work, where its definition will be found.

6th. When a difficulty occurs in ascertaining the proper Radical, assistance will be found from No. XII, in which case all the lines in the Character must be counted, and when found, the Radical will be seen at the lower part of the column.

7th. To a Person composing in Chinese, No. XIII, by referring from the numbers to the body of the work, will assist the memory, or suggest new terms. It must not be expected from it that it will enable a Person wholly ignorant of the language to choose proper terms to express his ideas.———See Contents.

☞ The Reader will find more on this subject at the commencement of the Second Volume.

ANOMALIES IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

It will lessen the difficulty of finding words, to remember that

1. Chăng and Tsăng, Cho and Tso, are sometimes confounded with each other.
2. G, is hard in *Gih*.
3. Gan and An, Gaou and Aou, are used for each other.
4. K, in the Peking Dialect, before *e* and *i*, is pronounced as Ch and Ts; thus King, is turned into Ching; and Keang, becomes Tsëang.
5. H before *e* and *i*, is by some pronounced as *Sh* and as *s*; thus He, becomes She, and Heŏ, is changed to Seŏ.
6. Man and Mwan; Pan and Pwan, are confounded.
7. Tsoo and Choo; We and Wei; Me and Mei; are also confounded.
8. The provincial Pronunciation, as given in this Dictionary, is that of the City of Canton, which is often different from that of Macao, and other districts in the Province; and,
9. Although the Pronunciation of each class of Characters be generally the same, there are exceptions; and it has not been attempted to give the pronunciation of each Character by itself.

MARKS.

[-] Ping-shing. [\ ] Shang-shing. [/] Keu-shing.

[c] This added to the preceding, denotes that they are aspirated, or are pronounced with a forcible breathing, supposed to resemble the Spiritus Asper of the Greeks.

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* Those who choose to do so, may bind these two volumes in one; but the liability of Chinese paper to tear easily, is an objection to a thick volume.

A TABLE

TO

ASSIST TO FIND WORDS IN THIS DICTIONARY BY THE CANTON DIALECT.

THE FIRST WORD IN EACH COLUMN IS THE CANTON DIALECT, THE WORD OPPOSITE TO IT, THE SPELLING USED IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND WHICH CORRESPONDS GENERALLY TO THE OPPOSITE WORD.

A

A, (broad)	see	Ya
An	....	Găn

C.

Cha	see	Cha
Chae	....	Chae / Tsae
Chak	....	Tsĭh
Chan	....	Chan
Chăn	....	Chin
Chăt	....	Chă
Chay	....	Chay
Chow	....	Chow
Che	....	Che
Chan	....	Chen
Cheok	....	Chŏ
Cheok	....	Chŏ
Cheok	....	Shŏ
Choang	....	Chang / Tseang
Chew	....	Chaou
Chak / Chek*	....	Chĕ
Chin / Chan*	....	Chin
Ching	....	Ching
Cheok	....	Chŏ, Tsŏ
Cheng	....	Chwang
Cheu	....	Chu / Choo
Chun	....	Chun
Chune	....	Chuen
Chut	....	Chuĕ
Chuy	....	Chuy

E

E, Ne, Ng,	see	E
Eēn	....	Yen

F

Fa	see	Hwa
Fae	....	Kwae
Fan	....	Fan
Fat	....	Fă
Fe, Fei	....	Fe, Fei
Fo,* Wo	....	Ho
Fok	....	Fŏ
Fong	....	Fang
Fow	....	Fow
Fow	....	Pōw
Fun	....	Fun / Heun
Fung / Hung*	....	Fung

G

Ga	see	Wa, Ya
Gak	....	Gĭh
Găng	....	Găng
Gong	....	Gang
Go	....	Go
Gow, Ow	....	Gow / Gaou
Gung / Yung*	....	Ung

H

Ha	see	Hea
Hae / Keae*	....	Heae
Heep	....	Heĭh
Hăk	....	Kĭh
Huo, Foo*	....	Foo
Hăn	see	Hăn
Hoan	....	Han
Hĕen	....	Hĕen
Hing / Ying	....	Hing
Haong	....	Heang
Hăw / How*	....	How
Hei,* He	....	He
Heem	....	Kĕen
Hei	....	He
Heep	....	Hĕĕ
Heut	....	Heuĕ
Hew	....	Heaou
Hing / Ying*	....	Hing
Ho, Fo	....	Ho, / Ko
Hoak	....	Heŏ
Hoe	....	Kae
Hoan, Koan	....	Kan, / Han
Hong	....	Hang
Hoe. Foo	....	Foo
How	....	Haou
Hung	....	Hung / Heung
Hüy	....	Keu, / Heu
Heen	....	Kĕen
Hou	....	Koo

J

Jin, Yun	see	Jin
Jng, Ung	....	Woo

K

Ka	see	Kea
Kae, Koe	....	Keae
Kăk, Hak	....	Kĭh
Kĕem	....	Kĕen
Kăn, Han	....	Kăn
Kaou	....	Keaou
Keep, Keet	....	Kĕĕ
Kap	....	Keĭh
Kow	....	Kew
Ke	....	Ke
Keet	....	Kĕĕ
Keong	....	Keang
Kuy	....	Keu
Keut	....	Keuĕ
King	....	King
Koan	....	Kan
Kok	....	Kŏ
Koon	....	Kwan
Kăn	....	Kin
Kung	....	Kung / Keung
Küy, Huy	....	Keu
Kwa	....	Kwa
Kwăn	....	Keun
Kwăn.	....	Kwan
Kwan.	....	Keuen
Kwong	....	Kwang
Keut	....	Keuĕ
Kwae	....	Kwei
Kwo, Ko	....	Kwo
Kwok	....	Kwŏ
Kwong	....	Kwang

* Macao Dialect.

L

La	see	Lă
Lĭk	....	Leĭh
Lam, Lan	....	Lan
Lum	....	Lin
Lae, Lap	....	Lă
Lă	....	La
Low	....	Lew
Leu	....	Low
Lăng	....	Lăng
Lei	....	Le
Lēen	....	Lëen
Lēet	....	Lëĕ
Lei	....	Le
Leok	...	Leŏ
Leong	....	Leang
Lew	....	Leaou
Lik	....	Lĕĭh
Ling	....	Lieg
Lo	....	Lo
Loe	....	Lae
Lōng	....	Lang
Loo	....	Loo
Luen	....	Lwan
Lam	....	Lin, Lam
Lun	....	Lun
Lung	....	Lung
Luy	....	Luy

M

Ma	see	Ma
Mae	....	Mae
Man	....	Man
Măn	....	Wăn
Mang	....	Mang
Măng	....	Măng
Maou	....	Mow
May	....	May
Me	....	Mei
Me	....	We, Wei
Mëen	....	Mëen
Meet	....	Mëĕ
Mat, Meet	....	Meĭh
Mak	...	Mĭh
Mew	....	Meaou
Ming	....	Ming
Mo	....	Mo
Mong	....	Mang
Mow	....	Moo
Moon	....	Mun
Mow	....	Maou
Mut	....	Mŏ
Mung	....	Mung

N

Na, No	....	Na
Nae	....	Nae
Nap	....	Nă
Nam	....	Nan
Năng	....	Năng
Naw	....	New
Ne	....	Ne
Nei	....	Nei
Neen	....	Nëen
Neep	....	Nëĕ
Neong	....	Neang
New	....	Neaou
Nik	....	Nëĕ
Ning	....	Ning
No	....	No
Noang	....	Noang
Noe	....	Nae
Nok	....	Nŏ
Noo	....	Noo
Now	....	Naou
Nune	....	Nun
Nune	....	Nwan
Nung	....	Nung
Nuy	....	Nuy

O

O	see	O
Oae	....	Gae
Oan	....	Gan
Oan, Yun	....	Gan
Oei	....	Yae
Ok, Gok	....	ŏ, Gŏ
Ow, Gow	....	Gaou

P

Pa	see	Pa
Pae	....	Pae
Peet	....	Pëĕ
Put	...	Peĭh
Pŭn	....	Pin
Pan	....	Pan
Pong	....	Pang
Păng	....	Păng
Paou	....	Paou
Pat	....	Pă
Pe	....	Pe
Peen	....	Pëen
Peet	....	Pëĕ
Pei	....	Pe
Pew	....	Peaou
Peek	....	Pëĕ
Ping	....	Ping
Po	....	Po
Pŏk	....	Pŏ
Pong	....	Pang
Poon	....	Pun
Poon	....	Pwan
Paou	....	Paou
Pung	....	Pung

S

Sik	see	Seĭh
Sam	....	San
Săng	....	Săn
Sang	....	Săng
Sap, Săt	....	Să
Sow	....	Sew
Say	....	Seay
Sei	....	Se
Se	....	Sze
Seet	....	Sëĕ
Seen	....	Sëen
Seok	....	Seŏ
Seut	....	Seuĕ
Sew	...	Seaou
Seet	....	Sëĕ
Sing	....	Sing
Sha	....	Sha
Sho	....	Shwa
Shae	....	Shae
Shok	....	Sŏ
Shan, San *	....	Shan,
Shăt	....	Shă,
Sheet	....	Shĕ
Show	....	Show
Shay	....	Shay
She	....	She
Sheen	....	Shen
Sheet	....	Shĕ
Shong	....	Shwang
Sheut	....	Shwŏ
Shew	....	Shaou
Shĕ	....	Shĕ
Shing	....	Shing
Sheu	....	Soo,
Shoo	....	Shoo
Shun	....	Shun
Shun	....	Shin
Shŭy	....	Shwŭy
Shŭy	....	Shwae
So	....	So
So	....	Sok
Sok	....	Sŏ
Sōng	....	Sang
Sheu	....	Shoo
Sow	....	Saou
Sum	....	Siu
Sun	....	Sin
Sune	....	Swan
Sung	....	Sung
Suy	....	Shwŭy

T

Tae	see	Ta
Tap	....	Tă
Tik	....	Teĭh
Tam	....	Tan
Tan	....	Tan
Tăng	....	Tăng
Tăt	....	Tă
Tow	....	Tow
Te	....	Te
Teen	....	Tëen
Teet	....	Tëĕ
Tew	....	Teaou
Tew	....	Tew
Tik	....	Teĭh
Ting	....	Ting
Toe	....	Tae
Tok	....	Tŏ
Too	....	Too
Tong	....	Tang
Tsoe	....	Tsae
Tsĭk	....	Tseĭh
Tsuy	....	Seu

Tsăm	see	Tsin
Tsam	....	Tsan
Tsăng	....	Tsăng
Tsăt	....	Tsă Tsĕĕ
Tsău	....	Tsew Tsow
Tsay	....	Tseay
Tsee, Tsze	....	Tsee Tsze
Tsei	....	Tse
Tseen	....	Tsëen
Tseet	....	Tsëĕ
Tseong	....	Tseang
Tseune	....	Tseuen
Tseu	....	Tsew
Tsew	....	Tseaou
Tseut	....	Tseuĕ
Tsik	....	Tsĭh

Tsing	see	Tsing
Tso	....	Tso
Tsok	....	Tsŏ
Tsong	....	Tsang
Tsoo	....	Tsoo
Tsow	....	Tsaou Tso, Tsoo
Tsuen	....	Tswan
Tsune	....	Tsun Tsuen
Tsung	....	Tsung
Tuen	....	Twan
Tuk	....	Tŏ
Tun	....	Tun
Tŭy	....	Tuy
	U	
Ue	....	Yu
Uet	....	Yuĕ

Une	see	Yuen Wan Fuen Hnen
Ung	....	Woo
	W	
Wa	see	Hwa
Wak	....	Hwă Hwŏ
Wan	....	Hwan
Wăt	....	Wă
Wei	....	Wei
Wing	....	Yung
Wo	....	Ho
Wok	....	Hwŏ, Woo
Wong	....	Hwang Wang
Woo	....	Hoo
Woon	....	Wan

Woot	see	Hwŏ
Wooy	....	Hwŭy
	Y	
Ya	see	Yay
Yak	....	Shĭh Keĭh
Yăm	....	Yin
Yaong	....	Yang
Yaou	....	Yew
Yay	....	Yay
Yat	....	Yă, Jĭh
Yin	....	Hin
Ying, Ing	...	Ying Woo
Yok	....	Jŏ, Yŏ
Yow	....	Jow
Yu	....	Ju, Joo
Yung	....	Yung Jung

ORTHOGRAPHY

OF THE

MANUSCRIPT DICTIONARIES

With the corresponding Orthography in this Work. The first word is that found in the Manuscript Dictionaries, the opposite one that of this Dictionary. The Manuscript used on this occasion was a copy of that in the Library of the Royal Society, and which was once the property of Sir William Jones. The French and Germans have altered some of the Syllables.

	Ca	
çă	see	Tsă
çai, çay	- -	Tsae
çan	- -	Tsan
çam, çang	-	Tsang
çao	- -	Tsaou
çĕ	- -	Tsĭh
çen	- -	Tsin
çem, çeng	-	Tsăng
çeu	- -	Tsow
çi	- -	Tse
çiang	- -	Tseang
çiaou	- -	Tseaou

çie	see	Tseay
çiĕ	- -	Tsëĕ
çien	- -	Tsëen
çin	- -	Tsin
çing	- -	Tsing
çiu	- -	Tsen
çiuen	- -	Tseueu
çiun	- -	Tseun
ço	- -	Tso
çŏ	- -	Tsŏ
çŏ	- -	Tsŭh
çu	- -	Tsoo
çù	- -	Tsze
çui	- -	Tsuy

çun	see	Tsun
çung	- -	Tsung
çuon	- -	Tswan
	Ch	
Cha	- -	Cha
Chă	- -	Chă
Chai	- -	Chae
Chan	- -	Chan
Chang	- -	Chang
Chao	- -	Chaou
Che	- -	Chay
Chĕ	- -	Chĕ

Chĕ	see	Chĭh
Chen	- -	Chen
Chi	- -	Che
Chin	- -	Chin
Ching	- -	Ching
Chŏ	- -	Chŏ
Choang	- -	Chwang
Chu	- -	Choo
Chŭ	- -	Chŭh
Chuĕ	- -	Chuĕ
Chuen	- -	Chuen
Chui	- -	Chuy
Chun	- -	Chun
Chung	- -	Chung

F

Fă	see	Fă
Fan	-	Fan
Fang	-	Fang
Feu	-	Fow
Fi, Fy	-	Fe
Fŏ	-	Fŏ
Foĕ	-	Fŭh
Fu	-	Foo
Fuen	-	Fun
Fung	-	Fung

G

Gai, Ngai	-	Gae
Gan, Ngan	-	Gan
Gang, Ngang	-	Gang
Gao, Ngao	-	Gaou
Gĕ, Ngĕ	-	Gĭh
Gen	-	Găn
Geng, Ngeng	-	Găng
Geu, Ngeu	-	Gow
Gin	-	Jin
Go, Ngo	-	Go, Wo
Gŏ, Ngŏ	-	Gŏ
Goei	-	Wei
Gu, Ngu	-	Woo

H

Hai	-	Hae
Han	-	Han
Hao	-	Haou
Hen	-	Hăn
Heng	-	Hăng
Heu	-	How
Hi	-	He
Hia	-	Hea
Hiai	-	Heae
Hiang	-	Heang
Hiao	-	Heaou
Hiĕ	-	Hĕŏ
Hiĕ	-	Heĭh
Hien	-	Hĕen
Hieu	-	Hew
Hin	-	Hiu
Hing	-	Hing
Hiŏ	-	Heŏ
Hiu	-	Heu
Hiuĕ	-	Heuĕ
Hieuen	-	Heuen
Hiun	-	Heun
Hiung	-	Heung

Ho	see	Ho
Hŏ	-	Hŏ
Hoa	-	Hwa
Hoă	-	Hwă
Hoai	-	Hwae
Hoan	-	Hwan
Hoang	-	Hwang
Hoĕ	-	Hwă / Hwŏ
Hoei	-	Hwny
Hoen	-	Hwăn
Hu	-	Hoo
Hung	-	Hung
Huŏ	-	Hwŏ / Hwŭh

J

Jang	-	Jang
Jao	-	Jaou
Je	-	Jay
Juĕ	-	Jĕ
Jen	-	Jen
Jeng	-	Jing
Jeu	-	Jow
Jeuĕ	-	Jeuĕ
Jin, Gin	-	Jin
Jŏ	-	Jŏ
Ju	-	Joo
Jŭ,	-	Jŭh
Jui	-	Juy
Jun	-	Jun
Jung	-	Jung

K

Kai	-	Kae
Kan	-	Kan
Kang	-	Kang
Kao	-	Kaou
Kĕ	-	Kĭh
Ken	-	Kĕn
Keng	-	Kăng
Keu	-	Kow
Ki	-	Ke
Kia	-	Kea
Kiai	-	Keae
Kiang	-	Keang
Kiaon	-	Keaou
Kiĕ	-	Kĕĕ
Kiĕ	-	Keĭh
Kien	-	Kĕen
Kieu	-	Kew
Kin	-	Kin

King	see	King
Kiŏ	-	Keŏ
Kiu	-	Keu
Kiuĕ	-	Keuĕ
Kiuen	-	Keuen
Kiun	-	Keun
Kiung	-	Keung
Ko	-	Ko
Kŏ	-	Kŏ
Kŏ	-	Kŭh
Ku	-	Koo
Kua	-	Kwa
Kuă	-	Kwă
Kuai	-	Kwae
Kuan	-	Kwan
Kuang	-	Kwang
Kuĕ	-	Kwŏ
Kuei	-	Kwei
Kuen	-	Kwăn
Kueng	-	Kwăng
Kung	-	Kung
Kuo, Ko	-	Kwo, Ko
Kuŏ	-	Kwŏ
Kuou	-	Kwan

La

Lă	-	Lă
Lai	-	Lae
Lan	-	Lan
Lang	-	Lang
Lao	-	Laou
Lĕ	-	Lĭh
Leang	-	Leang
Leng	-	Lăng
Leu	-	Low
Li	-	Le
Liao	-	Leaou
Lie	-	Lĕĕ
Liĕ	-	Leĭh
Lien	-	Lĕen
Lieu	-	Lew
Lin	-	Lin
Ling	-	Ling
Lo	-	Lo
Lŏ	-	Lŏ
Lŭ	-	Lŭh
Lu	-	Loo
Lui	-	Luy
Lun	-	Lun
Lung	-	Lung
Luon	-	Lwan

M

Ma	see	Ma
Maĭ	-	Mae
Maĭ	-	Man
Mang	-	Mang
Mao	-	Maou
Mĕ	-	Mĭh
Men	-	Mun
Měng	-	Măng
Meu	-	Mow
Mi	-	Me
Miaou	-	Meaou
Miĕ	-	Mĕĕ
Miĕ	-	Meĭh
Mien	-	Mĕen
Mien	-	Mew
Min	-	Miu
Ming	-	Ming
Mo	-	Mo
Mŏ	-	Mŏ
Mŏ	-	Mŭh
Moei	-	Mei
Mu	-	Moo
Muen	-	Mun
Mung	-	Mung
Muon	-	Mwan / Man

N

Na	-	Na
Nă	-	Nă
Nai	-	Nae
Nan	-	Nan
Nang	-	Nang
Nao	-	Naou
Neu	-	Now
Ni	-	Ne
Niang	-	Neang
Niao	-	Neaou
Niĕ	-	Nĕĕ
Niĕ	-	Neĭh
Nien	-	Nĕen
Nieu	-	New
Nin	-	Nin
Ning	-	Ning
Niu	-	Neu
No	-	No
Nŏ	-	Nŏ
Nŏ	-	Nŭh
Nu	-	Noo
Nui	-	Nuy

Nun	see	Nun
Nung	- -	Nung
Nuon	- -	Nwan

O

O	- -	O
ŏ	- -	ŏ
ŏ	- -	ŭh

P

Pa	- -	Pa
Pai	- -	Pae
Pan	- -	Pan
Pang	- -	Pang
Pao	- -	Paou
Pĕ	- -	Pĭh
Peng	- -	Păng / Pung
Pi	- -	Pe
Piao	- -	Peaou
Piĕ	- -	Pĕĕ
Piĕ	- -	Peĭh
Pien	- -	Pëen
Pieu	- -	Pew
Pin	- -	Pin
Ping	- -	Ping
Po	- -	Po
Pŏ	- -	Pŏ
Pŏ	- -	Pŭh
Poei	- -	Pei
Pu	- -	Poo
Puen	- -	Pun
Puon	- -	Pwan

S

Să	- -	Să
Say, Sai	- -	Sae
San	- -	San
Sang	- -	Sang
Sao	- -	Saou
Sĕ	- -	Sĭh
Sen	see	Săn
Seng	- -	Săng
Seu	- -	Sow
Si	- -	Se
Siang	- -	Seang
Siao	- -	Seaou
Sie	- -	Seay
Siĕ	- -	Sëĕ
Siĕ	- -	Seĭh
Sien	- -	Sëen
Sieu	- -	Sew
Sin	- -	Sin
Sing	- -	Sing
Siŏ	- -	Seŭh
Siŏ	- -	Seŏ
Siu	- -	Seu
Siŭ	- -	Seŭh
Siuĕ	- -	Seuĕ
Siuen	- -	Seuen
Siun	- -	Siun
So	- -	So
Sŏ	- -	Sŏ
Sŏ, Sŭ	-	Sŭh
Su	- -	Soo
Sui	- -	Suy
Sun	- -	Sun
Sung	- -	Sung
Suon	- -	Swan
Szu	- -	Sze

T

Ta	- -	Ta
Tă	- -	Tă
Tai, Tay	- -	Tae
Tan	- -	Tan
Tang	- -	Tang
Tao	- -	Taou
Tĕ	- -	Tĭh
Teng	- -	Tăng
Teu	- -	Tow
Ti	see	Te
Tiao	- -	Teaou
Tiĕ	- -	Tëĕ
Tiĕ	- -	Teĭh
Tien	- -	Tëen
Tieu	- -	Tew
Ting	- -	Ting
To	- -	To
Tŏ	- -	Tŏ
Tŏ	- -	Tŭh
Tu	- -	Too
Tui	- -	Tuy
Tun	- -	Tun
Tung	- -	Tung
Tuon	- -	Twan

U

U, Gu	- -	Woo
Ul, Ulh, Lh	-	Urh
Ung	- -	Ung

V

Va	- -	Wa
Vă	- -	Wă
Vai	- -	Wae
Van	- -	Wan
Vang	- -	Wang
Ven	- -	Wăn
Vi	- -	We
Vo	- -	Wo
Vŏ	- -	ŏ
Voĕ	- -	Wŭh
Von	- -	Wan
Vu	- -	Woo

X

Xa	- -	Sha
Xă	- -	Sha
Xan	- -	Shan
Xam / Xang	- -	Shang
Xao	- -	Shaou
Xe	see	Shay
Xĕ	- -	Shĕ
Xĕ	- -	Shĭh
Xen	- -	Shen
Xeu	- -	Show
Xi	- -	She
Xin	- -	Shin
Xing	- -	Shing
Xo	- -	Sho
Xŏ	- -	Shŏ
Xŏ	- -	Shŭh
Xoa	- -	Shwa
Xoă	- -	Shwă
Xoai	- -	Shwae
Xoang	- -	Shwang
Xu	- -	Shoo
Xuĕ	- -	Shwŏ
Xui	- -	Shwüy
Xun	- -	Shun

Y

Y	- -	E
Ya	- -	Ya
Yă	- -	Yă
Yang	- -	Yang
Yao	- -	Yaou
Ye	- -	Yay
Yĕ	- -	Yĕ
Yĕ	- -	Yĭh
Yen	- -	Yeu
Yeu	- -	Yew
Yu	- -	Yin
Yng	- -	Ying
Yŏ	- -	Yŏ
Yŏ	- -	Yŭh
Yu	- -	Yu
Yuĕ	- -	Yuĕ
Yuen	- -	Yuen
Yun	- -	Yun
Yung	- -	Yung

V. ORDER AND NUMBER OF THE SYLLABLES.

A, 1.
An, 2.
Aou, 3.

Cha, 4.
Chă, 5.
Chae, 6.
Chan, 7.
Chang, 8.
Chaou, 9.
Chay, 10.
Che, 11.
Chĕ, 12.
Chen, 13.
Chĭh, 14.
Chin, 15.
Ching 16.
Chŏ, 17.
Choo, 18.
Chow, 19.
Chuĕ, 20.
Chueu, 21,
Chŭh, 22.
Chun, 23.
Chung, 24.
Chuy, 25.
Chwa, 26.
Chwae, 27.
Chwang, 28.

E, 29.

Fă, 30.
Fan, 31.
Fang, 32.
Fe, or Fei, 33
Foo, 34.
Fŏ, 35.
Fow, 36.
Fŭh, 37.
Fun, 38.
Fung, 39.

Gae, 40.
Gan, 41.
Găn, 42.
Gang, 43.
Găng, 44
Gaou, 45.
Gĭh, 46.
Go, 47.
Gŏ, 48.
Gow, 49.

Hae, 50.
Han, 51.
Hăn 52.
Hang, 53.
Hăng, 54.
Haou, 55.
He, 56.
Hea, 57.
Heă, 58.
Heae, 59.
Hëang, 60.
Heaou, 61.
Hëĕ, 62.
Hëen, 63.
Heĭh, 64.
Heŏ, 65.
Heu, 66.
Heuĕ, 67.
Heuen, 68.
Heŭh, 69.
Heun, 70.
Heung, 71.
Hew, 72.
Hĭh, 73.
Hin, 74.
Hing, 75.
Ho, 76.
Hŏ, 77.
Hoo, 78.
How, 79.
Hung, 80.
Hwa, 81.

Hwă, 82.
Hwae, 83.
Hwan, 84.
Hwăn, 85.
Hwang, 86.
Hwăng, 87.
Hwŏ, 88.
Hwŭh, 89.
Hwuy, 90.

Jang, 91.
Jaou, 92.
Jay, 93.
Jĕ, 94.
Jeuĕ, 95.
Jĭh, 96.
Jen, 97.
Jin, 98.
Jing, 99.
Jŏ, 100.
Joo, 101.
Jow, 102.
Juen, 103
Jŭh, 104.
Jun, 105.
Jung, 106.
Juy, 107.

Kae, 108.
Kăn, 109.
Kăn, 110.
Kang, 111.
Kăng, 112.
Kaou, 113.
Ke, 114.
Kea, 115
Keă, 116.
Keae, 117
Keang, 118.
Keaou, 119.
Keay, 120.
Kĕĕ, 121.
Këen, 122.
Keĭh, 123.
Keŏ, 124.
Keu, 125.
Keuĕ, 126.
Keuen, 127
Keŭh, 128.
Keun, 129.
Keung, 130.
Kew, 131
Kĭh, 132.
Kin, 133.
King, 134.
Ko, 135.
Kŏ, 136.
Kon, 137.
Kow, 138.
Kŭh, 139.
Kung, 140.
Kwa, 141.
Kwă, 142
Kwae, 143.
Kwan, 144.
Kwăn, 145
Kwang, 146.
Kwăng, 147.
Kwei, 148.
Kwo, 149.
Kwŏ, 150.
Kwŭh 151

La, 152.
Lă, 153.
Lae, 154.
Lan, 155.
Lang, 156.
Lang, 157.
Laou, 158.
Le, 159.
Leang, 160.
Leaou, 161.
Lĕĕ, 162.
Lëen, 163.
Leĭh, 164.
Leŏ, 165.
Leu, 166.
Leuĕ, 167.
Leuen, 168.
Leŭh, 169.
Lew, 170.
Lĭh, 171.
Lin, 172.
Ling, 173.
Lo, 174.
Lŏ, 175.
Loo, 176.
Low, 177.
Lŭh, 178.
Lun, 179.
Lung, 180.
Luy, 181.
Lwan, 182.

Ma, 183.
Mă, 184.
Mae, 185.
Man, 186.
Mang, 187.
Măng, 188.
Maou, 189.
May, 190.
Me, 191.
Meaou, 192.
Mëĕ, 193.
Mëen, 194.
Mei, 195.
Mew, 196.
Meĭh, 197.
Mĭh, 198.
Min, 199.
Ming, 200.
Mo, 201.
Mŏ, 202.
Moo, 203.
Mow, 204.
Mŭh, 205.
Mun, 206.
Ming, 207.
Mwan, 208

Na, 209.
Nă, 210.
Nae, 211.
Nan, 212.
Nang, 213.
Năng, 214.
Naou, 215.
Ne, 216.
Neang, 217
Neaou, 218.
Nëĕ, 219.
Nëen, 220.
Neĭh, 221
Neŏ, 222.
Neu, 223.
New, 224
Niu, 225.
Ning, 226.
No, 227.
Nŏ, 228.
Noo, 229.
Now, 230.
Nŭh, 231.
Nun, 232.
Nung, 233.
Nuy, 234.
Nwan, 235.

O, 236.
ŏ, 237.

Pa, 238.
Pă, 239.
Pae, 240.
Pan, 241.
Pang, 242.
Păng, 243.
Paou, 244.
Pe, 245.
Peaou, 246
Pĕĕ, 247.
Pëen, 248.
Pei, 229.
Peĭh, 250.
Pew, 251.
Pĭh, 252.
Pin, 253.
Ping, 254.
Po, 255.
Pŏ, 256.
Poo, 257.
Pow, 258.
Pŭh, 259.
Pun, 260.
Pung, 261.
Pwan, 262.

Să, 263.
Sae, 264.
San, 265.
Săn, 266.
Sang, 267.
Săng, 268.
Saou, 269.
Se, 270.
Seang, 271.
Seaou, 272.
Seay, 273.
Sëĕ, 274.
Sëen, 275.
Seĭh, 276.
Seŏ, 277.
Seu, 278
Seuĕ, 279.
Seuen 280.
Seŭh, 281.
Seun, 282.
Sew, 283.
Sha, 284.
Shă, 285.
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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A.

I. SYLLABLE.

A, as in Art, or as if written Ah. This initial sound is common in the Provincial Dialect of Canton; in the Kwan or Mandarin Dialect, it becomes Ya.

亞 / 1. Of the second class; inferior. This is the appellative so common in the names of poor people, as A-lan, A-pin, &c. Many now write it 阿 O, which, in the Provincial Dialect, is pronounced as A. For words thus pronounced, see Ya.

AN.

II. SYLLABLE.

As if written Aan. Provincial Dialect, Oan.

安 2. Rest; composure. For a further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.

AOU.

III. SYLLABLE.

A broad, and coalescing with the other vowels. Provincial Dialect Ow, as in How.

澳 / 3. A deep bay; inlet from the sea or mouth of a river. For further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gaou.

CHA.

IV. SYLLABLE.

A brond. The Provincial Dialect in the same; by some pronounced Tsa.

查 4. Wood floating in water; a float; a raft; to examine into; to enquire; to refer to records in public offices. A surname. A bar or hindrance.

巨 | Keu-cha, The great raft,—probable allusion to the ark of Noah.

Cha-chă 查察 to examine; to scrutinize narrowly.

Cha-hea | 下 name of a place.

Cha-wăn | 問 to enquire, to ask about, to investigate.

This word, occurs very frequently in Chinese government papers, after stating a case, and before giving a decision, they use it denoting, *I have referred to the law, or the records of the office, and find*—then follows an opinion or decision.

渣 5. Settlings; grounds; dregs; fœces. The name of a river.

Cha tsze 渣滓 dregs; fœces.

揸 6. To smear; or to apply ointments or other external medicines to the skin. In common use, but not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. To prick as with a pin or needle.

Cha-hwa 揸花 to delineate with a needle. (MS. Dictionary.)

蹅 7. To tread upon with the feet.

Cha-tă 蹅蹅 denotes, the same. Not sanctioned by some Dictionaries.

萑 8. Plants which float on the surface of the water.

楂 9. Wood floating on water. The same as number 4. Reiterated, Cha-cha, The voice of a certain bird. The name of a fruit.

柤 10. A wooden bar; to stop or hinder as with a wooden bar. The name of a place.

奓 11. To stretch out; to extend; to open or spread out.

Cha-hoo 奓戶 to open a door.

Cha-yen 丨言 stretched out words; ostentatious speech.

侈 12. To stretch out to extend.

磣 13. The appearance of stones tumbling down, is expressed by 磣砎 Cha-na.

黏 14. Adhesive. From Cha, To stretch, and Shoo, Millet or grain, of which paste is made. Reiterated Cha-cha. or Cha-na 黏黏 adhering together as when pasted; mutually adhesive; sticking together.

奢 * *Chay, Large; wide.*

㥄 15. An empty noisy bluster; rodomontade. From Chay, To spread wide, and Sin, The heart.

膪 16. An ill-closed cicatrix.

觰 17. A large horn, wide spreading horns; to seize an animal, as by the horns.

譇 18. To talk big. 譇拏 Cha-na, To be ashamed of poverty, and to endeavour to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display.

Cha-naou 丨詶 inexplicable, clamorous, and ostentatious boasting, to conceal actual poverty and meanness.

虘 *Tso, A fierce and artful tiger.*

𠭯 19. To take, to seize. Compounded of Tso, A ravenous artful tiger, and Yew, The hand.

摣 20. To take hold of with the hand.

廬 21. A house going to decay; a ruinous house.

𠭯 22. To place the fingers upon; to feel with the fingers; to take with the fingers.

瀘 23. The name of a river, or stream of water, in the north.

穳 24. A species of grain: Red 稻 Taou Grain is called 赤穳 Chĭh-cha.

瘧 25. An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 痂瘧 Kea-cha, and 痂甲 Kea-keă.

𠭯 26. A red pimple or swelling on the nose; from cold or the influence of liquor.

* Characters which may be considered the Primitives of those that immediately follow; different forms of the same character, and characters which always or occasionally express the same sense, are placed here in a smaller sized letter.

膻 27. A pimple on the nose.

齇 28. The reddened swelling of a drunkard's nose. Same as 26.

齰 29. Distorted teeth; the teeth unevenly set.

苴 30. Plants floating on the surface of the water. Same as 8. This character is pronounced several other ways, in a variety of senses.

禚 ′ 31. The name of a sacrifice offered in the close of the year.

蜡 32. To bind close; to restrict; the name of the sacrifice referred to in the preceding definition, because in the close of the year, nature binds up every thing.

浾 33. The juice or sirup of a plum-like fruit, called 棠棗 Chang-tsaou.

洭 34. Same as 33.

差 ˇ 35. To be out of the straight line; to exceed; to be beyond. Erroneous; error; mistake; differing. Read Chae, To send.

Cha pŭh to 差不多 error not much.

Cha pŭh yuen 丨不遠 error not remote; i. e. nearly, not very far from the truth.

Cha tih yuen 丨得遠 different from remotely; very different from.

Yih she cha tso 一時丨錯 a temporary mistake; failing for once, or accidentally, into error.

剷 ˇ 36. A small spear. To pierce; to stab. 替剷 Tsan cha, To shrink up, to shrivel.

槎 ′ 37. To pare or hew wood or trees aslant. 刊槎 Kan-cha, To pare; to hew; to fell.

艖 ˇ 38. A certain description of boat, or small vessel.

褆 39. The upper garments put aside, and discovering the under parts of the dress.

鎈 ˋ 40. A name, different from what is usual, for copper coin, or money.

又 *Yew, The hand.*

叉 ˇ 41. The fingers of the hand inserted into each other; any thing diverging, or forked; a road diverging into two or more directions.

Cha show 叉手 the hands joined with the fingers crossing each other.

扠 ˇ 42. To take hold of by compressing two things, like nippers; an instrument for harpooning certain fish, by sticking it into the mud. To strike; to hit with the fist. Used for number 41.

汊 ˇ 43. Water diverging into several streams. Forms part of the name of a place.

紁 ˇ 44. The parts of Chinese garments which open on each side to afford room to walk.

觬 ˇ 45. A kind of clasp; to fasten a girdle round a person.

訝 ˇ 46. Diverse or strange speech. To reprehend. To take hold of a person's errors; to be suspicious.

芆 ˇ 47. The name of a plant. The budding of herbs; a bud.

跠 ˇ 48. A diverging road; to tread.

靫 ˇ 49. A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

頍 ˇ 50. The side of the face; the jaw. Expressed also by 頷頍 Han cha.

茶 ˇ 51. Tea. The Chinese commonly understand by the single term Cha, The infusion.

The sorts commonly known to Europeans are these, Bohea, 武彝茶 Woo-e-cha, now called 大丨 Ta-

cha,; 2nd, Campoi, 揀焙 Këen-pei; 3d, Congo, 工夫 Kung-foo; 4th, Pekoe, 白毫 Pih-haou; 5th, Pouchong, or Padre tea, 包種 Paou chung; 6th, Souchong, 小種 Seaou-chung 7th, Caper or Souchi tea, 雙裹 Shwang-che, or 珠蘭 Choo-lan.——The seven sorts of Black Tea are understood generally by the term 舜茶 E-cha, or by contraction 夷 E, from 武夷山 Woo-e shan, The Woo-e, (Bohea) hills in Füh-këen Province where they grow. The Green Teas are, 1st, Sung-lo, 松蘿 Sung-lo, 2nd, Hyson, 熙春 He-chun; 3d, Hyson skin, 皮 | Pe-cha; 4th, Twan-kay, 屯溪 Tun-ke; 5th, Gun-powder tea, or 珠 | Choo-cha, (Pearl tea); 6th. Ouchain, or Young Hyson, 雨前 Yu-tsëen, (before the rains). The six sorts of Green Tea are denominated generally by the term, 松 | Sung-cha. They grow in the Province of 安徽 Gan hwuy.

看 | Kan-cha, To inspect tea; to examine its quality. 稱 | Ching-cha, To weigh tea. 烹 | Păng-cha, 炮 | Paou-cha; or 燉 | Tun-cha, To prepare tea by boiling. 吃 | Keïh-cha, or 食 | Chĭh-cha, To drink tea; the more usual phrase is 嗑 | Hŏ cha.

Cha-chung 茶盅 a tea cup.

Cha-hwa | 花 the flower Camellia Japonica.

Cha-ke 茶几 A small stand or table on which to place tea.

Cha-mŏ | 末 tea which is much broken; broken down to mere dust.

Cha-pei | 盃 a tea-cup.

Cha-she 茶匙 a tea spoon.

Cha-sze | 師 a person who inspects the quality of teas and decides the prices, is, at Canton so called; a Tea Inspector.

Cha-tsze | 仔 the broken refuse of tea-leaf, used by the Chinese to wash the hands with.

Cha-yĕ | 葉 tea leaf: the term by which the Chinese distinguish the leaf from the infusion.

嗏 ㄘ 52. A tone or expletive, used in modern songs.

搽 ㄘ 53. To rub as on applying any ointment with the hand.

Cha chwang 搽瘡 to rub with any application a wound or sore. This character is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

Cha-fun | 粉 to paint the face; to rouge.

蹅 ㄘ 54. Difficulty in walking, is expressed by 蹅跩 Cha-che.

乍 ˊ 55. Suddenly; inadvertently; abruptly; speedily, hastily; for a short time; to commence.

Cha-këen 乍見 to see unexpectedly and for a short time.

咋 ˊ 56. A loud sound; a tumultuous noise. To haste to eat. Used also in the sense of 52.

奓 ㄘ 57. Large; big; ostentatious; boastful.

宬 ˊ 58. Broad; wide; full; solid.

庢 ㄘ 59. An unfinished house or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised.

Cha-ya 庢序 uneven; irregular.

疮 60. A wound which does not close.

Cha-na 疮疿 a severe state of disease.

茬 ˋ 61. The name of a plant.

砟 ˊ 62. A stone tablet.

笮 ˊ 63. A kind of press for straining wine or other liquor; to strain; to defecate.

絏 ˊ 64. To ornament with silk.

詐 ˊ 65. Erroneous; false; deceitful, fraudulent.

Cha-shen 詐善 hypocritical.

Cha-jen | 然 fallaciously; fraudulently.

Cha-tsang | 贓 and 訛 | Go-cha, To obtain money from people by

working on their fears; applied chiefly to the officers of the police and retainers about public courts.

Cha-wei 丨 偽 false; hypocritical.

詐 66. To utter what is shameful.

乍 67. A carriage split or broken.

鮓 68. A kind of preserved or pickled fish.

Cha-yu 鮓魚 name of a fish, described like the blubber fish; said to be two kinds, the red and white; the first sort is eaten by the Chinese.

窄 *Chǎh or Tsǎh, Narrow; strait; deep defile.*

搾 69. To press down with the hand; to hold a thing down with the hand.

榨 70. An utensil for compressing and defecating oil or wine.

醡 71. A wine press; an utensil for expressing oil.

乇 *Tŏ, An ear of grain bending down, whilst its roots spread out under ground.*

奼 72. A young girl; an unmarried woman.

奼紫 73. The name of a plant.

炸 74. The sound of fire burning briskly; the noise of flame ascending.

吒 75. To sputter and speak angrily; to hoot at; to speak to sharply. From Tŏ, To rely on, and Kow, The mouth.

咤 76. From Chǎh, To dwell, and Mouth. To fume and sputter at in anger; to mutter; to craunch and make a noise with the mouth and teeth. To commiserate. Used for 75 and 78.

姹 77. Same as 76 and 78.

詫 78. To talk wildly and extravagantly; to boast and talk ostentatiously. Strange; extravagant. From *to dwell* or *consist in*, and *words*; q. d. consisting only in words; mere talk, *vox et preterea nihil.*

託 To sputter and admit moister from the nose.

CHĂ.—V^TH SYLLABLE.

扎 79. From Show, The hand, and Yin, Stooping. To pluck up; to eradicate.

Chă fŏ 扎縛 to bind together; the same is expressed by 纏縛 Chen-fŏ.

Chă hwa 丨花 to embroider with a needle, (MS. Dictionary). Not sanctioned by Kang-he; probably belongs to 81, or is a vulgar and local usage of the character.

札 80. A plain board or tablet used to write on before the invention of paper, was called Chă; and 簡札 Kĕen chă, or 書丨 Shoo-chă, are still used to express, a letter. A numeral of the scales or pieces of armour. Untimely death by plague or pestilence, is expressed by Chă.

紮 81. To bind the part of a bow grasped by the left hand; to tie or bind together.

蚻 82. Name of an insect.

鵹 83. A bird with variegated feathers; a certain water bird that feeds on fish.

夭 夭 夭 81. Distemper; pestilence; untimely death.

劄 85. To prick with a style or needle; a particular form of statement to the Emperor. A certain bundle of paper is called 劄子 Chă tsze, or 紙丨 Che cha; in this sense appears on the sign boards of Stationers. 丨單 Cha-tan, A written agreement made between the buyer and seller.

劄 86. A diligent and strenuous exertion of one's strength.

諮 87. Desultory, incoherent discourse, is expressed by 諮諲 Chă-chĭh.

閘 88. A gate that may be opened or shut, whether placed at the ends of streets; narrow passes in the country, or on canals forming a kind of lock.

Chă-tsă 閘卡 a gateway at streets or passes, kept by a military guard.

Chă-fang 丨房 the guard-house at a Chă. The wall and gateway which limits, or forms a barrier, to Europeans at Macao, is called 關丨 Kwan-chă.

Chă-ho 丨河 the river with locks; expresses the famous Chinese Canal.

Chă-mun 丨門 a lock on a river, or canal.

躡 c 89. To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

茁 90. The first buds of plants in Spring; the budding forth of plants. Animals increasing in size; fattening.

臿 臿 臿 c 91. To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down as when raising a mud wall. From 干 Kan, Representing a pestle, and 臼 Kew, A mortar. (Shwŏ-wăn.) From 个 Choo, Representing the arms raised and lifting the pestle high to acquire the greater momentum when letting the pestle fall again into the mortar. (Ching-

tsze-tung.) The modern character for pestle is 杵 Choo, which is also applied to the beater used in raising mud walls; and which in some parts of the country is called Chă.

偛 92. 偛 佩 Chă-tëë, A pounded wretch; a sorry, petty, worthless creature. The Chinese express the same idea by 小人 Seaou-jin, A petty man.

剷 93. The noise of slicing a thing with a knife, or mincing a thing small with a knife.

喢 94. Mincing many words; loquacious; talkative; chattering; prating.

庮 95. To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secret; to hide; a low cottage.

插 96. To pierce flesh; to stick into; to plant; to insert; to attach to, as a flag to the mast head. Same as N° 110. An iron instrument; to stick into or pierce the ground.

Chă kow 插口 to insert one's mouth, or 丨 嘴 Chă-tsuy, To insert one's lips, denote putting in one's word: interfering in a conversation or debate.

Chă lă-chŭh 丨 蠟燭 to put a candle into a stand for it.

楢 97. Same as N° 4 and 37. The name of a fruit; part of the name of a person.

湎 98. Low and damp. One says, Water falling down in drops; to drip. The character seems formed from Water and the sound of Chă.

牐 99. To close or shut with a board or plank. From 片 Pëen, A splinter or plank, and Chă, The noise made in shutting a door or gate; hence the meaning, To shut a city gate; any thing closed, shut or covered with boards or planks.

皶 100. Rumpled; puckered; wrinkled like the skin of old people.

碏 101. A stony appearance.

稰 102. From grain, and to stick in. To plant.

緪 ⌐ 103. To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

腷 104. To prepare in a certain way by boiling.

裍 105. A kind of double collar worn by the Chinese. A slight appearance of being bound, or fastened round.

諂 106. 諂 丨 Chă-tse, Reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring.

Chă-yă 丨 諜 uncertain, dubious language, the noise of laughter.

賵 107. Name of a gaming utensil.

趏 108. Hasty steps; to walk with speed.

踊 109. Appearance of the feet moving.

鍤 110. An instrument of agriculture for driving into the ground; to raise or turn the earth. Same as 96. A kind of hoe.

霤 111. From Rain and Chă, The noise of rain; a heavy rain.

餂 112. Grain beaten to flour, and prepared as a bait; a bait.

騷 113. The appearance of a horse walking, pacing, prancing, coursing, is expressed by Chă, or Chă-chă.

齰 114. 齰 齣 Chă-nă, The motion of the teeth.

察 ⌐ 115. Reiterated enquiry; examination; to investigate; to examine; to scrutinize; to judge; to manifest; to make conspicuous; to take an extensive or general survey. Chă chă, Clean, clear, pure; uncorrupted enquiry. Read Tse, To sacrifice; denoting that when all human enquiry has failed, recourse is had to superior powers by sacrifice.

Sing chă 省察 to enquire into; to examine.

Chă tŏ | 奪 examine and decide; are words of form which close the prayer of persons petitioning their superiors.

擦 116. To examine with the hand; to rub assiduously.

詧 117. Minute and careful investigation; the idea is generally the same as 115. A person's name.

扱 118. To take hold of; to grasp; to lead; to lift up. To bow in the Chinese manner with the folded hands to the ground. Formed of the Hand, and Reaching or extending to. To insert; to plant, &c.; like 96.

刹 119. A post or flag staff. A hollow pillar of brick or stone work commonly called a pagoda; a temple of the priests of Buddah. 古刹 Koo-chă, An ancient pagoda.

CHAE.—VITH SYLLABLE.

Broad A and E, coalescing. Sound like *igh* in *High*.' Manuscript Dictionary *Chai*, *Chay*, *Tshay*. **Often confounded with *Tsae*.** Canton Dialect, generally *Chae*. Same as in the Kwan Dialect.

齋 120. From 示 To manifest, and 齊 Tse, Order, regularity. To Cleanse the heart; respect, veneration for what is good; to fast; abstinence from sensual indulgence. 齋戒 Chae keae, To abstain from wine, animal food, and venery. 食 | Shih chae, To eat vegetable food. 持 | 戒殺 Che chae, keae shă, To keep a fast; and abstain from taking animal life.

齋 121. From Yen, a covering, and Chae, Abstinence. A straw hut; a thatched cottage.

齊 122. Commonly read Tse. Even; regular; in order. Read Chae, in the same sense as 120. To regulate the passions; to rectify the state of the heart.

儕 123. Persons of the same order or class; a company; a party; a group. Forms the plural of pronouns. 吾儕 Woo chae, We; in the language of books,—not colloquial.

擠 126. To strike a thing with the fist. Read Tse, To put in order with the hand.

齧齋 124. To bite or gnaw with the teeth.

釵 125. From Gold and fork. A kind of bodkin or large pin with which the Chinese females fasten the folds or plaits of their hair. Part of the name of a certain medicine. 釵口 Chae-kow the point of a pin or bodkin.

猜 127. To dislike; to suspect; to conjecture; to guess.

Chae-hăn 猜恨 to feel dislike or ill-will.

Chae-e | 疑 to doubt; to cherish suspicion.

Chae-leang | 量 or | 度 Chae-tŏ, To conjecture; to suppose.

Chae chŏ | 着 to conjecture rightly.

Chae-pŭh-chŏ | 不着 to be unable to guess.

Chae mei | 枚 or | 拳 Chae keuen, To guess the number of fingers thrown out, or stretched straight from a previously folded hand; which is a drunken amusement of the Chinese. When the opponent guesses the right number of fingers thrown out at the instant he speaks, he wins; and the person throwing out

his fingers has to drink as a forfeit. Read also Tsae.

差 128. ㄷ To send a messenger; the messenger sent.

Chae-jin 差人 a messenger; an envoy.

Chae she 丨使 public service on which any one is sent.

Chae-fun 丨分 and 重丨 Chung-chae, Are terms used in arithmetic.

欽丨 Kin chae, An imperial messenger; an envoy of the Emperor of China, to any part of his own dominions, or sent to neighbouring states. He refuses to allow any Envoy or Embassador from another nation to employ the term Kin.

當丨 Tang chae, To sustain an imperial or government commission; to be actually sent on some public service. 打丨 Ta chae, To send away for any cause.

剎 129. ㄷ A small spear. Also read Cha.

Tsan cha 鬱剎 to shrink up, to shrivel.

瘥 130. Disease in a convalescent state.

柴 131. Bundles of sticks; fuel. 燔柴 Fan chae, The wood in ancient times burnt in sacrifices. Paper is now commonly used for this purpose.

Chae-ho 丨火 fuel for the fire; fuel. 砍丨 Kan chae, To cut fuel in the woods or on the hills.

Chae fei 丨扉 or 丨門 Chae mun, The door of a cottage, as if made with bits of sticks; any door.

柴 132. The wood used in sacrifice; to burn wood in sacrifice to the gods of heaven, or to Heaven. 131 was the original form, which was changed to this form in order to distinguish it from the common word for Fuel.

趾 133. ㄷ To tread upon with the feet. Kang-he reads Tsze.

豺 134. ノ A certain animal said to be so covetous or ravenous, as to devour fire, and cause its own death, is called 獬豺 Heae-chae. It is also said to possess divine intelligence, by which it discovers the right from the wrong, the just from the unjust. In allusion to these properties, it is always painted before the gates of public courts to remind the Magistrate, that covetous extortion is ruinous to himself as eating fire; and in allusion to the second property of this animal, an executioner's cap, is called 獬丨冠 Heae-chae-kwan. Military officers have it embroidered on their breasts, probably in allusion to its daring; implying that they will go through fire to effect their purpose. To vaunt or boast of one's courage is also called Heae-chae.

豺 豺 豺 135. ノ A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf; called also 豺狼 Chae-lang, and 豺狗 Chae-kow. In the She-king the words 丨虎 Chae-hoo, Wolf-tiger, occur. 身瘦如丨 Shin sow joo chae, As lean as a wolf, is quoted in the MS. Dictionaries. One says, Chae should be the character 131, which would make the saying, As lean as a stick.

蹠 136. ㄷ The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger is expressed by 蹠足 Chae-tsŭh.

債 137. ノ To bear a burden; to be in debt; a debt.

Chae-jin 債人 or 負丨 Foo-chae, A debtor.

Chae-choo 丨主 a creditor. 欠丨 Këen chae, To owe a debt. 還丨 Hwan chae, To pay a debt. 討丨 Taou chae; 取丨 Tseu-chae, To seek or ask for the recovery of a debt.

寨 138. ㄷ A dwelling amongst the hills within palisades. An enclosure for sheep. An encampment; a station or harracks for troops; which is also expressed by 營寨 Ying-chae. 前山丨 Tsëen shan chae, The military station at Casa Branca, near Macao, is so called.

嘬 139. ☾ To eat ravenously; to bite; to gnaw. 嘬血 Chae heuĕ, To suck blood.

蔕 140. The twig or stem by which fruit hangs.

蠆 141. A species of scorpion in whose tail is a sting. A sting situated in the tail, as the sting of a bee, a wasp, and so on. A man's name, used for 140. A thorn.

瘵 142. ☾ Disease. 勞丨 Lao chae, Contagious distemper. 自瘵 Tsze chae, To inflict disease, or bring misery on one's self.

CHAN.—VIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries and Canton Dialect, all the same. Often confounded with Tsan: MS. Dictionary Can.

Composed of 㲋 *Chŏ, An animal like a hare; and Too, A hare or rabbit.*

毚 143. An artful crafty hare. 丨檀 Chan-tan, The name of a tree, said to have belonged to Confucius. The last syllable Tan, is now applied to sandal wood.

儳 144. Men in an unsettled disorderly state, like horses or rabbits. Irregular, uneven; a line of soldiers in disorder; hasty; indecorous levity; contemptible manner.

劖 145. From Knife and the sound Chan. To cut asunder; to chop; to cut with a chissel.

勦 146. ☾ To pull or toss things about in order to take from amongst.

嚵 147. To peck; to sip; to taste slightly; to speak for, or imitate others.

壥 148. The name of a limit or boundary around an altar or grave.

⿰毚少 149. ☾ Same as 151.

⿰彳毚 150. Irregular; uneven.

攙 151. ☾ To pierce; to stab; to stick. One says, To support. A comet is called 丨搶星 Chan tseang sing. (′) To repair the side of; to complete mending or repairing.

欃 152. Name of a certain wood. Same as 143. A comet is expressed by 欃槍 Chan tseang; same as the preceding. Sharp pointed. (′) A water gate. Same as 155.

⿰毚欠 153. To laugh.

⿰氵毚 154. The noise of water rushing or falling down; the sound of fish frisking or leaping in the water, the same is expressed by 瀺灂 Chan-tseŏ, The hands or feet wet with perspiration.

⿰月毚 155. A wooden barrier against water; a flood-gate.

⿰犭毚 156. The noise made by a dog.

⿰舟毚 157. A large boat, or other vessel for the purposes of navigation.

⿰角毚 158. A horny appearance; like having horns.

讒 159. To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place.

Chan yen 讒言 and 佞 Chan-ning, express the same; the latter expression, denotes A specious flattery connected with the calumny.

諂面諛 Chan chen mëen-yu, To slander the absent and offer adulation to the person present.

Chan jin 人 a slanderer.

隖 160. The name of a place. To involve in ruin; downfall.

鑱 161. A pointed instrument; a pointed stone; the coulter of a plough, To pierce; to stick into. Same as 145. A vessel for preparing drugs.

鞔 162. Chan, or 鞍 Gan-chan, A saddle for a horse.

顩 163. 黬顩 Lan Chan, The appearance of the head; a long head.

饞 164. Greedy; gluttonous: used also in common with 嘵 Chan.

黲 165. To engrave blocks for printing books in an erroneous manner; to blur.

孱 *Chuen; Three weak orphan children; objects of compassion. Attentive, observant: also written* 孱 *thus, Three children feebly striving to be first; and hence the idea of Weakness.*

孱 166. Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing.

Chae jŏ 羸 feeble; weak.

僝 167. To see; to manifest.

僝僽 Chan-tsow, Abusive language.

剗 168. To cut; to arrange; to attack.

潺 169. Chan, or 潺湲 Chan-hwan, The noise of water flowing, the appearance of a stream running, of tears flowing.

Chan-shwŭy 水 the name of a stream of water.

輚 170. Name of a particular sort of carriage; a military chariot; a carriage to sleep in.

驏 171. A horse without saddle or bridle.

Chan-ke 驏騎 to ride a horse without either saddle or bridle.

戔 *From two spears. To wound, to injure; to rob. Read Tsëen, denotes what is Small; shallow.*

岧 172. High; lofty.

戔 173. Boards which cover the tiles of the roof inside Chinese houses.

棧 174. A kind of covered stage or scaffold; a tent with an upper story; a place fenced in; a place to store goods; a warehouse; a kind of carriage made of bamboo and wood; a bearse; A path or bridge made with boards or planks; palisades or railing; boards connected together for any purpose. A stable, or floor for a stable made with boards. 馬棧 Ma chan, A stable for horses. 羊 Yang chan; A sheep cot; a sheep fold. 棚宜高燥 Păng chan e kaou tsaou, A tent, stable, or fold, should be high and dry. The name of a wood. A small bell.

Chan-yŭh 嵺 a lofty appearance.

Chan-heang 香 a certain fragrant wood.

Chan-fang 房 a warehouse; a place to store up goods.

棧 175. High lofty; still higher.

棧 176. A house or room for keeping sheep, a sheep cot. Some use 181.

琖 177. A cup made of chrysopras stone.

盞 178. A wine cup; or other vessel for containing wine. Used also for the preceding.

碊 179. An artificial bank raised against water.

羬 180. A sheep cot; an inclosure in which to keep any domestic animal.

猏 181. The attack of a bird of prey. Rapid flight.

戔 182. The name of a plant.

戩 183. A species of cat. A tiger having cast its hair is called 戩貓 Chan-maou.

蛾 184. A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬蟬 Ma-Chan. Vulgar name is 馬蜍 Ma-chŭh, The horse insect peculiar to stables. Called also, 蚬馬蟬 Hëen ma chan; and 馬蠲 Ma keuen, represented as a creeping worm-like insect, with numerous feet.

觬 185. A cup for wine; probably a horn cup.

戔 186. The name of a certain valley.

輚 187. A military carriage; a carriage to sleep in.

Chan-lŏ 輚輅 denotes the same.

盞 188. A small cup for containing wine or oil. Horn cups were used for lamps; hence Chan is the numeral of lamps. 一盞燈 Yih chan tăng, A lamp.

棧 189. The name of a certain tree or wood.

戔 190. A species of wheat.

戩 191. Chan, or 戩齒 Chan-gan, Irregular distorted teeth; the teeth appearing as if falling out.

斬 192. From a military carriage and a battle axe. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. Chan denotes, Existing but for a short time, as an increase of military and weapons speedily decides any affair.

The light parts of the inflorescence of plants which fly off; hence to fade; to be forgotten; or the traces of the lost; to be tattered or in coarse fringes. In the first sense it is applied to the actions, whether of good or bad men, which Mencius said were lost trace of in five generations. In the latter sense, mourning garments for parents are called 丨衰 Chan-shwae.

Chan twan 斬斷 and 丨截 Chan tsëĕ, To cut off; to cut asunder.

Chan show 丨首 or 丨頭 Chan tow, To cut off a person's head.

Chan fă 丨伐 to subjugate.

Chan tsuy 丨罪 a capital offence.

嶄 **嶄** 193. A lofty mountain, the view of whose summit is cut of, or lost in the clouds; the lofty pointed peak of a mountain; or, a mountain with an acuminated summit.

慚 **慙** 194. The feeling arising from being cut off from the good, or the virtue one wishes to perform; a sense of failure, or defect; shame; to feel ashamed; to blush. 羞慚 Sew-chan; 丨愧 Chan kwei, or 媿丨 Kwei chan, all express the sense or feeling of shame. Often read Tsan.

漸 195. Read Tsëen, denotes Shallow. Read Chan, or Tsan; to ford a shallow place.

讒 196. The name of a demon, said to expel malignant influences: this character is commonly the last word at the foot of paper charms used by the Chinese.

獑 197. Chan, or 獑猢 Chan-hoo, Name of an animal said to be like a monkey and of a white colour.

磛 **磛** 198. A high rocky precipitous mountain.

蕲 199. Chan or Tsëen, To cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

貐 200. Species of monkey. Same as 197.

甚 *Shin, from* 甘 *Kan, Sweet, and* 匹 *Peih, A pair. Pleasure; delight; excess; hence the common acceptation: Exceedingly; extremely; very.*

偡 201. ˋ Chan, or 偡然 Chan-jen, Great order and regularity, such as becomes human beings.

湛 202. ˊ Deep water; an appearance of depth, thickness; weight; stillness; clearness, said of heaven and of heavy dew. Quiet; composure. The name of a river. 澄湛 Ching chan, Clear; pure. A surname. Read Tan, Pleasure; delight; excess. Read Chin, To sink or immerse in water; to steep; to soak; to imbibe; to receive benefits. Read Yin, Long continued rain. Read Tsin, To steep or immerse in water; or wine. Dregs.

巽 *Sun, originally written* 巽 *Sun, Things selected and placed on a* 兀 *Ke, or Stand. To prepare; to arrange; to submit; to accord; to yield.*

撰 203. ˊ Chan, Chen, or Chuen, To regulate; to form according to rule; to make; to dispose in order; to record; to correct; to put books in order. Read Seuen, To send; to select. 撰之 Seuen che, A species of grain so named from being well picked and examined. 白丨 Pih seuen, A species of pearl shell. 修丨 Sew chan, Title of the first literary personage in the empire; otherwise called 狀元 Chwang-yuen; he is called Sew-chan, in allusion to his putting in order the national records.

譔 204. ˋ To record; to make; to do; to prepare; to adjust. Same as the preceding. Otherwise written 篹 Tseuen. Read Tseuen, To give special instructions to the young; to exhibit to them the virtues of their ancestors.

膰 205. ˋ Chan, Chuen, or Seuen, Boiled meat minced and mixed up with blood; after which it is reboiled. Sometimes rice is blended with it.

饌 206. ˊ Food; victuals; to prepare and lay out food. 菜饌 Tsae chan, Vegetables and meat; food generally. Read Seuen, Money or silver to the value of six leang, or taels.

產 207. ˋ To produce, as from the ground by growth; to send forth from the native place, said also of persons. To bear, as the female of human, or other creatures; that which is produced; an estate; patrimony; property in houses or land. The occupations of the people, in order to obtain a livelihood. A musical instrument of the reed kind. The name of a river; a surname. 置丨 Che chan, To purchace an estate. 產業 Chan uëë Property in houses or land. 家丨 Kea chan, the property of a family. 獻家丨 Hëen kea chan, To give up all the property of a family as in the case of a bankrupt merchant. 敗落家丨 Pae lŏ kea chan, To destroy and lose one's patrimony. 分丨 Fun chan, To divide a patrimony amongst all the children. 土丨 Too chan, The productions of the soil. 恒丨 Hăng chan, Constant occupation or employment. 生丨 Săng chan, To bear a child.

剷 208. ˋ A pointed iron instrument, as the coulter of a plough. To pierce; to cut open.

嵼 209. ˋ Chan, or 嵼嵼 Këen-chan, Circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.

㥯 210. ˋ Perfect virtue. One says, A company; a group

摌 211. Dexterity of hand; to take or select with the hand. Dextrously; skilfully

滻 212. The name of a stream of water mentioned in history. 滻丨 Chan-chan, A numerous appearance. One says, The appearance of shedding tears.

犍 213. Tame or domesticated animals.

膣 214. A rising of the skin. 皮膣 Pe chan, A blister. An instrument for levelling wood; a plane. To level; to plane.

蹉 215. To ride without saddle or bridle.

鏟 剗 216. An iron utensil for smoothing or planing wood; a plane; to cut or pare away, and remove irregularties; to level.

鬊 217. Same as the preceding.

齹 218. The teeth of a child; the teeth which are first produced.

⿱雨產 219. Rice which has been pounded once in order to remove the husk.

⿰韭戔 ⿰韭戔 ⿰韭戔 *Sëen or Tsëen, Mountain scallions or leeks. Wild leeks. Small; minute.*

懴 220. ′ Chan, Tsan, Chin, or Tsin, To repent; to feel contrition. 懴悔 Chan hwuy, To repent and reform.

臘 221. ˎ 臉臘 Lëen-chan, A particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard, and vinegar.

醶 醶 222. ˎ Sour; a sour taste.

羼 223. ˎ Sheep in a cot or fold. The upper part of the character denotes a house or shed; to lead or go before; as sheep follow the leader.

劘 224. ˎ To cut even; to cut to pieces and adjust.

攙 225. ′ To stick into.

桭 226. Chan or Chin, Between two pillars; to adjust; to put to rights.

弗 227. ˎ An utensil for broiling or roasting meat, by applying it to the fire.

綻 228. ′ The seam of a garment; a rent seam; a seam opened; to open as a seam.

賺 賺 229. ′ To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. Same sense as 躭悞 Tan-woo, To sell not at the real price; to impede another person's affairs by underselling him; to gain profit by trading. 賺錢 Chan-tsëen, To make a profit. 未有錢 ˎ We yew tsëen chan, There is no profit to be made.

⿰貝患 230. Common form of the the preceding, in Canton.

⿰衤定 231. ′ The seam of a garment opened or slit. 補⿰衤定 Poo chan, To mend a rent seam. Read Tan, in the same sense.

站 232. ′ To stand up; to stand erect. A stopping; standing or remaining still; a stage of a journey.

Chan ke lae 站起來 stand up. 地方難 ˎ Te fang nan chan, A place difficult to stand or remain in, either from the character of friends or acquaintances; of superiors, or from the nature of the service. 十一 ˎ Shih yih chan, Eleven stages. 驛 ˎ Yih chan, A stage of the government express.

⿰鹵占 233. Salt taste; very salt.

CHANG.—VIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chang*, and *Tchang*. Canton Dialect, *Cheong*.

章 234. From 音 Yin, Sound, and 十 Shih. Ten; a perfect number; a piece of music *completed*; a piece of music variegated. 青赤 Tsing chih, Azure with carnation colours are called 文 Wăn. 赤白 Chih pih, Carnation with white are called 章 Chang. 文 | Wăn-chang, Elegant literary composition; prize essays. 作文 | Tsŏ wăn chang, To write a prize essay. | Chang, or 篇 | Pëen chang, A section; a chapter. 不成 | Pŭh ching chang, To leave a statement, an essay, or an affair unfinished. A clause of any arrangement. | 程 Chang-ching, A statement of regulations. 大 | Ta chang, The great rules laid down by ancestors, the name of an ancient piece of music. 皇 | Hwang chang, Imperial laws and regulations. 犯 | Fan-chang, To violate the laws of the empire. 表 | Peaou chang, or 奏 | Tsow chang, A luminous statement presented to the Emperor. Chang, Luminous; clear. A numeral of forest trees. The name of a place; of an official situation. 上 | Shang chang, The year under certain circumstances. 印 | Yin chang, A seal. A period of nineteen years in reference to the moon; the golden number is called Chang, or | 部 Chang poo. | 甫 Chang-poo, A certain ancient cap. The name of various palaces; the name of a country. Occurs used for 237, 242, 244, and 246.

傽 235. 傽徨 Chang-hwang, The external appearance of alarm or fright.

墇 236. To stop up; to separate by something intervening.

嫜 237. The epithet by which a wife designates the father or mother of her husband. 拜姑嫜 Pae koo chang,—Koo, chang denotes a husband's mother.—To make obeisance to the parents of a husband. In this sense 234 occurs. 兄 | Heung chang, A husband's brother. 235 occurs in the same sense.

廧 238. Same as 墇 Chang.

嶂 239. A high and dangerous mountain. 峰嶂 Fung-chang, 山 | Shan-chang, A high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. 青 | Tsing chang, A verdant hill.

彰 240. From Chang, Variegated; and Shang, Hair or feathers; because the colour and beauty of quadrupeds and birds consist in their hair and feathers. Elegant composition. Luminously exhibited. To manifest; to exhibit. 天理昭彰 Tëen-le chaou chang, A manifest display of the superintendance of Heaven in rewarding or punishing.

徜 241. 徜徨 Chang hwang, hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

慞 242. 慞惶 Chang-Hwang, Alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

暲 243. The light of the setting sun rising higher and higher on an object. Clear, bright. Same as 234.

樟 244. Chang, 樟樹 Chang shoo; | 木 Chang mŭh; 香 | Heang chang, The Camphor tree; it grows very large at 新淦 Sin-kin Hëen, in the Province of Keang-se. 豫 | Yu chang, are two species of camphor tree, which must grow together seven years before they can be separated. The name of a distrct in Keang-se, so called from the trees which grow at it. A small camphor tree is called 豹 | Kow-chang.

Chang naou | 腦 camphor. Borneo camphor is called 冰片 Ping-pëen.

漳 245. The name of a stream of water in the north; the name of a district.

獐 246. Same as 麞 Chang.

璋 247. A kind of sceptre made of chrysopras stone; a play thing for a child. The birth of a boy is expressed by 弄璋 Lung chang; of a girl by 弄瓦 Lung-wa.

瘴 248. Chang, or 瘴癘 Chang-le, A distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from deep vallies or caverns, it is called a hot or feverish disease. | 母 Chang-moo, Mother of the Chang disease; is an expression applied to a strange appearance seen on the south of the Mei-ling mountain. At first it is the size of an egg; increases to a circle like a wheel, and spreads wider and wider till it infects the whole neighbourhood. An unwholesome atmosphere is called 烟 | Yen-chang, and | 氣 Chang-ke.

薑 249. Name of a certain plant.

趟 250. To walk; to go.

遧 251. Chow-chang, 週 | Remote, wide, vague.

鄣 252. The name of a place.

障 253. A separating dike; to divide; to separate by a dike. 保障 Paou-chang, A dike or mound raised for a fence; important and dangerous places. 步 | Poo-chang, A place covered over as a walk.

鞝 254. Chang-ne, 鞝泥 Certain ornamental work on a saddle.

騿 255. A certain description of horse.

鶬 256. Chang, or 鶬渠 Chang-keu, A certain water fowl.

麞 257. A small species of deer; said to be a very pretty animal.

長 258. c Long, in respect of space or time; senior, aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. (ſ) To increase by growth; to extend. The name of a star; of a palace; of a place; of a hill; of an animal; of a plant. A surname, name of a spirit or divinity.

Chang ke kcaou gaou 長其驕傲 To nourish his pride.

Chang keang | 強 the os coccygis.

Chang kew | 久 a great length of time.

Chang kwang | 狂 crazy kind of conduct.

Chang le | 吏 a superior officer.

Chang pei | 輩 superiors.

Chang ping | 兵 long weapons; as 弓殳矛戈戟 Kung, shoo, mow, ko, keih, The bow, the single pointed spear, the hooked lance, the spear with a central and a diverging point, the spear with a central, and two diverging points.

Chang-shŏ loo te ming | 勺魯地名 Chang-shŏ, name of a place in the state Loo; the birth place of Confucius.

Chang ting | 丁 a long form or stool.

Chang twan 長短 long and short.

Chang urh sow shang yuĕ hoo | 而瘦上曰瓠 long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo.

Chang seaou leang kew 長嘯良久 to whistle aloud for a long time.

Chang wo leang suy | 我兩歲 two years older than I am.

Chang-pĭh-shan | 白山 mountains on the south of Man-chow Tartary, near the frontier of Corea.

Chang-sha | 沙 the capital of Hoo-nan Province.

Chang yĭh shin yew pwan | 一身有半 one half longer than one's body—applied to night clothes.

Chang yuen | 遠 remote, distant.

Chang yew | 紉 old and young. 家 | Kea chang, The senior of a family. 師 | Sze chang, A teacher. 尊 | Tsun chang, A person in a more honorable place. 百夫 | Pĭh foo chang, The principal man of a hundred; the commander of a hundred men. 伙 | Ho chang, is applied to the Mates or Officers of Merchant vessels. 生 | Sang chang, To grow; applied to animals or plants. 養 | Yang chang, or inverted, Chang-yang, To bring up; to nourish; to educate; to cause to grow. 少 | Shaou chang, A little older.

倀 259. Madly; blindly; to fall down.

Chang-hăng 倀惇 careless.

Chang kwang | 狂 crazy kind of behaviour.

Chang kwei | 鬼 the manes of a man who has been devoured by a tiger; a kind of vampire.

帳 260. From To extend and a Napkin, or piece of cloth. A curtain; a cloth spread out. To spread out; obscurely. 蚊帳 Wăn chang, Mosquito curtains. 幃 | Wei chang; | 子 Chang tsze; | 幕 Chang mŏ, Any curtain. | 房 Chang fang, A tent, used literally and figuratively for one's place of abode. 設 | Shĕ chang, To pitch one's tent; to officiate as a teacher. 混混 | | Hwăn-hwăn chang-chang, In a confused indistinct obscure manner. | 簿 Chang poo, An account book. Some erroneously use 部 for the second character. 算 | Swan chang, To reckon up; to estimate; to state and discuss the reasons of. 打 | Ta chang, To estimate the weight or force of reasons; to calculate accounts. 認 | Jin chang, To acknowledge a debt, or the justness of a claim. 收 | Show-chang, To receive a debt. | 目 Chang mŭh, A bill or account. 開 | Kae chang, To make out an account. 完 | Wan chang, To settle an account.

張 261. From To extend and a Bow, To draw the string of a bow, or an instrument; to stretch out; to hang up and spread out; to lay out. To boast; to place; to state, or draw out an account or list of things; a numeral of tables, beds, and such things as imply the idea of spreading out. The name of an animal, and of a star. A surname. In composition it sometimes means, The mind stretched out, or distracted. Used for 260. | 絃 Chang hĕen, To draw the string of a bow. 開 | Kae chang, To open, to spread out. 主 | Choo-chang, To lord the spreading out; to have a settled opinion or plan; to direct. 蹶 | Kwei chang, To stretch a certain kind of bow with the feet. | 燈 Chang tăng, To hand up and spread lamps or lanterns. 譸 | Chow chang, Wildly, strangely, precipitately. 乖 | Kwae chang, Unreasonably, perversely. | 口大喙 Chang kow ta chuen, Gaped and panted exceedingly.

Chang san 張傘 or 開傘 Kae san, To open or spread out an umbrella.

塖 262. The appearance of a hillock of sand rising up.

漲 263. Water extending itself or rising higher; to overflow; an inundation; the name of a southern sea. 漲溢 Chang yĭh, To overflow; to inundate.

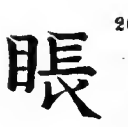
瘬 264. A disease which consists in a swelling out of the parts, as in dropsy.

蜋 265. Chang-le 蜋蠰 name of an insect; otherwise called 蚰蜒 Yew-yen, it is represented with long and numerous feet.

悵 266. Feeling of regret and disappointment. 悵望 Chang-wang, or 望 | Wang-chang, To wait and expect, with the unpleasant feelings arising from delay. 惆 | Chow-chang, Grieved and disappointed.

漲 267. Same as 263.

268. A swelling of the abdomen. Same as 264.

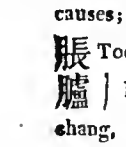


269. To stretch the eyes; to stare with vexation and disappointment.

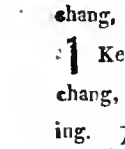
270. To rub; to grind; to stop up.

271. Rice for food. A local word, the same as 糧 Leang.

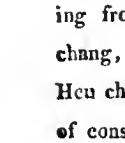
272. A swelling of the abdomen, from an accumulation of water, or other causes; the same is expressed by 肚脹 Too-chang; 腹｜ Fŭh-chang; 臚｜ Loo-chang. 鼓｜ Koo-chang, Swelled like a drum. 解｜ Keae chang, or 消｜ Seaou chang, To allay or mitigate a swelling. 水｜ Shwŭy chang, A swelling from water. 腫｜ Chung chang, A general swelling. 虛｜ Heu chang, Swelling from weakness of constitution.



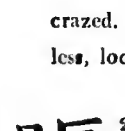
273. The name of a plant or tree. A surname. 萇楚 Chang-tsoo, A certain tree. 烏｜ Woo chang, The name of a country.



274. A certain insect. Same as 265.

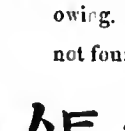


275. Wild; irregular. 譸｜ Chow-chang, Irregular, precipitate manner, as if crazed. ｜ 惇 Chang-tun, A careless, loose, hasty manner.

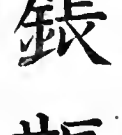


276. Used commonly for 帳 Chang, in those senses which refer to accounts; as 賬目 Chang mŭh, An account of money owing. See 260. This character is not found in Chinese Dictionaries.

277. Sharp; a keen edge, or sharp point. A man's name.



278. Skin stretched out; covering; or, as it is expressed in Chinese, Clothing for a bow.



279. A leather covering for a bow; a box in which to contain a bow; which is usually kept warm.

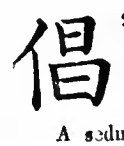
280. Meat spread out; a bait; which is also expressed by 餦餭 Chang-hwang.

281. The sound of a drum.

282. The light of the rising sun. Elegant; beautiful. Suitable; abundant; affluent. Increasing in strength, affluence and splendour, applied to nations.

Chang-ming 昌明 bright, splendid.

Chang-shing ｜盛 effulgent and affluent. 文｜ Wăng-chang, The name of a star or deity. Chang is used for 物 Wŭh, A thing.



283. A splendid shewy person; a singing girl. To harmonize, or accord with. A seducer; a leader. Used for 284 and 285.

Chang-yew 倡優 entertainments of singing and playing; theatrical amusements. Players; singing girls, prostitutes.

Chang yu ho yu ｜予和汝 do you sing, and I will respond to you. (She-king.)

Tĕen-hea chang 天下｜ the leader, first or head of the empire; the Sovereign.

Chang lwan ｜亂 to lead or head an insurrection.

Chang suy ｜隨 or ｜和 Chang-hŏ, To lead and to follow;— applied to husband and wife.

Chang tow ｜頭 a head or leader.

Chang kwang ｜狂 irregular vicious conduct.

284. To utter the voice. To recite; to sing.

Chang ko 唱歌 or reversed, Ko-chang, To sing graver songs.

Kaou chang 高｜ to sing aloud.

Chang he ｜戲 to recite plays.

Chang le ｜禮 to give the word at great sacrifices for the performance of the several prostrations and so on. The master of ceremonies is called 禮生 Le-săng.

Chang kŭh tsze ｜曲子 to sing light songs.

Chang jŏ 唱喏 a salutation per-

formed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Chang yih.

娼 285. A strumpet; a prostitute; a whore. Otherwise expressed by 娼妓 Chang-ke; 妓女 Ke-neu; 婊子 Peaou-tsze; and 娼婦 Chang-foo.

帽 286. ㄷ Garments thrown loosely about one; without being bound by a sash or girdle.

玚 287. ㄷ Chang, or 玚玩 Chang war, The stones or other ornaments attached to the ears by barbarians; otherwise called 耳璫 Urh-tang.

稱 288. ㄷ The husk of paddy; chaff.

菖 289. A water plant; a kind of sedge. Otherwise called 菖蒲 Chang-poo, and 垂劍草 Chuy këen tsaou, Acorus Calumus, or the hanging sword plant, which is popularly thought extremely efficacious in cutting off various demonical influences, and expelling bugs. On the 5th of the 5th moon, it is stuck up in great abundance at the doors of houses.

蝴 290. A certain small shell fish; a cockle.

裮 291. Garments loosely thrown about one. Same as 286.

誾 292. To sing. Same as 284. A man's name.

閶 293. Gate of an ancient palace; the name of a modern city gate in Keang-nan.

Chang-kŏ 閶闔 name of a wind said to arise in the west. The gate of heaven, said to be kept by the ancient warrior 關夫子 Kwan-foo-tsze.

騿 294. A designation of a horse.

鶬 295. The name of a certain bird.

鹵昌 296. The sediment of a natural salt.

倡 297. Ancient form of 284. To sing; to play.

尙 *Shang, from* 八 *Pă, To be separated from, and* 向 *Hëang, Towards. To be slightly different from; nearly about; to add to; to adorn, or gloss over. To like; to love; to esteem; to honor. That which the mind desires hopes or expects. That which is loved, valued, or esteemed. The chief; the principal. Epithet of things pertaining to the Emperor. To rule; to direct great affairs.*

倘 298. ㄷ To stop suddenly; the appearance of doing so.

Chang-jen che 倘然止 stopped suddenly. More frequently read Tang.

徜 299. 徜徉 Chang-yang, Disconcerted, disappointed; irresolute; affecting a kind of extravagance, and desperation. Something of the sense of 徘徊 Pae-hwuy, Driven hither and thither; irresolute.

惝 300. ㄷ Chang, or 惝怳 Chang-hwang, Disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

敞 301. ㄷ Level, elevated land from which a distant view is had. Open; plain; fully disclosed; manifested. 高敞地 Kaou chang te, Elevated, spacious, level region; in contradistinction from Narrow, irregular, and cramped position; applied figuratively to circumstances. 敞罔 Chang wang, Destitute of room and ease; cramped; disconcerted.

傸 302. ㄷ Wide; roomy; liberal. Same as 301.

廠 303. ㄴ Or Chwang, An open shed; a roof without surrounding walls; such erections are common at mines above

ground, and at other places where extensive works are carried on, as 銀廠 Yin-chang, Erections for works at silver mines. 煤 | Mei-chang, A colliery. 硝 | Seaou-chang, Salt-petre works. 硫磺 | Lew-hwang-chang, Sulphur sheds, where sulphur is prepared.

懒 304. ′ Alarmed; apprehensive; frightened appearance. Abbreviated by the character 300.

𩿨 305. The feathers of a certain bird called 鶖 Tsew. 鷦 | Tseaou-chang, The feathers of a little bird said to be woven into garments.

鷩 306. ⁊ Same as the preceding.

踃 307. To sit cross-legged, in the manner of the priests of Buddah.

鞝 308. ′ A certain skin.

鋿 309. To rub. One says, A piece of iron surrounding the rim of a wheel.

常 310. ⁊ From 尚 Shang, To manifest or display, and 巾 Kin, A piece of cloth. Garments which are *always* displayed; hence used also for 裳 Chang, The lower garments.—Constant; usual; common; constantly; frequently; in the habit of. Five virtues which ought to be invariably practiced, are called the Five Chang. The name of a divinity; of a district; of a hill; of a stream; of a banner; of a spear or lance. A surname; a measure of sixteen cubits. 常 | Chang-chang; 時 | She chang; Commonly; constantly; always. 非 | Fei chang Unusual, extraordinary. 照 | Chaou chang, According to what is usual. 平 | Ping-chang; 尋 | Sin or Tsin chang, and 庸 | Yung-chang, All express Common; ordinary, applied to persons or thing. 經 | King-chang, Regular; constant usages. | 服 Chang-fŭh, One's ordinary dress, not full dress. 家 | 飯 Kea-chang fan, A family dinner. | 生 Chang săng, Continual; never-ending, eternal life. 五 | 仁義禮智信 Woo chang, jin, e, le, che, sin, The five constant virtues, Benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth. | 旗 Ke-chang, A banner with the sun and moon depicted on it, given by the Emperor as the reward of splendid deeds. 奉 | Fung-chang, He who bears the banner.

嫦 311. Chang-go 嫦娥 A celebrated goddess in the palace of the moon. 姮 Hăng, is also used for the first syllable.

𢡟 312. Used for 310, in reference to the Five virtues.

掌 313. ′ The palm of the hand, the sole of an animal's foot, called by the Chinese, The middle, and the heart of the hand; the root of the fingers. To grasp with the hand. To rule; to controul. a surname. 至掌 Che-chang, or 水至 Shwŭy-che, or 馬皇 Ma-hwang, A leech. 鞅 | Yang chang, To lose one's ease and self-controul; perturbed; disconcerted. 職 | Chĭh chang, The controul which belongs to one's office. | 理 Chang-le, 主 | Choo-chang, | 管 Chang-kwan, To rule; to manage. | 教 Chang-keaou, To rule and teach; applied to tutors. 打他一巴 | Ta ta yĭh pa chang, Give him a slap with the hand. 如示諸 | 乎 Joo she choo chang hoo, Easy as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand. 熊 | 美味 Heung chang mei wei, The sole of a wild boar's foot, has a sweet smell. | 中 Chang chung, In the palm of the hand. | 上 Chang shang, On the palm of the hand. 看手 | Kan show chang, To practice palmistry.

𦬊 314. ⁊ The name of a plant.

瑺 315. A certain valuable stone.

裳 316. ⁊ Chang, or Shang, To screen or fend off; the garments for the lower part of.

the body; a petticoat; otherwise called 帬 Keun or 裠 Keun. Vestments for the upper part of the body are called 衣 E. 衣裳 E-chang, Garments generally; clothes of any kind. 穿衣 | Chuen e chang, To put on clothes.

嘗 317. ꜀ From Che, The will, and Chang, To manifest. To taste; to try; to essay. Having already done. The name of a certain sacrifice; a surname.

Kow chang che 口嘗之 taste it with the mouth.

Chang-yĭh-seay | 一些 taste a little.

Chang-yĭh-chang | 一 | take a taste.

She chang 試 | try. 疑則 | 之 E tsĭh chang che, When you doubt or have suspicion, try it. 未 | We chang, Not yet; not occured heretofore.

鱨 318. ꜀ Chang, or 鱨揚 Chang-yang, A flying fish, said to have a head resembling a swallow. Also called in the north 揚黃頰 Yang-hwang-kĕĕ.

償 319. ꜀ To pay the value of; to recompence; to pay for; to make amends 殺人償命 Shă jin chang ming, He who kills a man must pay or forfeit his life. 有功當 | Yew kung tang chang, He who has merit should be recompensed. 塡 | Tĕen chang; 抵 | Te chang, To pay or forfeit; generally applied to the life. 欠債 | 錢 Kĕen chae, chang tsĕen, He who owes a debt, must pay the money.

鵻 320. ꜀ Same as the following.

鵻 321. ꜀ The name of a bird.

黨 322. ꜂ A surname. In its other senses read Tang.

昜 易 323. *Yang, From Day, One, and Sudden, To fly and spread abroadl ike the light emanating from the rising sun. Light. Strong; increasing; multitudinous. Spread, opened or laid out. The second form is usual but not correct.*

場 塲 324. ꜀ A piece of ground laid out and appropriated to some particular purpose. An arena on which to perform the rites of sacrifice; on which to gather in the grain; to perform literary exercises, or military contests; to execute capital punishments; on which to consecrate priests; for gaming; and for the concourse of reptiles or insects. Numeral of affairs; circumstances; a particular period of life. Time, state or class of persons. 禾塲 Ho chang, Place where grain is collected. 科 | Ko chang, Place of public literary examinations. 法 | Fă chang, Place of execution. 賭 | Too chang, A place for gaming. 少年 | Shaou nĕen chang, The society of the young. 一 | 夢 Yĭh chang mung, A visionary state; a dream: said often in allusion to life.

瑒 325. ꜀ A kind of stone sceptre, otherwise called 圭 Kwei, in length a cubit and two tenths.

腸 326. ꜀ The parts which, the Chinese say, give expansion to the subtle fluids of the stomach; the intestines; the bowels; the seat of the affections; the name of a plant; and joined with other characters, forms several proper names. 大腸 Ta chang, The great intestines leading to the anus. 小 | Seaou chang, The small intestines; i. e. the urinary ducts. 心 | Sin chang, A feeling towards, a liking or disposition for. 羊 | Yang-chang, Name of the side of a hill. 無 | Woo-chang, Name of a country. 馬 | Ma-chang, Name of an animal. 魚 | Yu-chang, Name of a sword. 黃 | Hwang chang, Name of a coffin.

暢 327. ꜀ The excellence, good, or happiness which exists within, passing to the outside; expanding, pervading; to permeate; permeant; spreading all around. Filling; to fill; expansion of the animal spirits, contentment; joy; hilarity. A surname; the full moon; on a certain occasion

the 11th moon. Applied to the playing of some songs, from their exhilarating effect. 通暢於外 Tung chang yu wae, To permeate, extending to the outside. 美 | Mei chang, Excellent; pleasing; agreeable. | 遂 Chang suy, According with one's wishes; pleasing. 快 | Kwae-chang, Feeling delight; delightful. | 月 Chang yuĕ, The 11th moon. | 充 Chang chung, To pervade; to fill.

暢 328. ㄘ Land extensively spread, but unfertile; expansive; permeant. Said to be the proper form of the preceding.

鬯 329. ㄘ Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

丈 **丈** 330. ′ The seal character represents a hand grasping Ten. A measure of ten cubits length. A staff. 丈量 Chang-leang, To measure. An epithet applied to old persons. | 夫 Chang-foo, A husband. 岳 | Yŏ chang, A wife's father. | 人 Chang-jin, or 老 | Laou chang, Term of respect to a wife's father, or any old person. 大 | 夫 Ta chang foo, A great man. 方 | Fang chang, A temple or monastry of Füh; the head of a monastry. 函 | Han-chang, The chair of a teacher. The vulgar form is with a dot.

Chang leang tïen mow, | 量田畝 to measure land.

仗 331. ㄘ / Genecric term for weapons; such as the sword, spear, and lance. 兵仗 Ping chang, 器 | Ke chang, Military weapons. 彩 | Tsae-chang, Ornamented weapons. 打 | Ta chang, To fight. 儀 | E-chang, The imperial guard. 錫 | Sĭh chang, Crosier used by a priest. [ㄘ] To rely, or depend on. 倚 | E chang, 憑 | Ping-chang, To lean against, to depend on. 仰 | Yang chang, To look up to for support. Occurs denoting A path or way. Used for 332.

扶 332. To hurt; to wound.

杖 333. That which is grasped; to support one in walking; a staff; a cudgel or bludgeon; the stem or wooden part of a lance. [′] To hold in the hand; to lean upon, to beat with a stick or bludgeon; to beat with the bamboo; a Chinese punishment. 拐 | Kwae-chang, A stick, or staff. Kwae is a short stick; Chang, a long staff that reaches above one's head. 笞 | Che-chang, To beat or flog with the bamboo. | 一百 Chang yĭh-pĭh, To flog with a hundred blows. 虎 | Hoo-chang, A plant. | 者 Chang-chay, An old man;— at 50 years of age, he may use a staff in the house; at 60 in the village; at 70 in his native princedom; and at 80 in the palace of the Emperor.

疡 334. Disease.

倉 335. ㄘ Chang or Tsang, From 食 Shĭh, To eat and 口 Hwuy, An enclosure. A square building in which to store up grain. A granary. See Tsang, Haste, hurry.

愴 336. ㄘ Chang or Chwang, The heart perturbed. 悽愴 Tse-chang, Perturbation of mind; painful feeling; grief. | 怳 Chang-hwang, Disappointment, vexation.

戧 337 ㄘ To hurt; to wound. A wound; a sore.

鎗 338. ㄘ A wooden lance pointed and hardened by fire. Used by peasantry against banditti.

鬯 339. ㄘ The name of a fragrant plant, which is blended with black millet and fermented, to form a species of wine used in sacrifice. 秬鬯 Keu-chang, Black millet and the plant Chang, An odoriferous wine used to invoke and cause a descent of the gods. Used for 327. | 茂 Chang-mow, Luxuriant.

CHAOU.—IXTH SYLLABLE.

A broad, the three vowels coalescing; no similar sound in English. Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chao*. Canton Dialect, *Chew*, *ew* as in Pew.

召 340. / To call upon with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; to invoke. 召見 Chaou këen, To summon to an interview, as is frequently done by the Emperor. Another person's invitation is called 寵 | Chung-chaou, A gracious summons. 父 | 子 Foo chaou tsze, A father summons his son.

Chaou t ı lae 召他來 call him here.
Chaou chin | 臣 summons his ministers to attend.
Chaou pŭh taou | 不到 not to appear on being summoned.

佋 341. To call a man. | 穆 Chaou mŭh, To walk in order. To place people in proper order. Chaou denotes a father; and 穆 Mŭh, A son. 昭 Chaou is used in the same sense.

卲 342. / From Chaou, To invoke, and 卜 Pŭh, To divine. To enquire by divination.

咷 343. Calling to in a hoarse guttural manner.

姚 344. A female name.

沼 345. A pool of water; a pond. One says, A pool with a winding margin. A piece of ground appearing in a pond; an island.

𠀋 346. The same as 347. To call one's self.

弨 347. A certain kind of bow. The elastic flying back of a bow after the arrow shoots from it. 大 | Ta chaou, A large bow.

招 348. From To call, and A hand. To call and make a signal of invitation at the same time; to invite with the hand; to beckon; to induce to come by proclamation. Hand-bill or sign board. To entreat; to entangle; to take crime to one's self; to confess. To assume; to excite; to raise. A surname. 手 | Show chaou, To beckon with the hand.

Chaou-chaou-chow-tsze | | 舟子 to hail a boatman.

Chaou gan | 安 to issue proclamations to soothe the people, or invite insurgents to submit.
Chaou hëen | 賢 to invite good people to come forward.
Chaou jay | 惹 to provoke. | 搖 Chaou yaou, To shake, to excite.
Chaou kaou | 告 to invite the people to accuse suspected officers.
Chaou lang jŭh shay | 郎入舍 inviting a bride to enter a cottage.
Chaou mooping | 募兵 to raise soldiers, or | 天下 Chaou tëen hea, To call the whole empire.
Chaou shang | 商 to invite people to come forward to engage in the mercantile concerns of government.
Chaou tëĕ | 帖 a hand bill or placard. | 牌 Chaou pae, A sign board.
Chaou tsuy | 罪; or | 認 Chaou jin, To confess some crime. 自 | Tsze chaou, To bring upon one's self.
Chaou ho | 禍 to bring some calamity on one's self; which is also expressed by | 災攬禍 Chaou tsae lan ho.

昭 349. ′ The splendour of the sun; bright; splendid; light; manifest; manifested; refulgent.

Chaou mŭh 昭穆 the display of order, as between father and son; far off and near at hand; old and young; nearly and distantly related. Chaou is 明 Ming, Luminous; and Mŭh, denotes 次 Tsze, Order. Chaou is the higher place, on the left side, or towards the south; Mŭh, is the right side, or towards the north. | 蘇 Chaou-soo, The manifestation of Spring, by the flight and noise of various insects. An abbreviation of the following.

照 **炤** **曌** 350. ′ The light of fire reaching to; light illumining by falling upon an object; to illumine; to extend care and superintendance to; to accord with former acts, usages or precedents; like; according to; the same as. 普照 Poo chaou, To illumine every place. 拱 | Kung chaou, To surround with light and splendour. 火 | Ho chaou, Fire light. 日月 | 臨 Jĭh yuĕ chaou lin, The light of the sun and moon descending or reaching to. 正 | Ching chaou, Light falling at right angles. 反 | Fan chaou, Reflected light. | 應 Chaou ying, | 顧 Chaou koo, To pay attention and regard to, for the purpose of assisting. | 管 Chaou kwan, | 料 Chaou leaou, To oversee; to manage and direct affairs.

Chaou chang | 常 The same as as usual,

Sin chaou 心 | To regard or pay attention to with the heart or mind.

Chaou kew | 舊 The same as formerly.

Chaou le pan le | 例辦例 to act or manage agreeably to standing regulations.

Chaou pĕĭh | 壁 a wall opposite the gates of government offices.

Chaou soo | 数 according to the number.

Chaou swan | 算 according to the calculation or reckoning to be made.

Chaou tsze | 此 according to this.

Chaou yang | 樣 the same as a pattern.

Chaou joo tĕen jĭh | 如天日 as manifest as the sun in the heavens.

柖 351. The appearance of a tree agitated; a target to shoot at. A bathing seat or couch.

炤 352. The light of fire; to illumine by fire. Light; mental discernment. A surname. Same as 350

牊 353. Another name for 牀 Chwang, A bed, or couch.

皽 354. The thin membrane which covers flesh below the external skin.

盈 355. A certain vessel.

眧 356. ◌ To make signs, in sport, to a person with the eye. To wink; to ogle; to play with the eye.

袑 357. ◌ The name of a person.

笤 358. Also read Teaou, A broom; to sweep.

詔 359. ′ To declare; announce, or proclaim to; a Royal or Imperial declaration, or proclamation. To teach; to instruct; to promulge to the whole empire. 待 | Tae-chaou, Name of a certain office in the Han-lin College. Name of a certain Barbarian king. 頒 | 天下 Pan-chaou tĕen hea, To promulge the Imperial will to the whole Empire. 人暗不見事宜則 | 告之 Jin gan, pŭh kĕen sze e, tsĭh chaou kaou che, If a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair, then instruct him.

Chaou-che | 旨 or 敕 | Chĭh-chaou, or 丹 | Tan-chaou, An official and public declaration of the Emperor's will; an imperial proclamation addressed to his ministers and people. 恩 | Găn-chaou, A gracious declaration of the Imperial will, as, a general pardon.

超 360. To step lightly; to trip; to step over; to leap over; to precede; to surpass; to excel; to raise to a higher state of intellectual or spiritual excellence; to raise from purgatory to the region of the blessed. A surname.

Chaou chŏ 超卓 personal accomplishments or talents, surpassing others.

Chaou keun | 羣 to excel the ordinary class of men in talents or virtue.

Chaou sing | 性 supernatural.

Chaou too | 渡 to raise from a state of suffering, departed spirits.

Chaou yuĕ | 越 to raise or promote over the heads of others. | 拔 Chaou pă; | 升 Chaou shing; and | 舉 Chaou keu, all express a similar idea.

鉊 461. A large sickle or scythe.

颵 362. A cool breeze; a breeze when the air is pure and clear.

驃 363. Name of a horse.

少 *Shaou*, 364. *Few in number; to derogate; to disparage; to lessen a person or thing; to abuse. To flatter and compliment a person is expressed by its opposite* 多之 *To che, To much him; to increase him—as to good qualities. It also denotes Young, holding a second place, and so on.*

吵 365. [Read Meaou. The hoarse voice of a certain wild fowl. Read Chaou, Clamour; to wrangle. 相吵 Seang chaou, Mutual wrangling. Chaou jang | 嚷 or Chaou-naou | 鬧 to make a clamorous disturbance; to clamour. 何等 | 鬧 Ho tăng chaou-naou, what a wrangling noise and bother!

抄 鈔 366. To take; to take by force; to take or stir as with a spoon. To seize a person's effects by an order of government. To transcribe, or copy a paper. A surname. 抄寫 Chaou seay, or | 謄 Chaou, tăng, To transcribe any paper or book. | 白 Chaou-pĭh, To make a fair copy of any original official document. | 正字 Chaou, ching tsze, To copy out in the plain hand. | 家 Chaou kea, or 查 | Cha chaou, and Chà chaou, 家產 Kea chan, all express Searching a person's house; and taking possession of the property by order of government. Same as 鈔 Chaou.

Chaou-tsze 抄咨 copy of an official letter from one officer of rank to another.

炒 367. To fry; to roast in a pan with a small portion of water, lard, or liquor.

眇 368. To till or plough the ground.

耖 369. An instrument of husbandry, to plough and replough the ground.

觘 370. A boat restless or agitated on the surface of the water.

訬 371. To make a disturbance, a tumult. Light; volatile, slender waisted; artful. A man's name. Same as 365, in the phrase Chaou-naou.

觘 372. A horn spoon.

鈔 373. To take; to seize by order of government; to transcribe; to copy. Same as 365. A surname. | 關 Chaou kwan, A sealed document, or official receipt given by an officer of Government for articles received. A kind of paper money or bank note employed by government, under the dynasty Sung, in the reign of 紹興 Shaou-hing, (A. D. 1170); value from one to five thousand cash were called 大 | Ta chaou; and from one to to seven hundred, were called 小 | Seaou chaou. Offices were appointed every were to receive and give them out. They were to be renewed within seven years, and fifteen cash for every thousand was deducted for the expence of making the notes; a general name for them was 錢 | Tsëen-chaou; and they were also called 楮幣 Choo-pe. A scarcity of copper is assigned as one reason; and another is, a want of money to pay the army; which led to this scheme to entice the merchant

with the convenience of it; for it is said that 公私便 It was convenient both for the government and individuals.

飹 麨 374. A certain preparation of rice and wheat fire-dried and ground to a powder, or formed into certain cakes.

爪 375. ˋ The nails of the fingers and toes; the claws of an animal; the talons of a bird. To scratch; to claw; to tear to pieces with the claws; to lay the claws upon any thing; to lay the hand upon with the palm undermost; to take with the hand. 王之爪牙 Wang che chaou ya, *The king's claws and teeth*; applied to himself by an ancient statesman. 買辦丨 Mae-pan-chaou, The Compradore's claws; i.e. the labouring people he employs. 丨爛 Chaou lan, To tear to rags with the claws. 虎丨 Hoo chaou, The claws of a tiger; and so of any other animal or bird.

抓 376. ˊ To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails. 手抓食 Show chaou shĭh, To seize food with the fingers.

Chaou-choo 丨住 to grasp with the talons, as an eagle does.

Chaou-chaou-urh 丨丨耳 to scratch one's ear.

Chaou-chŏ-ta-teĭh-yang-choo 丨着他的癢處 scratch the part of him which itches; assail him on his weak side.

Chaou-po-lëen 丨破臉 to scratch and tear a person's face.

杹 377. ˊ Wood acuminated. A thorn; to pierce with a sharp point.

笊 378. ˊ An utensil made of bamboo or reeds for receiving solids and permitting fluids to pass through, said to be like a spoon. (MS Dictionary.)

Chaou-le 笊篱 a kind of uncovered basket. The nest of a bird, when made in any hole, and not on a tree.

兆 379. Chaou. A tortoise shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth; the mound which surrounds an altar or grave. A million. 兆 Chaou, or 丨頭 Chaou-t'how, or 先丨 Sëen chaou, An omen; a prognostic. 吉丨 Keĭh chaou, A favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 億丨 Yĭh chaou, The hundred thousand and the million, denotes The mass of the people, which is also expressed by 丨民 Chaou min. 京丨 King chaou, The place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court. 宅丨 Tsĭh chaou, The ground round a tomb. 游丨 Yew chaou, A certain year of the Cycle.

兆卜 380. Same as the preceding.

畯 381. Same as the following. Read Taou, A cave in a field.

垗 382. Chaou, or T'haou. Any dike, limit, or boundary, is called Chaou. The name of a certain sacrifice. 宅垗 Tsĭh-chaou, The dike drawn round a grave, in the Chinese manner, to mark the limits of it.

旐 383. ˊ A kind of banner on which dragons and serpents are depicted, to which superstitious ideas are attached. 旗旐 Ke chaou, A banner, a flag with various devices worked on it.

晁 384. An ancient form of 朝 Chaou.

牮 385. A surname.

狣 386. A strong powerful dog.

秌 387. Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

絩 388. Silk threads which pass obliquely, neither lengthwise nor crosswise, as in weaving figures; variegated. A numeral of pieces of silk.

羔 389. A sheep under, a year old. One says, A foreign sheep a hundred catties weight.

駣 390. A four year old horse, or according to some, A three year old horse.

鮡 391. The name of a fish.

朝 392. ㄷ The morning. 終朝 Chung chaou, The morning till breakfast. A surname. Ministers having an interview with the Sovereign, is called Chaou, from their being required to go early in the morning; waiting on; seconding. Nobles or princes seeing the Sovereign, not on business, is also called Chaou. Local officers seeing a governor, is called Chaou; but not in modern use. Chaou, is the place in which the affairs of government are listened to and audience given. Chaou is also used for a dynasty; for the reigning family; for the court, and for the empire. 我丨 Wo chaou, Our dynasty. 坐丨 Tso chaou, The Emperor seated to give audience. 上丨 Shang chaou, To go to court. 大丨 Ta chaou, A visit to court every fifth year. 明丨 Ming chaou, The late Chinese dynasty. 大清丨 Ta tsing chaou, The reigning Tartar Dynasty. 小丨 Seaou chaou, A triennial visit of ancient princes to the Emperor.

Chaou fŭh 丨服 court dress.

Chaou këen 丨見 to have an audience of the Emperor. The Chinese designate the existing dynasty, and their own empire, 天丨 Tëen-chaou, The Celestial Empire; or the Dynasty especially appointed by Heaven, to rule the world.

Chaou kung 丨貢 to present tribute, as dependants.

Chaou-sëen 丨鮮 Corea.

Chaou-seĭh 丨夕 or 丨晚 Chaou wan, or 丨夜 Chaou yay, Morning and evening.

Chaou ting 丨廷 the hall of audience; the court; the Emperor.

嘲 393. Chaou. To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to boast. 嘲嘶 Chaou.chĕ, The singing or chirping of birds. Read Taou, 嘵丨 Leaou taou, Many words; verbose. Read Chow, 丨嘵 Chow tseaou, The chirping of small birds: the sound made by the swift course of a flight of small birds. Read Leaou, To laugh immoderately.

嘲 394. Chaou, To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to play and jest with each other. 嘲笑 Chaou-seaou, Laughing and joking.

潮 395. ㄷ The tide. 'Water is the blood or breath of the earth; and the tide is the advancing and retiring of this blood or breath; it accords with, or follows the state of the moon.' The tide rising in the morning is expressed by Chaou; in the evening by 汐 Seĭh. 潮州 Choou chow, The name of a district in Canton Province. 伺丨 Sze chaou, A kind of fowl that crows always at high water; vulgarly called 丨水雞 Chaou-shwŭy-ke. 望丨 Wang chaou, A certain fish. 丨濕 Chaou-shĭh, Damp, foggy, moist air, or ground.

Tide, 乘丨 Shing chaou, To avail one's self of the tide; to go with it. 丨漲了 Chaou chang leaou; or 丨水滿了 Chaou shwŭy mwan leaou, express The tide flowing, or high water. 丨退了 Chaou tuy leaou, Ebb tide. 順丨 Shun chaou, The tide with one. 逆丨 Neĭh chaou, or 丨頂 Chaou ting, The tide against one.

謅 396. Same as 393. To jeer; to ridicule; to laugh at.

鼂 397. A surname.

卓 *Chŏ*, 398. *Erected firmly; established; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant.*

旐 399. / To stamp with the feet. Lame, yet able to walk.

倬 400. ㄷ Same as 踔 Chŏ.

棹 401. / Long oars. Same as 櫂 Chaou. Also read Chŏ, which see.

淖 402. To accord; to harmonize with.

犩 403. To carry on the horns of cattle.

猇 404. The name of an animal. The royal hunt in winter. Also read Chŏ.

筲 405. / A kind of basket or cage, made of reeds for fishing with.

罩 罩 406. ㇒ A kind of fishing basket. Same as the preceding. To cover over; to shade. A shade; a shade to keep the wind from a candle. 罩衣 Chaou e, A kind of surtout. 轎｜ Keaou chaou, A cover to keep a sedan chair from the dust.

羅 407. A small net.

艄 408. To propel a boat; an oar; to row.

貂 409. ㇒ A certain animal.

趠 410. ㄠ Walking; going; over stepping; leaning; going rapidly, applied to designate the wind.

跳 411. ㄠ To stamp with the feet; to walk; to go; to pass over.

轈 412. ㄠ A particular part of a carriage.

巢 413. ㇔ A bird's nest on a tree; a nest, as of thieves; a lurking place. The name of a place. The name of a country; of a lake; of an instrument of music; of a carriage.

僬 414. Little; small. 僬｜ Chaou chaou, Long appearance.

噍 415. Chaou. The noise, or sound of the voices of a multitude of persons.

巢 416. Chaou or Tseaou, The appearance of a lofty hill or mountain.

撓 417. Chaou or Tseaou, To seize and strike; an active turbulent effort. To take.

漅 418. Chaou or Tsaou, The name of a lake.

礁 419. Tsaou, A dwelling mage of stones piled on each other, without mortar; reared by people who throw themselves on, or attach themselves to, a country.

簥 420. An instrument of music, consisting of a collection of tubes; a large one of the kind.

罺 421. A certain species of net; a small one; an utensil for cat ching fish.

藁 422. Chaou mih 藁麥 The name of a plant.

藃 423. ㄣ To take; to seize.

譟 424. ㇔㇒ Chaou, or Tseaou, To speak for others; or to assume the words of others; to echo merely what others say, without any will of one's own.

趭 425. ㄣ To rise up; to strive to be first in walking.

轈 426. A kind of stage on the top of a carriage for the purpose of standing high, and surveying an enemy.

鄛 427. The name of a district.

韣 428. To tie round; to bind; to restrict.

鷮 429. A high elevated appearance; a thing with long legs, or feet to it.

趙 430. ㇒ To repair hastily to; to repair to and announce to a superior, as a small state to a greater one; to return a thing borrowed. Acute; of long duration. Small or few. A surname; the name of a country.

燶 431. ㄠ To roast; to fire-dry. Chaou leih tsze 燶栗子 to roast chesnuts. Chaou hwa sang｜花生 to roast or fire-dry ground nuts.

鼂 鬯 鈔 Same as the preceding.

找 432. ㇒ To supply, or endeavour to supply, what is deficient, or required; to seek for; to exchange money.

Chaou hwan yin tsëen 找換銀錢 or 找錢 Chaou tsëen, To exchange silver for copper coin.

Chaou hwan tëen 找換店 money changer's shop.

Chaou-hwuy yin 找回銀 exchange given to bring the value of articles bought, and the money paid to a level.

Chaou poo 找補 to make up what is wanting; to supply.

Chaou tsin 找尋 to seek for.

Chaou tsŭh ke shoo 找足其數 to make up the full number.

肇 432. ′ To strike; to commence; to begin. To correct, or rectify. Intelligent, perspicacious; to devise; to project. Long, or of long continuance. The name of a hill. Used for 378.

Chaou king-foo 肇慶府 the name of a district in the Province of Canton.

曌 433. ˇ A certain insect. A surname. In the sense of 391. The morning. The splendour of gems.

罩 434. ′ A net to catch birds by throwing it over them and preventing their flight.

櫂 435. ′ An oar by which a boat is impelled, an oar applied by the side; to row a boat.

釗 436. Same as 404.

CHAY.—X^TH SYLLABLE.

Ay, pronounced as in *Day*. Manuscript Dictionaries *Che* and *Tchie*. Canton Dialect, *Chay*.

者 437. ˋ The Chinese define this word as a Disjunctive Particle, and as a Demonstrative Pronoun, *This*; for which the character 這 Chay is now, though erroneously, always employed. In the first sense it is often used when defining, and is placed after the characters to be defined, and the definition given; as 天者理也 Tëen-chay, le yay; Heaven, —that is—a principle of order. In 啟 | Ke chay, at the commencement of letters, Chay has merely this Disjunctive sense, denoting a pause after Ke, which implies, I commence; I now begin to state or open the subject. After a Verb, or a sentence denoting action or passion, Chay denotes commonly the Agent, or the person suffering; answering to, as he; she; it; or they, who. 愛 | Gae chay, He who loves or loving; is the example usually given. But the fact is, that whether following Verbs or Nouns, it simply directs the mind to pause, and point it to the word or sentence preceding; Gae-chay, may either be, The virtue of love or charity, or those who love. 仁 | 愛也 Jin chay gae yay, Jin (benevolence) that is love. Jin-chay, may, when standing alone, either be Benevolence, or those who exercise it.

褚 438. To rend asunder.

堵 439. Read Chay, The name of a district; of a hill; and of a certain river. Also read Too, which see.

奢 440. Affluent; extravagant; wide spread; prodigal; wasteful. Name of an ancient beauty. A surname; the name of a divinity. Following 阿

O, it denotes a person who marries an old woman. Following 蘭 Lan, To praise; to flatter.

Chay che 奢侈 } wasteful, extra-
Chay hwa 奢華 } vagant; prodigal.

Chay che fan hwa 侈繁華 extravagance; show; splendour.

擡 441. ㄟ To tear or split open; to drag along; to pull roughly and forcibly.

Chay tsih 擡拆 to pull or tear apart.

Chay keu 擡去 to tear away.

Chay lëĕ 擡裂 to rive or tear asunder.

滯 442. ㄟ Chay, or 曘滯 Tsih chay, Turbid; foul.

㢡 443. ㄟ Wide; large. Read To, Thick.

搘 444. ㄟ To strike; to flog; to beat.

爹 445. The epithet of a father. A local word.

蔗 446. The sugar cane.

赭 447. ㄟ Red earth; carnation colour.

Chay shih 赭石 a carnation pigment, used by Painters.

Chay e 赭衣 garments worn by criminals.

Chay hwang paou 黃袍 a certain royal or imperial garment.

騭 448. Name of a horse.

鬾 449. ㄟ Chay, or 醜鬾 Chow-chay, Ugly.

黳 450. Black; dark.

車 451. A carriage; cart, or any vehicle which is drawn by horses, or that goes upon wheels. The jaw bone which contains the teeth; to turn a wheel. A surname. Also read Keu. Some distinguish the characters by making the upper horizontal line longer than the lower one in Chay, and reversed it in Keu.

Chay chwang 車床 a Turner's lathe.

Chay lun 車輪 a cart wheel.

Chay tsae tow leang 車載斗量 a cart carries grain measures; or a great many measures;—there are a great many such persons or things.

嶄 452. Name of a certain hill.

硨 453. ㄟ Chay keu 硨磲 a certain stone, white colour, of which some Chinese cap buttons are made. Inferior to the stone called 玉 Yŭh.

痺 454. ′ A dysentery.

菚 455 Chay tsëen 菚蕳 a certain plant, said to be a remedy for a suppression of urine.

蛼 456. A certain insect.

輾 457. The jaw bones; the wheels of the face which contain the teeth.

儓 458. Chay. Chay lo, Strong but not virtuous.

嚃 459. Chay. To screen; to hide. The appearance of much talking, great loquacity.

嫬 460. A woman's name.

摭 461. Chay shih 摭拾 to drag; to drag affairs into notice, which do not arise naturally.

樜 462. A species of mulberry tree.

蟅 463. ′ The sugar cane.

譫 } 464. Many words; much
譫 } talk. To reprimand; to abuse; to insult.

遮 465. To cover over; to prevent seeing; to screen, literally, or figuratively. To conceal.

Chay kae 遮盖 to cover over.

Chay mwan 丨瞞 to hide from a person's knowledge.

Chay pe 丨蔽 to screen.

Chay shih 丨飾 to gloss over.

Chay shĭh 丨失 to conceal one's failures or errors.

Chay yen 丨掩 to screen or conceal from.

蕸 466. ⁄ The sugar cane.

蔗 467. The sugar cane. Same as the preceding.

蟅 蠆 548. A certain insect. One says, A species of locust.

鞭 470. Name of a medicinal plant.

鷓 471. Chay koo 鷓鴣 a partridge.

斥 472. A surname. Otherwise read Chĭh.

紤 473. ◘ To fasten with a cord.

赿 475. ◘ Opposed to at a distance.

庍 476. ◘ Name of a hill.

跅 476. ◘ To stand in the road.

炙 477 ⁄ To cauterize; to roast; to warm. Otherwise read Chĭh.

Chay show 丨手 to warm the hands at a fire.

Chay ho 丨火 to warm at a fire.

晐 478. ⁄ A clear day.

扯 479. To pull or tear with the hand; to drag; to pull asunder.

Chay kae 扯開 to pull open, to pull apart. Same as 441.

這 480. ⁄ This, applied to persons or things. Various numerals are joined with it according to the Noun which follows.

Chay ko jin 這個人 this man.

Chay le 丨裡 or 裏 this place; here.

Chay sze 丨事 or 丨件事 Chay këen sze, This affair or business.

Che she 丨時 or 丨時候 Chay she how, At this time.

Chay yang 丨樣 thus.

Chay tăng 丨等 this class, sort, or kind; such.

哆 481. Chay. ◘ Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed appearance of the lip hanging down. The wish or opinion of a multitude. The name of a person. 哆然 Chay jen, With one consent, unanimously.

柘 482. ⁄ A species of mulberry tree.

CHE.—XITH SYLLABLE.

E, nearly as in *Me*. Manuscript Dictionaries *Chi*. Canton Dialect, *Che*.

知 483. From a Dart, and Mouth; denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated. To know; to be acquainted with; to advert; to perceive; to remember; to cause to know; to tell. The name of a medicine; name of a place; a surname.

Che che chin; hing che leih 知之眞行之力 knowing its truth, practice it strenously.

Che foo | 府 the magistrate of a Foo district.

Che hëen | 縣 the magistrate of a Hëen district.

Che hwuy | 會 to give information to; to inform; to tell.

Che ke chay | 已者 a very intimate friend.

Che keŏ | 覺 to advert to; to remark; to observe; to notice

Che ke joo shin | 幾如神 to know incipient causes like the gods.

Che ming choo tang | 明處當 that which is clearly perceived will be managed well.

Che mwan | 滿 or | 足 Che tsŭh, To know that one has enough; to be contented.

Che taou | 道 or | 道了 Che taou leaou, I know it; very well; said in reply to some information given. It does not signify approbation, nor its opposite. These words are often the official reply of the Emperor to papers which are sent to him.

Che shĭh | 識 knowledge; information.

Che woo pŭh yen | 無不言 to tell, to a pupil, all that one knows.

倒 484. To walk; to go or come.

徇 485. To walk; to go or come.

毠 486. \ The hair of an animal abundant; shaggy; hairy.

智 487. / Knowledge: very general information; universal science. Wise; wisdom. Occurs in a bad sense, for the skill and talent of a villain.

Che-sze 智士 } a wise and good
Che-chay | 者 } man.

Che che-twan | 之端 the principles of knowledge.

潪 488. / Name of a stream of water.

蹓 489. – To stamp; to beat with the feet; to knock the head against the ground.

痴 490. ◦ Foolish; diseased knowledge; diseased intellect; derangement of mind.

Che gae 痴呆 silly; foolish.

Che choo | 痊 not capable of understanding.

Che-ping pŭh che jin sze | 病不知人事 disease of silliness or idiotism; in which a person is incapable of comprehending human affairs.

茹 491. \ Che-moo 茹母 a certain plant. 483 is also used in the same sense.

蜘 492. Che-choo 蜘蛛 a spider.

賀 493. – To give property as a pledge or security.

踟 494. Hesitation; embarrassment; irresolute.

Che-choo 踟躕 embarrassment; unable to proceed either on with a journey or with affairs.

495. ㄘA kind of demon or evil spirit.

496. / Che-choo 黜黜 the appearance of the Running-hand character; a mere black daub.

497. Three battlements or embrasures of a city wall are called Che.

498. / A bird flying down to the earth, where it arrives at the termination of its flight. To go or come to; arrival at the given or extreme point; to arrive at a certain place, or point of time; till; the extreme limit; the highest degree; great; good; to communicate information to; the extreme of the sun's course north and south; the solstices. As to; respecting.

Che-chang 至掌 name of an insect.

Che-chow | 醜 most ugly.

Che-e | 易 most easy,

Che-gŏ | 惡 extremely vicious; wicked in the highest degree.

Che-hëen | 賢 the highest degree of morals and goodness.

Che-kin | 近 as near as possible.

Che-kung | 公 most just and equitable.

Che-keĭh | 極 the utmost extreme; a double superlative.

Che-nan | 難 most difficult.

Che yu ta pang | 于他邦 went to another state.

Che laou këen seay | 老姦邪 even until old age, intriguing and unprincipled.

Che shing | 聖 most holy, is applied to Confucius.

Che-shin | 神 most divine, was applied to the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

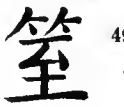
Che-tĭh | 德 most virtuous.

Che-tsin | 親 the nearest related—are father and son; elder and younger brother.

Che tsze te wei | 此地位 to this state of circumstances — either good or bad.

Che-yuen | 遠 extremely remote.

Che-jin | 仁 most benevolent.



499. ㄘ A certain species of bamboo.

500. ㄘ To go to, or come to; to visit; to take pleasure in; to repair to with alacrity; to carry to the utmost degree; to push inquiries for the perfecting of knowledge. To terminate or resign an office. To expose or venture one's life in a cause. To rule or regulate; the end to be aimed at and the manner of pursuing it. Minute; subtile. To lead to; to tend to; that, noting the cause which leads to a certain end; or the tendency to a certain end.

Che-ching 致誠 the utmost truth and sincerity.

Che-che | 之 to make a list of and send.

Che-e | 意 to communicate one's good wishes or compliments to another person.

Che-ming | 命 to give or sacrifice one's life in a device.

Che-neu | 女 the formal civilities of inquiry and compliments paid to a bride three months after marriage.

Che-shoo | 書 a letter between equals; a national letter from the Tartars is so called in History.

Che-sze | 仕 to resign an office.

Che-sze | 師 one who stimulates to daring in battle.

Che-shin | 身 to resign one's life.

Che-tă | 達 to communicate information to.

Che-che-tsae-kĭh-wŭh | 知在格物 the perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things.

Che-yung | 用 to collect or prepare for use.

Che-yŏ | 樂 to regulate music.

501. Che. Things coming together, coming into contact.

502. / To apply the hand to; to pierce; to stab; to plunder; to take property from. [\] To point with the finger; to go to; or arrive at.

503. / Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

瘛 504. ⁄ Disease in the inferior extremities.

緻 505. ′ Fine, subtile, delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate. To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

褷 襦 506. To seam or mend garments.

菝 507. ⁄ Large grass.

諏 508. ˋ Words; discourse; to laugh at; to ridicule.

鞮 509. ˋ Sole of a shoe.

闕 510. ⁄ The 陰 Yin or dark vapours obscuring the 陽 Yang, or Light. Close and secret.

鰣 511. ⁄ The name of a fish.

止 512. – To stop; either as an Active or Neuter Verb. To desist; to be still; to rest or abide in a certain place, or given circumstances; to stop at a certain point; hence, Only; the point at which any transaction closes.

Che-lew 丨 畱 to stop; to detain.

Che-noo 丨 怒 to desist from anger; to be pacified.

Che-seĭh 丨 息 to desist from.

Che-she 丨 是 only is; only; but.

Che-tĭh 丨 得 only can.

啼 513. Che, or Te. To bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird, 哭哭丨丨 Kŭh kŭh te te, Weeping and lamentation. 鳥丨 Neaou te, The bird sings.

Te kŭh 啼哭 to bewail and weep.

址 514. A foundation; that which is fundamental. 基丨 Ke che, A foundation, as of a house or a family; seems also used metaphorically.

尺 咫 515. Eight 寸 Tsun or tenths of a cubit. Che-chĭh 尺尺 measures of length generally. Near to; not far.

沚 516. A small island; a small pond in which is an island.

砠 517. A large stone; a stone for beating silk.

祉 518. Happiness; felicity.

Che-fŭh 祉福 or reversed, Fŭh-che, Happiness; joy; felicity.

峙 519. To be supplied with provisions is expressed by 供峙 Kung-che. To halt; to hesitate.

紕 520. Certain rushes or grass platted into a cord.

耻 521. ⁄ Vulgar form of 恥 Che, A feeling of shame; to put to shame.

Che-jŭh 耻辱 to disgrace, or insult.

Che-sin 丨 心 a feeling of shame.

芷 522. A certain fragrant medicinal plant; also called 白芷 Pĭh-che, and 芳香 Fang-heang. The name of a place.

訿 523. To accuse; to accuse face to face; to impeach a superior.

趾 524. n The toes of the feet; the foot of a wall; a foundation.

Keaou-che 交趾 Cochinchina was formerly so called; appears to have been a nick name implying that their toes folded over each other, in an odd manner.

Che kaou sin pŭh koo 丨 高心不固 He who trips lightly has an unsteady mind.

阯 525. ˋ Same as the preceding. Used also for 址 Che.

之 526. ˋ From 出 Issuing forth from; going to; meeting with. The lower stroke represents the ground; the middle one the stem of a plant; those on the side, leaves or shoots which go forth from the stem; hence, borrowed to denote the Possessive Case of Nouns. Expressive of that which comes forth

from, or belongs to. It may often be translated by, *Of*, or the sign of the Genitive *'s*. 一人之子 Yih jin che tsze, A man's son. 天丨恩 Tëen che găn, The favour of Heaven. When coming between two Nouns, the first of which is preceded by a Verb, it may be translated *Who*, or *Which*; as, 有德丨人 Yew tĭh che jin, A man who is possessed of virtue; i. e. A virtuous man. 有險丨事 Yew hëen che sze, An affair which has danger; i. e. a dangerous affair. It is the same between a Verb and a Noun; as, 可惡丨事 Koo woo che sze, An affair which is worthy to be hated; i. e. a detestable affair. After a Verb, it may be translated by the Pronouns, *Him, her, it, them*. 不要做丨 Pŭh yaou tso che; Don't do it. In the same sense it occurs before the Verb, as 臣未丨聞也 Chin we che wăn yay, I have not heard it. It frequently occurs doubled, 丨丨 Che che. The first of which is translated, Him, her, it, them; according to the Gender and Number of the Antecedent Noun; and the second Che, is translated by *Who*; as 聽丨丨人 Ting che che jin, The person who hears him, or her, or it, or them. 丨子 Che tsze. A bride.

芝 527. - The budding forth of plants; name of a particular plant, said to be incorruptible, and is used as an emblem of happiness. It has nine stems; is of a gold colour, and admits a lustre at nights. Others say there are six varieties of colour. It is called 靈芝瑞草 Ling-che suy tsaou, The spiritnal Che, the felicitous plant. A surname. There are varieties called 水丨 Shwŭy-che, and 土丨 Too-che.

Che lan che shĭh 丨蘭之室 the mansion of the Che-lan flower; and 丨蘭氣味 Che lan ke we, The fragrant exhalations of the Che-lang; both refer to the beneficial influences. of human happiness.

支 528. - A hand pulling off a branch of bamboo. A branch; those that branch off, as posterity. To branch off; to diverge; to separate; diverging. To grasp or hold up; to measure. The twelve Che are periods of two hours each. A surname. 說話支離 Shwŏ hwa che le, A discourse that branches off and leaves the point in question. Vague, irrelevant harrangue. 本丨 Pun che, The root and branch; ancestors and posterity. 宗丨 Tsung che, Those who are descended from the same ancestor.

Che chu 丨柱 a post; a support.

Che kan 丨干 branch and trunk.

Che keĭh 丨給 to give out to; to distribute.

Che le 丨離 branching off widely; vague; not to the point.

Che pae 丨派 to point to a particular branch, or situation.

Che tsze 丨子 descendants from the first born son of the Emperor or princes.

Che tseay 丨借 to lend.

Che yung 丨用 to employ in its own branch; to appropriate, to lay out any money.

Che yĕ 丨葉 the branch and leaves.

忮 529. ˊ To dislike; to hate; stubborn; froward. To offend; to injure.

枝 530. The branch of a tree; to spread; to scatter; the joints of the fingers. Numeral of branches of flowers. A surname.

Che ko 枝柯 a branch or half.

Che yĕ 丨葉 the branch and leaves.

Che wo 丨梧 the first is an upright post, the other is placed aslant.

汥 531. - Diverging streams of water flowing from one source.

秖 532. - A stalk of grain.

疧 533. - Sickness; disease.

衼 534. - Certain garments peculiar to the Nuns of the Buddha sect, and enjoined by the rules of their order.

肢 535. - The upper and lower extremities of the body are called 四肢 Sze che, The four Che.

Che te 丨體 the body.

Che keae 丨解 to cut a body into four parts; to quarter.

跂 536. The feet diverging; pressing onward to the attainment of virtue. Read Ke, in other senses.

Che wang 跂望 to stand on tiptoe with expectation; to hope anxiously for.

翅 翄 537. / Wings of a bird. The fins of a fish.

鵲 538. - Che, or 鵲鵲 Che tsŏ, A certain bird referred to in Fable and in Poetry; harbinger of glad tidings.

敊 539. Many; much.

志 忠 540. That on which the mind determines; the inclination; the will. Topographical and Statistical works.

Che e 志意 the inclination; the bent of mind; the will.

Che hëang 丨向 that to which the mind or inclination is directed; the inclination.

Che e kaou yuen 丨意高遠 an elevated and comprehensive mind.

恃 541. / To forget.

痣 442. / A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour. Jin yew săng hung che teih 人有生紅痣的 there are some people who break out in red spots. Yew haou che, yew go che 有好丨有惡丨 there are good spots, and there are bad spots. It is remarked of the first Emperor of the Han dynasty, that he had on his legs seventy-two dark spots.

誌 543. / Che, or Ke-che 記誌 to remember; to fix upon the memory; historical annals. Used also for 志 Che and 痣 Che.

氐 544. - A surname; the name of a person; forms part of the name of a state on the west; called also 月支 Yuĕ che. 關氐 Yen she, Epithet of an ancient Tartar. Name of a Hëen district. See She.

氐 *Te.* 545. - *Down to the ground; to a given point; the base; the origin; the root or ground of. Radically important, applied to statesmen. Name of country; of a star; and of a divinity. Read Che,* 丨池 *Che che, Name of a district.*

厎 546. Che, or Te. A kind of soft stone, fit for grinding or rubbing tools on. Leading to a final end; that; certain; to; or at. 厎石 Te shĭh, A whetstone. 朕言惠可丨行 Chen yen hwuy, ko che hing, My words are reasonable, and may be carried into effect. (Shoo-king.)

Che-choo 丨柱 name of a hill.

坻 547. Che. To stop; a bank; a small stream which is banked in.

底 548. Used for 至 Che, To, or at a given point. Commonly read Te, which see.

抵 549. To strike; to beat or strike with the hands; to clap the hands. More frequently read Te, which see.

砥 550. A grind-stone on which to rub tools. Even; flat; level as a stone which is rubbed plain; equitable.

Che-le 砥礪 stones on which to rub or grind tools; to exercise one's self in moderation; to rub off vicious angles or asperities.

Che-gae, or yae 丨硯 a certain valuable stone.

祇 祗 551. Respect; awe; veneration, such as is felt when a communication is made from a divinity; to receive respectfully. Same as the following.

祇 552. Only; but, as introducing some qualifying clause. Also read Te.

秖 553. Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes replanted. Also read Te.

帋 紙 紙 554. ′ Che denotes Smooth; something made level and smooth by rubbing on a stone. Paper; it should be written without the dot. The character is formed from Silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. A surname. 蔡倫 Tsae lun, (A. D. 940) Cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it from which time 巾 Kin, A piece of cloth entered into the composition of the character. 白 | Pĭh che, White paper. 紅 | Hung che, Red paper. 草 | Tsaou che, Paper made from plants.

Che chang | 張 paper in sheets; a sheet of paper.

Che tsëen | 錢 paper money; means paper burnt in certain rites.

Che pae | 牌 gaming cards. 打 | 牌 Ta che pae, To play at cards. They are of various sorts. The most ancient and most elegant are called 點子牌 Tëen tsze pae, Dotted cards. The dots have a reference to the stars. They were introduced by the Emperor 宣和 Seuen-ho, Originally called 牙牌 Ya pae, Bone or ivory tickets.

Che-tung | 蓪 the paper-like lamina of the plant Tung, known in England by the term Rice Paper.

Che-tung hwa | 蓪花 artificial flowers made of rice paper.

蚳 555. Name of a certain insect; or shell fish.

胝 胵 556. Che, or 膍胝 Pe che, The stomach or crop of a bird. The stomach of a cow.

觝 557. A certain drinking vessel.

翐 558. Same as 翅 Che, A wing. Occurs in the San-kwŏ.

跂 559. - To tread with the feet.

貾 560. A certain pearly kind of shell fish.

鮆 鮭 561. A certain fish.

鴟 562. Che; or Te, A certain bird.

屖 犀 563. Se or Che, Slow; not progressing; length of time; stillness. Strong. 犀利 Che le, Strong beneficial or useful; applied to utensils.

墀 564. Che. A raised path leading to the hall or principal apartment; the vestibule, or open landing place in front of a hall, to which there is an ascent by one flight of steps; the name of a country. 天子以丹漆地故稱丹墀 T'hëen-tsze e tan tsĭh te kon ching tan-che, The Emperor varnishes the ground with a red colour, and hence the path or vestibule is called Tan-che. The landing place is commonly called 天階 Tëen keae. That of the Emperor is otherwise denominated: 赤 | Chĭh-che, and 玉 | Yŭh che. The first of which terms denotes that the vestibule is of carnation colour; and the last, that it is of gems. A great variety of epithets are applied to this vestibule, open to the heavens, as 天 | Tëen-che; 階 | Keae-che; 金 | Kin-che, The golden vestibule or porch. 玉龍 | Yŭh lung che, The precious stone dragon vestibule, and so on. 拜月 | Pae yuĕ che, The vestibule, on which the moon is worshipped. 竹埽 | Chŭh saou che, The bamboos brush the vestibule. 露盈 | Loo ying che, The vestibule covered with dew. Though the word Vestibule is not strictly applicable to an uncovered porch, it is here used to avoid circumlocution. Same as 墀 Che.

穉 稺 565. Young grain; late grain; grain that is late in ripening, whatever is young and small is expressed by Che. One says, A self conceited haughty manner.

Che ke 穉氣 delicate temperament.

Che tsze 稚子 a young, a delicate boy.

Che tseay kwang 丨且狂 young and wild.

菧 566. Name of a plant.

諀 諀 567. Language serious and impressive. A man's name.

遲 568. To walk leisurely; to be long in doing; to impede by being in too much haste. Slow; dilatory; late; to delay or stay for. A surname. 委遲 Wei che, Remote, distant appearance. 來得丨 Lae tĭh che, Come late. 棲丨 Tse che, To desist; to lay by and wait for; to stop.

Che che 丨滯 impeded in its course.

Che hwan 丨緩 delay; dilatory.

Che kew 丨久 slow and long.

Che lew 丨留 to detain; or be detained.

Che che woo hing 丨丨吾行 slow and leisurely do I walk.

Che ming 丨明 before or about day-break.

Che sŏ pŭh tung 丨速不同 slow and fast are different.

譝 569. Slow, leisurely mode of speaking.

噈 570. Speaking in a slow leisurely tone.

執 *Chĭh, To grasp; to hold; to stop, or cause to desist; to pursue and seize. See Chĭh.*

摯 571. To seize or grasp with the hand; to hurt or break; to reach or extend to; that which extends to and manifests. To take a thing and offer it as a present when about to see a person. A present; to introduce to; to carry to the extreme. Name of a country; the name of a person. To loosen or open up. Read Che, To drag along the ground. Read Chĭh, A surname.

Chĭh këen le wŭh 摯見禮物 to take a present, when visiting a superior.

贄 572. A present, or offering made at the first visit to a superior, or a person from whom one has to request something. The presents mentioned are, valuable stones, or pieces of silk; these are called great presents. Rare birds are called smaller presents. Women give fruit.

Che-e 贄儀 the presents which are proper or suitable for the occasion.

輊 輊 573. A cart heavily laden on the fore part.

鷙 574. A bird of prey; any ravenous animal; to grasp; to seize by violence.

制 575. To cut things.

制 制 576. To cut and form; to adjust; to regulate; to direct; to rule; to make; to invent.

Kwŏ-che 國制 the rule or government of the country.

Kin-che 禁丨 prohibitory regulation

Hëë-che 挾丨 to restrict; to confine.

Pin-che 品丨 the laws of rank.

Che-fă 丨法 or Che-ling 丨令 rules; laws; national regulations.

Che-tsŏ 丨作 to make; to do.

Che-too 丨度 to form rules; rule; management; direction; plans of government; laws.

Che tse 丨祭 to cut and divide a victim about to be sacrificed.

Che-tae 丨臺 or 台 Tae, also 丨軍 Che-keun, The person at the head of the government in a Province.

掣 掣 摩 577. To drag upon the ground. 掣肘 Che-chow, To impede as by holding under the arm; to put an obstacle in the way of progress being made; to embarrass or hinder.

淛 578. ˊ Che, or Che-ho 淛河 the name of a river.

製 **裁** 579. ˊ To cut out clothes for garments; to make; to form; to fashion; to regulate; to decide; to compound, as medicines. A pattern for clothes. 裁製衣服 Tsae-che e fŭh, To cut out clothes. 法丨藥 Fă-che yŏ, To compound, or make up medecines. 他丨的是什麽樣衣服 Ta che teĭh she shĕ mŏ yang e fŭh? What is the pattern of the clothes which he is cutting out?

Che-tsŏ 丨作 to make; to do;
Che-tsaou 丨造 to invent.

睎 580. A clear bright eye.

腊 **䱷** 581. Fish brine; the brine from salted fish; pickled or preserved fish roes.

誋 582. Perverted speech.

鋬 583. An instrument for eradicating plants.

鱱 584. Name of a certain fish; certain pickled or preserved fish, of which the head is much esteemed. Hence the Proverb, 寧去屢世宅不去鱱魚額 Ning keu luy she tsĭh, pŭh keu che-yu gĭh, Better be deprived of an house which has been possessed for ages, than be deprived of the head of the Che-fish.

質 *Chĭh*, 585. *Real; substantial; plain; honest; sincere; true. To prove the fact by bringing accuser and accused face to face; to examine.*

質 586. Something left for security as a pledge; to pledge; to pawn; to give a person as a hostage. 交質 Keaou che, Mutual hostages. See Chĭh.

礩 587. Read Che or Chĭh, The stone below a pillar; the base of a pillar.

躓 588. ˊ To stumble by something embarrassing the feet.

Che urh tëen 躓而顛 stumbled and fell headlong.

Che keuĕ 丨蹶 to stumble; to fall; familiarly 失脚 Shĭh keŏ, To slip the foot.

台 *E.* 589. *I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read Tae, A certain hill; an elevated place. Used for* 臺 *Tae, A stage, or elevated terrace. To elevate; to recommend. Used as an honorary epithet, as* 兄丨 *Heung tae, referring to the person one addresses in a letter. Forms part of several proper names.*

始 590. ˋ The morning; to begin; then, as denoting the beginning of one circumstance after another has elapsed. Forms part of the name of medicines, of a star; and of a hill. 四始 Sze che, refers to the origin of material existences. 三丨 San che, refers to the year, the sun, and the moon. 七丨 Tsĭh che, The name of a medicine; applied also to Heaven, earth, man, and the four seasons.

Che chung 丨終 the beginning and end of any affair; applied also to human existence.

Che chung keu shen 丨終俱善 the beginning and end of (human life) both such as are desirable.

Che tĭh shŭh hwuy 丨得贖回 then succeeded in being restored by ransom.

治 591. – ˊ Name of a stream of water. To put in order. To heal; to rule; to direct; to govern a family or a nation; to form. Denotes some end being sought; experienced, or accustomed to; the petty affairs of prisons. The retired Apartments of the sect Taou. Also read Tae and E.

Che hea 治下 to rule those below one.

Che kea jin 丨家人 to chastise domestics.

Che kea 丨家 to rule a family.

Che kwŏ 丨國 to rule or govern a nation.

Che jin che taou 丨人之道 the principles by which to govern others.

Che ping 丨病 to cure a disease.

Che she che tsae | 世之才 talents fitted to rule the world.

笞 592. ˊ To beat with a bamboo or stick; to flog; one of the petty punishments of China. To chastise; to correct; it is intended to cause a feeling of shame.

Che chang lew too | 杖流徒 to bastinade and transport. The two first and two last express different degrees.

Che chay, so e keaou che yay | 者所以教之也 correction is the means of instruction.

搭 / 榙 593. Vulgar forms of the preceding.

遮 594. Near to.

只 595. Only; simply; singly; this and no more; merely. Also read Chĭh. Sometimes denotes Particularly.

Che tĭh joo tsze 只得如此 only obtain this; merely this; obliged to act thus.

Che seay tung se | 些東西 only a few things.

咫 596. The ancient cubit, equal to eight tenths of the present one. It contained 八寸 Pă tsun, and is called 周尺 Chow chĭh.

In a small degree, | 尺之間 Che chĭh che këen, Between a Che and Chĭh, i. e. much the same.

抧 597. ˋ To open; in the same sense read Ke. Read Chae, To strike.

枳 598. ˋ Name of a high thorny tree of which hedges are made. A certain tree which bears a fruit. To hurt.

Che kŭh 枳殼 a certain medicine.

Che lŏ | 落 a place fenced in as a residence.

Che shĭh | 實 the fruit of the Che tree.

沢 599. Name of a stream of water.

疻 600. To beat and wound; to bruise with the hand or with a stick; to peel the skin off and discover the part, but not cut the flesh.

軹 601. A certain appurtenance of the wheel of a cart; a kind of covering for the end of the axle. Name of a district. Diverging. Same as 只 Che.

寺 *Sze or She. From* 寸 *Tsun, A measure of length; a place that is regulated by fixed laws; a temple of the Buddhists, so called after the original one built in the time of Han. Eunuchs of the Imperial Palace are called* | 人 *Sze jin.*

峙 602. A lofty mountain. Kung che 供峙 provided with; prepared for.

Che-leĭh | 立 to stand firm as a mountain.

Che ke chang | 其粻 well provided with a supply of provisions.

庤 603. ˋ Placed beneath a house or cover; provided with; having a supply.

Che choo 庤儲 accumulated together; laid up in store; said of grain or provisions.

持 604. – To grasp; to hold fast.

Che show tae yen 持守太嚴 to hold fast with too great severity.

Che yĭh sin nëen Fŭh | 一心念佛 to fix the whole heart in meditation on Buddha.

洔 605. Waters diverging and leaving places dry; a small island; an island in the midst of a stream.

畤 606. A place of sacrifice. The name of a place.

痔 607. A disease in the posteriors; an ulcer of the anus, of which there are 內痔 Nuy che, internal; and 外 | Wae che, External. Che denotes To gnaw or eat: as if corroded by insects.

Che-chwang | 瘡 a posterior ulcer.

峙 608. To halt; to stop. Che-Choo 峙躇 or 踟 Choo, Irresolute; indetermined; unable to make progress. The phrase is variously written.

跱 609. Prepared. Same as the preceding.

侍 610. To wait; to stand prepared for. Syn. with 599.

多 *To*, 611. *Many; much.*

侈 612. Large; tending to expand; extended; profuse; prodigal. To screen or shelter the ribs. 侈奢 Chay-che, Extravagant, prodigal.

Chay he che he 哆兮侈兮 denotes the apparent expanding, or the scintillation of the stars.

Che-sze 侈肆 irregular, extravagant.

奓 / 奼 613. Wide; large; extensive; to extend; to increase the power of; to attack on one side.

哆 614. Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed; appearance of the lips hanging down. The wish or opinion of a multitude. The name of a person. 哆然 Chay jen, With one consent; unanimously.

埰 615. To lean or rest upon. To rest or depend upon land; to work or cultivate the land.

姼 616. A pretty woman; a worthless woman; a prostitute. Elegant; good. Occurs as a local word applied to deceased parents.

扆 617. A person's name.

肢 618. Much flesh; fat; plump; handsome. 膠肢 Chay che, Coarse.

誃 619. Read E and Che, in the same sense, as the following.

誃 620. Separated; diffuse; spread out.

Che-chang 誃張 spread out; extended.

趍 621. To walk briskly; to approach or recede from with rapid steps.

Che tae 趍趙 a kind of terrace, appended to a royal palace mentioned in history.

駃 622. Same as 馳 Che.

陊 623. The rushing down of a hill or mountain.

錙 624. ◌ A kind of tripod, or other distorted vessel; a kind of still or vessel for chemical purposes.

戠 625. Read Chĭh, but in a sense which is lost. Read Che, Clayey adhesive earth.

幟 / 熾 626. ◌ A kind of banner or flag; a pendant streamer; to attach to, or fasten, as by sewing, or with cords. To make a record of; to record.

摭 / 拭 627. / To grasp something and stand opposed to. to oppose.

熾 / 熾 628. ◌ The flame of fire; light or splendour issuing from a flame, or from a star. To burn.

識 629. To inscribe on a tombstone; an inscription; to remember. 墓識 Moo che, An epitaph. Read Shĭh, To know.

織 630. ◌ Dyed silk of which scholar's garments are made; the coloured silk of which banners or streamers are made; hence used as 621. Read Chĭh, To weave.

寔 631. ◌ Hindered; impeded; wishing to advance, but prevented by something which embarrasses. Read Te, The bit of stalk by which fruit hangs from the tree.

旨 632. ◌ Excellent in its kind; a pleasant taste. The meaning, sense, or import of; the declared will of the Sovereign. 甘

丨 Kan che, Sweet taste; pleasant food.

Che e 丨 意 the wishes or commands of the Emperor; the sense or import of a passage.

Che yuen 丨 遠 or 丨 意深遠 Che e shin yuen, The sense is profound and abstruse.

旨 633. The same as the preceding.

懥 慣 634. Vexation; anger; rage.

指 635. To point with the finger; to point or refer to.

Che chang 指掌 to point to the palm of the hand; easy as doing so.

Che hwă 丨 畫 to write, to draw lines with the finger, as on sand.

Che hwuy 丨 揮 to point to, to make a signal with the hand.

Che jĭh kaou shing 丨 日高陛 point to the day of elevated promotion; a favourite sentence with the Mandarins.

Che jĭh ko tae 丨 日可待 the day may be pointed out when you will attain, said in compliment.

Che nan chay 丨 南車 the compass and needle.

Che sze 丨 事 to point to an affair; to make an allusion; the second class of characters.

Che tëen 丨 天 to point to heaven.

脂 636. – Horned cattle; fat animals, whether quadrupeds or birds. Animals destitute of horns are denominated 膏 Kaou. Congealed fatty substance or lard, is called Che; unctuous or oily matter is called Kaou. A greasy pigment or cosmetic, is called Che. Figuratively used for honors and emoluments. To grease. Name of a bird; of a plant; and of a medicine. A surname. 胭脂 Yen che, or 紅 丨 Hung che, Rouge, a vermillion cosmetic.

Che fun 丨 粉 a cosmetic composed of vermillion and white.

Che kaou 丨 膏 fat, unctuous, greasy matter; lard; oily substance.

帶 *Tae.* 637. *A girdle or sash worn round the body; to bind round one.*

滯 638. Water impeded; some hindrance to the circulation of fluids. Congelation; glaciation; concretion. A stoppage in the human system; to spread out diffusely in consequence of some stoppage; discordance.

Che choo 滯住 a stoppage or impediment of any kind.

Che ke 丨 氣 a stoppage of a subtile fluid in the human system, or in nature.

Che kĭh 丨 隔 impeded; making no progress.

Che tseĭh pŭh tung 丨 積不通 an accumulation of any thing which causes a stoppage.

Che wei 丨 胃 a stoppage in the stomach; indigestion.

懘 639. Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

猈 640. A mad dog.

蹛 641. To tread with the feet. 蹛林 Che lin, The name of a plant.

直 *Chĭh,* 642. *Straight; direct; correct; upright.*

值 643. To manage, or transact; to occur; to take hold of. Read Chĭh, To be worth; the value of; the price. 大值事 Ta che sze, The principal managers of an affair. 適 丨 這幾日有事 Shĭh che chay ke jĭh yew sze, It has so happened, that I have been occupied these few days.

Che heung ho 丨 凶禍 to meet with severe misfortune. 價 丨 Kea chĭh, The price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo kea tsëen? What is the price of it? 丨 得十員 Chĭh tĭh shĭh yuen, It is worth, or cost, ten dollars. 不 丨 錢 Pŭh chĭh tsëen, It does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不 丨 一錢 Pŭh chĭh yĭh tsëen, Not worth a farthing. 不 丨 與他計較 Pŭh chĭh yu ta ke keaou, It is not worth while to argue with him.

殖 644. A kind of bow.

植 645. An iron pestle or wooden beater; a club; to lean upon. To strike with a beater or club. Read Chĭh, To stick into the ground; to plant.

置 646. ′ To establish; to appoint; to place; to purchace.

Che nëĕ 置業 to purchace an estate.

Che shin woo te 丨身無地 no place to put myself; expresses feeling of shame for having done or said something disgraceful.

Che che too wae 丨之度外 to place or put it without the mark; to be careless or indifferent about.

踅 647. To stand erect.

齒 648. \ The teeth; the upper teeth. The inferior are called 牙 Ya, The mark of one's age; the order in which people are arranged according to their age; to arrange; to sort; to class persons.

Che yaou che 丨咬之 to bite with the teeth.

Che ya che hwuy 齒牙之慧 the smartness of the teeth; expresses a ready elocution.

Che kan jow 丨根肉 the flesh at the roots of the teeth; the gums.

齔 649. To bite; the root of the teeth; the gums.

齣 齝 650 To chew over again; to chew the cud; to ruminate. This word is used for the cow; other words are used for other animals.

齛 651. The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

齒 652. Name of a plant.

齧 653. Same as 掣 Che.

⿰希瓦 654. A certain wine vessel.

絺 655. A fine sort of hemp or flax, after it is prepared, or cloth made therefrom; the name of a place. A surname.

Che keĭh 絺綌 the fine and the coarse sort of the above. Che is the finer sort, and Keĭh the coarser.

巵 656 Che. A certain round vessel for limiting the quantity of food and drink. A syphon; a wine vessel, containing four 升 Shing. 玉巵 Yŭh che, A cup made of stone. 漏丨 Low che, A syphon to drain off liquids. 酒丨 Tsew che, A wine syphon. 水丨 Shwŭy che, A water syphon. 丨言日出 Che yen jĭh chŭh, Language daily changes, like a vessel, now full, then empty.

梔 657. – Che, or 梔子 Che-tsze, A saffron coloured fruit, or nut which serves for a dye. A certain flower, white coloured and fragrant; the preceding is also used for it.

离 658. – Same as 653. Read Lae, To disperse; to spread wide or separate from. Elegant; clear.

螭 659. ᶜ – Same as the following.

魑 660. ᶜ – A mountain fairy, or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast.

Che mei wang-leang shan chuen che sung 魑魅魍魎山川之祟 Superhuman and monstrous appearances of an infernal or diabolical nature, are the expressions of the wrathful displeasure of the gods emanating from hills and rivers.

黐 661. ᶜ – A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste. Also read Le.

Che keaou 黐膠 birdlime.

Che neaou 丨鳥 to catch birds with adhesive substance put upon a bamboo.

虒 662. ᶜ – A wheel. Also the same as the following.

傂 663. Uneven.

篪篪 664. A musical instrument of the reed kind; the sound of the pipe. 篪壎 Che-heun, Names of two instruments which form a cord; and hence the expression denotes, Brothers living in harmony with each other.

褫 665. To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate.

Che-kih 褫革 to dismiss from office.

Che-chun 丨 氈 a couch or mattress on which to lie down.

枻 666. To split up fire wood; to split or cut up wood.

池 667. – A pool; a pond; a ditch or fosse; a receptacle for water, or any liquid. The sea. Ornaments for a coffin; joined with various proper names; a surname. 城池 Ching che, A ditch round a city wall. 魚丨 Yu che, A fish pond. 中丨 Chung-che, *The well in the centre*; the heart.

Che tang 丨 塘 a pond; a fish pond.

Che yu 丨 魚 fish from a pond.

Che chung wŭh 丨 中物 a thing in a pond. This and the preceding expression are used figuratively, to denote being limited to a place for want of talent to acquire promotion.

馳 668. – To run at full speed. To gallop, to ride on horseback. To propel, or go with a ship or boat, as if at full speed; that which extends remotely.

Che keu hwang loo 馳驅皇路 to gallop on the Imperial road; i. e. to be employed in the service of government.

Che ma she këen 丨 馬試劍 to practice riding and a kind of sword exercise.

Che ming 丨 名 a name which is known at a great distance; famous.

Che taou 丨 道 the imperial road; that on which the Emperor himself travels. A surname.

蚩 669. A worm; an insect. Ugly; crawling; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. To treat as if ignorant; to impose on. The gait or motion of an animal.

Che-ming 蚩氓 ignorant people; poor labouring classes; plain honest people.

Che-che 丨 丨 plain honest appearance.

嗤 670. Appearance of laughing.

Che-che 嗤之 laughed at him.

媸 671. A worthless woman; ugly and lewd; foolish.

袠 672. ㊀ Long handsome garments; robes. Read E, The name of a place. Also read No.

雉 673. / The fowl species; they say there are forty sorts. An open aperture on the top of a city wall; an embrasure. A surname. Name of a district.

Che neaou 雉鳥 or 丨 雞 Che ke, A bird of the fowl or the pheasant species. A pheasant.

茬 674. Che, or 茹毋 Che-moo, A certain medicinal plant.

饎 675. ㊀ Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice. To prepare or dress provisions.

Che chan 饎饌 provisions; victuals.

Che jin 丨 人 a cook.

糦 676. Same as the preceding.

屎尿 677. ㊀ A handle; a something on which to wind silk.

緻 678. Fast bound or connected together. Strong.

禔 679. Repose; rest; happiness. Also read Te and She.

啻 680. / Only. Used in the sense of 但 Tan, and 止 Che. 不丨 Pŭh-che, Not only. Also denotes, An overplus; an excess. 不啻父母 Pŭh che foo moo, Not only as father and mother; i. e. more than father and mother.

夂 681. Walking slowly leisurely.

耻 **恥** 682. From Heart and Ear. Because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of.

Che sew 恥羞 shame manifested in the countenance.

Che sin 丨 心 inward feeling of shame.

Che pŭh jŏ jin 丨不若人 ashamed of being inferior to other people.

Che gŏ e 丨惡衣 to be ashamed of bad clothes.

Che gŏ e, gŏ shĭh chay, we tsŭh 丨惡衣惡食者未足 he who is ashamed of bad clothes or bad food, is deficient in right feeling.

徵 683. One of the Chinese notes in music. Read Ching, in a different sense.

褫 684. / To embroider with the needle; a kind of embroidered cap used in performing sacrifice; variegated.

Chin che 針褫 to embroider with a needle.

莶 685. Che, or Che-lan 莶蘭 a certain odoriferous plant.

寘 686. / To place; to put down in a place of rest; to put near one; to place in one's bosom. To lay aside.

豸 687. / Crawling reptiles; insects destitute of feet; opening or expanding; a wriggling motion like a worm.

Che-che 豸 丨 appearance of a long back.

觶 **觭** 688. / A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

翅 689. Only 不翅 Pŭh che, Not only. Commonly used for the following.

翍 690. Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke.

Che-che 翍 丨 appearance of flying.

癡 **痴** 691. c Foolish; idiotical; simple. 丨態 Che tae, A foolish manner.

傺 692. To stop; to embarrass; to detain. 傺侘 Cha-che, Undetermined; irresolute.

嗜 693. To relish much. Usually read She. 嗜義 Che e, To relish or delight in truth and righteousness.

彘 694. Swine; pigs; a sow. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname.

CHĔ.—XIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chĕ* and *Tchĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Chak*, or *Chek*.

折 695. To break asunder; to break off; to break off a part, as of a piece of a thing; to deduct; to diminish. To break in the midst; to decide; to bend; to press down; to repress; to oppress; to stop; to point out a person's offence. To reprehend; to pull down; to rear an altar. To cut short one's life. A certain part of funeral equipage Name of a place. A surname. Read *Te*, At rest or ease. Read *Che*, To bend; to break.

Chĕ 折 or 扣 丨 Kow chĕ, A kind of discount, which buyers sometimes insist on; if they promise a hundred dollars for an article, they insist on reckoning the dollar at such a weight as makes 77 or 78 dollars equal to a hundred.

Chĕ fŭh 丨 服 to induce, or persuade to submit to.

Chĕ fŭh 丨 福 to ruin one's happiness;—by vicious practices.

Chĕ chung 丨 中 to break in the midst; to decide equitably.

Chĕ hwa 丨 花 to pluck a flower.

Chĕ hwuy 丨 毀 to pull down; to lay in ruins.

Chĕ kwei heang 丨 桂香 to pluck a branch of the fragrant olive; denotes attaining the rank of *Keu-jin*; because that flower is in blossom in Autumn when the examination occurs.

Chĕ pëen 丨 辯 to debate or discuss—a person's conduct whether right or wrong.

Chĕ sun 丨 損 to break; to injure.

Chĕ shoo che 丨 樹枝 to break off the branch of a tree.

Chĕ tsuy 丨 罪 to make amends for a crime or fault by doing someting meritorious.

Chĕ twan 丨 斷 to break asunder; to decide or determine.

Chĕ yŏ 丨 獄 to decide who is to enter prison; i. e. to determine as a magistrate.

Chĕ to wo 丨 墮我 break and sink me—to hell; a vulgar imprecation.

伒 696. Reciprocal; mutual.

俪 697. That which unites two leaves, or planks. 俪縫 Che fung, To join a seam. Also read Che, To carve or engrave.

哲 698. To know; to have a clear and thorough knowledge of; possessing great knowledge and keen discernment. Wise; sage. To rhyme, read Chĭh and Che. 知之曰明哲 Che che yuĕ ming-chĕ, To know a thing is called Ming-che. 古先哲王 Koo sëen chĕ wang, The wise king of ancient times.

喆 699. A high degree of intellectual light and intelligence. 聖喆之治 Shing chĕ che che, The rule or government of the enlightened Sages.

𢀖 700. A certain insect; a species of locus.

悊 哲 701. Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge. 不悊 Pŭh chĕ, Indistinct vision; want of clear discernment. 明丨之性 Ming chĕ che sing, Naturally endowed with clear discernment and acute intelligence.

晰 晳 702. A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.

晰 唎 703. Clear, bright; luminous; splendid, as a star, or as the sun. Also read Che.

浙 704. Name of a river. To wash or scour rice.

Chĕ-keang 浙江 a province on the east coast of China, south of Keang-nan; the river which runs through it is also called Chĕ-keang. The province seems named from the river.

砎 硩 705. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

𥛚 706. Chĕ or Che, A lance like weapon.

聒 707. Chĕ or Che, To hear.

蜇 708. The sting of an insect; to sting.

Chĕ-pe 丨皮 or 海蜇 Hae-chĕ, or 水母 Shwŭy-moo, A kind of blubber fish; which is prepared and eaten by the Chinese.

脈 709. The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

菥 710. To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds, or rushes.

鞐 711. A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

餈 712. The smell spoiled; stinking.

聶 713. Read Nëĕ, To place the ear to another person's mouth in order to listen, which makes a union of three ears. To whisper. To take. Read Shĕ, in the same sense. Read Chĕ, To cut small; to mince; to unite together. Read Shĕ, and Yĕ, A waving appearance, as of trees.

儡 714. Submissive. 心服也 Sin fŭh yay, The heart submitting.

囁 715. Chĕ, A mouth without any rule or law to itself. The mouth moving or chattering and talking; vilifying, backbiting. 囁嚅 Chĕ-joo, Loquacious; wordy; indistinct murmuring. 丨呫 Chĕ-nëĕ, Indistinct whispering.

壧 716. Chĕ. A certain earthen ware vessel to contain wine or water.

懾 717. Timid; timorous; fearful; apprehensive; wanting courage; wanting boldness; pusillanimous. Also read Shĕ.

Chĕ chĕ 懾慴 afraid; frightened; pusillanimous.

歁 718. To take. 歁丨 Chĕ-chĕ, To pant or palpitate; heaving or motion caused by the breath.

欇 櫐 719. The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

櫐 720. Grain shaken by the wind.

聶 721. A kind of earthen ware basin.

襵 褶 722. To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumpled. A plant.

臘 723. Flesh cut into small pieces; minced meat.

讘 724. Loquacity; talkativeness.

Chĕ now 讘譳 much talking and chattering; indistinct prattle.

Chĕ këĕ 丨詼 verbosity, loquacity; unfounded prattle and chattering.

噉 725. A distorted mouthing, and incorrect speaking.

徹 726. ㄈ Pervious; penetrable; to penetrate; penetration, perspicacious; intelligent, discerning; that may be passed through; passable; a road. To

skin; to peel off the skin. To cultivate land; to throw in ruins; to pull to pieces; to remove or take away food whilst the music plays.

Chĕ chan 徹饌 to take away food, or the remains of a sacrifice.

Chĕ tsoo 丨俎 to remove the vessels used in sacrifice.

Chĕ che chĕ chung 丨始丨終 to discern clearly the whole from beginning to end, from first to last.

Chĕ te 丨底 to penetrate to the bottom, as in examining a case.

Chĕ te tso kwo 丨底做過 to make entirely over again; to begin again and make from the very bottom.

澈 澈 727. Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water through which you may see to the bottom.

躐 躐 728. Traces; footsteps of; print or mark left on a path or road.

撤 729. To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either *from* one, or *to* one.

Chĕ keu 撤去 to send away.

Chĕ hwuy 丨回 to recall;—as, an officer of the government in case of causing dissatisfaction.

Chĕ seĭh san tso 丨席散坐 to remove the tables and sit round the room.

Chĕ yŏ 丨樂 to send away the music.

橄 730. A certain fruit of the plumb kind.

繖 731. Torn or tattered garments.

耴 732. The ears hanging down. 耴耳 Chĕ-urh, The name of a state.

佤 733. Chă-chĕ 偛佤 the appearance of a mean worthless man.

姵 734. Chă-chĕ 婚姵 the appearance of a vicious woman.

帆 735. The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar.

掫 736. Chĕ, Tëĕ, or Nëĕ, To take hold of firmly with the fingers.

棷 737. The small leaves of a tree.

箣 738. The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

菆 739. Grass or herbage; grass or herbs growing. Hemp prepared by steeping. A good arrow or dart. Excess, overplus. Read Chow, A bird's nest. Read Choo, To take wood and cover over a coffin, after which mud was applied as a plaster.

輒 740. The sides of a wheeled vehicle; of a war chariot, where the weapons are stuck. Suddenly; abruptly, forthwith, without ceremony; without taking time to ask permission; without enquiry; hastily; diseased in the feet. A surname.

Chĕ kan 輒敢 forthwith dare.

輙 741. A common, but erroneous form of the preceding.

鉶 742. Chĕ, or Nëĕ, Small tweesers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

鮿 743. Fish prepared without salt; dried fish; cured without salt.

Chĕ yu 鮿魚 } fish cured without salt.
Chĕ pŏ yu 丨膞魚 }

習 *Seĭh*, 744. *Accustomed to.*

摺 745. To destroy; to complicate; to fold or gather up; to double up as garments; to plicate; a paper folded up; an official document sent to the Emperor; to send or state, by that means.

Chĕ tsze 摺子 an official document sent to the Emperor by his higher

officers of government. Read Lŏ, To drag; to seize.

Chĕ tsow 暟奏 to report by an official document to the Emperor.

Chĕ tëĕ 丨 叠 to heap one thing over another; to complicate with many folds.

慴 746. Fearful; timid; timorous; to tremble with fear; cowardly. Same as 717; also read Tëĕ, and Seĭh, in the same sense.

Chĕ fŭh 慴伏 to succumb; to submit in a dastardly manner.

䐢 747. Meat minced and half dressed.

謵 748. Indistinct, erroneous pronunciation; precipitate, hurried enunciation.

Chĕ chĕ 謵讋 hurried indistinct pronunciation, such as is induced by fear.

枼 *Yĕ and Sŏ, Thin; weak; a leaf.*

剟 749. To cut or mince meat. Originally written 牒 Chĕ, A knife to cut herbs into small parts.

殜 750. Disease. 殗殜 Yen chĕ, Slight disease.

牒 751. From Meat and a Leaf. To cut into leaves. To cut into small slices, or bits; to mince meat; minced meat whether beef, mutton, or fish.

聑 752. To run an arrow through the ear; a military punishment.

掣 753. To drag or pull; to take; to pluck out; to draw, as in drawing lots.

Chĕ chow 掣肘 to hinder or impede in the doing of a thing; to be hindered.

Chĕ tsëen 丨 籤 to take out a Tsëen; i. e. a slip of wood with the name of a province on it. It is a drawing of lots to determine in which province an officer is to serve. To preside on this occasion is called 監 丨 Këen-chĕ.

Chĕ peĭh 丨 筆 to take hold of a pencil.

讋 754. The hurried, inarticulate enunciation of fear, as if out of breath. Fear; apprehension; dread. Incessant talking. A man's name.

CHEN.—XIIITH SYLLABLE.

En, as is *Men*, the *E* rather longer. Often confounded with *Shen*. Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chen*. Canton Dialect, *Chan* and *Chen*.

占 755. – From Pŭh, To divine, and Kow, The mouth. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil. To divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read *Chĕn*, To usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. 隱 | Yin-chen, Secret study of the prognostic. 口 | Kow-chen, To deliver orally, or to dictate in order to be committed to writing; to deliver verses without any previous theme.

Chen-pŭh | 卜 to divine; to cast lots.

Chen-nëen | 年 to divine what will be the fortune of the current year.

| 驗 Chen-yen, or | 應 Chen-ying, The verification of certain prognostics.

Chen pŭh ling | 不靈 a prediction from certain signs, which fails of being accomplished.

Chen how | 候 to wait, to look for; to expect; in the sense of 瞻 Chen.

Chen seaou shen | 小善 to possess a small portion of goodness. 遺 | E chen, A posthumous command, or order.

佔 756. To see; to look at. Commonly used for 789, to denote Assuming or usurping.

Chen pëen e 佔便宜 to assume that mode of acting which is for one's own convenience or benefit, without regard to others.

Chen shin fun | 身分 to have regard to one's station, and careful not to disgrace it.

Chen sëen keu | 先去 to assume the precedence rudely, in walking.

帖 757. Chen-che 帖滯 interrupted, broken discordant sounds. Otherwise Read Tĕĕ.

毡 758. A carpet or cloth for a floor. Same as 氈 Chen. Chen shang pă teaou maou, 毡上拔條毛 (easy and as little felt as) plucking a hair of down from a carpet.

沾 759. – To moisten; to imbue with; to wet; to tinge; to be moistened or wet by the dew or rain. To receive benefits from; to be the recipient either of good or evil; to be affected or infected by. Read Tëen, The name of a river. To add to.

Chen kan 沾感 to be moved to gratitude by benefits received.

Chen kwang | 光 to receive light or honor from the visit or friendship of a superior.

Chen kae | 漑 to be wet or moistened by.

Chen ping | 病 to catch a disease; to become sick.

Han chŭh chen pei 汗出 | 背 the perspiration comes forth and wets the back.

Chen găn | 恩 to receive acts of kindness.

Chen che urh tsuh che tae | 侯齷齪之態 a halting, interrupted, embarrassed manner.

Chen yun | 潤 to be moistened, mollified or wet by; figuratively To receive and be benefited by.

Chen yen | 染 to be infected by some noxious air or influence, which induces disease.

㤰 悾 760. Chen, or Chen che 㤰瀋 discordant sounds; broken, interrupted, and tumultuous sounds which distress and annoy.

霑 761. A drizzling rain. To wet with a drizzling rain.

Chen fŭh 霑服 wet clothes.

Chen shĭh 丨濕 damp or wet with small rain.

Chen te too tsŭh 丨體塗足 the body wet with rain, and the feet daubed with mire.

覘 762. ㄝ To peep; to spy; to look slyly and clandestinely at; to eye a person in an underhand manner.

踮 站 763. ˊ To stand up; to stand erect; to stand steady a long time; a stage of a journey.

Chen choo 站住 to stand firmly; to be in secure circumstances.

Chen ke lae 丨起來 to get up; to stand on one's feet; or imperatively commanding to do so.

Chen leĭh 丨立 to stand erect.

Chen pŭh wăn 丨不穩 to stand insecurely; to be in unsafe and uncertain circumstances.

蛅 764. Name of an insect, described as a hairy worm-like insect on the pomegranate tree.

袗 765. The appearance of garments waving or shaken. Read Tëen and Tĕĕ, An upper garment or fold which covers the joining of the inferior one.

貼 766. To spy; to peep; to take a side sly look at.

詀 767. – To chatter and talk much; specious, clever, seductive language. To play or joke with, as with children. The appearance of disagreeing with. A man's name.

迠 768. To walk; to go.

閻 769. To open a door in a slight degree; to set the door a jar in order to wait for. 闚閻 Kwei chen, To peep through an opening amongst the grass, as a frightened bird.

颭 770. Any thing moved or shaken by the wind; the waves agitated by the wind.

詹 771. - Many words; verbose; at—such a time; to examine into and give directions and orders about; name of an officer who presides at divinations. The name of a hill. A surname. Read Tan, The feet.

Chen-sze-foo 詹事府 a certain officer at court, whose duties consist in a kind of supervision.

Chen-yin 丨尹 an officer who presides over divinations.

嚵 嗿 772. Conversation; talk; loquacity. Read Tan, 嚵丨 Tan-tan, Troublesome verboseness; fatiguing loquacity. Originally written 譫 Chen.

嶜 773. The peak of a hill or mountain.

幨 帷 774. A kind of curtain that surrounds a wheel carriage; that which covers or screens an aperture; an outer part or fold of a vest which hides the joining of an under one. Chay chen 車幨 a carriage curtain.

斖 775. Chen, or Chen shen 斖攕 the appearance of raising the hand.

瞻 776. – To look upwards to; to look up to with reverence and awe as to a Sovereign; or as man to the Deity. The name of an office; of a certain landscape. A surname. The name of a certain state or country.

Chen teaou 瞻眺 to look upwards and remotely.

Chen she 丨視 to look upwards to something superior, or to the gods.

Chen yang 丨仰 to raise the head and look upwards to something great or striking;—to look up to the Emperor of China as the Sovereign of the world. Foreign Embassadors seeing his Imperial Majesty, is expressed by Chen-yang.

Chen le 禮 the rites and ceremonies attending state interviews or religious solemnities.

蟾 777. Species of toad, parts of which are eaten medicinally by the Chinese, and also applied to ulcers; it is variously denominated.

Chen choo 蟾蜍 or 諸 Chen-choo, and 蠩 Chen choo, called also 蝦蟆 Hea-mo; and 去蚤 Keu-wăn, *A destroyer of mosquitos*; this animal is further said to reside in the moon, and possesses certain spiritual powers; hence,

Chen kwang 光 the lustre of the moon.

襜 裶 韂 778. A kind of curtain or cloth which surrounds or covers a wheel carriage. Same as 774. Garments which hang down before and cover the knees; also the corresponding part of the garment which hangs down behind. The appearance of being adjusted and put in order. Chang chen 裳襜 the flaps of an Asiatic garment.

Chen-chen, Moved or shaken as garments, which hang down loose are moved by walking, or by the wind.

譫 779. Verbose; a multitude of words; loquacity.

蹅 780. A horse running at full speed.

趛 趙 781. Chen-chen 趛 walking with haste. To advance with a hurried step.

闖 782. To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

陷 783. To rush down as falling into a pit; to be involved.

韂 784. Certain ornaments about a saddle.

鷣 785. A certain ominous bird, that portend the fall of a dynasty.

亶 786. Chen, or 屯亶 Tun chen, Proceeding with labour or difficulty; making little or no progress.

儃 787. Chen or Shen, Air; look, manner. 儃佪 Shen hwuy, Appearing to advance. Also read Tan, 然 Tan tan jen, Easy, leisurely, no appearance of haste. Read Tàn, But; but when. Commonly written 但 Tan. Read Shèn. Occurs in the sense of 禪 Shen, To transfer to.

儃 788. The same as 遄 Chen.

擅 789. Chen or Shen, To assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To presume to do anything of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority.

Chen-chuen 擅專 } to us-
Chen-keuen 權 } urp authority; to assume a power to act independantly of any other person.

Chen-taou 到 to presume, without permission; to go to a place.

Chen tsze keu tso 自去做 without asking permission to presume to go and do a thing of one's own accord.

Chen tsze tsŏ wei 自作爲 to presume to do or act of one's own accord.

旜 790. A banner or flag composed only of one colour.

氈 氍 毹 791. Hair worked up into a kind of cloth or felt. Of this the Chinese make caps, coverlids, and carpets, also the soles of shoes; for this last purpose cotton is also worked into a felt. 毛氈 Maou-chen, Hair felt; a felt cap. 地 Te-chen, A carpet. Chen is also used for textures which are of a coarse hairy felt-like appearance.

皶 792. The epidermis or scurf skin.

瞫 793. To look at and stop, as with surprize; to look at and change colour.

穜 794. Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

糟 795. A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool; particularly rice water; thick congee.

繵 796. A single garment; cool garments. Used also for Chen 纏 to wrap or twine round.

Chen yuen 繵緣 the veins which wind round the stomach, according to Chinese anatomists.

襢 797. A single light plain unadorned garment; a particular robe of a Queen. To open or lay partially aside. The covering of a corpse, to prevent its speedy putrefaction; a shroud.

譠 798. To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

軆 799. Appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.

邅 800. Chen, or Tun-chen 迍 丨 to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

醰 801. Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

顫 802. The head inclined to one side, and all the members of the body trembling with cold.

⿰弓鬻 **饘** 803. Thick rice water; congee. 鬻粥之食 Chen chŏh che shĭh, A congee, or rice water diet.

驙 804. A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

鱣 805. A certain large fish, whose mouth is said to be below the chin; having a long snout and no scales. In some places called 黃魚 Hwang-yu. The accounts given of it are contradictory.

鸇 **⿰亶隹** 806. A certain bird of prey, said to be yellow in colour, rapid in its flight, to fly with a tremulous motion of its wings against the wind, and to pounce particularly on the pigeon species, which it devours.]

嚪 807. To speak with difficulty.

單 808. *Great; single.*

嘽 809. To breathe; to pant. A horse panting or broken winded.

Chen heuen 丨 咺 eisurely, slowly. In one part of China, seeming Stoppage of the throat, which is occasioned by anger, was expressed by Chen-heuen.

嬋 810. Chen or Shen, Beautiful; elegant; beauty in colours; elegance and gracefulness of manner.

Chen yuen 嬋娟 a handsome elegant appearance; the pleasing beautiful appearance of trees, or plants, or flowers.

幝 811. The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

燀 812. ㄴ The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

撣 813. Chen, or Chen hwan 撣援 to pull; to drag.

戰 814. ′ To fight. A battle; to be struck with fear; to dread; to be alarmed. A surname. 打戰 Ta chen, To join in battle.

Chen-chen 丨 丨 fear; under alarm.

Chen chin 丨 陣 an army arrayed for battle.

Chen chuen 丨 船 a ship of war.

Chen shĭh yu hŏ 丨 十餘合 fought upwards of ten battles.

Chen ken 丨 懼 fear; alarm.

Chen king teĭh le 丨 兢惕厲 a constant apprehension of erring; care; great attention.

Chen shoo 丨 輸 to be defeated in battle.

Chen sze 丨 死 died fighting in battle.

Chen tow pŭh seĭh 丨 鬬不息 incessant fightings and wars.

戩 815. The name of a plant.

獑 816. To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

禪 817. ㄔㄢ Chen, or Shen, An altar or levelled arena on which to offer sacrifice. To resign in behalf of another. Used by the Buddhists denoting a silent, quiescent, contemplative state; abstracted contemplation. They distinguish five sorts.

Chen lin 禪林 the contemplative forest; a concourse of people devoted to a contemplative life.

Chen sze 禪師 teacher of the contemplative doctrines.

Chen tang 禪堂 the hall of contemplation.

繟 818. ㄔㄢ A kind of sash worn with its ends hanging down.

蟬 819. Chen or Shen, An insect of the cricket kind, it appears in the fifth moon. The gryllus. Poison. A certain kind of carriage. A man's name.

Chen tuy 蟬退 the shell cast off by the cricket.

Chen tsaou 蟬噪 the noise made by the cricket.

譂 820. Unfounded; fabulous; lying; irregular speech. A man's name.

闡 821. ㄔㄢ To open; to lay or spead out; to manifest clearly; manifest; luminous; great; to extend. Name of a place.

Chen choo 闡註 a clear and luminous explanation of, or commentary on.

Chen kwang 闡廣 to extend the limits of a territory.

灘 822. ㄔㄢ Water of a river overflowing and forming a number of small streams. Name of a river.

墠 823. ㄔㄢ Name of a city in the state Loo.

顫 824. Yellow colour.

琖 展 展 825. ㄓㄢˇ From Four persons turning over cloth. To inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open, or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of; true; sincere. Something great effected, or attained; or capable of effecting something great. A surname.

Chen ching 展誠 a faithful sincere man.

Chen fă 展發 to open and exhibit.

Chen he săng 展犧牲 to lay or spread out victims.

Chen hwan 展緩 to extend or delay the time; to defer the time of doing something.

Chen kae 展開 to open or spread out; to open a scroll or a book.

Chen yuĕ 展閱 Chen kan 展看 to open and look at.

Chen-sing 展省 to examine; to investigate.

嚫 826. 嚫 Chen chen, A gaping silly foolish appearance.

嫃 827. Chen ting 嫃好 Beautiful; handsome.

搌 828. To bind; to tie.

Chen-chen, or Këen 搌搢 to spread or lay out as wide as possible. A long ugly appearance.

鼞 829. Chen-jen 鼞然 a laughing appearance; loud laughter.

輾 830. To turn as a wheel; to turn half round.

Chen chuen fan tsĭh 輾轉反側 to turn backwards and forwards.

Chen chuen puh năng wang 輾轉不能忘 revolving a thing over and over in the mind, unable to forget it.

輚 831. A certain appendage on the outside of wheels.

廛 壥 832. A place where things are sold; a shop. 廛市 Chen-she, or 廛肆 Chen sze, A shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.

纏 833. Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

纏 834. To twist or turn round with the hand.

纏 835. To wind round and cling to; to bind to; to tie; to wrap with silk. A surname. Hing chen 行纏 to wrap clothes round the legs in order to strengthen them for walking.

Chen tae 纏袋 a long pudding-like sash, which the Chinese tie round them, and in which they carry money or secret papers.

Chen tow 纏頭 a cloth wound round the head, as the people of Fŭh-këen do.

Chen jaou 纏繞 to wind round; to convolve round and round; to implicate.

Chen mëen 纏緜 to wind about and adhere to; to dwell upon with the mind.

纏 836. To plan, by force or fraud, to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high way.

纏 837. To remove.

纏 838. To tread with the feet; to move; to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

Chen tsze 纏次 the course of the stars or planets.

纏 839. A place where things are sold; a market place.

纏 840. Chen-chuen 纏釧 a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

纏 841. The gate of a shop or market place.

纏 842. A certain kind of banner; a certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

纏 843. An imperial order.

纏 844. Chen, or Chàn. To pare off; to make level. To reap or cut down grain. Read Chén, To attack; to reduce; to level; to equalize. 剗削 Chan seŏ, To pare off. 鋤剗 Choo chan, To pare or level the ground; to plough.

諂 845. To flatter; to address praise, worship, or sacrifice to those to whom it is not due; mean spirited adulation; to gratify the eye and ear. 不諂可敬 Pŭh chen ko king, He who will not flatter deserves respect.

Chen yu foo kwei 諂諛富貴 to flatter the rich.

Che mei 諂媚 the soothing blandishments of flattery.

Chen seaou 諂笑 to flatter and giggle.

Chen jin ko pe 諂人可鄙 the flatterer deserves contempt.

儃 846. To direct; to moderate.

僝 847. Chen or Chan, To see; to manifest. 僝愁 Chen tsow, Abusive language. Also read Chwan, To prepare; to supply.

Chen kung 僝功 to manifest that which is meritorious.

CHĬH.—XIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chĕ*. Confounded with *Tsĭh*. Canton Dialect, *Chek*.

彳 848. A small step or pace; a step made with the left foot. Joined with 亍 Choo, A step with the right foot; united they make 行 Hing, To walk.

只 849. Chĭh or Che. From Mouth, and Lines representing the breath falling. A final particle; a mere tone. In the beginning of a sentence, it forms a connective, which may be rendered *Merely; only; but; but just; then; forthwith;* and so on, as the scope requires. A surname.

Chĭh e 只宜 implies, This way alone is proper.

Chĭh ko 只可 this alone may be done.

Chĭh kĕen 只見 only saw; just observed; it was seen; it then occured; then—very common in colloquial books.

Chĭh koo 只顧 mind nothing but; heedless of other things.

Chĭh kwan 只管 denotes Acting from the spur of the moment; a temporary essay; also inconsiderately acting according to one's humour. May be translated, Just try; merely for the present; inconsiderately permit themselves; thoughtlessly; indiscreetly; continually; on every occasion.

Chĭh tĭh 只得 only can; to be obliged to; having no alternative.

Chĭh yew 只有 merely have; will then assuredly be.

尺 850. ᶜ A measure of length; the Chinese cubit. Its length has been various at different periods. The tenth of it is called 寸 Tsun.

Shĭh chĭh wei chang 十尺爲丈 ten cubits make a Chang. 咫只 Che chĭh, Near.

Chĭh yew so twan tsun yew so chang 只有所短寸有所長 that which is too short for a cubit, may be more than enough for an inch;—the person who cannot answer every purpose, may answer some purposes very well.

Chĭh hwŏ 只角 a worm.

Chĭh tsun 只寸 measured with the Chĭh and the Tsun; adjusted; proportioned; the measurement; the dimensions.

叱 851. To drive with noise and shouts; to bid in a rough angry tone; to hoot at, as to a dog; to mention.

Ho chĭh 訶叱 or 只咤 Chĭh cha, Loud, angry, boisterous utterance.

Fan wei chĭh ming che how 煩爲只名致候 I'll trouble (you) to mention (my) name and make (my) compliments. Read Tsĭh, Noise; sound; strong breathing.

汁 852. Juice; gravy; the good of any thing obtained in a liquid form, by steeping or expressing, or boiling; thick liquor. Used metaphorically for any piece of writing which pleases the mental taste. Snow and rain blended; sleet.

Chĭh tseang 汁漿 gravy; juice; any thing tasty, that pleases the palate or the imagination.

Chĭh shwŭy 汁水 watert hickened, by steeping any thing in it.

斥 854. c To expel; to drive far from one; to accost rudely; to reprehend unceremoniously; to eject; to exclude. Salt land; reaching far; many; to extend; to point to. The name of a hill; a surname. 指斥 Che chĭh, To point at, and find fault with.

Chĭh chuh | 逐 to thrust or drive out.

Chĭh-hwŏ | 蠖 a worm.

Chĭh how | 候 unprepared and standing aloof; looking watchfully at, as two opposing armies.

Chĭh ma | 罵 to scold or find fault with a person in an abrupt offensive manner.

Chĭh jŏ | 辱 to put to shame by an offensive reprehension.

Che loo | 鹵 salt unproductive land, as on the sea cost.

坼 855. Chĭh or Tsĭh, To split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open. 甲坼 Keă tsĭh, The opening of buds and of fruit, as in Spring.

Chĭh peĭh nan chan yay | 副難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Chĭh-peĭh.

拆 856. To split, or rend; to tear open; to break open, as a letter; to pull to pieces; to lay in ruins. To strike; to attack.

Chĭh hwae 拆壞 to break up; to break to pieces, as the planks of a boat.

Chĭh kae | 開 to break or tear open.

Chĭh hwuy | 毀 to lay in ruins.

Chĭh lan | 爛 to break to pieces.

Chĭh seay | 卸 to pull down, as a house.

Chĭh yuĕ | 閱 to break open and look at.

赤 857. c Naked. Carnation or flesh colour; of a reddish colour; vermillion. Name of a river. A surname.

Chĭh te chĭh shin 赤體 | 身 the naked body.

Chĭh te tsëen le | 地千里 a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land.

Chĭh tsze | 子 an infant; a word of tenderness for the people.

Chĭh too | 土 a red earth, which serves as a dye. Same as 447.

隻 858. From a Hand grasping one Wing; hence a single bird. A hand grasping two wings, makes 雙 Shwang, A brace; a pair. Single; alone; not in pairs; one of a pair. Numeral of things which are single. 一隻鴨 Yĭh chĭh yă, A duck. 一 | 狗 Yĭh chĭh kow, A dog. 一 | 洋船 Yĭh chĭh yang chuen, A foreign ship.

Chĭh shin | 身 one person alone, in a place, or a cause.

Chĭh show pŭh năng chay tëen | 手不能遮天 one hand cannot screen the heavens; i. e. cannot effect much.

炙 859. From 月 Jow, Flesh, placed on 火 Ho, Fire. To broil; to dry with fire; to apply fire to, or to apply to the fire; to heat; to near; to approach near, said of persons.

Chĭh e fuh 炙衣服 to dry clothes with fire.

Chĭh shuh | 熟 to broil maturely.

Chĭh kwo | 過 broiled; dressed at the fire.

Chĭh jĕ | 熱 to heat by applying to the fire.

至 *Che.* 860. *To extend or reach to a given point; the extreme limit.*

侄 861. Firm; unbending. Foolish. Name of an animal. 侄佹 Chĭh yĭh, Not advancing; impeded.

咥 862. Chĭh or He, A loud laugh. 咥 | 然 He he jen, Laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëĕ, To gnaw; to bite.

姪 863. Chĭh or Teĭh, From *Woman* and *to go.* The sons or daughters of brothers; these accompanied the daughters of the rich when married. A husband also calls his wife's nephews and neices Chĭh, or 外 | Wae-chĭh. His own are called 內 | Nuy chĭh, Internal.

Chĭh foo | 婦 a nephew's wife.

Chĭh neu | 女 a neice.

Chĭh se | 壻 a neice's husband.

Chĭh sun | 孫 a nephew's children.

Chĭh tsze 姪子 a nephew.

挃 864. To cut down grain. Chĭh chĭh 挃 | the noise made in cutting down grain. To beat; to strike a blow with the fist.

晊 865. Great; large; light; splendid.

桎 866. Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

Chĭh kŭh sze chay, fei ching ming yay 桎梏死者非正命也 to die in fetters and manicles, is not a regular death. 丹丨 Tan chĭh, A certain medicinal bark.

Chĭh heă 丨鍵 a certain piece of iron at the ends of the axle of a wheeled carriage by which the wheels are regulated. Applied to persons who regulate by moral doctrines the manners of the world.

秩 867. The noise made in reaping or cutting down grain with a sickle.

窒 868. To stop or close; to fill; to impede; the moon at a certain period.

Chĭh gae nan tung 窒礙難通 embarrassed; impeded, difficult to comprehend, or get through the management of.

Chĭh sĭh 丨塞 to fill or stop up.

嗤 869. To vomit; to speak angrily, or opprobriously.

瞠 870. Dull of hearing, in a moral sense; obtuse; dull of comprehension.

蟦 871. Name of an insect somewhat like a spider, and which shuts itself up in a hole.

蛭 872. A species of leech.

跮 873. Footsteps; traces of the feet.

銍 874. A short hook or sickle for cutting grain or grass. One who reaps or mows. Name of an ancient district.

失 *Shĭh*, 875. *To lose; to miss; to err.*

帙 876. A cloth to prevent losing; Covers for books, made of cloth or other materials; a little bag. In order; arranged. A surname.

Shoo chĭh 書帙 a case or cover in which to enclose books.

扶 877. To strike; to beat; to chastise by beating or flogging.

秩 878. Sacrifices offered, with a certain order of the persons attending.

紩 879. To seam; to mend; to connect as by sewing.

Chĭh-e 紩衣 to mend, or repair garments; to seam.

袟 帙 880. A cover or case for books; to pierce as with a needle; a satchel made with a needle, used by women. A period of ten years. A surname.

值 直 881. Straight; direct; morally upright.

Chĭh lae tĭh chuen 直來的船 ships which come direct from a place.

Chĭh le 丨隸 the province in which the Court of China is now held; it is an epithet applied to various districts in the empire.

Chĭh shang 丨上 to go straight up to.

Chĭh tsëen 丨前 to advance straight forward.

Chĭh taou 丨道 to go the straight road, either physically or morally.

值 882. To be worth; the value of; the price. Read Che, To manage, or transact; to occur; to take hold of. 價值 Kea chĭh, The price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo kea tsëen? What is the price of it? 不丨錢 Pŭh chĭh tsëen, It does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不丨一錢 Pŭh chĭh yĭh tsëen, Not worth a farthing. 不丨與他計較 Pŭh chĭh yu ta ke keaou, It is not worth while to argue with him.

Chĭh tĭh shĭh yuen 丨得十圓 It is worth, or cost, ten dollars.

埴 883. Clayey, adhesive earth. Work in clay is called 搏埴 Twan chĭh. To poke or feel one's way as a blind man, is called 摘丨 Chĭh chĭh.

植 884. To apply the heart or mind, is called 專植 Chuen-chih.

植 885. Erected; planted; to thrust into the ground; to stick into; placed erect; to lay down. A surname.

Chih ke chang urh yun 植其杖而芸 stuck his staff into the ground and rooted up the plants.

Chih leih | 立 to plant erect; to raise perpendicular.

Chih muh | 木 to plant a tree; any piece of wood erect.

Chih peih ping kwei | 璧秉圭 laid down the Peih and took hold of the Kwei.

Chih wuh | 物 any thing standing erect.

殖 886. To fatten; to enrich, as by steeping in fat; to plant; to grow; to erect and make to grow; to erect and make to prosper. To increase; to flourish; to increase wealth and riches. To be covetous of gain and prosperity. Chih chih, Even; to level; to confer office upon.

Chih ho 殖貨 to raise the price of goods from a covetous desire of gain.

Chih yew le | 有禮 give office to those who are correct in their deportment.

Chih meaou | 苗 grain planted and well manured.

傸 887. Chih or Tsih. Fearless. 傸傸 Chih shih, Bad, vicious. Read Cha, 傸 | Kwa cha, Appearance of walking.

嘀 888. The noise of haste or hurry. The vulgar form of 謫 Tsih, To reprehend.

摘 889. Chih or Tsih, To take with the hand; to pluck. See Tsih.

聸 890. Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

謫 891. Chih or Tsih, To blame; to reprihend; to find fault with; to be angry with; to punish or chastise. To change appearances.

犡 892. The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

擲擿 893. To throw; to cast away with the hand; to throw or cast away with some vehemence. 擲地金聲 Chih te kin shing, Thrown to the ground sounds like gold; is applied to a sonorous pleasing style.

Chih hea | 下 to throw down.

Chih wa | 瓦 to throw tiles or brick-bats.

Chih kwo ying chay | 果盈車 threw fruit and filled the carriage; has an allusion to an ancient story.

Chih hwuy | 回 to throw back—used by the Emperor in reference to documents which displease him.

Chih kwang yin | 光陰 to throw away one's time.

躑 894. Chih, or Chih chuh 躑躅 embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one way nor another, making no progress any way.

摭 895. Chih or Chŏ, To take. 摭拾遺文 Chih shih e wăn, To take up and adopt other people's essays instead of writing one's own thoughts.

Chih tseu | 取 to take to one.

蹠 896. To tread with the feet; to skip or leap for joy; to dance. To occur; to happen.

Chih tsuh hea 蹠足下 to tread under the feet.

執 897. To take with the hand; to grasp, to lay hold of; to stop or fill up; to pursue and apprehend; to persecute. A surname. 捕 | Poo-chih, To apprehend as by the officers of the police. 固 | Koo-chih, To be obstinate and inflexible.

Chih che | 持 to seize hold of with the hand or with the mind.

Chih fă seang sing | 法相繩 to grasp the law and measure with a line;—a pertinacious adherence to rule.

Chih fă joo shan | 法如山 I'll maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; the declaration of magistrates.

Chih gaou | 拗 obstinate and perverse; a pertinacious wrangling manner. Obstinately firm.

Chih hwuy | 會 to summon the meeting of a kind of benefit society.

Chih ke keen | 己見 to adhere

pertinaciously to one's own views of things.

Chĭh me puh woo 執迷不悟 to adhere to a stupid apprehension of things.

Chĭh show 執守 to grasp and maintain hold of.

Chĭh show 執手 to take by the hand in token of friendship.

Chĭh sing 執性 a determined disposition.

Chĭh sze 執事 to grasp an affair; or be a manager of affairs, great or small. 賤也執事者 Tsëen yay, chĭh sze chay, The ignoble or meaner, are those who manage the affairs.

Chĭh yĭh pŭh tung 執一不通 to seize hold of one view of a subject or sentiment, and be impervious to the reasons assigned for any change. To grasp one form of a subject and be impenetrable to every thing else. 徒執已見 Too chĭh ke këen, A useless and absurd adherence to one's own perception of any opinion or circumstance.

縶 898. To connect as by sewing or tying together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

蟄 899. A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. Chĭh or Chĭh chung 蟄虫 insects which retire into holes and become torpid; one of the Chinese vernal terms takes its name from their coming forth again.

嬂 900. A name of women.

織 901. To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind.

Chĭh ke 織機 a loom for weaving.

Chĭh poo 織布 to weave cloth—cotton cloth.

Chĭh chow twan 織綢緞 to weave silk.

Chĭh tĭh tsing che kin sew 織得精緻錦繡 woven with elegant figures.

職 902. To record small affairs; to controul; to direct; to manage; continued direction or controul of; tributary offerings; undivided attention; direction to. Chĭh-chĭh, Much, many. A surname.

Chĭh yuen 職員 an official officer; one who has purchaced his rank, but does not actually fill any station, a mere honorary appointment.

Chĭh sze 職事 to controul; manage or direct any affair.

Chĭh choo 職主
Chĭh le 職理
Chĭh chang 職掌
Chĭh show 職守
} To superintend; to direct; to manage.

Chĭh fun 職分 an official national appointment. 有職分 Yew chĭh fun, Is, to be an officer of the government.

Chĭh jin 職任 the duties of any official situation.

Chĭh fun che nuy 職分之內 to be included in one's official duties.

伿 903. Chĭh. Alarmed; timorous; afraid.

勅 勑 敕 904. A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere. 勅旨 Chĭh che, The Imperial will made known officially. 勅行 Chĭh hing, The Sovereign's mandate promulged to the Empire. 勅命 Chĭh ming, 勅書 Chĭh shoo; or 勅令 Chĭh ling, A written imperial order; written credentials or letter concerning some privilege.

Keae chĭh 誡勅 precepts; admonitions; directions; orders.

Chĭh fung 勅封 office conferred by Imperial order.

鶒 905. A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

櫛 906. t. A general term for combs; to comb the hair; to put away dirt or any thing offensive.

Chĭh fung muh yu 櫛風沐雨 to be combed by the wind, and wet by the rain; to suffer by the wind and rain.

瀷 907. The noise made by water dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

潪 908. Earth imbued or saturated with water.

斟 909. To congregate in large numbers. A large collection of silk worms is called Chĭh-chĭh.

飭 910. Compact, firm, reverent, respectful manner; well regulated; adjusted; arranged; to command; to give injunctions or orders to, as a master, teacher, or Sovereign.

Chĭh hea 飭下 to give orders to inferiors.

Chĭh ke tsze 丨其子 to give injunctions to his sons.

飾 911. Erroneously written for the preceding.

擇 912. Chĭh or Tsĭh, To choose; to select; which is also expressed by 選擇 Seuen chĭh, or reversed Chĭh seuen.

Chĭh fei urh she 丨肥而噬 to select the fat and eat them; denotes selecting wealthy people as objects of extortion.

Chĭh keaou 丨交 to select good people for acquaintances.

Chĭh shen 丨善 to select and practice what is good.

Chĭh shĭh 丨食 to select food—persons on whom to exercise extortion.

Chĭh te urh taou 丨地而蹈 to select the ground on which one treads to select the place of one's residence; used when China was divided.

Chĭh jin 丨人 to choose proper people to employ.

捗 913. To strike. Read Poo, To collect together scattered grass.

陟 914. To raise to a higher place; to cause to ascend; to promote; to advance; high; eminent. A man's name.

Chĭh chuh 丨黜 promotion and degradation; applied to the officers of government.

Chĭh keang 丨降 to ascend and to descend; applied to spirits being present with a worshipper, although invisible.

Chĭh lin 丨臨 denotes Heaven or the gods looking down on human affairs from on high.

質 915. The body or substantial part of; the substance or matter of; to substantiate as by witnesses; to confront; to examine, to settle or fix. To realize; plain unadorned; true; sincere; a mark at which to shoot; a kind of agreement for wholesale merchandize. The ground or nature of; regular correct procedure; the part which the hand grasps in a bow. A surname. 原告解往備質 Yuen kaou keae wang pe chĭh, Let the accuser or plaintiff be sent forward (under custody) to be ready to confront with the accused.

Ke 氣 and Chĭh 丨 both refer to the elements of things; Ke respects the more subtle, and Chĭh, grosser elements, and includes the accidents or qualities of matter. Ke-chĭh, Taken together denotes the natural complexion.

Chĭh chĭh 丨直 naturally straight forward; of an upright plain and honest disposition.

Chĭh sin 丨訊 to confront and examine; to interrogate face to face.

Chĭh te 丨地 the natural constitution; temperament and talent of a person.

Chĭh tse 丨劑 a kind of bond, in ancient times.

Chĭh te kwo jin 丨地過人 possessing original talents superior to other men.

瀆 916. Chĭh. The body feeling cold; to tremble with cold.

礩 917. A stone base of a column; or the stone on which a wooden pillar stands.

櫍 918. A certain instrument used to inflict punishments, or torture the feet. Used also for the following. An axe or hatchet.

鑕 919. An axe or hatchet. A sword with which to decapitate.

騭 **隲** 920. A stallion. To mount a horse and ascend a hill; to cause to ascend; to raise; to promote the welfare of; to fix; to determine.

Yĭn chĭh 陰隲 the secret favorable determinations of heaven respecting any one; the secret blessing of Heaven on the actions which procure it.

喫 **食** 921. To eat or drink; to receive or be impressed by; to suffer. See Shĭh. In Colloquial Language, To eat or drink is commonly thus pronounced. The Dictionaries read Shĭh, which see.

CHIN.—XVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chin*. Canton Dialect, *Chin* or *Chăn*.

922. Bushy; thick black hair; a fine head of hair in Chinese estimation.

923. New fledged.

921. To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

925. Valuable; precious; important; excellent in its kind; extraordinarily good; to deem precious. Name of a district.

Chin choo 珍珠 pearls.

Chin choo fun 珍珠粉 a species of white sago.

Chin chung 珍重 to esteem; and take care of as valuable; applied to one's person and one's health.

Chin paou 珍寶 excellent and valuable,

Chin ke 珍奇 rare and valuable.

Chin kwei 珍貴 excellent and valuable.

Chin kwae 珍怪 strange; extraordinary, applied to food.

Chin sew 珍饈 excellent food; eight animals are called the Eight Chin.

Chin suy 珍瑞 excellent; felicitous.

Chin wan 珍玩 a valuable curiosity.

Chin we 珍味 a delicious taste.

926. A kind of dyke in Chinese fields, which serves both for a path and as a division of the land. To approach before, as before the gods; to announce or state before. The name of a river. To terminate; the root of. 畛域 Chin yĭh, A landmark or boundary.

927. Clear; bright.

928. A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small pox.

929. A rugged rocky appearance. 砜 Chin-chin, Difficult to approach, or reach to.

930. Something intercepting the sight; heavy, dull. A man's name.

931. To tell or state to; to hear.

932. Turned; bent; curved, perverse. Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

933. A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips, pustules; small pox.

934 Black garment; single raiment, such as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them.

Chin e 袗衣 single thin garment.

935. To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

Chin mĭh 診脉 to try or feel the pulse.

Chin she 診視 to look at and examine.

Chin mung 診夢 to interpret a dream.

936. To approach from behind; to walk hastily up to; to take possession of or embrace an opportunity.

Chin keu 趁墟 to go to market.

Chin tsaou tsow 趁早走 to take an opportunity of going early.

Chin yang 軫洋 to go to sea.

Chin ke hwuy 軫機會 to take an opportunity; concurrence of favorable circumstances.

Chin she how 軫時候 to take a right or favorable time.

Chin chen 軫邅 the appearance of progressing with difficulty; embarrassed.

軫 937. A transverse piece of wood in the hinder part of Chinese carts or carriages. To move; to turn; a numerous collection of carts. The name of a constellation. A certain string of the Kin instrument. The name of a country; a surname.

Chin hwae 軫懷 painful, anxious thoughts.

鉁 938. Same as 珍 Chin. See 925, above.

貹 939. Bashful, modest; attentive; little hair upon the head.

Chin lin 貹顙 little hair on the head; a partial baldness.

駗 940. Chin, or Chin-chen 駗驙 a horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

髗 941. Long hair.

黰 942. Black; dark.

眞 **真** 943. True; truth; sincere; sincerity; real; genuine; pure; spiritual; the name of a star; a name of tea; a name of gold, of incense, of a stone, and of a district. A surname; a designation of Buddha; and of the eminent in the Taou sect.

Chen cha 眞茶 a particular species of tea.

Chin jin 眞人 a designation of those of the sect Taou who put off their corporeal figure and become a kind of spiritual genii.

Chin joo 眞如 a phrase of the Buddha sect, denoting the original nature or constitution of.

Chin kea 眞假 or 眞僞 Chin wei, True and false; real and fictitious.

Chin-king 眞經 the mysterious dogmas of Chwang-tsze, and several other ancient Writers are so called.

Chin le 眞理 true principles; truth.

Chin shĭh 眞實 true and real.

Chin tsae 眞宰 the true ruler, denotes Heaven.

Chin yuen 眞元 the True origin; refers to Heaven.

嬗 944. A woman's name.

嗔 945. Vulgar form of Chin 謓 angry words; scolding; railing; mutual abuse.

瑱 946. Stones formerly suspended at the ear. Name of a particular stone. A man's name.

弭 947. To stretch, as the string of a bow; to strike, as the string of an instrument.

磌 948. Chin or Tëen, The noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other, is expressed by Chin jen 磌然 Chin further denotes, the base of a pillar.

禛 949 The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

稹 950 A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick, close, collection of.

箕 951. A certain vessel or utensil. Reeds of which arrows are made.

瞋 952. To stretch wide the eyes in anger; to stare in a passion.

Chin she 瞋視 to look in an angry enraged manner. Read Chin, Luxuriant; affluent; abundant.

縝 953. Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

蓁 954. Name of a plant.

謓 955. Used both for laughing or smiling, and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

軫 956. / A cross bar in the hinder part of a wheeled carriage. To move. A surname.

鎮 957. / To press down; to keep down; to repress; to keep the people in subjection; hence applied to certain officers. To repress any evil influence or occurrence from arising, hence applied to pagodas, hills, and so on, which, in the Chinese superstition, are thought to keep down demoniacal or pestilential influences. A surname; name of a star.

Chin yă 鎮壓 to repress; to keep down.

Chin show 丨守 to keep in a state of subjection.

Chin tae 丨臺 the title of certain military officers whose duty it is to keep down the people, and to prevent sedition or insurrection.

Chin show Kwang-tung Tseang-keun 丨守廣東將軍 or 丨粵將軍 Chin yuĕ tseang-keun, The Tartar General placed over Canton Town and Province.

黰 958. Thick bushy, black hair.

黰 959. Black hair; an elegant head of hair. A dark black appearance.

辰 *Shin*, 960. *To move; to shake, as by thunder, in the Spring season; to extend or stretch out, as plants in Spring. Time, the sun, moon, and stars, which by their motions mark time, are called Three Shin. A horary character.*

侲 961. Boys from ten to twelve years of age. 侲 Chin, denotes Good.

Chin tsze 丨子 and 丨童 Chin tung, Boys employed to play on instruments at funerals.

唇 962. Alarm, apprehension; to intimidate. Commonly used for 脣 Shun, The lips.

帳 963 A kind of bag employed in feeding horses; or a basket with grain in it; to suspend round the horses head. Applied also to a vessel or basket to carry provisions for men when traveling on horse back.

振 964. / To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to raise; to rescue; to adjust to put in order; to repair. To stimulate; to rend or tear asunder; to stop; to receive. Chin occurs in the sense of ancient; the appearance of a flock of birds flying. A great number or quantity of. [ʻ] Read *Chin*, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

Chin mŭh tŏ e tseu chung 振木鐸以聚眾 to ring a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude. See 木 Mŭh.

Chin tsŏ 丨作 to excite; to rouse; to stimulate to action; to repair or put in order.

楨 965. Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house.

賑 **賙** **賚** 966. Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

Chin pin min 賑貧民 to afford pecuniary assistance to the poor people.

Chin seuh 丨恤 to commiserate and perform acts of beneficence.

Chin tse 丨濟 to afford supplies, or give assistance to those in want.

Chin fă tsenĕ 丨乏絕 to relieve those who are impoverished and destitute.

震 967. / To shake; to agitate, as by thunder or by an earthquake; to raise; to commence; to conceive or become pregnant; to intimidate or strike terror into by pomp and state, or by despotic power. Name of one of the Eight Kwa.

Chin chĕ 震懼 to tremble with apprehension; fear.

Chin king 丨驚 to strike with alarm.

Chin keu 丨懼 to be shaken with fear; to tremble with fear.

Chin ke 丨氣 / Chin noo 丨怒 to rouse; to excite; to put in motion, or cause the action of.

Chin noo 丨怒 to shake with anger; to tremble or quiver with rage; to terrify by one's anger; the anger of a king.

Chin tung 丨動 to shake; to put in motion; to agitate.

Chin tsĭh 丨澤 the name of a lake.

甚 *Shin.* 968. *From* 甘 *Kan, Sweet, and* 匹 *Peĭh, A pair. Pleasure; delight; excess; hence the common acceptation, Exceedingly; extremely; very.*

戡 969. A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill.

揕 970. ⁄ To grasp and strike; to stab. The noise of cutting timber.

斟 971. – To take or pour out, as with a spoon; to add to; to pour into; to deliberate, and adjust. A surname.

Chin chŏ 斟酌 to consult about; to deliberate and consult with.

Chin e ke sze 丨議其事 advise, consult, or deliberate about the affair.

Chin chŏ tsin shen 丨酌盡善 to have deliberated about and brought to an arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

椹 972. A kind of staff; an instrument for cutting down wood.

碪 973. A stone on which to beat silk.

簪 974. A kind of broach or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together, as the hair braided up.

敯 975. To strike suddenly.

諶 976. True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

鍖 977. ⁊ A kind of an awl or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

Chin jin 鍖錐 an interrupted noise; a noise which does not increase.

顛 978. Weak; feeble.

冗 冗 冘 *Yung.* 979. *Dispersed; scattered; confused; pressed with an excess of occupation. Yin, Appearance of walking. Read Yen, Hesitating; doubtful. These three characters, are in common use, confounded and used for each other in compound words.*

尥 980. To use effort, or exert strength.

枕 枕 981. ⁄ A block or stake of wood, or something of the kind to fasten cattle to. A pillow on which to rest the head. A surname.

Chin tow 枕頭 a pillow for the head; in China they are generally hard.

Chin shang sze 丨上死 to die on one's pillow; to die peaceably in one's bed.

Chin pwan 丨畔 the side of the pillow.

尥 982. To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

沈 沉 983. ⁊ – To sink. (′) To cause to sink under water.

Chin shwuy 沉水 to sink in the water.

Chin lun to lŏ 丨淪墮落 to sink down to an extremely low state of moral depravity, or of suffering after death; sometimes uttered as an imprecation, in which use, it corresponds to Europeans imprecating damnation.

Chin mŭh 丨沒 to sink and be drowned; to be lost in the water.

Chin gan 丨案 to sink, or to suppress a case in any court, for a bribe given.

Chin neĭh 丨溺 to sink under water.

瓧 984. ′ A melon with a bluish skin.

訦 985. True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

酖 986. ′ A wine or liquor in which a certain poison is infused.

Chin heu yu tsew 酖酗于酒 poisoned and enraged with wine, rendered mischievous by intoxication.

茫 茫 987. Read Yin, Hot. Read Tan or Chin, Name of a plant, otherwise called 知母 Che-moo; employed in medicine.

頍 988. ′ A certain bone at the back of the head or neck.

鳙 989. ′ A bone in the head of a fish.

雉 鴆 990. A certain bird said to eat serpents, which renders it poisonous; its feathers steeped in any liquor are said to form a strong poison.

Chin tsew che hŏ 雉酒止渴 to drink poison to quench one's thirst; is applied to those who borrow money at exorbitant interest in order to supply temporary necessities.

Chin tuh | 毒 a deadly poison.

參 991. To dig a hole in the ground; to pound. A dark carnation colour.

陣 陣 992. ㄈ – To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order, to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. A *gust* of wind, a *shower* of rain. Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door, an ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan. 上陣 Shang chin, To ascend the ranks, to enter the army, or engage in battle.

Chin wang | 亡 to die fighting in the ranks.

Chin lëë | 列 to arrange; to put in order.

螴 993. Chin, or Chin tun 螴蠕 the appearance of insects crawling, unsettled appearance.

霆 994. Clouds; banks of clouds.

箴 995. - A needle; a Surgeon's instrument to probe with; formerly made of stone, now of steel; to probe. A surname.

Chin yen 箴言 piercing words; moral truths which probe or prick the conscience.

Chin kwei | 規 } Moral instruc-
Chin keae | 誡 } tions delivered in pointed language.

Chin këen | 諫 pointed remonstrance, addressed to the Sovereign, or other superiors.

濊 996. A certain water plant; a certain sour sirrup.

鱵 997. A kind of sword fish.

鷀 998. Chin, or Chin tsze 鷀鷰 a certain water fowl.

鍼 999. - A sharp instrument to sew with. A needle; to prick as with a needle. A man's name.

Chin shĭh 鍼石 a caustic stone.

Chin shŭh | 術 the art of cauterizing.

Chin kew | 灸 to cauterize with a hot iron.

針 1000. -- An abbreviated form of the preceding. A needle; a pointed instrument.

Chin fung seang tuy 針鋒相對 a needle and lance opposed to each other, two keen and fierce opponents.

Chin sëen | 線 needle and thread.

Chin tsuy yu | 觜魚 a species of sword fish.

Chin che | 紙 needle work of the finer sort; embroidering, working figures, and so on.

琛 1001. ⺀ Natural gems or precious stones.

甄 1002. To burn earthern ware; to form or mould as the Potter. To search; to examine, to brighten; to illustrate. Also read Këen.

Chin pëë jin tsae 甄別人材 to examine and discriminate men's capacities.

Chin taou | 陶 to form; to mould; to fashion as the Potter; as Heaven forms all things; and as men mould or fashion the characters of others by education.

蘄 1003. Name of a plant variously denominated; one name is, the pig's head.

朕 1004. ′ In ancient times used by all persons indiscriminately for the Pronoun I. Two centuries before the Christian era, it was employed by the first universal monarch of China, as the peculiar designation of royalty, and has continued so ever since: Chin is, *I, the Emperor*. The seam of a garment, or of a skin formed into armour.

Chin chaou 朕兆 the incipient springs of.

联 1005. The pupil of the eye; the incipient principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient operations, are called Chin, or Chin chaou 联兆. Kang-he uses the preceding.

臣 1006 – Any man who serves another; to be subject to; one who has to stoop and bend; which is represented by the character. Now used only for state servants. A servant in a family of distinction; a servant of the crown; a statesman. It is modified by the words 大 Ta, *Great*, and 小 Seaou, *Small, petty*, preceding it. The ministers about the person of the Sovereign are called Ta-chin. Chinese Governors of Provinces, and others who are permitted to write to the Emperor, use Chin, instead of the Personal Pronoun I, to designate themselves.— The Tartars use 奴才 Noo-tsae, A slave.

Chin tsze 丨 子 a public servant.

Chin sze keun 臣事君 a statesman serves his Prince.

抮 1007. ′ To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an agreement.

Chin shïh 抮拭 to wipe clean.

瘨 疢 1008. ′ A disease which causes heat or fever.

岑 1009. A hill or mountain which is high, but small and tapering; a kind of peak. A surname. A certain edible plant. Chin-chin, Mournful; sorry.

覦 1010 To put out the head and peep clandestinely.

塵 1011. – From a stag and earth, The dust thrown up by the stag running. In the language of the Buddha sect, the world; the age. Dust; small particles of earth or sand; effluvia; Traces of a person. A surname. To rhyme, read Chen. Occurs in the sense of 久 Kew, A long time. 塵世 Chin she, The world; the present state of existence. 俗丨 Sŭh chin, Vulgar dust, expresses the same.

Chin yae 丨 埃 or 有丨 Yew chin, Dusty.

Hwuy chin 灰丨 the dust of ashes. 一點丨 Yïh tëen chin, A particle of dust; an atom. 無一丨 Woo yïh chin, Not a particle of dust; not an atom. 一丨不染 Yïh chin pŭh yen, Not soiled by a particle of dust. 烟丨 Yen chin, Smoke and dust.

Chin woo 丨 污 to defile with dust. 拂丨 Fŭh chin, To wipe or brush away the dust. 清丨 Tsing-chin, To cleanse from dust. 囂丨 Heaou chin, Noise and dust. 揚丨 Yang chin, To raise a dust. 掃丨 Saou chin, To sweep away the dust. 心丨 Sin chin, The dust of the heart; used in a bad sense for vicious propensities. 後丨 How chin, The traces of a person, left to posterity. 步後丨 Poo how chin, To walk in the footsteps of an eminent person gone before.

Chin hwŏ so yen 丨 惑所染 defiled by the seductions of the world.

Chin ke 丨 器 a dusty vessel.

闖 1012. ㄴ′ The appearance of a horse going out at a door; to thrust out the head; to bolt suddenly out or in; to rush precipitately.

Chin chuh 闖出 to bolt or rush suddenly out.

Chin kwan 丨 關 to bolt past the custom house, for the purpose of smuggling.

Chin leaou tsin lae 丨了進來 bolted in.

Chin chŭh tow 丨出頭 to thrust out the head.

CHING.—XVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Ching*. Canton Dialect, *Ching*.

正 1013. / From *To rest in*, or *maintain*, and *One*; to be *uniform*; not *ambiguous*, no *duplicity*. (–) An apartment fronting the light; the name of a bird. Name of an office. In the centre or middle place; not inclined to either side, not deflected from the straight line. The first; the principal; correct; regular; adjusted; to correct; to justify or put in right order; just at a given point of time. To execute the laws. A surname.

Ching chĭh yu 正直語 correct straight forward speech.

Ching fă 正法 to execute the laws, generally refers to inflicting capital punishment.

Ching le 正理 right reason, correct principles.

Ching ke 正氣 right feeling, or spirit, a correct virtuous temper of mind.

Ching kĭh 正革 / Ching teĭh 正的 A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

Ching she 正是 accurately is—as has been described in what precedes.

Ching tan ho 正單貨 the regular cargo of a ship.

Ching tăng 正堂 the principal officer, in contradistinction from an assistant.

Ching tsin-lae she 正進來時 just when he came in.

Ching tsung 正宗 / Ching king 正經 Correct and honorable; of the correct and sacred books; are applied to a person's conduct, denoting that it is moral. Immoral is expressed by 不 Pŭh, before these.

Ching, tsung 正從 when two persons are of the same rank, but still one has a precedence of the other, the first is called Ching, and the second Tsung, hence,

Ching yĭh pin 正一品 the first of the first rank.

Ching yaou tsae wăn 正要再問 just whilst wanting to repeat the question or ask over again.

Ching yuĕ 正月 the first moon or month of the year.

征 1014. Ching kung keu hing maou 征忪遽行貌 Ching kung, denotes Appearing to walk in haste; agitated; afraid.

妊 1015. A woman's name.

怔 1016. A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

征 1017. – To walk; to go; to mark; to take; to spy; to subjugate; to conquer or reduce to subjection, as a punishment. A surname.

Ching tseaou 征勦 to reduce and exterminate; to subjugate and destroy enemies.

Ching che 征之 to reduce or conquer.

延 1018. To walk; to go.

怔 1019 Ching, or Ching chung 怔忪 fear; apprehension.

炡 1020. Ching yŏ 炡爚 the rapid motion of flame.

政 1021. / To serve; to render a kind of tributary service to the government; to be ruled or governed. To regulate; to rule; government. The seven planets are called Seven Ching. A surname.

Ching hwăn chŭ 丨昏濁 want of discernment and order in the acts of government.

Ching che sew keu 政治脩舉 every thing perfectly well arranged in the government.

Ching ling 丨令 the orders of government.

Ching sze 丨事 the affairs of government; politics. Good government is called 仁丨 Jin ching; Cruel tyrannical government is called 酷丨 Kuh ching. To talk of politics is called 論丨 Lun ching.

Ching te 丨體 the matter or subject of government; the rules of government.

絰 1022 The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

症 1023. Disorder; a diseased state of mind or body. 顛狂症 Tëen kwang ching, The disease of madness.

Ching chung 丨疰 a disease which consists in the loss of memory.

Ching heaou 丨效 disease; complaint; disorder.

証 1024. To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

Ching keu 丨據 to be evidence.

Ching këen 丨見 to witness.

Ching jin 丨人 a witness.

Ching ming 丨明 to state clearly on evidence in one's own behalf.

Ching shĭh 丨實 to bear witness to the fact; to witness against.

迋 1025. To walk regularly and orderly.

鉦 1026. A kind of bell or other jingling instrument used in armies to make certain signals. A certain part of a bell.

Ching koo 鉦鼓 the bell and the drum; the first is a signal to rest, or desist; the last is a signal to move, or act.

鴊 1027. A certain bird; a species of the eagle or hawk.

整 1028. From *to strike, to bind*, and *to adjust*. To repair; to put in order; to adorn, or ornament.

Ching che 丨治 to repair, as roads, bridges, and so on.

Ching sŭh 整肅 pompous, stately, grave, serious deportment.

Ching tse 丨齊 to put away things in regular order; to adjust one's dress.

呈 1029. A statement, or exposition of any case in the form of a petition; to present a petition to; to offer up to a superior. A surname.

Ching kung 呈控 to petition against.

Ching ming 丨明 to state clearly any case, to a friend or to the government.

Ching shang 丨上 to present up to; to lay before a superior.

Ching tsze 丨子 a petition.

Ching yuĕ 丨閱 to present to in order to be revised.

徎 1030. To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

徎 1031. A bye path.

悜 1032. Ching, or 悜愃 Ching heuen, The intention or mind not fully laid open; anxious, mournful.

程 **跮** 1033. A certain small measure, ten hairs make a Ching; a decimal part of a rule; a pattern; a measure; a limit; a road or path; to travel on a road or path. Name of a city; a surname. Chang ching 章丨 rules and regulations. 前丨 Tsëen-ching, preferment; promotion; prosperous circumstances.

Ching too yew yuen 程途遥遠 the road is vastly long; the distance is great.

Ching soo 丨數 a certain decimal part; the part of a debt paid by a person who becomes bankrupt. 一丨 Yih ching, One tenth. 五丨 Woo ching, Five tenths, &c.

珵 1034. A certain valuable stone, such as the Chinese wear at their girdles, as ornaments.

睜 1035. Ching-ching 睜丨 to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

筳 1036. A certain species of bamboo or reed. A mat made of reeds, on which the Chinese of former times sat and ate their meals.

裎 1037. -- Ching or Lo-ching 裸裎 naked; disrobed in a rude barbarous manner. A girdle worn round the waist; to wear at the girdle.

逞 1038. High minded and presuming; thrusting one's self forward; seizing or availing one's self of; precipitate; alacrity; pleased with; to penetrate or extend to; to carry to the extreme limit; a careless dissipated manner of acting is called 不逞 Pŭh-ching.

Ching yĭh she këen teĭh fun noo 丨一時間的忿怒 to act on a fit of passion.

酲 1039. Partially roused from a fit of intoxication; slightly come to one's senses after being intoxicated; the sorrow and vexation which is felt on recovering from a degrading state of drunkenness.

餛 1040. ' Provisions; victuals.

貞 1041. From Pŭh, To divine, and Pei, A kind of pearl shell. To enquire by divination. Name of one of the Kwa. Chaste; correct in morals; pure; uncorrupted; not depraved; firmly tenacious of correct principles and conduct. 守節 Show tsëĕ, To remain a widow during life.

Ching tsëĕ 貞節 correct, chaste, strict moral conduct.

偵 1042. – To enquire. A spy; a servant to watch the motion of the enemy.

Ching sze 丨伺 or 游丨 Yew ching, all express the same. A spy is otherwise called 細作 Se tsŏ, and 間諜 Këen tëĕ.

媜 1043. – A woman's name.

寘 1044. -- Name of a man, which occurs in ancient history.

揎 1045. -- To lead; to draw.

楨 1046. -- The name of a tree, otherwise called 女楨 New-ching, An evergreen.

Ching kan 丨榦 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

湞 1047. – Name of a river.

禎 1048. – From Ching, Pure and uncorrupt; and She, A manifestation of heaven. A favorable prognostic; a manifestation of Heaven's approbation of virtue.

Ching tseang 禎祥 a felicitous omen.

賏 1049. ᶜ Unable to sell; unsaleable.

赬 赬 赬 1050. ᶜ- A carnation colour; twice dyed; a change of colour; extreme toil and labour, which idea, they say, arises from a fish's tail becoming reddish by toil, and the human hair white.

逌 1051. ᶜ- Same as 偵 Ching, To explore.

郎 1052. Name of a place.

隕 1053. Name of a certain hill.

乖 1054. Two men supporting with the hands. Original form of the following. A surname.

承 丞 丞 1055. – To be second to; to second; to aid; to help; an assistant; a helper; an assistant in office. To receive or present to. 扶丞 Foo shing To support. 丨相 Ching seang, A minister of state was so called under the Ming dynasty. 縣丨 Hëen ching, A second officer or assistant in a Hëen district. 中

丞 Ching ching, A certain officer of considerable rank in the state, who has the privilege of writing to the Emperor. 上丞 Shang ching, and 少丞 Shaou ching, Names of stars. Ching hing kung 丞行公 the head clerks who drew up papers in the inferior public offices. See 稿 Kaou.

烝 1056. To fly; to raise high; to assist.

徵 1057. Walking in an irregular manner.

拯 拹 拯 撜 1058. To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist. 丞已於水火之中 Ching ke yu shwuy ho che chung, To save from the midst of water or fire; figuratively to save from any calamity; to save the people from national calamities by defending the country from foreign invasion. Ching kew 丞救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

烝 1059. Ching, or Tsëen ching 潛烝 to put under water; to sink.

烝 1060. Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

烝 1061. Hot vapour. Used also for the following.

烝 1062. - Vapour ascending from fire; to apply fire to any liquid; to warm or heat; to boil; to decoct; to distil. To send; a Prince; to advance; to flourish. A multitude; dust caused by a wind. To place or put down. A winter sacrifice. To debauch superiors. An expletive, occurring in the commencement of a sentence. 雙烝酒 Shwang ching tsew, Double distiled spirituous liquor.

Ching cha 烝茶 to boil tea.

Ching chang 烝嘗 sacrifices in winter and autumn.

Ching fan 烝飯 to boil rice.

Ching le 烝梨 to boil pears.

Ching tsew 烝酒 to distil spirituous liqours.

Ching urh wei yu 烝而爲雨 vapours collected *from* rain.

Ching yu 烝魚 to boil fish.

烝 1063. To strike.

烝 1064. Ching, or 骨烝 Kŭh ching, disease or aching of the bones.

烝 1065. A certain species of bamboo.

烝 1066. - A kind of torch; the stalk of hemp of which a torch may be made; to ascend as vapour. Used in several of the senses of 烝 Ching. [/] A warm, or hot vapour.

Ching ching jĭh shang 烝丞日上 daily rising higher and higher, better and better; said of the usages of the people, and of the progress of learning.

Ching, sin 烝薪 Chiag, expresses Fuel of a finer sort; Sin, common fuel.

烝 1067. Ching, or Ching ying 烝仍 words boiled and served up again; tedious tautology.

烝 脡 烝 1068. To fill a tripod used in sacrifice, with the flesh of the victim: a vessel without feet, filled in the same manner, is expressed by 載 Tsae.

烝 脡 1069. Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tuy 脡豚 a well boiled leg of pork.

烝 1070. The feet.

烝 烝 1071. To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

烝 1072. Same as 蒸 Ching.

𪓐 1073. A yellow colour.

成 1074. To assist in perfecting; to finish; to perfect; to effect; to complete; to become that which is good and fit for use; things to be done in the day, month or year; that which is well and properly done. To level or adjust; a complete piece of music. Name of a district; a surname.

Ching sze tsae tëen 成事在天 to give success to, or perfect any work, remains with Heaven;—it is not in man's power.

Ching jin che mei 丨人之美 to assist people in affecting their virtuous purpose; or 丨人好事 Ching jin haou sze.

Ching-kung 丨空 to become a void; to be annihilated.

Ching-keĭh-sze-ko-han 丨吉思可汗 Genghisk'han the great Tartar conqueror.

Ching-te 丨帝 the Emperor who reigned when our Saviour appeared in Judea.

Ching yuen yin tsze 丨員 (or 圓) 銀子 whole dollars. See 碎 Suy.

Ching ta yu 丨大儒 became a great scholar.

Ching too 丨都 the capital of Sze-chuen Province.

Ching tsew 丨就 to assist in effecting, whether it be good or bad.

Ching kung 丨功 to effect a meritorious work.

Ching jin 丨人 to act as becomes a human being, and not as a brute.

Ching che, ching chung 丨始丨終 that which ends well, and has had a good beginning; all well executed.

Ching leaou 丨了 finished; completed; brought to a successful termination or conclusion.

Ching puh ke 丨不起 unable to effect, or to complete.

Ching keaou 丨交 deciding on a commercial transaction, finishing a bargain.

城 1075. From Too, Earth, and Ching, Formed; perfected. The wall of a town; a walled town or city. A surname. 化城 Hwa-ching, Converted to a city; occurs in the books of Buddha. 內曰丨外曰郭 Nuy yuĕ ching; wae yuĕ kŏ, Within-inside is called Ching; without is called Kŏ;—the city and the suburbs. 皇丨 Hwang ching, The imperial city; denotes that space which is enclosed within the city of Peking, around the Imperial palace. 省丨 Săng ching, The metropolis of a province. 廣東省丨 Kwang-tung săng ching, The city of Canton. 丨人 Ching jin, The battlements on the wall of a city. 丨根 Ching kăn, or 丨脚 Ching keŏ, The foot of the wall of a city. 丨池 Ching che, The ditch or moat which surrounds the wall of a city. 千里長丨 Tsëen le chang ching, The city wall a thousand le in length, is the famous Chinese Great wall. Chan ching 產丨 a growing city; is a phrase applied to those princes of ancient times, who by assumption aggrandized the limits assigned them by the Emperor. The expression alludes to a child's gradually increasing in size. 火丨 Ho ching, Fire city, denotes a vast collection of lights. 司丨 Sze ching, A certain officer. 赤丨 Chĭh ching, and 折丨 Chĭh ching, A certain mountain. 墓地曰佳丨 Moo te yuĕ Kea ching, The place of a tomb is called Kea-ching, a happy city. To rhyme, read Chang.

峸 1076. A hill.

宬 1077. To contain, as a house; that which is contained in a house.

晟 1078. A kind of cupboard or press, in which to keep rice.

珹 1079. A certain valuable stone.

𤮊 1080. The bricks or tiles connected with the pillar of a house.

盛 1081. Ching or Shing. The grain to be offered up to the gods placed in its appropriate vessels; name of a vessel; to receive or contain as a vessel of vast capacity; to put into; filled full. [/] Affluent; luxuriant; exuberant

foliage; abundant; plentiful; copious; excellent; good in the highest degree; flourishing; prosperous. To guard off, or guard against. See Ching.

Ching tsew 盛酒 to fill with wine; to pour out into cups.

箐 1082. Ching kwang 箐筐 an instrument, or utensil used in weaving.

絅 1083. To form by weaving.

誠 1084. Without guile; without admixture; of one mind; sincere; true; honest; sincerity; truth.

Ching shih 誠實 true and real; sincere; without deceit or fraud.

Ching sin tsae hoo jin 誠心在乎人 sincerity of mind depends upon a man himself.

Ching năng tung wŭh 誠能動物 sincerity can influence, move, or excite all nature.

茂 1085. A certain plant, or plants generally.

郕 1086. The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname.

陘 1087. Name of a hilly region.

頸 1088. The neck.

鵖 1089. Name of a bird.

敬 **敬** 1090. Ancient forms of the following.

徵 1091. To induce incipient action; to set in motion the hidden spring of action; to act; to do; to inflict; to witness; to make manifest what internally exists; to prove the truth of something preceding by the fulfilment of what was expected, as of hopes founded on prayer to the Gods; the fulfilment of a prediction. Evidence; to enquire after, or call for; to gather together; aim at or seek some end. A surname. Yew ching 有徵 possessing evidence. Woo ching 無 徵 without any proof.

Ching chaou 徵召 } An invitation
Ching ling 徵令 } or call from the Sovereign for men of talent and virtue to come forward to serve the country.

Ching choo shoo min 徵諸庶民 to afford a proof to the people; i. e. a proof of the existence of virtue, by practicing it one's self.

Ching peih 徵辟 } To invite to
Ching ping 徵聘 } come with much formal civility, presents being sent with the invitation.

Ching shih 徵實 a thing proved, as an essay supported by Classical quotations.

Ching yen 徵驗 completion; accomplishment.

懲 1092. To form; to regulate; to stop, or cause to desist; to repress; to caution; to warn; to correct.

Ching chwang 懲愴 to repress what is vicious or irregular, by reprehending or chastising.

Ching fun chĭh yŏ 懲忿窒慾 to repress anger, and restrain vicious desires.

癥 1093. Ching, or 癥結 Ching kĕĕ, A disease of the abdomen, a kind of cholic.

澄 1094. Still pure water; clear; limpid. Same as 澄 Ching.

徵 1095. Name of an ancient nation.

乘 **棄** **垂** 1096. Ching or Shing. A cart or carriage drawn by one or more horses; pairs of things are expressed by Shing; also things in fours. In ancient times, eight hundred families furnished to government one war chariot and a horse; three men in armour, and twenty two foot soldiers; hence, Tsëen shing che kwŏ 千乘之國 a nation with a thousand cha-

riots of war, which was considered a great nation, contained eight hundred thousand families

Read [–] To ascend a carriage; to mount a horse; to embrace an opportunity; to avail one's self of. 車 丨 Chay ching, A carriage.

Ching hing 丨 興 to feel elevated; chearful.

Ching kea 丨 駕 to ascend a horse or carriage.

Ching ma 丨 馬 to mount a horse; or read Ching, [′] Four horses.

Ching she 丨 矢 four arrows; has a reference to an ancient story.

Ching she 丨 時 to avail one's self of a favorable time.

Ching she 丨 勢 } to avail one's self
Ching ke 丨 機 } of an opportunity, as it respects circumstances.

Ching yu 丨 輿 to ride in a carriage.

塍 畻 艣 塍 } 1097. A ridge or dike in the midst of Chinese fields, which serve to divide them, and also as a path for the husbandmen to walk on.

塖 1098. A path for water.

剩 剩 賸 } 1099. Overplus; remainder. See Shing.

嵊 1100. ′ The name of a hill.

慊 1101. A simple silly appearance.

誎 1102. Words rapidly enunciated.

輮 1103. A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one.

爯 1104. To raise; to elevate.

稱 稱 秤 称 } 1105. ′ From *Grain*, which is used with various terms denoting measuring. To measure; to weigh; to adjust; to be adjusted to one's wishes; corresponding to each other; suitable; the mind gratified or satisfied with. To speak about; to denominate; a designation, or name.

′ To say; to declare; to state verbally; to compliment; to praise; to commend. A surname. 通稱 Tung ching, A general designation or name. 自丨其父曰家父 Tsze ching ke foo yuĕ Kea-foo, To designate one's own father is done by the term *Kea-foo*.

Ching cha 丨 茶 to weigh teas.

Ching hoo 丨 呼 to designate in complimentary phrase; the terms proper for complimentary address.

Ching jin e 丨 人 意 to suit people's wishes.

Ching jin che foo, yuĕ Ling-tsun 丨人之父曰令尊 to compliment a person's father, or to call him by a courteous epithet, is done by the term *Ling-tsun*.

Ching jin 丨 人 to praise other people.

Ching ke 丨 己 to praise one's self.

Ching kung 丨 功 to tell of one's meritorious deeds.

Ching ming 丨 名 to tell one's name.

Ching ping 丨 病 } To plead, or
Ching tseĭh 丨 疾 } make a pretext of sickness.

Ching sëen 丨 羨 } To praise; to
Ching tsan 丨 讚 } commend;

Ching taou 丨 道 } to say; to
Ching shwŏ 丨 說 } state; to declare; to speak well of.

Ching yang 丨 揚 } to exalt; to
Ching keu 丨 舉 } laud; to praise.

Ching wuh king chung 丨物輕重 to weigh whether things be light or heavy.

偁 1106. To commend; to praise; to exalt.

婨 1107. A woman's name.

惸 1108. Ching-ching 惸惸 a simple, stupid, silly appearance.

蕚 1109. Ching, or Keu-ching 巨蕚 a certain plant.

僜 1110. Ching, or 倰僜 Ling ching, To walk as if sick or lame; to walk as if drunk.

澄 1111. Still pure water; clear, limpid.

Ching tsing 澄清 clear, pure, limpid.
Ching keang 丨江 a pure river of water; a clear stream.

憕 1112. Evenness or composure of mind.

黥 1113. Rice black and spoiled.

證 **証** 1114. To witness; to verify by evidence; to confront; to substantiate.

檉 1115. From Tree and Shing, Intuitive knowledge. A river willow; a willow which grows by the side of a river, and whose bark is of a reddish colour. It exhibits some unusual sensibility to the approach of rain, from which circumstance it has derived its name. The name of a place.

蛏 1116. A species of oyster of an oval figure.

慬 1117. To praise. Ching-ching, To caution; to warn.

諪 1118. To praise; to commend.

繩 1119. Ching or Shing, A cord; a string; a rope; a line stretched; to make a straight mark; to cause to conform to the straight line, in a moral sense; to warn; to restrain; to restrict; continued as by a line, not disconnected. Occurs denoting To praise or commend. 玉繩 Yŭh ching, The name of a star.

Ching ching 丨丨 many; a multitude; a great number of.
Ching fă 丨法 royal laws or restrictions.
Ching ke 丨己 to restrain one's self from any irregularity; to bind one's self by the laws of decorum and moral propriety.
Ching mĭh 丨墨 string and ink, a Chinese Carpenter's marking line; he uses black ink.
Ching tsze 丨子 a string or cord.
Ching jin 丨人 to point out the line of duty by instruction; or to enforce it by authority.

鼱 1120. A surname.

鰹 1121. Small fish.

抍 1122. To raise up; to rescue; to deliver. See 拯 Ching.

陘 1123. Many; a great number.

騁 1124. To walk; run or press straight forward; a horse running straight forward at full speed.

騬 1125. Ancient form of the preceding.

CHŎ.—XVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chŏ* and *Tchŏ*. Often confounded with *Tsŏ*, and with *Tsŭh*. Canton Dialect, *Cheok*.

丁 1126. Formed from the reverse side of 彳 Chĭh, To step with the left foot. According to Shwŏ-wan, Chŏ, denotes To stop a little. According to others, To step with the right foot, which joined with Chĭh, makes the character 行 Hing, To walk.

卓 1127. To erect; to erect firmly; establish; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant. A surname. 超羣卓立 Chaou keun chŏ leĭh, Raised superior to all. 超丨 Chaou chŏ, To give preeminence to; supereminent. 顏苦孔之丨 Yen koo Kung che chŏ, Yen delighted in the lofty and difficult doctrines of Confucius.

Chŏ chuy woo te che jin 丨錐無地之人 a man without land enough in which to stick an awl.

Chŏ e 丨異 an honorary title bestowed by the recommendation of governors on able officers at Quinquennial examinations.

Chŏ tseuĕ 丨絕 } to surpass others
Chŏ yuĕ 丨越 } in talents; external figure; address or goodness.

Chŏ leĭh 丨立 to erect; to establish; erect; upright; morally correct.

倬 1128. Great; lofty; bright; manifest. 倬彼雲漢 Chŏ pe yun han, Clear and extensive as the Milky Way. 有丨其道 Yew chŏ ke taou, There is a large open road.

啅 1129. Same as the preceding. Also, the appearance of many mouths. Read Sŏ, Many voices. Read Chaou, 啅丨 Chaou-chaou, The voices of birds.

婥 1130. Chŏ-yŏ 婥約 a handsome and delicate appearance.

晫 1131. Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

棹 1132. The name of a certain wood; a table. 倚棹 E-chŏ, A kind of table or stand.

Chŏ tsze 丨子 a table.

Chŏ tsze shang 丨子上 on the table.

放在丨子上面 Fang tsae chŏ tsze shang mëen, Place on the table.

諑 1133. Commonly used for table. Considered also the same as 卓 Chŏ.

焯 1134. The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

淖 1135. Chŏ-yŏ 淖約 supple; weak; delicate. It is used with several other characters. Read Naou, Mire; miry; the name of a stream. A surname. Read Chaou, Concord; harmony.

猇 1136. A fierce strong dog.

筲 1137. Chŏ or Chaou, A kind of basket for taking fish with.

晫 1138. Clearness of sight.

綽 1139. Slow; leisurely. 綽約 Chŏ yŏ, Weak, delicate.

噣 1140. A certain articulate sound, which is denominated 轉舌呼 Chuen shĕ hoo, Articulating, or enunciating, with

a turn of the tongue; such as the 囉 Lo, and 嚕 Loo, i. e. *Ro* and *Roo*, of the Buddhists and Tartars; by which it would appear that the sound referred to, is that of the letter *R*.

諀 1141. A man's name.

踔 1142. Chŏ, or 踔踔 Chin chŏ, An unusual extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular. Chin chŏ 跲 | not making progress.

趠 逴 1143. Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance, remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, To over-step, to over-pass.

騅 1144. A horse making little or no progress.

鬞 1145. Long hair.

勺 1146. To take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids. To contain a small quantity. Name of an ancient piece of music. A certain exercise; a surname. — 勺水之多 Yih chŏ shwŭy che to, As much as a Chŏ (or spoonful) of water. 漏 | Low chŏ, A wooden bowl, or large spoon with holes, to lift the solids and admit the liquids to flow out.

Chŏ implies to take or adopt; | 先祖之道也 Chŏ sëen tsoo che taou yay, To adopt or follow up the principles or doctrines of the ancient fathers. 舞 | Woo chŏ, A kind of exercise which consists in brandishing weapons, and throwing one's self into various attitudes.

妁 1147. A go between in making marriage alliances; to consult about uniting two families.

礿 1148. A plank; a plank for crossing a stream. Chŏ-yŏ 礿約 a shooting star.

汋 1149. The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream; and of a place.

汋 1150. Strong; robust.

灼 1151. To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

Chŏ chŏ | | a splendid luminous appearance; glorious.

Chŏ gae fun tung 灼艾分痛 cauterizing himself to share the pain (with his brother.)

焯 1152. Chŏ, or Chŏ ke 箸箕 a kind of cover, to keep the rain off a carriage.

焯 1153. Name of a plant.

狗 1154. Name of an animal like a leopard.

芍 1155. Chŏ, or Chŏ yŏ 芍藥 a medicine, well known in China.

衱 1156. A single garment; cool clothes; short garments which leave the legs at liberty.

酌 1157. To pour out and fill other vessels; to deliberate; to consult; in order to devise the best means; the name of a place.

Chŏ e | 議 to consult, to devise.

Chŏ tsew 酌酒 to pour out wine, to fill another vessel with.

黕 1158. Chŏ or Teĭh. A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

啄 噣 1159. To strike with the bill; to peck. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chów, in the same sense. 俛 | 啗蚕而食之 Foo chŏ wăn mang urh shĭh che, Bowed the head, pecked flies and eat them.

Pŏ chŏ 剝啄 to knock, as at a door.

Chŏ sŏ | 粟 to peck grains of millet.

Chŏ mŭh neaou | 木鳥 a woodpecker. To rhyme, read Tŭh.

豕 1160. To strike; to push.

啄 1161. To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

椓 1162. A punishment which consists in depriving of the parts of generation, or otherwise mutilating the body.

涿 1163. Flowing down in drops; to strike. Name of a stream and of a district.

琢 1164. To work stones or gems; to cut; to carve. To choose; to select.

Chŏ yuh ching ke 琢玉成器 to cut a stone and form it into some utensil for use or ornament.

Chŏ mo 琢磨 to cut and rub a stone; used to denote employing labour upon any thing, particularly on the style of written composition.

Chŏ teaou 琢雕 / Chŏ teaou 琢彫 to cut and carve, or dress up a stone.

Chŏ wăn 琢文 to cut and adorn with engraved lines.

涿 1165. Name of an ancient principality.

瘃 1166. Chŏ or Chŭh. Sores on the hands and feet caused by cold.

斲 1167. To strike, as with a stone.

斫 1168. To cut; to engrave; to carve; to cut into pieces or slices.

諑 1169. To attack with words; to state or tell to. To reprehend; to blame; to rail at; to slander; to vilify.

蟅 1170. Chŏ, or Ma chŏ 馬蟅 a certain horse insect.

踔 1171. To skip or leap.

餟 1172. To eat; a kind of cake.

豽 1173. A hill.

貙 1174. The tail of a dragon.

闕 1175. Name of a river.

足 *Tsŭh.* 1176. *The foot; a sufficient quantity; to supply what is sufficient.*

促 1177. Near, short, close; urgent, pressing. See Tsŭh.

捉 1178. Chŏ or Tsuh, To prosecute; to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch; to seize; to reprehend.

Chŏ choo 捉住 to seize and hold fast.

Chŏ hwŏ 捉獲 to catch; to seize as a criminal.

Chŏ kĕen 捉姦 to catch an adulterer.

Chŏ na 捉拿 to take hold of; to seize.

Chŏ neĭh 捉搦 to grasp; to seize.

Chŏ tsĭh 捉賊 to catch a thief.

娖 / 婥 1179. Chŏ, or repeated Chŏ-chŏ, Discreet, respectful, correct manner.

浞 1180. Sediment; dregs; that which sinks to the foot or bottom. Han-chŏ 寒浞 name of a person mentioned in history.

琓 1181. Chŏ or Chuh, Class; series; arranged in order.

盋 1182. A cup or other vessel of the kind.

硺 1183. Chŏ or Chuh, A small stone.

趠 1184. Chŏ chŏ, A slow drawling pace, as if diseased in some way.

鋜 1185. To fetter the feet; an iron instrument for delving.

齪 1186. Chŏ or Tsŏ, Noise made by the teeth against each other; the grinding of the teeth; gnashing the teeth, expres-

sive of the pressure of some difficulty, which is also denoted by 齷齪 Uh-chŏ.

擉 1187. An utensil for catching fish; to take by piercing or sticking into; to strike; to harpoon; to push.

愱 1188. Disquietude of mind.

斀 1189. To deprive of the parts of generation as a punishment; to mutilate the body.

斶 1190. A name of a person famous in history, is 顏斶 Yen-chŏ.

蠋 1191. Name of a plant.

鐲 1192. A kind of small bell used in the army for making signals.

翟 *Teĭh.* 1193. *A pheasant.*

擢 1194. To pluck up; to select from; to raise; to promote; to employ in office; to lead; to induce; to excite.

Chŏ yung 擢用 to raise and employ in the government.

籮 1195. To wound, hurt, or injure any thing with a bamboo.

蘿 1196. Sŏ-chŏ 蒴蘿 a certain plant with five leaves.

濯 1197. A fat and sleek appearance; an oily shining appearance, such as is exhibited by well fed animals.

玃 1198. A certain animal like a monkey, of a yellow colour.

蠗 1199. A certain animal of the monkey species; a kind of small frog.

霍 1200. Chŏ-chŏ, A heavy rain.

鸑 1201. A wild fowl with a long tail; a pheasant.

著箸着 1202. To place; to cause to take effect; to order; to command; to strike at; a command or order. Following Verbs, shews their action, or their taking effect. 着急 Chŏ keĭh, To become impatient; anxious; the mind in a hurried flustered state, not knowing what to do.

Chŏ lŏ 着落 being placed; arranged; the responsibility, or obligation to pay, fixed on some individual, or class of persons;—when exactions of the government offices are thus settled, they are said, Yew有 To have *Chŏ-lŏ.*

Kan chŏ 看着 to look at.

偨 1203. A surname.

擉 1204. To place near to.

斲 1205. To split or rend.

躇 1206. To skip; to hop; to run in an irregular manner.

鐲 1207. To cut or hew; to chop.

剫 1208. To chop or hew. Read Tow, A small orifice.

斲斮斷 1209. To cut; to pare; to hew.

斫斬斮斬 1210. To cut off; to cut across, or cut down, with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

灂 1211. Name of a stream of water.

斲 1212. Garments reaching to the ground.

斷 1213. A kind of axe or hatchet.

繳 繫 1214. Chŏ, or 矰繳 Tsăng-chŏ, Silk cord attached to an arrow or dart to shoot at birds and draw the arrow back again.

Chŏ jaou 丨 繞 Winding about; wound round.

斮 1215. An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

CHOO.—XVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Choo.* In some cases confounded with *Tsoo.* Canton Dialect, *Cheu.* *Eu*, same as in the Freneh word *Peu.*

丶 1216. A point; a stop. That which denotes a stop. The flame of a lamp. Borrowed to denote 主 Choo, that which illumines and directs; A lord or master.

丷 1217. In the religious books of Fŭh, used for 伊 E, A pronoun, He, she, it, they. Also, the form of 下 Hea, *Below*, in the Running hand.

主 1218. The flame in the midst of a lamp. That which gives light and direction; A Sovereign; a lord; a master. The principal; the chief. Read as a Verb, To rule; to govern; to direct; to consider as the principal or chief. 家主 Kea choo, The master of a house. 人丨 Jin choo, 國丨 Kwŏ choo, 君丨 Keun choo, 丨子 Choo tsze, The Sovereign of a country. 施丨 She choo, A person who gives a donation to a religious house. 恩丨 Găn choo, A benefactor. 債丨 Chae choo, A creditor. 誰作丨 Shwuy tsŏ choo, Who acts as master? who controls?

丨 Choo, the Deity, in the language of Chinese Mahommodans. The Romish Missionaries use 天丨 Tëen choo, The Lord of Heaven, to denotes the Supreme Being. 店丨 Tëen choo, An innkeeper. 祭丨 Tse choo, The person who presides in offering sacrifice. 縣丨 Hëen choo, A magistrate of a district. 公丨 Kung choo, A Princess. 上公丨 Shang kung choo, The sisters of the Emperor. 大上公丨 Ta shang kung choo, The Emperor's aunt. 自丨 Tsze choo, to direct one's self personal liberty. 我不敢專丨 Wo pŭh kan chuen choo, I dare not assume the control. 是他的丨意 She ta teĭh choo e, It is his will. 任憑你丨意 Jin ping ne choo e, You may have your own will. 有箇丨意在此 Yew ko choo e tsae tsze, Here is a plan, I recommend this method. 神丨 Shin choo, A tablet in family temples, with the name of the deceased inscribed on it. | If he has held an official situation, the name of his office is inscribed before his own. 爲丨 Wei choo, To be, or to be considered the chief or principal.

Choo che 丨治 to govern, to regulate.

Choo che 丨持 to have the controul in one's own hand, to have the management of.

Choo chang 丨張 a plan of proceeding or management existing in one's mind; to manage.

Choo e 丨意 the decision; the will; a plan.

Choo foo 丨父 a double surname.

Choo gaou | 奧 to sit in retirement.
Choo koo | 顧 a patron, a protector.
Choo ling | 令 to order.
Choo jin | 人 the opposite of guest.
Choo jin | 人 a master.
Choo jĭh | 日 the Lord's day, or the chief day; is used for Sunday by the Catholics in China.
Choo moo | 毋 a mistress.
Choo pŏ | 簿 an assistant officer in a Hëen.
Choo paou | 保 to protect, or advocate the cause of another.
Choo show | 守 to keep; to guard; to protect.
Choo she | 使 to order or direct as a master.
Choo tsae | 宰 to rule, to control.
Choo e pŭh tsae wo | 意不在我 the decision does not rest with me.

住 1219. To halt; to stop; to erect; to withstand; to dwell. A surname. 停住脚 Ting choo keŏ, To stop the foot; to cease from walking. 留住 Lew choo, To detain. 塞 | Sĭh choo, To stop up an aperture.
Choo show | 手 to stop the hand; i. e. to cease from working or doing any thing. 忽然 | 了口 Hwŭh jen choo leaou kow, Suddenly stopped the mouth; i. e. ceased to speak. 抵敵不 | Te teĭh pŭh choo, Unable to withstand an enemy. 忍不 | Jin pŭh choo, Unable to endure. 你在那裡 | Ne tsae na le choo? Where do you live? or which expresses the same, 你 | 在那裡 Ne choo tsae na le? 我係在省城居 | Wo he tsae Săng-ching keu choo, I reside at the chief city of the Province. 雜 | Tsă-choo, Various ranks or tribes of persons living in the same place.
Choo che | 止 to be settled in for a time only.
Choo keu | 居 to reside or dwell in permanently.
Choo leaou kuh | 了哭 to desist from weeping.

咥 1220. A distorted mouth; the sound made when calling to fowls. According to some, The bill of a bird; the voice of a bird. Same as 味 Choo.

宔 1221. A stone tablet erected with a kind of border around it, or in a case, on which the name of the deceased is written, otherwise called 神主 Shin choo.

拄 1222. ˋ A post placed in an inclined position to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose.
Choo mei 拄楣 a transverse beam.
Choo tsăng, or Chăng | 撐 an inclined post.

柱 1223. ˋ A wooden post; a stone pillar; used figuratively for persons who are a support to any cause; forms part of the name of a hill; of offices in the government; the strings of an instrument. [′] To sustain; to support; to uphold.
Choo shĭh che chin 柱石之臣 a statesman who is as a pillar to the empire.
Choo hea | 下 } a certain official
Choo how | 後 } cap.
Choo kwŏ | 國 or reversed, Kwŏ-choo, A pillar of the nation; a Minister of state; a statesman.
Choo ting | 廳 a kind of dome supported by pillars.
Choo kung yuen | 工員 a certain officer; a kind of Musician.

崔 1224. Choo, or 天崔 Tëen choo, A lofty hill.

注 1225. ′ Water flowing or shooting off in streams; to lead or be led; that to which the mind is directed; to record; to comment upon or illustrate by appropriate attention to.
Choo e 注意 to direct the attention of the mind to; or the mind to flow to an object.
Choo tsoo | 措 to point to and place; to spread out and arrange.
Choo yen | 眼 to fix the eyes upon.

炷 1226. ′ The light of a lamp; the wick of a lamp; from which chiefly the light proceeds, a match or stick of fragrant wood.
Choo heang 炷香 a stick of incense.

竘 1227. To stop; to wait.

祝 砫 1228. The tablet inscribed to departed spirits in temples; or the assistance derived therefrom. The stone or base on which the tablet dedicated to departed spirits is placed, or the tablet itself.

笙 1229. An utensil for tuning stringed instruments.

狌 1230. A yellow dog, with a black head.

罝 1231. A small net for catching fish.

疰 1232. Disease.

蛀 1233. An insect that destroys wood.

註 1234. To define; to explain; to illustrate the import or sense of; to record; to preserve a written account of. Explanation; definition; commentary. 四書註 Sze-shoo choo, A commentary on the Four-Books.

Choo keae 註解 / Choo shih 註釋 to illustrate; to explain.

Choo ming 註明 a clear, lucid explanation, or commentary.

Choo soo 註疏 open full explanation.

Choo shoo leih shwŏ 註書立說 to explain books and insert what is said by different authorities.

Choo shwŏ 註說 explanation; illustration.

駐 胠 1235. An erect appearance of the person.

跓 1236. Great strength of limb; to stand firm.

軙 1237. To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.

鉒 1238. To inter valuables with the dead.

鞣 1239. A piece of military dress which covers the knee.

駐 1240. To stop and rest one's horse; a temporary residence.

Choo ma 駐馬 to stop or rest one's horse; to reside, or remain in a place for the time being.

Choo peih 駐蹕 places at which the Emperor stops in his tours through the Empire.

Choo tsŭh 駐足 to halt; to stop; to make a temporary stay.

初 1241. Choo or Tsoo. From *Knife* and *Clothes*. To begin to cut garments. To use garments to cover the figure, is the commencement of civilization. To begin; to commence; the commencement. A surname. 凡事始初難 Fan sze che choo nan, Every thing is difficult at first. 你做了一我就要做二了 Ne tso leaou choo yih, wo tsew yaou tso choo urh leaou, Do you do the first, and I'll do the second, is the language of threatening. My conduct will be regulated by yours; as you behave to me, I'll behave to you. 人之性本善 Jin che choo sing pun shen, The nature or disposition of man is originally (at the birth of each individual) virtuous. 亞初哥 Ya choo ko, A beginner; one quite unexperienced.

Che choo 始初 the beginning; at first.

Choo lae cha taou 初來乍到 just now come for the first time.

Choo, is applied to the first ten days of every month. 初旬 Choo seuen, The first decade, or first ten days of the month. From the tenth to the twentieth, or second decade, is called 中旬 Chung seuen. The last decade, or from the twentieth to the thirtieth, is called 下旬 Hea seuen. 十月初八日 Shih yuĕ choo pă jih, The eighth of the tenth moon. 每月初一 Mei yuĕ choo yih, The first of each moon. 幾初到十 Ke choo taou choo shih? How many days are there to the tenth? 今日甚麼日初 Kin jih shin mo jih choo? What day of the first decade is to-day?

麆 1242. An animal of the deer species, larger than the deer, and having a long tail; said to be a leader to flocks of deer.

㹠 1243. Something which marks and points off, as ㇀ Choo, A dot or mark of a panse.

𧏹 1244. A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

龜 1245. Choo, or Woo-choo 烏龜 a species of tortoise.

朱 1246. – A carnation or vermillion colour. A surname.

Choo yen hŏ fă 朱顏鶴髮 a red face and grey hairs; a robust old man.

Choo tseĕ | 雀 a constellation.

Choo-he | 熹 the name of Choo-foo-tsze.

Choo-foo-tsze | 夫子 a well known Commentator on the Four-Books, who lived in the 12th Century.

Choo hung | 紅 scarlet.

侏 1247. Choo joo 侏儒 a short small person; a pigmy. Also the small pillars above the rafters of a house; in which sense it is commonly, but erroneously written 株儒 Choo now. 伶 | Ling choo, Name of an ancient Musician.

咮 1248. Chĕ choo 讋咮 or 啾 |. Tĕĕ choo, Loquacious talkative manner, Read Chòo, The voice of birds. Read Chow, The bill of a bird. The name of a star. 鳳 | Fung choo, The name of an ancient stone on which to rub ink.

姝 1249. Handsome features; beautiful countenance; delicate.

Choo sih 姝色 a pretty woman.

株 1250. -- The root of a tree lying above ground; put in the lowest place; the most degraded state; the trunk of a tree. A numeral of trees.

Choo show yih yu 株守一隅 confined in a corner—for want of talent to appear in the world; said by persons of themselves.

Choo kow | 枸 a tree broken in the midst.

洙 1251. -- Name of a stream of water, in Shan-tung. A surname.

Choo sze 洙泗 two streams which meet and join near the native place of Confucius.

殊 1252. -- To kill; to destroy; very different from; exceedingly; very. Used also for 誅 Choo. Commonly read Shoo, which see.

戕 1253. A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy.

狌 1254. Choo, or Choo-joo 狌猱 an imaginary animal, said to be like a fox, having the scales of a fish, and wings.

珠 1255. -- A pearl or a bead; beads strung and worn like a necklace; the ball of the eye. Choo, or Chin-choo 珍珠 The pearl obtained from oysters; any thing precious or valuable. 江 | Keang-choo, denotes a species of amber; the name of a place, and of a certain wood. 連 | Lëen-choo, The name of a work well known amongst Chinese literati. 混圓的 | 子 Kwan yuen teĭh choo tsze, Pearls that are so round as to roll about. 朝 | Chaou choo, Court beads; worn as an ornamental necklace, by the present Dynasty; the different ranks of officers wear different kinds.

Choo pĭh san | 珀散 a certain medicine.

Choo ching yay kwang | 稱夜光 pearls are called night splendors; meaning the carbuncle.

Choo tsuy | 翠 pearls and feathers, for head dress.

硃 1256. -- Choo, or Tan sha 丹砂 a red oxide; vermillion. 銀硃種 Yin choo chung, Cinnabar; an ore of mercury combined with sulphur found in the earth. | 砂 Choo sha, Cinnabaris nativa. 銀 | Yin choo, Vermillion made from the preceding.

Choo-sha keĭh | 砂桔 the best kind of Mandarin orange; denominated from its beautiful colour.

祩 1257. -- Imprecations; curses.

筑 1258. A kind of screen; not spread out, or extended.

絑 1259. A species of red or crimson silk.

蛛 1260. -- The spider; otherwise called 蜘蛛 Che choo, which expression comes from 知誅 Che choo, To *know* how to *destroy*; alluding to the skill of the spider in forming its web.

袾 1261. Red garments.

茱 1262. Choo yu 萸茱 name of a medicine, of an acrid taste.

誅 1263. - To make inquisition for; to punish; to wound; to destroy; to put to death; to kill; to involve the residue of men in crime, as the root being taken out of the ground causes the decay of the branches and leaves; to eradicate; to exterminate.

Choo tsĭh 誅責 to punish; to chastise.

Choo lŭh | 戮 to exterminate by cutting to pieces—human beings; to inflict capital punishment on state prisoners or rebels; to exterminate or reduce a smaller state, for some real or supposed insult.

Choo luy | 累 to involve in some calamity.

趎 1264. A man's name.

跦 1265. The appearance of a bird; leaping and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing impeded.

邾 1266. Name of an ancient nation.

酥 1267. To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

銖 1268. Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

Chow tseĭ tsun luy 銖積寸纍 to accumulate farthings and hoard up inches; is applied to persons to denote that they are miserly.

Choo e | 衣 certain garments worn by genii

駯 1269. A horse with a black mouth.

鮢 1270. Name of a fish.

鴸 雅 1271. A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

宁 1272. The space between a door and a screen. Choo leĭh 宁立 to stand inside the door, but outside of the screen.

佇 1273. A considerable length of time; to stand a long time; to wait.

Choo kan 佇看 to stand and look.

Choo leĭh | 立 to stand erect;

Choo wang | 望 to stand hoping for, or expecting

坞 1274. To heap upon, and press down.

帊 幡 褚 1275. A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

忔 1276. Knowledge and wisdom

柠 楮 1277. A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made, There are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

泞 1278. Clear; pure; limpid.

炆 1279. To cause to fume by the force of heat.

盅 1280. A certain utensil, or vessel.

眝 1281. To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

竚 1282. To stand for a long time.

竽 杼 1283. The transverse part of a loom.

紵 袝 1284. A cloak, screen, or covering.

⿰钅宁 1285. A vessel for containing rice.

羜 1286. A lamb.

苧 1287. The name of a plant; a species of hemp; the root of this plant is mixed up with wheaten flour and formed into 苧蘿 Choo-lo cakes.

⿰言宁 1288. That which is known; knowledge; wisdom. A man's name.

貯 1289. To accumulate; to store up; an accumulation; a hoard.

Choo koo 丨庫 to lay up in a public treasury.

Choo tsae 丨在 to lay or store up.

Choo tsang 貯藏 to store up; to lay up in a warehouse.

楮 1290. The name of a tree, of the bark of which both cloth and paper were made; name of a paper once substituted for money; name of a hill.

Choo-pe 楮幣 a kind of bank note. See 鈔 Chaou.

Choo tsëen 丨錢 gilt paper which the Chinese burn in sacrifices.

渚 1291. Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

煑 煮 1292. To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo-tsaou 煑棗 name of a place. Choo shwuy 丨水 to boil water.

Choo chuh 丨粥 to boil rice to a kind of gruel.

Choo fan 丨飯 to boil rice.

Choo ming 丨茗 to boil tea, expresses, to prepare an entertainment.

Choo shuh 丨熟 to boil maturely.

Choo tsae 丨菜 to boil vegetables; to prepare food.

豬 猪 1293. A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, and of a plant; of a hill, and of a district; the name of a medicine.

Choo lung tsaou 猪籠草 Nepenthes distillatoria.

Choo chĭh 丨隻 a pig.

Choo yew 丨油 pig's oil; lard.

Choo kow 丨口 the name of a place.

Choo jow 丨肉 pork.

Choo maou 丨毛 the hairs or bristle of a swine.

潴 1294. A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

⿱艹猪 ⿱艹豬 1295. Name of a medicinal plant.

⿱艹棗 1296. The name of a wood.

箸 櫡 1297. The two slips of wood used by the Chinese to eat with; they hold them in their fingers so as to perform the part of nippers; chop-sticks.

⿱竹著 1298. A kind of basket made of reeds.

褚 1299. A surname.

著 1300. To manifest to the world; to make or be conspicuous; to publish books as an author; to supply; to fix; to settle. Used for 宁 Choo.

Choo ming 著明 to illustrate clearly.

Choo shuh 丨述 to narrate; to write and publish.

偖 1301. Choo or Chŏ. A surname.

躇躊 1302. Choo, or 躊躇 Chow choo, The feet entangled; embarrassed, literally or figuratively; at a loss how to proceed; unable to advance; perplexed.

諸 1303 - Not one only; several; many. All; every. A particle denoting, In; at; from; respecting. Sometimes denotes Doubt. The name of an office; of a divinity. A name of plants; and trees; and insects; and hills, and swamps. A surname.

Choo fan 諸凡 all; every.

Choo heung yuĕ ho 丨凶曰禍 all evils are called Ho.

Choo-how 丨侯 princes of ancient states.

Choo-kŏ 丨葛 a man famous in the history of the third century.

Choo kung 丨公 / Choo wei 丨位 all you gentlemen.

Choo sze 丨事 all, or every affair.

Choo to 丨多 a great many.

Choo yu 丨于 certain clothes.

Kew ching choo ke 求正丨已 to endeavour to put one's person in a straight, correct posture—in order to shoot with the bow.

儲 1304. To collect together; to provide in order to assist. To assist, or be second to. A surname.

Choo tseĭh 丨積 gathered together; accumulated.

Choo keun 丨君 or 東丨 Tung-choo, The Prince, or heir apparent.

Choo che 丨跱 provided with.

櫧 1305. Name of a wood, said to be very durable.

瀦 1306. Name of a stream or river.

礎 1307. Choo, or Kĕen-choo 礛礎 a certain blue stone for grinding or rubbing;—it is fit for polishing gems.

藷 1308. Another name for the sugar cane.

Choo yu 藷萸 a certain plant.

蠩 1309. Choo, or Keu-choo 蝑蠩 name of a certain insect.

櫧 1310. A certain wood. 楬櫧 Kĕĕ-choo, A kind of wooden tomb-stone; a piece of wood, with the name of the deceased upon it, left at the place of interment. Used in ancient times.

瀦 1311. A place where water stagnates.

翥翥 1312. To fly up; or fly off; to fly away.

豬 1313. Used for Choo, A pig; and for Too, The abdomen.

蝫鮢 1314. Name of an insect or fish, which is variously described.

褚 1315. A kind of bag or other utensil for putting clothes in; a pall with which to cover a coffin; to cut out, or make clothes.

除 1316. Steps up to a hall or palace; the space inside of a door, but outside the door screen. To exclude; to remove any evil; to cure a disease; to open wider. To put out of the number; to substract, to except from; to put away; besides. To be installed in a new office, the preceding officer being dismissed; to exchange. The period when the old year expires, and is changed for the new one. Read Yu, denoting the 4th moon.

Choo e 丨疑 to lay aside doubts or suspicions.

Choo fei 丨非 excluding; the putting aside, doing so and so; i. e. putting the doing so out of the question, or suppositive; if it be put out of the question—then, so and so may be done; sometimes translated by—*If*; or *If it be so.*

Choo lwan 丨亂 to suppress anarchy.

Choo show shang kĕen 丨收尚欠 besides what has been received, still owing.

Choo leaou chay ko 除了這個 exclusive of this; besides this.

Choo gŏ kow 除惡口 to put away evil, or speech; a vicious, harsh mode of speaking.

Choo kăn 除根 to eradicate.

Choo pe 除皮 exclusive of the package.

Choo fei pwan sze 除非拚死 putting aside the consideration of its being at the risk of one's life.

Choo seĭh 除夕 } the last evening.
Choo suy 除歲 } of the year.

Choo gŏ woo tsin 除惡務盡 in putting away bad men, they must be excluded entirely.

Chon keu këen tang 除去奸黨 to eject an intriguing traitorous party.

Choo keu ke to; hwan shing ke to 除去幾多還剩幾多 how many are put away or substracted; and how many yet remain?

Choo keu kae tow 除去蓋頭 put off the bride's vail.

Choo leaou wo 除了我 excepting me.

Choo fei puh yaou chay këen wuh 除非不要這件物 if this thing be not wanted.

篨 1317. Keu choo 蘧篨 a mat rolled up; a deformed person; hunch backed.

篨瘵 1318. Silly; stupid; foolish; swollen.

滁 1319. The name of a river; and of a district.

蔗 1320. A certain plant, known by more names than one.

蜍 1321. c. Choo, or Chen-choo 蟾蜍 a species of frog. See Chen.

廚厨 1322. c. A quiver to contain arrows; a case for books. A place for killing animals; a kitchen; a cook-house.

Choo fang 廚房 a cook-house; a kitchen.

Choo tsze 廚子 } a cook.
Choo jin 廚人 }

幮 1323. A kind of curtain; a bed curtain.

躕 1324. Entangled embarrassed.

澍 1325. Seasonable rain.

筈 1326. Choo, or Too, A certain reed or bamboo; to break these reeds; baskets formed of them.

鑄鑄 1327. To fuse metals; to melt. A surname. The name of an ancient kingdom, the name of a place.

Choo tsëen 鑄錢 to coin money.

抒 1328. Choo or Shoo, To take by the hand; to lead; to lay open one's mind, or state one's feelings; to explain; to remove or exclude.

Choo seay sing tsing 抒寫性情 to state one's feelings in writing to a friend.

Choo e 抒意 to exhibit or declare one's intention.

杼 1329. / A transverse part of a loom. Thin or narrow; to pare thin. Name of a wood and of a fruit; in which last sense it is read Mow.

Choo chuh 杼柚 two parts of a loom; the one transverse, the other lengthwise.

杵 1330. A wooden beater, or pestle. Kew choo 臼杵 a mortar and pestle. Chin choo 砧 | Chin, A stone on which clothes are beaten to whiten them, and Choo, The wooden beater.

羜 1331. A horse with a white hind left foot, and white above the knees. A horse with its feet bound.

貙 1332. Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

樞 1333. c. The centre of motion; a hinge; what is central; fundamental; indispensable; the north polar star is called Tëen-choo 天樞 the hinge of heaven; the first star, as the Chinese consider it, of 北斗 Pĭh-tow, Ursa-Major. The name of a wood; name of a sacrifice.

Choo ke 樞機 the controler of motion; the hinge on which all turns, either literally or figuratively.

Choo meĭh 樞密 the hinge of secrets, or secret hinge; formerly the title of a Commander in Chief, or military board.

Choo new 樞紐 the loop on which any thing hangs and turns.

Choo tĭh 樞德 a cardinal virtue. (MS. Dictionary.)

Choo-meĭh yuen 樞密院 a kind of privy council under the Sung dynasty.

1334. Name of a certain animal.

1335. To spread out; to extend; to scatter; to extend; to ascend; to mount; to determine; to decide.

1336. Choo, or Choo-hoo 貙虎 animal about the size of a dog, said to be like a fox.

Choo jin 樞人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

1337. A certain wood; a wood, the substance and bark of which is like varnish, and its leaves stinking; when large, it is full of protuberances which make it unfit for use; and when small it is so crooked as to be useless.

Choo leih yung tsae 樗櫟庸材 an ordinary material; useless as the trees Choo and Leĭh. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the Emperor.

1338. c- To stop; to rest; to dwell; to reside; to distinguish; to discriminate; to manage; to arrange; to do what is necessary in any case. A district, a surname. Read Choo (′) A place; a particular portion of space; a dwelling place. A circumstance; a point of conduct or character. A man's name. 居處 Keu choo, to live, to dwell. 短處 Twan choo, The short part of a man's character; a fault; an error. 怎麼處 Tsăng mo choo? What place?

Choo tsze 處子 an unmarried woman who dwells retired.

Choo che ta 置他 to place him down; to settle, or do for him; to put him to death.

Choo she 處世 to attend to the affairs of the world.

Choo kea 處家 to manage the affairs of a family.

Choo ke 處己 to manage or attend to one's self.

Choo shoo 處暑 A term, August 24.

Choo sze che, urh pŭh keĭh 處事遲而不急 to manage affairs leisurely; not with precipitate haste.

Choo ta sze 處大事 to manage great affairs.

CHOW.—XIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Cheu.* Canton Dialect, *Chow.*

由 *Yew.* 1339. *From; by.*

伷 1340. A kind of helmet.

宙 1341. To contain under cover, as in a ship or carriage; to contain as the earth, or the universe; including all ages, from high antiquity to the present time. See 宇 Yu. 宇宙 Yu chow, The universe.

妯 1342. ☾- The heart moved or affected by grief; disquietude of mind.

Chow le 妯娌 the wives of the eldest and second son, are denominated by these two words; they address each other by them; the junior calls the senior Chow, and the senior calls the junior Le.

怞 1343. Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

抽 1344. ☾- To take *from* with the *hand.* To lead; to pluck out of the water; to take from amongst; to take a part or dividend; to draw forth. Mei shĭh fun chow yĭh 每十分抽一 to take one tenth; which is also expressed by Kea yĭh chow 加一丨 San ting chow yĭh 三丁丨一 to take every third man for the army. 五丨二人 Woo chow urh jin, To take two men from five. Sze chow 私丨 an underhand and private exaction. Taou chow 逃丨 to run and take a share; i. e. by smuggling. Kea urh chow fun 加二丨分 to take two tenths.

Chow chuh 丨出 to take or put from amongst.

Chow fun 丨分 to take from, or out of—a certain part, portion, or sum; to take a per centage.

Chow ke shin lae 丨起身來 to rise up from sitting.

Chow kwan shwuy 丨官稅 to levy the regular taxes.

Chow pŏ 丨剝 to extort and tear off the skin; applied to the extortions of the police.

Chow pă 丨拔 to rescue; to deliver.

Chow shin 丨身 to take one's self off. To remove or go to.

Chow tow 丨頭 is phraseology used in gaming, to denote each taking his share.

Chow yin 丨引 to draw out.

菗 1345. Chow, or Chow-choo 菗隊 a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

紬 1346. Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

Chow twan 紬緞 a general term for silk.

Chow tseĭh 丨緝 } to arrange the
Chow tseĭh 丨績 } threads of silk, as is done by women previously to weaving.

Chow yĭh 丨繹 some read Yew-yĭh, To study to attain the abstruse and more delicate points of a subject.

絳 **縐** 1347. Chow, or Tsow. 絳紗 Chow sha, A species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture.

詶 1348. To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

胄 1349. A helmet. 貝胄 Pei chow, A helmet adorned with gems. 甲丨 Keă chow, Armour and helmets.

甲丨在身不能全禮 Keă chow tsae shin pŭh năng tseuen le, Armour and a helmet are now upon me, I cannot perform what perfect ceremony requires. To be distinguished from 胄 Chow, see Radical 肉 Jow, These two are often confounded in Classical books.

稍 1350. The prodnce of the grain called 稻 Taou.

緧 1351. Confused; obscure. One says, The end of a ball of thread.

鼨 1352. A creature of the rat or mouse species.

鮡 1353. A certain fish.

圳 1354. About the Yang-tsze-keang, A low dyke or foot path, with a ditch on each side for the division of fields or different estates, were formerly called Chow. 田圳 Tëen chow, The dyke which divides fields from each other, a land-mark. These are subjects of very frequent affrays and litigations with the Chinese.

州 1355 – A place which is habitable in the midst of water; an island; a place where men and birds are collected in numbers. A district; an ancient division, supposed to be a ninth part of the world. A surname, name of an ancient nation, and of a city.

Chow, hëen 州縣 a Chow district and a Hëen district. The Chow district consisted in ancient times of two thousand five hundred families. 廣丨府 Kwang-chow foo, The district of Canton. 城 Ching, City or town, added to the preceding, expresses the City of Canton, in the province known by that name to Europeans. 九丨 Kew chow, The nine islands near Macao; these two words are used to denote the whole world, in allusion to a division made after the Deluge.

Chow-le 丨里 a district; a neighbourhood generally.

徟 1356. To walk; to go.

棦 1357. Name of a certain wood.

洲 1358. An island; a place habitable for men or birds in the midst of the water. 青洲 Tsing-chow, The Isle de Verde, at Macao. 三丨塘 San-chow-tang, Provincial dialect Sam-chow-tong, or San-ciang.

紬 1359. Fine, sleek, smooth, glossy, warm silk.

詶 1360. / To answer or respond by words. [丶] To revile; to curse.

Chow tuy 詶對 } to answer; to
Chow tă 丨答 } reply to.

Chow tsze 丨咨 to convey notice, or information to.

茞 1361. The name of a plant.

鈾 1362. A golden knife; the word gold is probably used to denote metal generally.

舟 1363. – A boat or other vessel; to put into and carry; to transport to another place. The name of a place; and of an office. A surname.

Chow chay so che 舟車所至 wherever a boat or a carriage can go to.

Chow che 丿之 to carry a thing with one.

Chow chung 丨中 in a boat or vessel.

Chow-shan 丨山 the port commonly called *Chu-san*.

Chow tsëĕ 丨楫 a boat oar.

Chow shĭh keaou tsëen 丨適膠淺 the boat (in which the king was) got fast a ground.

Chow tsze 丨次 to remain some time in a boat; to pass the night in a boat.

舟 1364. To circulate or extend to every part.

舟 1365. Something extended or spread, so as to screen, to shade, or obscure.

舟 1366. A slight ripple on the surface of water.

焫 1367. The motion of fire or flame.

矧 1368. An arrow for shooting birds.

絅 1369. Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

苒 1370. Name of a plant.

翉 1371. Weak feathers.

詶 1372. Much talk; loquacity.

趟 1373. Embarrassed, making no progress.

輈 1374. -- A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

騆 1375. Chow-sow 騆騇 a large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

鯛 1376. The name of a fish.

周 1377. From 用 Yung, To, use and 口 Kow, The mouth. To provide for fully; to supply the wants of; a curve; a bend. To perform a circle; to extend to every place; to complete; faithful. Close together; to the extreme degree; to the end. Enters into the formation of proper names; a surname. To rhyme, read Shoo. 道周 Taou chow, The windings of a road. 陽丨定丨平丨皆縣名 Yang-chow, Ting-chow, Phing-chow, keae Hëen ming,— Yang-chow, Ting-chow, and Phing-chow, are all names of districts. 丨章 Chow chang, hurry; bustle. 丨丨 Chow chow, the name of a bird 丨不 Fŭh chow, Name of a hill.

Chow lew 丨流 to flow all around; to travel every where.

Chow meĭh 周密 closely connected; thickly joined; crowded together; secret; every part attended to.

Chow pe 丨備 to be all fully prepared.

Chow pëen 丨遍 all around.

Chow seuen 丨旋 to bring matters round; to explain away and remove some difficulty. To circulate; to go round.

Chow tsă me mëĭh 丨帀彌密 all around crammed close together.

Chow taou 丨到 every thing complete.

Chow taou 丨道 a royal way or road.

Chow tsae 丨財 an abundant store of wealth.

Chow tse 丨濟 to supply the wants of; to relieve the necessities of.

Chow tseang ming chĕ 丨詳明晰 clear and perspicuous in every part.

Chow tseuen 丨全 to complete the circle, to perfect any affair; to leave no part undone; often used in the language of entreaty by persons who have been already assisted, to induc one to assist them still farther and carry them through all their difficulties.

Chow urh fuh che 丨而復始 to go round and begin again.

Chow wei 丨圍 to surround; all around.

啁 1378. Chow or Chaou. To laugh and jest; to ridicule and boast.

婤 1379. A woman's name. A surname.

徟 1380. Chow chang 徟徫 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

惆 1381. Chow chang 惆悵 grieved; mournful; sorry.

晭 1382. The light of the sun, which extends every where.

淍 1383. Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

皗 1384. White silk; clear, bright.

睭 1385. Deep; sunken.

敺 1386. To ward or guard off.

稠 1387. ꜀- Grain gowing thick.

Chow meĭh 稠密 close; thick; crowded together.

粡 1388. Chow, or Keaou chow 粆粡 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

蔄 1389. Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

虣 1390. Appearance of a tiger playing.

綢 1391. ꜀- To wrap round; to hang with ornaments; used for silk generally; thick; close; crowded together.

Chow chĭh joo fă | 直如髮 as thick as the hair of the head.

Chow mew yew hoo | 繆牖戶 to hang with wreaths and ornaments the windows and doors.

Chow ling 綢綾 a looser and more open silk.

Chow mew | 繆 to wrap about; to bind; to hang with wreaths; to hold close and intimate consultation with.

Chow twan | 緞 silk generally, particularly the thick and close kinds.

Chow twan tëen | 緞店 a Silk mercer's.

裯 1392. A single covering for a bed; a coverlid. Bed curtains, a single garment.

觩 1393. The horns of a dragon.

調 1394. Heavy; severe.

Chow ke 調飢 severe hunger.

谻 1395. The name of a valley.

賙 1396. - To bestow charity, to relieve the wants of, in a charitable benevolent manner.

Chow seuh 賙恤 to compassionate and bestow charity.

Chow tse | 濟 to supply the necessities of.

酮 1397. A certain species of liquor or wine.

輖 1398. Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

隅 1399. Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

郿 1400. Name of an ancient nation.

週 1401. To turn round; to revolve; to circulate.

Chow che 週知 to inform a whole circle of persons; to send a circular notice.

Chow lew puh seĭh | 流不息 flowing incessantly, or circulation without interruption; applied to the blood.

霌 1402. A rainy appearance.

颸 1403. A windy appearance.

騆 1404. A divine horse.

鬌 1405. Bushy thick hair.

儔 1406. A number of persons; a company; a party; four persons. Who? Read Tan, Obscure. | 類甚眾 Chow luy shin chung, A very large number of the same class of persons. Syn. with 疇 Chow. To rhyme, read Choo.

嬦 1407. A woman's name.

幬 1408. A single curtain; a curtain for a carriage; a leather screen around a carriage. Read Taou, A covering like a tent; canopy of heaven.

懤 1409. The appearance of deep sorrow, grief in the extreme.

敼 敺 1410. To reject; to cast off; or cast away.

檮 1411. To cut down wood; to pierce; to stab; a certain wood deemed useless and pernicious. A certain auspicious animal; a foolish ignorant appearance. A certain ominous plant. A man's name. Read Taou, A coffin.

Taou wuh 檮杌 a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and incomparably hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

㱿 1412. To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

燽 1413. To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

疇 1414. ꜀- A cultivated field; a field of hemp; to cultivate; to manure. Who? Time past. To be handed down through successive ages. Class or species; a pair. Name of a kingdom. A surname.

Chow seĭh 疇昔 indeterminate time past; yesterday, formerly.

癵 1415. A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

籌 1416. ꜀- To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. 撍籌 Tsëen chow, To draw lots.— To draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand; he who draws the longest wins.

Chow hwa 畫 / Chow to 度 to devise and settle a course of action.

Chow swan 算 to deliberate; to contrive; to calculate how to proceed.

Chow tsĭh 策 to devise; to scheme; a plan; a stratagem.

Chow she 矢 a kind of vase into which reeds are thrown for amusement; the reeds are called Chow.

糒 1417. A thick gruel or congee.

疇 1418. Chow chang 疇眼 motion or rolling the eyes.

薵 1419. Name of a plant.

Chow choo 薵藸 a species of onion.

Chow mung 蒙 to overspread or cover as a canopy.

譸 1420. – Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

Chow chang to sze 譸張多事 bustling, irregular, wild, officious.

躊 1421. ꜀- This Character is never used alone but thus,

Chow choo 躊躕 or 藸不進 Chow choo puh tsin, Embarrassed irresolute state; unable to determine and proceed; making no progress.

Chow-choo, in the sense now given, is written in a great variety of ways.

臑 1422. A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh.

Chow seĭh 臑腊 dried and salted meat.

醻 酬 酧 1423. ꜀- To return the pledge, ceremony, or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompence. The first offer of wine to the guest is expressed by 獻 Hëen. The return made by the guest, is called 酢 Tsŏ; and the host's return again is called 酬 Chow.

Chow tsŏ wang lae che le 酬酢往來之禮 the ceremony of pledging and repledging backwards and forwards.

Chow paou 報 / Chow tă 答 to answer to; to retort; to recompence.

Chow seay 謝 to render thanks to.

鱐 1424. Large fish are denominated Chow.

鷫 1425. A bird of the fowl species.

䰟 1426. Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

鬌 1427. Bushy; thick hair.

售 1428. ㄟ- Chow or Show, To sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompence; to respond. Also read Shŭh, in the same sense. 賣售 Koo show, or 賣 | Mae show, To sell. | 賣 Show kea, or | 直 Show chĭh, The price or value of what is sold. 消 | Seaou show, The consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. 貴者常難 | Kwei chay chang nan show, The dear (commodities) are always difficult to sell.

讎 1429. ㄔ Chow, or Chòw, A pair of birds. To wrangle; to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy. To pay retribution. 報讎 Paou chow, To revenge.

Chow chĭh | 直 to pay the price of. Thelast word is commonly used without *Mouth* below.

讐仇讎 1430. ㄔ- Oppossed to; to reply to whatever is said, railing for railing; a pair; equals; rivals; class; species; to pledge again when drinking; to afford proof by a correspondence of parts; to collate. Dislike; enmity; hatred; an enemy; to bear an enmity to; to revenge. A surname. Used also for 1423.

Chow soo pei 讎數倍 to pledge in several times the quantity of wine.

Chow tuy | 對 to debate, or altercate, in a quarrelsome manner.

犨 犫 1431. A white coloured cow; a cow lowing. A surname.

丑 1432. ㄡ Appearance of a hand taking hold of something; a missile weapon; a new born infant raising its hand. A name of a deity. A horary character, the second from midnight; from one to three in the morning. The name of a medicine.

吜 1433. Sound, noise, the voice.

杽 1434. A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

肭 1435. The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read New, To eat flesh.

魚 1436. A surname.

臭 臰 1437. ㄔ/ Smell or flavor generally; scent; offensive smell; disagreeable odours; fume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offensive. The character is formed from Keuen 犬 A dog, in allusion to that animal finding its way by the scent. 香臭 Heang chow, A fragrant smell. 容 | Yung chow, Any thing fragrant and ornamental carried about one's person. 赤 | Chĭh chow, A bad man. 善 | Shea chow, A good smell. 惡 | Gŏ chow, A bad smell. 遺 | 萬年 E chow wan nëen, To leave an eternal reproach on one's name. 其 | 如蘭 Ke chow joo lan, It smells fragrant as the Lan-flower. 無聲無 | Woo shing woo chow, Neither sound nor smell.

Chow chung | 虫 a stinking insect, a vicious abandoned person.

Chow ke | 氣 an offensive effluvia.

Chow ming | 名 a bad reputation; infamous.

Chow pae | 敗 to spoil or corrupt, referring to the smell.

Chow tsaou | 草 the plant Rue.

Chow we | 味 a stink.

Chow we tsze che | 味差池 a variety of smells and tastes, is applied to acquaintances of different tempers and habits.

溴 1438. Vapour; exhalation arising from water.

殧 1439. ㄔ\ The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

嗅 1440. The mournful note of a bird.

糗 1441. Chow, or Chow leang 糗粻 dried grain.

呪 詶 1442. ˊ To curse; to imprecate; to rail. Used by the sect Fŭh, for Prayers, spells, and other religious papers, in the sense of *True sayings*. To recite those prayers or spells. Some write 祝 Chow, which also means To bless.

Chow choo 呪祝 Chow tsoo 詶 to curse; imprecate; an imprecation, of which the Chinese have various forms.

Chow ma 詶 罵 to rail and curse.

Chow sung 詶 誦 recitative; to recite.

Keĭh tĭh fă chow too she 急得發詶賭誓 provoked to utter curses and squander oaths. 賭詶 Too chow, To utter imprecations. 符詶 Foo chow, Charms or spells. 誦詶 Sung chow, To recite prayers or spells.

祝 1443. Chow, or Chŭh, To bless gods or men. See Chuh.

寸 *Tsun*. 1444. *The tenth part of a cubit.*

疰 1445. Pain in the lower part of the abdomen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

紂 1446. ˊ A certain silk trapping of a horse, is, in a certain part of the country called Chow; a piece of wood which passes below the tail of an ass or mule.

Chow-wang 紂王 a vicious king of the Dynasty Shang, and with whom that dynasty closed. His name is extremely infamous.

紂 1447. A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

蚰 1448. A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

肘 1449. ˋ The fore-arm. The joint at the elbow; a cubit and five tenths are called Chow. The muscles of the legs and arms of animals. To seize a person by the arm in order to detain him. The name of a book.

Chow tsze 肘子 a joint of meat.

Chow yĭh 肘腋 the armpits; under the arm. Persons or things nearly related, as the arm and the ribs.

酎 1450. Generous wine.

醜 1451. ˋ Ugly; deformed; hateful; stinking; offensive; moral deformity; shameful disgraceful conduct. To hate; to abhor. A group, class, or species; to compare. The name of a hill. A surname.

Chow maou 醜貌 or reversed Maou-chow, An ugly, disagreeable countenance.

醜 1452. A certain plant.

帚 1453. Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

啁 1454. The noise made by a group of birds.

篴 1455. A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

盩 1456. To lead and strike; to pluck from amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

僽 1457. Chow. A person of a tall appearance.

籀 1458. A person's name, commonly called Chow ta-she 籀大史 Chow the great Historian, and framer of the Seal Character, B. C. 1043. 籀文 Chow wăn, Chow's mode of writing.

晝 1459. The whole of the day from the rising to the setting sun; day-light; in the day time. The name of a place. A surname.

Chow pŭh yew ting 晝不游庭 in the day time not saunter about the halls, or external rooms of a mansion; said of women.

Chow yay 晝夜 day and night.

Chow yay lew hing 晝夜流行 flowing day and night—said of the blood.

CHUĔ.—XXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chuĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Chut*.

叕 1460. To connect together; connected; uninterrupted succession,

剟 1461. To hold an instrument with which to engrave; to pierce; to stab. To cut away; to cut off. Read Tŭh, To scrape off; to reject what is bad. Yew kan chuĕ fă ting ling chay sze 有敢剟法定令者死 he who dares to engrave the law shall die.

Chuĕ tsin hoo che lëen 丨寢戶之簾 to cut away the curtains of the bed-chamber door.

Tŭh ke twan leĭh 丨其瑕礫 to reject or put away broken pieces of earthen ware.

啜 1462. Appearance of weeping; to weep and sob; drawing in the breath. Much and incessant talking. Read Chuĕ and Chuy, To taste; to drink; to ingurgitate. 畱啜 Lew chuĕ, To detain a person; to puzzle.

惙 1463. Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

棳 1464. The name of a Hëen district.

欼 1465. Che or Chuĕ, To bite; to gnaw; to sip.

潑 1466. To weep; weeping.

畷 1467. A path on a kind of ridge or dyke, in Chinese fields.

矮 1468. Short; stunted.

綴 1469. To connect; connected together; a kind of band of fencers, employed for amusement in ancient Chinese courts. To stop, or cause to desist. Chuĕ yin 綴淫 to repress dissipation and excess.

罬 1470. A kind of trap for taking birds.

錣 1471. A skipping or leaping; a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death. Also read Keaĕ.

譅 啜 1472. Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.

趨 1473. Chuĕ or Ke, To leap; to jump.

蹳 1474. Chuĕ or Keuĕ, To skip; to leap; a small jump.

腏 1475. Chuĕ or Seuĕ, The marrow in a bone, or to take the marrow out of a bone. Read Chuy, To pour out a libation at a sacrifice.

輟 1476. A carriage slightly injured and repaired again. To desist; to stop. Chuĕ kung 輟工 to rest a while from labour; to desist; to stop.

噆 1477. A distorted mouth.

羯 1478. The pointed top of a long staff; a prong in the end of a stick for urging on a horse.

鞿 1479. Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

騣 1480. A horse with a white forehead.

髽 1481. To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

餟 1482. ㄴ A succession of sacrifices, or that part of the ceremony which connects the several parts, as the pouring out of libations; to eat or drink.

歠 1482.

Chuĕ chuh, mëen shin hĭh 餟粥面深黑 to eat congee and let the face become exceedingly black with dirt,—as when mourning for parents.

齱 1483. ㄴ Chuĕ, or 流歠 Lew chuĕ, or 連 | Lëen chuĕ, To sip with rude noise by applying the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid.

Chuĕ tang | 湯 to swill down soup; instead of taking a spoon to it.

拙 1484. Unskilful; unable to learn; wanting in talents and ingenuity; stupid.

Chuĕ ke 拙計 a stupid bad plan; a man who exposes his silly schemes.

Chuĕ king | 荆 an affected expression for *my wife*.

Chuĕ leaou | 了 dull; stupid; impenetrable to reason or common sense.

Chuĕ sing | 性 a stupid disposition.

Chuĕ peĭh | 筆 an unskilful writer, a bad scribe.

Chuĕ swan | 算 a bad speculation; an absurd calculation.

椓 1485. A tree without branches. Also read Na, and Tŏh, denoting The top of a post or pillar.

茁 1486. The appearance of plants at first budding forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chŭh, The name of a plant.

Chuĕ chwang 茁壯 gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants and animals.

顓 1487. The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

CHUEN.—XXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chuen*; confounded with *Tseuen*. Canton Dialect, *Chune*.

巛 Keuen. 1488. *A rill; a brook.*

巜 Kwan, *A streamlet; a rivulet.*

川 Chuen, *Many streams running into each other and forming a river; streams of water flowing into each other; flowing; to flow. Same as the following.*

川 1489. ㄴ Sze-chuen 四川 a province on the west of China.

Chuen-pe | 鼻 the anchorage for ships of war at the entrance of Canton river; commonly written Chumpee. Also written 穿 Chuen. | 鼻灣 Chuen-pee-wan, The bay to the Southward, called Anson's bay.

Chuen lew puh seĭh | 流不息 interminable flow.

沿 1490. Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

眴 1491. To direct the eyes to one point, as a stream flows in one direction; to gaze; to look intently.

釧 1492. A gold ring for the arm; an armlet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone; a surname. Chae chuen 釵釧 gold pins for the hair, and bracelets for the arms.

舛 1493. – To turn the back to when sleeping; opposed to; to oppose; to contradict; erroneous. Read Chun, Mixed; confused.

Chuen pŏ 舛駁 opposed to; to oppose; to contradict.

Chuen tsing | 情 of discordant dispositions.

Chuen tsŏ | 錯 erroneous; mixed; confused; in disorder.

舛 1494. A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

荈 1495. The old leaves of tea; deemed, in the Chinese Dictionary, better than the young leaf. 茶荈 Cha chuen, old tea—was considered as wine.

僢 1496. ɑ Flowing in different, or opposite directions. Read [ɑ] Sleeping with the feet inwards from the door; the custom of the barbarians of Cochinchina. When a man is about to die, his feet are turned towards the door. A precious stone found in a particular way.

專 1497. One; alone; oneness or uniformity of pursuit. To turn to one point; to apply to solely; undivided attention to; to assume to act for one's self without regard to others. A surname. Tsze chuen 自專 to take upon one's self.

Chuen sin | 心 close and undivided application of mind.

Chuen e | 意 close application to any purpose; on purpose.

Chuen kung | 功 to apply to one object; not to distract the attention by dividing it.

Chuen fang | 房 } to place the
Chuen chung | 寵 } affection on one person, or concubine.

Chuen tsĭh ching | 責成 to be charged with one thing, one department, and to apply solely to that.

Chuen yĭh | 一 to apply only to one thing.

傳 1498. To transfer to; to deliver over to in succession; to communicate information; to deliver an order; to promulge; to record; to hand down to posterity; to send by express; a kind of pass; to follow in succession.

Read [/] The instructions, or books containing the instructions of, moral writers. 可傳於後世 Ko chuen yu how she, Worthy to be transmitted to succeeding generations. 歷代相 | Lëĕ tae seang chuen, Transmitted through successive generations. 秘 | Pe chuen, To transmit secretly; some secret, as the composition of quack medicines, &c. communicated by others. 祖 | Tsoo chuen, Received from one's ancestors. 春秋 | Chun tsew chuen, Name of an Historical Work, by Confucius, one of the Five King.

Chuen kung | 供 to interpret evidence; an interpreter in Chinese courts, who understands the local dialects and explains to the magistrate the evidence given; often in a dialect with which he is not acquainted. A narrative; memoir, or history.

Chuen keaou tëĭh jin | 教的人 one who propagates principles of any kind.

Chuen keaou | 教 to propagate religion.

Chuen show | 授 to deliver to.

Chuen sin | 信 to transfer any news or information.

Chuen shoo | 書 to transfer or convey a letter.

Chuen shing | 聲 to relate a report.

Chuen taou | 道 to promulge virtuous doctrines or principles.

Chuen te wăn chang | 遞文章 to transfer a written document from one hand to another. Chuen, expresses a person's having arrived at the age of seventy, from his then transferring the management of affairs to the hands of others.

Chuen te | 遞 to pass to, or present to for another person. To pass from one to another.

Chuen yu she | 於世 to propagate in the world.

Chuen wan | 聞 to relate what one has heard. To tell that persons may hear; to declare to.

Chuen wei | 位 to transmit the throne to.

剸 1499. ɕ Chuen, Chuén, or Twan, To cut into parts; to mutilate. Read Chuen, used in the sense of 專 Chuen, which see.

嫥 1500. One; uniform; lovely; to accord with.

Chuen wan 嫥捥 to accommodate, and endeavour to induce harmony and concord amongst many persons.

摶 1501. Chuen or Twan, To turn round; to cause to circulate with the hand.

摶 To roll up; to bind. Occurs also in the sense of 專 Chuen, To unite in one; to assume or take under one's own controul or command, as several armies.

Chuen shoo 摶黍 name of a bird.

槫 1502. Chuen or Twan, Round; a hearse.

瑼 1503. Name of a certain valuable stone.

磚 1504. – A man's name. Used for 甎 Chuen, A brick, or tile, or square of earthen ware, much used to pave floors; any child's play thing, or tile on which women twist threads. Wa chuen 瓦磚 a brick or tile. Ho chuen 火 | a burnt brick. Too chuen 土 | a sun dried brick. Shih chuen 石 | a stone flag.

縳 1505. To class; arrange; to adjust.

篿 1506. Chuen or Twan, A round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboos broken in order to divine with them.

膞 1507. To cut or mince meat; to cut flesh into small pieces; to cut flesh; a piece of flesh or meat. A man's name.

甎 1508. – Bricks or tiles; flags made of burnt bricks A kind of tile laid on the knee when twisting thread, by Chinese women. See 磚 Chuen.

甗 1509. Bricks or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

蹖 1510. The heel; the ball of the leg.

轉 1511. \ To turn; to turn about; to turn round; to revolve; a kind of cover for the top of a carriage. 輪轉 Lun chuen, Revolving in a circle as a wheel.

Chuen che | 致 to send a message.

Chuen chĕ | 輒 too frequent changes, and too much bustle about things.

Chuen shin urh keu | 身而去 to turn round and go away.

Chuen yen ching kung | 眼成空 in the twinkling of an eye it ceases to exist; all becomes a vacuum; said of sensual pleasure and the vanities of the world.

Chuen lun | 輪 to turn a wheel; the metempsychosis.

Chuen yen yew tsing | 眼有情 to roll the eyes amorously; to ogle.

Chuen yun | 運 to revolve; to turn round; to transport goods.

Chuen seang heaou yew | 相效尤 to propagate vicious habits by the influence of example; one having set the example of excess, it passes from hand to hand, and is imitated by all.

Chuen wan choo | 環處 a turning; a corner.

囀 1512. Flexibility of voice. The chirping or song of a bird; modulations of the voice, whether in birds or in men. 聲囀 Shing chuen, Modulations or inflections of the voice. 新年鳥聲千種 | Sin nëen neaou shing tsëen chung chuen, At the new year the voices of birds are modulated in a thousand different ways. 流鶯百 | Lew ying pĭh chuen, The birds Ying, hop from tree to tree, chirping with numerous modulations of the voice. 聲嬌 | Shing keaou chuen, A voice delicate and finely modulated.

鄟 1513. The name of a place.

Chuen-mun | 門 the name of a city.

鱄 1514. Fish of a large kind; fish that are found in the Tung-ting 洞庭 lake. Part of a man's name; also read Twan.

耑 1515. Chuen or Twan, The lower part of the character represents roots; the upper part represents a thing growing out of the ground. The head, or the commencement of any thing; bearing the same sense as 端 Twan. Also

any vessel or uteusil hollow in the centre.

喘 1516. To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma. 哮 | Heaou chuen, Asthma. 疾息爲 | 息 Tseĭh seĭh wei chuen seĭh, Diseased breathing, makes shortness of breath, or panting. 口中發 | Kow chung fă chuen, Began to pant. 張口大 | Chang kow ta chuen, Gaped and panted exceedingly. | 而言 Chuen urh yen, To pant and speak.

Sha-mŭh defines it, 氣逆而息急 Ke yĭh, urh seĭh keĭh, The breath rebelling (rising) and the breathing quick, and by 呼吸不相接 Hoo heĭh pŭh seang tsĕĕ, The expiration and inspiration not meeting each other. 令人 | 一氣不能食 Ling jin chuen yĭh ke pŭh năng shĭh, He caused people to pant and breathe so that they could not eat.

Chuen ting leaou 喘定了 panting fit being over.

𣍐 1517. Chuy, Chuen, or To, To measure; to weigh.

歂 1518. To breathe fast; to pant.

瓀 1519. A kind of basin or platter.

端 1520. Chuen, To pant; to palpitate. Read Twan, The first budding forth; the origin; regular; correct.

蝤 1521. Insects; reptiles. Some say, those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

諯 1522. To number; number; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

顓 1523. – To carry the head high and firm; to regulate; to direct; to pay close or particular attention to; appearance of respect and veneration; eminent; regular; correct.

Chuen chuen 顓 | attentive in the highest degee.

Chuen che | 制 to decide; to direct.

Chuen heun | 頊 the title of an ancient Emperor, expressive of his eminence and correctness.

Chuen mung | 蒙 a rude simplicity.

遄 1524. Haste; speed; to go and return expeditiously.

鶵 1525. The name of a bird.

巽 *Seuen.* 1526. *Things placed on a stand; by allusion to the stand, It denotes humble; by allusion to the things placed on it, To select and arrange.*

撰 1527. ˋ Chuen, or Seuen, A stand or support; to place on a stand. To arrange; to put in order; to prepare for publication as a book; to make or compose. To take hold of with the hand.

Chuen shuh 撰述 to record; to compose narratives; to write books.

Chuen che wăn tsze | 制文字 to compose letters; to write essays or history. 修 | Sew chuen, The first in rank amongst the literary, so called from his composing the national records.

Chuen chang | 杖 to grasp a staff.

璿 1528. A kind of pearl is expressed by 珍璿 Chin-chuen.

襈 1529. The collar of a garment; that part which surrounds the neck; a kind of selvage stitched on to the border of a garment.

譔 1530. ˋ Chuen, Tsenn, or Seuen, To compose; to make, to write; to write or compose an essay or book. Compare with Tseuen.

饌 1531. ˋ Food, provisions; victuals. To eat and drink.

鱄 1532. The name of a fish, said to have no bones.

椽 1533. The earth which is turned over by the plough; to mix or blend by ploughing.

椽 1534. The corner of a house; or a beam which supports it; a round beam supporting the tiles of the roof; a square one is called 桷 Keŏ.

瑑 1535. A dragon or other figure depicted on the sceptre-like stones of the Chinese, called 圭 Kwei.

猭 1536. Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

篆 1537. A dog walking amongst the grass.

篆 1538. Chuen shoo 篆書 or Chuen wăn 篆文 the ancient character called by Europeans, the Seal Character, from its being employed or seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

腞 1539. Chuen or Twan, To make the heel scrape the ground in walking; to mark or engrave characters. Read Tŭh, Fat.

踳 1540. To walk; to go.

鶞 1541. A certain bird.

串 1542. To connect things; connected as beads on a string. 勾串 Kow chuen, Connected, or combined with. Always taken in a bad sense. 貫串 Kwan chuen, Strung; passing through. 文意不貫串 Wăn e pŭh kwan chuen, An incoherent style.

Chuen tung tsŏ pe 串同作弊 clandestinely connected together for illegal purposes.

Chuen tsze 串子 a certain officer of the treasury and government stores.

Chuen paou 串炮 crackers, made with gun powder.

Chuen hŏ 串合 to unite together.

Chuen ke 串計 / Chuen mow 串謀 a scheme or intrigue that connects two or more persons.

Chuen tun 串吞 to combine to defraud a person.

船 **舡** **舩** 1543. A boat, ship, or other vessel for navigating either the sea or a river. A surname. The collar of a garment; a boat or small platter into which a tea cup is set. Hea chuen 下船 to go on board; to embark. Shang chuen 上船 to disembark. 洋船 Yang chuen, A foreign ship; an European ship. 西瓜扁船 Se-kwa-pëen chuen, A chop-boat; i. e. in the jargon of Canton, a boat employed as a lighter to carry cargo to and from the ships.

Chuen choo 船主 ship master or lord, is the common appellation of European Captains.

Chuen-choo ho 船主貨 the captain's investment.

穿 1544. To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe.

Chuen-pe 穿鼻 an anchorage in Canton river, commonly called Chumpee.

Chuen yang kwan sih 穿楊貫虱 to pierce the Yang leaf, and shoot through a louse (with an arrow.)

Chuen shan keă 穿山甲 a certain animal.

Chuen fang she hwan 穿房使喚 a maid servant to be called to any part of the house. When these words are inserted in purchasing a slave girl, it is understood that she is to become a concubine.

Chuen chang che 穿腸痔 a disease which obtrudes the larger intestines.

刓 1545. To take off the skin.

僎 1546. Chuen, or Swan, Affairs fully provided for. To collect together.

CHŬH.—XXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chŏ.* Confounded with *Tsuh.* Canton Dialect, *Cheok.*

竹 1547. ☾ The bamboo, a well known reed. One of the eight tones of the Chinese; a thin slip of wood to write on. The name of a place; of a plant; of a vegetable; of afruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. 竹 Chŭh, or 丨 竿 Chŭh-kan, Canes or bamboos placed erect. 丨 櫂 Chŭh-keang, Wang-hees, or Japan canes. 丨 布 Chŭh-poo, Irish linen, is so called.

Chuh yĕ tsing 丨 葉青 a certain wine, or liquor.

Chuh tsëen yew yun 丨 箭有筠 the hollow bamboo has a hard outside; is applied to a man of clear perceptions, and firm conduct.

Chuh sun 丨 笋 sprouts of the bamboo, which are eaten.

Chuh tëen 丨 簟 a mat made of bamboos.

Chuh sĭh 丨 蝨 the bamboo louse, an insect which destroys the leaf.

Chuh yew tsze heung che luy 丨 有雌雄之類 bamboos have female and male species.

Chuh foo 丨 膚 the skin or outside of the bamboo.

Chuh kĕen 丨 簡 } the materials of
Chuh pĭh 丨 帛 } which books were made, before the invention of paper.

Chuh hwa 丨 花 the flower of the bamboo. Chuh shĭh 丨 實 the fruit of the bamboo. These are said to be rarely produced.

Chuh tsuy jĭh 丨 醉日 the 13th of the 5th moon, the day when the bamboo is drunk.

竹 1548. Compound form of the preceding.

竺 1549. A bamboo. Name of a district; a surname. Tëen chuh 天竺 or 西 丨 Se chuh, or Chuh kwŏ 丨 國 India; its ancient name. Tëen-chuh-hwang 天 丨 黃 a certain medicine.

筑 1550. A certain musical instrument made of bamboo, and having a certain number of strings. To take up from the ground.

築 1551. To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls.

Chuh shĭh 丨 室 to build a mud house.

Chuh ching 丨 城 to rear a city wall; to build a city.

Chuh tseang 築牆 to build a mud wall.

篫 1552. To strike any thing with the hand.

朮 } 1553. Chuh or Shuh, A
术 } certain plant that grows amongst hills. See Shuh.

炷 1554. Smoke issuing forth.

狖 1555. Name of an animal said to have two heads.

茱 1556. A certain plant.

赴 1557. The appearance of walking, walking forth.

1558. Shuh-teĭh 跦踢 a certain double headed animal. Same as 1555.

1559. Represents grass springing forth. To go forth; to go out; to manifest; to write out; to produce; to beget. Read [ᵖ] To put out; to eject. The two pronunciations are, however, confounded. Under the first pronunciation, it is generally used as a Neuter and an Active Verb. To rhyme, read Che and jŭh. 隨便出入 Suy pëen chŭh jŭh, To go out and in when one pleases. 我要丨街 Wo yaou chŭh kae, I want to go from home. 拿丨來 Na chŭh lae, To bring out. 他做甚麼丨身 Ta tso shin mo chŭh shin? What did he spring from? 他不愛丨身 Ta pŭh gae chŭh shin, He does not like to come forward to public service. 禍從口丨 Ho tsung kow chŭh, Calamities proceed from the mouth; i.e. unguarded or improper language causes much evil to individuals. 我之自丨 Wo che tsze chŭh, I, myself, produced him; i. e. my own son. 寫丨來 Seay chŭh lae, To write out. 鬧丨大事來 Naou chŭh ta sze lae, To create a great disturbance. 露丨來 Loo chŭh lae, To expose; to discover. 赦丨 Shay chŭh, To forgive, or remit punishment. 訂丨 Ting chŭh, To select from amongst many.

Chŭh chung 丨衆 or 丨凡 Chŭh-fan, To rise superior to all others; a high degree of eminence.

Chŭh hoo 丨乎 to proceed from.

Chŭh hoo urh chay, fan hoo urh chay yay 丨乎爾者反乎爾者也 it proceeds from you, and the consequence will devolve on you. Now used as a proverb.

Chŭh jŭh 丨入 to go out and in, these two are opposites.

Chuh juh woo she 丨入無時 to go out and in at no regular time; said also of the mind.

Chŭh jŭh tsze tĭh 丨入自得 to go out and in perfectly at one's own ease and pleasure.

Chuh ke 丨氣 to emit fume; to revenge another person's quarrel.

Chŭh ke pŭh e 丨其不意 exceeding what is thought of; occurring beyond one's expectation or calculation.

Chŭh kung 丨恭 to retire for the purpose of easing nature.

Chuh-kĭh 丨格 to exceed due limits.

Chŭh kea 丨嫁 for a female to be married; or to leave the house of her parents to go to that of her husband.

Chŭh lae 丨來 out comes, are words often joined with other Verbs, and denote the completion of what is implied in the Verbs.

Chuh ming 丨名 famous.

Chŭh mun 丨門 to go out of the door; denotes either to go from one's own house to some other part of a town or village; or to go from one's native place to a distance.

Chuh ne juh che 丨泥入脂 to come forth from the mire and enter amongst fat; to emanate from poverty and attain to affluence.

Chuh she 丨世 to come into the world. 過世 Kwo she, To go out of it.

Chŭh-shin 丨身 refers to a person's parentage and circumstances in childhood and youth. 來歷 Lae leĭh, the circumstances of a man's parentage and progress up to manhood.

Chuh shing 丨聲 to utter the voice or other sound.

Chuh tse 丨妻 to repudiate a wife.

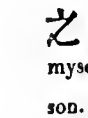
Chŭh tsang yin tsze 丨倉銀子 new whole dollars. See 碎 Suy.

Chŭh sze 丨士 or 丨任 Chŭh jin, to enter on the magistracy.

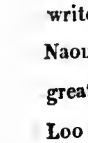
Chŭh tow 丨頭 to put out the head; i. e. figuratively to stand forward to act for others.

Chŭh tow 丨痘 breaking out of a pustule, as the small pox.

Chuh yew 丨遊 to go forth to ramble.

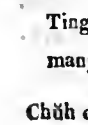


1560. A short appearance.



1561. Sorrowful; mental concern. Read Tŭh, alarmed; apprehensive.

Chuh jen ke yay 怵然起也 became sorrowful.



1562. Chŭh, or Tuh Chŭh 咄欻 shameless; no sense of propriety. Read Heĭh, To rail or scold. Read Keĭh, To laugh.

泏 1563. Appearance of water, or of water issuing forth. Read Kŭh, Water settled or stagnant. Occurs denoting to pass through or ford; to steep in water.

窋 1564. The appearance of coming out of a den or cavern, or of being stationary there. One says, The appearance of an empty space, as the mouth of a cavern.

嗤 1565. Sound; noise.

黜 1566. To blame and to degrade; to put out of office; to expel; to drive away; to exterminate.

Chuh chĭh 黜職 to degrade from office.

Chuh lŏ keu leaou | 落去了 to send down to a lower rank.

Chuh chĭh | 陟 to degrade, and to promote.

妯 1567. Chuh or Chow. See 1311.

柚 1568. A certain part of a loom; that which takes up the woof. 杼柚 Choo chow, Are two parts of a loom; the one takes up the warp, and the other the woof.

舳 1569. The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened. To chuh 舵舳 The tiller.

軸 1570. A certain part of the axle of a carriage. Hilarity; alacrity; chearfulness.

畜 1571. From Black and Field; black loamy land, fit for pasture. Domesticated animals, which are the care of the shepherd, and which are offered in sacrifice. In the pasture, they are called Chŭh; when about to be used, they are called Săng 牲. To feed; to bring together as a herd. To endure or bear with. To raise; to obey; to yield filial obedience to; to detain. A surname. Formerly read Heŭh, To stop. The great and little Chŭh, are certain of the Kwa or Diagrams.

Chŭh muh 畜牧 animals under the care of the shepherd, at grass.

Chŭh chung tung | 籠童 to herd together boys for unnatural purposes.

Chuh tĭh | 德 to cherish or cultivate virtue.

傗 1572. 傗俯 Chŭh sŭh, Bent; made to crouch or stoop. Occurs in the sense of 畜 Chŭh, Domestic animals.

嬸 1573. Female gracefulness and elegance.

慉 1574. To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate,

搐 1575. To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag

滀 1576. To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together; rapid; to excite.

Chŭh tă 滀潔 water running with rapidity to one place.

蓄 1577. c. To collect; to accumulate; to hoard; to keep with care. To nourish or take care of; to feed; to bring up; to breed.

Chuh tseĭh 蓄積 } to accumulate;
Chuh tseu | 聚 } to collect many things together.

Chuh leĭh | 力 to be careful of one's strength, and not exert it unnecessarily.

Chuh choo | 猪 to rear pigs.

Chuh ma | 馬 to breed horses.

Chuh yang | 養 to feed, as cattle.

褚 1578. A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

濁 1579. Chuh or Chŏ, Name of several rivers, muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname.

Chuh sze chŏ tsŭh 濁斯濯足 with the foul water wash the feet.

Chuh she | 世 a vicious state of the age; prevailing corruption and vice; it implies that these originate with the heads of the government.

Chuh tsing | 清 foul and clear; corrupt and pure.

燭 1580. The light of a candle; a candle; to illumine, as by the sun or moon. The name of a star. Forms part of the name

of a medicine. A surname. Also read Choo.

Chuh chaou 燭照 to illumine; to illustrate; to apply light to, physically or morally

Chuh le 燭理 to state clearly; to discriminate; to illustrate given principles.

Chuh che ke 燭至起 when a light approaches rise—as a mark of respect.

1581. ㄴ A high degree of anger; wrath; rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, The root of a plant. The name of a place.

1582. Chuh or Tow, A measure for grain; to walk with strenuous effort. To commute according to the value.

1583. An erroneous form of 矚 Chuh, see below.

1584. A sash or girdle.

1585. ㄴ To push as with the horn of an animal; to gore; to oppose; to strike or hit against; to offend; to excite. A man's name.

Chuh fan 觸犯 to affront intentionally.

Chuh fan 觸藩 to push against a fence, like a sheep; a person who is irresolute.

Chuh han 觸寒 to take cold. Chuh is also applied to heat.

Chuh luy 觸類 to understand a whole species, by hitting on an individual.

Chuh noo 觸怒 to excite a person's anger.

Chuh muh king sing 觸目警心 to strike the eye and rouse the mind; applied to the style and sentiment of books or essays.

Chuh choo tung jen 觸處洞然 whatever (subject) he attacked, he clearly understood.

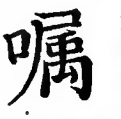
1586. The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

1587. Footsteps. Chĭh chŭh 躅躅 or 躅躅 Chĭh chŭh, Stamping with the foot; progressing in an interrupted manner.

1588. ㄴ Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupyfying plant.

1589. Chuh or Shuh, Related or pertaining to; is. See Shuh.

1590. Abbreviated form of the preceding.

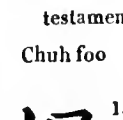


1591. To bid; to order. to give orders to; to engage another person to do.

Chuh tŏ 囑托 to engage a person to do.

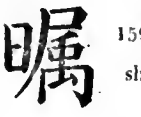
Chuh shoo 囑書 a written will or testament.

Chuh foo 囑咐 to charge; to enjoin.

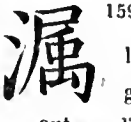


1592. Respect; veneration; the obedient and respectful deportmentof a wife

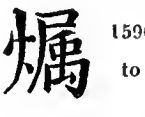
1593. To grasp; to seize



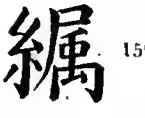
1594 To afford light to, to shew the way with a light.



1595. Chuh-chuh, Respectful; profound veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernable path.



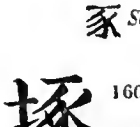
1596. To afford light to; to light; to illumine.



1597. A sash or girdle.

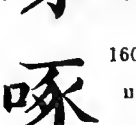
1598. To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to distance.

1599. A certain insect; a local word for the spider.

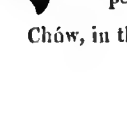


1600. Walking in a respectful sedate manner.

豕 *She.* 1601. *A pig.*



1602. A path trodden by cows or horses.



1603. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chŏ, and Chŏw, in the same sense, which see.

逐 1604 To propel; to push or drive out; to expel; to drive with haste; a state of excitation. To take out the several topics or subjects from amongst many, and to attend to each apart.

Chuh chuh 逐出 } to drive out; to
Chuh keu 丨去 } expel.

Chŭh-chuh, Sincere; substantial; successive; reiterated; interrupted schemes or labour.

Chuh yĭh 丨 — to take each subject apart by itself.

篴 1605. A certain species of bamboo. Read Teĭh, A musical reed with seven holes.

遂 1606. Weeds; useless herbs.

蝃 1607. A kind of leech.

輀 1608. Vulgar form of 軸 Chuh, An axle or roller.

蹢 1609. To leap; to skip.

柷 } 1610. Chuh yu 柷敔 a certain musical instrument.
抎 }

餘 1611. Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

騶 1612. Ma chŭh 馬騶 the name of an animal.

祝 1613. Good expressions to the gods; blessings; to bless divine beings. To decide. A surname. Its opposite is 詛 Tsoo, To curse.

Chuh taou 祝壽 blessings and prayers; to pray.

鸎 1614. Chuh kew 鸎鳩 the name of a bird.

鬻 } 1615. Chuh, or Me chuh 糜鬻 rice boiled to a kind of gruel or cougee.
粥 } Chuh chuh 丨丨 weakness; disability.

霍 1616. Excessive rain; heavy rain.

矗 1617. Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees.

Chĭh-chĭh 矗丨 aspiring peaks of mountains shooting up.

喌 1618. From 叩 Heuen, To call to. The noise made in calling to fowls by those who take care of them. The sect Taou has a person they call 喌雞翁 Chŭh-ke-ung, The old fowl-caller.

CHUN.—XXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *Chun*; confounded with *Shun*. Canton Dialect, *Chun*.

屯
屯 1619. —Representing plants first budding forth with difficulty; the lower part represents the curved end of the root. All creatures beginning to grow, or to exist; thick, endued with difficulty; sparing, unwilling to part with. One of the Kwa, or Diagrams. Read Tun, To collect together and station; stationary soldiers who cultivate the ground.

Chun ke kaou 屯其膏 to fatten or enrich in a sparing manner; to confer favours.

Chun kwa 卦 one of the Diagrams.

吨 1620. Chun chun, Obscure unintelligible language. Also read Tun.

囤 1621. A bamboo round basket to contain rice. A small granary. Also read Tun. Considered a vulgar form of 笃 Tun. 米囤 Me tun, A wooden receptacle for grain.

Chun tseih 積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

忳 1622. Tun. Mournful; sorrowful; in a confused manner. Read Chun, A man's name; and reiterated Chun-chun, To instruct persons in unwearied diligence.

杶
橔 1623. A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

宅 1624. Chun-seih 窀穸 laid up for a long night; coffined; to put into a coffin.

Chun seih che king 穸之敬 respectful contribution to the coffining, is written on the envelope of a small present sent to the person who presides at the funeral,—a universal practice.

盹 1625. Deep sunken eyes; dull; stupid.

純 1626. Shun. Silk thread; pure; unmixed; unspotted; great. Read Chun, or Keun, The ornaments at the lower part of a garment; the fringe; a cap embroidered with black and white silk. Read Tun, To roll up or roll round; to bind with. Read Tsuen, The whole of; the complete number.

Chun sih 純色 one unmixed colour.

Chun joo 儒 a person decked with the garb or name of a scholar, without the reality.

訰 1627. Chun chun, Appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, Loquacity.

肫 1628. Earnest; honest; sincere appearance. Flesh dried in a particular way. The bones of the face.

Chun che 摯 to hold or grasp with vehemence.

Chun kan 肝 the stomach and liver of a bird.

醇 1629. Wine of a superior or excellent quality.

迍 1630. Difficulty of progressing; appearing to make no progress; labouring without effect.

啍 1631. Chun chun, To say over and over again; to enjoin repeatedly.

埻 1632. Chun or Chan, A mark to be shot at with an arrow, also written 準 Chun.

A mound of earth. Read To, A path or walk appropriated to archery. Read Tuy, Earth or clay raised up so as to form a mound. Read Kwŏ, | 端 Kwŏ-twan, The name of a country.

惇 惇 1633. – Chun kĭh 惇恪 Solidity or sincerity of heart or mind. Chun how | 厚 to behave to persons with sincerity. Plain, honest and kind.

敦 1634. Read Tun, Denoting substantial; sincere; friendly, and other senses. Read Chun, in the same sense as the following.

淳 1635. – Chun or Shun, Clear; pure; unmixed; to wash or cleanse; part of a military carriage. Great.

Chun lo 淳鹵 salt bad land. Chun-chun, The appearance of flowing and moving.

Chun fung | 風 a pleasant breeze.

諄 諄 1636. To state to very fully and impressively; to inculcate. Chun chun yen che 諄 | 言之 to inculcate repeatedly; to instruct with unwearied assiduity; indefatigable in teaching.

偆 1637. Thick; substantial; rich.

𦬊 𦬊 𦬊 春 1638. ⁓ Spring season; the beginning of the year, when all nature buds forth. A surname; name of a liquor and of a flower; figuratively implies hilarity; prosperity; wantonness. Chun tsew 春秋 Spring and Autumn. Name of an historical work compiled by Confucius, giving an account of the sixth century before the Christian era.

Chun fung | 風 vernal breeze; pleasing countenance.

Chun fun | 分 March 22nd. The Spring term.

Chun sĭh | 色 tables with trees, flowers and living figures on them, paraded about the streets.

Chun new | 牛 a clay buffalo employed at the rites of Spring.

Chun hea tsew tung | 夏秋冬 Spring, Summer, Antumn, Winter.

Chun yu joo kaou | 雨如膏 vernal showers are like molifying ointment.

Chun e | 意 / Chun kung | 公 refer to the animal intercourse of the sexes, and obscene pictures.

唪 1639. Chun, or 吹唪 Chuy chun, To blow.

媋 1340. A woman's name. A beautiful woman.

惷 1641. Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind.

Chun-chun 惷 | appearance of being shaken and agitated; disturbed as by grief.

椿 1642. Name of a certain long-lived tree. Chun or Chun-tang 椿堂 is used to designate a father; a numeral of affairs.

Chun heuen ping mow | 萱並茂 father and mother both in excellent health. Yĭh-chun-kwae-sze 一 | 快事 a pleasing affair.

瑃 1643. ⁓ Name of a certain valuable stone.

皤 1644. White colour.

箸 1645. A thick clump of bamboos.

睶 1646. Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

蠢 偆 𢧵 1647. To move; a kind of internal crawling motion like that of insects; simple; foolish. doltish. Chun tsze 蠢子 silly; stupid; foolish. Che-chun 痴 | expresses the same. Chun tung | 動 to move; to

shake; to stir up one's self in a proud ignorant manner.

Chun pun woo che 蠢笨無知 stupid and ignorant.

1648. Name of a plant; to push forth as plants; mixed; blended.

1649. Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

1650. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

1651. Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous. Chun keaou 蠢駁 mixed; a variety of colours.

1652. A central door.

1653. A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

1654. Name of a sea fish.

1655. Name of a bird.

1656. To approve; to allow; to grant; to decide; to determine; to fix previously. Common form of the following. To receive. Tsze chun 此准 or 准此 Chun tsze, Occurs in government papers in the sense of *receiving* a document from a superior officer.

Chun hing 准行 grant to be done; to allow a thing to be done.

Chun keĭh 准給 to permit; to give to; to give permission to.

Chun yu tsĭh yuĕ nuy hwuy kwang 准於七月內回廣 it is decided or settled to return to Canton during the 7th moon.

Chun pe 准備 to prepare for.

1657. To equalize; to adjust; to fix; to allow; to mark; to weigh; to measure; a mark or measure by which to adjust. Name of an office, and of an instrument of music. See the preceding. Also read Chuĕ, The cheek bones; the tip of the noise is called 鼻準 Pe chun. Tuy chun 兌準 to adjust by weighing; to weigh.

Chun chĕ 準折 to give the worth of one commodity in another, and so close the transaction; to barter.

Chun shing 準繩 a marking line, such as is used by Carpenters.

Chun tsĭh 準則 a rule; a law.

Chun te 準提 a goddess with numerous arms, indicating her power to save.

1658. Chuen, or Shun. A kind of shield. Name of an office; of a certain country; and of an star. Read Tun, A man's name. Maou tun 矛盾 a spear and shield; contradictory speech; to contradict one's self.

1659. A cloth or bag to contain rice.

1660. To walk; to go.

1661. A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

1662. A certain bird.

1663. A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

CHUNG.—XXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chung*. Canton Dialect, *Chung*.

中 1664. – Chung. The middle; the centre; within; half. Read Chúng, Keu-shing, is a Verb To hit the centre; to attain the object. 內中 Nuy chung, Within; included in the number; amongst. 放在丨間 Fang tsae chung këen, Put it in the midst, or within. 不丨用 Pŭh chung yung, Not of any use, not answering the purpose. 價不丨 Kea pŭh chung, Price not coming up to what is wanted. 大丨至正 Ta chung che ching, Holding the perfect medium without the least deviation from rectitude; said in praise of persons. 人丨 Jin chung, The middle part of the upper lip; immediately below the partition of the ostrils 郎丨 Lang chung, A certain officer in the government, at the capital. 當丨 Tang chung, In the middle. 我不丨意 Wo pŭh chung e, I don't wish, or like. 量丨 Leang chung, To guess right. 秉丨 Ping chung, To take hold of the middle; and act justly. 司丨 Sze chung, Name of a star. 正丨其懷 Ching chung ke hwae, To hit the sentiment or opinion which exists in another person's breast.

Chung che 丨池 the heart.

Chung e 丨意 to hit one's wish; to like.

Chung too urh fei 丨途而廢 stopping in the midst of one's purpose.

Chung han 丨寒 ill, from the influence of cold.

Chung hing 丨興 to rise in insurrection in the midst of the empire.

Chung këen 丨間 in the middle, within.

Chung kwŏ 丨國 or 丨華國 Chung hwa kwŏ, The central and flourishing nation; viz. China.

Chung këen 丨間 the middle.

Chung këĕ 丨恊 name of a military officer of the 3d rank.

Chung keun 丨裙 lower, inner garments; under-petticoats.

Chun taou urh lĕĭh 丨道而立 standing in the middle path; said in a moral sense.

Chung leu 丨呂 a certain part of the year.

Chung kwŏ che choo tëen jĭh che paou 丨國之主天日之表 the Sovereign of China is a manifestation of the sun in the heavens; said by a Tartar over-powered by the glories of the Emperor. (A. D. 1060.)

Chung shoo 丨暑 ill, from the influence of heat.

Chung tsew 丨酒 to become intoxicated.

Chung tang 丨當 a principal minister of state.

Chung pŭh tĭh 丨不得 cannot hit cannot attain to eminence.

Chung tăng jin tsae 丨等人材 mediocrity of talent.

Chung too 丨途 half way, either literally or figuratively.

Chung tsew tsĕĕ 丨秋節 a term which occurs on the 15th of the 8th moon.

Chung yŏ 丨嶽 a mountain in Ho-nan.

Chung yung 丨庸 the second of the Four-Books of Confucius.

Chung yuen 丨圓 the half of a dollar.

Chung yang 丨央 the centre.

Chung kwŏ jin 丨國人 a Chinese.

Chung jin 丨人 or 丨保人 Chung paou jin, A person who acts as a mediator, or negociator between two others.

Chung jin 丨人 or 丨等的人 Chung tăng tĕĭh jin, A man possessing a mediocrity of talent.

Chung keu-jin 丨舉人 to obtain the rank of *Keu-jin*, viz. a certain literary rank.

仲 1665. From Man and Middle. The second in order of three. An instrument of music. A surname. Part of the name of Confucius, he was called 仲尼 *Chung-ne*, from being the second brother. 伯丨 Pih chung, Two brothers; the elder and the younger. 昆丨 Kwăn chung, Brothers. Kwăn, denotes those elder than the person addressed; Chung, denotes the younger. 有幾位昆丨 Yew ke wei kwăn chung? How many brothers have you?

Four brothers beginning with the eldest are called 伯丨叔季 Pih, chung, shùh, ke. The eldest may also be called 孟 Măng.

The three months of each season of the year, have the words 孟丨季 Măng, chung, ke, Applied to them in order. Thus 孟丨 Măng chung, denotes the first month in Spring. 丨夏 Chung hea, The second month in Summer, or the fifth of the year. 季冬 Ke tung, The last month of winter, or the last month of the year. In these senses, 中 Chung, Without Man by the side, is sometimes used. Four Twin brothers, are called in order, 子孟中叔 Tsze, măng, chung, shŭh.

Chung foo 丨父 father's younger brother.

Chung-ne 丨尼 Confucius.

茸 1666. A luxuriousness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

沖 冲 1667. To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written 冲 Chung, the same as with three dots; and also Delicate; young; to fly up to heaven, or to dart suddenly to a place; the sound of pieces of ice rushing against each other; ornaments which hang down. The sense to fly is also expressed by 翀 Chung. 予丨人弗及之 Yu chung jin fŭh keĭh che, I a young person had not attained to a proper knowledge of things. 鑿冰丨丨 Tsŏ ping chung chung, The noise of breaking ice from the hills. 一飛丨天 Yĭh fei chung tëen, Dart to heaven at a flight. 劍氣丨霄漢 Këen ke chung seaou han, The glare of the swords dart high as the heavens. Seaou denotes the clouds; Han, the Milky-way. 六月二十五日丨 Lŭh yuĕ urh shĭh woo jĭh chung, Despatched on the 25th of the sixth moon; said of a letter. To rhyme, read Chung.

Chung fung pŏ chin 丨鋒破陣 to rush upon an enemy and break their ranks; to charge an enemy.

Chung han 丨寒 to take cold.

Chung pŏ 丨破 to break or defeat, either literally or figuratively.

Chung tung 丨動 to shake; to move.

妙 1668. A woman's name.

忠 1669. A respectful sedate feeling; upright; uprightness. Faithfulness; fidelity; not double-minded; not selfish, Honest; devoted; patriotic. Name of a district, and of a sea.

Chung chin 忠臣 a faithful servant of the crown, a patriotic statesman.

Chung chin 丨貞 faithful and uncorrupted, as a public servant.

Chung e 丨義 honest and eminently devoted to right principles, with out regard to consequences.

Chung how shun yĭh 丨厚純一 fidelity and singleness of intentions.

Chung kang 丨耿 faithful and upright.

Chung lëĕ 丨烈 vehemently faithful—to a deceased husband.

Chung sin 丨心 sincere; faithful.

Chung yen nëĕ urh 丨言逆耳 faithful words grate the ear.

Chung how 丨厚 faithful and honest.

忡 1670. Sorrowful; mournful; grieved or distressed in mind. Chung-chung, expresses the same.

沖 1671. The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

恫 1672. Sorrowful; mournful.

盅 盃 1673. ㄈ An empty or hollow vessel; a cup. Occurs in the sense of 沖 Chung. Cha chung 茶盅 a tea cup. Tsew chung 酒 | a wine cup. Ne chĭh tĭh ke chung 你食得幾 | how many cups (of wine) can you drink?

种 1674. Young grain. A surname.

窀 1675. To bore or work a hole in the middle.

笰 1676. A certain species of bamboo or reed.

芇 1677. Name of a plant.

蚛 1678. Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

衷 衷 1679. ˊ Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe, nor too light; what is right and just.

[ㄈ] The garments withinside; the garments ordinarily worn about one's person; internal moral goodness; sincerity of heart; moral rectitude; sincerity. Internally; to perceive thoroughly; to wind about the heart. The heart; the mind. 折 | Chĕ chung, To dicide equitably between conflicting opinions.

Chung ching | 正 internal rectitude of mind.

Chung hwae | 懷 the mind; the heart; the feelings.

Chung tang | 當 rightly adjusted.

Chung tsing | 情 something on the mind undivulged.

衶 1680. Trowsers or breeches.

翌 翀 1681. To fly straight up.

鴨 1682. Chung, or Leaou chung 鷚 | a species of bat.

充 充 1683. – Chung. To fill; to fill an office; to carry to the utmost extent of; to fulfil the duties of; to act in the capacity of. To stuff or stop up. Sufficient; prepared; excellent; to fatten; to satiate. Long; high. A surname. Formed from 𠫓 Tŭh, To issue forth suddenly; and 儿 Jiu, Man. 一臣不能 | 二役 Yĭh chin pŭh năng chung urh yŭh, One person cannot fulfil the duties of two services. 承 | 買辦 Ching chung mae pan, To fill the situation of a Compradore; or one who purchases provisions and necessaries for a family. 不能 | 滿人心 Pŭh năng chung mwan jin sin, Cannot satisfy the heart of man. 事 | 政重 Sze chung ching chung, Excessive service (required) by government (and heavy taxes.) 褱如 | 耳 Yew joo chung urh, Laughing as if their ears were stopped. It is remarked that deaf people are found to laugh much.

Chung jin | 人 one who feeds and fattens animals.

Chung shĭh | 實 stuffed; made solid.

Chung tsŭh yew yu | 足有餘 a sufficiency; and something to spare. These expressions are understood both physically and metaphorically.

Chung chĭh | 斥 numerous, extending far; said of banditti.

Chung hwuy | 會 to continue the meetings of society.

Chung ke | 飢 to satisfy hunger.

Chung keun | 軍 to fill the army; to transport to a distance and give as slaves to the army. Such offenders are given only to the Tartar troops.

Chung pëen shĭh fang | 徧十方 filled every region; the phraseology of the Buddhists.

Chung tso | 做 to do; to fulfil the doing of; to act in the place of.

Chung tsuh | 足 completely filled.

Chung mwan | 滿 to fill; to occupy a given space.

Chung yen mŭh | 眼目 to perform the task of spy or informer.

悅 1684. The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

挩 1685. To skip or leap.

流 1686. The noise of water.

笐 1687. Sharp pointed bamboo.

琉 1688. Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

裗 1689. Single garments.

茺 1690. A certain plant.

銃 1691. ⌐ Hollowed or bored with an axe. Chung-paou 銃炮 a great gun; a cannon.

頏 1692. To fill; to occupy.

虫 蟲 1693. ⌐ Animals, either inhabiting earth or water, which have feet; quadrupeds and bipeds; insects; those without feet are called 豸 Che. Occurs used for the following. A surname.

Chung poo 蟲部 insect and reptile class; it includes frogs and shell fish.

烛 爞 1694. A kind of hot steam, fume, or vapour.

貀 r1695. Animals without feet; eptiles.

蝩 1696. The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

螽 蟓 蠡 1697. -- A species of locust, also called 草螽 Tsaou-chung. The names by which the locust is known, are very numerous. 丨斯 Chung sze, A locust said to bring forth ninety-nine at a time.

重 1698. ⌐ Heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight and importance to. Important; respectable. To be grave and decorous. Heinous, applied to crimes; Severe, applied to punishments. To reiterate; reiterated; double. Ching-chung 鄭重 careful and attentive. San chung che tsĭh lŭh 三丨之則六 three being doubled make six.

Chung foo ke pin 丨富欺貧 to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor.

Chung jin lun 丨人倫 to regard with respect, and give weight to the relations of social life.

Chung kan 丨刊 to reprint; to make a new edition of.

Chung kwei 丨貴 to esteem valuable. Kwei chung 貴丨 valuable and important.

Chung lun 丨論. Tsung chung lun 從丨論. or E chung lun 以丨論 are law phrases, denoting that the severest construction must be put on the case referred to. Exercising lenity, or putting a favorable construction on the circumstances, is expressed by 輕 King, Light, in the place of Chung, in the above phrases.

Chung shĭh yĭh kin 丨十一斤 weighing eleven catties.

Chung wei 丨位 an important and dignified station.

Chung teĭh 丨翟 to shade; to veil.

Chung yang tsëĕ 丨陽節 a term which occurs on the 9th of the 9th moon. The people fly paper kites.

偅 1699. 儱丨 Lung chung, Not meeting with; not succeeding; imbecility; dotage. Syn. with 憧 Chung, Irresolute.

剚 1700. To pierce or stab.

偅 1701. ⌐ To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

喠 1702. Unable to speak. 喠嗦 Chung yung, A disposition to vomit. Read Chung or Tsúng, Flurried; appear-

ance of being hurried, or agitated; panting.

嫥 1703. A woman's name.

慵 1704. Slow; dull; heavy.

撞 1705. To push and strike.

潼 1706. The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

煄 1707. The appearance of fire rising up.

犝 1708. A pregnant cow.

種 1709. / To plant or sow; seed; sort; class or kind; tribe. The name of a place. The appearance of short hair; to spread out as in scattering seed. Tsă chung 雜 丨 mixed, or various sorts.

Chung chung 種 丨 every sort and kind; every species of.

Chung hwa 丨 花 to plant flowers. Hwa chung 花 丨 flower seeds.

Chung luy 丨 類 class; sort; species.

Chung chung pe twan 丨 丨 弊端 every species of meanness and illegality.

Chung tow 丨 痘 to plant the small pox; innoculate; to vaccinate.

癰 1710. A swelling or puffing up.

鍾 1711. A certain measure.

褈 1712. – Double suit of clothes; thick; substantial. [/] To work or embroider.

腫 1713. To swell; to grow tumid; a swelling; a being inflated; used physically and morally.

Chung ke tsing hĭh 腫起青黑 to swell up blue and black; to bruise.

踵 1714. Lung chung 挵 丨 walking or acting in a distorted, deflected manner.

踵 1715. The heel of the foot; to follow at heel; to trace the same footsteps; to act in the same way as has been done before. 踵而行之 Chung urh hing che, To act as predecessors have done.

Chung sze tsăng hwa 丨 事增華 to do as before with some additional shew and pomp; understood in a bad sense.

翢 1716. Wings.

腫 1717. A woman pregnant.

鍾 1718. A certain vessel to contain wine; to collect together; heavy; a certain measure; the natural talent conferred by Heaven, is called Chung, and 丨 靈 Chung ling. The name of a nation; of a district; of an official situation; and of a musical instrument. The appearance of shedding tears. Used also for 鐘 Chung, A bell. Cha chung 茶 丨 a tea cup. Tsew chung 酒 丨 a wine cup.

Chung ling yŭh sew 鍾靈毓秀 gifted with the most elegant talents, applied both to internal and external accomplishments.

籦 1719. Chung lung 籦 籠 a certain bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

隀 1720. Name of a place.

雡 1721. A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

鶇 1722. Chung chang 丨 鶬 a certain bird; a small bird flying.

鰫 1723. Name of a certain fish.

童 *Tung.* 1724. *Alone; a boy; one who has no house or family. Cattle without horns; hills without grass, and so on.*

剫 1725. To pierce; to stab.

憧 1726. Chung-chung, The appearance of walking or going.

憧 1727. An unsettled state of mind; going backwards and forwards continually; uninterrupted motion.

Chung chung wang lae 憧憧往來 incessantly going backwards and forwards.

橦 1728. A certain tree of the flower of which cloth can be made; a section of a tree, three cubits five tenths long; a staff.

潼 1729. Chung or Tung, Name of a river and of a sea beyond the north pole. Chung chung, High; eminent. A river or stream spoiling a road; wet; damp.

Chung yung 潼容 a kind of cloth cover for a carriage.

穜 1730. A short spear or lance.

種 1731. A particular species of grain or seed; to plant or sow.

艟 1732. A vessel or ship of war of a certain description is called 艨艟 Mung chung.

蟲 1733. A species of locust.

竇 1734. Vacant; empty.

衝 1735. To excite; to move; sudden motion; abrupt; a path or thoroughfare; a kind of war chariot. 蒙衝 Mung chung, A ship of-war.

Chung chwang 衝撞 to rush abruptly against; to offend by words.

罿 1736. A net to catch birds.

豅 1737. A kind of mole, otherwise called 土豬 earth-pig.

蹖 1738. Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon; also called 蹖蹱 Lung chung.

Chung ke mun 衝其門 to tread the threshhold of a door.

鐘 1739. A bell; a bell for musical purposes; certain tones in music. A bell for religious temples, and for common purposes; any thing hollow that emits sound of whatever material made. The name of a place, and of a hill. Shih chung 石鐘 a stone bell.

Chwang chung 撞衝 } to strike or
Ta chung 打衝 } ring a bell.

Chung peaou 衝表 a clock.

冢 **塚** 1740. From 勹 Paou, To enclose around; the other part used for sound. A swelling mound of earth; swelling high; the summit of a hill. The mound of earth raised over graves, and the surrounding ridge enclosing it. Chung, often denotes the grave itself.

Great; the first and most honorably born son is called 冢子 Chung tsze. 山衝崒崩 Shan chung tsuh pǎng, The rocks rush down from the summit of the mountains. 至若父有衝子稱曰家督 Che jŏ foo yew chung tsze, ching yuĕ Kea-tŭh, As to the father's first born son, he is denominated Kea-tŭh; i. e. the ruler of the family.

Chung keun 衝君 the sovereign of a country.

Chung too 衝土 a mound of earth; an altar of earth on which to sacrifice.

Chung tsae 衝宰 entrusted with great authority.

轃 1741. A kind of war carriage.

塚 1742. A grave or sepulchre. 荒塚 Hwang chung, A deserted grave; a tomb at which no descendants worship.

嵸 1743. Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

潀 1744. To fend off water.

冬 *Tung.* 1745. *The last of the seasons, Winter.*

柊 1746. Name of a certain wood.

終 1747. -- The end or close of a ball of thread; the end of the year; a space of twelve years; the year under certain circumstances; a certain portion of land. The end; the termination; the close; the *finis* of a book. To end; to terminate; the close of 君子 Keun-tsze, A good man's life is expressed by Chung; of a mean man, by 死 Sze, Death. A surname.

Chung pŭh kae kĭh 終不改革 never reform.

Chung koo | 古 the whole of antiquity.

Chung she | 世 to close the age; to die.

Chung shin | 身 the end of the body; the close of life; death; to the close of life; the whole of life.

Chung shin che sze | 身之事 an affair that concerns one's whole life.

Chung show | 壽 the end of one's days.

Chung jĭh | 日 the whole day.

Chung shin show yung | 身受用 a degree of comfort and enjoyment all one's life.

Che chung joo yĭh 始 | 如一 the beginning and the end the same.

⿱竹終 1748. A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

蔠 1749. Chung kwei 蔠葵 name of a certain plant.

⿰虍冬 1750. The streaks or spots of a tiger, red and black.

⿰鳥冬 鴤 1751. Chung and Tung, A certain water bird.

衆 眾 伀 1752. / A large concourse of; a multitude; a great number. Many; the name of a star; the name of a district; the name of a plant. A surname. Chung to 眾多 a great many. Chung shing | 盛 great abundance and affluence.

Chung lun | 論 the opinions of the multitude, or public opinion.

Chung săng | 生 every living thing, all mankind; men generally.

Chung săng keae yew Fŭh sing | 生皆有佛性 all mankind partake of the nature of Buddha.

Chung yu | 雨 the rainy season.

Chung jin | 人 many men; the public.

潀 1753. A smaller stream running into a larger one. An assemblage of streams; the noise of waters rushing to a point.

貙 1754. A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

逯 1755. Ease; leisure; retirement.

霥 1756. Small rain; the noise of rain. 霥雨 Chung-yu, A term; the rainy season.

寵 1757. ◘ Affection; tender regard to; love; kindness, an honorable dwelling. A surname.

Chung gae 寵愛 ardent affection; love.

Chung tsëĕ | 妾 a favorite concubine.

Chung e | 異 unusual kindness.

Chung gan | 恩 the most gracious and kind treatment.

Chung seĭh | 錫 a favor or benefit bestowed in the most gracious manner.

儱 1758. Seay chung 斜 | perhaps denotes Depraved, partial regard.

纚 1759 Heavy; added to; double.

⿰刂刂 刣 1760. To cut or pare a thing.

舂 1761. ◘ To beat as with a pestle; to pound. Name of an office; an instrument of music; name of a district; of a hill, and of a bird.

Chung choo 舂杵 a wooden pestle or beater.

Chung kan | 坎 to pound in a certain earthen vessel.

Chung me | 米 to pound rice.

CHUY.—XXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chui.* Canton Dialect, *Chuy.*

追 1762. ʹ To escort or go with; to follow after; to expel; to go after. To pursue after; to prosecute at law; to seek to find out, or to recover; to trace back to former times. The name of a state. Read Tuy.

Tuy che 追洽 to work a precious stone. Moo tuy 毋 丨 a certain cap of former times.

Chuy keĭh 丨 及 } to pursue and
Chuy taou 丨 到 } overtake.

Chuy na 丨 拿 to pursue and seize.

Chuy yuen 丨 遠 to follow after to a distance; to look back and worship distant ancestors.

Chuy tsun sze tae 丨 尊四代 bestowed retrospective titles on four generations deceased; done by the first Emperor of Ming Dynasty.

Chuy kew 丨 究 to prosecute at law; to investigate to the bottom.

Chuy fung wang 丨 封王 retrospectively appointed him king; i. e. after his death.

Chuy fei 丨 非 to lay one's faults on other people.

Chuy yĭh 丨 憶 to endeavour to remember the past.

Chuy ta hwuy lae 丨 他回來 run and call him back.

嗆 1763. Appearance of the mouth being filled.

搥 1764. To throw from one; to strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

Chuy shĭh tow 搥石頭 to throw stones.

Chuy wa pëen 丨 瓦片 to throw brick bats.

Chuy koo 丨 鼓 to beat a drum.

Chuy chung 丨 鍾 to strike a bell.

槌 棰 椎 } 1765. ʿ– To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drum-stick; to beat or strike with a club or drum-stick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. Mŭh chuy 木 丨 a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

鎚 1766. ʿ- A mallet of any kind, either wood or metal; a club; to beat as with a mallet or club; to pommel. Read Tuy, To work stones. Tëë chuy 鐵 丨 an iron club.

Chuy wo 丨 我 to beat me.

瘥 1767. Disease; a swelling of the feet.

糙 1768. A bait made of rice flour.

縋 1769. A cord or rope; to let down, as over a city wall by a cord or rope.

膇 1770. A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.

髓 1771. The bone at the back of the neck.

霆 1772. Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

垂 𠂹 } 1773. ʿ- To hang down from above; suspended from a higher place; reaching to. Nearly; near to. A boundary; a territory on the frontier. The name of a place; the name of a

person. To bow down; to condescend to; to extend from ancient times to the present; or from the present times to subsequent ages. Occurs in the sense of 陲 Chuy, The outer part of a hall near the steps. Also read Shwuy. 大帶垂三尺 Ta tae chuy san chĭh, Large sashes hung down three cubits. 厲是丨之貌 Le she chuy che maou, Le expresses the appearance of hanging down. 名丨後世 Ming chuy how she, Name descend to future ages. 孔子丨法萬世 Kung-tsze chuy fă wan she, Confucius left a rule to ten thousand ages. 永丨不朽 Yung chuy pŭh kew, To descend down forever without rotting. 名丨竹帛 Ming chuy chŭh pĭh, To hand down one's name on bamboo and silk; the materials used for writing on before the invention of paper. 蒙你丨愛 Mung ne chuy gae, I thank you for your condescending regard. 東丨西丨 Tung chuy, se chuy, The eastern and western extremity of a hall, near to the steps by which one descends. 虔劉我邊丨 Këen lew wo pëen chuy, Killed the people on my fontier. 卒于丨 Tsŭh yu chuy, Died at Chuy.

Chuy tsze shang chuy hea, 垂自上縋下 Chuy, is from above to hang or reach down to a place below.

Chuy chŏ show 丨着手 to let the hands hang down.

Chuy show urh tĭh 丨手而得 to hang down the hands and obtain; expresses acquiring with ease.

Chuy shang urh che 丨裳而治 is now used to express The ease with which a Sovereign rules in prosperous times.

Chuy te tow 丨低頭 to hang down the head.

Chuy tow sang ke 丨頭喪氣 to hang down the head in a spiritless manner.

Chuy she 丨世 to descend to subsequent ages.

Chuy fan how lae 丨範後來 to leave a pattern or example for those who come hereafter.

Chuy yu how hwăn 丨裕後昆 to cause blessings to descend to posterity.

Chuy lëen 丨憐 Condescending compassion. It cannot be affirmed of one's self, but of the kindness and compassion of another person. To compassionate an inferior.

Chuy wei 丨危 in imminent danger; near to death.

Chuy laou 丨老 to approach to old age.

Chuy hea 丨下 to hang down.

Chuy-koo 丨顧 to look down kindly upon, in order to take care of.

Chuy gae 丨愛 to shew affection to an inferior.

倕 1774. Chuy, or Shwuy. Heavy. Name of a person famous for his craft and ingenuity, in the time of 黃帝 Hwang-te. Shoo-king writes it without *Man* by the side.

娷 1775. To implicate others; to involve; to connect by implication.

捶 1776. To beat with a stick or club; to beat or pound.

Chuy kow 丨鉤 the bit of a horse's bridle.

棰 1777. To beat with a club or stick; to torture; to induce a confession; wood growing exuberantly.

Chuy tsoo che hea, ho kew pŭh tĭh 丨楚之下何求不得 what (confession) is there that may not be obtained (from one suffering) under a cluster of bludgeons!

甀 1778. An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

睡 1779. Commonly read Shwuy, To sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant.

硾 1780. To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above. Read To, A stony appearance.

箠 1781. A particular species of reed or bamboo; pendent bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinade or punish with the bamboo.

⿰口垂 1782. To beat with a pestle; to pound; in a mortar.

⿰言垂 1783. To cause an affair to bend down on, and implicate another person; to connect or involve affairs; to search into other people's secrets. A surname.

Chuy wei ⿰言垂⿰言委 to put blame from one's self and charge other people; to implicate and involve people.

⿰月垂 1784. The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

⿰阝垂 1785. The edge, or hanging over of a precipice, dangerous. A limit; a frontier.

Pëen chuy che te 邊陲之地 Land on the frontier.

⿰金垂 1786. Silver weighing twelve taels. A weight used in weighing with scales or steelyards. Heavy; a man's name. Name of a district. A hammer for beating metals when heated.

⿰垂隹 1787. A bird of the fowl species; also said to be a species of crow.

⿰馬垂 1788. Appearance of a small horse.

⿰風垂 1789. The appearance of the wind causing a thing to bend down, as plants; blowing down flat, as grain.

隹 1790. A general term applied to all birds with short tails. Occurs in the sense of 崔 Tsuy, High, lofty, a forest shaken by the wind.

推 1791. To select; to command; to advance; to set forward; to promote; to search; to investigate; to scrutinize. To push to the results, or consequences; to infer; to draw a natural consequence from preceding premises. Read Tuy, To push away.

Chuy chŭh 推出 bring a calculation to a result.

Chuy pun che 丨本之 to search to the root, or bottom of.

Chuy kwan 丨官 a Judge or Magistrate, in the style of former days.

Chuy ke yuen koo 丨其原故 to endeavour to ascertain the cause of.

Chuy kew 丨究 to search into a subject; to investigate a cause.

Chuy luy 丨類 to extend a principle to subjects of the same class or species.

Chuy swan 丨算 to calculate; to pursue results by calculation.

Chuy tsĭh 丨測 to calculate or infer from natural appearances, events which are still future; as,

Chuy tsĭh lŭh ming 丨測祿命 to calculate fates respecting emoluments and longevity.

Chuy e keĭh jin 丨以及人 to extend or propagate (virtuous principles) to other persons.

⿱艹推 1792. Name of a plant.

椎 1793. Used for 槌 Chuy, and 桸 Chuy, To strike; to beat. A bludgeon; a club; an iron mallet. Name of a tree that bears an edible fruit. Blunt; thick; unbending; simple; stupid, rustic.

Chung loo 丨魯 rustic; simple; stupid.

Chuy tsze 丨子 the fruit of the Chuy tree.

⿰牛隹 1794. A name of a cow.

萑 1795. Exuberance of plants; the name of a plant. Also read Hwan, The name of a bird.

錐 1796. – A sharp pointed instrument; an awl; the sharp point of a weapon; a needle's point; metaphorically A small affair; a trifling concern. The point of an arrow; the point of a pencil. 毛丨 Maou chuy, A pencil. 毛丨子 Maou chuy tsze, A person who wields a pencil, or hair awl; spoken of contemptuously in reference to war.

Chuy choo nang; pëen tang tŏ ying 錐處囊便當脫穎 an awl put into a bag will find its way through; denotes a man's being keen in a particular sphere.

Chuy taou che mŏ 丨刀之末 the point of an awl, a trifling affair not worth speaking about.

Chuy mang 丨鋩 the extreme point of a weapon.

Chuy she 丨矢 a sharp pointed arrow.

顀 1797. A high forehead.

騅 1798. A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history. Hwang chuy 黃 丨 name of a fish.

鵻 鶴 1799. Name of a bird; a species of pigeon.

魋 1800. A kind of ornament of silk attached to the head of a club; an ancient military weapon. Read Tuy, A certain animal denominated divine. A man's name.

隊 1801. / To fall down from a higher place; a dangerous precipitous path between hills. Read Tuy, A group or company.

墜 1802. To slide down; to fall down; to fall over; to fall down as a heap of rubbish. 文武之道未墜於地 Wăn Woo che taou we chuy yu te, The doctrines of (the ancient kings) Wăn and Woo, have not yet fallen to the ground. 星丨木鳴國人皆恐 Sing chuy mŭh ming, kwŏ jin keae kung, The stars fell, the trees spoke, and all the people of the country were affrighted. 累丨 Luy chuy, Fallen in confusion; i. e. an affair difficult to arrange or to manage. 杞人有憂天丨 Ke jin yew yew tëen chuy, There was a man of the state Ke under an apprehension that the heavens would fall down.

Chuy hea 丨下 to fall down.

C huy ta e 丨胎 falling womb; abortion.

叕 1803. To unite several things together; to connect; to form a continuous line.

祴 1804. A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

畷 1805. Chuy, Chuen, or Chuĕ, A path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

稴 1806. The appearance of grain.

綴 1807. To connect together; to form or connect garments; to take care of the royal robes; a mixture of various colours, variegated; to bind or connect together; uninterrupted; to cause to desist; to put a stop to.

Chuy chaou 綴兆 to make a signal to.

Chuy e 丨衣 to superintend the royal robes.

Chuy lew 丨旒 to bind or connect to the standards; to attach to.

Chuy yin 丨淫 to put a stop to vicious excess.

錣 1808. A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon up. Read Chuĕ, A stick with an iron point for spurring on a horse.

餟 1809. To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuĕ, In a similar sense.

毳 1810. The fine hair on the skins of animals; fur; soft hair; down; nap; the downy feathers of birds. Name of a certain court cap or crown; any thing delicate and easily broken; soft and delicate. Occurs used for 橇 Chuy.

Kan chuy 甘毳 soft delicate and beautiful; sweet and delicate. Ho chuy 火丨 a species of cloth.

Chuy e 丨衣 certain garments worn by the priests of the Buddha sect.

Chuy mŏ 丨幕 a particular kind of felt or camlet curtain.

竁 窀 1811. To burrow in the earth; to dig a hole in the earth; to dig a grave. One says, The noise made by a small mole or rat.

橇 1812. A kind of sledge for travelling through miry places; said to have been used by the great 禹 Yu, who removed the waters of the Deluge.

⿱毳木 1813. To pound or beat over again. To give thanks.

⿱竹毳 1814. To pound or beat; to beat or pound over again.

膬 1815. Delicate and easily torn or broken; soft and delicate, applied to food.

吹 1816. To expel the breath from the lungs; to expire; to blow, applied to the breath, or to the wind; to play on a wind instrument; to puff off, or assist a person by recommendation. Read Chúy, The wind. 鼓瑟吹笙 Koo sĭh chuy săng, To play on the Sĭh and blow the Săng. 鼓 | Koo chuy, Drumming and blowing; playing on instruments generally. 這裡過堂風到涼快 | 一 | 再走 Chay le kwo tang fung taou leang kwae, chuy yĭh chuy, tsae tsow, The wind which passes the hall here, is rather cool and pleasant; I'll enjoy a few blows more and then go. 風大 | Fung ta chuy, The wind blows strong. 輕 | King chuy, 小 | Seaou chuy, 細 | Se chuy, all express Blowing lightly, gently, and so on. 魚 | 細浪 Yu chuy se lang, The fish blow and cause a slight ripple.

Chuy chŭh ke yay | 出氣也 chuy, to expel the breath.

Chuy seaou ta koo | 簫打鼓 to play on the Seaou and beat the drum.

Chuy heu, seang tso tsoo yay | 噓相佐助也 Chuy-heu, to lend assistance to, by commending to a third person; to recommend.

Chuy kae | 開 to blow open.

Chuy taou | 倒 to blow down.

Chuy mĕĕ lă chŭh | 滅蠟燭 to blow out the candle.

Chuy maou kew tsze | 毛求疵 to blow aside the feather; and search for the wound; not to judge by the external appearance only.

Chuy hwuy che leĭh | 灰之力 strength to blow away dust; a slight effort.

Chuy heu | 噓 to blow or puff off a person or thing; to praise them.

Chuy ke | 氣 to blow with the breath; to expand flesh-meat by blowing it.

Chuy tăng she yuen | 燈誓願 to blow out the light and swear by uttering an imprecation.

颳 1817. To blow. The same as 吹 Chuy. Read [/] To call to; to shout after.

炊 1818. To boil, or dress food with fire. Used for 吹 Chuy, To blow. Seems also used for the afflatus or anima of departed persons.

Chuy fuo tsze 炊粉餈 to boil a kind of pudding.

Chuy ho tung | 火筒 a tube to blow through and increase the action of fire.

Chuy pe | 鼻 the name of a place.

籥 1819. To blow an instrument; to blow through a reed and cause a sound to be emited.

喙 1820. Chuy or Hwuy, The mouth, the bill or beak of a bird; the head of a bird; the name of a star; the name of a plant. A certain medicine. Also read Chuy and Tow. In Yĭh-king, when describing the mystical properties of the 八卦 Pă-kwa, it is said, 艮爲黔喙之屬 Kăn wei kĕen hwuy che shŭh, Kăn, one of the Kwa pertains to impeding or stopping, as birds are represented to do with their bills. In Le-king it is said, 羞首者進 | 祭耳 Sew show chay, tsin hwuy tse urh, The superintendant of the sacrificial victims, introduces the mouth of the animal, and the most honorable person takes it by the ear to lead it to be sacrificed. 深目豨 | Shin mŭh kea hwuy, Deep eyes and a boar's snout. 白馬黑 | Pĭh ma, hĭh hwuy, A white horse with a black mouth. 鳥 | Neaou hwuy, A certain star. 香草石芸一名顧 | Heang tsaou shĭh-yun yĭh ming, koo hwuy, Another name for the fragrant herb shĭh-yun, is Koo-hwuy. The fruit of the 茨 Kĕen, is otherwise called 雁 | Yen-hwuy; The Kĕen, is also called 烏頭 Woo-tow, and 烏 | Woo-hwuy, by it people can 度飢 Too-ke, Pass over, or through hunger; i. e. though the thing spoken of be not proper food, it will do to satisfy hunger partially.

Hwuy seĭh | 息 to breath by the mouth.

惴 1821. Chuy-chuy, Mournful; sorrowful appearance; the moan of grief. Read Kae, Difficulties; embarrassments; impediments which affect the mind.

Chuy chuy joo lin shin yuen 惴惴如臨深淵 embarrassed as one who is forced to the edge of a deep abyss.

揣 1822. C To measure; to measure heighth; to endeavour to find the origin of with the hand, as the composition of the Character implies. To try or essay; to push a side; to put away. A surname. Occurs denoting To strike. Read To, To shake or move. Read Twan, To collect together.

Chuy tŏ 揣度 to measure; to conjecture.

Chuy mo 揣摩 to feel; to try to find out a person's wishes or weaknesses; to study the import of books.

Chuy tsĭh 揣測 to try to fathom; to penetrate what is secret or abstruse.

Pŭh chuy maou mei 不揣冒昧 I do not discover, or detect, my own rashness and obscurities, in giving this advice, and therefore I venture to state it.—A mode of qualifying advice, used in letters and in memorials sent to the Emperor.

贅 1823. From Fang, To place down on Pei, A pearl; To give something as a pledge. To connect together; something appended which is useless as external swellings; fixed; doing what is improper; useless repetition; tautology, verbosity; to one question giving two answers.

Chuy yen 贅言 to say over and over again.

Chuy keĭh 贅及 a kind of postscript.

Chuy luy 贅累 reiterated, wearisome, tautology.

Chuy peĭh 贅筆 to add a postscript.

Wăn yew chuy keu 文有贅句 a repetition of the same sentiment in written composition.

CHWA.—XXVITH SYLLABLE.

撾 1824. To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.

檛 1825. A switch or whip. 馬檛 Ma chwa, A horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

撾 1826. A switch; a lash. A coarser and larger is called Chwa, a finer one is called 枚 Mei. Read Ko, denoting, Grass, herbs. One says, It implies hunger.

筴 1827. Read Chwa and To, A bamboo reed; a switch.

髽 1828. To bind up the hair in a particular manner whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

磋 1829. Cha or Chwa, In a confused disorderly manner.

嗄 1830. Chwa, A vicious mouth; vicious or opprobrious language.

CHWAE.—XXVIITH SYLLABLE.

擺 1831. To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

𢼸 1832. Distorted; depraved; deflected.

嘬 1833. ′ Chwae, or Chae, To eat; to gnaw. To eat with greediness all at once; great numbers eating, as flies do carrion. 毋丨炙 Woo chae chĭh, Do not eat greedily the roasted meat. In the passage from which this is quoted, there are various rules for behaviour at table, which indicate great barbarity existing to make such rules necessary. 蠅蚋姑丨之 Ying-juy koo chwaè che, The (flies called) Ying-juy, together eat them; viz. dead bodies left in the waste lands before the rites of sepulture were instituted.

膗 1834. Chwae or Chuy, An ugly figure is expressed by 膘膗 Luy chwae.

磋 1835. Chwae or Tsuy, To grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick.

CHWANG.—XXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Choang*. Canton Dialect, *Chong*, or *Cheong*.

壯 壯 壯 1836. ′ Large; great; strong, robust; to strengthen. Affluent; abundant. An epithet of the eighth moon. The age of thirty; manhood; strong hairs upon the forehead. To wound. To cauterize a place is, in Medical language, called Chwang. A surname. Ming chwang 民壯 a kind of armed police or militia. 氣丨 Ke chwang, Boldness, fortitude, firm, undaunted. 丨肥 Chwang fe, Fat and strong. 克丨 Kĭh chwang, Over-powering force.

Chwang che 丨志 } firmness and
Chwang sin 丨心 } strength of mind.

Chwang këen 丨健 strong; robust.

Chwang nëen 丨年 the years of manhood.

Chwang [pei 丨貝 one of five sorts of pearl shell.

Chwang sze 丨士 strong able bodied men or soldiers.

Chwang shing 丨盛 the exuberance of strength; high health; vigorous strength.

Chwang ting 丨丁 young men above sixteen years of age.

妝 妝 妝 粧 1837. – Dressed; ornamented; the face painted or daubed in the manner of Chinese females. 粧飾 Chwang shĭh, Dressed; ornamented; adorned; painted; glossed over. 丨扮 Chwang pan, Dress, generally; dressed, either well or ill. 丨奩 Chwang lëen, or 嫁丨 Kea chwang, A lady's toilet, et cetera; the portion of furniture and household necessaries given with a daughter as a marriage portion.

㽕 1838. Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

㮇 1839. A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is a larger sort which is different.

㸆 1840. The appearance of fire; to fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam. 㸆糕 Chwang kaou, A sort of pudding or dumpling; or to boil puddings.

㽕 1841. A disease of the febrile kind.

㲉 1842. To stuff with. cotton.

莊 1843. Plants budding forth; plants growing rank and luxuriantly. Grave; sedate; stern; severe; rigid; firm; highly adorned. A high road. Farm houses; name of a gate or door. A surname; a certain pearl shell. 康 | Kang chwang, A large level road. Tëen-chwang 田 | a farm house.

Chwang king | 敬 serious, sedate mind.

Chwang-tsze | 子 an ancient philosopher of some note.

Chwang tsïh sze | 宅使 an officer placed over country houses in the time of Tang.

Chwang king ching shïh | 敬誠實 serious, grave, sincere, plain.

Chwang yen | 嚴 a severe grave demeanour; gravity.

糚 1844. Painted; rouged; dressed out; adorned; glossed over.

裝 1845. – To bind or tie round; to bind up; to dress. To put into any containing vessel; a box, or a ship; to present to. Chuen shang chwang leaou shĕ mo ho wŭb 船上 | 了什麽貨物 what cargo or goods are contained in the ship.

Chwang pan 裝扮 to dress.

Chwang cha | 茶 to put tea into a chest; or to take it on board ship.

Chwang shŏ | 束 to dress a person with care.

Chwang tsae | 載 to put into; to contain.

Chwang tow | 頭 one sort, or parcel of goods.

Chwang pan ke lae shin haou kan | 扮起來甚好看 very well dressed.

牀 1846. – Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's self; to rest and sleep. Eight cubits. A wooden casing put withinside a well to prevent the earth falling down. Shay chwang 蛇床 or Ma chwang 馬 | A certain medicinal application.

Chwang poo | 鋪 bedding. Shang chwang 上 | to go to bed.

Chwang tow kin tsin chwang sze woo yen | 頭金盡壯士無顏 when there is no more money at the head of the bed, the ablest man can no longer shew his face.

狀 1847. ' External appearance; form; fashion. To make visible, to declare in writing; to accuse; a letter; a petition; an accusation.

Chwang yuen 狀元 the highest degree of literary rank; the title usually is | 元及第 Chwang-yuen-keïh te. Tze chwang ke kwo 自 | 其過 to accuse one's self.

Chwang-joo | 如 appearing as if.

Chwang maou fe chang | 貌非常 a countenance and figure unusually handsome.

Woo chwang 無 | no appearance; is said in apology for undress and inattention.

Chwang-sze | 師 attornies or lawyers, not sanctioned by government.

Kaou-chwang 告 | } an accusa-
Tsze chwang 詞 | } tion, or written complaint, sent into government.

Chwang ko | 裹 to wrap or roll up; to bandage.

Chwang seaou | 鞘 to pack up duties to be forwarded to Peking.

庄 1848. Commonly used for 莊 Chwang, A country village. A farm house; a cottage where any work conducted

in the fields is collected, as at the Tea hills.

Chwang boo 丨戶 a farmer; a person who rents land and cultivates it.

Chwang foo 丨婦 a farmer's wife.

倉 1849. Used for 愴 Chwang in the She-king.

滄 1850. Cold; intense cold. Also read Tsăng, The name of a river. The name of a district.

創 1851. ㄟ A wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written 刅 Chwang. 七十彼身創 Shin pe tsĭh shĭh chwaag, He received seventy wounds. 頭有丨則沐 Tow yew chwang tsĭh mŭh, If the head be wounded then wash it.

Read Chwáng, To begin; to make first; to invent; to adopt first means to effect a certain end; to lay the foundation of. To reprehend. In this sense, otherwise written 刅 Chwang.

Chwang che 丨始 to commence any work.

Chwang nĕĕ 丨業 to lay the foundation of a family, by the acquisition of property.

Chwang tsaou 丨造 to make at first.

鄘 1852. The name of a place.

噇 1853. The appearance of eating; eating ravenously; gormandizing.

愴 1854. ㄟ A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. 悽丨 Tse chwang, Grief; pain of mind; to commiserate.

瘡 1855. Any sort of ulcer, or sore. There is a great variety of terms applied to these sores.

Săng chwang 生丨 or 生起丨 Săng ke chwang, The breaking out of a sore.

Chwang keae 丨疥 small itching sores.

幢 1856. A certain kind of standard or banner. Read Chang, A kind of screen or curtain for a wheeled carriage. Read Tung, appearance of feathers attached in a certain way.

Chwang fan 丨幡 long streamers in the temples of Buddha.

憧 1857. Unsettled state of mind. See Chung.

撞 1858. / To grasp with the hand and pound. To beat; to strike suddenly; abrupt; to rush against; to bounce upon; to knock; to take or seize.

Chwang chŏ 丨着 to strike or to be struck with; literally or figuratively.

Chwang chung 丨鐘 to strike a bell.

Chwang keĭh 丨擊 to strike; to attack.

Chwang kĕen 丨見 to bounce upon suddenly.

Chwang tĕĕ hea laé 丨跌下來 to knock down or off;—as from a horse by rushing against.

Chwang pan 丨板 to beat a piece of wood as a signal.

Chwang pëen 丨騙 to defraud; or cheat.

Chwang taou 丨倒 to knock or strike down.

Chwang jŭh 丨入 to enter forcibly or abruptly.

橦 1859. A pole or staff for a banner or standard. To stab or pierce. Read Tung, A certain wood. Also read Chung, which see.

瞳 1860. A foolish stare. Otherwise read Chung and Tung. The pupil of the eye.

礦 1861. A stony or rocky appearance.

艟 1862. Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

覩 1863. To see indistinctly. [/] To stare at.

轟 1864. War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemies' lines.

饕 1865. To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

髑 1866. Chwang keang 丨骸 the lower extremity of the spine or back bone.

四 1867. The ancient form of 窗 Chwang, A window; or as it is expressed 屋之目虛以通明 ŭh che mŭh, heu e tung ming, The eye of

a house; an open space to admit light. The Seal Character represents the lattice work, which is yet placed in windows in the north of China.

囪 1868. ㄘ An aperture for the admission of light; a window. 在牆曰牖在屋曰囪 Tsae tsëang yuĕ yew tsae ŭh yuĕ chwang, A window in a wall is called Yew; in a house, it is called Chwang. Also read Tsung, The door or mouth of a furnace. 丨助戶爲明 Chwang tsoo hoo wei ming, The window assists the door in affording light. 天丨 Tëen chwang, A sky light, or aperture in the roof of a house. Commonly written 窓 Chwang.

悤 忽 忩 1869. Tsung. *Haste; hurry.*

傯 1870. [ㄘ] An number complete; entire; a multitude. Tsze-hwuy defines it erroneously, A multitude of barbarians.

鋐 1871. Chwang or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to stab; to beat a bell or drum.

舂 1872. Name of certain foreigners in ancient times; one of the eight barbarous tribes. See Chung.

樅 1873. — A certain club or weapon. Mŭh chwang 木樅 a post stuck into the ground; to hit; to strike; a stick placed so as to sustain what is hung upon it. Otherwise read Chung and Tang. Ta chwang 打丨 to drive a post into the ground. Chwang keuĕ 丨橛 posts driven into the ground to fasten boats to; or to stop the bank from being washed away

窗 窻 窓 窓 悤 牕 牕 1874. ㄘ An aperture opened to assist the door in admitting light; a window; or an additional door for the admission of light. A window in a wall is strictly called 牖 Yew. Read Tsung, An aperture which affords a passage through. 窻戶 Chwang hoo, or 丨門 Chwang mun, Is the common term for a window. 丨下 Chwang hea, Below the window; refers to the table placed at a window where one reads or studies; the period of juvenile studies. Tung chwang 同丨 at the same window; i. e. a fellow student. Tëen chwang 天丨 a sky light; a window in the roof.

傯 1875. Chwang or Chang, An appearance of standing erect; erect.

憃 1876. Simple; doltish; foolish; silly; a natural silly and idiotical person, so much so as to be excused by the law. They explain it by saying, The percipient principle is obscured by grosser matter.

Chwang yu 憃愚 foolish; idiotical; one of three classes included in pardons.

淙 1877. A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

鬆 1878. Chwang nung 丨鬟 appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

覥 1879. To see indistinctly.

戇 戇 1880. ㄘ Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. Tsoo chwang 粗丨 rude; doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

戧 1881. / Chwang or Shwang, A certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

刅 1882. A wound made by a sharp weapon. Afterwards written 創 Chwang, and now commonly 瘡 Chwang.

刱 1883. Chwang, or Chang. To make or form at first; original pattern. 井 Tsing was the original pattern for the division of land; in this sense Syn. with 創 Chwang, and occurs also in the sense of 瘡 Chwang, A hurt or wound.

闖 1884. ㄘ Vulgarly read Chwang, To put out the head; to peep; to bolt out or in

E.—XXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Y.* Canton Dialect, *E, Ne,* and *Nge.* These are also the pronunciations of other parts of the Empire.

乂 1885. Reaching or extending down to the ground. Otherwise read Pëĕ.

乂 1886. To cut grass or herbs; hence To regulate, to govern; to shear. Also an appellation of those possessing virtue and ability. 俊乂 Tseuen e, Extraordinary talent.

刈 1887. From 乂 E, A pair of shears, and 刀 Taou, A knife. To cut grass; to mow. To take; to kill; to cut off; to exterminate. 刈草 E tsaou, To cut down grass. To cut grain is expressed by 穫 Hwŏ. 艾 E, occurs used for 刂 E, as 艾朝鮮之旃 E Chaou-sëen che chen, Cut down the standards of Chaou-sëen, or Corea.

汈 1888. Name of a stream or river.

已 1889. [丶] To stop; to have finished; terminated; done; a Particle preceding Verbs, and forming the Perfect Tense, answering to *Already,* as 已做 E tso, Already done. To decline; to put aside; to put away; to reject. An excessive degree.

E shin 丨甚 an extreme; an excessive degree; the same as 太過 Tae kwo.

E urh 丨而 past the proper time. 而丨 Urh e, Denotes that the whole is previously expressed; nothing can be said; or that the expression means nothing more. 不得丨 Puh tĭh e, Unable to stop; compelled to do; obliged to. To be distinguished from 巳 Ke, and from 己

忘 1890. To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. Ching e 懲忘 to punish; subjugate other nations.

以 1891. Said to be derived from the reverse side of 已 E, which denotes the mind already determined or fixed. By; to the end that; the cause or instrument by which. 所以 So e, That by which; thereby; therefore. 是以 She e, Hence; therefore. 可丨 Ko e, May; can; might; could. 可丨使得 Ko e she tĭh, It may answer; it may pass. 此可丨做 Tsze ko e tso, This may do. 何丨 Ho e? By what? how? 理丨慾混 Le e yŏ hwăn, Reason is disordered by passion. 何其久也必有丨也 Ho ke kew yay; pëĭh yew e yay? Why so long? there must be a reason. Occurs in the sense of 已 E, To terminate; to cease. 無丨 Woo e, Not cease; not desist. Also, in the sense of 用 Yung, To use; to employ. 不使大臣怨乎不丨 Pŭh she ta chin yuen hoo pŭh e, Do not cause the higher officers of state to resent their being left unemployed.

E taou shă jin 丨刀殺人 to kill a person with a knife.

E chĭh wei keŭh 丨直爲曲 by straight make crooked; to pervert things.

E she yă jin 丨執壓人 to crush, to oppress people by power.

E kew han yĭh e 以久旱益疑 an account of a long drought was more suspicious.

E ming hea, she mei sĭh 丨明霞

視美色 view the most fascinating pleasure as a cloudy vapour, which a moment annihilates.

E che hwa | 指畫 to draw lines with the finger.

E tsun tëen-tsze | 尊天子 to honor the Emperor.

E le chuy tŏ | 理推度 to infer from reasoning.

E wei | 爲 by it make; to esteem or consider it so; to judge it to be.

E le urh yew che | 理而言之 to speak of a thing in reference to, or agreeable to, the principles of reason.

E le yen, e ke yen | 理言 | 氣言 to speak something in reference to an invisible influence.

E wei ching ta kung | 爲成大功 reckoning that they had performed a great exploit.

苡苢 1892. / Fow-e 芣苡 The name of a plant; (M S Dictionary, Plantago) used also for the following. E-e 薏 | the fruit of the Water-lily.

E-me | 米 pearl barley; also called 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahomedan rice.

台 1893. – I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read Tae, A surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. 天台 Tëen tae, The name of a hill. 老 | Laou tae, Venerable, sir. 兄 | Heung tae, Exalted brother. 謹遵 | 命 Kin tsun tae ming, With profound respect I obey your exalted order. 三 | 星 San tae sing, The three tae stars; they are distinguished by the terms, 上 | 中 | 下 | Shang tae, chung tae, hea tae, The upper, middle, and lower Tae.

Tae ting | 鼎 an epithet applied to three of the highest officers of state. Eminent; exalted; in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style.

Tae k'ea | 駕 eminent, sir.

Tae foo | 甫 your honored name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name.

Tae pei | 背 extreme old age, a term taken from the wrinkling of the skin, in the manner of the fish 鮐 Tae.

佁 1894. Obstinate stoppage; impeded; unable to proceed. A foolish silly son. 佁儗 Yae e, An impediment in speech; a foolish manner. | 蹶之機 Yae keuĕ che ke, Plan to cause to stumble.

怡 1895. – Pleased; to please; concord; harmony; joy. E-e 怡 | harmony subsisting amongst brothers. A surname.

E-shing | 聲 a pleasing sound or voice.

E-sĭh | 色 a pleasing countenance; manifesting satisfaction and joy.

E-yuĕ | 悅 pleased; joyful; taking delight in.

E-ho | 和 pleased with harmony; taking delight in mutual concord. Name of the Senior Hong Merchant, at Canton. (1818.)

怠 1896. Commonly read Tae, Remiss; careless; slothful; inattentive to; a rudeness which arises from defect of due attention. The name of a bird.

珆 1897. A stone that resembles corundum stone.

詒 1898. A certain earthen vessel.

詒 1899. To communicate or hand down, as to posterity; to connect, or continue in succession. That which is left behind one at death, as a testament or will; in this sense, Syn. with 貽 E, To laugh at; to ridicule; to expose one's self to be laughed at. Read Tae, Remiss; negligent or wearied appearance; to insult; to treat fraudulently; or with disrespect.

Ke e 欺 | to defraud, or insult.

E seaou ta fang | 笑大方 to expose one's self to the laughter of persons of enlarged and liberal views, by petty contracted ways of thinking and acting.

E seaou yu jin | 笑于人 to make one ridiculous.

E wo tsze sun | 我子孫 to leave to my sons and grandsons.

Tszee e tsoo 自 | 伊阻 to involve one's self in difficulties.

粕 1900. Boiled rice forming a kind of gruel.

貽 1901. – To present to; to give and leave to; to leave, or be left to, as property at the death of a parent; to induce or bring upon one's self; to cause. Tsze e e tseih 自貽伊戚 to bring sorrow upon one's self. 飴 E, is commonly used in the Classics.

E keuĕ sun mow | 厥孫謀 to plan and execute benevolent deeds, that the blessing of Providence may descend on one's posterity.

E pei | 貝 a certain black coloured shell.

E tsăng | 贈 to give to; to present with.

E woo | 悞 to impede, or cause any delay to business; to throw an impediment or hindrance in the way of.

飴 **餌** 1902. – Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed. E yen 飴鹽 a particular kind of salt.

衣 1903. – Garments for the upper part of the body; the lower are called 裳 Chang. Clothes; a cover cloak, or case of almost any kind; a shell or skin of fruit. 書衣 Shoo e, A cover for a book. 棺 | Kwan-e, A cover for a coffin; a pall. To clothe; to put a cover on. A surname; a man's name.

E-chang | 裳 garments generally.

E shih leang mun | 食兩門 raiment and food are the two concerns of most importance to the mass of mankind.

E yuen | 緣 } a selvage or border
E shun | 純 } stitched on to the collar, or other part of the margin of a garment.

E-fŭh | 服 clothes; raiment.

E tĭh yen | 德言 to clothe one's self with virtuous sayings—of the ancients; to have them always at hand.

Sze e 絲 | garments worn when offering sacrifice. Tsin e 寢 | sleeping garments, a night dress; or rather a coverlid for the bed. Sin e 心 | garments worn about the breast or stomach. Seaou e 小 | the garments worn next the skin. Ta e 大 | the external garments; dress. Chung e 中 | the garments in the middle; i. e. those that have under garments, and a dress above. E kwan chung jin | 冠中人 a man amidst dresses and caps; denotes a person well dressed, a person of respectability. Chŏ e 著 | or, Chuen e 穿 | to put on clothes. Nan jin e 男人 | men's clothes. Foo jin e 婦人 | woman's clothes. Twan e 短 | short garments; jackets. Pëen e 便 | one's ordinary clothes; undress. Chaou e 朝 | court dress. Tsing e 青 | light blue dress; former dress of the Sew-tsae graduates; persons genteely dressed. The name of a place. Hwan e 換 | to change one's clothes. Pih e 白 | white garments; persons clothed in white; the common people who have no rank in the country. Tan e 單 | a single garment. Chung e 重 | double folds of garments. Tsan e 蠶 | the ball or covering of the silk worm. Urh e 耳 | or Mëen e 面 | covering for the face and ears in northern climates. Newe 牛 | a kind of cover for a cow. Yuen e 垣 | a kind of moss.

依 1904. To rely on; to trust to; to accede to; to conform to; as; according to. A surname. A space between the door and window. 憑依 Ping e, To lean upon. 無 | | Wo e e, or 無所 | Woo so e, Nothing on which to depend. 楊柳 | | Yang lew e e, The willows in abundance mutually reclining. 不勝瞻 | 之至 Pŭh shing chen e che che, The highest possible degree of reliance on, or regard to a person. 斧 | Foo e, A kind of painted wooden screen, in the Imperial apartments.

E, also denotes the wraping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery. 不學博 | 不能安詩 Pŭh heŏ pŏ e, pŭh năng găn she, Those who have not learned similitudes thoroughly, cannot be at home in poetry. To rhyme, read Nae.

E chŏ | 着 to lean against.

E jin tsŏ hwuh | 人作活 to depend on other people for a livelihood.

E leŭh | 律 according to law.

E e pŭh shay | | 不舍 to cling to; unable to part from (a friend.)

E kew | 舊 as of old; as formerly; as before.

E taou | 道 according to reason, reasonable.

E Fŭh yu | 佛語 to rely on the words of Buddha.

俍 1905. ˋ Moaning; the tone of lamentation after weeping. 童子哭不俍 Tung tsze kŭh pŭh e, Children (at the tombs of their parents) weep, but do not moan and lament afterwards.

恢 1906. The tone of distress or commisseration.

姢 1907. A woman's name.

庡 1908. Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secret, hide or lay up.

浓 1909. A certain stream or river.

扆 1910. ˋ A kind of ornamented or painted screen paced where the Emperor gives audience. A surname.

陈 1911. E, or Tëen e 天陈 a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country.

衪 1912. A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part of a garment; a sleeve or cuff.

衪 1913. A long robe or garment; a long flowing appearance of the dress; a sleeve.

裔 夵 夵 裔 1914. The lower border of a garment; a border; an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity. Maou e 苗裔 descendants; posterity. How e 後 | E e | | the appearance of walking; progressing; flying. Jung e 融 | a long protracted sound.

漪 1915. E, or Yung e 溶漪 waves; water greatly agitated.

匜 1916. A vessel, with a handle and spout, to contain water. A vessel in which to wash the hands; a pitcher; a hand-basin. 卮 | Che, e, Vessels, the one to contain wine, the other water. | 盤 E pawn, A hand-basin or platter. The original form of the Character was 也 Yay, which having come into common use as a Particle, 匚 Fang was added to it, in the sense of Pitcher or basin.

E, se show ke | 洗手器 E, a vessel in which to wash the hands.

詍 1917. Same as 詑 She, Much talk; loquacity.

庉 1918. A kind of out door shed for eating under.

扈 扅 1919. The bar which fastens a door.

詑 訑 1920. - E e 訑 | the appearance of self possession; self sufficiency; an ignorant self sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, Loquacity; the name of an animal. Read To, To insult, and bravade; to brag; to boast.

肔 1921. To hurt or tear open; to tear out the bowels.

貤 眤 1922. - Rising or placed one upon another; degrees of strata rising higher and higher; advantage; to advance; to remove to a nother degree or place. E tsăng | 贈 the fee paid to the boards at Peking in order to have honors conferred on one's parents. Yĭh e 一 | one step, degree; story or flight

㐌 1923. A tribe of barbarians in Canton. See 猺 Yaou.

柂 1924. E kea | 椵 a kind of coffin; the inner coffin that into which the corps is put. Read Le, 柯 | E le, A kind of wine.

𢪛 1925. A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

袘 1926. – The middle part of a garment where it joins before; the bottom selvage of a garment. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

迤 1927. E-le 邐迤 to walk by the side of the road. Wei-e 委丨 appearance of self sufficiency. Read To, 逶丨 Wei to, Appearance of walking.

酏 **醃** 1928. A liquor made from rice; sweet wine; a kind of congee or gruel made from millet; a thin clear decoction made from pulse.

施 1929. / To remove; to cause to reach or extend to, as to posterity; to stand by and cause to reach to. Also read She, which see.

暆 1930. E-e 丨丨 the sun moving on diffusing light and splendour. The name of a place.

椸 1931. A clothes stand; men and women must not use the same 椸架 E keă, Clothes stand. A stool before a couch or bed.

尹 1932. *Yun, From* 又 *Yew, A hand; and* 丿 *E, Extending to the ground. To grasp; to manage; to introduce; to correct.*

伊 1933. He; she; it; they; that person or thing, referring to some antecedent Noun. A surname. The name of a district, and of a river. 鬱丨 Yŏ e, Appearing displeased or sorry. 吾丨 Woo e, The noise made in reading aloud; in which sense it is otherwise written 尹 E.

E ke 丨耆 the epithet of an ancient king. Also used as a modern surname.

E-le 丨犂 a place in western Tartary, to which Chinese are banished.

E nëen 丨年 that year. 所謂丨人 So wei e jin, That or the person alluded to.

E shwüy 丨誰 who?

E tăng 丨等 they; them. An expletive, ushering in a sentence; as 丨誰云從 E shwŭy yun tsung? from whom does he come?

E yun 丨尹 a famous sage of antiquity; the minister of 湯 Tang

E wei 丨威 a certain insect found in damp dirty places, below earthen vessels, &c. Also called 鼠婦 Shoo foo, and 溼生 Shĭh săng.

咿 1934. To breathe; to moan. Used for 伊 E, and 咿 E.

咿 1935. – 喔咿嚅唲 ŭh e joo ne, expresses Forced, or violent laughter.

洢 1936. – Name of a river in Ho-nan.

蚏 **蛜** 1937. E wei 丨蝛 a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

夷 **夸** **尸** 1938. -- To wound; to hurt; to destroy; to exterminate; to eradicate. To change; to level; to equalize; to class; to arrange. Great; good and long lived; easy; comfortable; pleased. The name of a place; the name of a hill; and of a river. A surname. A man's name. Foreigners on the east; foreigners generally. Employed as a syllable in some of the translations of the Buddha sect. E san tsŭh 夷三施 to destroy the kindred of one's father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. Neu e 女丨 name of a god of wind; or of flowers. Go e 鴟丨 a certain utensil for wine. Lew e 留丨 a fragant plant. Tung e 東丨 was originally applied to Corea; title by which that kingdom was founded. The four words, 蠻狄羌丨 Man, teĭh, keang, e, Express the foreigners on the South, North, West, and East, of China. In the designation of the Southern tribes, there was an allusion to *Insects*; in the northern, to *Dogs*; in the western, to

Sheep; and in the eastern, to the *Great Bows* which they used. The Character E, being formed of 大 Ta, Great, and 弓 Kung, A bow. Fung e 馮 | or, Ping e 冰 | or Woo e 無 | the names of a person who lived in ancient times, and who, with one 河伯 Ho-pih, had power to impede the energies of nature. Lew e 陵 | levelled or cut down as the mountain forest; denotes any affair which flourishes at the commencement, but in the end fails.

E jin | 人 a foreigner.

E chuen | 船 a foreign ship.

俟 1939. Order; class, or species. To cover a corpse.

唋 1940. To call out aloud. A local word. The appearance of laughing.

姨 1941. – The sisters of a wife; the elder sisters are designated Ta e 大姨 great; the younger are called Seaou e 小 | A mother's sisters are also called E. Tang-e 堂 | a mother's sisters. Shih pă e 十八 | spirit or god of the wind.

崺 1942. Yu e 嵎崺 name of a hill and territory on the east; towards the rising sun.

帠 1943. The appearance of garments or clothes.

徥 1944. Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner, a large level road.

悅 1945. Pleased; delighted.

屭 1946. E or Tsun-e 蹲屭 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

栮 1947. – Name of a wood of a reddish colour, and thick white bark fit for making carts or carriages. Read Te, A small but tall tree; otherwise called 女桑 Neu sang, The female mulberry.

洟 **荑** 1948. – Watery excretion from the nose; in Chinese, the word is often joined with 涕 Te, Tears, when speaking of grief. Wăn-e 溫洟 the name of a marsh or lake.

狧 1949. A brute animal.

痍 1950. To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also to wounding or distressing the mind.

荑 1951. – A certain plant. To cut down or eradicate plants. Read Te, The appearance of plants budding forth.

跠 1952. – To sit on the ground; or to sit cross legged.

胰 1953. The back bone.

騧 1954. Name of a horse.

医 1955. / A case or quiver for arrows; a cover or case in which bows are carried.

医 1956. To discriminate; to judge; silent; sedate; calm; serene.

毉 1957. Sound of hitting something in the middle; sound echoing. Occurs as a mere expletive; also denoting a curtain or canopy.

墜 1958. Particles of earth or dirt; dirt.

嫕 1959. / E or Yuen-e 婉 | yielding; complying; according with; complaisant.

槃 1960. A sort of black wood with veins.

瞖 1961. A disease of the eyes; diseased eyes. Something that screens the eyes; the caligo or cataract. The Chinese remove it by puncturing the eye. E tsze 瞖子 the name of a seed employed for the cure of caligo.

墜 1962. Stone of a black colour.

磬 1963. A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

醫 1964. Name of an insect.

醫糸 1965. A kind of case or cover for a lance. Embroidered or variegated with purple and black. Used as an Uphonic Particle. Tone of sighing. The name of a child's garment; in which sense it is the same as the following.

醫衣 1966. E-lŏ 丨褡 the second or upper garments of a child; a child's loose dress.

醫言 1967. To answer; to respond; a tone of assent, like She 是 signifying that one hears and promises to attend to the affair.

醫羽 1968. A kind of umbrella, parasol, or fan; formerly made of the pheasant's tail. The Chinese still make one of peacock's feathers as an ornament, which resembles the ancient one. To cover or hide; to screen or shelter what is secret. Trees dying of themselves; the name of a bird. Ping e 屏丨 or Ping e 荓丨 appellation of a spirit supposed to preside over rain and thunder.

翳 1969. [′] Name of a plant. E-hwuy 丨蒼 luxuriant.

醫酉殹 1970. – The work of curing disease; the person who does so. To heal; to cure; the Medical profession. The name of an insect. To drink.

E fang 丨方 a medical prescription.

E kea 丨家 / E mun 丨門 Medical practitioners; the faculty.

Ta e yuen 大丨院 the medical establishment at court for the use of the Emperor.

E-sze 丨師 an official physician at the head of many others.

E-săng 丨生 a surgeon or physician.

E sze 丨士 a medical man.

噫酉 1971. 丨噓 E heu, To gape and laugh.

譆醫 1972. E or He, A kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

驨馬 1973. A black coloured horse.

醫酉鬠殹 1974. Black hair.

驨鳥 1975. [–] A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

驨黑 1976. A small black spot; black.

世 1977. *She. Space of thirty years; an age; all who branch or spread out on the face of the earth; or, as the Chinese express it, who dwell between the heavens and earth; the world.*

枻世 1978. [/] An oar for a boat. Read Sĕĕ, An utensil for regulating a bow.

泄世 1979. [/] Name of a river; streams spreading out; to disperse; to go away scattered; spread wide; expanded; ease; gentle flow or expansion of the mind; leisure; indulgence; many; a multitude. Read Sĕĕ, To loose, drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence.

E e ke yu 丨丨共羽 the gentle motion of the wings exhibited by some birds in flying.

E-e 丨丨 gentle flow; leisurely expansion; easy gait; an expression of admiration on seeing the multitude of persons who collect the mulberry leaves.

珶世 1980. A certain stone like the corundum.

詍世 1981. [/] Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄 E. Read She, in the same sense.

袶世袂 1982. A long coverlid; or counterpane; appearance of a long garment or robe; a sleeve.

跠 1983. To over step; to overpass; to leap over; to cause to pass over; to transfer one's self or another thing. Also read She.

𩦂 1984. E-e ⌋ ⌊ flying; to fly.

鞮 1985. To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read Séĕ, A bridle.

奇 奇 1986. *Ke. Different from; a different state of; extraordinary. The second is the vulgar form. Read E, used for* 依 *E, and* 倚 *E.*

倚 1987. [ˋ] To lean against; depend on. Inclined to one side. A surname. 無所倚靠 Wo so e keaou, Nothing to depend on. 中立而不⌊ Chung lĕĭh urh pŭh e, Standing erect in the middle, not inclining to either side. ⌊廬 E loo, 'A coarse shed by the side' of tombs, where dutiful children are said to have long remained to weep over their parents.

E e ⌋ ⌊ E kaou ⌋靠 E lae ⌊賴 E she ⌋恃 E chang ⌊仗 all express Reliance on; dependance upon.

E fŭh ⌋伏 to lean upon and be secreted under; to be nearly connected with; to be included in; they say prosperity and adversity are nearly allied.

E lae ⌋賴 or E tsĭh ⌋藉 to rely upon; to depend or lean upon.

E tŏ ⌋托 to depend on and engage a person to do something.

庴 1988. E or Yae, To sit and lean against.

椅 1989. [ˋ] A certain wood which is esteemed, and of which furniture is made; it has four different names.

E tsze 椅子 a seat which has something to lean against; a chair.

E chŏ ⌋桌 a chair and a table; chairs and tables.

E keŏ ⌋角 a division of an army stationed to oppose an enemy.

E tsze ⌋梓 the wood above referred to; it is said to be the best of all woods.

E ne ⌊棁 weak delicate wood.

欹 1990. [-] E-yu ⌋歟 an exclamation of admiration.

猗 1991. - A strong fierce dog; long; extended; to add to; to be near to each other, as two horses drawing.

E e, or E yu 猗與 } exclamations
E tseay ⌋嗟 } of admira-
E he ⌋兮 } tion; commendation; praise.

E she ⌋氏 name of a district.

⌋ E, is used for the preceding character, and for 倚 E. Read O, The appearance of the mulberry tree.

漪 1992. - Waves; the ripple or curl on the top of a wave; the brushing or dashing of waves.

猗 1993. [-] Grain luxuriant; growing plenteously.

犄 1994. A particular description of cow. Long; robust. Violent; strong. A large strong dog.

𤸍 1995. The body in a critical state; weak; delicate; sick; bed-ridden; helpless and useless as if dead. A short appearance.

矮 1996. A short appearance.

稦 1997. A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

貲 1998. A violent fierce dog.

𥳑 1999. E, or Chen e 襜⌋ clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

E ne ⌋棁 garments well put on; dress properly adjusted.

輢 2000. [ˋ] The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

錡 2001. [ˋ] A metal vase or boiler with feet for dressing food in. A stand for military

weapons, for putting bows into. A surname; a man's name. Name of a stream. Occurs denoting a kind of den; any kind of boiler or pan. Also read Ke.

陭 2002. A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

頟 2003. Good; good in appearance.

馞 2004. E-ne | 馜 fragrant, agreeable smell.

齮 2005. To bite or gnaw. A surname; a man's name. Also read Ke.

壹 2006. *One; to unite; to concentrate the efforts of the mind.*

亄 2007. [′] To desire; to covet.

曀 2008. [′] Cloudy and windy; the wind driving the clouds and obscuring the sun.

噎 2009. A pain in the throat. A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. Read Yae, or Gae, in the same sense as 嘎 Shă, Hoarse. | 食窒不下方也 Yĭh, shĭh chĭh pŭh hea kang yay, Yĭh is food stopping and not passing down the gullet.

Yĭh shĭh ping | 食病 Yĭh is a disease which affects eating. 中心如 | Chung sin joo yĭh, Like a stoppage at the heart. Denotes deep sorrow, as is expressed by | A weight or load upon the mind.

撎 2010. [′] To raise and let fall the hands; to raise the hands before the breast and drop them gracefully folded, bowing the same time. The Chinese mode of bowing, is now commonly written 揖 Yĭh.

懿 歖 憶 2011. ′The heart directed to the *one* true good; morally good; excellent; virtuous. In the language of elegaic composition, Benign, mild, intelligent, virtuous. A surname.

E-mei | 美 good; excellent; worthy of admiration and love.

E tĭh | 德 virtuous in an eminent degree.

殪 2012. [′] To kill by one spear or arrow; to throw down; to destroy; to exterminate, or cut off; to terminate; to tie. To shade; to overhang or overshadow. To cover over; to bury.

譆 2013. [′] E-tae | 譒 to bring things to one rule; to judge; to decide rightly.

意 2014. [′] From *Heart* or *mind* and *sound* or *speech*. That which emanates from the mind or will; the ideas; thoughts; reflections; the purpose; the intention. One's meaning; one's motive; the meaning or import of a word. Opinion; sentiment; the mind directed to external objects. Used as a Particle of Aspiration or exclamation. To rhyme read Tae.

E pŭh seang pei 意不相背 no contrariety, or clashing of opinion or sentiment.

E këen seang foo | 見相符 a correspondence or sameness of opinion.

E seang pŭh taou | 想不到 unthought of; unanticipated.

E wae | 外 outside; i. e. the intention; something not contemplated or anticipated.

E-yuen | 願 a wish.

E wae che yu | 外之虞 some failure or evil unanticipated.

Yung e 用 | to employ one's thoughts about; to think industriously.

E seang | 想 to think.

E-sze | 思 thoughts; ideas; the feelings.

Pŭh haou e sze 不好 | 思 feeling unpleasant, for some fault or indecorum.

She shin mo e sze 是甚麼 | 思 what is the meaning, —of a word— or motive of a person?

Yew seay e sze 有些 | 思 there is some thought, or sense, or meaning, or intention.

噫 2015. [′] Breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh. The sound of severe pain; the tone of indignation; the tone of sighing. Oh! alas! Read Yae, The

sound of repletion; to belch. 噫 丨 噎咳 E e, yĭh kĭh, To belch and cough or sneeze. 夫大塊 丨 氣其名爲風 Foo ta-kwae e-ke ming wei fung, The breathing of immaterial energy in nature is called Wind. (Chwang-tsze.) The literati use 大塊 Ta-kwae, for heaven and earth. Chwang-tsze, is a very mystic writer.

E sin pŭh ping shing 丨 心不平聲 E is a tone of disquietude of mind.

E-he 丨 嘻 oh! alas! Tone of admiration.

嬄 2016. A woman's name.

譩 2017. [-\/] An exclamation expressive of disquietude and of indignation; of anger and of pain. A mere tone of responding. Name of a bird.

薏 2018. [/] In the heart or middle of. 薏菜 E-me, Pearl-barley. These are the provincial characters. Otherwise called 丨 苡仁 E-e-jin, and 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahommedan rice. Also 草珠鬼 Tsaou choo kwei, Grass pearl demon.

E-tsze 丨 茨 the name of a plant. Also read Yĭh.

醷 2019. [/] E or Yĭh, A certain briny liquor; a certain thick sirup or sauce. Read Yae, A collection of fume or steam.

䧿 2020. Name of a certain bird.

鷾 2021. E-urh 丨 鴯 a name for the swallow.

譩 2022. The tone of pain; moaning from a feeling of pain; lamentation.

易 2023. [/] To cultivate or dress, or to cut down plants and trees; to cultivate the field; to be remiss and treat with indifference and levity; negligent; idle; that which is effected by such persons, or that which is easy; easily done; not difficult. Otherwise read Yĭh, To change or exchange. Yung e 容 丨 or king e 輕 丨 easy to effect, not difficult of operation.

E tae 丨 怠 } remiss; careless,
Man-e 慢 丨 } slothful; negligent; disrespectful.

E leŏ 丨 略 to make light, or cheap of.

傷 2024. [/] Light; that which is made light of. To be distinguished from 傷 Tang.

敭 2025. To lighten or diminish; to make light of; to treat with irreverence or disrespect. To change; to alter,

宜 宜 2026. [-] That which by nature is constituted fit, right, proper; fitting for; suitable to; according with; union; harmony. Business; affair. Name of a sacrifice; and of a district. A surname. Used for 儀 E.

E hoo, pŭh e 丨 乎不 丨 is it proper.

E jin 丨 人 title of the wives of offices of the fifth rank.

E-jen 丨 然 suitable; proper; fitting.

E ke yew tsze sze 丨 其有此事 either affirms that an affair is proper, or in an interrogative tone, implies the contrary.

殤 2027. To cut down or eradicate plants or trees.

竩 2028. What is proper or fit for man; virtue; goodness.

誼 誼 2029. What is fit, suitable, or proper for man; virtue; goodness; order; right. Persons who form friendships. An acquaintance. Keaou-e 交 丨 or Tsing-e 情 丨 or Lan-e 蘭 丨 friends; intimate acquaintances; bound by mutual kindnesses. Persons who form a voluntary relationship to each other. 世 丨 She-e, Families amongst whom a friendship has existed for several generations. Tseĭh-e 戚 丨 relations by blood.

E pŭh yung tsze 丨 不容辭 the principles of friendship will not admit of a refusal.

觛 2030. The horn of any animal.

郋 2031. The name of a country place; and of a certain town.

輻 輻 輗 2032. A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

䫉 2033. The face; the countenauce.

顊 2034. The eyes and eye brows.

齻 2035. E or Yae, The teeth standing out exposed.

兒 2036. E or Urh. The Seal Character represents an infant, the bones of whose head are not yet closed. An infant; a child; a boy. Feeble; infantile. Used as a Particle of mere sound, much employed by the Northern and Tartar people. A surname. 兒子 Urh tsze, A boy. 女丨 Neu urh, A girl. 男曰丨女曰嬰 Nan yuĕ urh; neu yuĕ ying, A male (child) is called Urh; a female, is called Ying. This distinction is not generally adhered to. 嬰丨 Ying urh, A new born infant. 小丨 Seaou urh, or 小丨子 Seaou urh tsze, A little boy; or in the language of courtesy, My little boy. 孩丨 Hae urh, A child, or Your child; used by children to their parents, instead of I, or me. 一點丨 Yĭh tëen urh, A little; a small quantity. 明丨 Ming urh, To-morrow. These expressions are quite colloquial. 齒丨 Che urh, In extreme old age receiving a new set of teeth. 老頭丨 Laou tow urh, Old man. Also read E, A surname.

Urh neu 丨女 a boy and girl.

Urh ne yay jin che che joo mŭh yew twan ne 丨倪也人之始如木有端倪 Urh, a feeble infant, an incipient man, like the first budding of a tree or plant.

倪 2037. Appellative of little children, of those that are weak and small. To benefit; to distinguish; a limit; the utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. 反其旄丨 Fan ke maou e, Send back their old men and children. 端丨 Twan e, The extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. 不露端丨 Pŭh loo twan e, Not to make the least disclosure. 俾丨 Pe ne, To peep; to look obliquely. 左丨右丨 Tso e, yew e, To look on the right and the left. Also read Ne.

堄 2038. 埤堄 Pee, A turret; parapet on a city wall, with a hole through which to shoot arrows and observe what is done below. Otherwise called 女牆 Neu-tsëang, A woman's wall. Also written 僻倪 Pe-e, and 丨睍 E hëen. Thus expressed in Chinese. 城上女牆開箭眼以窺黃城下因以爲名 Ching shang neu tsëang kae tsëen yen, e, kwei wang ching hea; yin e wei ming, A woman's wall on the top of a city wall, and in which is opened an arrow's eye, through which to peep, and observe what is done below; and hence the name (woman's wall) which is given to it.

婗 2039. A new born infant; the cry of an infant. One says, An ugly woman.

E-woo 婗嫵 the appearance of the eye brows. One says, Doubt; undecided.

掜 2040. [丶] To fix or decide; to determine. A child seizing hold of, and grasping with the hand; to refuse to comply. To collect together. A surname. Also read Nae.

梲 2041. A cross bar in front of a carriage. Read Nëĕ, Wŭh nëĕ 杌丨 disturbed; restless.

晲 2042. The declining sun; afternoon.

淣 2043. The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

猊 2044. Tseun-e 狻丨 a species of lion.

⿸疒兒 2045. E-tsze 疻眦 indignation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, The eye diseased.

睨 2046. ⁄ To look aslant; to squint or look sideways, from artifice or from anger; the side glance of brute animals or birds. The sun throwing its beams obliquely. A man's name.

E urh she che 睨而視之 with a side glance looked at it.

⿰羊兒 2047. E or Keae, A particular kind of sheep.

蜺 2048. Name of certain insects said to be produced from fog or vapour. The male is called E, the female 虹 Hung; they are of various colours, red, green, blue, and so on; hence Hung e 虹 丨 denote the rainbow. Read Nëĕ, under which the character is said to denote the female of certain insects. Këĕ-e 孑 丨 to screen or stroke the head, as animals do with their paws. Some read this Character Ne.

貌 2049. According to some, A young deer; others say, An animal resembling a lion.

⿰衤兒 2050. Certain ornaments of dress.

⿰兒見 2051. To look aside; an oblique glance

⿰角兒 2052. Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.

輗 2053. A cross bar in front of a carriage.

⿱雨兒 **蜺** 2054. Read Nëĕ, Certain various coloured animalculæ. Read E, or Yun-e 雲霓 the rainbow; by allusion to those insects.

Tsae-e 彩 丨 diversified by various colours.

E shang yu e 丨 裳羽衣 certain variegated garments or dresses worn on the stage.

Tëĕ e 墆 丨 a high lofty appearance.

⿰馬兒 2055. A small horse.

⿰骨兒 2056. A bony appearance; ossious.

鯢 2057. A certain large fish, variously denominated, said to have four feet; the fore part like a monkey; the posterior part like a dog. It cries like a child. It is from eight to nine cubits long. It inhabits the rivers which run amongst mountains, and in time of drought decoys birds by wetting the leaves of trees. The male is called 鯨 King. 鯨 丨 King e, is used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.

E foo 丨 鮒 are said to denote small fish.

麑 **⿰犭兒** 2058. Used for the lion, or an animal deemed like it: said to devour tigers, and to go five hundred le a day. A young deer. The name of a man.

E kew 丨 裘 a large garment made of deer skin.

齯 2059. Getting new teeth in old age. Hwang fă e che 黃髮 丨 齒 the yellow hair and small new teeth of old age; old age, or long life.

曳 **曳** **曳** 2060. To trail; to drag; to move slowly; a loitering easy gait, which the Chinese deem graceful. The name of a river With a dot, is a vulgar form. 丨 白 E pĭh, To send in the white paper without any thing written on it, at a public examination, from incapacity to write on the theme.

E hing 丨 行 trailing gait; crawling on the ground; sauntering.

E chung 丨 踵 to trail or scrape the heel on the ground when walking; to walk in an easy sauntering manner.

E show tung hing 丨 手同行 to walk hand in hand, which the Chinese do as Europeans walk arm-in-arm.

咦 2061. A tittering laughing sound. Same as 呭 E.

庾 2062. A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up.

愧 2063. Practised or accustomed to; apparent; manifest.

洩 2064. Expanded; spread out, as streams of water; expansion or dilation of the feelings, by which the Chinese generally mean, Ease of mind; amused; gratified. E e 丨 丨 a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read Sëĕ, To desist as from anger; to be appeased. To flow out; to leak; to put away; to lessen the sum of guilt or blame. Name of a mountain stream. A surname.

瑰 2065. A certain stone like the corundum.

篦 2066. Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

稗 2067. A certain kind of grain.

粺 2068. Pĭh e 白 丨 a certain kind of grain

翀 2069. Flying; sailing along in the air.

蛦 2070. Certain insects.

袘 2071. The seam of a garment. One says, A selvage or part of the dress which girds or binds about.

詍 2072. A man's name. The same as 詍 E.

軼 鞞 2073. To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

鵯 2074. The name of a bird, said to bear its young flying.

矢 2075. *She. An arrow; a dart or other missile weapon*

㕦 矣 矣 2076. Wavering; unsettled.

矣 唉 2077. [丶] A particle at the close of sentences denoting that the sense is completed, and often implying that the preceding words contain a decided, pointed, strong affirmation. The allusion to an arrow in the Character is, that the thought has been enunciated with the rapidity of an arrow, and has hit its mark.

Seang pëĭh jen e 想必然矣 I am of opinion that it must be so!

Ko che e 可知 丨 it may be fully known!—is said of an affair, or of a person's character, which may be known fully from some circumstance.

肄 2078 [丿] To be versed or practised in; to attend to orders with assiduity in the service of. Weak and delicate as plants that shoot up after being cut down. The name of a stream.

E nëĕ 丨 業 to study in a college; to attend in the public school to the occupations of a scholar. It is the privilege of very few to reside within the college.

莫 2079. A certain plant.

逡 2080. To advance; to enter in; to wait.

疑 2081. – To doubt; to suspect; doubt; suspicion; to guess at; to be apprehensive of; to dislike; perverse. Name of a hill; of a divinity; of an office. Read Ying, Quiet; fixed. Read Yĭh, To stop. Occurs denoting To put a person higher.

E gan 疑案 a case in law on which doubt yet remains; commonly refers to cases of murder.

E hwŏ 丨惑 to be suspicious, and apprehensive.

E ping 丨病 a disease of suspicion; irresolution; spiritless.

E tow 丨竇 suspicious.

儗 2082. [丶/] False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs but erroneously, in the sense of 薿 E, Luxuriant; abundant. Read é, Obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Gae. 儓丨 Tae gae, Silly, foolish appearance.

寲 2083. To examine into; to investigate.

幪 2084. A napkin or cloth.

嶷 2085. - E, or Kew e 九丨 the nine mountains. The name of a range of mountains seen at a distance on the western frontier of China; they are seen indistinctly, and the mind is in *doubt* about them; hence The character is made of Doubtful and Mountain. There are nine peaks said to extend upwards of two thousand Le. Repeated, E-e, Eminent virtue. Applied also to denote the promising talents of children; also a fine shaped head.

擬 2086. [丶] To guess at; to conjecture; to surmise; to think and draw conclusions; to deem; to decide; on consideration. Like; similar to; to purpose or intend to do. Seang-e 相擬 like each other.

E e 丨議 to decide after deliberation.

E tŏ urh how yen 丨度而後言 to think and form opinions in the mind, and then speak.

E tsew 丨奏 to decide in any public court, and afterwards report to the Emperor.

Te pun e taou king, 弟本丨到京 I at first, or originally, intended to go to Peking.

槼 2087. Used for the preceding in the books of the Buddha sect.

甕 2088. A certain large earthen vessel.

穟 2089. A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

薿 2090. Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain; and reiterated with a tone of admiration.

觺 2091. E e 丨丨 the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

譺 譻 2092, Doubtful words; to speak doubtingly; hesitation; deliberation; to speak untruly or doubtfully. Used for 擬 E, To deem; to decide. A serious respectful carriage. To wait reverently for a decision of doubts by divination.

鱗 2093. The name of a fish.

豪 豪 2094. From 辛 Sin, Meaning Stiff; and 豕 Che, A boar. An angry boar bristling up its hairs; hence employed to denote Firmness and unbending strength of mind; valiant; puissant; brave. One says, To destroy plants as pigs do; cruel; unfeeling.

毅 2095. [′] A firm unbending mind; greatness of mind; fortitude; magnanimity; intrepid; intrepidity. Power of suffering, or acting well. The name of a place, and of a bird. A word used in playing at Chess, denoting a certain move. Heung e 弘丨 great fortitude and strength of mind. Kang e 剛丨 firm and unbending; firmly facing any danger or calamity. Yaou e 擾丨 sedate and still, with undaunted firmness.

E jen 毅然 magnanimously; with fortitude.

簌 2096. A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; ′a small bamboo

藙 蘱 2097. Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藝 𥝢 𣝣 秇 2098. [V] To take and plant with the hand; to arrange and plant trees; to cultivate the arts of life; the business or occupation of life; the more polite arts, viz. the rules of decorum; music; archery; the art of driving a carriage; writing, and arithmetic. These are the 六藝 Lŭh e, Six fine arts. Talent; ability. Occurs in the sense of 文 Wăn, To hit a mark; to arrange tributary affairs. An extreme point or limit.

E-sze 丨事 the occupations of life, followed to gain a livelihood.

Show-e 手丨 to apply the hand to business; handicraft.

Ke e 技丨 the superior avocations of life.

囈 𡃁 2099. [/] The tone of laughing; noise made in sleep; snoring; talking in sleep. 眠中唅囈呻呼 Mëen chung gan e shin hoo, Snoring and calling out in sleep.

襼 3000. The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese.

Fun e ta hoo 奮襼大呼 dashed about his sleeve and cried out aloud.

讛 3001. Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

多 3002. *To. Much; many; often.*

𡨋 3003. Same as 𡨋 E. See below.

𡨋 3004. [--] E-e 𡨋丨 the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

𣘺 3005. Foo-e 夫丨 the name of a tree; another name is 播丨 Po-e, and a third is 丨揚 E-yang.

E chung këen 丨中監 name of a certain office.

𤞷 3006. Name of an animal resembling a dog, with a white tail.

移 3007. [-] To replant grain. First to sow and afterwards replant it, as is done with rice; to remove from one place to another; to change; to alter; to change as the wind; to remove down a river as a ship does; to pass a public despatch to another hand. A surname. Name of a hill. Occurs denoting to praise; great; extensive.

E-chuen 移船 to move a ship from one part of a river to another.

E-keun 丨軍 to move an army from its position.

E yuen tsew kin 丨遠就近 to part with property which is distant for what is situated near.

E yŭh 丨玉 to remove a gem; i. e. to invite a friend to an entertainment.

E-shoo 丨書 to send a letter to a person, nearly no na equality of circumstances.

E wăn 丨文 to send a public despatch.

𡨋 3008. A hill or mountain.

𣶒 3009. An ice house.

𤇾 3010. Lëen-e 𤇾𤇾 fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

𥝢 3011. A small cottage or lodge by the side of an elevated gallery. The rooms or apartments of a palace connected together. Also Read Che.

𥝢 3012. Wei-e 萎𥝢 a certain plant.

𤞷 3013. A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

迻 扡 𢿱 移 3014. To remove; to pass to another place; to change; to alter. The last of the four characters is in most frequent use.

⿰冫移 3015. The door of an ice house.

⿰金多 3016. A particular kind of tripod; a species of boiler. One says, A knife. Also read Che.

⿰多鳥 3017. The name of a bird; a general term for all birds.

義 3018. [′] Compounded of *My* and *Sheep*. Good; right; proper; suitable; righteous; righteousness; in acting to cause every circumstance to attain its proper place. E, is opposed to 利 Le, Gain, or the love of gain; and to 情 Tsing, What is done from kind feeling merely. E, denotes what is good and excellent of its kind, and is worthy of honor. Also, that which is done from an upright, liberal, and disinterested principle; and often refers to acts which proceed from benevolent and charitable feelings. A surname. E kwan 義舘 a free school.

E heŏ | 學 a public school, or national college.

E le | 理 the principles of right and justice.

E ke | 氣 a high feeling of right; honesty; integrity; high toned moral feeling.

E keuen pŭh mae too-kea | 犬不賣屠家 don't sell a faithful dog to the Butcher.

1. E is applied to a cause which brings together a great many persons aiming to attain the right moral path, as, E sze | 師 a general who heads an army that fights for principles. E chen | 戰 righteous battles.

2. What all men honour; hence, E te | 帝 a righteous sovereign; and E wang | 王 a title of kings, under the present dynasty. (1818.)

3. What is intended for the use of the public, or to be given freely to them; hence, E tsang | 倉 public granaries. E shay | 社 public altars to the gods. E tëen | 田 the land of the public, or for public charities. E yĭh | 役 servants for the public use, or the public service. E tsing | 井 a public well.

4. To persons who surpass the rest of mankind in talents and virtue; hence, E sze | 士 an eminent scholar. E foo | 婦 an eminently virtuous woman.

5. What is brought in from without; hence, E urh | 兒 or | 子 E tsze, An adopted child.

6. What is made from the composition of many materials; hence, E mĭh | 黑 an ink composed of numerous ingredients.

7. And, To animals possessed of excellent qualities; hence, E keuen | 犬 a faithful dog.

⿰扌義 **⿰木義** 3019. To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a bank; straight; leaning against. One says, A pole erected as a signal.

⿰立義 3020. Same as 儀 E. See above.

⿰山義 3021. The name of a hill; a lofty aspiring hill or mountain. Ke e 崎 | denotes the same.

儀 3022. [-] The forms or usages proper for man. Right; regular; correct; proper; a rule; a pattern; a rite; a ceremony. To imitate; to study to effect; to contrive. The external appearance, or manner; figure. Two; a pair. A principle, or energy. A surname. 容 | Yung-e, A proper deportment. | 可有象 Yew e ko seang, A deportment worthy of imitation. 威 | Wei e, A majestic and dignified manner. 外受傳訓入奉母 | Wae show foo heun; jŭh fun moo e, Let the boys of ten years of age Go out and receive the instructions of a master; the girls at the same age, enter and respectfully learn the manners of a mistress. (Tsëen-tsze-wăn.) 禮 | Le e, Rites and observances. 學習禮 | Heŏ seĭh le e, To learn and practice the observances of propriety and decorum. 天體 | Tëen te e, The figure of the heavens. 我 | 圖之 Woo e to che, I study to effect it. 兩 | Leang e, The heavens and the earth. 三 | San e, The heavens, earth, and man. A local term denoting, To come.

E hing Wan-wang, wan pang tsŏ fow 一形王文萬邦作孚 imitate the virtues of Wăn-wang, and every state will exercise confidence.

E yung twan haou 一容端好 regular, correct manners and conduct.

-choo 一注 E-choo 一註 } ceremonial; the rules of ceremonial; forms of seeing or visiting each other.

E wŭh 一物 a present.

E wăn 一文 external ornament.

簭 3023. A certain bamboo utensil.

艤 3024. [/] To lay a boat against a bank.

蟻 3025. [丶] The ant; the white or black ant, for which the Chinese have a great variety of names. E is used by the people in petitions for the pronoun I. The name of a hill. Fow-e 浮蟻 a thick kind of liquor, or its dregs. Pih e 白一 name of a horse; the white ant. Hih-e 黑一 the black ant; which devours the white ant.

E fung 一峰 an ant hill.

E tseu 一聚 collected numerous as ants; banditti.

E tăng 一等 we.

E tsuy 一隊 numerous groups of people.

議 3026. [/] To speak on what is proper to be done; to consult; to deliberate; to plan; to select. Rules or laws. Name of an office. Mëen e 面一 to consult verbally, face to face, and not by writing. Pă e 八一 eight standing rules in the ancient laws.

E lun to, ching kung shaou 一論多成功少 to deliberate much and effect little.

E lun 一論 to discuss and plan.

E ta foo 一大夫 a title of secondary officers of the Third Rank.

E szc 一事 to consult about affairs.

轙 3027. [丶] A certain cross bar to which the reins of a carriage are fixed.

鱴 3028. The spawn of fish roes.

鷿 3029. A certain species of wild fowl.

齸 3030. To bite; to gnaw.

圯 3031. [–] In the state Tsoo, A bridge was expressed by this word. 良嘗閒從容遊下邳圯上遇一老父授以書 Leang, chang hëen tsung yung yew hea Pei e shang, yu yih laou foo show e shoo, Leang, having in an easy sauntering manner wandered down to the bridge at Pei, met an old father who gave a book to him. (Tsëen-han.) Some think it does not denote a bridge, but the bank near a bridge; for a famous Poet, 李白 Le-pih, has said, 我來一橋上 Wo lae e keaou shang, which 是謂我來橋橋上 Wo lae keaou keaou shang, is saying, *I came the bridge the bridge upon*; a tautology, it is argued, that so good a Writer could not be guilty of, and therefore it should be, I came upon the bridge which extends to the bank.

异 3032. [/] E, or E-tsae 一哉 An interjection expressive of doubt; hesitation; Can it be? how can it be? Also denoting assent to a trial being made; and of declining; putting aside; withdrawing. [/] To raise; to retire. Used for 異 E, Different from.

蛾 3033. Commonly ready Go, Occurs used for 儀 E, and 蟻 E, see above.

頤 3034. The chin; the side of the mouth. To feed or nourish. One of the 卦 Kwa.

顗 3035. [-] Deep; the name of a place; an Euphonic particle. Ke e 期顗 a hundred years of age.

栺 3036. Name of a certain wood.

詣 3037. [/] To go or repair to in person. The name of an insect. The name of a wood, in which it is used for 栺 E,

and of which a certain palace was made. Tsin e 親 丨 or 造 丨 Taou e, To go to another person. Yüh e 玉 丨 or 候 丨 How e, Another person's coming to me.

顗 3038. ['] Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name. Also ready Gae.

殗 3039. To die of itself, as trees or plants; to fade; to be wounded or cut, so as to cause death. A slight disease of the hands or feet.

縊 3040. ['] To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string.

E sze 丨 死 to strangle to death.

Tsze e 自 丨 to hang one's self.

彝 奐 3041. [-] A kind of vase or tripod for containing wine used in temples at great sacrifices. Constant; invariable rule; law or principle. A rule; a law; to be honored or obeyed.

Ping e 秉彝 the moral principle instilled by Heaven in human nature.

E lun 丨 倫 the natural relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and so on.

E ke 丨 罍 a vessel for wine.

攙 攕 攕 3042. To strike; to attack.

羿 3043. ['] A certain master of archery.

異 3044. ['] From 畀 Keae, A boundary; and 廾 Kung Two hands. Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange, unusual; wonderful. To oppose. A surname.

Ke-e 奇 丨 strange; odd; surprising.

Woo ming e 無名 丨 a certain medicinal plant.

E-keaou 丨 翹 name of a plant.

E-sing 丨 姓 of a different surname; of a different family or clan.

E-sin 丨 心 different minds or opinions.

劓 3045. ['] To cut off the nose as a punishment. To cut. 其人天且劓 Ke jin tëen seay e, Those persons shave their heads and cut off their noses. 天 Tëen in the text, is by some thought a misprint for 而 Urh. Also read Ne.

勩 3046. ['] Labour; toil; distress. Also read She.

隶 3047. ['] E or Tae, To reach or extend to; to approach from behind; to come up to a certain point of time.

瘱 3048. ['] Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed.

瘞 3049. ['] In a profound retired place. Obscure; gloomy. To inter; to bury; to bury a brute. To sacrifice after interring; the victims used at a funeral sacrifice. To sacrifice to rivers and to the moon.

瘱 3050. Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

FĂ.—XXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fă*. Canton Dialect, *Fat*.

乏 2151. From the reverse side of 正 Ching, To put in a right state; to supply with. Defect; temporary want; destitute; fo fail. 困乏 Kwăn fă, Weary, fatigued. 缺丨 Keuĕ fă, Defective; destitute of. 使費缺丨 She fei keuĕ fă, Possessing nothing to meet necessary expenditure. 窮丨 Keung fă, or 貧丨 Pin fă, Impoverished. 愧丨瓊瑤之報 Kwei fă, keung yaou che paou, Feel ashamed that I possess not the gem Keung-yaou, with which to recompense you; used in letters, when acknowledging the receipt of favors.

As an Active Verb, To spoil, to injure; to render useless.

Fă shang 丨商 an embarrassed merchant.

Fă shĭh 丨食 to be without food.

泛 2152. Fă-tsëĕ 丨漣 a delicate small appearance. Commonly read Fan, To float.

疲 2153. Lean; weak; feeble; lassitude; weariness, such as is induced by heat.

伐 2154. From a man holding a lance. To strike; to destroy. To lay the country desolate. To punish. Meritorious deeds. To boast of one's services. To reduce to subjection, either rebels or a foreign enemy. The same is expressed by 征伐 Ching fă. 且旌君丨 Tseay tsin keun fă, And exhibit (my) prince's meritorious actions. 不自丨故有功 Pŭh tsze fă koo yew kung, He who does not boast of his merits, is on that account meritorious. 明其功曰丨積日曰閱 Ming ke kung yuĕ fă, tsëĭh jĭh yuĕ yuĕ, To publish his merit is called Fă; daily to accumulate it is called Yuĕ. 弔民丨罪 Tcaou min fă tsuy, To compassionate the people and punish the crimes (of their rulers.) 殺丨 Shĭ fă, To kill.

Name of a certain weapon, and of a star. Occurs in the sense of 垡 Fă, A ridge. To rhyme, read Hëĕ. It is said that 戍 Shoo, To guard or maintain a post, like Fă, is from *Man* and *Lance*; but Shoo, represents a man sitting, whilst Fă, represents him standing erect.

Fă koo 丨鼓 to strike a drum.

Fă mŭh 丨木 to cut down a tree.

Fă tsuy 丨罪 to punish an offence.

垡 2155. To till or plough the ground; otherwise expressed by 耕起土也 Kăng ke too yay, To plough and raise the earth. Some write 墢 Fă, and others 垘 Fă.

戉 戉 2156. To stand erect.

栰 2157. A kind of raft to cross a river; applied also to a large vessel that navigates the sea. Ho fă 火栰 fire vessels—are spoken of.

煲 2158. Fire.

筏 2159. A raft made of bamboos for crossing a river; a large vessel that goes to sea. A raft made of wood or planks in contradistinction from one made of bamboos, is called 簰 Pae.

閥 2160. Fă yuĕ 丨閱 the meritorious services of officers of the government; the

degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fă; their accumulation, by Yuĕ.

Fă yuĕ che kea | 閥之家 a family or families which have deserved well of their country 代 Fă is also used in this sense. Fă also denotes a door on the right hand; and Yuĕ, A door on the left.

灋 法 2161. From 鷹 Che, An animal of virtuous disposition, but which attacks the guilty: from 去 Keu, To put away evil, and from 氵 Shwuy, *Water*, denoting every thing being reduced to a proper level. A constant invariable usage; something that bounds or restricts. A law; a rule; a precept; the regulations or rules of the Monks and Nuns of Buddha. A set of moral precepts. The infliction of the law; a punishment. To make something a rule or law to one's self. Chĭh fa 執 | the name of a star. A surname.

Fă e | 衣 the garments enjoined by the order of the nuns of Buddha.

Fang fă 方 | any means employed to attain some end.

Heaou fă 效 | to imitate.

Fă keae | 界 a certain division of precepts.

Fă leŭh | 律 the laws; a law.

Fă mun | 門 the Sect of Buddha.

Fă-lan se kwŏ 法蘭西國 France; the French; also written Fŭh-lang-se 佛郎西.

Fă shwŏ | 說 discourse on, or agreeable to, the precepts of the Buddha religion.

Fă shŭh | 術 any means employed; or any act to effectuate certain ends.

Fă too | 度 a rule of proceeding or acting.

Fă wae che hing 法外之刑 punishment which exceeds the law.

2162. The appearance of an arrow.

2163. From 犮 Pŏ, Standing with the feet spread out, added to a *bow* and *arrow*. To shoot from a bow; to send forth; to cause to issue forth; to spring forth. To send; to despatch; to transport; to induce to utter; to raise higher, to make manifest; to advance; to go; to proceed to; to go with haste; to cause confusion; to attack and suppress. Name of a district; a surname.

Fă chow | 咒 to utter a curse or imprecation.

Fă chaou | 潮 to issue forth damp; to mould.

Fă twan choo | 端處 the place or point where any thing originates.

Fă hwuy | 回 to send back.

Fă kĭh | 客 to induce customers,—such goods as will do so; an addition common to the shop boards or signs at Canton.

Fă keŏ | 覺 to come to light; to be discovered.

Fă lëen | 斂 Fă denotes Spring; Lëen, Autumn.

Fă ming | 明 to illustrate; to bring to light; to explain. The name of a bird.

Fă keĭh pëen | 極邊 to send or banish to the extremities of the Empire.

Fă she | 誓 to utter an oath; to take an oath.

Fă fung | 瘋 to be smitten with the leprosy; to be leprous.

Fă fung sze | 瘋寺 an establishment for lepers; a lazar-house.

Fă tan | 單 to issue permits to Chopboats.

Fă tsae | 財 to increase one's property; to acquire wealth; to get gain.

Fă ke wan tsae | 幾萬財 made several times ten thousand pieces of money—the current coin is generally understood.

E tsae fă shin 以財 | 身 to employ wealth to advance one's person; to make wealth subordinate.

Fă fi | | haste; celerity; speed.

Fă tse | 齊 the rites of marriage.

E shin fi tsae 以身 | 財 to sacrifice one's person for the sake of wealth.

Hing fă 行 | to proceed on a journey.

Tsing fă 清 | the name of a river.

2164. Same as 拔 Fă, To till.

2165. Commonly read Fei, A house falling. To cause to desist; to stop of itself; to fail. Also read Fă, in some ancient books.

橃 2166. A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read Pŏ, in the same sense. Read Fow, The top of a pillar.

撥 2167. A large weapon; a kind of shield. Commonly read Pŏ, To put aside; to spread; to raise; to put in order.

Fă too | 土 to turn up the ground, to prepare it for seed.

蔟 蕨 2168. Coarse mats made of bamboo reeds; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast.

譭 2169. To utter words; to speak.

罰 2170. Wang 罔 *Disorderly, improper*, and 言 Yen, To *Speak*, make 詈 Le, To rail at; to these 刂 Taou, Knife, being added, makes Fă, To rail at, and threaten with a knife; hence, A petty crime; the punishment of a small offence; a slight flogging; a fine. To fine; to forfeit.

Fă tsew | 酒 to forfeit a certain quantity, or so many cups of wine; i. e. to be obliged to drink it.

Fă yin | 銀 to forfeit a sum of money; as by coming too late to a meeting of a club.

Fă he yĭh pun | 戲壹本 to forfeit a play, frequent amongst shopmen in the same street; the punishment for violating the rules of the street, is, to pay the expense of a play for one day.

Fă fung | 体 to forfeit to government, as a fine, a part of one's pay.

驗 2171. A horse walking. A horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

藅 2172. The name of a plant.

瞂 戥 2173. A kind of shield to defend the person; something held before the eye; hence the character is under the Radical Eye. Also used for a weapon; a kind of cudgel or lance; and in the sense of 伐 Fă, To subdue.

髮 2174. Hair on the human body, particularly the hair of the head; applied also to the beard. Grass, vegetables, plants, and trees are called the hair of the earth. A surname. Fă, is defined by *Root*; and by to *Eradicate*. Tow fă 頭髮 the hair of the head. Seu fă 鬚 | the beard. Pe tow san fă 披頭散 | the head beat into the utmost disorder; dishevelled hair. Pe fă 被 | disordered hair. Shĭh fă 石 | the hair of stones; mosses.

Fă show shang maou | 首上毛 Fă, is the hair on the head. Maou, is commonly applied to beasts and birds; Fă to the human hair.

FAN.—XXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fan.* Canton Dialect, *Fan.*

凡 凡 2175. [-] To include every thing. Represented by the character. The second form is the vulgar mode. All; all persons; common; commonly; vulgar; ordinary persons; as Pŭh fan 不凡 not ordinary; i. e. Extraordinary. Every; the greater part; generally; for the most part. The name of a country. A surname. 但丨 Tan fan, Whoever; whatever; whenever. 大丨 Ta fan, 發丨 Fă fan, Generally; generally speaking; for the most part. Syn. with 大氏 Ta te. 諸丨 Choo fan, All; every; the whole taken individually. 最丨 Tsŭy an, or 丨要 Fan yaou, The most important of the whole. 非丨 Fe fan, or 不丨 Pŭh fan, Not common; not vulgar. To rhyme, read Fun.

Fan foo 丨夫 or Fan yung 丨庸 a common person.

Fan foo sŭh tsze 丨夫俗子 a common vulgar person.

Fan jin 丨人 every body; ordinary persons.

Fan she 丨世 the world common to all; or Fan kĕen 丨間 among the common mass; are expressions which denote the present state of human existance.

Fan so yew 丨所有 all which are, or exist, the whole number of persons or things; every body; every thing.

Fan sze 丨事 every affair; in affairs generally.

Fan yew tĕen hea che kwŏ 丨有天下之國 all the countries of the world.

Fan sze yu, tsĭh lĕĕ 丨事豫則立 in every affair be prepared, and you will succeed.

Fan tae 丨胎 a common womb; born as common mortals are, having no claim to an angelic nature.

Fan wŭh 丨物 every thing.

伋 2176. To make light of; to treat with neglect and contempt.

帆 2177. A sail of a boat or ship; a vessel propelled by the wind. Shĭh fan 石丨 a certain plant 揚丨 Yang fan, To spread sail; to sail; to depart

Fan poo 丨布 canvas.

汎 2178. [/] To float; to be driven by the winds and waves without opposition; levity. The name of a river; the name of a country village. Read Fung, in the same sense. Read Fă, Delicate; the noise of waves dashing.

Fan chow 丨舟 to float in a boat.

Fan peaou 丨剽 light; nimble.

Fan sha 丨灑 to scatter water; to sprinkle.

Fan tsĕĕ 丨淅 the dashing of waves against each other.

Fan yin 丨淫 inundating; exceeding; excess.

枫 2179. A certain wood. The bark is called Shwuy-fow-mŭh 水桴木 floating wood; perhaps a species of cork.

眅 2180. Large eyes.

梵 2181. [/] A word found in the books of Buddha denoting, in Chinese, Retirement and stillness; also the tone of recita-

tive. It further, commonly denotes, The region from which Buddha sprung. Read Fung and Fow, It denotes The wind sweeping over the tops of trees.

Fan-yen 梵言 the language of Fan, or of India, in contradistinction from 華言 Hwa-yen, The Chinese language.

訊 2182. Much talk; having a great deal to say; loquacity.

邲 2183. The name of a place.

馺 2184. The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.

反 2185. [丶] From Hand, the agent by which things are turned. To turn contrary to the first direction; to turn back; to return; again and again; contrary to; contrarywise; on the contrary; to act contrary to; to rebel. Read Fan, To turn back part of the deserved punishment of a criminal; to mitigate punishment. 使者五反 Sze chay woo fan, The messenger returned five times. 福祿來丨 Fŭh lŭh lae fan, When blessings and wealth descend, he still continues unwearied. Lae fan 來丨 in common usage denotes, To come and go. 自丨 Tsze fan, To turn back one's self; to examine one's self. 謀丨 Mow fan, To plan rebellion. 造丨 Tsaou fan, or 作丨 Tso fan, To rebel; overt acts of rebellion. 丨叛 Fan pwan, To desert the service of, and rebel against. 偪丨 Pĕĭh fan, To force to rebellion by oppression. 丨 Fan, or 丨切 Fan tsĕĕ, The syllabic mode of spelling; 掃素報丨 Saou, soo-paou fan, The pronunciation of 掃 is obtained from Soo-paou, by going back to the initial, and joining it to the final, *Saou*.

Fan chaou 丨掉 to row back.

Fan chaou 丨照 to reflect back light.

Fan fan 丨丨 decorous; attentive to propriety.

Fan fŭh 丨覆 backwards and forwards; over again; tautological, applied to words.

Fan gan 丨案 to go contrary to, or deny the confession made at an inferior court, commonly on the ground of its being extorted.

Fan keang teĭh shwŏ hwa 丨講的說話 speech which implies its opposite;— sometimes denoted by the tone of enunciation.

Fan hwuy 丨回 or reversed, Hwuy fan, To turn back again to.

Fan lae fŭh keu 丨來覆去 coming back and going away again.

Fan wei pŭh mei 丨爲不美 contrary (to what I wished) it turned out unpleasantly.

Fan fŭh pŭh ting 丨覆不定 unsettled; wavering.

Fan wei gow too 丨胃嘔吐 his stomach turned and he vomited.

仮 2186. Same as the preceding. A rebel.

坂 岅 2187. [-] Fan or Pwan, The declivity of a hill. A bank; a dyke. 坡坂 Pō fan, The side of a hill; a bank; a mound raised to stop water. 丨土坡高 Fan, too po kaou, Fan is a high bank, precipice or declivity. To rhyme, read Pëen and Keuen.

忯 2188. A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitant; penitent; to repent.

汳 2189. [丶] Fan or Pan, A famous river which rises in some mountains in the Province of Ho-nan, from whence it runs north-east till it enters the Yellow river.

畈 2190. A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.

疲 2191. A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.

訪 2192. To return to a reasonable mode of speaking, from a kind of compulsion arising from circumstances. To make a clamorous noise. Also read Pwan.

Pwan yen 丨諺 to brag; to praise one's self.

軓 2193. A sort of cover made of mats or leather to keep the dust and dirt from a carriage.

販 販 2194. [′] To turn the penny; to buy cheap and sell dear; to traffic; to buy and sell; to deal in. 丨賣人口 Fan mae jin kow, To buy and sell human beings; to make a *trade* of buying children or grown people, is prohibited by law; the objects of this illicit traffic are generally devoted to vicious uses. To purchase boys or girls for domestic use is allowed. 牛丨 New fan, To deal in cattle. 馬丨的人 Ma fan teĭh jin, A horse dealer.

返 彼 2195. [ˋ] To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to. Wang chay pŭh fan 往者不丨 they that go do not return.

Fan fŭh 丨復 to go backwards and forwards; backwards and forwards; reiterated again and again.

Fan che yu tëen 丨之于天 to refer it to Heaven; to the will of Providence.

阪 2196. [ˋ] The bank of a lake; the dike; the precipitous side of a mountain; a dangerous place. The name of a place. Used also for 反 Fan, and 坂 Fan.

Fan tëen 丨田 a field surrounded by a dike.

鈑 2197. A piece of gold cast into the form of a cake, laid out in offering sacrifices on certain occasions.

飯 2198. [′] A meal; one time of taking food; the principal article of food; rice; rice which has been prepared by boiling or steam. Chĭh fan 食飯 or Yung fan 用丨 to take any meal. Chĭh leaou fan 食了丨 or 食過丨 Chĭh kwo fan? Have you had your meal? is a common salutation, like *How do you do?* They reply Yew pëen 有偏 or 偏過 Pëen-kwo, denoting I am beforehand with you, I have dined and cannot invite you.

Fan chĭh 丨食 to eat; provisions.

Fan how hing san shĭh poo, pŭh yung kae yŏ poo 丨後行三十步不用開藥舖 after a meal walk thirty paces, and there will be no occasion to open Apothecaries' shops; take exercise. Me fan 米丨 rice. Tsing jin chĭh fan 請人食丨 to invite a person to dinner, or any other meal.

魬 2199. The name of a fish.

犯 犯 犯 犯 2200. [ˋ] To rush against. To offend; to violate; to break the laws; to attack a territory. To invade; to overcome. An offender; a criminal. Kan fan 干犯 to violate; to offend. 兇丨 Heung fan, A murderer. Fan tsuy 丨罪 to commit a crime. Fan fă 丨法 or Fan ling 丨令 to violate the laws.

Fan yu ming 丨御名 or 丨諱 Fan hwuy, To offend the sacred name of the Emperor, by an irreverent use of it. See 諱 Hwuy.

Fan lew tsuy 丨流罪 to commit an offence which subjects one to be transported three thousand le.

Fan chan tsuy 丨斬罪 to commit a capital crime, one that is punished by decollation. 悞丨 Woo fan, To offend by mistake. Chŭh fan 觸丨 to affront on purpose.

Fan jin 丨人 a criminal; a prisoner.

氾 2201. To overflow; to inundate Same as 又 Fan. Unsettled; in motion; shaken; agitated. The name of a river. A surname. The name of a country.

Fan lan 氾濫 water overflowing and widely inundating.

Fan tse 丨祭 to send every where, or disperse sacrifices widely.

范 2202. Grass or herbage which is every where spread; a species of wasp. Name of a place; name of a kind of elevated terrace. A surname. Name of a certain door. Occurs also denoting to fend off.

溫 2203. A certain cup for wine.

笵 2204. [′] Something to limit and so form a mould; a rule; a law. Made of earth it is called 型 Hing; of metal 鎔 Yung, and of reed or bamboo 丨 Fan.

軓 軓 2205. A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

範 2206. A pattern; a rule; a mould; a constant invariable rule; to attend to strict discipline in order to be always on the watch. Moo fan 模範 a rule; a pattern; something that restrains excess; used also in a moral sense. Hung fan 洪 | the great (or eternal) rule of fitness—applied to the name of an ancient book.

岏 2207. The name of a hill.

杬 2208. The bark of a certain tree of which cords or ropes may be made.

泛 2209. [/] To float on the surface; to flow down a stream. Read Fung, To overturn; to throw off as a vicious horse does; to set the rider afloat; to spill him.

Fan chow 泛舟 to float a vessel.

Fung kea che ma | 駕之馬 a spirited horse which spills his rider a vicious boy whom it is difficult to teach.

Fan shang | 觴 to guzzle and drink wine.

Fan tsĕĕ | 浽 a small delicate appearance.

芝 2210. Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

氾 泛 2211. A certain kind of cup.

訉 2212. [-] A precipitate hurried enunciation.

番 2213. [-] From 釆 Pan, The claws of an animal, and 田 Tëen, A field. A beast spreading its paws on the ground. A time; a turn; a repetition of. Name of a hill; a name of several districts. A surname. A low word denoting *Foreign*. Also read Pwan.

幾番 Ke fan, Several times.

Fan le che | 荔枝 the custard apple.

Pwan yu hëen | 禺縣 the district in which European ships anchor near Canton.

Fan wang jŭh-kung tëen chaou | 王入貢天朝 foreign kings pay tribute to China, the celestial Empire.

Fan kwei | 鬼 foreign devil; an opprobrious epithet applied by the people of Canton to Europeans.

Fan kan | 鹼 foreign or European soap.

Fan pang | 邦 foreign states.

勫 2214. Strong; firm.

嚩 2215. Sound; noise.

墦 2216. [-] Fan or Pan, A grave; a sepulchre. 墦塚 Fan lang, A grave. 東郭 | 間之祭者 Tung kŏ fan këen che tse chay, Those who were sacrificing amongst the tombs on the eastern suburbs of the city.

廩 2217. Things accumulated together; to accumulate or hoard up. A house where things are stored up.

幡 2218. [-] A kind of napkin for dusting any thing; long streamers hung up in the temples of Buddha before the idols. Used for 翻 Fan, To turn over, or toss about.

Fan fan 幡 | to lose dignity or gravity of deportment.

Fan jen | 然 forthwith; immediately; straightway turned, or changed.

籓 2219. To screen; to shade; to cover. A large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

蹯 蹯 2220. To nourish life. Read Chŭh, and reiterated, Chŭh chŭh, A lowly humble appearance.

憣 2221. [-] The heart changed, moved or agitated.

橎 2222. A solid strong wood, which has no flowers. A particular wood.

潘 2223. The thick water in which rice has been washed. The name of a city, and

of a spring of water. Read Pwan, Rice bruised The name of a district. A surname. A whirling round of water.

藩 2224. [-] A fence or boundary; a frontier; to fend off. Used for 轓 Fan, A small carriage made of varnished mats. Le fan yuen 理藩院 board placed over the dependant countries of China.

Fan le 藩籬 a fence; a barrier.

Fan shŭh 藩屬 countries dependant on China.

Fan tae 藩臺 the Treasurer of a province.

籓 2225. [-] A kind of reed basket or duster used to remove and cast away refuse; a utensil used to push away and reject something. One says, To shade or screen; to cover and conceal from view.

燔 2226. [-] To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used in sacrifice. Roasted victims.

Fun fan 焚燔 to roast, to burn.

Fan chĭh 燔炙 to roast.

獙 2227. The noise of dogs fighting.

穭 2228. A particular kind of grain.

璠 2229. [-] A certain kind of stone.

羶 膰 禽 2230. [-] Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

甑 2231. A certain large earthen vessel.

禽 2232. Fan yuen 禽袨 a certain part of dress; a napkin rolled round the head.

簥 2233. A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff. One says, To shade; to screen.

糦 2234. The water in which rice has been washed, and which is thickened thereby.

繙 2235. [-] To extend; to widen; to spread out into different languages; to translate.

Pin fan 繽 the appearance of the wind blowing out a flag or banner.

Fan yĭh sang yuen 譯生員 a translator of the lowest degree of rank.

羺 2236. A sheep with a yellow belly.

翻 2237. [-] To fly; to fly backwards. Pëen fan 翩 to fly sailing about.

Fan chay 車 a kind of trap for catching birds.

Fan lung 弄 } To revive or bring
Fan gan 案 } forward again a case in law which has been before decided on.

蕃 2238. [-] Luxuriant vegetation; exuberance; abundance; plenty. The name of a plant; the name of a bird.

Fan yen 蕃衍 a numerous progeny.

Fan chang 昌 luxuriant growth of plants.

Fan shoo 庶 a numerous population.

蠜 2239. [-] A female rat; a certain insect at the bottom of earthen vessels. To send to. A certain tree. To twine round as the dragon does.

Fan taou 桃 a famous peach tree in the west, which blossoms once in three thousand years; and three thousand years after bears fruit, was eaten by 西王母 Se-wang-moo, The royal Mother of the West. This tree is the emblem of long life.

蹯 2240. [-] The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

轓 2241. A kind of cover for a carriage to keep off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

鐇 2242. A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

翻飛 2243. [-] To fly; to whirl about as water in an eddy.

翻鳥 2244. The name of a bird.

鼢鼠 2245. A reptile, called a female rat; a white rat; and one says, Insects under earthen pots.

旛 2246. [-] A long pendant streamer or banner; a general term for flags, colours, standards, and so on. She leĭh tsing fan 設立旛 | to hoist a kind of banner to invite home the manes of one who has died abroad; a Chinese usage.

梵 2247. A kind of fence; hemmed in by a fence.

樊 2248. [-] Hemmed in by a surrounding fence or obstruction; unable to progress; confused, mixed, blended. The name of a place. A surname.

礬 2249. - Fan shĭh 礬石 alum; it is called by various names, and is of various colours. The name of a medicine. Pĭh fan 白 | the alum commonly put on paper. Tsing fan 青 | sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

Fan che | 紙 alumed paper. 山 | Shan fan, The name of a flower.

蠜 2250. Fan, or Ke fan 氣 | a certain insect which comes forth at night.

攀 2251. To see momentarily, or for a short time.

鄨 2252. The name of a country place.

鄢

煩 2253. -- From *fire* and *head*. Heat and Pain in the head; excessively occupied and hurried; troubled; annoyed. Troublesome; annoying; grieved; sorry. Name of a bird; name of a place.

Fan laou 煩勞 to trouble and annoy, said in courtesy.

Fan mun | 悶 sorry; grieved.

Fan mun | 懣 a full heart grieved, and annoyed.

Fan naou | 鬧 troublesome clamour and bother. Kan fan 干 | to trouble a person to do something.

Fan shing | 聲 discordant sounds; a sound which distresses or annoys. To fan ne 多 | 你 I give you much trouble.

Fan tsă | 雜 } confused by the
Fan lwan | 亂 } commixture of a great many affairs.

Fan yaou | 擾 to work up and excite trouble and annoyance.

蘩 2254. The name of a plant.

弁 2255. *Pëen or Pwan, That which braids or fastens up the hair; a dignified epithet of ancient caps or crowns; respresents two hands holding it up.*

拚
拚 2256. [-] Fan, Fun, Pëen or Pwan, To fly. To take hold of with the hand; to manœuvre with the hand; to brush away; to reject.

Fan ming 拚命 to risk one's life. Commonly read Pëen-ming, or Pwan-ming.

笲 2257. A kind of basket made of reeds for putting fruit into. Also read Pëen.

蚡 2258. Name of an insect.

飯 2259. Same as 飯 Fan, A meal of rice.

鬙 2260. [/] Fan or Pwan, Certain ornaments of a horse's mane. Read Po, A surname.

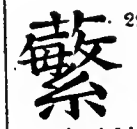
繁
鬙 2261. [-] Multifarious; multitudinous; numerous affairs that press and worry and weary a person. Girth for a horse. Fan hwa 繁華 multitudinous gaities; show; dress; festivities; pomp. Fan hwa she keae, chuen yen ching kung | 華世界轉眼成空 the pomps and vanities of the world, in the twinkling of an eye are annihilated. Pŭh nae fan 不耐

丨 unable or unwilling to bear trouble, or go through a multiplicity of affairs.

2262. The name of a spring of water.

2263. The sail of a boat or other vessel.

2264. A horse that runs at a swift pace; a boat propelled rapidly by the wind.


2265. [-] A certain plant which in spring is fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

FANG.—XXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fang*. Canton Dialect, *Fong*.

2266. A vessel to contain things; a square vessel; a chest; a vessel containing the measure 斗 Tow. The same as the modern character 筐 Kwang. 匚受物之器象形 Fang show wŭh che ke seang hing, 'Fang a vessel to receive things, it resembles the form' of the vessel denoted by it.

2267. [-] To lay two boats together; to connect; square, in contradistinction to round; unaccommodating, in allusion to the corners; regular; correct. The earth; a region; one's proper place; the four points of the compass; towards; a path or way; a way or means of effecting some end; a particle joining the end to the means, the effect to the cause; then, denotes possessing, or about to possess. Occurs implying, To lay down; grain not yet filled; to issue out by the side; a board or thin deal; a written document; a medicinal prescription; to compare; great. The name of a sacrifice, name of a place; and of an office. A surname. Tung fang 東 丨 on the east; in the eastern parts of the world. Te fang 地 丨 a region or country. Sze fang 四 丨 four square; the four points of the compass; every region of the world; all around the neighbourhood; every where. Woo fang 五 丨 east west, south, north and centre of the world. Twan fang 端 丨 correct regular moral conduct.

Fang chang 丨 丈 the superior of a monastery or his apartments.

Fang choo 丨 諸 a mirror to receive light from the moon.

Fang fă 丨 法 means employed to effect some end. Ta fang 大 丨 a great square, denotes what is on a large scale; applied to the mind or conduct; liberal; enlarged.

Fang hëang 丨 向 directed to; towards.

Fang kin 丨 巾 the ancient Chinese cap made of cloth.

Fang pëen 丨 便 convenient to all; to do what is convenient; to do good in every possible way to all creatures, animate or inanimate; to the intelligent creation or to brutes; universal beneficence.

Fang tsae taou 丨 纔到 just now arrived.

Fan tsze 丨 子 a medical prescription.

Fang tsun 丨 寸 a square inch; denotes the heart.

Fang tseay 丨 且 now; then; denoting that, the thing spoken of is about to be effected.

2268. Similar; like to.

Fang fŭh 仿佛 seeing indistinctly; uncertain resemblance.

Fang fŭh ke jŏ murg 丨 佛其若

夢 appearing like a dream. The phrase Fang-fŭh, occurs written various ways. Occurs in the sense of 彷 Fang, as 丨 徨 Fang hwang, or 方皇 Fang hwang, Unable to proceed, irresolute.

昉 2269. As if hearing. By some thought the same as 訪 Fang, To enquire.

坊 2270. [-] An inhabited lane or alley; a street; applied to parts of palaces, to the temples of Fŭh; to shops; to taverns; to ornamental gateways. The name of a place; a surname. To guard against; to impede; to be opposed to; an obstacle; an impediment. 你我同在一坊住着 Ne wo tung tsae yih fang choo chŏ, You and I live together in the same alley. 休着街丨人笑話 Heu chŏ keae fang jin seaou hwa, Don't make the people of the street (or neighbourhood) laugh and ridicule. 本丨本理的人 Pun fang, pun le teih jin, People of the same street and of the same lane. 九子丨 Kew tsze fang, a part of the palace of Han. 何丨人 Ho fang jin? What place does he belong to? 某丨 Mow fang, A certain alley, or place. 太子宮曰春丨 Tae tsze kung yuĕ chun fang, The palace of princes of the blood, is called Chun-fang. 左春丨 Tso chun fang, and 右春丨 Yew chun fang, Express certain degrees of rank of the 翰林院 Han-lin-yuen; to attain the rank in expressed by 開丨 Kae fang. 牌丨 Pae fang, An ornamented gate-way, generally built of stone, to honor the living or commemorate the dead. In European books, commonly called triumphal arches. Shoo fang 書丨 a book-seller's shop. 酒丨 Tsew fang, A tavern.

妨 2271. [-] To impede; to injure; an impediment; hindrance; objection; injury. Fang gae 丨 碍 hindrance, difficulty, objection from apprehended danger. Ta keŏ shin fang 大覺身妨 to feel one's self exceedingly injured by calumny. Pŭh fang 不丨 there is nothing to apprehend; no fear.

彷 2272. [丶] Fang hwang 丨徨 certain insects; an agitated state. Fang yang 丨徉 going about, or roving in a state of incertitude. Fang fŭh 丨彿 somewhat resembling; seen indistinctly; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearances and also to the mind.

房 2273. [-] A dwelling; a house; an office to write in. A room for any purpose; a room appropriated to a particular department in a public court, in which sense it answers to the English word *office*. 單房 Tan fang, The office which gives permits to the chopboats, at the Hoppo's. 銀丨 Yin fang, A treasury. A quiver to contain arrows. A constellation in the south-east; one of seven characters applied to the days of the month. Name of a district. A surname. A certain vessel used in sacrifices. The calix of a flower; the nest of a wasp. 矢丨 She fang, Case for an arrow. Fang ŭh 丨屋 a house. Fang tsze 丨子 a room of a house, a house. Fang nuy tso 丨內坐 to sit down in a room.

忺 2274. To dislike; to dread to hate; to injure.

放 2275. [′] To reject or to put away; to send off to a distance; to drive away; to throw off one's hand. To place; to put; to lay down; to let go the reins of; to give loose to. To indulge; to act irregularly; to dissipate. To imitate; to accord with; to lay two boats together; to go or extend to. Fang fung tăng 放風箏 to fly paper kites. Fang hea 丨下 to put down; to lay on. Fang hoo sze hae 丨乎四海 to extend to the four extremities of the world. Fang kwang chung 丨光虫 Scolopendra Electrica. Fang săng 丨生 to let go with life; a phrase used by the Buddhists, de-

noting The sparing of the life of animals.

Fang sǎng che 放生池 a pond on purpose to preserve the lives of fish.

Fang show 放手 to let go one's hold.

Fang sze 放肆 to give loose to one's temper or passions; to act improperly or dissolutely.

Fang shwŭy tăng 放水燈 / Fang shwŭy lŭh 放水陸 certain rites performed in the seventh moon, by the Chinese, to save souls from purgatory.

Fang tang 放蕩 loose, ill-regulated conduct; wild; extravagant.

Fang yen kow 放燄口 refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

倣 2276. [丶] To imitate; to copy. 相倣 Seang fang, and 倣傚 Fang heaou, express Like; in imitation of; according to. The two last characters occur written without *Man* by the side.

昉 2277. [/] Clear; bright; luminous; to appear plainly. To occur.

枋 2278. [-] A certain wood fit for making carts or carriages. To lay fish on wood, or the planks on which they are laid. Read Fàng, The master or skipper of a boat. Read Ping, in the sense of 柄 Ping.

牥 2279. A certain cow employed as a beast of burden amongst shifting sands; it is said to be able to walk two hundred le daily.

笐 2280. A certain bamboo utensil.

旊 / 旋 2281. A kind of bricklayer or builder in ancient times. A man's name.

昉 2282. Seen indistinctly. Fang fŭh 昉佛 appearing as if; like; but unable to see so clearly as to be certain. The same expression is written several other ways.

祊 2283. Sacrifices offered in the principal hall, and inside the gate, and on the succeeding day, to the manes of deceased parents. The name of a city.

秎 2284. A certain species of grain.

紡 2285. [/] Hempen threads; the threads of a net Lines; cords. To form threads; to draw out; to twist; to twine.

Fang sha 紡紗 to draw out cotton into threads.

Fang sëen 紡線 to twine silken threads; to spin.

Fang mëen 紡綿 to spin cotton.

Fang tseĭh 紡績 to spin or draw out into threads.

舫 2286. [丨/] One accustomed to the water; a waterman; the master of a boat. Otherwise called Chow-tsze 舟子 and 船師 Chuen-sze. To lay boats a long side each other.

芳 2287. [-] Fragrant plants; forms the names of several individual plants. Fragrant; odoriferous; agreeable; pleasing; excellent; virtuous A surname. Name of a place.

Fang tsĭh 芳澤 fragrant; imbued with agreeable odour.

Fang tsung 芳踪 fragrant traces; the pleasing paths in which the ancients trod, and the traces they have left.

Fun fang 芬芳 fragrant effluvia; odoriferous smell.

汸 2288. Name of a certain stream or river.

蚄 2289. Certain insects which group together and discover superior instinct; also called Tsze fang 蜇蚄 they are destructive to grain.

訪 2290. [丶 or /] To enquire; to enquire extensively of others; to deliberate; to consult; to ask advice of; to extend or reach to; to see. Occurs in the sense of 方 Fang, The name of an office. A surname

Fang cha 丨查 to search; to try to find out a person or an affair.

Fang jin 丨人 to enquire about and try to find a person.

Fang sze 丨事 to try to find out an affair.

Fang tsin 丨親 to enquire after the welfare of a relation.

Fang wăn 丨問 to ask or make enquiries about a person, affair, or thing.

Fang yew 丨友 to enquire for a friend.

肪 2243. [-] Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

迈 2244. To go rapidly or hastily.

邡 2245. The name of a place.

防 2246. [-] A bank, dike, or boundary; something that fends off; to guard or keep off; to be prepared for defence; to forbid or prohibit. A kind of screen to keep off the wind; the name of a city and of a district. A surname.

Fang fan 防範 to be guarded against; to guard and keep a watch against.

Fang-fung 丨風 the name of a country.

Fang ke 丨饑 to guard against famine.

Fang pe 丨避 to guard against and avoid.

Fang pe 丨備 / Yu fang 豫丨 } to be prepared for, and on one's guard; to make previous arrangements for defence.

Fang taou 丨盜 to guard against thieves or robbers.

Fang yu 丨禦 a certain officer in the army, not of great rank.

堕 2247. To impede; an impediment; a defence; something constructed to fend off.

钫 2248. A certain vessel made of metal.

閍 2249. A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

骪 2250. Fat; unctuous.

髣 2251. [丨] Fang fŭh 髣髴 like; resembling; seeming as if.

魁 2252. Name of a star.

魴 2253. [-] A certain fish with a reddish kind of tail. A surname.

Fang yu 魴魚 a carp-like fish.

鲂 2254. Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

鲂 2255. An earth rat.

FE OR FEI.—XXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fi* and *Fy*. Canton Dialect, *Fe* and *Fei*.

市 2256. [ˊ] Fe or Pei, To cover, to overshadow. Read Füh, ancient garments, which, like an apron, screened only the fore part of the body. The perpendicular line passes through at one stroke, which distinguishes it from 市 She, A market.

羋 羿 2257. Fe or Pe and Pŭh, An ewe sheep; to push violently. A man's name.

芾 2258. [/] A coverlet; to overshaddow, by luxuriant foliage.

跸 2259. Fe, or Pă, The appearance of going rapidly; running in a hurried precipitate manner.

肺 2260. [/] The lungs, called the metal viscera. To scrape or cut off the excrescenses of a tree.

Fei fei 肺 | the appearance of luxuriant growth.

Fei chang | 腸 the lungs and bowels; the mind, the intention.

Fei kan | 肝 the lungs and liver; the inward parts.

Fei shĭh | 石 a certain reddish stone.

Fei tsang pĭh | 藏魄 the lungs contain the *Pĭh*, or sentient soul.

非 2261. [-] Opposed to what is right; not ashamed of doing wrong; shameless; that which is shameful; low; vicious; secret; to charge with doing wrong; to reprehend. Name of a hill. A surname. A negative; not; not good; not real; not existing.

Fei, tseĭh yen fei 非則言 | if a thing be not so, then say it is not so; if wrong, say it is wrong.

Fei fun che tsze | 分之事 affairs which are no part of one's duty.

Fe ke yay | 計也 not a good plan; not a scheme likely to succeed.

Fei fun che shĭh | 分之色 irregular pleasure.

Fei le | 禮 indecent; immodest; whatever is indecorous or indecent.

Fei le | 理 unreasonable.

Fe ke kwei urh tse che, chen yay | 其鬼而祭之諂也 to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist, is a superstitious adulation.

She, fei 是 | right, wrong; tittle-tattle; slander.

Fei wo tsze | 我子 not my son.

匪 2262. [- or /] A square bamboo basket or box. Not; not right; those who do what is illegal; vagabonds; banditti. It is a word much used by the Government, and applied to all associations which it deems of a seditious tendency, and wishes to discredit. Variegated colours; elegant appearance of horses drawing a carriage. Read Fun, To distribute. 竹器方曰匪 Chŭh ke fang yuĕ fe, A square bamboo containing vessel, is called Fe. 屢年積 | Luy nëen tseĭh fe, Many years accumulating illegal acts; i. e. an old offender. 盤詰奸 | Pwan keĭh këen fe, Examine strictly vagrant banditti; or, disorderly vagabonds. 會 | Hwuy fe, Associated banditti. 教 | Keaou fe, Religious banditti, the adherents of some peculiar sect or brotherhood. 苗 | Meaou fe, The

Meaou banditti, or mountaineers, commonly called 苗子 Meaou-tsze; who, for many ages have lived as a people distinct from the Chinese.

Fe fan 匪犯 a criminal connected with some banditti.

Fe how hwăn kow 匪寇婚媾 not seek an illicit intercourse previous to marriage.

Fe luy 匪類 or 匪徒 Fe too, Vagabonds; banditti.

Fe sĭh 匪色 variegated colors.

Fe e so sze 匪夷所思 not an every-day thought.

Fun pwan 頒頒 to distribute to, or confer on, many.

棐 2263. Name of a wood, the seeds of which are edible. It is an elegant wood and was formerly called 文木 Wăn mŭh, The beautiful grained wood. Fei-tsze 棐子 the fruit of the Fei tree. said to be like the Pistachia nut.

悱 2264. [忄] Appearing to wish to speak out and to be unable to do so. Pŭh fei pŭh fă 不悱不發 he who did not try to speak was not assisted; a student should endeavour to give the sense of a passage to the best of his ability, after which his preceptor will aid him.

斐 2265. Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

棑 2266. Fei or Pei, A kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

稫 2267. An ear of grain.

篚 2268. A bamboo basket; a round basket. 筐 Kwang, is a square basket.

緋 2269. [-] Silk of a reddish colour.

腓 2270. To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the knee pan.

厞 2271. [厂] Fei or Pĕ, An obscure retired shady place, where spirits are supposed to reside.

斐 2272. Dust.

斐 2273. Large; great. A surname.

騑 2274. Name of a horse.

婓 2275. Fe fe, The appearance of going backwards and forwards; sauntering; roving. Keang fe 江婓 a certain divine female said to rove about the banks of the Yang-tse-keang.

斐 2276. Light, as opposed to heavy and to grave.

扉 2277. [-] Straw sandals

扉 2278. Folds of a door made of wood; made of reeds they are called 扇 Shen.

琲 2279. [-] Foo fe 鳳琲 a certain bird.

斐 2280. To place the hand with the palm downward; to cover with the hand.

斐 2281. [丶] Streaks or veins; varied colours; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname. Used for 匪 Fe.

Fĕ mei 斐美 elegant; pleasing—of very general application to writings, persons and things.

曊 2282. To separate; to put asunder; separated.

斐 2283. Delicate fine hair, dishevelled hair.

斐 2284. Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hair.

斐 2285. Dust; dusty.

犕 2286. Name of a cow.

斐 2287. A surname. Large.

緋 2288. A dog with a short head.

瞉 2289. Large eyes.

腓 2290. [-] The calf of the leg; to wound the leg as a punishment. Disease; changes; alteration. To shun, to avoid.

翡 2291. [ˊ] A small bird with reddish feathers; the male is of a reddish colour and called Fe; the female is green, and called 翠 Tsuy.

Fe tsuy yŭh 翡翠玉 chrysopras.

菲 2292. [-] The name of a vegetable which grows in marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting, Straw sandals. Used for 屝 Fe.

Fe e 菲儀 a slight attention to forms—applied to a present that one gives.

Fe fe 菲菲 fragrant odoriferous; mixed; blended.

Fe nëĭh 菲怒 grieved; sorry.

Fe pŏ 菲薄 thin, sparing, of little value.

悲 2293. Sorry; grieved; mournful.

蜚蠜蠹 2294. [-] A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluviæ of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.

裶 2295. [-] Appearance of long garments; garments or robes trailing at length.

誹 2296. [ˋ] To speak against; to backbite; to slander.

Fei pang 誹謗 or reversed Pang-fei, Slanderous; back biting.

Kaou lun yuen fei 高論怨誹 loud discussion and resentful slanderous speeches.

鬧 2297. Smoke passing out at a door.

霏霏 2298. [-] Rain and snow; sleet flying; the appearance of snow flying.

Yu seŭh fe fe 雨雪霏霏 thick appearance occasioned by sleet and snow.

霏 2299. [-] A cloudy appearance.

菲 2300. [-] Fe fe, Fragrant, odoriferous.

騑 2301. [-] Fe ma 騑馬 the two outer horses in a carriage and four.

Fe fe 騑騑 horses going along in fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.

餥 2302. Meal dried and formed into a kind of cake; wheaten cakes eaten in visiting each other.

鯡 2303. The spawn of fish. One says, The name of a sea fish.

肥 2304. [-] Abundance of flesh on an animal's body; fleshy. Fat; unctuous; fat animals fit for sacrifice; rich good land; abundant; affluent. Name of a district; name of a standard or colour. Name of a country, of a bird, of a serpent, and of a river. A surname. To fatten; to run together and form one source.

Fei mei 肥美 fat, plump, handsome; good meat.

Fei tëen 肥田 fat land.

Fei chwang 肥壯 fat and strong.

Fei pang 肥胖 fat, large, corpulent.

Fei tseĭh 肥瘠 fat, lean; rich land, poor land.

Fei tĭh pŭh haou kan 肥得不好看 fattened in a disagreeable ill-looking manner.

倗 2305. To injure; to ruin. To turn away from, and oppose what is good.

鯡鷻 2306. The name of a bird.

淝 2307. [-] Name of a river that rises in mountains opposite the Po-yang lake. To issue from the same source, and diverge into different streams. 合淝 Hŏ fe, The name of a Hëen district.

癈痱 2308. [-] A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.

篦 2309. Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, A bamboo utensil for scraping things together.

蟦 2310. A certain stinking disagreeable insect. A kind of snake or serpent.

蔽 2311. A certain plant. To shun; to avoid.

弗 2312. *Füh. Distorted; to oppose.*

勮 2313. [/] Strong, brave, martial appearance.

沸 2314. [/] To boil or bubble up; to bubble as boiling water, or as a spring gushing forth. The name of a river. Name of a well; and of a deep pit of water.

Fe tăng 沸騰 the bursting forth of waters and overthrowing mountains.

Fe wei 丨 渭 a disturbed, restless appearance.

曋 2315. Fe shae 丨 曬 to dry any thing, as in the sun.

狒 2316. Fe-fe 狒丨 a certain animal said to resemble a man; also said to be ravenous and to devour men.

砩 2317. To oppose or stop the course of water with stones. Read Füh, The name of a stone.

茀 2318. A path rendered impassible by vegetation. An ornament for the head-dress; a door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 紼 Füh, Something with which to drag a hearse. Read Pei, A star. Read Pŏ, Effluvia. Read Peïh, A man's name.

Fe fe 丨丨 luxuriant vegetation; exuberant strength. To remove plants or dress them.

紼 2319. A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

誖 2320. Precipitate, hurried enunciation; much talk; loquacious.

費 2321. [/] To make property issue forth like a spring. To spread or scatter wealth; liberal; extensive use of; expense; expenditure; use of property, mind, or strength; to do kindness to. Waste of. To hurt; to injure. A surname. Read Pei, The name of a city. She fei 使費 or Fei yung 丨用 to spend or use money for what is necessary. Pwan fei 盤丨 the whole expences; necessary expenditure for the year or a journey.

Fei haou 丨耗 or reverse', Haou-fei, Expensive; excessive profligate wast of property.

Fei leïh 丨力 to use effort. This, and the two followiog terms, are often the language of courtesy apologizing for the expence, attention, or trouble to which one puts a friend.

Fei sin 丨心 to employ or occupy the mind.

Fei tsae 丨財 to put another person to expence.

攢 2322. To strike or knock down.

柫 2323. Wood; a wooden press.

潰 2324. To bubble forth as a spring of water. Read Pei, The name of a man. Read Pae, The noise of water.

Fei wei 潰渭 water overflowing; running over.

糟 2325. Fe or Pe, To *spend* the *rice*. To break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

趗 2326. Fe or Fŭh. The appearance of walking. To jump; to leap.

跳 2327. Fe or Fŭh, To walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

髴 2328. Fe or Fŭh, The hair in disorder. An ornament for a female head dress. 髣丨 Fang fŭh, Like, resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain.

靆 靆 2329. The appearance of clouds. Gae fe 靉靆 a vast collection of clouds.

飛 2330. [-] To fly; to go with great speed. The name of an office. Fei is used by the officers of government to express the celerity with which they do things. Lŭh fe 六飛 the name of a horse. Fun peĭh tseĭh fei 奮筆疾丨 to write with great rapidity.

Fei lëen 丨廉 the name of a bird called divine

Fei paou 丨跑 fled and run, run with great haste or speed.

Fe sĭng 丨生 Fe shoo 丨鼠 a species of bat.

Fei ying 丨鷹 to fly hawks; to hawk.

⿰牛飛 2331. An animal said to be like a cow; having one eye and a white head.

霏 2332. The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

鯡 2333. [-] The name of a fish.

廢 2334. ′ A house falling down in ruins; to fall; to stop; to desist; to fail; to become obsolete and annulled. To annul; to put a stop to; to lay aside. Large, great.

Fei wŭh 丨物 or Fei leaou wŭh këen 廢了物件 a useless thing, used as a term of abuse.

Fei tseĭh 丨疾 disabled by disease; maimed; having lost an eye, arm, and so on.

Show tsŭh fei leaou 手足丨了 hands and feet are become lame or useless.

Fei chay keu che 丨者舉之 that which is fallen down raise it up.

⿰木廢 2335. Fei or Fă, A large vessel for navigating the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

癈 2336. [′] A chronic and incurable disease.

篊 2337. A species of reed.

艕 2338. A large ship for going to sea.

騤 2339. A horse going; a horse fretted and angry. A horse shaking its head.

妃 2340. [-] Royal or Imperial concubines. The 妻 Tse, Wife or Queen is called 后 How; those next in rank, the 妾 Tsëĕ, or Concubines, are called Fei. The term is also applied to the wife of the Heir apparent.

Tëen fei 天妃 the goddess of water; water being the 陰 Yin, or female energy in nature. The spirit of water is, it is said, rightly made a goddess.

Seang fei 湘丨 a bamboo, the veins of which are like the furrows of tears.

吠 2341. [ ] Fei, The voice of a dog; to bark. 吠狗 Fei kow, The name of a country.

FOO.—XXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fu.* Canton Dialect, *Foo*, and *Hoo.*

卜 2342. *Pŭh, To divine; to conjecture; to guess; to confer upon.*

仆 2343. Foo or Fow. From 人 Jin, The other part gives sound. Lying down; prostrate; bowing with the head to the ground. 興仆植僵 Hing, foo, chĭh, keang. Rising, falling, erect, prostrate. 倒 Foo taou, or 顛 Tëen foo, To fall down.

訃 2344. To announce the death of any person to acquaintances, or friends. To repair or go to, with haste.

Foo yin 訃音
Foo wă 聞
Foo paou 報
} to announce.

Foo, foo, paou, 赴報 are considered synonimous

赴 2345. [〆] To go to; repair speedily to; generally used by inferiors when expressing their going to superiors; a technical word at the close of official papers sent to superiors; the document is said to Foo, or hasten to the person to whom it is sent.

Foo săng 赴省 to go up to the provincial capital.

Foo shwŭy sze 水死 threw himself into the water and was drowned.

Hëen mow she foo taou 限某時到 to limit a time for another person's coming to a place.

趺 2346. [〆] To pass to with celerity; the appearance of passing over to a place quickly. In the presence of superiors the Chinese think it becoming to pass with a quick side step to one's place. The same as the preceding.

父 2347. [丶/] A father; joined with various other words, which modify its meaning, is applied to ancestors, uncles, and so on. A title of respect to aged people. A common epithet of peasantry. Woo foo 武父 the name of a place. Ke-foo 蒭 one who superintends horses. Tsoo-foo 祖 a grand father. Pĭh foo 伯 a father's elder brother. Shŭh foo 叔 a father's younger brother. Kew foo 舅 a mother's brothers.

Foo-moo 母 father and mother.

Foo tsin 親 one's immediate father, in contradistinction from other uses of the word.

Foo moo kwan 母官 local magistrates are so called.

Foo tsze pŭh seang kew 子不相救 the father and son did not relieve each other (in the time of the plague).

咬 2348. Foo tseu 咬咀 to cut herbs with the teeth. To bite; to taste; to ruminate; to deliberate.

岐 2349. The name of a hill.

斧 2350. A sharp iron instrument with a handle. An axe, or hatchet; to cut or fell trees with a hatchet. E foo kan wŭh yĭh yuĕ foo 以斧斫物亦曰 to cut or hew any thing with an axe, is also called Foo.

Yung foo fă mŭh 用伐木 to employ a hatchet, to cut down trees. Also name of one of the 仙 Sëen genii.

Foo kin 斤 or Foo tow 頭 an axe or hatchet.

Foo seŏ 削 to pare off with a

hatchet, to correct a written essay; used by persons when requesting others to correct their composition.

蜉 2351. Name of an insect.

鳧 2352. Name of a bird.

蚥 2353. A certain insect.

釜 2354. [ˋ] A certain vase or metal vessel without feet; with feet they are called 錡 Ke. A certain measure of contents. Name of a hill. Foo tsăng 釜甑 a vessel for dressing food.

馺 2355. A stallion.

鵁 2356. Foo wăn 丨鵁 name of a bird.

夫 2357. [-] A general designation of men; porters or chair bearers are called Foo. A man of eminent virtue and talent, on whom others may depend for support is called 丈夫 Chang-foo. When men and women are married, they are called 丨婦 Fōo fòo, Husband and wife. Eminent teachers are called 丨子 Foo tsze; A wife calls her husband by this term. Name of an office, of a hill, and of a city. A man's name. The Emperor's concubines. Joo foo jin 如丨人 as a wife; a concubine. Yu foo 餘丨 a person not arrived at manhood.

Pŏ foo 僕丨 servants who execute the Imperial will.

Foo foo 丨丨 a term of respect.

Foo jin 丨人 title of ladies of the first and second degrees of rank; in the language of courtesy any gentleman's wife.

Foo tsze 丨子 a title of honor confered on men eminent for learning and virtue, and on Sages, as Kung Foo-tsze, The Sage Kung, i. e. Confucius.

Teaou foo 挑丨 } bearers of burdens; porters.
Tan foo 擔丨 }

Keaou foo 轎丨 chair bearers; one who carries a sedan chair.

Too foo 渡丨 a ferryman; one who keeps a boat.

Foo is applied to various offices in the army, and also to civil officers, as Pĭh-foo 百丨 the commander of a hundred men. Tsze ching ta foo 資政大丨 title of an officer of the fifth degree of rank.

妖 2358. [-] To covet. One says, The appearance of a woman. Read Yew, To look with indignation or resentment.

𢪛 扶 2359. [-] To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect. Foo e 扶義 or E e tsze foo 以義自丨 to support one's self by righteous conduct. The name of a district. A surname. Young and feeble, wanting support.

Foo tsae 丨災 to bear up a person in the midst of calamities.

Foo hëĕ 丨挾 to sustain or hold up.

Foo show 丨手 a pole to hold by when going into a boat.

Foo pan 丨板 a cross piece of wood on which the Chinese lean when sitting in a sedan chair.

Foo choo urh hing 丨住而行 to be held up or supported when walking.

帙 2360. The fore part of a garment; that which hangs down before in Asiatic garments and covers the inferior garments.

荴 2361. Foo ho 丨荷 whilst the leaves are yet supported, before the fall of the leaf

昳 2362. The sun, on which depends the day.

枎 2363. Name of a wood. Foo soo 枎踈 spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

砆 玞 2364. A certain stone deemed valuable.

祓 2365. [-] Name of a certain sacrifice.

秿 2366. A black species of grain.

芙蓉 2367. [-] Foo yung 蓉 the name of a flower. The Hibiscus mutabilis.

蚨 2368. [-] Foo shen 蟬 a certain water insect; otherwise called 青 Tsing foo; this term is also applied to the Chinese copper coin, by Europeans, called Cash. Dollars are in in some places called 花 Hwa-foo.

袚 2369. [-] The front part of a garment, that which hangs down before and covers the inferior garments. Breeches which are put on over drawers. Foo jaou 鞘 a covering for a sword, outside the scabbard.

鈇 2370. [-] A kind of axe or hatchet. Foo yuĕ 鉞 a hatchet; an executioner's axe.

趺 2371. Lame in the feet. Foo foo jen 然 to make obeisance to a husband by looking down to the feet. Kea foo 跏 to sit formally with the feet bent under one. To sit cross-legged in a kind of state.

邦 2372. [-] Name of a place.

颱 2373. [-] The wind blowing in a downward direction is called 飄 Foo yaou. Foo fung 風 a gale of wind.

鮄 2374. Name of a fish.

麩 2375. [-] A small kind of wheat which has had the husk taken off. The name of a fruit.

付 2376. [丿] From Man, and a hand holding out something. To give; to deliver over to. Foo ke 寄 to send. Foo shoo sin 書信 to send a letter. Foo keaou 交 or reversed, Keaou foo, To deliver over to.

Foo choo tung lew 諸東流 to throw into the eastern streams; to cast from one, and neglect an affair.

囑 Chŭh foo, To suggest to; to recommend to. 分 Fun foo, To direct; to order

Foo pe 畀 to give to.

Foo tŏ 托 to request or engage a person to do something.

Foo che lew shwŭy 之流 水矣 let it float upon the water: give it up as impracticable.

坿 2377. A kind of raft consisting of spars joined together in order to cross a river.

白坿 Pĭh-foo, A certain stone; otherwise called 白石英 Pĭh-shĭh-ying. Shwŏ-wăn defines it, Advantage; benefit. Syn with 附 Foo.

府 2378. [ ] A house where books and paper are stored up. A store-house for goods; to collect together; a place to meet in. Officers who preside over the national treasures. During the Tang dynasty, a large 州 Chow district was called Foo, and has continued so to the present time. The name of a district; a surname. A district or city of the first order; applied also to the magistrate of the district. Used by courtesy for another person's house. Lŭh foo 六 the six Foo, are water, fire, wood, metal, earth, and grain. Kew foo 九 nine officers who were placed over government property and stores.

Foo koo 庫 a treasury of the government.

Foo shang 上 your house.

Foo tsun 尊 the worshipful, the Foo magistrate.

Foo heŏ keaou show 學教授 a teacher in the district schools, authorised and supported by government.

俯 2379. [丶] To stoop the head and bend forward; to condescend. 垂首視下曰俯舉首望上曰仰 Chwuy show she hea yuĕ foo ken show wang shang yuĕ yang, To droop the head and look down is called Foo; to raise the head and look upwards is called Yang.

Foo chun she hing 俯准施行 condescend to grant that it may be done. A phrase that commonly follows a written request to a superior magistrate. Prayers written and offered by fire to invisible beings, close with Foo chwuy tung kĕen 俯垂洞鑑 bend down and fully observe my prayer.

Foo fŭh tae ming 俯伏待命 to fall prostrate and wait for orders.

Foo show mĭh seang 俯首默想 to hang down the head and think in silence.

撫 2380. To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To soothe, in which sense Foo is now used.

腑 2381. [丶] The viscera; heart, lungs, liver, gall and stomach. Tsang foo 藏腑 the viscera, the bowels. Fei foo 肺腑 the lungs.

腐 2382. [丨] Corrupted; rotten; broken to pieces as a rotten thing. The punishment of the palace, or depriving of the genitals. Read Poo, The name of an insect.

Foo mŭh 腐木 rotten wood.

Foo joo 腐儒 a person who is corrupt by a smattering of learning; a vicious pedant, fit for no useful purpose.

Foo lan 腐爛 rotten and fallen to pieces.

Foo joo 腐乳 rotten milk, a preparation like curds made from a kind of pulse, much used by the Chinese.

糜 2383. The original form of Foo-lan 糜爛 broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively.

跗 2384. [ノ] The top of the foot; called the back of the foot. A man's name.

Foo choo 跗注 a kind of greaves or armour for the legs, attached to the top of the foot and connected with the breeches.

附 2385. [丶] The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand.

怤 2386. The heart placed upon, or attached to.

怤 2387. To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased.

拊 2388. [丶] To apply the hand to; to lay the hand upon; to strike; to beat. To beat clothes; the name of an instrument of music; the handle of any thing.

Foo sin sze wăn 拊心自問 to lay one's hand on one's heart and ask one's self any thing solemnly.

Foo ying chang tan 拊膺長嘆 to beat one's breast and utter long sighs.

Foo show 拊手 to place the hand on; that on which the hand is placed.

桴 2389. The foot of a railing; the stalk of flowers or fruits; a raft to cross a river; a cottage made of wood and thatch. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a wood. To apply a lixivium to.

Foo fă 桴筏 a raft.

Yu foo 俞桴 name of an eminent medical practitioner.

枎 2390. Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft. This character is written in a great variety of ways.

狕 2391. The name of an animal said to resemble a sheep.

砆 2392. A certain white stone.

祔 2393. Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

疿 2394. Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

婄 2395. A woman's name.

符 2396. [-] Certain slips of wood, in ancient times employed as checks between two parties; they were made to fit each other, and each party took one, by which they could trust each other. Tallies used by the government. To correspond to; to be credible. Name of the bark of a tree; a book; a surname. Certain superstitious *spells* or charms of the Chinese, both of the sect Fŭh and Taou. They are called 符籙 Foo lŏ, and 丨咒 Foo chow, by these, evil spirits and noxious influences are expelled. Some are burnt and others are pasted up. Some are written with red ink. The Foo answer to those amulets or charms, which consisted in certain words, or sentences written in a particular order, and which the Arabians called Talisman. The word *Abracadabra* was supposed an antidote against Ague. As *Preventitives*, the Chinese wear some about their persons, and paste up some upon the posts of their doors; those intended as *cures* are written on paper, burnt, and put in a cup of tea, which the patient drinks; a usual charm is written thus 灪 *Luyling, Thunder order*.

Foo ho 丨合 to agree together; to correspond. Pŭh seang foo 不相丨 to disagree, as two statements or opinions.

Foo twan 丨端 springs in nature; genial dews; springs of water.

符 2397. A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

紨 繳 2398. Cotton cloth; coarse silk. A man's name. A string or cord.

蚨 2399. A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

舠 艄 2400. A small boat; a boat short and deep.

苻 2401. [-] A certain extraordinary plant, of a redish colour; round leaf and a hairy down, like ear rings; grows on the east of the Yang-tsze-keang, otherwise called 鬼目草 Kwei-mŭh-tsaou, The devil's eye. A surname.

Foo keă 丨甲 the capsule of a plant.

祔 2402. [′] Full dress; gay, rich dress.

訃 謝 2403. Speech which is well founded; a man's name.

躬 2404. Foo yu 躬輸 to put on clothes; to attach clothes to the body.

附 2405. [\′] To be near to; to lean against; to be attached to; to annex or attach to; to annex one's self to, or to join a person or party. A tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country.

Foo kin te fang 丨近地方 a place that is near.

Foo ke 丨寄 to send with.

Foo săng 丨生 a young Sew-tsae, or graduate of the lowest rank.

Foo hwuy ke shwŏ 丨會其說 to fall in with whatever another person says; to echo whatever another person says.

Foo tsze 丨子 a certain stimulating medicine.

Foo urh 丨耳 the name of a star.

Foo yĭh 丨益 to bestow benefits upon.

蒔 2406. A certain medicinal plant.

鮒 鮒 2407. [′] A certain fish respecting which there are various accounts; some are found in the lakes of Hoo-kwang; and others in the ruts of wheels.

駙 2408. [′] A horse intended to assist the principal one. Forms part of the name of a certain office in the time of Han.

鵂 雔 2409. Shang foo 鵂 丨 a certain bird said to have three heads, six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten, it entirely prevents sleep.

鼓 2410. [-] The noise and clamour made by the drums of an army.

孚 2411. [-] Eggs hatched; from the regularity of the bird, it denotes Belief, trust, confidence, mutual affiance. Read Fóo, To hatch, to nourish, to breed up. The colours of a stone. Chung foo 中孚 one of the 卦 Kwa. Foo keă 丨甲 the outer coat of a bud, which it bursts at the time of blossoming. Sin foo 信丨 trust; dependance or reliance on.

俘 2412. [-] To take; to take in war; a prisoner. 生獲曰丨 Săng hwŏ yuĕ foo, He who is taken alive is called Foo. 賤丨 Tsëen foo, (I) a degraded captive. Foo loo 丨虜 to take captive.

垺 2413. [-] A hill on the top of which there is water. Foo denotes to escape, in allusion to the water escaping and running down the hill. Read Fów, or Fow, Great; abundant. 精小之徵也丨大之殷也 Tsing seaou che wei yay; fow ta che yin yay, Tsing, is the minute of the small; Fow, is the vast of the great.

婷 2414. A woman's name.

桴 2415. [-] Foo, or Fow, A raft. A certain beam of a house; a kind of drumstick; an utensil for collecting earth and throwing it in within the planks, when forming mud walls. Fow tan 丨炭 light charcoal which floats. Fow sze 丨思 a kind of screen.

殍 莩 莩 芟 2416. Foo, or Peaou, Wood or plants rotting and falling; to die of hunger; to be starved to death. Go 餓 hunger, sometimes precedes.

毦 2417. A bird casting its feathers.

牸 2418. Foo, or Fow, A cow with black lips.

琈 2419. Name of a certain variegated stone.

筟 2420. A small reed: the internal clothing of the bamboo, the internal skin or peel.

稃 秎 2421. [-] The husk of grain; the cup of a flower; a general term for that which surrounds or houses the flower or seed. Calyx, pericarpium; capsule, and so on.

綒 2422. A coarse net.

鋝 2423. Bricks or tiles unburnt.

罦 2424. A net for catching birds.

莩 2425. [-] A certain reed with a white and very thin internal peel. A kind of hemp. Read Fow, The name of a plant. To fade and die as a plant; to die of hunger.

鮮 2426. Foo or Fow, The name of a fish.

鶉 2427. Foo, or Fow, A certain bird of the pigeon species.

郛 2428. The outer wall of a city, suburbs, or a wall remote from the inner city.

麰 2429. The husk of wheat.

甫 2430. [丶] Great; a designation of eminent persons; Confucius is called 尼丨

Ne-foo. Large; great; many; numerous. Denotes also To begin or commence. I, me. The name of a country, of a place, and of a hill. A surname. Chang foo 章 | the name of a certain cap. Tae foo 台 | an honorary epithet, applied to persons generally; used particularly when asking a person's name.

俌 2431. [丶] To assist; to help.

庸 2432. Foo too | 庶 a house built in an uneven irregular manner.

桴 2433. A kind of wooden rail to prevent any thing falling over; the handle of a weapon.

簠 2434. A round basket for containing grain. Some say, Square without side and round within.

Foo kwei pŭh shĭh choo 簠簋不饒處 the basket having some part not polished or adorned, expresses delicately, some error or fault in a person's conduct.

Foo kwei | 簋 a certain utensil or basket used in sacrificing.

秿 2435. To cut down grain and collect it into sheaves; a sheaf.

碑 2436. An utensil in which to break or pound things to pieces; a kind of mortar.

莆 2437. A certain plant, in ancient times an omen of felicity. Name of a place.

蜅 2438. A kind of small crab.

猏 2439. Soft delicate hair.

猼

脯 2440. [丨] Meat dried and preserved; the flesh of any animal; deer, sheep, and so on. Formerly used at great entertainments, now used as ordinary food. Sew foo 脩 | meat cut into slices and dried.

豧 2441. The snoring or grunting of a pig.

輔 2442. [丶] Two pieces of wood which compress the sides of a cart. The jaw bones.

Foo keu seang e 輔車相依 the jaws depend on each other; used by allusion to shew the mutual dependance of states.

Foo hëĕ | 頰 } the jaw bones;
Foo keu | 車 } the jaws.

郙 2443. Name of a certain pavilion.

酺 2444. The sides of the face; the bones on the sides of the face; the jaws bone.

頰

輔 2445. Certain apparatus at the lower part of a carriage; garments for the breech.

髆 2446. The bones of the loins; the hip bone.

鬴 2447. [丶] A certain vessel for preparing food; a vessel of a certain capacity. Used for the food dressed; a meal. One of nine rivers on an island in the midst of a river, appearing like an inverted boiler. Urh foo pŭh keĭh 二 | 不給 not supplied with two meals a day; poor.

魖 2448. The north polar star.

黼 2449. [丶] Variegated with black and white; diversity of colours; embroidered.

Foo fŭh | 黻 variegated; elegant; applied to composition.

Foo kwa | 褂 the embroidered figure worn on the breast of the garment by Chinese officers. Civil officers have a species of stork, and military officers a tiger, embroidered on their breast.

Foo sew | 繡 beautifully embroidered or adorned with various colours.

敷 2450. To spread or extend according to a given rule. To spread and extend every where as the clouds. To disperse; to scatter.

傅 2451. [/] To annex to; to superinduce; to lay on a surface, as colours on paper; to arrange; to insert names; to bring together; to extend to. A tutor; a kind of agreement, of which document each party takes half. The name of a plant. A surname. 面如丨粉 Mëen joo foo fun, Face as if painted. 太丨 Tae foo, and 少丨 Shaou foo, Were anciently tutors to the Princes. 師丨 Tsze foo, A tutor; a master; a literary patron. Persons emulous of promotion, commonly pay their court to one in power, and when presenting a donative, compliment their expected patron with the epithet, Sze-foo. 亦丨于天 Yih foo yu tëen, Rising to heaven, said of a bird flying. To rhyme, read Fe.

Foo yen sih 丨顏色 to lay on colours.

Foo hwuy ke shwŏ 丨會其說 to drag together a number of particulars; a forced application of what is said.

Foo hwuy 丨會 to bring together; to drag together.

Foo shing yew 丨聖油 to apply the sacred oil. (MS. Dictionary.)

Foo yu 丨鄜 a certain office about court.

Foo tsze 丨師 a teacher.

薄敷 2452. Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

圃 2453. Foo or Poo, An orchard.

羭 2454. A violent unruly sheep. Foo to 丨羌 an animal like a sheep, said to have nine tails, four ears, and its eyes on its back.

耨 2455. An instrument of husbandry.

賻 2456. [/] To help; to assist; to assist with money at a funeral.

Foo tsăng 丨贈 to assist with one's property; to confer money upon.

勇 2457. To expand; to open, as plants in spring. The original form of the following.

敷 2458. To state and lay before the Sovereign; to send forth an order to all the world; to diffuse by Imperial orders good government and instruction; to disperse liberally; to be sufficient.

Pŭh foo tsŭh 不丨足 insufficient supply—of money.

Foo she 丨施 / Foo poo 丨布 to spread or diffuse instruction; or the orders of the government.

Foo kew 丨求 to investigate principles too diffusely.

Foo keaou 丨敎 to diffuse instruction.

擴 2459. To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

檄 2460. Foo-lan 丨檻 the name of a wood.

敷 2461. A general term for flowers; a flowery appearance.

槫 2462. The name of a wood.

慸 2463. [/] Peĭh foo 慸丨 the appearance of haste; hurry; precipitation.

撫 2464. [/] To tranquillize; to console; to soothe; to keep possession of; to hold; to keep down with the hand. To strike. Haste. The name of a district.

Foo yuen 丨院 or Foo tae 丨臺 a Vice-Governor, the second officer in every province.

Foo yu 丨馭 to soothe; to manage, as a horse; to manage the people.

婦媳 2465. [/] To submit to; a married woman; a wife; one whose duty it is to submit to her husband; the female in nature; a son's wife. Beautiful. Used in connection with a great many words. Chung foo 冢丨 the eldest

son's wife. Sin foo 新婦 a bride. Kwa foo 寡婦 or Le foo 嫠婦 a widow.

Foo yew tsĭh keu 婦有七去 there are seven reasons for putting away a wife.

Foo jin 婦人 a woman.

Foo yeu she ting 婦言是聽 to listen to women's stories.

Foo tĭh 婦德 femimine virtues.

Foo sze che show 婦寺之手 in the hands of women and eunuchs.

Foo sze tsae kwei shĭh che kĕen, urh ce 婦事在饋食之間而已矣 a woman's business is to attend to furnishing the table, and nothing else.

頫俯俛 2466. [ˊ] To hang down the head; to condescend; to look down and view or examine; to send and confer the a smaller state. Foo ping 俯聘 Ping foo, Tributary offerings to the Emperor. Foo show 俯首 to bend down the head, condescendingly.

負 2467. [ˊ] Man and a Pearl; one who has something to depend on. To bear on the back; to turn the back on; ungrateful. To fail; to be defeated; to be sorry; to be ashamed. Koo foo 辜負 to render nugatory any kindness; to prevent ungratefully some good done. Foo 負 or O foo 阿負 the epithet of an old mother.

Foo te tow hae chung 負帝投海中 bearing up the Emperor threw himself into the sea. Thus perished, on the coast at Canton, the last of the dynasty Sung.

Foo ho 負荷 to bear up; to sustain a high responsibility.

Foo kĕen 負欠 to owe a debt.

俑 2468. To rely upon. Le yŏ foo tĕen te che tsing, 禮樂負天地之情 Propriety and music accord with the nature of the heavens and the earth. Tsze foo, 自負 To be self confident.

富 2469. [ˊ] To be provided with abundantly; well supplied with; rich; affluent; to enrich; of the five sources of happiness one is to be rich. A bribe. A surname.

Foo kwei 富貴 riches and honors; commonly denotes merely a wealthy person.

Foo kwei pin tsĕen chang pĕen 富貴貧賤常變 riches with their honors, and poverty with its meanness, are continually fluctuating. Nĕen-foo 年富 rich in years; means to be young and have a great many years yet to come.

福 2470. [ˊ] Foo, or Fow. One suit, or set of. E yĭh foo, 衣一副 Suit of clothes.

副 2471. [ˊ] Foo or Fow, A second; an assistant. To assist; to examine; to announce to, or give information of. A kind of ornament of platted hair for the head, worn by ancient Queens when performing funeral ceremonies. Read Fŏ, To split or rive open. Read Pĕĭh, or Tĕĭh, To cut open transversely. Ching foo 正副 The principal and the second. Foo sze 副使 The second person in any regular Imperial commission. The second person in an embassy.

Foo ke lŏh kea 副笄六珈 six Foo and Ke, The Ke were valuable stones hanging down on each side of the Foo.

Foo-too-tung 副都統 Foo-tsëang 副將 a kind of Adjutant-General.

Foo yay 副爺 the title of an inferior military officer.

艀 2472. A certain description of boat. A boat or other vessel which carries much.

賦 2473. [ˊ] To exact; to receive; to measure; to disturb or excite; the exactions of the government are what disturb or excite the people; a bearer of tribute. To give and to receive, as Heaven confers a certain nature, instinct, capacity or disposition on creatures, and creatures receive these from Heaven. To diffuse; to spread out; a diffuse loose poem.

Foo shwŏy 賦稅 the duties or taxes exacted by government.

Kung foo 貢賦 tributary offerings, or levies made.

Foo lĕen 賦斂 to take; to exact.

覆 2474. [/] To lay an ambush of soldiers; an ambuscade. Read Fow, To overshadow, as with wings, or as a canopy. Read Fŭh, To reiterate; to subvert.

鳧 2475. [-] A wild duck. A bird like a duck, but smaller. On the east of the Yang-tsze-keang, there is a kind which exists in infinite numbers; commonly called 冠鳧 Kwan-foo. The name of an official situation; the name of a hill. Yu foo 魚 | a man's name. Foo tsze | 茨 the name of a plant.

蔀 2476. Foo tsze | 芣 the name of a plant.

鄜 2477. The name of a place.

枹 2478. [-] A stick with which to beat a drum. The name of a plant. Also read Paou and Teĭh, The name of a district.

膚 肤 2479. [-] The skin of an animal; the flesh of pigs; mince meat. Beautiful. To separate from, as by skinning. Large; great. The hand placed slanting; to receive. The name of a place. A man's name.

Pe foo 皮膚 the skin.

Ke foo 肌 | the muscular flesh.

嘸 2480. Foo or Woo, Not distinctly and clearly.

FŎ.—XXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Fok*.

仂 2481. Fŏ, or Shŏ. | 約 Fŏ yŏ, A moving star. Also read Teĭh, A fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

搏 2482. A surname.

嚩 2483. A syllable used in the prayers or imprecations of the Buddha sect.

俯 2484. To hang down the head. Fŏ chŏ 俯啄 to hang down the head and peck. 在 | 仰之間 Tsae fŏ yang che këen, Within a look down and a look up; i. e. within the compass of one's view. A redundant character, the same as 俯 Foo, and | Foo. Also read Mëen, in the sense of 勉 Mëen, Exertion; effort.

縛 2485. To bind; to tie fast; to roll up; a roll; a certain part below a carriage, which serves to connect and fasten the several parts together, or to fasten the baggage to the vehicle.

Shŭh fŏ 束 | } To tie up with a
Pang fŏ 綁 | } cord or string.

FOW.—XXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Feu.* Canton Dialect, *Fow.*

不 2486. [\] Commonly read Pŭh, No; not. Also used in common with the following.

否 2487. [\] A negative particle; as, Not; ought not. It often closes an interrogative sentence. To rhyme, read Foo. 是 | She fow, It is, or it is not; is it right, or is it not. 所言未知是 | So yen we che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. 是 | 可行 She fow ko hing? May it be done or not? 可 | Ko fow, Is it proper, or not; may it be, or not? 曾 | Tsăng fow, Has it occurred; or is it done yet; or not? 未知得收 | We che tĭh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

邳 2488. Fow, or Pei, The name of a place; of a district, and of a hill. A surname.

汗 2489. Ancient form of 流 Lew, To flow as water in a river.

否 2490. [-] To see.

紑 2491. [-] Fow or Pow, The appearance of new silken garments.

罘罳 2492. A net for catching rabbits or hares. Che fow 之 | the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of gallery attached to an ancient palace.

芣 2493. [-] Fow e | 苢 a plant called by various names. Used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

鴀 2494. Fow, or Fow kew, | 鳩 a bird of the pigeon species.

伏 2495. To brood or hatch eggs, as a fowl does.

孚 2496. Fow or Foo. See above under Foo.

婩 2497. Fow or Foo, A woman's name.

峬 2498. The name of a hill.

桴 2499. Certain posts or beams about a house; also read Foo, which see.

浮 2500. To ascend a raft and float on the water; to float; to float along with the stream; to flow over; to exceed; excess; time which has gone by. Light. Fow fow, Cloudy vapours; sleet and snow in great quantities; numerous and violent, like the waters of a torrent; a kind of forfeit. Name of a river, and of a hill, and of a bamboo.

Fow pŏ | 薄 levity of mind; giddiness; giddy; thoughtless.

Fow chin | 沉 floating and sinking—alternately; unsettled; unsteady.

Tëen fou 天 | the name of a star.

Fow fan | 汎 to float.

Fow keaou | 橋 a floating bridge.

Fow yen | 言 light floating speech, mere unmeaning compliments.

Fow tsaou | 躁 levity and giddiness of demeanour; unofficer-like levity.

Fow hae | 海 to float on or navigate the sea.

Fow tsae | 財 floating wealth; property in money or goods; in contradistinction from landed property, which is called 實業 Shĭh nĕĕ.

Fow she shĭh yu wan jin 丨尸十餘萬人 floating corpses more than a hundred thousand—caused by the Tartars. (A. D. 1282.)

筟 2501. Bamboo with streaks or veins.

烰 **貞** 2502. Steam or vapour arising from heat. Fow jin 丨人 a cook.

牸 2503. Fow or Foo. A cow with black lips.

痒 2504. [-] A hot fiery sore or wound.

粰 2505. Fow, or Foo, A kind of gruel variously described. Rice boiled and prepared in a certain way.

砰 2506. Fow, or Pow, The noise of something splitting or rending.

艀 2507. A boat; a small float.

蜉 2508. [-] Pe fow 蚍丨 a large species of ant, capable of flying; differently described, and called by different names, as,

Fow yew 丨蝣 / Keu leŏ 渠略 } which both express the same.

䋣 2509. Much; many.

覜 2510 To look; to view; to see.

趍 2511. Fow or Foo, Appearance of walking or running; a quick, hurried motion.

雺 2512. Fow fow 雺丨 the appearance of rain and snow; sleet.

魈 2513. The name of a star.

鮮 2514. Name of a fish.

鶚 2515. A bird of the pigeon species.

阜 **𨸏** **島** **阝** 2516. [丶] A mound of earth; a hill without stones; high and broad, like a hill or mountain; great; large; fat; abundant; numerous; plenteous; raging like a large fire. The name of a hill, and of a country. 民豐物丨 Min fung wŭh fow, A numerous population and great plenty.

Fow chung 丨螽 name of an insect.

Fow tsae 丨財 great wealth.

Hëang fow 香丨 / Hëang keae 香界 } fragrant regions a blessed state spoken of by the Buddha sect.

埠 2517. Pei, or Fow. The bank of a river; a harbour for merchant ships; a mart where trading people collect and transact their mercantile concerns; it is also commonly called 丨頭 Fow-tow. 鹽丨 Yen-fow, A salt merchant's place of rendezvous for salt. 新丨 Sin-fow, The New Mart, is applied by the Chinese to *Penang*, as its name.

焯 2518. To burn; a large fire.

草 2519. Füh-yŭh 丨鬱 name of a fragrant plant.

蜱 2520. Fow chung 丨螽 a certain insect.

隍 2521. Abundant; plentiful.

隅 **騜** 2522. An abundance of horses; advantageous; beneficial.

缶 2523. [丶] A vessel made of earthen ware; formerly used to discriminate the notes of music; and also to con-

tain liquids, either wine or water, &c. A jar; a basin. Koo foo 鼓 | to beat the Fow, for musical purposes; to beat time.

Fow, wa ke yay | 瓦器也 Fow, a vessel made of earthen ware.

刱 2524 [丶] The handle of a knife or weapon. Read Foo, same as 弣 Foo, The centre part of a bow grasped by the hand.

姤 2525. A beautiful woman; a woman of correct and elegant manners.

覆 2526. [丿] To cover as a canopy. Also read Fŭh, which see.

Fow keu | 車 a kind of net to take birds.

Fow taou | 幬 to cover as a tent or canopy. Tëen fow te tsae 天 | 地載 heaven overspreads, and earth contains.

復 2527. [丿] Read Fŭh, and Fóo, Again; reiterated. Read Fow, in the sense of the preceding.

皕 2528. White.

缻 缻 2529. A kind of earthen ware utensil, used to beat on when singing.

蚰 2530. The silk worm asleep; one of its torpid states.

瘦 2531. Fow, or Fŭh, Return of disease; a relapse.

緮 2532. Keuen fow 絹 | a species of silk.

負 2533. Fow, or Foo, To lean upon; to turn the back on; to bear. See Foo.

偩 2534. Fow, To accord with. See Foo.

枹 2535. [-] Foo, or Fow, A stick with which to beat a drum.

FŬH.—XXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fŏ*, Canton Dialect, *Fat*.

乀 2536. Distorted on the left. To wipe. Some say 丿 Pëĭh, denotes distorted on the left, and Fŭh, on the right. Also read Lëĕ. Vulgarly read Nă.

不 2537. Not. A negative and prohibitive particle. Commonly read Pŭh, which see.

弗 2538. Distorted; opposed to; a negative; not; a strong negative or prohibitive Particle, It should not be; it is not so. To send away or reject. Peĭh fŭh 滭 | abundant, in an exceeding degree.

佛 2539. To see indistinctly; to examine; to turn aside. Unreasonable. A bright appearance; great. Forms part of the names of places. A surname. The Founder of a religious Sect, by Europeans, commonly called Fo, or Foĕ, now worshipped as a god. In this last application of the word, it is said to denote Awakening and enlightening mankind. An abbreviation of Fŭh-too 佛度 i. e. Buddŭ or Budha. This manner of abbreviating names is usual with the Chinese. 獻鳥者 | 其首 Hëen neaou chay fŭh ke show, He who presents a bird, should turn aside its head,—that it may not bite the person to whom it is presented.

Fŭh fă | 法 laws of Fŭh. Sometimes means the religion or doctrines of

Fŭh, generally; at other times, certain enigmatical sayings delivered by Fŭh; also the powers or means of operating possessed by Fŭh.

Fŭh hoo ching 丨乎正 contrary to what is right; in which sense it is Syn. with 拂 Fŭh.

Fŭh keaou 丨教 or 丨門 Fŭh-mun, The religion of Fŭh.

Fŭh king 丨經 the religious books of Buddha.

Fang fŭh jŏ mung 仿佛若夢 seen indistinctly as in a dream.

Fŭh fă woo pëen 丨法無邊 the powers of Fŭh are unlimited.

Fŭh sang 丨桑 the name of a plant. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis.

Fŭh show 丨手 the hand of (the god) Fŭh; i. e. the Chinese citron, from its resemblance to a hand.

Fŭh seang 丨像 images of Fŭh.

Fŭh sing 丨性 the nature or disposition of Buddha, which it is affirmed all mankind possess. Choo fŭh tsze 諸丨子 all the Buddhas; Buddha exists in many persons.

Fŭh to 丨佗 or 阿彌陀丨 O me to fŭh, An epithet of the god Fŭh. 三寶丨 San paou Fŭh, Three precious Fŭh.

刜 2540. To strike; to chop; to hew; to cut asunder.

勅 2541. Something to strengthen a bow. See 弼 Peĭh.

咈 2542. To oppose; to act contrary to; perverse. To give a negative to; to deny. Also read Peĭh, in the same sense.

Fŭh, pŭh jen che tsze 咈不然之辭 Fŭh, expresses a thing's not being so; or forbidding it to be so.

Heu fŭh tsae 吁丨哉 O! no, let it not be!

Fŭh pĭh-sing e tsung ke che yŭh 丨百姓以從己之欲 opposed the people to follow his own desires.

咈 2543. Same as 咈 Fŭh. The religious books of the Buddhites contain this word in some other sense.

坲 2544. Fŭh pŭh 坲垺 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust. Ya tŭh tsëen fun fŭh 牙纛前坌丨 the dust flying before the banners.

奔 2545. Large; great.

𣏟 奋 2546. Exceedingly large. A man's name.

岪 岪 2547. A tortuous path amongst mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

帗 2548. A kind of cover for the hair, after being bound upon the top of the head.

拂 2549. To strike and make pass over; to brush; to wipe; to dust; a duster. To brush as with the waving of a supple tree in the wind; the waving of the arm amongst bushes; to propel from one; to oppose. Perverse; to move together. Read Peĭh, Shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

Fŭh le 拂戾 perverse; opposed to what is right and reasonable.

Fŭh woo 丨舞 name of a kind of play or posture-making.

Fŭh jin sin 丨人性 to thwart or act contrary to the dispositions of men generally.

怫 悲 2550. Mournful; sorry. Wo sin ho fŭh yŭh 我心何怫鬱 my soul why art thou disquieted! Also read Fei, A disquietude of mind; vexation, anger.

柫 2551. To thrash or beat with a flail.

沸 棐 2552. To sprinkle with water. Peĭh fŭh 觱丨 the bubbling up of water as from a spring. Also read Fe, which see.

瞢 眛 2553. Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

⿰弗犬 2554. The appearance of a dog.

祓 2555. To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance; a kind of heathen baptism.

Fŭh choo pŭh tseang | 除不祥 to expel or wash away what is infelicitous. On the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, the ceremony of bathing is performed for this purpose.

Fŭh shĭh | 飾 to put away the old and adorn one's self afresh—in a moral sense.

⿱竹弗 2556. A kind of door in the hinder part of a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, To pare or sharpen an arrow.

茀 2557. The road rendered impassible by luxuriant herbage; to screen.

⿰舟弗 2558. A large boat or ship.

⿰弗色 2559. An angry visage or look. Fŭh jen pŭh yuĕ | 然不悅 an angry displeased manner. Also read Pŏ, An exuberance of colour or show.

⿺走弗 2560. To run; to leap. Running; leaping.

⿰足弗 2561. To leap; to skip; to run with haste. Also read Fei.

⿰弗阝 2562. A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei and Pei.

⿰金弗 2563. To ornament, or certain ornaments.

⿱雨弗 2564. A cloudy appearance.

⿰革弗 2565. A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

⿰韋弗 2566. A cord for drawing a coffin or hearse.

⿰音弗 2567. The sound of music suddenly stopping.

⿰風弗 **⿰風攴** 2568. A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

⿱髟弗 2569. Like; resembling. The ornaments of a woman's head dress; the hair in a state of confusion.

⿰魚弗 2570. A certain sea fish.

⿱𠂤反 **⿱𠂤反** 2571. From 𠂤 Tsëĕ, A division or portion of an affair, and 又 Yew, The hand. To direct; to put in order. To alter and form.

⿰木服 2572. A case for putting bows and arrows into; sometimes made of bamboo.

服 **⿰舟服** **⿰月人** 2573. To use or to employ, as a boat; to wait on or assist another, as a horse and a rider by the side of a carriage; certain covering for a carriage, hence, Clothes; garments; a quiver for arrows; to accord with from fear; to submit to; that which may be done; to cause to submit; to adjust; to be accustomed to, as to climate. A surname; the name of a bird. E fŭh 衣 | clothes, garments. Jin sin pŭh fŭh 人心不 | men's minds will not submit. Shwŭy too pŭh fŭh 水土不 | unaccustomed to the climate. E tĭh fŭh jin 以德 | 人 by virtuous deeds to make people submit. Woo fŭh 五 | four kinds of mourning.

Fŭh fă | 法 to submit to the laws.

Fŭh keaou | 敎 to submit to instruction.

Fŭh shwuy | 誰 submit to whom?

Fŭh yŏ | 藥 to use, to take, to swallow down medicine.

Too fŭh 肚 | the belly, the mind.

Too fŭh pŭh ming 肚 | 不明 Dull of apprehension.

⿱竹服 2574. A famous wood brought from the Kwăn-lun mountain. Also read Sŏ, The name of a wood.

菔 2575. Fŭh or Pĭh, Loo-fuh 蘆 | name of a plant or root used in catching fish. A covering for a sword.

蟨 2576. Fŭh wei | 蠵 a serpent, or snake, called divine.

鵩 2577. Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a sagreeable cry in the night, and canton fly far.

⿱乏犬 / 犮 2578. *Pŏ, From* 犬 *Keuen, a dog, and* 丿 *Fŭh, To drag a dog by the foot and stick it.*

泼 2579. Fŭh or Fa. Cold wind; frigid icy appearance. 澤 | Peĭh fŭh, occurs in the same sense.

帗 2580. Fŭh seĭh | 析 or Fŭh woo | 舞 a rod ornamented with variegated silks, held in the hand by the Chinese at their amusements of posture-making or fencing. A *piece* of cloth. Fŭh low | 縷 fringe or tassel.

泼 2581. Cold; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice.

祓 2582. To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as Fŭh 祓 which see.

茇 2583. The roots of plants; the roots of plants which die in spring. A thatched cottage. Read Pŏ, The name of a medicinal plant. Fŭh kwŏ | 葀 name of a plant.

袚 2584. Certain garments worn by barbarians. A covering for the knee.

紱 2585. A kind of sash worn round the waist with its ends hanging down.

翇 2586. An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

颰 2587. Rapid motion of the wind.

黻 2588. Variegated with black and azure colours. To embroider; to sew with coloured threads. Foo fŭh 黼 | adorned with various colours. Fŭh mëen | 冕 an ornamented cap or crown.

⿱亥夂 / ⿱亥夂 / ⿱亥夂 2589. To walk in the old path or road; to go the same way as before; to do over again. Now written 復 Fŭh.

塣 2590. A den or cavern that is habitable; a den prepared to retire to in times of anarchy and confusion.

⿸疒復 2591 Diseases; a return of weariness; a relapse.

復 2592. To go and come; to return. Again; reiterated; to send back or give a reply; to explain; to announce the performance of any order. To call back the spirit of the departed relation who died from home: they mention the name of the person, and call upon his soul to return. To restore. A surname. The name of a district, and of certain garments. Occurs denoting To exclude. Also read Fow. Fan fŭh 反 | over and over; backwards and forewards.

Fŭh lae | 來 / Fŭh fan | 返 to come back again.

Fŭh che | 置 to re-establish.

Fŭh chen | 戰 renewed the attack.

Fŭh fun keun | 分軍 again divided the army.

Fŭh ke choo | 其初 to return to its first or original state.

Fŭh pei she soo | 倍是數 the same number doubled.

Fŭh yuen | 元 to be restored to one's original health.

Fŭh hing | 興 to restore to a former flourishing state.

Fŭh chuen yuen yang | 轉原樣 turned back again to the original form or manner.

Fŭh hwan | 還 to repay or give back again.

⿰土復 2593. A den or cavern in the earth, intended for a habitation.

⿱宀復 2594. The return of disease; a relapse.

複 2595. The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

瘯 2596. The name of a certain grain.

窶 2597. Foo or Fŭh, A bird hatching eggs.

腹 2598. That which surrounds and embraces much, that is important. Thick, substantial; rich. The belly; the abdomen; the bowels; the seat of the mind. The earth. Used by allusion for what is valuable to one. Name of a certain garment; a surname; a man's name. Sin fŭh chejin 心｜之人 a very intimate friend.

Fŭh sin ｜心 or Sin-fŭh, Heart and bowels; dear to one.

Fŭh sze pëen pëen ｜笥便便 rich in knowledge which is always at hand.

Fŭh le tsang taou ｜裏藏刀 a dagger secreted in the bowels—of the man who talks plausibly.

Fŭh pŭh haou ｜不好 Fŭh tseĭh ｜疾 a disease of the bowels; pain or purging.

艀 2599. A boat or other vessel.

蝮 2600. A name applied to several insects and reptiles; to a locust, which has no wings; a very poisonous serpent.

Fŭh hwuy ｜虺 a reptile said to have a head as large as a man's; also a serpent which is exceedingly poisonous, and the slime of which left on leaves and plants, is also poisonous. Its head is short, body small, flat and streaked; it fastens on those who incense it.

複 2601. Garments that are double. Double.

Fŭh taou 複道 a path which leads both upwards and downwards.

覆 2602. Backwards and forwards; hither and thither. To subvert; to overthrow; to ruin; to defeat an army. To examine or investigate and judge. Read Foo or Fow, Soldiers in ambush; an ambuscade. To reply to. Same as 復 Fŭh; to cover as a canopy.

King fŭh 傾覆 to overturn; to throw down; to fall down.

Fŭh pĭh ｜白 or Chung fŭh 中｜ to explain clearly. Sin sze fan fŭh 心事反｜ the mind unsettled; going hither and thither. Shay fŭh 射｜ to shoot at things placed under a cover.

蕧 2603. Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called 通草 Tung-tsaou.

鍑 2604. A metal vessel with a large mouth.

馥 2605 A fragrant odoriferous effluvia A man's name.

輹 **軨** 2606. Somewhat which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath; otherwise called 伏兔 Fŭh-too, A rabbit in ambush.

鞹 **鞹** 2607. A kind of leather case for bows and arrows.

伏 2608. To lie prostrate on the face; to subject either one's self or others. To hide; to conceal. 寢毋伏 Tsin woo fŭh, In sleeping do not lie on the face. 既｜其罪 Ke fŭh ke tsuy, Since the (state Heu) has acknowledged its offence. 壓｜ Yă fŭh, To repress; to oppress. 四路埋｜ Sze loo mae fŭh, Lying in an ambush on every road. 藏｜ Tsang fŭh, or reversed, Fŭh tsang, To put into; to secrete; to hide; to conceal. 三｜ San fŭh, Three terms, occuring after Midsummer, called 初｜ Choo fŭh, The first. 中｜ Chung fŭh, The middle. 末｜ Mŭh fŭh, The last. Foo fŭh 俯｜ to fall prostrate; to kneel with the body bent forward, and resting on the ground. Fŭh, in the sense of *Humbly*, is used before 祈 Ke, and 乞 Keĭh, To beg, to pray, to entreat; before 望 Wang, To hope; before 惟 Wei, and 思 Sze, To consider; before 願 Yuen, To wish, to desire; and before 查 Cha, To examine into.

Fŭh ping 丨 兵 soldiers laid in ambush.

Fŭh sze 丨 思 I, prostrate, consider; I humbly think; it is my humble opinion.

Fŭh yuen 丨 願 prostrate or humbly desire.

Fŭh yĭh 丨 翼 a species of bat.

坿 2609. Fŭh or Pĭh, To stop or dam up a stream; to rush down, as a mountain falling. One says, To flow. 川塞谿 丨 Chuen sĭh ke fŭh, The streams stopped, and the ponds filled up.

栿 2610. To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

茯 2611. Fŭh ling 丨 苓 a medicinal plant, which fable says, is converted into amber.

Fŭh shin 丨 神 a certain root.

袱 2612. A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes or any thing else, is called 包 丨 Paou fŭh. Na paou fŭh lae paou ke lae 拿包 丨 來包起來 bring a wrapper and wrap it up.

貅 2613. A species of fox.

副 2614. Read Fŭh, To split or rive open. Read Peĭh, To cut open transversely. Otherwise read Foo. To assist.

紱 鞁 韍 2615. A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

畐 畐 2616. From 高 Kaou, High, abbreviated. Lofty and wide.

匐 2617. Fŭh, Pŭh, or Pĭh. To fall prostrate on the ground. 匍 丨 Poo pĭh, To fall down on the hands and knees; to go on the hands and knees like a child. To press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to hasten to relieve. 誕實匍 丨 Tan shĭh poo pĭh, He really crept, &c.

幅 2618. A wide piece of cloth or silk; a roll or piece of cloth or silk, or paper. A picture which rolls up. The ends of a roll ornamented; applied figuratively to producing an effect on the people by virtue. A surname. 匡 丨 Keang fŭh, Full; filled. Read Peĭh, Cloths wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行縢 Hing tăng.

楅 2619. Fŭh or Peĭh. A piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows.

Fŭh shĭh 丨 室 a place under ground where fish are dried.

牖 2620. Fŭh or Pĭh. Cut in halves; split boards.

蔔 2621. Same as 畐 Fŭh.

福 2622. Divine protection; excellent; good; felicitous; happiness; a blessing; richly provided with. The meat used in sacrifices. The name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting *Towards; with,* or *the same as.* Read Foo, To lay or store up.

Fŭh chow 丨 州 the capital town or metropolis of Fŭh-këen Province. Woo fŭh 五 丨 the five blessings are, *Long life; Rishes; Health; the Love of virtue* and a *Natural death.* Tëen kwan tsze fŭh 天官賜 丨 may celestial rulers confer (on this house) blessings; and 五 丨 臨門 Woo fŭh lin mun, May the five blessings enter at this door,—are expressions commonly written over the doors of Chinese houses.

Fŭh-këen 丨 建 the province on the N. E. of Canton, commonly written *Fŏ-kien.*

Fŭh tsze tëen lae 丨 自天來 a blessing will descend from heaven.

Fŭh shin tan 福神諟 or otherwise called 土地諟 Too te tan, include the lares urbani familiares; rustici and compitales. Festival on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

艑 2623. Fŭh sŭh 丨 艑 a large boat or other vessel.

葍 2624. A certain vegetable of bad quality.

諨 2625. Word or speech fully prepared; explained fully.

輻 2626. The axle of a carriage; the transverse wood on which the wheels run.

鞴 2627. A leather strap or belt.

蝠 2628. Pëen fŭh 蝙 丨 or Fŭh shoo 丨 鼠 a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel. Fŭh shay 丨 蛇 a certain poisonous snake.

宓 2629. Same as the modern 伏 Fŭh, see above. Read Meĭh, At rest; repose; silent; still.

虙 2630. The appearance of a tiger. Same as the preceding.

鶝 2631. Fŭh fŭh 丨 鵵 name of a bird. Read Pĭh, A bird like a fowl.

鬠 鬠 2632. Fow or Fŭh. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women; a lady's wig.

芾 2633. Wood and plants forming a kind of covert. Otherwise read Fe.

簠 2634. An utensil used in weaving. One says, The name of a bamboo. Also read Pŏ.

緪 2635 A wide piece of cloth or silk.

FUN.—XXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fuen*. Canton Dialect, *Fun*.

分 2636. [丷] From Pă, To separate, and Taou, A knife. To separate; to divide; to halve. To confer; to distribute; to give; to distinguish; to arrange. Read Fún, A part; the part which any one has to act; the situation he fills. A certain nominal coin, by Europeans called a candareen. To rhyme, read Fung.

Fun che e chĭh 丨 之以職 to give a department to, a particular duty to one.

Fun che 丨 支 to distribute.

Fun pëĕ e 丨 別議 to deliberate on each case apart.

Fun hëen 丨 縣 an assistant officer in a Hëen.

Fun ming 丨 明 } discriminated clearly; perspicuous distinctions.
Fun heaou 丨 曉 }

Fun, occurs answering to multiply by two, as Urh fun wei sze 二 丨 爲四 two opened out or separated by two, make four.

Fun ming she, yu pŭh she 丨 明是與不是 to distinguish clearly between right and wrong.

Fun ching soo 丨 程數 to liquidate debts by paying a certain decimal part of the whole.

Fun tung 丨 通 to share a person's pains.

Fun yew 丨 憂 to share a person's griefs.

刎 2637. Fun or Pìn, To separate; to divide.

坋 2638. Fun, or Pun. Dust; dust or earth raised. One says, A great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

岁 岔 2639. Fun-yin 丨 岭 a hilly appearance; hills dividing and parting off. San-fun-ho 三 丨 河 an important pass in Leaou-tung 遼東.

梫 2640. A fragrant wood.

帉 2641. A cloth to dust things with; a large cloth or napkin worn at the girdle.
紛

盼 2642. The light of the sun, divided or shed forth.

忿 2643. [ˊ] Anger; indignation; resentment. Fun noo 忿怒 anger; angry; vexed; vexation. Fun hăn 忿恨 high indignation and resentment.
憤

Fun che 忿懥 anger; vexation; the mind perturbed by anger.

Fun tseĭh 忿疾 angry irritability.

魵 2644. A certain fish; small fish.

扮 2645. To grasp with the hand; to move; to shake; to unite together, applied to uniting the nations of China under one monarchy. Read Pàn, To dress up; to dress one's person. Chwang pan 裝扮 or Ta pan 打扮 to dress or ornament one's person.

枌 2646. [-] The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

梦 2647. [-] Beams of the roof of a house. Hempen cloth, used for covering carriages. The thick and disordered state of the trees of a forest; a state of confusion, applied to the world and to threads. To ravel. Min min fun fun 泯泯紛紛 a disordered confused state of society.

汾 2648. [-] Name of a stream or river; name of a territory; and of a kingdom: In allusion to a certain king of which state, who attained a great age, and had a numerous progeny, it is now used on birth days, as a compliment to a person, thus,

Fun yang tëen han 汾陽點頷 Fun-yang's king nodding his chin—implying a wish that the person may be happy as the king alluded to.

焚 2649. Fun or Pun, To burn with fire.

胾 2650. Fun-fun 胾胾 the hair falling off.

氛 2651. [-] Fume; vapour; breath; air; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous.

Yaou fun 妖氛 } shadowy appear-
Fun tsin 氛祲 } ances; apparitions; sprites, indicative of evil and calamities.

Fun, heung yay; tsëang, keĭh yay 氛凶也祥吉也 Fun, indicates evil; Tsëang blessings, or what is good. Ling fun 靈氛 a shadowy ominous appearance; a spiritual prognostication.

Fun yun 氛氳 felicitous, vapoury, or shadowy appearances.

豮 2652. A bullock.

傘 2653. To leap; to skip.

盼 2654. Fun tseuen 盼泉 the name of a place

秎 2655. To gather together grain, to separate and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

粉 2656. [ˋ] Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken small. Meal or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face.

[ˋ] To apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a bamboo, name of a place. Pĭh fun 白粉 rice flour, a white powder or wash. Mĭh fun 麥粉 wheaten flour.

Fun me 粉米 variegated; embroidered. Me fun 米粉 rice flour.

Fun suy 粉碎 to break or smash to pieces.

Fun sze 粉絲 vermicelli; otherwise called 菉豆粉 Lŭh tow fun.

Fun shwang 粉霜 sublimate of mercury.

Fun tsĭh 粉澤 adorned with colours rich and glossy.

Fun tsze 粉餈 a kind of pudding or dumpling. Hung fun 紅粉 or

Hoo fun 胡 丨 a pigment. A preparation originally made from coloured flour, but subsequently from an oxide of lead.

紛 2657. [丶] A horse's tail, formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

Fun hwa 丨 華 the scramble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety.

Fun ke 丨 旗 a crowd of banners.

Fun lwan 丨 亂 bustle and confusion.

Fun fun to sze 丨 丨 多事 a perplexing, hurried, multiplicity of business.

Fun shwuy 丨 帨 a napkin to wipe any thing with.

Fun tsă 丨 雜 mixed, blended in a confused manner.

Fun wăn 丨 縕 a confused appearance.

Fun yun 丨 紜 } confused multi-
Fun fun 丨 丨 } plicity of persons, affairs or things.

翂 翁 2658. Appearance of flying hither and thither.

肦 2659. [·] The appearance of a large head; a numerous appearance. Also read Pwan, To distribute to.

芬 2660. [-] A bud first opening; to open as a bud, to develope. Harmonious; agreeing. Numerous.

Fun jen 丨 然 to spread and rise like dust.

Fun-fun 芬 丨 fragrant; odoriferous.

羒 2661. [-] A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female.

棻 2662. Fragrant wood.

蚡 蚠 2663. A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Pĭh-laou. A man's name. The name of a place.

衯 2664. Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

訢 2665. Fun yun 丨 訢 uncertain speech; vague talk; a man's name. Read Pun, An ignorant person.

谽 2666. Fun-kŭh 丨 谷 the name of a valley.

跈 2667. To stumble; to leap; to fall.

鈖 2668. Name of a valuable stone.

雰 2669. [-] Foggy vapour; fog whitened by cold air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended, is denoted by 雰 丨 Fun-fun.

霧 2670. Snowy; fog; vapour

馚 馩 2671. [-] Fun wăn 馩 馧 or Fun fun 丨 丨 fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

頒 2672. A fish with a large head. Many; numerous. Read Pan, To spread; to diffuse widely; to promulge.

馚 2673. A horse going at a swift pace.

鬥 鬭 2674. Fun-fun 丨 紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

黺 2675. Embroidered with various colours and devices, as Imperial robes are.

Fun-me 粉 米 } sprinkled with ele-
Fun me 丨 黺 } gant embroidery.

鳻 2676. Birds collected in a group; appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, A bird of the pigeon species.

奔 2677. To be overthrown and defeated. Read Pan, To travel on the high road; to run; precipitate flight; fearing something behind; embarrassed.

鼢 2678. [丶] A field rat; a kind of mole.

賁 2679. [ノ] A large drum. Read Pun, or Fun, Ardent; impetuous; filled with anger and rage, bubbling up, as a spring of water. Overthrown; defeated. Read Pe, Glossed over; coloured.

僨 2680. [亻] Prostrate; laid prostrate with the face upwards. To shake; to excite; to subvert; to ruin. 一言丨事 Yih yen fun sze, One word ruins an affair. 鼠首丨事 Shoo show fun sze, A rat's head spoils affairs; i. e. excessive timidity and caution, such as is manifested by the rat, injures affairs.

墳 2681. [-] A tomb; a grave; a hillock, the bank of a stream. A great bank; to fend off water. Great; vast. Read Fun, Fat loamy soil. 凡高大者皆曰丨 Fan kaou ta chay, keae yuĕ fun, Whatever is lofty and great is called fun. 拜丨 Pae fun, To worship at tombs, in the Chinese manner. 掃丨 Saou fun, To sweep or repair them. 荒丨 Hwang fun, A deserted grave. San fun 三丨 denoting To divide, to separate, or discriminate. It is also applied to the separation of the three powers, The commencement of *heaven, earth*, and *man*; which are termed the three *Tsae* powers or energies. San fun, also denotes the books of the *three* antediluvian kings. 白丨 Pih-fun, White loamy soil. 黑丨 Hih fun, Black loamy soil. 赤埴丨 Chih chih fun, Red clayey soil. 汝丨 Joo fun, The bank of a certain stream.

幩 2682. [-] An ornament; a certain appendage to a horse's bridle; the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen-han, and 排沫 Pae mŭh.

憤 2683. The mind filled and urged either with grief, or anger, or zeal in business, or in study; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

Fun fă 丨發 } ardent; zealous;
Fă fun 發丨 } eager; impetuous.

Fun fă yew wei 丨發有爲 to act with one's whole mind or soul.

Fun-kĕĕ 丨結 highly worked up by anger or indignation. Fă fun wang shih 發丨忘食 to be so full of an object as to forget one's food; intent on learning.

Fun-nŏo 丨怒 filled with anger and vexation.

擯 2684. To wipe or dust with the hand.

鼖 2685. An ancient drum.

槓 2686. A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat.

氈 2687. An ancient species of woollen cloth.

瀆 2688. [-] The bank of a river or stream; to overflow the banks; to issue forth, bubbling as a spring; to spurt forth water; the name of a small stream that issues from a larger river in Ho-nan province.

燌 2689. Internal heat; feverish skin.

瘨 2690. A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mournful, grieved appearance, caused by pain or disease.

Fun-he 丨瘕 vexed and grieved by a sore.

牘 } 2691. Planks or boards
牘 } belonging to a bed.

獖 } 2692. The name of a
獖 } sheep. Choo fun 狂丨 a species of dog. Read Pun, A watch dog.

鼓 2693. A drum; a large drum.

簣 2694. Shwae fun 帥丨 the string of a bow.

豶 2695. [-] Fun, or Fun-yang 丨羊 a certain monstrosity of the sheep species.

膹 2696. Hot sliced or minced meat; coarse slices of raw meat. Read Fe, A great quantity of dregs or gravy.

蕡 2697. [-] Exuberance of fruit; plants or trees having an abundance of fruit; fruit or seed; fragrant plants mixed and blended. Ma fun 麻 | hemp seed.

蟦 2698. A kind of oyster. Read Fe, A kind of blubber fish.

豶 2699. A boar deprived of his teeth; a gelded boar. Strong; violent.

Fun che | 豕 a gelded boar.

轒 2700. A cart or carriage used in the army.

Fun yuen | 輓 military carriage for attacking cities.

Fun wăn | 轀 a military carriage used by the Tartars in former times.

隤 2701. A burial place; a grave amongst the hills.

鞼 2702. A drum.

馥 2703. Fun wăn | 馧 fragrant effluvia.

饙 2704. Half boiled rice; rice thoroughly boiled with steam.

Fun-lew | 餾 thoroughly done with steam.

鱝 2705. A fish with a long tail which has a sting; the mouth is below, near its belly; the eyes are on the forehead.

鷏 2706. Name of a bird; a water bird.

黂 2707. Fun, or Fe, A species of hemp seed.

鼚 2708. A drum.

鼖 2709. A field rat.

餴 2710. [-] Fun, or Fun he | 饎 rice half boiled or decocted, previous to adding water to distil it.

坌 垒 2711. To sweep away; to put away filth and dirt.

糞 2712. [ˊ] Excrementitious matter; excrements; ordure; filth; manure. To manure; to apply manure to the roots of plants; to sweep or put away any thing that is filthy or superfluous.

Fun mun kow | 門口 the mouth of the anus.

壝 2713. To put away filth.

攁 2714. To sweep away dirt. To sweep; to cleanse.

瀵 2715. Name of a river. 神 | Shin fun, A spring that gushes out of a certain mountain. Read [ˊ] To scatter or sprinkle water.

焚 燔 燓 2716. [-] To set on fire; to burn. Fun hëang | 香 to burn incense to the gods, or to departed spirits. Fun shan lin | 山林 to burn a mountain forest. Fun tëen | 田 to burn the weeds of a field.

奮 奮 2717. From 奞 Sun, To extend the wings, and fly up from 田 Tëen, A field. Impetuous vehement motion or action; to excite; to rouse, as by an earthquake, or by thunder; to extend; to stretch forward to. To dash or brush away dust. A surname.

Fun fei | 飛 to fly with rapidity.

Fun ke | 氣 to rouse one's anger.

Fun che tĭh che kwang | 至德之光 to spread abroad the lustre of virtue. Luy chŭh te fun 雷出地 | when the thunders are uttered, the earth shakes.

Fun che hëang tsëen | 志向前 to advance with an impetuous mind.

幨 2718. To over fill a bag with grain, till it bursts.

FUNG.—XXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fung*. Canton Dialect, *Fung*.

丰 2719. [-] Fung, or Fung yung | 茸 luxuriant herbage at once shooting forth branches, and striking the roots deeper. A fine countenance; plump; jolly.

Fung e | 儀 an easy, fine manner.

Fung tsae | 采 a fine countenance.

Fung yun | 韻 a mellow pleasing sound.

Fung tsae | 裁 a fine regular gait, or manner.

Fung shin seaou sha | 神潚灑 a high degree of ease and gaiety.

Fung tsze chŏ yŏ | 姿綽約 pleasing and decorous manner.

伴 2720. Name of one of the 仙 Sëen genii. Same as 丰 Fung.

妦 2721. All intrigue and levity of conduct, is expressed by Fung.

拌 2722. To hold up, or to receive with both hands. Read [ˋ] To hold as water in both hands.

芊 2723. Luxuriant vegetation. Read Heă, The name of a plant.

眄 眸 2724. To examine with the eye.

詳 詳 2725. The commencement of a speech or stanch, firm tone and principle expressed.

夆 2726. [-] To occur; to meet; to clash. To push against as horned cattle; to oppose mutually. To pull; to drag. A surname.

峯 峰 2727. [-] The peak of a hill or mountain shooting up perpendicularly towards heaven, and terminating in a point. A peak on the top or side of a hill or mountain. 五老 | Woo laou fung, The *five old peaks* of a mountain near the Po-yang lake.

捀 2728. [-] To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner.

Fung chŏ | 着 to hold up.

Fung leaou yĭh chung yŏ | 了一鍾藥 bearing in both hands a cup of medicine.

桻 2729. [-] The top of a tree. A beater; a club.

烽 烽 烽 2730. [-] A brick pyramid three or four feet high, hollow and open at top, which is filled with combustibles and set fire to, to form a signal by the ascent of smoke. Ho fung yew nan tsĭh fun 火 | 有難則焚 the fire cone is ignited when some danger occurs.

犎 2731. A cow; a wild cow.

𢦏 2732. [-] A particular kind of spear or lance.

逢 2733. [-] To meet; to occur; to meet or come together by moving in opposite directions; to oppose. Great; large; wide, applied to clothes. Used also

for the following. A surname. Read Pung, The sound of a drum.

Fung ying she hwan | 迎世宦 to dance attendance on people of the world who possess wealth and influence. ŏ fung 閼 | the name of the year under certain circumstances. Yew-fung 有 | the name of a country.

Fung jin peaou yang | 人表揚 to praise people to those one meets,—understood in a good sense. Tso yew fung yuen 左右 | 源 to meet a spring on either hand;—denotes a well furnished and ready mind.

Fung che ke | 知己 to meet with an intimate friend.

鋒 鏠 2734. [-] The point of a weapon; of a pencil; of the tongue; and so on. The van of an army; to arise like so many points of weapons; the name of a star; the name of a state. A certain banner.

Fung-le | 利 sharp as a point.

Fung mang | 芒 finely pointed.

Hwa fung 華 | a certain ornamented sword. Pëen cha fung chŭh 變詐 | 出 ever-changing frauds issued forth, numerous as the points of spears. Tsëen fung 前 | or Sëen fung 先 | the van.

摓 2735. To hold up any thing with both hands.

Fung yĭh | 掖 large garments; wide plain garments, such as Confucius wore.

艂 2736. A particular kind of boat.

蜂 蠭 蜂 蠭 2737. [-] A bee or wasp. Also read Pung. Fung chae | 蠆 the sting of a bee or wasp. Hwang fung 黃 | a wasp. Meĭh fung 蜜 | a a honey bee.

漨 洚 2738. The name of a river. Read Pung. Pung-ung | 滃 water dashing and making a noise. Pung-pŏ | 浡 grieved, mournful appearance.

禭 2739. The divinity of a certain hill, said to possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

縫 2740. [丶-] To seam; to sew; to unite as by a seam; a seam; an opening or aperture like a slit seam. A fissure; a cleft.

Fung e | 衣 to make clothes.

Tsae fung 裁 | Fung jin | 人 to cut out and sew; one who does so; a Tailor.

Fung sëen che sze | 線之事 the affairs of seams and threads; needle work.

韃 2741. The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together. Sŏ fung 靸 | name of a plant.

封 崖 𡉚 𡉚 2742. [-] The land or territory appropriated to nobles and princes by the ancient Emperors of China; the act of appointing to those principalities or dependant monarchies. Large; great; to accumulate earth and form a mound; to add earth or mould to; to appropriate to one's self. Rich; affluent. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname. To seal or close, as any letter or document; the cover or envelope in which a letter is put. Shoo tsze yĭh fung 書子一 | or Yih fung shoo 一 | 書 a letter.

Fung-che 封豕 a large species of pig.

Fung e wang tseŏ | 以王爵 to appoint to the rank of king.

Fung jin | 人 an officer placed on the frontier.

Fung king | 禁 to seal and prohibit approach to, as silver mines, and so on.

Fung kwŏ | 國 to confer a kingdom upon; to give the right of reigning, as the Chinese Emperors profess to do to all the kings of the world.

Fung kaou | 誥 or reversed Kaou-fung, Honors obtained by purchace from the government in

behalf of one's parents, or other relatives. This is a considerable source of revenue to the government.

Fung pe | 皮 the government seal, which is a piece of paper pasted on whatever they claim the controul of; as on goods, which are not yet passed; boats which they impress; commercial houses which they shut up, and so on.

Fung mun | 門 to shut a door or gate, and seal it by authority. To appoint to any high office; to appoint to any title of nobility, during a person's life. She 諡 is to confer honors after death; this rule is however violated.

封 2743. Name of a hill, rendered famous by a fish ascending it, and being converted to a dragon.

澍 2744. Deep mire.

篈 2745. [-] A name of bamboo.

緝 2746. Fung, Pung, or Pang, Shoes of different kinds; leather shoes worn by children.

葑 2747. The name of a vegetable. The root of a certain plant.

鞤 2748. [/] Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

𢍰 **奉** 2749. [′] To receive or offer with both hands in a formal respectful manner; to receive or to present to with profound respect; to give or offer up to. A surname. Emoluments received by the officers of government; in this sense the following is generally used.

Fung che | 旨 to receive His Majesty's will or pleasure.

Fung ching ta fou | 政大夫 title written on cards by officers of the fifth rank.

Fun chĭh ta foo | 直大夫 a title of the second class of officers of the fifth rank.

Fung keaou | 敎 to receive instruction with due respect.

Fung-shin shang kwei | 神尚鬼 to be addicted to the worship of spiritual beings; that excess in religious observances, which some Chinese deem superstition.

Fung ming | 命 to receive orders, or the commands of a superior.

Fung ching jin | 丞人 to compliment and flatter people.

俸 2750. [′] The salary granted by government to its officers. 增百官 | Tsăng pĭh kwan fung, To increase the emoluments of all the officers of government. Fă fung 罰 | To deduct an officer's pay as a punishment. 支 | Che fung, or 給 | Keĭh fung, To pay the salary. It occurs written without man by the side.

Fung pŏ | 薄 a small income.

Fung lŏ | 祿 the salary received by officers of government.

Fung me | 米 rations of rice given out by the government.

Fung sin | 薪 fuel money; government allowances.

唪 2751. [ˈ] Appearance of a high mouth. Also read Pung, which see.

埲 2752. Appearance of dust rising.

捧 2753. [ˈ] To offer up with both hands; to contain or hold on the hollow of both hands; to receive with, or in the hands.

Fung sung | 誦 } to receive in
Fung tŭh | 讀 } both hands and read or recite respectfully the epistle of a friend.

殗 2754. To die; death.

淎 2755. Water.

韡 2756. A military utensil. Read Pung, an ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

𩟗 2757. To winnow wheat.

風 風 2758. [-] The breath of nature is called Fung. The wind; air in motion. Custom; usage; spirit; temper; feeling. To scatter or disperse, as by the wind; to diffuse instruction, or affect by example. Haste; fleetness. The name of an office; of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. A surname. The sexual appetence amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for Insanity. Kwang fung 狂 丨 or Paou fung 暴 丨 a gale of wind; a storm; a typhon, which seems derived from 大 丨 *Ta fung*. Kin tëen fă yew shin me haou fung chuy sung lae 今天發有甚麽好丨吹送來 what good wind blows to day that has driven you hither? Han fung 寒 丨 a cold wind. Leang fung 凉 丨 a cool breeze. Wăn fung shin shing 文丨甚盛 a literary spirit prevailing much.

Fung leĭh 丨 粟 chesnuts; the Tartars call them 毛荔枝 Maou le-che, from the down upon them.

Fung lew 丨 流 gaiety; blithsomeness; pleasure; a gay, easy, flowing appearance.

Fung ke 丨 氣 spirit, temper or feeling.

Fung kĭh 丨 格 air, spirit; general manner.

Fung seang 丨 箱 a Chinese bellows.

Fung sŭh 丨 俗 usages; customs.

Fung shing 丨 聲 a report.

Fung shwŭy 丨 水 wind and water; a kind of geomancy deduced from the climate; the aspect of buildings, doors, graves, and so on.

Fung shwŭy koo hwŏ 丨 水蠱惑 befooled by the wind and water—superstition.

Fung shwŭy sëen săng 丨 水先生 a professor of the Fung-shwŏy Geomancy.

Fung tung 丨 動 or Fung-hwa 丨 化 to affect or influence, as by the wind; the influence of example.

Fung tsăng 丨 箏 a paper kite.

Fung wăn 丨 聞 to hear by report.

Tung fung wei che sŭh fung 東 丨 謂之谷 丨 the east wind is called the valley wind;—those that blow from the other points have also poetical names.

偑 2759. The name of a place.

堸 2760. The nest or dwelling of an insect is called Fung. The Chinese express it by Chung-shĭh 蟲室 the house of an insect. E fung 蟻 丨 an ant's nest.

楓 2761. [-] The name of a wood, which has thick leaves and delicate branches, which make it wave elegantly; a fragrant wood with seeds as large as duck's eggs, various wonderful tales are told respecting it. After snow or hoar frost, its leaf becomes red, from which circumstance it is called 丹 丨 Tan-fung; a resious matter oozes from it, which, combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years it becomes amber.

Fung hëang 丨 香 a certain fragrant wood which was planted abundantly about an ancient palace, and from which circumstance it took its name Fung shin 丨 宸 and hence is now used for an imperial residence.

Fung shoo 丨 樹 the acer, maple, or sycamore tree, according to the Gardener in the British Embassy, 1816. When the 丨 Fung tree becomes old, it assumes the figure of a man, from which it is called 靈 丨 Ling fung.

蘱 2762. The wind passing over the tops of trees. Used also for the preceding, and for 風 Fung, Wind. A syllable used by the Buddha sect.

渢 2763. The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read Fan, 丨 丨 Fan-fan, An easy, pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

熈 2764. To burn; to ignite.

猦 2765. Fung-moo 丨 猧 the name of an animal, (with a tail like a monkey) which, when slightly struck, dies; but is revived again by the wind blowing on it. It is ashamed or afraid of human beings, and crouching down, seems to perform the ceremony of the *Kŏ-tow*; otherwise

called 狤 猓 Keĭh-keuĕ. Has no hair excepting a streak about an inch broad from the nose to the tail.

瘋 2766. [-] A disease of the head; a kind of leprosy; applied to thirty-six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease.

Ma-fung 麻 丨 a spotted leprosy, which enters the bones, and is incurable.

Fă fang 發 丨 to become afflicted with leprosy.

Fung mŭh 丨 目 the head, or superintendant of the lazar-house.

Fung tseĭh 丨 疾 the Fung disease generally.

Fung yuen 丨 院 a place supported by goverment for the reception of lepers; a lazar-house. Lepers are by law and usage banished from society.

Fung teen 丨 癲 } madness.
Fung kwang 丨 狂 }

Fung kow 丨 狗 a mad dog.

蝹 2767. An insect's nest, or hole into which it creeps.

諷 2768. [\] To recite; to rehearse in a musical tone. Recitative; to teach by verse; to draw comparisons and satirize; poignant allusions; satire. To spread and affect, as the wind; to proclaim. Tan seaou fung këen 談笑 丨 諫 to talk and laugh over satirical allusions.

Fung sung 丨 誦 to recite, in a singing tone. Fung refers principally to the letters or words; Sung, to the notes.

Fung tsze 丨 刺 a poignant satirical allusion.

隅 2769. The name of a place.

豐 彗 2770. The vessel Tow 豆 crammed full. Large; great; numerous. Abundant, affluent; rich, in the possession of property, or of talents and virtue; exuberant vegetation; a flourishing state; a plenteous year. The name of a place; the name of a river; of a district. A man's name. A surname.

Fung how 丨 厚 abundant; generous, applied to presents and entertainments.

Fung lung 丨 隆 the controller of thunder.

Fung mwan 丨 滿 full; fulness; applied also to composition, and to the human countenance.

Fung nëen 丨 年 a plenteous year.

Fung shing 丨 盛 abundant; plenty; affluence; flourishing.

Fung seĭh 丨 席 a particular kind of mat; a plenteous table.

Fung tăng 丨 登 in plenitude to ascend; a year of plenty or of affluence.

Fung yŏ 丨 約 or Fung shing, yŏ shwae 丨 盛約衰 are opposites, An increasing flourishing state; and a state of decline.

豐 *Le.* 2771. *Urbanity; propriety. By some mistaken for* 豐 *Fung. See the preceding character.*

僊 僊 2772. ŭh fung 偓 丨 one of the genii; an immortal.

豐 2773. A large house capable of containing much.

嶧 2774. Name of a hill.

澧 2775. [-] Name of a river, and of a district.

酆 酆 2776. [-] The seat or royal residence of the ancient king 文王 Wăn-wang. The name of a state; and of a river. A surname.

靈 2777. Fung lung 丨 霳 the spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

麷 麷 2778. A preparation of boiled meat, sold about the Yellow-river, is called Fung.

馮 2779. [-] Fung. A surname. Read Fun, A full heart. Read Pung, Păng, or Ping,

To ascend; to lean upon; to support, as evidence does.

叟 2780. [丶] To return; to cause to go in a different direction from what is wished; applied to horses that are difficult to manage. Used in common with 泛 Fan, To reject or cast off.

Fung kea che ma 丨 鴛之馬 a restiff, vicious, unruly horse, applied also to ungovernable children.

鳳 2781 [/] A divine bird, which appears as a felicitous omen, in times of prevailing virtue. Being a bird of imagination, it is very variously described. The name of a district; the name of an office. A surname. Yaou fung 么丨 a certain small bird. Neaou fung 鳥丨 the name of a bird, said to resemble the Fung-hwang.

Fung ma taou 丨 馬島 an island on the south-east corner of Corea.

Fung hwang 丨 凰 fung, is the male, and Hwang, the female, of the above imaginary bird.

GAE, YAE, OR AE.—XLTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gai* and *Ngai*. Canton Dialect, *Oae*.

乂刈忿 2782. [/] E or Gae. Represents a pair of sheers. To cut herbs; to regulate; to put in order; great talents; to punish. Compare with E.

艾 2783. A certain plant possessing caustic qualities, a person fifty years of age, so named from the hair turning gray. Shaou gae 少丨 a beautiful woman.

豭 2784 An old pig; a boar.

唉 2785. [丶/] Gae, or Ae, A tone of slow reply; a belching sound, arising from repletion. 訊丨 Sin ae, To ask with alarm. Ae, ying shing 丨 應聲 Ae, is the sound of reply. 粵東應是曰丨 Yuĕ-tung ying she, yuĕ Ae, In the province of Canton, answering in the affirmative is expressed by Ae.

Gae paou shing 丨 飽聲 gae, is the sound of repletion. Also Read He, which see.

埃 2786. Gae or Yae. Dust. 凡風起而揚沙皆曰丨 Fan fung ke urh yang sha keae yuĕ gae, All sand (or minute particles) raised and spread by the wind, is expressed by Gae. 塵丨 Chin gae, Dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

塧 2787. Gae or Yae. 不丨水 Puh gae shwuy, Pure water.

鴾鶋 2788. The female of a certain small bird which discovers great ingenuity, and which is commonly called 巧婦 Keaou-foo, The artful clever woman.

曖 2789. The colour of the sun. A man's name.

娭 2790. A slave woman; a female servant. Read He, A mean epithet, applied to women. Play or amusement, as in comedy; licentious dallying.

欭 2791. [-] Used as a particle of affirmation; an interjection or sigh on seeing what is amiss, or affairs going wrong; a tone used in songs. Read Hwae, A tone of anger and rage.

焌 2792. Hot; very hot; a large fire; a raging flame.

㝵 2793. Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

厚 2794. Gae or Gĭh. The name of a stone. To spread or extend a curtain.

碍 2795. The vulgar form of 礙 Gae, An impediment; some objection to.

Gae sze 丨 事 an impediment to the performance of any affair, or an affair which is attended with some evil, and in therefore objectionable.

閘 2796. To impede or stop a door way with wooden bars.

哀 愾 2797. [-] Painful feeling; a wounded mind; compassion; commiseration; pity; grief; lamentation; to lament; lamentable, as the early death of a parent, brother, or child. To compassionate; to regret; to feel a love for, or an interest in. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme, read E.

Gae e 丨 衣 mourning clothes.

Gae sze urh shŭh ke hing 丨 死而述其行 to feel regret for the dead, and to record their actions.

Gae kŭh 丨 哭 to lament and weep. Pei gae 悲 丨 to feel compassion for.

Gae lin 丨 憐 or Gae-king 丨 矜 to commiserate; to pity. Pŭh shing gae taou 不勝 丨 悼 the highest feeling of regret and commiseration.

Gae tsze 丨 子 a child bereft of its mother.

Gae tsae 丨 哉 how lamentable!

Gae tsae, shĭn ko gae yay 丨 哉深可 丨 也 Gae-tsae (expresses) worthy of the deepest regret. 其情可 丨 Ke tsing ko gae, The affair is lamentable. 佞 丨 Ning gae, Affected commiseration.

獃 2798. [-] A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp, looking disconcerted and irresolute.

皚 靈 溰 2799. [-] The whiteness of snow or of hoar frost. Shwang gae gae 霜 丨 丨 the white hoar frost. Read E, in the same sense.

磑 2800. To rub against each other, to rub or grind sharp; a whetstone. Sharp; acuminated. Read Kae, Strong.

瘖 2801. A disease which induces silliness or idiocy.

僾 2802. Gae 丨 or 丨 然 Gae jen, Like as if; appearing as if. 丨 Gae, or 丨 唈 Gae ya, or reversed, Ya gae, Shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing.

Gae tae 丨 逮 vitreous; magnifying glass. To rhyme, read He.

愛 𢘅 悉 2803. The operation of 仁 Jin, or a Benevolent mind. To feel attached to; kind feeling; regard; tender compassion; love; the love of pleasure; to think on with ardent affection; to regret, or be sparing of; secret attachment. A general compliment to superiors is to attribute kindness to them. A surname. In the style of epitaphs, To have been sparing or parsimonious, is expressed by Gae. Tung gae 疼 丨 to love even to pain, as the tender affection of a mother. Ko gae 可 丨 lovely; amiable.

Gae jin 丨 人 to love men; to cherish philanthrophy.

Gae sĭh 丨 色 the love of dissolute pleasure.

Gae seĭh 丨 惜 to be sparing or tender of.

Gae tsew 丨 酒 the love of wine.

Gae wŭh 丨 物 to feel tender regard for all creatures, animate and inanimate.

僾 2804. The usual form of the preceding.

噯 2805. Gae, or Ae. Warm air or breath. A belching forth disapprobation; to belch.

丨約 Ae yŏ, is a vulgar exclamation expressive of surprize or anger.

曖 2806. [/] To shade or obscure. 丨丨 Gae gae, The dim light of the moon.

Gan gae 晻 丨 dull light; obscure as twilight.

瑷 2807. A certain valuable stone.

皚 2808. Clear; pure; white.

瞹 2809. Dull, obscure. Gae-tae 丨 瞇 dullness or dimness; said chiefly of the sun's being clouded.

篓 2810. To screen from the sight.

薆 2811. [-] Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen;

Gan gae 晻 丨 fragrant effluvia.

Gae tuy 丨 薱 luxuriant vegetation of plants or trees.

靉 2812. [\] [/] Cloudy; dull; obscure; the heavens covered with clouds.

Gae tae 丨 靆 dull; obscure; that which relieves dimness of sight; spectacles.

曷 *Hŏ.* 2813. *What? who? To stop; to expel.*

藹 2814. [\] To cover; clear; pure; small; delicate.

殣 殪 殪 2815. To die; a delicate word to express death. Also read Kŏ, To lean or depend upon.

藹 2816. [\] Luxuriant vegetation; thick and shady; umbrageous; abundant; luxuriant, in a good sense. Fine person and demeanour. Plenty of learned and able men to serve the king. A surname.

Gae keĭh 丨 吉 a fine scholar-like carriage or deportment; dignified and happy appearance; pleasingly dignified.

Gae gae 丨 丨 is the language of admiration on seeing fine personable men of good address. Dignified; comely; graceful.

霭 靄 2817. [\] A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

餲 2818. Read E or Gae. Rice or other food corrupted and spoiled. Stinking. The name of a cake.

懝 2819. Alarmed, apprehensive, afraid. Read E, To judge, to intend. Read Yĭh, An intelligent child.

馥 2820. Fragrant odoriferous, applied to plants.

齃 2821. Le gae 齃 丨 a small species of mouse or rat.

儗 2822. [\] [/] E, and Gae. False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs, but erroneously in the sense of 嶷 E. Luxuriant; abundant. Read ê, Obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Gae. 儓 丨 Tae gae, Silly foolish appearance.

檗 2823. Name of a wood; impediment; bars which shut or close, and so impede the passage. Same as the following.

礙 㝵 碍 硋 2824. [/] To impede, to hinder, to oppose; to stop, to limit; an impediment; a hindrance. To limit or restrain by the principles of morality, as the sages of antiquity did by rules of decorum and by music. Read E, A certain blue stone. Fang-gae 妨 丨 hindrance or objection to acting; serious consequences apprehended.

菩 2825. [/] The outer gate shut; hills impeding a passage. The mind stuffed with

facts not reduced to order by reflection. Read Hae or Kae, Stuffed with a collected mass.

Gae teĭh 丨 敵 an opposing enemy.

Gae shan 丨 山 dangerous mountains which prevent passing on.

呆 2826. Sŭh e gae wei che gae tsze, woo yay 俗以呆爲癡獃字誤也 commonly employing Gae, for Che-gae, (foolish) is erroneous. It is however in general use.

Gae jin 丨 人 a foolish doltish person.

毐 2827. [丨] Gae or Yae. Clinging to; not possessing; the mind dwelling on some illicit attachment.

GAN, OR AN.—XLITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gan* or *Ngan*. Canton Dialect, *Oan*.

干 *Kan.* 2828. *To offer opposition to; to seek some end.*

岍 2829. Name of a hill. Erroneously used for 岸 Gan, A bank or shore.

矸 2830. [丿] Gan or Kan, Rocky appearance of a hill; clean stones, as those over which water passes rapidly; to rub stones; to rub silks with a stone. Tan gan 丹 丨 reddish stones or pebbles; Cinnabar.

豻 2831. [丿] A species of wild dog or fox; according to others, its form is like a fox; its colour black, and in length it is seven or eight cubits; on its forehead is a horn, and it can destroy tigers and leopards. Applied figuratively for a country prison.

頇 2832. A large face; a broad forehead; a bald head.

岸 2833. [丿] A high shore; the bank of a river or canal; a high bank and deep water. Steps up to a palace; figuratively, a person of eminent talents and virtue; nearly the extreme limit of a road; the end of a journey; to exhibit the forehead, or a high forehead. The name of a person, a country prison. Shang gan 上 丨 or 登 丨 Tăng gan, To ascend the bank; to go on shore; to land; to disembark. Kwei gan 魁 丨 a man personable and valorous, eminent for strength and honorable feeling.

Gan shan 丨 上 on the bank.

安 2834. [-] Stillness; repose; rest; tranquility. To rest satisfied in; to remain in the sphere allotted one. Fixed; settled; safe. How? what? An interrogative particle. Name of a district. A surname. Chang gan 長 丨 long perpetual repose; denotes the region where the court is situated. Ping gan 平 丨 tranquil and comfortable; at peace.

Gan lŏ chung 丨 樂 中 in the midst of ease and pleasure.

Gan fun 丨 分 to rest satisfied in one's own sphere or department.

Gan seĭh hëang 丨 息 香 Benjamin, or Benzoin.

Gan heang 丨 享 to enjoy tranquility; to rest in enjoyment of.

Gan hwuy 丨 徽 a southern division of the province of Keang-nan, which is now established into a distinct province.

Gan hëĕ 丨 歇 to rest as from labour; to sleep; to repose.

Gan keu 丨 居 to dwell at ease and quiet.

Gan lŏ kung 丨 樂 公 a term of contempt for a mere man of pleasure.

Gan-nan kwŏ 丨 南 國 Cochin-china.

Gan jin 丨 人 title of the wives of officers of the sixth rank,

Gan ke 𠊎溪 a name of tea.

Gan pin lŏ taou 𠊎貧樂道 to repose in poverty, and take pleasure in wisdom and virtue.

Gan tsin 𠊎寢 to sleep comfortably.

峖 2835. Name of a hill.

按 2836. [/] To place or put down; to stop or cause to desist; to place the hand on, as on a sword; to act in conformity to; according to; to rub with the hand; to try; to examine; to hold as the reins of a horse. E show gan wŭh 以手𠊎物 to keep a thing from moving by applying the hand to it.

Gan fă 𠊎法 } according to law.
Gan leŭh 𠊎律 }

Gan poo tsew pan 𠊎步就班 to conform to the step, and to observe the streaks,—denotes a lucid order in composition.

Gan chă sze 𠊎察使 the criminal judge in a province; by right entitled 大老爺 Ta-laou-yay, by courtesy called 大人 Ta-jin.

Gan tang 𠊎當 to put in pawn.

桉 **案** 2837. [/] A kind of stand, bench, or table; an official table, as of a magistrate; that which is placed on his table; a case in law. An eating utensil; a limit or frontier. To examine and verify; placed in order; to put in a certain position. One says, The name of a wood. Kew gan 舊𠊎 an old case. Fan gan 翻𠊎 to agitate a new, or revive a case. Ming gan 命𠊎 a case of murder. Hëang gan 香𠊎 an altar of incense. Tsae gan 在𠊎 on the table; on record in a public office. Mŭh gan 木𠊎 a table used in meteorology.

Gan këen 𠊎件 a case in law.

Gan tŭh tung ming 𠊎牘通明 a thorough knowledge of all cases is possessed here—is written over the office in public courts, where the law proceedings are preserved. Ke gan 几𠊎 a bench or table.

Gan tsing 𠊎情 } the circumstances
Gan yew 𠊎由 } of a legal case.

洝 2838. A certain stream of water.

晏 2839. [/] Serene clear sky, the evening; tranquil; a state of peace and order; harmonious, mild, gentle; benignant; fresh and abundant, or flowing, applied to skin garments. A surname. Tsaou gan 早𠊎 morning and evening.

Gan-yin 𠊎嬰 a statesman known in history.

盌 2840. A kind of cup.

案 2841. A cart that carries home grain from the field, filling all with comfort and joy.

荌 2842. An herbaceous plant.

郊 2843 Name of a village.

鞍 **鞌** 2844. [-] The saddle of a horse. Ma gan 馬𠊎 a horse saddle.

奄 2845. From 大 Ta, *Large* and 申 Shin, To *extend.* Something spread out as a covering. One says, With haste; precipitately. A man's name. To detain for a long time; name of a state; the name of a village.

俺 2846. [丶] Used by the people in the Northern parts of the empire, for the Pronoun I. 北人稱我曰𠊎 Pĭh jin ching wo, yuĕ gan, Northern people expressing I or Me, say Gan. Also read Yen, or according to some, Ye; Great.

唵 2847. [丶] To contain in the mouth; to put food into the mouth with the hand. It is much used in the religious books of Fŭh.

腌 2848. [丶] Lame; walking in a sprawling manner.

庵 **菴** 2849. [-] A small thatched cottage; a round cottage; a straw hut for soldiers. Read Gŏ. Low, pig sty; a small monastery for monks or nuns, chiefly for women.

Gan, tang, sze, kwan 庵堂寺觀 are four words applied to houses for religious devotees, answering to monastery, convent, abbey, and so on.

Gan leu 庵廬 mat or straw sheds reared by an army.

Gan tang 庵堂 a nunnery.

淹 2850. Water; name of a river; to remain long in water; to steep in water: to macerate; to spoil. The bank of a river. Read Yen, To drown.

Gan lew 淹留 to remain long,—as from home.

暗 2851. Want of light; dulness; obscurity; opaque; dark.

痷 2852. Gan lan 痷婪 exceeding or inundating, excess. Read Yih, Disease, half lying down and half sitting up. Read Gŏ, Lame.

裺 2853. The selvage at the neck or border of a garment. Read Yen, Large wide garment. Read Gŏ, A kind of bag, o carry water for a horse.

諳 2854. [/] To give to; to take, a local word in this sense. To tattle, to slander or backbite.

腤 2855. [-] Gan, Yen, or Yĕ, Flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine.

Gan choo tow 腤猪頭 a salted pig's head.

Gan jow 腤肉 salted meat.

Gan yă tan 腤鴨蛋 salted duck's eggs.

醃 2856. Pickled fish, or other meat preserved in salted liquor.

霒 2857. Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

鶾 2858. Gan, or Gan shun 鶾鶉 the quail. The Chinese suppose that the frog is in Spring transformed to the quail.

馣 2859. Gan-gan, Fragrant, odoriferous.

菴 2860. Free and luxuriant growth; abundant vegetation.

喑 2861. [-] To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. By some defined, To call aloud. In the states 宗 Sung and 齊 Tse, A child's weeping incessantly was expressed by Gan.

堷 2862. A burying place in a moor or common. To bury or inter; it is also expressed by 痤堷 E gan. It was pointed out to the poor to induce them to attend to the interment of their relatives.

揞 2863. [ˇ] To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. Read [-] To extinguish, or exterminate. Read Yen, To reject. Read Yĭh, To grasp or seize.

暗 2864. [/] The sun without light; the light of the sun obscured; deep as a cavern; sombre; gloomy; dark; in the dark; secretly; unobserved; mentally.

Gan shĭh kwei shin che 暗室鬼神知 what is done in a dark room, the gods know it.

Gan hae 暗害 to injure clandestinely.

Gan mei 暗昧 dull perception; dull, obscure.

Gan seang 暗想 to think unobserved; to think to one's self.

諳 2865. [-] Fully acquainted with; skilled or versed in; to have been long accustomed to; to have an extensive knowledge of. To remember; to recite; to sing out in a loud voice. The name of an office. Read Tow, To relate fully or entirely.

Gan lëen 諳練 } accustomed to;
Gan shŭh 諳熟 } versed in; maturely and extensively acquainted with.

閼 2866. Wild herbs or plants.

腤 2867. To boil; to boil fish or flesh.

闇 2868. [ˇ] To shut the door; retired, sombre; deep recess; small portion of light; evening; night. The name of an insect. A kind of cottage.

Gan jen urh jĭh chang | 然而日章 the sun shining in a retired place; viz. the mind of a good man.

瀾 2869. Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.

醅 2870. Gan tsan | 醪 a sorrowful visage; a mournful look.

黯 2871. [ˊ] Very black, or dark; extremely dark. A man's name.

飈 2872. Gan yu | 飈 a gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

鶾 鶾 鶾 2873. [-] Name of a bird. Gan shun | 鶉 the quail. Also otherwise written. See above.

馨 2874. Gan or Yin, Harmonious clear sounds.

壧 2875. Gan or Yen, A den or cave in the earth. | 處傾聽 Gan choo king ting, To bend the head and listen at a cave.

礹 2876. A rocky hill.

岩 嵒 嵒 嵒 厰 嚴 巖 巖 2877. [-] Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices; grand, commanding, sublime appearance; dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. Gan hëen 嵒險 dangerous, threatening calamity—to the people. 厰 Gan, is used for the name of a place, and 嚴 Gan, is more generally read Yen, meaning Grave, severe, stern, dignified; majestic. See Yen.

Gan chung | 種 a species of black tea.

麤 2878. A mountain sheep or goat.

齾 2879. A fine appearance of; or the appearance of large long teeth. Tsan-gan 齾 | the appearance of the teeth.

弇 2880. To cover; to screen from; to cover as clouds do the sun; the clouds covered as by the light of the sun. A narrow pass or road is called | 中 Gan-chung. A large bodied vessel with a narrow mouth, which causes liquids to come out with a gurgling noise. A turning inwards. The name of a place; name of a hill. Gan tsze | 茲 name of a divinity

Gan pe | 鄙 obscure; mean, said of one's self

啽 2881. [-] Gan, or Ngan. | 嘿 Gan mĭh, To be silent; to say nothing.

Gan e | 囈 breathing strongly in sleep.

Gan mĭh wei wei | 嘿唯唯 express nothing but answer by an inarticulate sound. These are the definitions of Tsze-hwuy and Sha-mŭh. Kang-he defines it, The noise made in sleep.

諱 2882. [-] Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A man's name.

莽 2883. A thatched or straw cottage.

黭 2881. [ˋ] Profound, deep sombre; dark. Coming suddenly as bouncing on one in the dark.

Gan jen luy keĭh che | 然雷擊之 suddenly the thunder struck him.

諺 喭 唁 2885. [ˊ] Read Yen, A proverbial or common saying; abrupt unpolished speech. Read Gan, To blunder, or say something improper. Fan gan 訝 | to boast one's self; disrespectful.

GĂN.—XLIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gen*, or *Ngeng*. Canton Dialect, *Yun*.

恩 2886. From *cause* and *heart*. The heart influenced by some cause. To confer benefits upon; to shew kindness to; to exercise love to; to enrich with kindness; a partiality to. Favor; kindnesses; grace; gracious; benignity; benign. Name of a district. A surname. Wang găn 忘 丨 or Foo găn 負 丨 to forget favors received; to be ungrateful. Paou găn 報 丨 to recompense favors received, to be grateful. Tsae tsaou che găn 再 造 之 丨 a re-creating favor—is used by persons in the language of gratitude, to denote a high sense of favors received. Shin găn 神 丨 divine favor. Tëen găn 天 丨 the favor of heaven; often denotes in the mouths of flatterers Imperial favor.

Găn gae 丨 愛 favor and affection.

Găn ko 丨 科 an extra examination of the literati, granted by special favor of the Emperor.

Găn jin 丨 人 a benefactor.

Găn shang 丨 賞 gracious rewards.

Găn tëen 丨 典 grace, favor—applied to every thing that the Emperor does.

Găn tĭh 丨 德 the virtue of kindness and benevolence.

Găn tsĭh 丨 澤 } beneficent acts;
Găn hwuy 丨 惠 } charitable deeds.

媳 2887. A woman's name.

煾 } 2888. To warm meat by a slight fire. Read Wăn, Warm; a slight genial warmth.
衮 }

穗 2889. The name of a plant.

蔥 2890. Name of a herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

GANG.—*XLIIIRD* SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ngang*, *Neang*, and *Yang*. These are confounded. Canton Dialect, *Gong*, and *Yong*.

卬 2891. [-] Gang or Neang, From Head and a Seal of office. Used by females for the pronoun I. 卬 丨 Gang gang, Great; how great; high, dear in price. Strenuous effort. Also read Yang. 自 丨 Tsze gang, To exert one's self. 上足 丨 則下可用 Shang tsŭh yang, tsĭh hea ko yung, When superiors are worthy to be looked up to, and depended on, then inferiors may be employed or directed with authority.

仰 2892. From *man*, and *high*, To look upwards. To raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire. To look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence. An expression of affectionate regard. To order an inferior. To transmit an official document to another office. Read Yáng, To trust to; to rely or wait on. A surname.

仰 | Ke yang, To stand looking up to; to think on with affection. 素 | 芳名 Soo yang fang ming, Heretofore thought with veneration on your fragrant name; said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. 久 | Kew yang, Long looked up; I have long regarded you. 闆闆 | | Han han gang gang, A stern and intimidating manner.

Gang chang | 仗 to depend on a person; to be dependant. | Gang, and 俯 Foo, are oppo ites, To raise the head and look up; to bend the head and look down.

Gang moo | 慕 to look up; or think of a person with regard.

Gang tëen chang tan | 天長嘆 looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh.

Gang wang | 望 to look up and hope for some benefit; or to wish to see a person who is venerated.

岡 2893. [′] The name of a hill.

昂 2894. [-] To raise; to elevate; to rise as the sun; to rise and shine forth; raised lofty. Elevated carriage; the gait of a fine horse; high, applied to price. Read Yang, The dignified course of action of a virtuous man.

Gang gang tsëen le keu | | 千里駒 a horse that carries his head without drooping on a journey of a thousand le,—applied as a compliment to people's sons.

Gang tsang | 藏 an elevated dignified tone and carriage. She kea kaou gang 時價高 | the current price is very high. Jin maou hëen gang 人貌軒 | a man of a fine erect carriage, one who carries his head high, in a good sense.

棡 2895. The slanting corner, or gable end, of a house fitted up in the Chinese manner, is called 飛 | Fei gang.

茳 2896. A plant found on the margin of pools; the plant otherwise called 菖蒲 Chang-poo, A species of Acorus calamus.

昂 2897. [-] To raise the eyes and look.

頏 2898. A lofty head; to carry the head erect.

鞅 2899. A certain kind of shoe or sandal is, in the north and in Corea, called | 角 Gang-keŏ.

駒 2900. [-] Gang-gang, The appearance of a horse enraged. A fine going horse. Read (-) A horse shaking its head, a horse alarmed or frightened. A horse with a white belly.

鴈 2901. The name of a bird.

央 2902. Gang or Yang. From Ta, Something great, in the midst of Keung, A void space. Gang, or Chung gang 中 | the middle, the centre of. The half of, as the night. Extensive, entirely, is expressed by | | Gang-gang. We-gang 未 | the name of a palace under the Dynasty Han. Read Ying, The appearance of standards; of white banners spread out and producing a glittering affect.

姎 2903. [-] A term by which a woman designates herself instead of the pronouns I and Me.

肮 2904. Gang keang | 肛 unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward; insubordinate. Pŏ gang 脖 | the navel.

盎 2905. [/] An earthen ware vessel, either used to regulate music, or to contain water or wine. Appearance of fulness or plenty. The name of a door. A surname.

Gang yu pei | 於背 a fulness of virtue; seen even on the back.

Gang tse | 齊 the name of a wine.

咉 2906. Gang, or Yang The sound or tone of replying, the sound of running water. | 咽 Gang yĭh, The interrupted flowing of water. | | Yang yang, Interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

坱 2907. [\] Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

映 2908. Gang mang 丨 𣈜 obscure or dull light. Read Ying, Clear, bright; the day about two o'clock. Applied to the light of the sun, moon, or of any thing splendid and dazzling.

Gang seuh 丨 雪 the light or dazzling effect of snow.

柍 2909. Appearance of being accumulated or heaped together; a flail or other instrument for threshing grain. Read Ying, A certain fruit tree; a species of prune.

𢘅 2910. [/] Gang or Yang, Early knowledge; intelligence; knowledge; wisdom. To enquire; to ask; to question. Sound or voice.

訣 2911. An earthen ware vessel. Same as 盎 Gang, 甕 丨 Ung gang, Appearance of a large swelling about the neck.

酖 醓 2912. [/] A thick species of liquor or wine.

GĂNG.—XLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ngeng*. Canton Dialect, *Găng*.

峺 2913. [/] A hindrance; an impediment. The vulgar form of the following.

硬 2914. [/] Stiff; unbending; to stiffen; to harden; hard, inflexible, strong, powerful, applied also to the mind. Shoo kwei sow găng 書貴瘦 丨 in writing what is valued, use fine stiff lines or strokes.

Găng hwang 丨 黃 name of a paper used in the Tang Dynasty.

Găng juen 丨 軟 stiff, supple; hard, soft; domineering, yielding.

Găng ke juen 丨 欺軟 the strong insult the weak.

Găng sin 丨 心 an inflexible hard heart.

Găng chŏ tan 丨 着胆 to assume courage.

鞕 2915. Stiff, inflexible leather or skin. Same as the preceding.

GAOU.—XLVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gao* and *Ngao*. Confounded with *Yaou*. Canton Dialect, *Gow*.

夭 2916. Feeble as a new born infant, or to die as soon as born. Bent or crushed down; deflected; broken; calamitous. Read Yaou, A crouching wheedling manner; trying to please; delicate and tender; exuberant foliage. A man's name.

怀 2917. Fear; apprehension.

扷 2918. [′] To measure.

沃 2919. To apply water to in order to mollify, enrich, soften, or cleanse; figuratively applied to the mind being expanded. Soft rich mould, or earth. To wash. The name of a spring and of a river. One of nine regions. People of Canton and Fŭh-këen used it for the rain watering plants. A surname. Read Yŭh, Free growth; luxuriant vegetation. Keŭh gaou 曲 丨 the name of a city.

Gaou show 丨 手 to wash the hands.

Gaou wo sin yay 丨 我心也 expand, or give scope to my mind; to cheer or exhilarate.

芺 2920. [′] Name of an herbaceous plant. Koo-gaou 苦 丨 a medicinal plant of a bitter taste, used in Keang-nan for removing flatulency. Also read Yaou, as the name of a plant.

傲 2921. [′] Uncivil; proud; to treat with neglect. To brave proudly. 情性驕 丨 Tsing sing keaou gaou, Proud, haughty disposition. 長其驕 丨 Chang ke keaou gaou, To nourish his pride.

Gaou yŏ, or Neŏ 丨 虐 proud and injurious.

Gaou siug 丨 性 a proud disposition.

Gaou mau 丨 慢 proud and rudely inattentive.

敖 敷 2922. [- ′] To trifle and ramble about. Gaou-gaou, A tall long appearance; pleased manner. Used for several other characters denoting Proud; clamorous; rudely inattentive. The name of an insect. To roast or burn; the name of a place. A surname.

𢼸 2923. Gaou or Haou. Strong; robust; violent.

𢼸 2924. Gaou, or Haou. Strong; robust; violent talents and strength.

嗷 嗸 2925. [-] 嗸嘈不斷聲也 Gaou tsaou pŭh twan shing yay, Gaou-tsaou, an interminable incessant noise. 衆口 丨 丨 Chung kow gaou gaou, Every mouth is clamouring to be supplied. 家口 丨 Kea-kow gaou, The family has nothing to eat.

Gaou gaou tae poo 丨 丨 待哺 an infant crying out, waiting to suck. 鴻鴈于飛哀鳴 丨 丨 Hung-ying yu fei gae miug gaou gaou, The birds Hung-ying in flying, cry out mournfully, Gaou-gaou.

嫐 嫠 2926. Proud haughty behaviour to; to slight or behave rudely to; to trifle or take liberties with.

嶅 嶅 磝 嶅 2927. A hill with a number of small stones; stony, rocky. Name of a hill in Shan-tung. A high lofty hill. Appearance of being shaken and agitated.

廒 2928. [-] A storehouse or granary.

𢦏 2929. A certain lance or spear.

慠 慠 2930. Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

摮 撖 2931. To strike; to attack; to shake.

拗 2932. [ˋ] To drag with the hand; to break or snap asunder. Read [ˊ] Perverse, contumacious, continued rage, like that of incensed be sts. Sze gaou 四 丨 four periods for the performance of certain duties.

Gaou keang 丨 強 perverse and violent.

Gaou kig 丨 頸 stiff necked, obstinate]

Gaou tsze 丨 子 a perverse obstinate son.

瞀 2933. The light of the sun.

𣘺 2934. [-] Boats or other vessels connected by their heads; or a certain piece of wood by which they are connected.

漱 2935. The name of a stream of water.

熬 2936. [-ˊ] To dry or roast with fire; to bake. Used also for the general application of fire to water, to boil; to broil.

Gaou yŏ kaou 丨 藥 膏 to decoct medicine by a slow fire.

Gaou shwŭy 丨 水 to boil water. Shun gaou 淳 丨 to broil with the application of flour and of fat.

Gaou gaou 丨 丨 the tone of grief.

獒 2937. A certain large species of dog.

璈 2938. A certain musical instrument, or jingling stone.

蔜 2939. A certain plant called by several other names.

Gaou chĕ 丨 耴 the noise or voices of a multitude.

Gaou ya 丨 牙 not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his teeth.

Gaou sow 丨 叟 an old toothless person.

聱 2940. Not to hear, or listen to.

螯 2941. [-] The two large claws of a crab. Heae yew urh gaou pă tsŭh 蟹 有 二 丨 八 足 crabs have two large claws and eight feet.

謷 謷 2942. A worthless person who is a disgrace to his ancestors, one who will not listen to advice, and talks irregularly. Gaou-gaou, The noise of incessant weeping; an angry clamorous noise. A large appearance; the extreme degree.

𧰼 2943. The two large claws of a crab.

遨 2944. [-] To ramble; to wander.

Gaou yew 丨 遊 to roam; to wander about; to go to a distance.

隞 2945. The name of a place.

鏊 2946. [ˊ] Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The name of a hill.

鼇 2947. The sound of the wind.

驁 鰲 2948. [′] A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences. 丨桀 Gaou kĕĕ, Proud and domineering.

Gaou wan she che hwan 丨萬世之患 pride induces calamity for ten thousand ages. Tae gaou 怠丨 sluggish and insolent.

鼇 2949. The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote these.

鼇 2950. To Dress with fire; to dry.

鰲 鰲 2951. [′] The name of a fish. Same as 鼇 Gaou.

鰲 2952. [′] An ominous bird with a white head and red bill. A bird said to have a human face. Gaou yĭh 丨鳦 a fish said to resemble a bird.

鼇 2953. [-] A certain sea monster said to carry the Pung-lae 蓬萊 mountain on its back; this mountain is the abode of the Sëen genii. The Gaou sustains the pillars of heaven.

Gaou tow 丨頭 the gaou's head--is an ornament on the outside of the roofs of Chinese temples. Tŭh chen gaou tow 獨占丨頭 to attain the first degree of literary rank.

奧 2954. [′] From 冂 Keung, and 釆 Tsae, Vegetables. A void space. Dwelling in a retired corner, the south west corner. Recondite; abstruse. The name of an office; accumulated together. Five sacrifices to four points of the compass, and to the centre place. Name of a hill; to blend together by boiling. Read Twan, The name of a divinity.

Gaou meaou 丨妙 recondite; profound; apprehended with difficulty; wonderful.

墺 2955. [′] Land near to a shore or coast; land habitable on all sides, or square pieces of land which is habitable. A bay. Read Yŭh, in the same sense.

墺 2956. A common form of the preceding. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, viz. 丨門 Gaou-mun, with this letter. 洪丨 Ke gaou, Kee-uw Point. (Ross's Chart.) 大丨 Ta gaou, The island of Lan-tao, or Tyhu. (Ross's chart.) 隩 Gaou, and 奧 Gaou, occur in the sense of the preceding.

寅 2957. A labyrinth; a maze; a retired place in the south east corner of a house; profound.

嫂 2958. Envious; envy.

懊 2959. [丶 ′] Vexed; indignant. Avaricious.

Gaou hăn 丨恨 indignation, resentment.

Gaon naou 丨惱 vexed; impatient angry feeling.

擙 2960. To rub; to grind.

澳 2961. [′] Deep river or bay; a bank or shore.

Gaou mun 澳門 Macao island; or rather Peninsula.

Gaou yae 丨崖 a bank or shore; a mound near to water.

瘈 2962. Pain; dolour.

襖 2963. [丶] A certain part of a dress; a short garment.

謳 2964. Secret conversation. Speech or conversation; to announce or tell to. A man's name.

膴 2965. The crop, craw, or stomach of a bird.

鐭 2966. A warm vessel.

餪 2967. To be envious of food; to dislike it.

鱮 2968. The name of a small fish.

鷍 2969. The name of a bird.

囂 2970. [-] Gaou or Heaou. From four *Mouths* and *head*. The breath or voice ascending above the head. To make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place. | | Gaou gaou, Self-satisfaction; self-complacency. A complaining tone; sighing; reviling, vilifying others. Pits or hollow places in hills are called Gaou, The name of a quadruped; of a bird said to have four wings; of a river, of a hill, and of a country or district. A surname; a man's name.

Gaou chin | 塵 noisy and dusty.

翱 翱 2971. [-] To fly or roam about; to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner.

媼 2972. [/] An epithet applied to an old woman, a designation of a mother. Read Wŭh | 妠 Wŭh nuy, A fat little child. Wŭh chang | 張 the spirit of mother earth.

Gaou tseang tsëen jin | 翔千仞 To fly sailing about to the distance of a thousand Jin.

鏖 2973. [-] To murder or kill entirely; to exterminate; an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter. Name of a hill. Read Peaou, The name of a creek.

奡 奡 2974. Lofty; high headed; assuming; remiss; negligent; inattentive; proud; haughty. A man's name.

GĬH.—XLVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gĕ* or *Ngi*. Canton Dialect, *Gak*.

戹 2975. The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

厄 2976. Same as 戹 Gĭh, To be distressed, to be ill used.

蚅 2977. A large insect in some respects resembling a silk worm.

欱 2978. Gĭh sĭh | 歖 laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

扼 扼 搹 搤 2979. To seize hold of with the hand; to grasp; to seize, to take hold of with the whole hand; to pull. Used also for 軛 Gĭh, A yoke. Jin che gĭh wei kew tsun 人之 | 圍九寸 the circumference of a man's grasp is nine tenths of a cubit. Yĭh wan 扼腕 or Yĭh wan 搤捥 to take a person by the wrist, as a friend under feelings of sorrow.

呃 2980. Gĭh, or Yĭh, An uneven tone of voice; the chirping of birds; the cackling of fowls; also expressed by | 喔 Gĭh gŏ.

豟 豟 豟 2981. A very large strong pig; five cubits long.

阨 2982. A strait; a narrow
戹 defile; a narrow path, or
阸 other road dangerous for
隘 carriages; a pass. In straits; embarrassed; poor; mean. Chow wan min che he gĭh 賙萬民之阨 | to relieve the distresses and embarrassments of all the people. Gĭh keung urh pĭh min | 窮而不憫 in extreme poverty without feeling grief or resentment, on that account.

軛 2983. That which is ap-
枙 plied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw; a yoke. Kea che e hang gĭh 加之以衡 | to put on a restraining or regulating yoke.

餓 2984. Straitened for food;
餩 appearance of hunger or famine.

峉 2985. The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone. The irregular isolated peaks of hills.

覤 2986. To look or observe;
顧 to see a strait, or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

各 2987. *From Mouth, To speak to, and* 夂 *Che, To walk away and not listen; hence denotes several things* separately. *Each; every.*

詻 2988. Every one having a separate story; debate; controversy; strong language; a bold tone. Reiterated Gĭh-gĭh, denotes the same. Instructions or orders given in a commanding manner and tone. A man's name. Also read Leŏ and Lŏ. Occurs in the sense of 噩 Yŏ, A bold manly tone.

額 2989. The space between
頷 the hair of the scalp and the eye brows; the forehead; any thing placed in front; an inscription over a door, in some places called 匾 Sang. Not to desist; incessant. The name of a place; a limited or fixed number or quantity. Kwan gĭh 寬 | broad forehead; a liberal allowance. Pĕen gĭh 匾 | a board with an inscription placed over gates and doors. Tsŭh gĭh | 足 the full number or quantity.

Gĭh soo | 數 a limited or fixed number.

Gĭh pae | 派 to distribute or give out in fixed quantities, numbers, or rations.

Gĭh keŏ | 角 the corners of the forehead, the temples.

Gĭh wae | 外 beyond, or over the fixed quantity or number.

嶺 2990. A lofty peak of a mountain. Tsĭh gĭh 峙 | the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected

鰔 2991. The name of a fish
鯨

誣 2992. To laugh. Read Woo, To revile; to backbite. Read Kea, Kea-ya | 訝 incorrect speaking.

貙 2993. An animal of the
獑 mus species.

GO.—XLVIITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Wo* and *No*. In the Peking Dialect, *Go* is sounded with a kind of guttural trill of the voice. Manuscript Dictionary, *Go* and *Ngo*. Canton Dialect, *Go*.

化 2994. *Commonly read Hwa, denoting Change, mutation, transformation, renovation. Read Go, denoting What is false.*

吪 2995. [ˊ] To rouse, to be agitated and roused from sleep; to convert from bad to good. False; untrue. Read Hwa, Open mouthed; gaping.

囮 2996. [ˋ] Go, or Yew. To interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes. To induce; to seduce, as birds that are taught to inveigle others. To convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which improves its state. 囮 Go, or 鳥媒 Neaou mei, A bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou mei, is the common term. 做丨 Tso go, To be a seducer.

觚 2997. A horn.

訛 2998. To change language or speech from its proper use, from truth to falsehood. False; untrue; erroneous; to promulge what is false; to rouse; to excite; to move. Name of a brute animal. Name of a serpent. A certain kind of wild-fire. A surname.

Go cha 丨詐 to extort money by false pretensions, chiefly by pretending official authority.

Go pëen 丨騙 to impose upon; to defraud by false stories.

Go yen 丨言 / Go yu 丨語 false unfounded tales, whatever they respect.

Go yen go yu 丨言丨語 lies and unfounded stories. Tsze jin pŭh go 此人不丨 this man does not tell lies. E go chuen go 以丨傳丨 to repeat and transmit to others the false stories and erroneous principles received from one's neighbours to posterity. Pan sze woo go 辦事無丨 to do business without intrigue or lies.

跐 2999. Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

鈋 3000. To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

魟 3001. The name of a fish.

我 3002. [ˇ] Go, or Wo. I; me. Our, used with emphatic appropriation when speaking of one's father, mother, or country, or of the reigning dynasty. A surname. Wo kwŏ 丨國 our country. The Emperor says, Wo chaou 丨朝 my family, our dynasty. Ta tung wo 他同丨 he with me, he and I. Wo wei jin she joo tsze 丨爲人是如此 I am this kind of man; my manner or temper is so.

Go mun 丨們 we, us.

Go teïh 丨的 my or mine.

Go mun tëïh 丨門的 ours.

俄 3003. [ˊ] Hasty; momentary; appearing to fall.

Go jin 丨然 suddenly.

Go king 丨頃 a very short time; a moment.

Go-lo-sze-keae 丨羅斯界 the Russian frontier.

哦 3004. [/] To recite verses; the sound of recitative. 丨詩 Go she, To recite an ode; to read verses in a musical tone. 丨高吟也 Go, kaou yin yay, Go to chaunt, or recite aloud. 吟丨 Yin go, To recite or chaunt.

峨 3005. Go, or No. Appearance of stony rocky hills.

娥 3006. [/] Good. Used under the Tsin dynasty for the word 好 Haou, *Good*. Names of several females. A surname. Chang go 嫦丨 the concubine of the prince 羿 E, mentioned in ancient story, who ate the medicine which confers immortality, and was translated to the moon without dying. Kwa go 夸丨 a certain celestial female. Han go 韓丨 a certain famous singing prostitute.

峩峨 3007. [/] Go-mei-shan 丨眉山 a hill in Sze-chuen Province. Go go 丨丨 or Tso go 嵯丨 high, lofty, applied to the summits of mountains.

挨 3008. Go, or No. To rub.

涐 3009. A certain river in the north of China.

珮 3010. The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

皒 3011. Go-go 丨丨 a white colour.

硪 3012. Rocky mountains.

祴 3013. The name of a sacrifice.

莪 3014. [/] A certain plant, the young stems of which are edible; the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

襾 3015. Full and elegant dress, abundance of clothes and finery.

誐哦 3016. [/] To recite in a singing tone. It is much the practice of Chinese literati to hum over their compositions. At the public examinations it is found necessary to prohibit this when all are assembled. A man's name.

Go she 丨詩 to recite verses. Yin go 吟丨 to sing grave verses.

蛾 3017. Go, or Tsan-go 蠶丨 the silk worm; the insect which feeds on the mulberry; an insect, which more than others, flies to a candle; otherwise called 火花 Ho-hwa, and 蔡光 Moo kwang. Also read E.

Go mei 丨眉 fine delicately curved eyebrows.

Go mei yuĕ 丨眉月 the moon in her first quarter.

頟 3018. Even; regular, deflected or bending on one side. The hat or cap awry. For a short period of time.

餓 3019. [/] Hungry; hunger, want of food; famine; to fast from necessity. Ke go 飢丨 hunger; famine; the latter some deem the stronger word. Too go 肚丨 stomach hungry.

Go kwei 丨鬼 hungry demons; wicked men in that state to which the death of the body removes them.

Go peaou 丨莩 to die of hunger on the high way.

Go kwei chuy seang 丨鬼吹簫 a hungry devil playing the flute; a certain Chinese torture.

Go sze 丨死 to die of hunger.

Go leaou yih tëen 丨了一天 fasted a whole day.

騀 3020. Go lŭh 丨驢 a particular kind of horse. Po-go 駊丨 a horse shaking its head.

鵝鵞鵞鵞 3021. [/] A goose, so called from carrying its head high and proudly; it is called by various other names. When wild it is called 雁 Yen. A particular position of troops. Name of a plant. Shaou go 燒丨 roast goose. The *Go* and the *Yā*, The goose and the duck are both said to pronounce their own name in their

usual cry. 雁 | Yen go, A wild goose. 草 | Tsaou go, A domestic goose. 塘 | Tang go, A pelican. The barbarians use Go tŭh chuy maou | 腹毳毛 the down of the goose's belly to make clothes and coverlets of.

Go mei | 眉 a name of tea.

臥 卧 3022. [/] From the *minister* of a prince making his *bow*. To desist from labour; to cease; to rest; to lie down, to sleep. Change or alteration, such as takes place in sleep; the place in which one sleeps. Kaou go 高 | to sleep with the pillow high; to set the mind at rest.

Go ming lé | 名利 to desist from projects of fame and gain.

Go nuy | 內 / Go fang | 房 } a bed chamber.

Gŏ tĭ | 榻 a board or bed to sleep on.

GŎ.—XLVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Gŏ* and *Ngŏ*. Sometimes *Neŏ* an, *Gŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Ok* and *Gok*.

亞 3023. Commonly read Ya, or Go, To colour or wash a wall. This it said to have been the first idea of the character, and hence its usual meaning, Second to; and its denoting the same as 惡 Gŏ, One who has nought but specious appearances; a vicious person; vice.

堊 3024. Go, or Ngo. Earth of various colours; white earth filtered, it is said to make porcelain of; whitewash or plaster for walls; a wall; a house; an unplastered house. To whitewash; to plaster or smear. 白 | 黑 青黃 | Pĭh gŏ, hĭh tsing hwang gŏ, White earth; black, blue and yellow earth.

惡 3025. What is intentionally bad, is called Gŏ; what is not designed, is called 過 Kwo, Mistake, error. Vicious, wicked, bad, noxious, unpleasant; bad to do, applied to ugly, coarse, filthy. Used for what is hard or thick. Read Woo, To dislike, to hate, to be averse to, ashamed of; hard or difficult to express; an interrogative, How? where? Keaou woo 交 | mutual hatred, Ko woo 可 | detestable. Sew woo 羞 | ashamed. Woo tsae | 在 where is it?

Gŏ chùh | 祝 curses.

Gŏ-e | 衣 bad clothes, tattered garments.

Gŏ jin | 人 a wicked bad man.

Gŏ kwei | 鬼 devils.

Gŏ shin | 神 wicked spirits.

Gŏ-shĭh | 食 bad food.

Gŏ tseĭh | 疾 unusually noxious disease; incurable complaint; one of the seven reasons of divorce.

Gŏ tso | 做 hard, or Gŏ wŭh | 物 bad or noxious thing.

偪 3026. Used for the preceding. A vicious wicked man.

噁 3027. Gŏ. Yin-gŏ 喑 | An angry appearance; angrily. Read Yŏ, | | Yŏ yŏ, or ŏ ŏ, The voice of a certain bird.

堊 3028. A white kind of valuable stone.

蝁 3029. Go or Woo, A certain insect.

咢 号 3030. Gŏ, or Neŏ, To beat a timbrel or drum Ching-tsze-tung affirms that it is neither to sing nor to beat the timbrel, but being composed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing alternately in responsive strains. Lŭh-shoo also defines

it, 兩人應和而歌也 Leang jin ying ho urh ko yay, Two persons singing in alternate responses. *To strike with alarm.* 丨丨 Gŏ gŏ, Language direct to the point. Also defined, The appearance of a high cap. The side of a sword.

鵶 3031. The name of a fish, which resembles a snake.

㓨 3032. A sharp sword.

咢 3033. Gŏ or ŏ. The teeth broken in the mouth. Said to be the same as 齶 Gŏ, and 腭 Gŏ.

崿 3034. A high abrupt bank; what resembles a high shore or bank.

愕 愕 愕 3035. Struck with sudden surprize or amazement; astonishment. Impediment; hindrance; non-compliance. The two Mouths 叩 So, are by some persons joined 皿 thus. Gŏ jen 丨然 surprised; astonished.

楞 3036. A pit dug on purpose to take animals; to dig a pit.

㴱 3037. The name of a river.

腭 齶 3038. The teeth broken; the gums.

萼 蕚 蘁 3039. The central parts of a blossom. Hwa gŏ 花丨 a flower; the central and protuberant part of the blossom.

諤 咢 鄂 3040. Gŏ gŏ 丨丨 Plain, straight forward language; the language of a sincere honest man. Nŏ-nŏ 諾諾 as distinguished from Gŏ gŏ, denotes the obsequious assent of a sychophant. Këen gŏ 謇丨 plain, abrupt unceremonious speech.

逻 遻 3041. To meet; to light on; to occur; to come together; to encounter; to meet with, contrary to one's inclination; to see that which one has no desire to see; to be struck with alarm on seeing or meeting with; to rush or bounce against.

鄂 3042. Name of an ancient territory; and of a city.

Gŏ gŏ 丨丨 to discuss in bold language. A limit; a boundary. A surname. Used to denote surprize.

Gŏ-lo-sze 鄂羅斯 first syllable also written 俄 Go, Russia; 國 Kwŏ, Nation, is sometimes added to it; and 人 Jin, Man, for Russian.

Gŏ jen 丨然 manifesting externally, —as the feelings, when surprized

鍔 3043. The point or edge of a sword. Used to denote a boundary or limit; repeated Gŏ-gŏ, denotes High, elevated.

顎 顄 顛 頞 3044. To carry the head high, in a grave formal or stern manner.

鶚 3045. A certain bird which shews a determined attachment to a spot; hence Gŏ-leĭh 丨立 to remain immoveably in a place. It is also called Yu-ying 魚鷹 the fish eagle; and some other names.

噩 3046. Gŏ or Yŏ. Alarm; fright; awe and reverential stillness. Simple; sincere. The year is sometimes denoted 作丨 Tsŏ-gŏ.

Gŏ mung 丨夢 alarmed in a dream, or frightened by a dream, which seems inexplicable.

巖 嶗 3047. A high bank.

櫮 3048. Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

謳 3049. A man's name.

鱷 鰐 3050. Gŏ yu ㄧ 魚 a large fish of the lizard. species which lurks by the shore, and devours men and animals; the alligator.

蘖 蘖 蘖 3051. Gŏ, Neŏ, or Nëë. The sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which have been cut down. A surname.

哈 3052. Gŏ, ŏ, or Hŏ. Appearance of the mouth of a fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Să, Hŏ, or Tă, To suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hea, Mohamedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.) 以口 ㄧ 飲 E kow shă yin, To sup or suck in with the mouth as in drinking; to make a noise with the mouth when drinking. 那和尚走進來 ㄧ ㄧ 大笑 Na ho-shang tsow tsin lae, hŏ hŏ, ta seaou, The priest came walking in, ha! ha! laughing aloud. 打 ㄧ 息 Ta hea seĭh, To gasp or yawn. The books of Fŭh read it Hea or Ah. Lŭh-shoo, reads it Keă, To suck in largely. ㄧ 子 Hea tsze, The attendants of the Emperor. (MS. Dictionary.)

遏 3053. Gŏ, or ŏ. To stop; to cause to desist; to cut off or terminate, to reach or extend to. Used to denote Settling down with the hand.

GOW.—XLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Ow, as in *How*. Manuscript Dictionaries, *Geu* or *Ngeu*. Canton Dialect, *Ow* or *Gow*.

區 3054. [-] From *Pin*, denoting Many, in the midst of *He*, To conceal. 凡言 ㄧ 者皆有所藏也 Fan yen gow chay, keae yew so tsang yay, Whenever Gow is used, a place to house, store up, or conceal something, is implied. A place in which to store or lay up. A small house or room; to class, or separate; a separating line or boundary. Ten valuable stones. ㄧ ㄧ Keu keu, Small; trifling; petty. A certain measure; to conceal, or hide; a surname. Read Kow, Bent; curved; to grow, or sprout out, in a bent or curling manner. 四豆爲 ㄧ Sze tow wei gow, Four tow make a Gow. 僕 ㄧ Pŏ gow, To hide; concealment. ㄧ 萌達 Kow miug tă, Curling bent forth.

剾 3055. Gow, or Kow. ㄧ 劍 Kow tow, To pick out with a sharp instrument.

勔 3056. [-] The sinews or tendons of the feet.

嘔 3057. [ˋ] Gow, or Yew. To be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. Read Hèu, To use pleasing language; to sooth; to commiserate. Read Chòo, An angry voice. Read Gòw, or Heú, To vomit. 唲 ㄧ 之 Ne gow-che, Sooth and soften him. 歌 ㄧ

道中 Ko gow taou chung, To sing in the midst of the road. 言語 丨丨 Yen yu heu-heu, Language soothing and condoling, or commiserating. 丨喻和悅貌 Heu,yu ho yuĕ maou,Heu-yu denotes Concord and satisfaction; cordiality and being well pleased. 丨喻受之 Heu yu show che, Received him, or it, with cordiality and pleasure.

Gow heuĕ 丨血 to spit or vomit blood.

Gow too 丨吐 to vomit; to spit out of the mouth.

塸 3058. An accumulation, or hillock of sand. One says, A tomb.

嫗 3059. A mother; an old woman; to nourish, applied to nature, under the idea of a mother. A man's name; the name of a hill. Tëen heu fow urh te gow yŭh 天煦覆而地丨育 heaven overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions.

宧 3060. A house or habitation of foreigners.

暱 熰 3061. Extremely hot, applied to the time in which sacrifices were usually offered.

樞 3062. Commonly read Choo, A hinge. Read Gow, To twist and distress the mind.

漚 3063. [′] To apply water to for a long time; to steep; to soak; to macerate; to soften by steeping. Fragrant.

Gow lan 丨爛 to macerate; to soak till a thing falls to pieces.

Gow ma 丨麻 to steep or soak hemp.

Gow jow 丨柔 to often by steeping.

Gow yŭh 丨鬱 a very fragrant exhalation.

歐 3064. [-] A rising from the stomach; to spit out; to vomit; the noise of vomiting. A kind of insect which resembles the silk worm. A surname; the name of a river. An executioner's sword.

Gow-gow 丨丨 noise as in vomiting.

Gow sëĕ 丨泄 to vomit and purge.

Gow taou 丨刀 an executioner's instrument.

Gow yang 丨陽 a surname.

褔 襒 3065. [-] A kind of bib to receive or wipe away the spittle or slaver of children; commonly called 口水丨 Kow-shwŭy-gow.

毆 3066. [\ ] A kind of club or bludgeon; to strike or beat with a stick or cudgel. It is used for fighting with the fists; also, Tow gow 鬬丨 to fight and wrangle, as people do in the streets.

Gow shang che ming 丨傷致命 to wound a person mortally as in a battle.

Gow pe 丨獘 to beat to death.

Gow shĭ 丨殺 to kill a person when fighting.

Gow ta 丨打 / Gow keĭh 丨擊 to beat with sticks; to fight and squabble with sticks.

Gow shang 丨傷 to wound in a quarrel.

犅 牻 3067. A bullock.

甌 3068. [-] A small earthen basin; a cup; a deep one of the kind. A surname. Pwan gow 半丨 half a cup, Kin gow 金丨 a golden cup. Se gow 西丨 the name of a place.

Gow low 丨窶 a high confined country filled with reeds or bamboo baskets.

瞘 3069. A deep sunken eye. Read Keu, The eye wandering.

簋 3070. A certain bamboo utensil, used in rearing the silk worm.

蓲 3071. A certain plant. Also read Heu, To nourish.

蝘 3072. A small species of silk worm.

謳 2073. [-] To recite or sing verses; to sing songs. Used also to denote To nourish.

Gow ko 丨歌 } to sing songs.
Gow yung 丨咏 }

膃 3074. Old fat or lard; to soak skin in lard.

鏂 3075. Gow how 丨鈲 a certain large ring for pulling open a gate.

韞 3076. A kind of leather sheath for a spear.

鷗 3077. [-] A certain water fowl. A surname.

Gow loo 丨鷺 a certain water bird.

禺 3078. An image of wood, in the sense of the following. In its other senses, read Yu.

偶 3079 [ˊ/] A carved image of a human being. Two or a pair; an even number; of the same company or class of persons; to accord with; to harmonise. To pair; to unite; union; to occur; to happen accidentally. A surname. 木丨 Mŭh gow, A wooden image. 土丨 Too gow, An earthen image. 匹丨 Peĭh gow, To pair; to unite in marriage; a pair; husband and wife. 配丨 Pei gow, and 合丨 Hŏ gow, also express To unite in pairs.

Gow seang 丨像 an image, an idol.
Gow jin 丨人 a statue.
Gow jen 丨然 accidently; by chance.

喁 3080. Gow or Yung. 丨 Gow, or 噞丨 Yen yung, The mouth of a fish seen out of the water, the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 水濁則魚丨 Shwüy chŭh tsĭh yu Gow, When the water is muddy, then the fish thrust their mouths above the surface.

甌 3081. An earthen ware bowl or basin.

耦 3082. [ˊ/] To plough in pairs; two men working together; two men joined on any occasion; a pair; to pair; to put two together. To occur; to meet. To pervade all nature. The name of a place, a man's name; a surname.

Gow kăng 丨耕 two persons ploughing together—has an allusion to two eminent persons mentioned in history, who would not leave a country life for offices in the state.

藕 3083. [ˋ] Name of a water plant. Name of a place.

Gow sze 丨絲 threads of the Gow plant.

髃 3084. The front part of the shoulder; the bones on the front of the shoulders.

齵 3085. [-] Irregular distorted teeth.

HAE.—L^TH SYLLABLE.

AE as *igh* in *High*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Hai*. Canton Dialect, *Hoe*, like the English word *Hoy*.

丰 3086. *Kae. Herbs growing in confusion; any thing in a scattered confused state.*

夆 3087. To pull and drag mutually with a design to injure. The name of a pavilion. Read Kĕĕ, in the same sense.

害 **害** 3088. [ˊ] To injure; to hurt; to be injurious or hurtful; calamitous; detrimental; the effect produced on the mind by injuries or calamities. Read ŏ, or Hŏ, as an interrogative particle. Who? what? why? Le hae 利丨 advantageous and hurtful, are used as opposites; when taken together they denote Sharp and injurious; formidable; severe. Shang hae 傷丨 to wound and hurt; to injure. Fang hae 妨丨 to cause some detriment.

Hae ke 丨己 to injure one's self.

Hae chung 丨 衆 to injure many persons; to injure people generally.

Hae pŭh ts'en 丨 不淺 no slight injury.

Hae sze jin 丨 死人 to injure a person so as to cause death.

Hae jin 丨 人 to injure another person.

嗐 3089. Hae, or Hea. To open the mouth very wide: to gape. One says Sound, noise.

嫉 3090. [ノ] Discontented; envious.

愒 3091. [ノ] The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity.

醢 3092. A strong smell; fragrant effluvia.

亥 3093. [ノ] The last of the twelve horary characters. 正 丨 Ching hae, Ten o'clock at night. 交 丨 Keaou hae, Nine o'clock at night. Also, read Kae. 丨 市 Kae she, A market held on a particular day.

Hae she 丨 時 or Hae kĭh 丨 刻 from nine to eleven o'clock at night.

Hae yuĕ 丨 月 the tenth moon. A surname.

侅 3094. Hae, or Kae, Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇 丨 Ke kae, and 丨 事 Kae sze.

劾 3095. [丶] Hae, or Hĭh. To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. 丨 實 Hĭh shĭh, To scrutinize and obtain the real fact. 考 丨 其實 Kaou hĭh ke shĭh, To examine fully into the fact. 參 丨 Tsan hĭh, To state the faults or crimes of an equal to a superior; to accuse a fellow officer to the Emperor. 彈 丨 Tan hĭh, or 按 丨 Gan hĭh, To controul or keep in order and subjection.

咳 3096. The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. Read Kae, or Kĭh, To cough. 丨 嬰言嬰兒初知笑者 Hae-ying yen ying urh choo che seaou chay, Hae-ying, express an infant that first knows how to laugh. 父執子之右手 丨 而名之 Foo chĭh tsze che yew show, hae urh ming che, The father took hold of the child's right hand, and named it Hae, from the sound of its laugh. 噦 丨 Te hae, To sneeze and belch.

Hae too 丨 唾 to belch and spit.

孩 孜 3097. A child that may be taken up into the arms, children generally; boys and girls; a chi'd laughing. The insect species. To take in the arms and hold below the Chin, as when a father names a child.

Hae chĭh 丨 赤 an infant; a child.

Hae chung 丨 蟲 the insect species; insects.

Hae urh kĕen shĭh 丨 兒見識 the knowledge of a child; knowledge which does not exceed that of a child.

Hae te che tung 丨 抱之童 a child that is carried or led.

Hae tsze 丨 子 or Seaou hae tsze 小丨子 a child; used for children generally.

核 3098. [ノ] To move, to excite; to shake, to carry.

該 3099. The name of a divine person; to arise.

遂 3100. To walk or go.

跬 3101. [ノ] To go with haste; to go rapidly.

頦 3102. The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

骸 3103. Wheat; or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

海 3104. Nature's lake, which receives all rivers. The sea; an arm of the sea. The name of a district. Sze hae 四丨 the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four seas denotes all the world. Tëen hae 天丨 the name of certain stars.

Lŭh hae 陸丨 denotes fertile; rich in natural productions.

Chŭh hae 出 丨 to go to sea.
Kwo hae 過 丨 to pass over the seas.

Hae tung hung 丨 東紅 a species of rose.

Hae leang wan han 丨 量汪涵 the dimensions and capacity of the sea are vast; applied to a person's liberal forbearance.

Han kwan 丨 關 a custom house at a port where foreign commerce is carried on; the commissioners of customs placed there.

Hae kwŭh tëen kung 丨 濶天空 the sea is broad, and the firmament a void space; applied to a person's mind.

Hae lo 丨 騾 sea mule; the beaver.

H e lo pe 丨 騾皮 beaver skin.

Hae shay 丨 蛇 a kind of blubber fish; otherwise called 水母 Shwüy moo.

Hae choo sze 丨 珠寺 fort on an islet, commonly called the Dutch Folly.

Hae chang sze 丨 幢寺 a spacious temple situated opposite to the European factories at Canton; commonly called Ho-nan Jos house.

Hae taou 丨 盜 } pirates.
Hae tsĭh 丨 賊 }

Hae king yu 丨 鎢魚 the monoculus or king crab; otherwise called 少陽魚 Shaou yang-yu.

Hae yen 丨 鹽 sea salt.

烸 3105. To roast or broil.

盒 3106. A vessel to contain wine.

榼 3107. A wooden vessel to contain wine.

醢 3108. [ˋ] Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

嗌 **孩** } 3109. To laugh; to smile or laugh as a child.

疫 3110. [′] Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

HAN.—LIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Han.* Canton Dialect, *Hoan.*

干 3111. *Kan, To oppose to in order to shield or fend off.*

厂 **斥** } 3112. [-] The overhanging side of a hill; a rocky projecting precipice or bank of a river, capable of affording shelter or a dwelling for human beings.

岍 3113. The name of a hill; used also to denote a bank that fends off water.

扞 3114. To fend off with the hand; to shield; to oppose; to desist; to be kept off or prevented advancing; a clothing or defence for the arm; a shield.

Han kĭh 丨 格 stopped, impeded, not permeable. To stop, to defend.

Han kĭh nan tung 丨 格難通 to strive to effect a passage through, but to find it impracticable, or extremely difficult.

旱 3115. [′] A want of rain, drought. The name of a hill. Tëen han 天 丨 the heavens not giving rain. Ta han che how peĭh yew ta yu 大 丨 之後必有大雨 after a great drought there must be a heavy rain.

弭 弓干 3116. To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of a district.

旰 3117. Han, or Kan, The evening. Kan-kan, or Han-han, Abounding, said in reference to light; resplendant.

悍 3118. [-] Ardent disposition; strength, energy, or violence of disposition; fierce, boisterous.

Han keĭh 丨 急 hasty, precipitation; fierce, ardent.

Ho peĭh joo tsze han keĭh 何必如此 丨 急 what occasion is there to be so fierce about it.

Han too 丨 妒 strong feeling of envy.

捍 仟 3119. [/] To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away, or ward off, to resist.

Han kin 丨 禁 to stop or prohibit.

Han wei 丨 衛 to surround and shield; to ward off.

Tsëĕ han 捷 丨 / Teaou han 雕 丨 to manage and ward off evils, applied to the people.

Han ta hwan 丨 大患 to ward off great calamities, said of statesmen.

焊 3120. [\] To dry with fire; dried up by fire.

汗 3121. [/] Perspiration; sweat. The name of some ancient districts. Chŭh han 出 丨 Fă han 發 丨 to perspire. Pwan-han 泮 丨 or Han-han, Appearance of a boundless expanse without a shore. Haou han 澔 丨 dazzling showy effect of various colours. 瀾 丨 Lan-han, A long appearance. Chĭh han 質 丨 name of a medicine. Ko-han 可 丨 the Persian and Tartar word *K'han*.

郱 3122. Name of a pavilion, otherwise written 郢 Le.

涆 3123. Han-han, Water flowing with rapidity; dry or dried.

罕 3124. [\] Unfrequent; rare. A certain flag; a net to take birds, a net for rabbits. The name of a place; a surname.

Han chay 丨 車 a certain star.

Han këen 丨 見 rarely seen.

Han yew 丨 有 seldom occurs.

浑 3125. Water; the name of a stream.

Han-gan 丨 浚 steeped or soaked with water.

釬 銲 3126. [-] A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. Han yŏ 丨 藥 a mineral composition used in soldering or joining together other metals. Read Kan, A certain utensil; Haste; hurry. Ta han 打 丨 to solder.

閈 3127. [/] A door; gate or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

馯 3128. [/] A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname; name of certain foreigners.

鵔 3129. Han-tsŏ 丨 鵲 a certain bird said to possess prescience.

鼾 3130. [/] Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

齗 3131. The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. Tsan han 齴 丨 irregular teeth.

幹 3132. [\-] A wall or railing around the mouth of a well. Name of a kind of gallery. Used to express, Ruling or directing. Read Kan, The trunk of a tree; a capability for business

函 凾 圅 3133. [\/] From *Man* in a *Mortar*. The ancients made holes in the ground to use as mortars. To contain; to infold; to comprehend; the lower part of the mouth within side; the envelope of a letter, a letter. Armour. A surname. 書 丨 Shoo han, A letter. 華 丨 Hwa han, or 瑤 丨 Yaou han, Elegant letter, applied

to the letter of a correspondent in the language of compliment. 尊 丨 Tsun han, Your honor's letter.

Han kŭh 丨 谷 the name of a certain borer or awl.

Han yung 丨 容 to contain; capacity to contain. Used also to denote An enlarged and liberal mind; patiently bearing with.

Han jin 丨 人 a maker of armour.

唅 3134. [-] Han hoo 丨 嘲 the voice of anger.

帾 3135. A cloth used to stop the ears.

徆 3136. [-] Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

椷 **樀** 3137. A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

涵 3138. [-] Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain; of vast containing capacity.

Han yang shin chin 丨 養深沉 to contain; to cherish and to sink deeply.

Han yung she tae jin te yĭh fă 丨 容是待人第一法 an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people.

Han yung 丨 容 to contain or afford room to; enlarged and liberal.

菡 3139. [丶] A bud not yet opened.

腡 **唅** 3140. [-] The parts below the mouth; the chin. Some say, The tongue.

凾 3141. Cold; intense cold.

裓 3142. A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear. Han to 丨 褖 a sleeve.

頤 3143. The chin.

含 3144. [丶′] To hold in the mouth; to contain; to restrain; endure. Paou han 包 丨 to envelop and contain.

Han han 丨 丨 wheat growing rank and thick. Thick, indistinct utterance, or an intentional obscure and partial statement. Read Hán, Gems placed in the mouth of a corpse at the time of interment, said to have been an ancient custom.

Han chŭh 丨 蓄 to bear in the mind, to cherish.

Han seaou hwa 丨 笑花 the suppressed smile—name of a flower, the Magnolia fuscata.

Han jin 丨 忍 to bear or forebear.

Han heuĕ pun jin sëen woo ke kow 丨 血噴人先污其口 he who spurts blood at a person, will first defile his own mouth.

Han noo 丨 怒 to restrain one's anger.

Han seaou 丨 笑 to repress a laugh, to smile.

Han sew 丨 羞 to feel ashamed.

Han luy chang tan 丨 淚長歎 restrained the falling tear and sighed deeply.

Han seaou pŭh yen 丨 笑不言 smiled and said nothing.

Han yung 丨 容 to contain or afford room to with inside of; to endure or put up with, from generous feelings.

唅 **啽** 3145. [丿-] To put into the mouth with the hand; to hold or contain in the mouth. An erroneous form of 啽 Gan, see above.

姶 3146. A woman's name.

峆 3147. A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

恰 3148. Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

欱 3149. A suppressed smile or laugh. One says, To covet; to desire.

浛 3150. [丿] Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote To contain.

𤦲 3151. Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote Containing in the mouth.

𦳃 3152. An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

蛤 3153. Name of a certain poisonous insect.

𣏌 3154. Han, or Han-han, Fragrant; odoriferous.

頷 3155. [丶] To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin; also expressed by 下巴 Hea han; and vulgarly called Hea-pa. Hea han tsëen 下巴尖 a sharp pointed chin—is a bad omen in physiognomy.

Han hea choo 巴下珠 the pearl below the chin; has a reference to legendary tales respecting the dragon.

咸 3156. Han, or Hëen. The whole number; completely; totally; all; all together; all around; extending to every place. Hastily. Name of one of the 卦 Kwa. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a place; the name of a star. A surname. 丘 Han kew, A mountain higher on the left side, than on the opposite side. Read Këen, in the senses of 減 Këen, and 緘 Këen. The name of a river; a surname. To rhyme, read Ying. 不 Pŭh han, Not according, or associating with others. 少長 集 Shaou, chang, han tseĭh, Young and old all assembled. 宜 Han e, All suitable, or according with.

Han che 池 name of a divinity; of a medicine; and of a star.

喊 3157. [丶] A loud calling out; to vociferate; to cry out; to call after; to call to; to call out angrily. Read Këen, in the sense of 縴 Këen, An obstinate refusal to express one's thoughts. 連 數聲 Lëen han shoo shing, Called out several times. 叫 Keaou-han, or reversed, Han keaou, To vociferate; to cry out. 大聲叫 Ta shing keaou han, To call out with a loud voice.

諴 3158. Union; harmony; concord; sincere; promoting union; cordiality; to cause to smile; to excite. Name of a musical instrument. Che han, kan shin 至 感神 high degrees of sincerity move or influence the gods.

軘 3159. The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

鰔 3160. Han, or Kan. The name of a fish.

鵾 3161. Name of a certain bird.

感 3162. Read Han, To move; to shake; to rouse; indignation; indignant. Commonly read Kan, To excite.

嘽 3163. The voice or cry of any animal. Read Kan, The voice of a bird. Read Gan, May, can. Read Kàn, The same as 喊 Han, To cry out; to call to.

憾 3164. [/] To feel indignation or resentment towards; to feel regret for; indignant with one's self or others. Chung shin han hăn 終身 恨 or Paou han chung shin 抱 恨 終身 to feel regret all one's life—as for being absent at the death of a parent.

Han hăn 恨 indignation or deep regret.

撼 **揻** 3165. [丶] To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

翰 3166. Flying; the appearance of flying.

顅 3167. To move or shake the head; lean, not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance.

鰔 3168. Not satiated with eating.

甘 3169. Read Han, Generous wine; mature. Commonly read Kan, Sweet.

欿 3170. The breath rising. A particle implying doubt; perhaps; or; uncertain.

欦

泔 3171. [丶] A watery appearance; filled full. Read Kan, The water in which rice has been washed; hence 丨米水 Kan me shwŭy, The thick water left by rice washed and steeped in it.

蚶 3172. [-] Name of a certain insect.

酣 3173. [-] Elevated with wine; chearful; merry; the pleasures of wine, not overpowered or rendered sottish by it. Some say, To drink deeply.

Han chang 丨暢 chearful by the influence of wine.

Han ko 丨歌 to sing when exhilarated with wine.

邯 3174. Name of an ancient place; name of a river. Occurs denoting Plenty, abundance.

邯 3175. A local particle denoting uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

儑 3176. Han, or Hëen, To appear to proceed or advance. Elevated, lofty.

憨 3177. Simple; foolish; silly; rather idiotical.

賧 3178. A bribe. Hwuy han 賄賧 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

鬫 3179. [丶] The roaring of a tiger. Read Hëen, A fierce enraged animal. The second character is a vulgar form. It properly means To peep, to spy.

闞

僩 3180. A surname.

嫺 3181. An old womanish appearance; anger. Read Jen, Respect; respectful.

暵 3182. [丶/] To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

熯

漢 3183. [/] The name of a river; the milky way. The name of a dynasty famous in Chinese history. Name of a place in Sze-chuen. Read Tan, The year under certain circumstances. Haou-han tsze 好丨子 a good son of Han; a fine stout man. Pwan han 半丨 denotes Form; figure.

Han chung 丨中 the name of an ancient principality; now the name of a Foo district.

Han kow 丨口 the name of a part of the river Yang-tsze-keang, in Hoo-kwang Province.

Han këen 丨見 day light, in the dialect of Corea.

Han keun 丨軍 the Chinese army,—which joined the Tartars in the conquest of China; and whose descendants, like those of the Tartars themselves, enjoy certain privileges.

Han chaou 丨朝 the dynasty Han, which closed, A. D. 260.

Han tsze 丨子 in low familiar language, A fine personable man; a man of spirit.

灘 3184. Wet or moistened with water and dried again. Read Tan, Water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

鸛

暵 3185. Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

獾 3186. The appearance of flying.

耕 3187. To plough in winter, to plough coarse bad land.

翰 3188. [-] Wings of a bird; a bird mentioned in ancient history having carnation coloured feathers. Ornaments by the side of a coffin; to fly high. White; a white horse; a trunk of a tree, pillar or support for a wall. A pencil to write with, in allusion to

which the National Institute is called

Han-lin-yuen. 丨林院 the forest of pencils; the members of the College or Institute, are designated by the two first words *Han-lin*. A surname. Written phraseology, or to write with pencils made of quills, is expressed by 書丨 Shoo-han.

Han mĭh hëang 丨墨香 the fragrance of pencils and ink.

Han yin 丨音 the long protracted crow of a well fed cock.

瀚 3189. [′] Hwăn han 混丨 a watery appearance.

Han hae 丨海 the desart Shamo, in Western Tartary.

Haou han 浩丨 a wide extensive appearance.

韓 3190. [-] A wall or enclosure round a well. The character is formed from 韋 Wei, Skin, implying its going round. An ancient state near the northern limit of Ho-nan. It was destroyed by 晉 Tsin. A surname. San-han 三丨 the name of a state.

韓 3191. Pĭh han tsaou 白丨草 name of a plant.

寒 3192. [-] Cold; the cold of winter; ill provided with the comforts of life; poor; necessitous. Name of a state. A surname.

Han lae shoo wang 丨來暑往 the cold goes, and hot weather comes, —in constant alternation. Han wăn 丨溫 or Lang nwan 冷暖 cold and warm; is applied both to the feelings and to speech or conversation, denoting A variety of feelings on various topics, news, compliments, and so on. Seaou han 小丨 January 6th. Ta han 大丨 January 21st. Sze han 司丨 a certain water divinity.

Han lang 丨冷 cold; frigid.

Han loo 丨露 October 9th. A term.

Han mun 丨門 poor and friendless house.

Han ping 丨冰 cold ice.

Han sing 丨姓 my name.

Han sze 丨士 a poor scholar.

Han soo 丨素 plain, simple.

Han tseuen 丨泉 a cold spring.

歛 貯 3193. [- ′] The noise made by a cart or carriage; a cart. Railed round to confine criminals or wild beasts.

轞 鞏 3194. [ˋ] To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth. Lan han 鑑貯 covetous; avaricious.

銜 御 銜 3195. From *Metal*, and to *Walk* or *Go*. The piece of metal, or bit, in a horse's mouth by which he is guided; to contain in the mouth; to guide or controul. The rank of official controul or office; is called 官丨 Kwan han, To be excited, moved or controuled. Applied to the heart, To be vexed or indignant. Jin han 人丨 a name of *Gin-seng*. Ma-han 馬丨 name of a divinity. Kow han 口丨 to hold or contain in the mouth.

Han kĕĕ 丨結 to retain an indissoluble sense of favors received.

莞 3196. A certain grass or rush fit for making mats. A surname. Read Kwan, in the same sense; and also denoting a place. Tung kwan 東莞 the district on the eastern side of Canton river, below the Bocca Tigris.

啣 啣 嗛 3197. To contain in the mouth; to take and carry in the mouth. To sustain or receive. 丨命 Han ming, To receive an order from the sovereign; or by courtesy, said to a friend, q. d. I receive your orders and will attend to them. Used either in conversation or epistolary writing The same as the preceding. 銜 Han, is more commonly used. This form is usual

but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries.

Han han 𠃌 𠃌 to gaze intensely.

𥆧 3198. [′] A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

睅 晥 3199. Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous, beautiful. Read Yuen, Pretty eye brows.

Han mŭh yuen chuen 𠃌目圜轉 the appearance of fine large rolling eyes.

莧 3200. [′] Han lŭh 𠃌陸 soft flexible plants. Read Hwan, To smile or laugh. Read Kwan, A goat with small horns.

Han tsae 𠃌菜 vegetables for the table.

HŬN.—LIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hen.* Canton Dialect, *Hŭn.*

𠀋 艮 3201. Commonly read Kăn. From *Eye* and *To compare.* To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hăn, To lead or drag; to pull; to thrust.

很 佷 詪 誏 痕 3202. [/] Unwilling to listen to what is said; disobedient to commands, refusing to proceed; quarrelsome; fond of quarreling and fighting; forms the superlative degree, in which sense it is commonly written 狠 Hăn.

3203. [-] A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or mark left by any thing whatever. 啼 𠃌 Te hăn, The mark left by tears. Shwŭy hăn 水𠃌 mark left by water. Tae hăn 苔𠃌 the mark left by moss. Mĭh hăn 墨𠃌 mark of ink. Pwan hăn 瘢𠃌 a cicatrix or mark of a wound, Pork-mark on the face. Maëen 蘇面 is the vulgar term for being marked with the small pox.

Han tseĭh 𠃌跡 a trace; a footstep.

恨 悃 3204. [-] A feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment. Also Regret, or indignation against one's self. Hwuy hăn 悔𠃌 deep repentance; angry with one's self.

Han pŭh tĭh 𠃌不得 to wish or desire intensely; like the phrase 巴不得 Pa pŭh tĭh.

Paou hăn 報𠃌 to revenge. Ko hăn 可𠃌 detestable. Kĕĕ hăn 結𠃌 to form resentments.

Hăn pŭh leaou 𠃌不了 to regret want of success.

Hăn she 𠃌視 to look at with indignation or hatred.

拫 3205. To lead or drag precipitately; to pull, to oppose with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force.

Hăn loo 𠃌撸
Hăn kĭh 𠃌格
Hăn yĭh 𠃌抑
} all express pulling, dragging, thrusting and putting into some position or state by force.

狠 3206. The noise of dogs fighting. Forms the superlative degree. Read Kăn, To gnaw.

Hăn she 狠是 very right.

HANG.—LIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hang*. Canton Dialect, *Hong*, or *Hoang*.

亢 3207. [-] Read Hang or Kang, The neck; the throat; stiff-necked; to oppose; to screen. Name of a star; drought.

吭 3208. [丶] Hang or Kàng The neck or throttle of a bird. To swallow; to make a noise.

杭 3209. [-] The place to which Tsin, the first universal monarch of China came on his tour south.

Hang chow 杭州 the capital of the Province Che-keang, near the southern end of the Great Canal. Used to denote a square boat. Tëen-hang 天杭 the milky way, or rain from heaven.

沆 3210. [′] Appearance of flowing. Mang-hang 莽沆 an extensive sheet of water; a large lake.

Hang heae 沆瀣 dewy, foggy; a white mist; sea fog.

Hang mang 沆茫 a wide mixture of plants and water; a large marsh.

欯 3211. Lang hang 欴欯 avaricious; covetous.

航 3212. [-] A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship. Tsze-hang 慈航 expresses the departure from this life—applied to women.

頏 3213. [-] The appearance of a bird flying; to fly upwards. Read Kang, A man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird.

翯鴐 3214. To fly downwards. Used in common with the preceding.

筕 3215. A certain stringed instrument; the name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

肮 3216. The throat. Read Kăng, The name of a star.

跼 3217. Hang, or Kang, To stretch out the legs; to strike the legs.

蚢 3218. Hang, or Kang, An insect of the silk-worm species.

骯 3219. [丶] Hang, or Kang. Hang tsang 骯髒 the half or part of a victim, or a large body. Ease; enjoyment.

魧 3220. A demon.

行 3221. [-] Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty-five, or of a hundred. Pĭh hang 百行 makes ten thousand, which is called 方陳 Fang-ching, A class, or company; one sort of persons; a series or order. A mercantile house; a factory. Also read Hing, or Hăng. Tae-hang 太行 name of a hill. Chung hang 中行 a double surname.

Hang-hang 行行 strong and formidable appearance as of a phalanx.

Hang ho 行貨 goods made for the general market, and not for a particular customer. The Hang-ho goods are inferior; the opposite of Hang-ho, is 家用 Kea yung.

Hang ke 行幾 what order do you hold amongst your brothers—i. e. are you the eldest, second, &c.

Hang san 行三 I am the third brother. This question and answer are preparatory to laying aside the name and title in familiar conversation, and addressing the person by San-ko 三哥 third brother.

Hang poo 行舖 large mercantile houses and shops.

Hang shang 行商 a wholesale merchant; or one belonging to a company licenced by the government, such as those at Canton for foreign trade; who are called 洋行商 Yang-hang-shang, to distinguish them from the Salt and other Hang or Companies of merchants.

Hang tsing 行情 the feelings of a class; the spirit of a corps.

Hang woo 行伍 bands of men or companies; the army.

Hang yung 行用 the general expenses of a company of merchants; that which each member has to pay to the common fund, in Canton called (Kung-so 公所) Consoo charges.

3222. 桁 [-] Certain stocks in which to fasten the feet as a punishment. A floating bridge. Read Hăng, see below.

3223. 筏 A kind of mat on which to lie down.

3224. 睅 To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as 頡 Hëĕ, is said of the frisking of fish.

3225. 舫 A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

3226. 夯 [`] From *Great* and *Strength.* Using great effort to raise any thing; or the cry made when exerting great effort.

HÄNG.—LIVTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Hwăng.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Heng.* Sometimes confounded with *Hung.* Canton Dialect, *Häng.*

3227. 亨 [-] Pervading influence; going through with a thing; success. 出入咸亨 Chŭh jŏ han hăng, Abroad or at home in every thing successful.

3228. 胻 [-] Păng-hăng 膨行 fleshy; fat.

3229. 脖 Păng-hăng 膨行 fat; swelled out; large bellied.

2330. 回 亘 *Seuen. To revolve; to inculcate.*

Kang. To fill or extend every where. 亙 亙

3231. 姮 [-] A woman's name.

3232. 行 [-] In Kang-he, read Hăng. Commonly pronounced Hing, To walk; to go; to do; to state to in words. A path, a road. Read Hang, Arranged in order; a class or series; a house of business for commercial purposes.

3233. 恒 恆 [-] Constant, as revolving in a circle; of long continuance; persevering; acting agreeable to former rules. Name of a hill, and of a district. Read Kang [′] The appearance of the moon in its quarters; reaching to every place; per-

vading. One of the diagrams called Kwa.

Hăng ho 恒河 seems to be the river Ganges.

Hăng sin 恒心 a constant mind.

Hăng shan 恒山 a certain mountain in the north.

Hăng tsŭh 恒足 always sufficient.

桁 3234. [-] A certain transverse beam in a house. Read Hang, used to denote Certain stocks or fetters for the feet; a plank laid across a stream or floating bridge.

炕 3235. A torch; a kind of flambeau.

珩 3236. [-] A certain stone worn about one's person as an ornament, much used by the ancient Chinese. A man's name.

荇 3237. A certain water plant with a white stem and reddish leaf; it varies its growth according to the depth of the water; the root is sometimes steeped in wine.

Hăng tsae 荇菜 a certain vegetable which grows in water.

莖 3238. [-] The stem of plants; the stem of herbaceous plants is called Hăng; of bamboo 箇 Ko; of trees 枚 Mei. The handle or stem of a sword or spear; the name of a medicine, and of a hill.

衡 衡 3239. [-] That with which light and heavy are adjusted; or by which things are weighed or measured. A balance; certain rails about a gallery; the space between the eyebrow and eye, which expands when smiling or laughing. The centre part of the Tow measure. Transverse; a kind of frame to prevent horned animals goring; an ornament for the heads of cattle, used as victims. Ten catties. The controuler of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname. Yŭh-hăng 玉衡 or Ke-hăng 璣衡 an astronomical instrument, a kind of quadrant; otherwise called Hwăn tëen e 渾天儀 O-hăng 阿衡 a certain office.

Hăng leang 衡量 to measure and adjust.

Hăng lun 衡論 to discuss by making comparisons.

Hăng mun 衡門 the cottage of a scholar.

Hăng shan 衡山 a famous mountain in Keang-nan province.

Hăng jin 衡任 between two yokes, as the place of the driver of a pair of horses.

蘅 蘅 3240. [-] Name of a fragrant plant. Wei hăng 微蘅 a certain plant.

杏 3241. [-] The almond tree.

Hăng jin cha 杏仁茶 Almond Tea; an emulsion of almonds, or a milk-like substance made of almonds pounded and boiled with sugar; it is served up in cups at entertainments before sitting down to table. Yin-hăng 銀杏 the fruit of the Salisburia Adianti folia, called also 白果 Pĭh kwo.

Hăng jin 杏仁 almonds.

Hăng hwa tsun 杏花村 name of a village famous under the Tang Dynasty.

Hăng mei 杏梅 a species of plum; in the MS. Dictionary, called the Apricot.

Hăng tan 杏壇 the school of Confucius.

甀 瓶 鉦 3242. [-] Hăng, or Hing. A certain wine vessel with a long neck.

HAOU.—LVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hao.* Canton Dialect, *How*

号 3243. To cry out aloud in order to make the voice heard at a distance, as when giving orders to a great many persons; the cry of pain or distress. The original form of 號 Haou.

呺 3244. Heaou jen, 丨然 a large appearance; a large empty appearance. Read Haou, The sound of the wind. 吽丨 How haou, The noise of anger.

嵺 3245. The name of a hill.

號 3246. The roar of a tiger; to call out aloud; the noise of weeping and crying; the term by which one calls a thing. A name; a designation; a mark or name; to direct. The crow of a cock. Tsun haou 尊丨 honorable epithet—meaning that of another person. Te ke haou 第幾丨 what mark or number? Fang haou paou 放丨砲 to fire a salute. Ming haou 名丨 name or epithet. Kwŏ haou 國丨 the designation given to the country under a particular dynasty, as *Ming*, *Tsin*, and so on. Tsze-haou 字丨 the epithet taken by a mercantile house or shop; the denomination applied to a certain lot of goods; as so many chests of tea of the same kind and quality, commonly called a chop of tea; in Chinese, a *Tsze-haou*. No Dealer in China gives his own name to his house or shop, but when he commences business gives the house or shop a separate name, which is expressed by *Tsze-haou*; not by 名 Ming, A name.

Haou chaou 丨召 to call upon by royal proclamation.

Haou fang 丨房 a lodge at the gates of public offices where persons give in their names.

Haou hoo 丨呼 } to clamour and
Haou naou 丨呶 } vociferate.

Haou keĭh 丨泣 to lament and weep.

Haou ling 丨令 official orders or proclamations.

Haou paou 丨砲 a salute of guns.

Haou shay 丨舍 a small room in which each candidate composes his essays at a public examination.

顥 3247. A person with a white head.

告 *Kaou.* 3248. *To declare; to accuse.*

唔 3249. Much talk; loquacity. Ching-tsze-tung affirms, it is an erroneous form of 告 Kaou; but Kang-he condemns the assertion of Ching-tsze-tung.

姱 3250. A woman's name.

悎 3251. Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm. Read Keŏ, in the same sense.

皓 3252. Appearance of the sun rising; the light of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

浩 3253. [ノ] The appearance of a vast collection of waters; as in the deluge; overplus; more than is necessary for use; affluence. Read Kaou, A surname. To apply water to wine.

Haou han 丨瀚 a great expanse of water.

Haou tang 丨蕩 a sheet of water agitated by the violence of the wind.

Haou haou taou tëen 丨丨滔天 the deluge of waters rose to heaven.

皓 3254. [/] The light of the heavens; the white luminous appearance of the sky. Read Kaou, Pure white. A surname. The same as Haou 顥 and its several synonyma. Ta-haou 大 | heaven.

聒 3255. The ear; to hear with the ear.

鵠 3256. A certain water bird called 鴻 | Hung-haou, and 天鵝 Tëen-go.

Hwang haou 黃 | a bird on which the Sëen 仙 genii pass from place to place. Applied to the name of a dog; a certain form or pattern; certain feathers. Read Kaou, A surname; the name of a place.

顥 暠 皜 皞 鶡 3257. The white light around the horizon. Haou-haou | | the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens. Haou-haou 皞 | vast, numerous and happy; said of the people enjoying themselves. 太皞 Tae haou, 少 | Shaou haou, designations of ancient sovereigns.

好 3258. [\/] Good; a general term applicable to whatever is good of its kind. To esteem good, to like, to take pleasure in, to answer the purpose well; to enable one to do; that one may have it in one's power.

Haou hwuy hwa | 回話 that we may be able to take back an answer.

Haou jin | 人 a good man.

Haou kan | 看 good looking.

Haou pŭh koo naou | 不苦惱 extremely annoyed and vexed.

Haou pŭh | 不 denotes the Superlative degree.

Haou tan jin twan choo | 談人短處 a fondness to talk of other people's faults.

Haou tan kwŏ ching | 談國政 to be fond of talking about politics.

Haou tŭh shoo | 讀書 to delight in reading.

Haou tsăng tow | 爭鬬 to be fond of wrangling.

㤅 3259. Desire; concupiscence; lust.

荐 3260. The name of a plant.

高 3261. *Haou. High; elevated.*

搞 3262. To raise the hand and strike; to tap or knock; mutually opposed to and leaning against.

滈 3263. [\] The name of a stream or river; the appearance of water; the noise of striking or clashing against water.

蒿 3264. [-] The name of a plant of which there are several species.

鎬 3265. [\] A warm vessel of a certain kind. The name of a place. Occurs denoting Light and splendor.

Haou king | 京 the place in which *Woo-wang* kept his court.

鰝 3266. [\] Name of a fish; a large species.

豪 豪 3267. [-] Boar's bristles as large as pencils. Haou-che | 豨 a species of wild boar with white bristles like skewers; a designation of superiority applied to the Emperor's horses, cows, and sheep. Eminent talents and virtue; great superiority to other men. A strong violent leader; a martial chief. The name of a fish, and of a sword, and of a district. A surname. Used for 毫 Haou, Delicate hairs; down. Foo haou 富 | rich, wealthy; possessing the power and influence which riches give. Woo-haou fä pëen e 無 | 髮偏倚 not the least deviation on either side.

Haou ke | 氣 high spirited, in point of principle.

Haou këĕ | 傑 eminent virtue and talents; a hero, or heroine.

Haou keang | 強 robust, violent; acting by force.

Haou keu urh | 舉耳 to prick up the ears; to bristle up.

Haou noo 豪奴 strong violent slaves; a rich man's domestics.

Haou shwang 豪爽 high spirits, chearfulness.

壕 3268. [-] The ditch outside a city wall. The name of a place. 護城壕 Hoo-ching haou, To defend the ditches of a city. 鴈鳴寒雨下空壕 Yen ming han yu hea kung haou, The wild geese cackled on the cold rain falling into the empty ditch. 石壕鎮在今陝州 Shih-haou chin tsae kin Shen-chow, Stony ditch station, was situated at the modern Shen-chow, on the western horder of the Province Ho-nan.

擙 3269 To compare the quantity of.

濠 3270. [-] A ditch around a city wall. Name of a district in Keang-nan Name of a river.

Haou king gaou 濠鏡澳 an ancient name of Macao.

Haou pan keae 濠畔街 name of a street in the city of Canton.

Haou tun 濠墩 (Canton dialect, *Hou-tun*) The Second-bar on Canton river.

蠔 3271. [-] The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of oysters is called 蠔山 Haou-shan. The spat of the oyster the Chinese compare to a stone. Name of a place.

Haou kŭh 蠔殼 oyster shell.

Haou she 蠔豉 dried oysters.

毫 3272. [-] Long soft small pointed hair or down; any thing very small. Name of a small weight; a pencil to write with. A surname. Sew haou 鬚毫 a species of dog. Ten 絲 Sze, *Threads*, make a Haou, ten Haou make a 氂 Le. 分毫不錯 Fun haou pŭh tso, Not the least error. Han haou 含毫 to put the point of the pencil in one's mouth when considering what to write. Hwuy-haou 揮毫 to write with rapidity. Joo haou 濡毫 to wet the point of the pencil.

Haou woo kwo fan 毫無過犯 not the least error or fault.

Haou mŏ sze 毫末事 petty affairs; affairs not included in one's duty.

Haou le che shīh 毫氂之失 slight error or failure.

Haou fă pŭh yung 毫髮不容 not admit the insertion of a single hair; close, secret.

皐 臯 3273. *Kaou. To call or summon: to sing and play. To introduce with joy.*

嗥 謕 3274. [-] The roar of a tiger, or of a wild boar; the cry of a fox, of a rhinoceros, and so on. The voice of a human being shouting or calling

終日嗥而嗌不嗄 Chung jĭh haou urh yĭh pŭh shă, Called out the whole day without feeling hoarse.

Haou paou 嗥咆 and 嗥呼 Haou hoo, denote the same.

謕 3275. [-] To call out aloud; to call upon; to call to. The same as 號 Haou.

昊 暠 皞 3276. [/] The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. 仰賴昊慈眷佑 Yang lae haou tsze keuen yew, Hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of Heaven, (said by Kea-king, Emperor of China.)

Haou tëen 昊天 summer; heaven.

Haou tëen shang te 昊天上帝 heaven, or the power that rules therein.

耗 秏 3277. [V] A certain kind of grain; to lessen; to take from; to spoil; to injure; to render void; vicious; bad. A surname. Read Maou, Multitudinous; confused; obscure. Seĭh haou 息耗 increase and decrease; virtue and vice. Fung haou 豐耗 plenty and dearth, applied to the year. Shă haou 煞耗 wicked, injurious, applied to spirits. Heu haou 虛耗 or reversed, Defective; void; deficiency; want.

Haou fei tsëen tsae 耗費錢財 to waste property in an extravagant manner.

Haou lwan 耗亂 confused, obscure.

Haou tsze 耗子 a rat is so called from its being pernicious and destructive.

滭 3278. The dazzling effect of a vast sheet of water; the dazzling and overpowering effect of viewing the immensity, and considering the depth of the ocean; hence applied to subjects which dazzle and overpower, by their immensity or abstruseness.

薅 拔 3279. [-] To eradicate; to remove grass or plants from the surface of a field.

HE.—LVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hi* and *Hy*. Peking Dialect, *She*. Canton Dialect, *He* and *Hei*.

匸 3280. From Yin, To *conceal*, and Yih, forming *A cover*. He, fow tsang che e 覆藏之意 *he*, contains the idea of covering and secreting, still being liable to be dropped.

盻 3281. A small basin or platter.

兮 3282. [-] From Pă, *Representing the breath issuing forth*, after the principal words of the sentence are enunciated. A tone of interrogation; examination, or admiration. In the middle of a sentence it denotes an enquiry, which is answered in the following member; at the close of a sentence, it denotes admiration; and in poetry, is often a mere tone. 赫兮烜兮 Hĭh he! heun he! How spendid! how glorious! 安且吉兮 Gan tseay keĭh he, Both tranquil and happy.

希 稀 3283. [/] Few; seldom; rare; infrequent; not close or thick; applied to birds and beasts casting their feathers or hair. To hope; to expect. To stop; to scatter; to disperse. A surname. A certain embroidery. Neu he she 女希氏 a certain divinity. Neaou show he kĭh 鳥獸希革 birds and beasts casting their feathers and coats.

He hëen he shing 賢希聖 hoping to be a worthy; hoping to be a sage. Used to express an ardent desire to advance in learning.

He ke 冀 / He wang 望 to hope; to look forward to with expectation.

He ke 奇 rare; extraordinary.

He wei yuen leang 爲原諒 I hope you will excuse me.

He too 圖 to meditate the attainment of; to design, to scheme, to act from design.

俙 3284. A contest between the heart and countenance; an effort to put on an honest face. Mëen seang she, sin seang fei yuĕ he 面相是心相非曰俙 to appear right in the face, but be wrong in the heart, is called He. 依俙 E he, Appearing as if; otherwise expressed by 仿佛 Fang fŭh. 僾俙 Gae he, Obscure.

唏 3285. [\] To sigh; to cry out without weeping. The moan of painful feeling without shedding tears; to pant. Strong breathing in sleep. Syn. with 欷 He, Strong breathing in sleep; snoring. To laugh.

悕 3286. To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commisserate.

晞 3287. [-] To dry; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. As a local word, Boisterous; tempestuous.

欷 3288. [-] To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid, fearful.

He heu pei taou 丨 歔悲悼 to sob and lament; to commiserate.

稀 3289. [-] Open or apart; not close or thick; few. Not attentive; careless; remiss. A surname.

He so 丨 踈 having a space between; open, not thick.

莃 3290. Name of a plant.

誨 3291. [丶] He-he, The sound of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger, appearing to speak with difficulty. Read [/] The breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, Loud speech.

He shïh 丨 飾 to make a plausible story; to gloss over.

鼷 3292. The noise made when breathing in sleep; snoring. To blow the nose.

係 3293. [/] To bind; to connect; to succeed to; to continue. Connected with; belong to; is; am. 殺其父兄丨累其子弟 Shă ke foo heung he luy ke tsze te, Killed the fathers and elder brothers, and bound the children and younger brothers. 世丨 She he, Generations succeeding each other; record of genealogy. 關丨 Kwan he, Consequences; result; that which is connected with; a particular event, or line of conduct. 有關丨於我 Yew kwan he yu wo, It involves me. 他丨山西人 Ta he Shan-se jin, He belongs to Shan-se; or he is a Shan-se man.

Hëuen he 懸 丨 to suspend or hang up.

He too haou 丨 都好 are all good.

He leuen 丨 戀 bound in affection to, ardent attachment.

He she 丨 世 that which relates to the age.

He shŭh 丨 屬 connected with, related to

He she 丨 時 always.

系 **系** 3294. To connect, or be connected as if tied together by a string; bound; tied, connected, following in succession; denoting relation to.

繫 3295. To connect or be connected; following in succession; connected, related to. Read Ke, To tie, to bind, to fasten or fix to as by tying; attached to mentally.

He leuen 丨 戀 the affections attached to, and hankering after.

He nëen fŭh 丨 念佛 to fix the thoughts on Buddha. Wei he 維丨 tied to, or connected with.

奚 3296. [-] A waiter, servant or attendant. The name of a place. Name of a hill. A particle of interrogation implying uncertainty or doubt, How? why? A surname. A large belly.

He wei how wo 丨 爲後我 why come after us,—meaning so late. To he 騢 丨 a wild horse; a fine spirited horse. Yang he 羊丨 name of a plant.

傒 3297. [-] A certain people. A man's name. Occurs, in the sense of *Is, are.* Also said to denote To wait on; to follow.

徯 **蹊** 3298. [-] To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird. Used to denote a narrow foot path.

He wo how 丨 我后 / He yu how 丨 予后 waiting for my Prince.

He kirg 丨 徑 a very narrow foot path.

惯 3299. Appearance of walking indignantly, with earnestness and ardor. Read Heae, Disquietude of mind.

揳 3300. To take up; to remove to another place. Read Heae, To hold under the arm; to support,

3301. A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

3302. A sash or girdle. Read Heae, A sleeve.

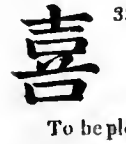
3303. [-丶] Shame; disgrace; having no sense of shame. The anger of a mean man; to abuse, to put to shame and disgrace. A man's name. Read Hea. Angry speech.

He how 丨詡 abusive disgraceful
He how 丨詬 speech.

He ko 丨髁 distorted; irregular.

3304. [-] A road; a path; a foot-path. He-king 丨徑 a path through fields or amongst mountains. He këen 丨間 amongst mountain paths.

3305. [-] A very small animal of the mus species, said to gnaw the skin of sheep and men, from which ulcers arise that are mortal.



3306. From *Mouth* added to 壴 Choo, *Pulse-bearing plants raising their heads.* To be pleased; to feel joy; to rejoice; joyful, to give joy to. A surname; the name of a woman; the name of a district. Read Hé, To desire; to like. The same as 好 Haou, and 憙 He.

歡丨 Hwan he, or reversed, He hwan, or 欣丨 Hin he, all express Joy and rejoicing; taking pleasure in doing.

He keaou 丨轎 the wedding sedan-chair, use in China.

He lŏ 丨樂 joy and delight.

He sze 丨事 some joyful occasion.

He sĭh 丨色 the countenance indicating being pleased; a cheerful countenance.

He yuĕ 丨悅 pleased; gratified.

He pŭh ko yen 丨不可言 inexpressible joy.

3307. [-] To feel joy; to take delight in. To be cautious of; to dread. A surname. 丨樂 He lŏ, To delight; to rejoice; joy; delight. Syn. with 喜 He.

3308. [-] He-he, ho lŏ shing, 丨丨和樂聲 he-he, the sound or voice of social joy, the sound of pleasure and merry-making; giggling and playing. 噫丨 E-he, A sigh; an interjection of grief, of admiration or desire; also of fear and of anger. Alas! oh! O!

He-he ho ho 丨丨呵呵 laughing and tittering.

He he, heŭh heŭh 丨丨旭旭 the appearance or expression of having succeeded, or having obtained something. This Particle also occurs as an Imperative Interjection.

3309. [-] To ramble; to take an excursion for pleasure. Handsome; a pretty face. Shwŭy he 水丨 a boating party of pleasure. Yew he 遊丨 an excursion for amusement. Mei he 妹丨 a famous ancient beauty, who caused the ruin of the Hea Dynasty.

He he 丨戲 childish play; the play of children.

He seaou 丨笑 to play; to twitter and laugh.

He wan 丨玩 to play.

3310. [-丿] From *Heart* and *Wish*; having obtained one's heart's wish. The mind feeling gratified and pleased; joy; delight. To delight in, or love. To be fond of doing.

He fung ching 丨奉承 to be fond of receiving flattery.

Hin he 欣丨 joy and delight.

He kae tsaou 丨改造 to be fond of altering and making new things—the sure way to be poor.

3311. Very hot; abounding; to burn or scorch.

3312. The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning. The same as the following.

3313. [-] To apply fire to; to heat or decoct. Hot; burning; pervading every where as heat and light; a slight degree of light. An epithet denoting that one deserves well of his country.

He wei 丨微 a slight and inadequate degree of light. Choo-he 朱丨

name of the Commentator Choo-foo-tsze.

曦 3314. A bright sparkling eye.

禧 3315. [-] Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy, blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

蟢 3316. [\ ] He or He-tsze 子 name of an insect; the country people deem the *He-tsze* as ominous of blessings; and when they catch it let it go again.

譆 3317. [-] Pain; the cry of pain and of fear; of grief and of indignation. Read E, The murmur of resentment.

He-he 𠃌 𠃌 hot; the cry of spirits or demons; the name of a bird.

誒 3318. An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

He-e 𠃌 諦 a disease which produces irresolution, suspicion, and a spiritless state.

黳 3319. A black, dark colour. Read Heĭh, and shĭh, A carnation colour.

虛 **虗** *Heu.* 3320. *Empty; void; vacant.*

戲 **戯** 3321. To fence, or play with a spear. To sport; to play and laugh. To play as children; a theatrical exhibition; to play or trifle with. Yen-he 演 𠃌 to act a play. Lung he fă 弄 𠃌 法 to practice or perform slight of hand tricks.

He fă 𠃌 法 slight of hand tricks; conjuring.

He heŏ 𠃌 謔 to trifle and play.

He lung 𠃌 弄 to trifle or dally with; to seduce.

He pun 𠃌 本 a play book.

He pan 𠃌 班 or reversed, Pan-he, a company or set of players.

He sha shang 𠃌 沙上 to play on the sand, as children do.

He-he 𠃌 𠃌 sound; noise.

"In the Chinese Drama, certain words or characters are adapted to point out the general characteristics of the different Dramatis Personæ, and these particular words are made use of in every Play indiscriminately, whether its complexion be Tragic or Comic. No similar usage can be found on the European stage, unless indeed we except the invariable terms of Harlequin, Clown, Pantaloon, &c., in the English Pantomine, which still mark with precision the station and character of the several performers, however varied may be the action of the piece. The words made use of, in Chinese plays, consist principally of the six following, viz. 末 Mŏ, 净 Tsĭng, 生 Săng, 旦 Tan, 丑 Chow, 外 Wae. The first of these 末 Mŏ, is called 老生 Laou-sĭng, and generally typifies a principal character, as a father, uncle, &c., or any person somewhat advanced in age; and is applied to Nan-keŏ 男脚 male personages. Tsĭng 净 is used in reference to characters with painted faces, or those wearing masques, being subdivided into Hung 紅 and Hĭh tsĭng 黑净 red and black Tsĭng, which are the 正 Ching, or principal parts under this general denomination. The 副 Foo, or secondary, being styled Urh-hwa-mëen 二花面 second painted face. 生 Sĭng, is a male character, and is subdivided into 正 Ching and 小 Seaou, Chief and lesser. Tan 旦 is invariably a female character, and is distinguished into Ching-tan 正旦 Seaou-tan 小旦 and Laou tan 老旦 besides which, there is occasionally a Chou tăn 貼旦 which, in general, is a servant or some such person. Chow 丑 seems often to typify a character disagreeable, either from personal deformity, or some other cause; and is also called 小花面 Seaou hwa mëen. The last, 外 Wae, is a Fun mëen 粉面 or painted-face character, and often one with a grotesque and long beard.——The great divisions of the piece, or the acts as we style them, exist perhaps rather in the book, than in the representation; being, on the Chinese stage, not so distinctly marked as on ours, by the lapse of a considerable interval of time. The first is called 楔子 Sëĕ tsze, which means literally *A door*, or *the side-posts of a door*; and hence, metaphorically *the opening*. The rest are styled 折 Chĕ, or *breaks*. The words 上 Shang, and

下 Hea, To ascend and descend, are used for enter and exit."

(J. F. Davis, Esqr.)

嚱 歔 3322. [′] Chuy he kuw shing 吹口丨聲 Chuy he, The sound of the mouth; i. e. the voice. 嗚丨 Woo-he, The tone of sighing, or of admiration.

He he 丨丨 sound, noise.

攄 攙 3323. To strike; to knock.

巇 巇 3324. Dangerous mountains situated opposite to each other; dangerous as passes on the side of lofty mountains. A crevice or opening; something that affords an occasion to introduce bloodshed.

瓢 3325. A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

甗 3326. An earthen ware vessel.

氣 3327. *Ke. Subtle matter; effluvia; breath.*

愾 3328. Breathing strong as in sleep; snoring. Read Kae, Anger; passion. Read Heĭh, To reach or extend to. Kae hăn 丨 恨 anger and indignation.

熂 3329. To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hills.

犓 3330. A disease of cattle. One says, Food for cattle.

豯 3331. To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

蝜 3332. Name of an insect.

諡 3333. The breath emitted in speaking.

騸 3334. A horse going.

餼 3335. Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings. Provisions. Yung-he 饔丨 certain provisions of ceremony. Shĭh lin he 食廩丨 to eat (or to have) a certain small allowance granted to *Sew-tsae* graduates.

He lin 丨廩 certain supplies of food granted by government.

He yang 丨羊 a victim offered in ancient times.

霼 3336. Gae-he 靉丨 cloudy; dull; obscure.

羲 羲 3337. [-] A surname. He-hwang 丨皇 or Fŭh-he 伏丨 name of the founder of the Chin s monarchy. He ho 丨和 a certain office.

巇 巇 3338. Dangerous mountains. See above under the second character. No. 3324.

曦 3339. [-] The colour of the sun; light.

朦 3340. The light of the moon.

犧 3341. [-] Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spotless victims. Read So, A certain vessel for wine.

He new 丨牛 a bullock devoted to sacrifice.

He săng 丨牲 victims; animals used in sacrifice.

He yang 丨羊 a sheep for sacrifice.

曦 3342. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

隽 雋 3343. *Tsuen, Shun, or Tsuy, Fat flesh; derived from* 弓 *Kung, A bow with which fat animals are shot.*

嶲 巂 3344. [-] *Suy. Name of an ancient principality.*

In these and the following derivatives there are considerable varieties in the spelling.

觿 3345. [-] He, Hwuy, or Kwei. A large, species of tortoise. Name of a constellation.

攜攜攜

3346. [-] He, or Hwuy. To take with the hand and raise from the ground, or lead by the hand, as a child; to lead apart; to connect together.

He show tung hing 攜手同行 to take by the hand and walk together.

He tae shĕ wŭh 攜帶什物 to take a thing with one. Te he 提攜 to receive with both hands and lead in a respectful manner. Keu he che 舉攜之 to lift up from the ground.

蠵

3347. [-] He, Hwuy, Chuy, or Kwei. An awl made to resemble a horn. Some say, An ornament appended to a child's girdle or sash. A man's name.

鄡鄡

3348. [-] He, or Hwuy. Name of a city; name of a place in the state Tse. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

鑴

3349. [-] He, or Hwuy, A certain large bell or utensil of the kind. Food; certain appearances of halo near the sun, referred to in divination.

畦

3350. He, or Hwuy, A field containing fifty Mow of land. The name of a place. Read Kwei, A kind of low mound or wall raised round a field.

饑騰

3351. He, Hwuy, or Shuy. Appearance of taking a small sip, supping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

熙熙熙熙

3352. [-] Light; splendour; rising; increasing; spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous, harmonizing. To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district. Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, Large and strong, a man's name. Mŭh he 木攜 ancient name of a species of rope dancing, vulgarly called 跳軟索 Chae juen sŏ, Treading on a supple rope.

He chun cha 攜春茶 hyson tea.

He ho che she 攜和之世 a flourishing and peaceful state of society.

He haou e fung 攜皞遺風 the glorious times of antiquity, from whence customs are derived.

He chaou jin suy 攜朝人瑞 a prosperous dynasty, felicitous to men.

嵇嵇

3353. [-] The name of a hill. A surname.

咳

3354. He, or E. A loud laugh. 咳然 He he jen, Laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tsĕ, To gnaw; to bite.

醯

3355. Sour; a sour taste. He he, Thick dregs. Name of an insect.

攜攜

3356. To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. Read Kae, To wash; to cleanse.

墍

3357. To plaster a wall; to receive, take, or collect. To rest; to depend upon. Read Ke, in the same sense. 以泥飾屋曰攜 E ne shĭh ŭh yuĕ ke, To adorn a house with mud;—that is, to plaster a house, is expressed by Ke. The same is expressed by 塗攜 Too ke.

巂巂

3358. Pe-he 巂攜 the exertion of strength; refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting asunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong robust appearance.

禊

3359. Pă-he 祓攜 name of a sacrifice intended to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

HEA.—LVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hia.* Peking Dialect, *Shea.* Canton Dialect, *Ha.*

下 二

3360. [丨] Below, inferior, mean, vulgar. Read Heá, To descend, to cause to descend. They define it by 在下之下對上之稱 Tsae hea che hea, tuy shang che ching, Hea, *denoting below*, the opposite of above. Again, 反上爲丨 Fan shang wei hea, The contrary of above is Hea. 在底丨 Tsae te hea, It is down below. 底丨的人 Te hea tĕih jin, A low or vulgar person. 手丨 Show hea, Under one's hand or power. 棹子底丨 Chŏ tsze te hea, Under the table. 陛丨 Pe hea, Steps below; i. e. *he*, below the steps of whose throne I stand, or, *your Majesty*. 閣丨 Kŏ hea, Council chamber below; by the same kind of allusion, as in the last sentence, is used for the pronoun *You*, when addressing ministers of state, who have a share in the Imperial councils. 足丨 Tsŭh hea, Foot below; i. e. *You*, addressed to friends and equals. 心丨 Sin hea, In the mind, or the thoughts. 遺丨 E hea, To leave in a place, to leave to one's posterity. 臨丨 Lin hea, To descend to inferiors, to condescend to. 君能丨丨 Keun năng hea hea, A prince, or virtuous man, can descend to inferiors. 無上無丨 Woo shang woo hea, Neither high nor low; unable to distinguish, ignorant. 惠丨 Hwuy hea, To bestow favors on inferiors. 送丨程 Sung hea ching, To present gifts to a person about to commence a journey. 放丨 Fang hea, To put down.

Hea chuen 丨船 to embark.

Hea ke 丨氣 to repress anger; to assume soft gentle manners.

Hea keaou tsze 丨轎子 to get out of a sedan chair.

Hea-lŏ 丨落 the place where a person has settled, who had previously absconded; a residence.

Hea lew 丨流 flowing down, denotes Low, mean, vicious courses.

Hea ma 丨馬 to dismount.

Che hea 治丨 under the controul of; used instead of the pronoun *I*, by persons under the immediate controul of any local magistrate. Such persons are expected to shew more deference than those who come from a distance.

Hea peĭh 丨筆 to put the pencil to paper.

Hea poo 丨部 the lower part of the body.

Hea shin 丨身 the lower parts of the human body; the parts of generation.

Hea show shoo 丨手書 a bond, in ancient phraseology.

Hea show 丨手 to put one's hand to; to begin to act.

Hea tă 丨榻 to put down one's cot; to lodge.

Hea tsŏ 丨乍 low mean conduct.

Hea tan 丨蛋 to lay an egg.

Hea tsze 丨次 the next time.

Hea-tsun 丨村 or Nan-gaou 南皐 False St. John's island.

Hea yuĕ 丨月 next moon.

Hea yu 丨雨 it rains.

Hea wăn 丨問 to ask of inferiors.

芹

3361. A certain rush which grows in water; when it floats on the surface of the water, it is called 天黃 Teen-hwang; when it sinks half way to the

bottom it is called 人黃 Jin-hwang; and when it grows at the bottom of the water, it is called 地黃 Te-hwang.

疜 3362. A purging or dysentery. Used to denote A side apartment.

叚 3363. A surname. Read Kea, To borrow; to make a supposition.

𠔃

假 3364. Used for 遐 Hea, To revolve and extend to. Read Kea, False, to assume a supposition or hypothesis.

嘏 3365. Hea hoo 丨啫 the throat.

𠔃 3366. Ma-hea 麽丨 a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

𢜔

暇 3367. [丿] At leisure; unoccupied; self indulgence. Read Kea, Large; great. Hëen hea che jĭh 閒丨之日 or Hea jĭh 丨日 a leisure day. Hea yĭh 丨逸 leisure, ease, self indulgence. Tsze kwan hea 自寬丨 to indulge one's self. Wo hea she 我丨時 when I am at leisure. Mang chung tow hea 忙中偷丨 to steal a little leisure in the midst of much occupation.

煆 3368. Hot, dry, bright, the invisible matter of heat.

瑕 3369. A certain stone of a rather reddish colour; a stone fractured or cracked. Error, fault, crime; split; rent; distant, remote; apart from; stern; severe. Name of a place; a surname; name of an animal.

瞎 3370. [-] Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing idly. White appearance of the eye.

碬 3371. A coarse kind of stone.

蝦 3372. The cancer species; lobsters, shrimps; the name of an insect; and of a certain kind of wheeled carriage. Hea ma hoo 丨蟇護 the name of a bird. Hea kŏ 丨蛤 name of a certain animal. Lung hea 龍丨 the lobster. Hea-ma 丨蟇 the toad.

葭 3373. A certain plant. Also read Kea.

遐 3374. [丶] Distant; remote; far from. Chĭh hea peĭh tsze urh 陟丨必自邇 to attain to what is distant, it is necessary to begin with what is near. Hea urh yĭh te 丨邇一體 far and near, the same is applied to the universal diffusion of civilization.

霞 3375. [丶] A carnation colour; clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east.

𧾷 3376. That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

鍜 3377. Ya-he 鋃丨 a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

霞 3378. [丶] A reddish appearance in the eastern sky. Halo, vapour, variegated cloud. Yun hea 雲丨 cloudy, halo. Chaou hea 朝丨 the sky red in the morning—denotes rain. Moo hea 暮丨 the sky red in the evening—denotes fair weather. Hea foo yĕ 霞浦葉 name of a plant. The Grewia Microcos.

鞐 3379. Certain kind of shoes. The lower character is also read Twan.

鞐

顯 3380. Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

騢 3381. [丶] A parti-coloured horse.

鰕 3382. A certain fish of the cancer species, and of which there are different sizes.

Some are described as one cubit long, and others twenty or thirty cubits. These have a kind of beard several cubits long. Used also for the small shrimp.

夏 3383. [/] Summer; the second of the four seasons; the time when nature expands freely. Name of an ancient Chinese dynasty. Name of a lake. The nine Hea, are nine tunes played at court on great rejoicings. A large house. A large vessel used in temples variegated with the five colours. Read Kea, The name of a place and of a wood. Also read Ho. Leĭh hea 立 丨 a term, May 7th. Hwa hea 華 丨 a name of China.

Hea che 丨 至 the summer solstice.

Hea chaou 丨 朝 the dynasty Hea.

Hea poo 丨 布 summer cloth; generally means Grass cloth.

Hea tëen 丨 天 summer season.

嵕 3384. The name of a hill.

厦 3385. [/] A side apartment or out house.

Hea-mun 丨 門 the port called Amoy in the Province of Fŭh-këen. 望 丨 村 Wang hea tsun, Village at Macao called Mong-ha.

嚇 3386. [/] Hea, or Hĭh, Anger, the tone of anger: to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening. 丨 呼 Hea hoo, To frighten. 驚 丨 丨 下 King hĭh hĭh hea, To alarm, to frighten. 丨 詐 Hea cha, Perverse and deceitful.

懗 3387. Hea or Tsŭh. A wild, crazed, mad manner.

呀 3388. Hea, or Ya. Wide mouthed; gaping; also expressed by 吧 丨 Pa ya. The wrangling of children. (MS. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm. A mere tone; sometimes used instead of distinct articulation. To rhyme, read Ho. 谽 丨 Han ya, Appearance of a deep wide valley 噯 丨 Ae-ya, Ah! strange! alas! 丨 丨 呸 Ya ya pei, Is the language of vulgar contention. The two first words are intended to mock the muttering enunciation of an opponent; and the last is pronounced with so much force as to amount very nearly to spitting at him.

墆 鏬 隮 3389. [/] Cracked, as an earthen vessel; split, rent; a crack, a crevice; an aperture; a cleft. Kung-hea 孔 鏬 a cleft an opening. Hea keĭh 丨 隙 a crevice, an aperture.

嘓 3390. Kow hea hea 口 丨 丨 laughing. Same as 谺 Hea, A vast empty or desolate appearance between two hills. With the same pronunciation, it is written erroneously these several ways 嚮 嚮 嘓 岈 all of which are pronounced Hea.

HEĂ.—LVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Pronounced as if two Syllables, *He-ă*, but sliding into each other. Pronounced by the Tartars with a guttural sound, as if *Hă*, Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiă*. Canton Dialect, *Hap*.

甲 3391. *Keă. The covering of a bud; scales of fish; armour.*

匣 3392. A press or wooden case; a chest, box, or trunk; a case of wood or pasteboard. Also read Keă, in the same sense. Seang heă 箱 | a chest or trunk. Seaou heă 小 | a small box, provided it be square; round ones are called 盒 Ho. Chwang heă 粧 | a lady's dressing box. Shoo heă 書 | a book case, a portable cover made either of wood or pasteboard. Hih heă 墨 | a case for ink. Pae tĕĕ heă 拜帖 | a case to contain visiting cards.

Heă keen, wei tăng | 劍圍燈 encloses a sword and surrounds a lantern—expresses an acute and luminous mind being possessed by a person of no great show.

筐 3393. A particular kind of bamboo.

呷 3394. To inhale, to swallow, to gulp. Hĕih heă 吸 | or Hwang heă 喤 | the sound of many person's voices, clamour. Hĕih heă tsuy tsae 喙 | 萃蔡 the appearance of garments tucked up. Ne chin jĕ heă yih tan ch a 你趁熱 | 一啖茶 do you avail yourself of its being hot, and take a draught of tea.

恰 3395. Joy; delight.

柙 匣 3396. A kind of cage in which to confine a young tiger. The name of a wood. A scabbard.

欱 3397. Heă-heă, Breathing through the nose.

炕 3398. Appearance of fire; to dry with fire.

狎 狹 3399. Accustomed to, familiar with; to approach near to; to change; to slight; to make light of; to despise; to contemn. Yen heă 菁 | a tribe of people said to be very hairy and frightful.

Heă urh king che | 而敬之 approach near (to good men) and respect them.

Heă hwŭh | 忽 to be familiar with and despise.

Heă nĕih | 匿 close attachment to, for sinister purposes.

Heă woo | 侮 or King heă 輕 | to treat with irreverence, disrespect, or contempt; to profane; to desecrate.

袷 3400. A particular part of dress or short garments.

詥 3401. Loquacity; having much to say; the sound or noise of talking.

靿 3402. Heă tĕĕ | 韘 flowers arranged, or appearing in order.

鮯 3403. Name of a fish. Heă-shă | 鰈 numerous and arranged in order, as if for ornament like the scales of fish.

夾 3404. *Hëĕ. To possess a generous confidence in; to employ. Generally Read Keă, To take as under each arm; to come together from opposite sides.*

浹 3405. Hëĕ tëĕ 丨 渫 the cold striking one.

厥 3406. Crouching under a precipice, or in a cave; meanly lodged.

峽 3407. A name applied to several mountains in China, which join at top, and form an immense cavern below, where the light of the sun at noon does not enter. The name of a district.

Heă kow 丨 口 name of a place in the province of Canton, where the opposite hills seem to make an arch over the river.

陜 狹 陿 3408. Narrow; strait; confined passage by land or by water. To be distinguished from 陝 Shen, The name of a Province. Gĭh heă 阮 丨 a strait dangerous passage amongst valley and mountain streams. Sin heă 尋 丨 the name of a place.

Heă urh chang 丨 而長 narrow and long;—applied to boats.

Heă yĭh 丨 隘 a narrow pass.

硤 3409. Heă shĭh 丨 石 name of a place on the river 淮 Hwae; also the name of a Hëen and of a Chow district.

綊 3410. Hëĕ, or Heă. Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

鼽 鼾 3411. Heă how 丨 齁 breathing through the nose; snoring.

狹 3412. Confined on each side; narrow; strait.

齞 3413. Crooked; distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

合 *Hŏ. 3414. To unite; to join; to agree.*

哈 3415. Heă, or Ŏ, Appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Sa, Hŏ, or Tă, To suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Heà, A Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (DeGuignes.) Much used in Tartar Orthography, and pronounced Hă, with a guttural sound. 丨 密 Ha-mi, Lat. N. 43° W. of Peking 22°.

洽 3416. To harmonize with; to combine or blend with; to instil gradually into the mind; to instil as if soaked or steeped in water; to extend; to pervade every part; saturated. Poo heă 溥 丨 to diffuse or extend to every place. Seang heă 相 丨 or Ho heă 和 丨 agreeing or harmonizing, applied to the tempers and dispositions of two persons. Yung heă 融 丨 to unite or blend together.

Heă yu min sin 丨 于民心 to instil into the minds of the people.

Heă sin 丨 心 of one mind; intimate friends.

欱 3417. To draw into; to imbibe; to sup with the mouth; to receive as the sea does the rivers which run into it; to unite.

烚 3418. The appearance of fire.

梒 3419. Heă, Hŏ, or Këĕ, A scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

珨 3420. An ornamented vessel. Read Yă, To open and shut a door.

祫 3421. A certain sacrifice to the manes of ancestors, which unites the near and the more distant; to collect or unite together the various provisions used in the sacrifice.

痞 3422. Heă, or Kŏ, or Tŏ, A fat appearance; a disease which induces cold or shivering.

零 3423. Soaked as with rain; saturated.

鮯 3424. Heă, or Kŏ, Name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

害 3425. *Hae. To injure. Read Hŏ, Why?*

勤 3426. To employ strength; exertion; effort.

嗐 3427, Hea, or Hae. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, Sound.

搳 3428. To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

檔 3429. A something with which to support any thing which is bent by force; that which keeps it in its position; that which adjusts a bow or puts it in form; a cross-bow.

瞎 3430. The eye Injured. Blind, used to denote ignorance of letters and intellectual darkness.

Heă yĭh mŭh 丨一目 blind of one eye.

Heă leang mŭh 丨兩目 blind of both eyes.

Heă yen jin 丨眼人 a blind man. Also called 丨子 Heă-tsze.

繲 3431. To bind round, or tie up a thing.

轄 鍵 3432. The noise of a wheeled carriage; a certain iron fastening at the end of the axle tree to prevent the carriage being injured, hence the idea of regulating and governing. The name of a star. Read Hŏ, The appearance of turning and shaking; to drag or draw to. Kwan heă 管丨 to regulate; to controul. 統丨 Tung heă, General command or controul. 柽丨 Chĭh-heă, The iron pin which keeps the wheel of a carriage on: a moral regulator of the wheels of society,—the public morals. A sage; a moralist.

饎 3433. Filled; stuffed; satiated.

鶾 3434. Heă gŏ 丨鶾 name of a certain bird. Also read Hŏ.

吉 3435. Kĕĕ. *Felicitous; lucky.*

劼 3436. Heă or Keĭh. Endeavour, effort, firm, determined. 汝丨殷獻臣 Yu heă pe Yin hëen ch'in, 'You should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin,' to avoid intoxication.

黠 3437. Heă, or Kĕĕ. Heă këen 丨堅 black; dark, injurious, crafty, wily.

齕 3438. The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

曷 3439. *Hŏ. Why? To stop.*

圁 3440. Heă, or Kĕĕ. The cry of a camel. New cho shing yuĕ mow; to che ming yuĕ heă 牛之聲曰牟駝之鳴曰圁 the lowing of a cow is called Mow, the cry of a camel is called Heă.

勘 3441. Diligent exertion. Heă heă yung leĭh shing 勘丨用力聲 Heă heă, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. Leĭh tsŏ heă heă 力作丨丨 doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, Diligent.

暍 3442. Blind.

鬗 髺 3443. A bald appearance; bald.

閃 3444. To look a squint.

牽 3445. Name of a star.

瓁 3446. A certain valuable stone.

HEAE.—LIXTH SYLLABLE.

Like *He* and *I* (when pronounced as a single letter) coalescing. Peking Dialect *Sheae*. Sometimes confounded with *Keae*. Canton Dialect, *Keae*.

亥 豕 3447. *A monster with two heads and six bodies; a horary character.*

屐 骸 躳 3448. [-] The bones of the leg; the bones; the junction of the bones; the members or parts of the body; the body including all its parts is expressed by 百 丨 Pĭh-heae, The hundred members. Lŭh heae 六 丨 the six divisions; the four extremities, the head, and the trunk.

絯 3449. To bind about; to hang or to suspend from.

駭 3450. [丶] Suddenly alarmed; agitated, surprized; dispersed, scattered. Name of a river; a man's name. Used for sounding an alarm with a drum. Sĭh heae 色 丨 looked alarmed; surprized or agitated by a change of countenance. King heae 驚 丨 alarmed, frightened, astonished.

Heae e 丨 異 to be surprized; to consider strange.

Heae gŏ 丨 愕 amazed, struck with surprize, astonishment.

Heae hing 丨 形 the appearance of fright or alarm.

Heae tung 丨 動 shook with alarm.

戒 3451. *Keae. To warn; to caution; to guard against.*

咸 3452. Gae heae 喝 丨 Indistinct or stifled articulation.

搣 3453. To take hold of; to grasp, to seize.

械 3454. Wooden manacles or stocks to prevent a person walking; a general term for weapons offensive and defensive, those which contain something are called 器 Ke. The lance, spear, bow, arrow, and so on, are called Heae. Any craft, art, or clandestine scheme, is called 機 丨 Le heae, which also denotes an ingenious contrivance. Ping heae 兵 丨 military weapons.

Heae tow 丨 鬬 to fight with weapons, and so on.

駴 3455. To sound an alarm with a drum; to make a thundering noise; to rouse the attention of an army; to awaken the regards of the world, as Sages do. To strike as by thunder or an earthquake.

解 解 3456. [丶′] *To cut asunder to divide; to unloose; to explain.*

儮 3457. [丶] Keae tae 丨 儦 Bold, violent, assuming.

嘬 3458. The sound or voice of anger. Same as 謑 He.

檞 3459. A certain tree, the leaf of which is eaten with areca nut; it has a certain flavor that unites with the areca nut.

嶰 3460. A small hill separated from a larger one; a valley. To separate.

澥 3461. A stream that cuts off, or separates. Pŏ heae 渤 丨 a sea. Leaou heae 漻 丨 a small stream.

獬 3462. [ˊ] Heae or Heae chae 豸 a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Chae, No 134.

Heae che kwan 豸冠 an executioner's cap. Read Keae, Strong, violent, domineering appearance.

曖 3463. [ˊ] Idle, remiss, lazy. The Dictionaries all read Keae.

Heae-tae 怠 negligent; sluggish.

蠏 3464. [ˇ] Name of a shell fish, which walks sideways. Heae or Pang-heae 螃 the crab; so called from its sideward motion. Shwuy heae 水 the young crab. Kaou heae 膏 an old crab.

邂 3465. [ˊ] Heae-how 逅 to meet without previous appointment; accidentally; fortuitously; pleased, gratified.

Heae how seang yu 逅相遇 to meet accidentally.

韐 3466. A particular part of the harness for drawing with.

皆 3467. *Keae. All the preceding; all at once.*

湝 3468. Wind and rain together, and for a continuance. Read Keae, Water flowing in numerous streams.

諧 3469. [-] To pair with; to plough together; to accord; to harmonize; general or mutual consent; harmony; peace. To agree about a price. Name of an ancient book; name of a bird.

Heae ho 和 general agreement; harmony; concord, as between husband and wife.

Heae shing 聲 harmony of sound in music.

轄 3470. To ascend a carriage.

騝 3471. A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.

鞋 3472. Certain shoes.

鞋 3473. [-] Leather shoes; shoes of any kind.

Hea keuen 紧 a last consisting of several pieces on which the Chinese make their shoes.

Heae tow 頭 the toe of a shoe.

愒 3474. Hae-heae 憩 quietude of mind.

鮭 3475. The name of a fish.

Hea lung 龔 name of a divinity. Read Kwei, A surname.

膎 鱟 3476. [-] Flesh; meat prepared in a certain way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.

鞵 3477. Shoes; leather shoes.

鍇 3478. Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.

儗 3479. [ˊ] Noble; generous; disinterested.

Heae ko 慤 bold, daring.

懈 3480. Thoughtful and calculating.

懈 3481. Concerned in mind; the heart upset; rash, daring.

瀣 3482. Hang-heae 沆 sea air or vapour; dewy vapours; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hwuy, and Hae.

讜 3483. To exhort; to warn; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.

鱷 3484. The name of a fish.

薤 3485. [ˊ] A certain vegetable of the leek species, and which prevents sleep. A kind of mat.

介 3486. *Keae. To assist; to serve; to act; a limit, or boundary.*

妎 3487. Dislikes; jealousies; envy. Ho heae 苛 丨 petty jealousies.

忿 3488. Suddenly; with alacrity; chearfully.

祄 3489. Assistance, as that of divine beings.

衿 3490. Fillet or selvage that binds any part of a garment, as about the neck or the knee. Large long garments that hang down over the knees, as a petticoat.

訢 3491. To say what is good. A man's name.

閉 3492. A leaf of a folding door.

骱 3493. Heae, or Keae. Mŏ-heae 髖 丨 small bones; bony. One says, Firm, strong.

HEANG.—LXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiang*. Peking Dialect, *Sheang*. Canton Dialect, *Heong*.

向 3494. [丿] From *Mëen*, A cave or hut, and *Kow*, A mouth or opening. A medium of communication for the air, hence from Mouth. A window opening towards the north; the face directed towards; opposite to; directed to an object; an object of thought or study; time which contains events to which the mind can be directed; time past; heretofore. The points of the compass. The name of a place; of a city; and of a country. A surname. 塞 丨 墐戶 Sĭh heang kin hoo, Stop up the window, and daub up the door with mud. Tso pĭh heang-nan 坐北 丨 南 'sitting to the north, and directed to, or facing the south,' said of houses which front the south. Seang heang 相 丨 opposite to, or fronting each other. Chung heang 終 丨 the final object. Ting ko heang tow 定個 丨 頭 to fix an object; or a point of the compass. Urh shĭh sze heang 二十四 丨 twenty-four points of the compass. Sin heang shang 心 丨 上 the heart directed upwards. Sin pŭh heang 心不 丨 the mind or heart, does not apply itself. Kwei sin heang jĭh 葵心 丨 日 'the heart of the sun flower turns to the sun;' to devote to another person a pure heart. 一 丨 Yĭh heang, or Heang lae 丨 來 heretofore; a while past.

Heang tsëen keu 丨 前去 to advance forward.

Heang jĭh kwei 丨 日葵 the Sun-flower.

Heang nëen 丨 年 former years.

Heang ta shwŏ 丨 他說 said to him.

Heang sëen 丨 先 before; recently.

姠 3495. A woman's name.

朐 3496. A window towards the north.

珦 瑯 3497. [丿] A certain valuable stone.

絢 3498. A species of fine silk.

餉 3499. [丶] To take food and go forth to the field to labour; the provisions of husbandmen; the food of the army; the duties paid to government implying that they are for the support of the army. Shang heang 上丨 or Nă heang 納丨 to pay duties. Chŭh kow heang yin 出口丨銀 export duties. Tsin kow heang 進口丨 expresses, Imports. Chow-heang 仇丨 a name given to a prince who murdered certain husbandmen in order to obtain their provisions.

Heang heang 丨項 } duties; sums
Heang yin 丨銀 } paid to government on export and import goods.

Heang tang 丨當 a licensed Pawnbroker; one who pays to government for the privilege.

享 亨 高 3500. [丶] From 高 Kaou. High, abbreviated, and 曰 Yuĕ, To say. To offer up with suitable expressions; to offer to a superior; to sacrifice. To receive the odour of incense. To enjoy. 孝丨 Heaou heang, Offerings of filial piety, at the tombs or temples of deceased relatives.

Heang fŭh 丨福 to enjoy happiness.

Heang kwŏ 丨國 to reign.

Heang show 丨壽 to enjoy long life.

Heang yung 丨用 to enjoy the use of.

Heang yen 丨宴 heang is merely an entertainment laid out in token of respect, without partaking of it; *Yen*, denotes a feast; not in appearance, but in reality.

鄉 3501. [丶丿丨] Heang denotes Directed towards; the place towards which many persons turn. Twelve thousand five hundred families make a Heang. A village. Used to denote Sound; noise. To turn towards; two flights of steps; windows opposite to each other. Five houses make 鄰 Lin, a neighbourhood. Five lin make 里 Le, A lane; five Le make 族 Tsŭh, A clan; five Tsŭh make 黨 Tang; five Tang make 州 Chow, and five Chow make 丨 Heang. Time past. A surname.

Heang jĭh 丨日 former days.

Heang laou 丨老 the old man of a village, who is allowed the precedence of the rich, and titled. A rustic.

Heang ping 丨評 the criticisms of the village; the opinions of the neighbourhood respecting what one does.

Heang-shin 丨紳 country gentlemen who have attained the degree called Keu-jin.

Heang tsun 丨村 a village.

Heang tang 丨黨 parties or associations in villages.

Heang yuen 丨愿 a hypocrite.

Heang yuen tĭh che tsĭh yay 丨愿德之賊也 a hypocrite is the thief of virtue.

暫 3502. [丿] For a short space of time, not of long duration.

嚮 3503. [丶冂] Over against; towards. The same as 向 Heang. See above. Woo fŭh yuĕ heang 五福曰丨 'of the five blessings it is said Heang,' i. e. press forward to them. The five are, Long life, riches, peace, the love of virtue, contentment with one's fate.

Heang pei 丨背 towards the back, backwards.

Heang ming urh che 丨明而治 to rule in the full blaze of day. Said of the sages, who do not affect the works of darkness.

薌 蕎 3504. [-] Steam arising from heated grain. Smell or fragrance. Name of a place. Used to denote Sound.

蠁 蚼 3505. [丶丿] Name of an insect of the silk worm species.

響 響 3506. Sound; to respond; language inelegant, or vicious; of short duration.

膷 3507. A kind of beef soup.

闞 3508. The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it. A kind of window.

響 宣 3509. [ˋ] Sound; noise; clamour; a floating sound. Heang ying 丨 應 to answer; to respond. Fang heang 方 丨 a certain instrument of music.

饗 3510. [ˋ] To entertain or give a banquet to a guest. The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Heang sze 丨 祀 to sacrifice. Shang heang 尚 丨 are the two closing words usual in written prayers which accompany sacrifices, and imply a request that the gods or spirits would come and partake.

香 3511. [-] Fragrant; odoriferous, as plants; fragrant incense; fragrant wood; effluvia contained in the air or caused by the wind. Name of a plant, and of a wine; of a hill, of a river, and of a man. Name of a pavilion. 麝 丨 Shay-heang, Musk.

Heang gan 丨 案 a table with incense; an altar, whether before an idol, or when doing homage to the Emperor, or any document received from him.

Heang-shan-hëen 丨 山縣 the district on which Macao is situated. The principal town is about half way from Canton to Macao. The Magistrate of that district.

Hing heang 行 丨 to burn incense, or perform worship.

Heang koo 丨 菇 the champignon.

Heang laou 丨 老 the priest of a temple who offers incense.

Heang loo 丨 爐 a censer.

Heang mŭh 丨 木 odoriferous woods, in Chinese Botany, include Cloves, camphor, and myrrh.

Heang nang 丨 囊 a little bag containing something fragrant to hang about one's person.

Heang hwa tsae 丨 花菜 a species of pulegium, Penny-royal.

Heang yen 丨 烟 the smoke of incense.

瘖 3512. A disease of the breath.

麝 3513. [-] Shay-heang 麝 丨 the musk; the navel of an animal.

降 3514. Yung heang 傭 丨 unsubmissive, unsubdued.

桻 3515. A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

狎 3516. Yung heang 獰 丨 a dog dragged unwillingly.

𨁂 3517. A certain leguminous plant.

踍 3518. Heang shwang 丨 躞 to stand erect, to make no progress.

輅 3519. To strike; to knock.

降 夅 3520. [-] Ancient pronunciation *Keang*. To descend; to come down from a higher place; to condescend; to fall; to submit; to cause to come down or submit.

Heang chĭh 丨 職 to put down to a lower situation or rank.

Heang che 丨 旨 to send down an imperial order.

Heang low 丨 婁 a certain star.

Heang yĭh pin 丨 一品 } to degrade
Heang yĭh keĭh 丨 一級 } to a lower place one step.

Heang sin 丨 心 to submit one's mind to.

Heang săng 丨 生 to condescend to be born into the world.

Heang kĭh seang tsung 丨 格相從 to yield or give way to other persons.

項 3521. [′] The back part of the head or neck, that which rests on the pillow; the strings which tie a cap behind. Name of a state; a surname. Large; great. A word in frequent use denoting Kind, sort, species; item; thing. Ko heang săng le 各 丨 生理 all sorts of trade. Yĭh heang 一 丨 one item.

Heang heang 餉 丨 duties.
Heang hea we tsing 丨 下未清 one item not cleared off.

頃 3522. Appearance of much strength.

頃 3523. To bear burdens; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shan-tung and Chĕ-keang, expressed by Heang.

蓨 3524. Name of a plant.

巷 3525. [′] A public path; a lane; a street. Pe heang 僻 丨 a bye lane. Yung-heang 永 丨 a kind of piazza in a palace, or a place of confinement for the ladies of the palace. *Yung-heang* is also a designation of the Emperor and of kings. Keae 街 denotes a straight street; Heang 丨 a crooked or winding one.
Heang pĭh 丨 伯 an eunuch.

閹 3526. Prepared; a kind of path or road.

疣 3527. [-] Swelling; swelled.

HEAOU.—LXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiao*. Peking Dialect, *Sheaou*. Canton Dialect, *Hew*.

爻 3528. [-] To lay across; to blend; to imitate; to comply with the wishes of another person; meritorious. Certain of the symbols or species of things called 卦 Kwa, Motion. Lŭh heaou 六 丨 expresses certain of the Kwa and certain numbers.

孝 3529. Heaou, or Keaou. To imitate; to accord with, precedent.

孝 3530. [′] Duty and obedience to one's parents; filial piety, duty to superiors. Some writers make it include every virtue. It is placed at the head of all moral excellence; and Lewdness at the head of every vice.
Heaou hing 丨 行 dutiful conduct.
Heaou king 丨 敬 dutiful and respectful.
Heaou king 丨 經 name of a book, well known in China.
Heaou fuo moo 丨 父母 to perform one's duty to father and mother.
Heaou shun 丨 順 dutiful and submissive.
Heaou te 丨 弟 duty to one's parents and to one's elder brother.
Heaou tsze 丨 子 a dutiful son.
Heaou sin 丨 心 a dutiful mind.

恔 3531. Celerity; chearfulness.

校 3532. A certain beam in the roof of a house.

砎 3533. Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

交 3534. *Keaou. To lay across each other; to blend.*

佼 3535. [⺀] Good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. 月出皎兮 丨 人僚兮 Yuĕ chŭh keaou he, keaou jin leaou he, When the pale moon goes forth—how fine the appearance of a beautiful woman. In this quotation, some write the word 姣 Keaou. In some parts of the country, 凡好謂之 丨 Fan haou wei che keaou, Whatever is good is called Keaou, Occurs in the sense of 健 Kĕen, and of 郊 Keaou.

Hing te heaou haou 形體丨好 a good figure.

效 3536. [丿] To apply one's strength to, in obedience to some order, or in imitation of some pattern; aim at, or wish to effect, some work. The proofs of having exerted strength; the effect produced by meritorious service. 情願效力 Tsing yuen heaou lëĭh, Voluntarily exerting one's strength in the service of another. Which is also expressed by 丨勞 Heaou laou. 報丨 Paou heaou, To serve as a recompence for some favor received.

Heaou fă 丨法 to act agreeable to some rule.

Heaou lëĭh 丨力 to exert one's strength in compliance with the wish of a superior.

Heaou yen 丨驗 proofs of some cause existing; effects.

This character is properly written 效 Heaou, though having been handed down erroneously, and used for a long time, it is now common in the above form.

姣 婪 妄 3537. Read Keaou, A beautiful woman; artful. Read Heaou, Lewd; dissolute. A surname.

恔 3538. [丿] A blending of hearts; hilarity; chearfulness; cleverness. Read Kcaou, in much the same sense.

效 3539. [丿] Like; to learn of; to imitate; effort, exertion; merit; effects, results, to offer up to, to advance. To be efficacious, applied to medicines. Shin heaou 神丨 divinely efficacious.

Heaou fă 丨法 to imitate ancient examples.

Heaou pin 丨顰 an ugly woman affecting the little contractions of the features which add grace to a pretty woman.

Heaou yew 丨尤 to imitate and exceed the original in a bad sense.

傚 3540. To imitate; to make something a law, or rule. Fang heaou 倣丨 Heaou fă 丨法 and Tsĭh heaou 則丨 to conform to some rule. Tsze wŭh he heaou na ko yang tsze tso tëĭh 此物係丨那個樣子做的 this is made according to that pattern. Kung heaou 功丨 meritorious service.

Heaou laou 丨勞 to labour or exert one's self agreeably to the wish of others.

Heaou yen 丨驗 effect, or consequence.

校 3541. [丿] The stem or handle of a certain vessel; the foot of a vase; the cross bar which serves as a foot to a certain stand. Read Keaou, To confine within wooden bars. A kind of public school; to compare; to examine.

洨 3542. Name of a river

絞 3543. Variegated with black and yellow, and with azure and yellow; a kind of sash or handage. Read To, To bind; to tie or twist; to strangle.

肴 3544. To taste provisions of any kind except rice; provisions taken to the field, or on a rambling excursion

嗃 3545. Sound; noise.

崤 3546. [-] The name of a hill; and of a river.

憢 3547. Timid; fearful.

殽 3548. [-] Mixed, blended, confused. To mix metals; pulse, employed as food; victims; flesh and bones. The name of a place. Occurs in the sense of 效 Heaou.

Heaou lëĕ 丨列 separated; arranged.

Heaou 丨 expresses a certain vessel filled with flesh in temples. Hĭh 核 are the fruits which fill another vessel.

Heaou-hĭh | 核 every species of food with the exception of grain.

蔱 芟 3549. A certain plant the juice of which quenches thirst.

淆 3550. The name of a river. Confused; mixed.

Heaou hwăn | 混 or reversed, Hwăn heaou, Thick muddy water

誚 詨 3551. Rude speech; disrespectful language.

郩 3552. Name of a city. Name of a hill. Read Gaou, The name of a city.

餚 3553. Food; provisions. Heaou chan | 饌 provisions, victuals.

侾 3554. Heaou heaou | | large appearance.

哮 3555. [-] Calling out; a loud cry; the roar of wild animals; the voice of anger or rage. 咆 | Paou heaou, The cry of enraged tigers or leopards. The cry of an alarmed swine.

Heaou chuen | 喘 to pant and breathe as in asthma.

宰 3556. Vapour, steam or smoke ascending.

猇 3557. A dog or pig in a fright.

痚 3558. [-] Heaou ping | 病 or Heaou heaou | | a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled.

硉 3559. Heaou lŭh | 磟 hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.

豨 3560. A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.

麛 3561. A certain animal ominous of good.

僥 3562. [-] False; not genuine. Read Keàou. | 倖 Keaou hing, Unremiting in the pursuit of gain. Read Yaou, 僬 | Tseaou yaou, A tribe of short foreigners situated on the South-east. They are said to be but three cubits high.

嘵 3563. [-] Fear, apprehension. The uninterrupted tone of grief.

Heaou heaou che pëen | | 致辨 a clamorous debating in vindication of one's self.

憢 3564. Fear; apprehension.

曉 3565. [-] Light clear. The morning; intelligent, knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated; fully promulged as in government proclamations.

Heaou che | 之 to illustrate it.

Heaou chung | 鐘 the morning bell.

Heaou yu | 諭 a clear, perspicuous proclamation, or other official notification.

皢 3566. White; clear; bright.

驍 3567. [-] Heaou, or Keaou. A gentle good horse; skilful performance of a certain game which consists in throwing a reed into a narrow mouthed vessel and catching it again with the hand as it starts out.

Heaou ke keaou | 騎校 a certain military officer.

烋 3568. [-] Paou heaou 怹 | violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, Excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

嘄 3569. [-] The vulgar form of 烋 Heaou, Elegant, harmonious, good.

嗃 3570 [-] To call to; the sound of a pipe or reed | 謈 Heaou-yu, To call out aloud; clamour. Read Hèaou, Great noise and clamour. Also read Hŏ, Hŏ hŏ | | stern, severe, cruel ap-

pearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some say, Sound or noise. One says, Joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

𤟠 3571. A tall strong dog.

𩚨 3572. Whist ling sound of a thing passing rapidly.

𤟡 3573. A short nosed dog.

驕 3574. [-] Same as the preceding. Read Keaou, Proud.

𣗥 3575. [-] Hollow root of a tree; hollow; empty. Name of a star; any thing hungry famished or empty; a hungry person. Yuen heaou 元 | name of a star; to regulate; to adjust. Heaou fŭh jin | 腹人 a man with an empty belly—an unfurnished mind; an ignorant person.

鴞 3576. [-] Name of a bird which has a hoarse or disagreeable note; a bird whose flesh is not fit to eat; of another species soup is made. Name of a brute animal.

唬 3577. [-] Hea, Haou, or Heaou, The cry or roar of a tiger; to intimidate.

𡛧 3578. [-] A clever artful woman; a woman of an intelligent mind.

嘐 3579. [-] Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Keaou, The crowing of a cock. Read Paou, Bombast; inflated or flowery talking without any reality. Paou-paou, Sound, noise. Read Leaou or Laou, | 啁 Leaou-taou, Many words; verbose. Read Mew, Syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kwang chay che wang yen yay, The irregular confused talk of a madman. 狂者其志 | | 然 Kwang chay ke che paou paou jen, A mad man's ideas and language are inflated and extravagant.

囂 3580. [-] From four Mouths and Head. The breath or voice ascending above the head. To make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place. See under Gaou.

獶 3581. [-] A yellow coloured dog.

皛 3582. [丶] White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read Hing, White. Read Pĭh, To strike. Heaou fan | 飯 a set out of food in which 白 Pĭh, White, applied to dishes occurs thrice.

HËË.—LXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiĕ.* Peking Dialect, *Shĕĕ.* Canton, *Heep.*

叶 3583. To accord with; to unite; to rhyme with, applied to sounds. Hëĕ yun | 韻 two syllables that rhyme. 三多 | 吉 San to hëĕ kĕĭh, I wish you an union and an abundance of the three blessings, viz. 福壽子男 Fŭh, show, tsze nan, Happiness, long life, and male children.

劦 3584. United strength or effort; urgent. Read Léĕ, Unwearied ceaseless effort. San leĭh seang tsung, hëĕ che e yay 三力相從 | 之義也 Three strengths united, gives the sense of Hëĕ.

協 3585. Union of thought; harmony of sentiment.

拹 3586. To take or lift up; to put; to drag. A man's name.

協 叶 3587. Agreement; concord; union; harmony pervailing amongst many; to yield cordially. 同心丨力 Tung sin hëĕ lëĭh, With one heart and united strength. 同寅丨恭 Tung yin hëĕ kung, Same reverence and united respect; i. e. mutual respect, cherished by prince and ministers; superiors and inferiors. 下民祇丨 Hea min ke hëĕ, The people respectful and cordially submissive. 將他騰挪出來丨理事務 Tseang ta tăng no chŭh lae, hëĕ le sze woo, Take and bring him forward to join in the management of business.

The title of a military officer of the 2nd or 3rd ranks; the place of his command precedes this title, as 廣丨 Kwang hëĕ; the Hëĕ of Kwang-chow-foo.

Hëĕ chin 丨鎮 title of a military officer, entrusted with the command of a garrison, and the defence of a district

Hëĕ ling 丨領 a sort of Major General in the army.

Hëĕ ho wan pang 丨和萬邦 unite in harmony all nations.

Hëĕ pan ta heŏ sze 丨辦大學士 title of the fifth and sixth ministers of state, in China.

嗋 3588. To inspire, and to close the mouth

脇 脅 3589. The sides of an animal body; the ribs; the parts below the arms. The front middle and hinder parts of a victim. To receive or gather together; to reprimand. Pĭh hëĕ 迫丨 to intimidate by strength and force.

Hëĕ keu 丨驅 a certain stop for a carriage.

Hëĕ tun 丨盾 a kind of shield.

Hëĕ tso hëĕ yew 丨左脇右 the left and right sides.

墋 3590. A bank or dam raised to obstruct water.

愶 協 3591. Fear, apprehension, to cause fear; to intimidate by a display of power.

潸 3592. Appearance of water flowing.

熁 3593. Vapour, smoke or fumes from heat ascending with rapid force.

浹 3594. Hëĕ hëĕ 渫丨 the cold striking one.

Hëĕ heă 丨洽 blending together as a freezing mixture.

俠 3595. Generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. Haou hëĕ 豪丨 wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. Ping săng yew hëĕ ke 平生有丨氣 through life possessed a generous disinterested spirit Jin hëĕ 任丨 a generous confidence and disinterested, undaunted friendship. (Woo-chay-yun-foo.) Used for 挾 Keă, To take under the arm. Also read Keă, in the sense of 夾 Keă, By the side. Commonly, but erroneously written thus 侠.

Hëĕ lëĕ 丨烈 disinterested and ardent mind. Le e hëĕ lëĕ che jin 禮義丨烈之人 a man of ardent and disinterested mind, studious of moral propriety and justice.

Hëĕ tan 丨胆 the courage of a great man.

挾 3596. To take hold of; to assume or take upon one's self; to support; to carry with one, as under the arm; to store up or lay by; to conceal; to cherish; to protect; to assemble or gather together. To break or destroy. Read Tsëĕ, To extend to; to pervade.

Hëĕ che yew keu 丨持有具 to have ability to undertake—any task.

Hëĕ kwei 丨貴 to assume on account of one's rank.

Hëě kung 亅弓 to take up or carry a bow.

Hëě shoo 亅書 to conceal books.—A crime, which was by the law, of the Tsin dynasty, to be punished by destruction of the whole kindred.

Hëě tseu 亅取 to nip or squeeze, to extort.

Hëě 亅 to assume. Ke 欺 to insult.

秧 3597. Hëě, or Këě. A sheaf of grain.

曷 3598. *Hŏ. To interrogate; to stop.*

歇 3599. To desist; to stop; to rest awhile; to terminate. Gan hëě 安亅 rest; composure.

Hëě choo 亅住 to make a temporary stop; to stay; to desist.

Hëě che 亅至 a stoppage of the pulse which precedes death.

Hëě hwŭh 亅欻 deep, profound, gloomy, sombre appearance.

Hëě yĭh hëě 亅一亅 to stop or rest a little.

Hëě kung 亅工 to stop work.

Hëě nëě 亅業 to stop business; a delicate expression for failure or bankruptcy.

Hëě show 亅手 to disist from acting or working.

Hëě seĭh 亅息 to desist for a time, to rest a while.

蠍 3600. An insect with a sting.

猲 3601. A dog with a short snout. Fear; to terrify; to intimidate. Read Keă, in the same sense; also denoting Fierce. Read Heae, A dog stinking.

獦

朅 3602. Hëě hwang 亅艎 a large boat or ship.

朅

蝎 3603. Hëě, or Hŏ, An insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

髇 3604. Hëě, or Hŏ. Hëě kwŭh 亅骨 the bone of the shoulder.

翮 3605. Hëě-hang 亅翔 flying up and down.

頁 3606. The head of a human body; a head; a numeral of bundles of paper, and of books. Che yĭh hëě 紙一亅 a bundle of paper. Shoo ke hëě 書幾亅 several cases of books.

頡 3607. Hĭh-hëě 胡亅 name of a state.

頡 3608. Straight up. A man's name, who, in ancient times, framed the written character. Read Këě, A certain kind of carriage or part of a carriage. To take away by force; to plunder.

Hëě fei 亅飛 to fly straight up.

Hëě hwă 亅滑 slippery; deceitful; artful

纈 3609. A certain kind of silk. By Kang-he, read Sew and Sung.

絜 3610. To measure; to restrict, to bind and ascertain the quantity. The name of a river: one of nine. Read Këě, Clear; pure.

瞎 3611. Mëě-hëě 曶亅 a red appearance of the eyes.

揳 3612. To restrict, to measure or ascertain the quantity. Read Keă, To grasp; to strike. Read Sëě, Distorted; to close or stop up; to brush away and exterminate.

褉 3613. A certain part of dress, short garments.

鰈 3614. By Kang-he read Gĭh. Name of a fish.

HËEN.—LXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hïen.* Peking Dialect, *Shëen.* Canton Dialect, *Heen.*

舀 3615. [′] Respresents a man standing on the top of a mortar; a small pit; a pit such as is dug to take or ensnare tigers by. To fall into a pit; to cause to fall. Also read Kan.

猶 3616. The noise made by a dog.

䁝 3617. A deep sunken eye. Read Keă, in a similar sense.

碻 3618. Name of a stone. Read Kan, Rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

䏰 3619. To eat flesh without being satiated; still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, Thoroughly boiled or matured.

錎 3620. The ring of a wheel; a ring; used to express sinking down. Read Kan, A kind of censer or stove.

齾 3621. To express anger with the teeth; to gnash the teeth.

陷 陾 3622. [′] To fall down; to descend into; to fall into a pit; to ruin or to be ruined; to fall down as a wall. To sink, either a Neuter or an Active Verb; to sink or involve a person in some calamity.

Hëen hae 丨害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief.

Hëen kang 丨坑 to fall into a pit or snare; to fall into depraved, vicious practices, which sink or lower the rational nature of man.

Hëen neĭh 丨溺 to sink, literally or figuratively To sink in vice and ruin.

Hëen tsing 丨井 to fall into a well.

餡 餦 3623. All kinds of pastry made like little pies; cakes of rice or flour, indented and filled with tasty things.

鮨 3624. The name of a fish; vulgarly called The mother of all fish. Also read Këen and Taou.

見 3625. Read Këen, To look; to see. A cloth cover for a coffin; mixed. Read Hëén, To be seen; to discover; to view; to expose; to manifest; manifestly; to recommend to notice. The morning of the day.

Hëen-tsae 丨在 now existing; now; about this time. Commonly written 現 Hëen, in this sense.

俔 3626. [╲] Hëen or Këen. Like; to be compared to. 丨天之妹 Hëen tëen che mei, Like a celestial woman for eminent virtues. 丨閒 Hëen hëen, A kind of spy sent amongst the enemy. In some works, the same is expressed by 諜 Tëĕ; and in the style of the present day, by 細作 Se tsŏ. It also denotes A vane or weathercock. Occurs in the sense of 睍 Hëen, To look. 伈伈丨丨 Sin sin hëen hëen. To look about under apprehension.

Hëen kin che se tsŏ 丨今之細作 Hëen, is the modern *Se-tsŏ* or spy.

垷 3627. [-] Mud; mire; a large bank or dike.

娟 3628. [丶] A woman's name.

峴 3629. [丶] Name of a hill; a small but dangerous hill. A mountain level at the top. Ta-hëen 大 | the name of a hill.

晛 3630. The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nëen, The light of the sun; bright; splendid.

現 3631. [ノ] The splendour of a precious stone; manifestation; to manifest; manifest at this time; as now appears.

Hëen tsëen | 前 } all express Now manifested; as now; appearing; existing at this time. The last example is most frequent.
Hëen mŏh | 目 }
Hëen tsae | 在 }

Hëen tsae fŭh | 在佛 that person of Buddha who now reigns over the world; viz. *Me-lĭh* Fŭh.

Hëen yin | 銀 ready money. Its opposite is Shay chang 賒賬 on credit.

睍 3632. [丷] The eyes starting out. A man's name. small eyes.

Hëen-hëen | | to look furtively, as when afraid.

Hëen-hwan | 晥 good-looking; pretty; handsome.

粯 3633. [ノ] The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

莧 3634. [ノ] Hëen-tsae | 菜 a certain vegetable with a reddish stalk. Read Han or Hwan, A laughing appearance; a wild sheep or goat with a small horn.

蜆 3635. Name of a certain insect; name of a lake.

誽 3636. [丶] Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

鋧 3637. A small spear-like weapon; a hoard carried in the hand. Sëen hëen 銑 | a small chissel for cutting with.

限 3638. The name; a certain barrier or limit.

閒 3639. [－] Repose; leisure; not pressingly occupied; people who live retired, not in the government; sometimes used in a bad sense for idle, sauntering; soft, low voice in conversation. A crevice or opening; near to. Read Këen, A crevice; a space between, said of place or time; to make a space or interval; to bear with; to diminish; noise of a carriage. Name of a bow; of a place, and of a man. To punish by military force: to subdue; to spy; to separate by slander. See Këe'. Tsing hëen 清 | pure leisure; having nothing to do; or careless and unwilling to do any thing. Tĭh hëen 得 | to be at leisure. Pŏh tĭh hëen 不得 | not at leisure.

Hëen hwa | 話 trifling chat chat.
Hëen hŭa | 暇 at leisure.
Hëen han | 漢 } an idle fellow.
Hëen show | 手 }
Hëen jin mëe | tsin | 人免進 loungers are not permited to enter.
Hëen keu che sze | 居之士 a scholar who resides in retirement, unoccupied with public business.
Hëen sze | 事 private affairs—that do not call for general interference; trifling affairs.
Hëen tsing | 情 a soft gentle disposition.

僩 3640. [丶ノ] A martial, formidable, commanding appearance.

嫻 3641. [－] Hëen, or Hëen ya | 雅 elegant, accustomed to.

憪 3642. [－丶] The heart expanded. Large; free; liberal, easy appearance, pleased, tranquil.

Hëen jen | 然 pleased, tranquil—the heart enlarged, or the mind divided; hence it also denotes Being roused by the errors or vices of others; in this sense used for the following.

撊 3643. Acting with ardour and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle.

Hëen jen | 然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

癇 3644. [－] Disease, a disease of children which throws them into fits; the falling

sickness; vulgarly called 發羊吊 Fă-yang-teaou. The person falls down suddenly, rolls the eyes, gapes, clenches the hands, works with the feet, foams at the mouth, and after a while revives. To be swelled out.

猭 3645. A division amongst dogs. Dogs fighting; the noise made by dogs fighting; fierce, impetuous.

瞤 3646. [-] A child in a convulsion in which much of the white of the eye is discovered; looking up as to the sun and exposing the white of the eye. A horse that shows the white of its eye. To look.

閑 3647. [-] From *door* and a *Woodcn* bar; something that opposes entrance or progress. a barrier; a fence; a fold or place to feed horses in; to fend off; to establish rules or laws against; to guard against; to defend; to protect. Large or great; to be accustomed to; having seen much. Used to denote At leisure; easy; familiar; negligent; idle, to screen. Fang hëen 防閑 to guard against. Ma hëen 馬閑 a place to breed horses; one Hëen contains 216 horses.

Hëen hëen 閑閑 appearance of men and women coming and going; moving; agitated.

Hëen hoo 閑戶 Hëen mun 閑門 a door where any lounger may enter; this use of the word is improper.

棚 3648. The name of a wood.

㺜 **㺝** 3649. Fits, convulsions or falling sickness to which children are subject; they call it a kind of madness.

鶷 **鶷** 3650. [-] A certain bird in form resembling a wild fowl, its tail is three or four cubits long.

兼 3651. *Këen. A hand grasping stalks of grain; to connect or join together.*

嗛 3652. [-] The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal. Having something contained in the mouth. Read Këen, A kind of pouch below the chin, in which it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of 歉 Këen, What is inadequate; a deficiency, a failure. 閑之德 Hëen hëen che tĭh, A very small degree of virtue. 鳥閑肉聲其上 Neaou hëen jow, fŭh ke shang, The birds having flesh in their mouths fly upon it. Sin hëen che 心閑之 Hated him in his heart. 嗅之而無閑於鼻 Chow che, urh woo këen yu pe, Smelled it, and shewed no dislike with the nose. 食盡曰閑 Shĭh tsin yuĕ hëen, To eat up entirely is called Hëen. Read Këen in the sense of 謙 Këen, Humble; retiring. Këen tuy 閑退 humbly withdrew; or stepped back. In the phrase Këen jang 閑讓 humble, yielding, retiring; 謙 Këen is generally used. A sheep with four horns is said to be denominated 閑 Hëen. Read Këĕ, To be filled; satisfied, delighted; full of self, presuming.

嫌 3653. [-] The heart drawn different ways; forming or having partialities and antipathies; disquieted; jealousy; suspicious, to dislike, to have an aversion, to something of ill-will; a prejudice against. Seaou hëen 小閑 a petty dislike Hĕĕ hëen 挾閑 to cherish a dislike to; to have an ill-will,—this invalidates accusations. Hëen e 閑疑 dislike and suspicion. Hëen ke 閑棄 to dislike and reject or refuse; applied to presents and to the person who offers them. Hëen shaou 閑少 to reject (a donation) because it is too small.

慊 3654. Suspicion; jealousy; dislike. Used for the preceding. Read Lëen, A curtain. Read Këen, To gnash the teeth with resentment or indignation; great dissatisfaction.

咸 3655. [-] See Han.

癎 3656. [-] Hoo hëen 瘊 ⏌ a disease of the throat, which occasions a stoppage of the passage.

謙 3657. To be believed by superiors, and, from not demeaning one's self with modesty, to excite the jealousies and ill-will of observers. Read Këen, Humble, contented.

誠 3658. [-] See Han.

鹹 3659. [-] Hëen or Han. The taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place. Kwo hëen 過 ⏌ too salt.

Hëen-yu chïh ⏌ 魚汁 fish sauce.

Hëen tsae ⏌ 菜 salted vegetables.

Hëen-yu ⏌ 魚 salt fish.

賢 3660. [-] Great talent; to surpass others. Composed of *Faithful, Statesman,* and *pearl.* Virtuous; moral; worthy; a term of respect applied both to men and woman, to wives and to noblemen, in direct address. Shing hëen 聖 ⏌ sages and worthies. 自 ⏌ Tsze hëen, Self-righteous; pharasaical.

Hëen how ⏌ 侯 worthy nobleman.

Hëen tse ⏌ 妻 good or virtuous wife.

Hëen tïh ⏌ 德 great moral virtue.

Hëen tsae ⏌ 才 talent accompanied with morals.

Hëen jin ⏌ 人 a worthy, moral, virtuous man.

嚘 3661. Difficulty; distress; sound; noise.

藆 3662. A certain herbaceous plant; the stalk of a plant.

玄 3663. *Heuen. The colour of heaven, a dark, sombre colour; denotes Heaven, heavenly. The earth is said to be yellow; a mysterious control.*

佫 3664. The strings of a bow.

刻 3665. [-] To cut one's throat.

妶 3666. A woman's name.

弦 3667. [-] That which controuls a bow. The strings of a bow; the appearance of the moon in her quarters when she has the form of a bow. The name of a country; a surname; the names of several places. Used for the strings of a musical instrument; a quick vibrating pulse. 上 ⏌ Shang hëen, The first quarter of the moon. 下 ⏌ Hea-hëen, The last quarter.

茲 3668. The name of a plant.

譆 3669. [-] Precipitate, hasty speech.

絃 3670. [-] The string of a musical instrument.

Hëen sëen ⏌ 線 the string of an instrument.

Hëen sŏ ⏌ 索 stringed instruments generally. San hëen 三 ⏌ an instrument with three strings. Tan hëen 彈 ⏌ to play on a stringed instrument.

Hëen ko che shing ⏌ 歌之聲 the sound of stringed instruments and songs.

舷 3671. [-] The bow or side of a boat.

胘 3672. [-] The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

趃 3673. To walk; to go.

顯 3674. The sun appearing amongst the small tops of trees as amongst threads of silk; to manifest, or be manifest; light; splendour. Ornaments for the head. A surname.

剭 3675. To cut or pare off.

顯 3676. [↿] Light; manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious; to illustrate; to

exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. Tëen yew hëen taou 天有丨道 the ways of providence are apparent. Shin-hëen 神丨 or 靈丨 Ling hëen, Divine or spiritual splendour; glory.

Hëen choo 丨著 manifest to the world; illustrious; to manifest.

Hëen kaou 丨考 illustrious father—said of the deceased.

Hëen ming 丨名 an illustrious name.

Hëen pe 丨妣 a deceased mother.

Hëen yew tsin taou 丨有侵盜 there is manifestly secret plunder (of the public money.)

Hëen tă 丨達 manifested; made known; become famous.

Hëen tsin 丨親 to give celebrity to one's relations.

Hëen yung 丨榮 having celebrity; lustre; glory; illustrious.

搵 抮 3677. Together with; as if placed together by the hand. Otherwise read Chin.

蠕 蝢 3678. Name of an insect or shell-fish; the muscle or cockle. The one is distinguished by the term *black*, the other by *white*.

Hëen tang 丨塘 a salt pool for preserving cockles and muscles.

韅 韅 韅 韅 3679. [丶] A leather bandage or girt which goes under the belly of a horse. Some say, The part which is on the back is called Hëen, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞅 Yang.

監 監 3680. *Këen. To look down, or descend from a higher place; to superintend.*

檻 3681. [丷] Hëen or Han, by Canton people read Lan, A kind of baluster or perpendicular rails, as below a window; a house formed by open pillars; a cage; a kind of cart with a cage on it; cross bars are called 楯 Shun. A certain spring of water. Laou hëen 牢丨 a kind of cage. Keuen-han 圈丨 a cage for wild beasts. Hëen-chay 丨車 a kind of cage or carriage to transport wild animals. Hoo hëen 戶丨 bars or upright pillars which stop a door way.

艦 3682. [丿] A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

甃 3683. [′] Hëen or Han, A certain large earthen ware vessel; a vessel to contain rice.

僉 3684. *Tsëen. Many uniting in one sentiment or action.*

燧 3685. The appearance of fire. Dry; hot.

獫 3686. [丶] Hëen or Hëen, A dog with a long snout; a kind of hound; a dog used in the chace. A black dog with a yellow chin.

癐 3687. The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

蔹 3688. Name of a plant; a sort of leek.

險 3689. [′] Difficult; dangerous; a deep fathomless abyss; a lofty precipitous mountain; dangerous as vice and disease. The name of a place. Sze hëen 司丨 name of an office.

Hëen chung 丨中 in the midst of danger.

Hëen sze 丨事 a dangerous road.

Hëen tsoo 丨阻 dangerous impediments.

Hëen too 丨途 dangerous roads; naturally or morally, as the paths of vice, the profession of a soldier, and so on.

儉 3690. To appear to proceed; to advance. 贊丨 Chen hëen, A lofty and dangerous appearance.

徹 3691. Danger; dangerous.

憾 3692. [/] Anger; angry.

獫 3693. A little dog.

憲 3694. [/] From *Injure, eye, and heart.* To impress upon men's minds the hurtful nature of crimes; to deliver laws to men; one who does so. A ruler; a magistrate; a superior officer of the government. To have seen and heard much; well educated. The name of a district; a surname. Jin hëen 仁 | a benevolent magistrate; a title.

Hëen kin | 禁 a government prohibition.

Hëen këen | 件 a government transaction; a piece of business.

Hëen tae | 臺 title of a magistrate.

Hëen tëen foo-tsze | 天俯賜 magisterial heaven condescend to confer, &c.—an impious adulatory phrase used in petitions.

幰 3695. A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

憪 3696. [/] Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, Knowing; skillful in calculating.

癒 3697. A cold disease.

攇 3698. [/] To judge and decide; to lay the hand on and restrict; to grasp; to lay hold of.

軒 3699. [-] A certain kind of car for carrying goods; a carriage of an officer of government; the front of the carriage high; when low it is expressed by 軽 Che. The extreme part of a roof; the front of a palace whither the Sovereign occasionally descends. A kind of stand for suspending musical instruments. A laughing appearance, gambols; play; self enjoyment. Name of a place; a surname.

Hëen che | 軽 elevated and depressed.

Hëen gang | 昂 a lofty, bold deportment.

Hëen mëen | 冕 a carriage, and a crown.

限 3700. [/] To impede. A limit; a limited quantity; number or period of time; To set a limited time; to limit or fix a stated time; to adjust. Occurs denoting Haste; hurry; a bar at a door.

Hëen-che | 制 } regulations or
Hëen le | 例 } laws which limit and restrain persons.

Hëen san jih | 三日 limited to three days.

Hëen kih | 刻 a limited moment, within which a thing must be done.

Hëen too | 度 a fixed number or measure.

獻 3701. [\ ] To offer; to present to a superior, used to offer any thing, in the language of courtesy; offerings or unbloody sacrifices. Dogs were once offered, hence the character is from dog. A surname.

Hëen pwan | 盤 the offering platter: certain presents sent from a bride's parents three days after marriage; a kind of marriage portion.

Hëen shang | 上 to offer up.

縣 3702. [/] To bind to and suspend; a district under one magistrate. The principal town of the district, and the officer who presides over it are all called Hëen.

Hëen choo | 主 a title of a magistrate of a Hëen district.

Hëen ching | 丞 the assistant officer, or deputy magistrate in a Hëen district: same as 左堂 Tso-tang,—Hëen-ching is a more complimentary term.

Hëen-kwan | 官 or Che-hëen 知 | the principal civil officer in a Hëen.

Hëen heŏ keaou yu | 學教諭 an official tutor in a Hëen district.

掀 3703. [-] To lift up any thing with the hand; said commonly of people in a passion. To pull or drag about; to lay hold of; to grasp.

銜 3704. See Han.

HËĬH.—LXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiĕ*. Peking Dialect, *Sheĭh*. Canton Dialect, *Heep*, *Yap*, &c.

翎 翕 偷 3705. To raise or take up; to gather and unite together; to collect; to join; to lead; to harmonize. Used to express, to burn; to move or excite; abounding. Hëĭh how 翎侯 a name of a government officer amongst the nations of the west.

翕 3706. To cut.

噏 3707. Same as 吸 Hĭh, To inhale; to suck; to inspire; to drink; to draw the load-stone; to gather up, or include in. Tsëang yŏ hëĭh che, peĭh koo chang che 將欲丨之必固張之 wishing to include, or gather up in, must purposely stretch out that which is to contain the thing gathered up.

Hëĭh tsing yun che lew hea 丨清雲之流瑕 inhale the flowing ether of the pure clouds.

Hëĭh heă tsuy tsae 丨呷萃葵 the appearance of garments tucked up.

Hëĭh tŭh shĭh 丨毒石 a kind of iron-stone, said to extract poison.

嬐 3708. A woman of a tranquil disposition.

愉 3709. Warm hearted; which expression in Chinese, denotes ardent attachment to; which is either good or bad according to the object.

敽 3710. To strike; to knock.

暡 3711. To dry any thing in the sun.

歙 3712. To pucker up the nose; to sniff; the sound of trees shaken, is expressed by 歘丨 Hwuy hëĭh. Name of a district. Read Hëă, denoting Fear. Used denoting, the sides of an animal body. also to unite or join together.

Hëĭh chĭh 丨赩 a strong carnation colour; seems to refer to the clouds coloured by light.

Hëĭh hëen 丨縣 a famous district at Hwuy-chow-foo in Keang-nan.

潝 3713. The noise made by a rapid current of water. The appearance of water flowing; water falling.

Hëĭh hëĭh tsze tsze 丨丨訿訿 to assent servilely to whatever is said; an appearance the opposite of virtuous and good,

譣 3714. To speak precipitately.

Hëĭh heă 丨訶 the sound of the voice in conversation.

闟 3715. A kind of lance or javelin, with tassels for ornament; several of these are stuck in the side of a war carriage. A certain kind of carriage. The appearence of being planted in an upright position. Fixed; settled. The leaf of a door; a house; a family. The name of a place. Read Tă, in the phrase Tă yung 丨茸 mean; worthless; possessing no talents; fit to be rejected.

吸 3716 To draw in the breath; to inspire; to draw in; to inhale; to drink. The name of a person. 氣出爲吹氣入爲丨 Ke chŭh wei chŭy; ke jŭh wei hëĭh, The breath passing out is Chuy; the breath passing in (to the lungs) is Hëĭh. An expiration is expressed also by 呼 Hoo.

𢇍 丨 Hwuy hĕĭh, The noise made by trees shaking, a rushing noise.

Hĕĭh chan loo che fow leang 丨 湛露之浮涼 inhale the cool and floating dews.

Hĕĭh nuy sĕĭh yay 丨 內息也 Hĕĭh denotes An inspiration.

扱 3717. To gather together; to collect; to take; to receive. Also read Chă, To obtain; to take; to lift up; to lead.

鬩 3718. From To *wrangle* and a *child*. Children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels.

Hĕĕ-hĕĭh 脅 丨 an inarticulate sobbing forth of angry feelings. Fear.

汔 汔 3719. Water dried up. Used for 幾 Ke, How? nearly.

迄 3720. To reach or extend to, said chiefly of time; but also of place. Finally; at last.

Hĕĭh yu sze hae 丨 于四海 extending to the extremities of the world.

Hĕĭh yu kin 丨 于今 even till now; up to this moment.

釳 3721. A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament in a horse's head, is called 方 丨 Fang-hĕĭh. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

肸 肸 3722. Sound spreading, as by the gale blowing through trees, and shaking their very roots, and the bells of the palace. A man's name. Read Pei, Name of a city.

Hĕĭh-heang 丨 蠁 certain insects produced from damp or water; a kind of mosquito or gnat. Fŭh hĕang 佛 丨 Large, great appearance. A man's name.

檄 3723. A government order, written on pieces of board about a cubit long, the utmost despatch was indicated by sticking a feather in them; which were then called Yu-heĭh 羽 丨 Haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. Chang heĭh 長 丨 A kind of passport given to people, to allow them to return home.

Heĭh keĭh 丨 激 to rouse inferior officers by mandates from their superiors

覡 3724. A man, who, by fasting and solemn rites, serves or worships spirits, and who can see spiritual existences; a magician; a conjuror; a sorceror; a wizard. A seer. Women who practice the same arts are called Woo 巫 a witch. Both terms are applied to men; the last only to women.

觱 3725. A staff with a horn-like gibbous head.

HEŎ.—LXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiŏ.* Peking Dialect, *Sheŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Hoak.*
Heŏ, Heüh, Hö, Hwö, Hwă, Hwüh, or *Hüh,* are much confounded with each other, and make an Alphabetic arrangement embarrassing.

學 3726. Heŏ, and Keŏ. Mark of a rent in any vessel. Stiff hard soil. One says, Hills abounding in great rocks.

學 3727. Heŏ, and Keŏ. A hill with many great stones or rocks.

學 學敎 3728. To receive instruction; to practice, or to conform to what is said. To learn; learning; any study or science, the *place* where people study. Shoo heŏ 敎 書 the science of numbers. A surname. Sing heŏ 姓 學 the study of Biography. Yew heŏ 遊 學 to travel for the sake of learning. Heang heŏ 鄉 學 a country college or school. Pŏ heŏ 博 學 possessed of extensive knowledge, an universal scholar. Ta heŏ 大 學 Seaou heŏ 小 學 two well known Classical books.

Heŏ ching 學 正 a teacher or learned superintendant of students in a district.

Heŏ chĭh 學 殖 the growth or advances of learning.

Heŏ sze ta foo 學 士 大 夫 learned and eminent men. *Heŏ-sze* is also an official title given to statesmen.

Heŏ pa seang kung 學 霸 相 公 young gentlemen accustomed to rows and acts of violence.

Heŏ keaou 學 效 general term for school or college.

Heŏ săng 學 生 a learner; a pupil.

Heŏ sze 學 師 a doctor or teacher.

Heŏ seĭh 學 習 to learn and to practice what one learns.

Heŏ wăn 學 聞 to learn and hear, learning and knowledge.

Heŏ yang 學 樣 to imitate a pattern.

涸 涸澤 3729. A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read Heaou, The noise made by disturbing water.

涸 3730. Dry; parched.

鶴 3731. To work horn. A man's name.

鶴 3732. A kind of wild magpie, a bird which knows what is future. A small pigeon.

矐 矆 3733. To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed; afraid; astonished. Heŏ-chen 矆 瞫 the lightning's flash.

懽 3734. The gaze of astonishment and apprehension; alarmed; frightened; to give a hasty look.

謔 3735. To play or jest with; to trifle with and seduce; to laugh at and ridicule. Name of a stage for the post. He heŏ 戲 謔 or 笑 謔 Seaou heŏ, To play with; to make game of; to laugh at.

Heŏ-heŏ jen 謔 謔 然 fond of gaiety and pleasure.

鶴 3736. The wings or feathers of a bird appearing white and glossy; white and shining surface of the water. Read Haou, White plain feathers. Also read Hŏ.

讙 3737. Wild extravagant talk. A man's name.

HEU.—LXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiu.* Canton Dialect, *Huy.*

于 亏

3738. [-] Heu or Yu. Represents the air extending itself. From 亏 Kaou, and 一 Yih, denoting the Air falling to a level. In; through; to; at. In which sense it is Syn. with 於 Yu, which is now commonly used. Great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. Also read Heu. Yu yu 丨丨 the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented.

Heu tseay 丨嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration.

旱

3739. [-] Heu, or Hèu. To cover. A certain cap or crown, worn by the Emperor and Princes in ancient times. 周弁. 殷丨. 夏收 Chow pëen; Yin heu; Hea show, Under the dynasty Chow, the cap referred to, was called Pëen; during Yin, it was called Heu; during Hea, it was called Show. To write it with 日 Jih, at the top, is erroneous.

吁

3740. [-] From *Mouth* and 亏 Kaou, The breath issuing forth freely. An interjection expressive of Distrust and disapprobation; a deep lengthened tone, expressive of concern; also of grief. 凡意所否者發聲多丨 Fan e so fow chay, fă shing to heu, In all cases in which the mind disapproves, the tone of voice emitted is generally Heu. 云何疑矣 Yun ho heu e, Alas! what shall I say. 留丨 Lew heu, A tribe of foreigners.

Heu, e kwae shing 吁丨怪聲 a tone of voice indicating doubt and surprise.

Heu, yew tan yay 丨憂歎也 heu, a sigh of grief. By abbreviation written 于 Heu.

旰 昤

3741. [-] The beginning of day; the morning; extending; large, great.

盱

3742. [-] To stretch the eyes wide; to stare; to gaze; mournful; sorry. Name of a district; name of a plant. A man's name. Hwuy-heu 睢丨 the sparkling eyes of a mean man, on the success of his schemes.

忏 忏 恢

3743. Sorry; mournful; thoughtful; caution.

疒于 疒亏

3744. Disease.

紆

3745. To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill Heu chin 丨軫 obscure and contorted; perplexity of mind; to be oppressed or involved and born down by perplexity.

迂

3746. Wide; remote; vague; length of duration; distorted; crooked; depraved;

to cause the body or mind to become tortuous; to deprave; and depravity causes roving or vagabond wandering; large. Ke yen shin heu 其言甚 | what he says is very vague.

Heu-kŭh | 闊 vague; loose.

Heu kew | 久 a long time.

Heu yuen | 遠 vague, remote; indeterminate perception; loose mode of thinking, speaking, or acting.

芋 3747. Large; great. Read Yu, An esculent aquatic root in common use at Canton.

訏 訢 3748. [-] False; hypocritical boasting; to brag; to talk big. Read Hoo, Big, large, great applied to the mind, body, or to things. Heu-heu, reiterated, denotes the same.

許 3749. [ˊ] To listen or attend to and accede; to accord; to grant. To allow; to permit; to accede; to promise; to give; to give excess, more than, much many. To enter or advance; to arise or flourish; to make an appointment. Name of a city. A surname. Read Hoo, The noise made by persons felling trees. Lŭh chĭh heu 六尺 | more than six cubits. Pŭh heu 不 | to disallow or refuse.

Heu shaou | 少 very little.

Heu too | 多 a great many, or a great deal.

Heu ta | 他 permit, or let him.

Heu hea ko yuen | 下個願 to make a vow; or make some religious promise before the gods.

Heu yuen | 願 a vow; or religious promise.

句 3750. *Keu. To stop; a sentence or period. Read Kow, A crook or hook.*

呴 3751. [ˊ] To blow with the breath; to warm with the breath. Repeated, | | Heu heu, To sooth with words. To eject spittle or slimy matter, as fish do. A sound in the throat; to open the mouth and expel the breath; to call out; to hoot at angrily. Read Kow, The voice of a fowl; the crowing of a cock. Read How, Syn. with 吼 How, The lowing of a cow. To rhyme, read Chŏ.

欨 3752. [-] To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes Laughing. Used for both the preceding and the following.

呴 3753. [-] Hoo or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To sooth; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. Originally written 欨 Heu. 護民之勞 | 之若子 Hoo min che laou, hoo che jŏ tsze, The labour of defending the people, and soothing them like children. | | 趙趙 Hoo hoo heu heu, Giggling and stopping at intervals. 風猶人之有吹 | Fung yew jin che yew chuy heu, The wind is like a man puffing and blowing.

姁 3754. Handsome; pretty; pleasing; affording pleasure; joy. Read Keu, A common epithet for a woman in Ho-nan province. An old woman.

詡 詬 3755. To rail or scold at; to insult; to put to shame; to try to clear one's self from some disgraceful imputation. Also read Keu and Kow, The second character is read How.

昫 3756. The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm, warmth. The name of a Hëen.

煦 3757. [ˊ] To boil; to heat; genial warmth; heat; vivifying warmth; the general productive and nutritive warmth of nature. Gracious; kind; benevolent. The light of the sun; a carnation colour.

Heu gow | 嫗 warm, cordial; genial heat.

虛 虛 虛 3758. Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Budhists. An empty void, or expanse, as of the firmament. Name of a star; one of seven days, or the week of the Chinese Almanac. A surname. Read Keu, A certain number of cities. Name of a place and of a river. Sin heu 心 | the heart disappointed and bereaved of hope or success. Kung heu 空 |.

empty, as a vessel without any thing in it. Keang tĭh shin heu 講得甚 | talks very vainly: empty talk. Heu kea fang hëen | 假防嫌 vain and fallacious; or a superfluous caution against exciting suspicion. Heu ling pŭh mei | 靈不昧 pure spiritual intelligence—an unclouded mind. Heu fow joo shwŭy shang paou | 浮如水上泡 empty or unsubstantial as the froth on the water. Heu sin | 心 an empty mind, means A humble mind not full of self; also a mind not preoccupied or prejudiced, —willing to learn. Heu tsze | 字 particles, connective and euphonic, are so called in contradistinction from Shĭh tsze 實字 solid words, Verbs and Nouns. Heu tan che tsze | 誕之辭 empty prate; fabulous stories. Heu woo | 誣 what is visionary and superstitious. Hea woo | 無 name of a hill.

酗 3759. Drunk; drunk and mischievous. Heu yung | 饔 gloriously drunk; that elevation and haughtiness of imagination which wine produces, and which leads the intoxicated person to acts of cruelty vice or madness.

阭 3760. The name of a country village. The name of a country.

虓 3761. The roar or cry of a tiger.

嘘 3762. [-] To blow; to blow softly with the breath. 吹 | Chuy heu, To blow with the breath. Figuratively To recommend; to speak in behalf of. These two words are thus distinguished: Chŭh ke keĭh yuĕ chuy; hwan yuĕ heu 出氣急曰吹緩曰 | to expel the breath rapidly is called Chuy; slowly, is called Heu. Tŏ wo chuy heu chuy heu 托我吹 | 吹 | employed me to puff him a little. i. e. to say a good word for him. Heu heu tung shing tsze pe wei heu, tsze kow wei heu 歔 | 同聲自鼻爲歔自口爲 | Heu and Heu, are pronounced the same; (breath passing) from the nose, is expressed by Heu; from the mouth, by Heu.

墟 3763. [-] Heu, or Kĕu. A great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; a place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. To rhyme, read Yu. Kĕw heu 舊 | an old place of resort; a place formerly frequented but now deserted. Keu chang | 場 an arena; a market place. Woo jĭh yĭh heu 五日一 | a market held every fifth day. Chin heu mae ho 趁 | 買貨 to go to market to buy goods. Keu moo | 墓 a grave or sepulchre.

獀 3764. The name of a quadruped.

歔 3765. [-] Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

虛魆 3766. A noxious demon a mischievous ghost; or a human being pretending to be a ghost. Heu sing kwei | 星鬼 a mischievous devil—used in the language of abuse.

墟 3767. A stony or rocky appearance.

謞 3768. Empty, extravagant; incoherent talk.

墟 3769. The name of a place

驉 3770. A beast resembling a mule.

咻 3771. Heu, or Hĕu. To moan from a feeling of pain or distress, is expressed by 噢 | Yu heu, The tone of disease and of painful thoughts; moaning from a diseased mouth. To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner.

詡 3772. [/] Words that extend with wings: high flying boasting talk; also virtuous language that is widely diffused. Wide-spreading; reaching to the ends of the earth; clear understanding and intrepid mind; to speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.

栩 3773. [-] Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a certain tree; a species of wall-nut Heu heu 丨 丨 pleased; joyful appearance.

酗 酌 3774. [-] Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

HEUĔ.—LXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *Hiuĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Heut*.

穴 3775. The houses or holes in the earth, used in ancient times for human dwellings. A cavern; a den, a lurking place for animals or men; a sinus in the human body; a halo; to dig a hole; to dig out. Certain halo about the sun. Shay heuĕ 蛇 丨 the hole into which a snake creeps. Kung heuĕ 孔 丨 an interstice or crevice. Heuĕ chung 丨 中 in a den or cavern.

坎 3776. Appearance of a deep void cavern. Deep, a deep place. Ancient form of 塞 Sĭh, To stop or fill up an aperture.

扻 3777. Heuĕ or Yĭh. Heuĕ hwang 丨 揘 to strike.

岤 3778. A cavern in a mountain; to dig a den or cavern.

眈 3779. To look aghast; to stare; afrighted. Read Keuĕ, Deep sunken eyes.

泬 3780. Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river. Hwuy heuĕ 回 丨 depraved; vicious.

紽 3781. Heuĕ, or Keuĕ, Thread; a thread or a skein of thread. Demon's garments.

袕 3782. A garment with a hole opened; a part opened for coolness, long garments; demon's garments.

蚥 3783 Name of an insect.

血 3784. The blood of victims offered in sacrifice, hence from Ming 皿 Ming, A vessel; the hissing sound of Heuĕ, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The 丿 Peĭh is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. Keĭh heuĕ 泣 丨 to weep blood, the most poignant distress.

Heuĕ ke che yung 血氣之勇 mere constitutional courage; such as brutes possess. The principles of order and propriety, such as exist in civilized society, are opposed to this, under the term 禮法 Le fă.

Heuĕ kĕĕ 丨 結 sanguis draconis.

Heuĕ ke 丨 氣 the blood and animal soul or life. The Ke is derived from the father, the blood from the mother.

Heuĕ mĭh 丨 脈 the blood and veins; persons related by blood.

Heuĕ ke yew kwei 丨 氣有虧 a deficiency in the blood and animal spirits.

Heuĕ ke chang tsŭh 丨 氣長足 the blood and spirits having attained their full growth.

侐 3785. Heĭh, or Heŭh. Still, quiet, silent. In the same sense, also read He.

桖 3786. The name of a wood which is red like blood.

洫 3787. The gutters for water that run amongst fields, the moat or ditch around a city wall. A kind of lock to stop or admit water; to overflow and destroy. Name of a river; a deep appearance.

眐 3788. From *blood* and *eye*. Tëĕ heuĕ 瞠 | an ill-looking wicked, ugly appearance.

苎 3789. Name of a plant.

扤 3790. To drive away with the hand; to rend or split.

眤 3791. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

靴 3792. Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather. Shwŭy heuĕ 水 | water boots, made of leather. King heuĕ 京 | Peking boots. Fang tow heuĕ 方頭 | square-toed boots. Tsëen tow heuĕ 尖頭 | sharp-toed boots; military boots; officers in the army are not allowed to wear the square toed boots. Chuen heuĕ 穿 | to put on boots. Tŏ heuĕ 脫 | to put off boots.

鞾 3793. A large boot that comes up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

吷 3794. A slight sound or noise. Read Chuĕ, To drink. Read Keuĕ, The voice of a bird. Chuy keen show chay, heuĕ urh e e | 劒首老 吷而已矣 blew through the hilt of the sword, and made a slight sound merely, as if the wind whistled through it.

殃 3795. The moon approaching its close. Read Kwei, To close; the termination of; to die.

颰 3796. A gentle breeze.

颭 3797. Wind; a breeze.

淢 3798. Heĭh or Heuĕ, Water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow. Heuĕ yĭh | 汩 or Seĭh heuĕ 溲 | water foaming down a declivity.

HEUEN.—LXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiuen*. Canton Dialect, *Une*.

吅 3799. Heuen, or Seuen. To call to; to call out. To make a clamorous noise.

昍 3800. Clear, bright; luminous.

亘 3801. Formed of 二 Urh, Two, and 回 Hwuy, To go round and return to the same point. Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge. Woo heuen 烏 | the name of a foreign country.

咺 3802. [ˋ] Incessant bewailing. In Corea, the incessant weeping of children is expressed by Heuen. Eminent and conspicuous in moral virtue. Authority; to fear. The name of a person. Slowly, leisurely. 赫兮 | 兮 Hĭh he; heuen he! How glorious! how resplendent!—was the blaze of his moral excellence!

垣 3803. Heuen e | 衣 the clothing of a wall; i. e. the green moss-like vegetation that grows on old damp walls.

烜 3804. [ˋ -] Splendour, refulgence. Read Hwuy, Fire; to burn as fire.

暄
暖 3805. [丶] Considered the same as the preceding; Emanations from the sun.

狟 3806. Heuen, or Hwan. A dog walking or running

觟 3807. Heuen or He,. A horn spoon.

貆 3808. A certain animal.

宣 3809: *Seuen. The mansion of the Son of Heaven, where the wind, the breath of nature circulates. To promulge to every place.*

喧 3810. [-] Loud clamorous noise. Heuen hwa 喧譁 or Heuen naou 丨鬧 high words; clamour, noise. 走進院內只見賓客丨鬧 Tsow tsin yuen nuy chĭh këen pin kĭh heuen naou, Having walked into the hall, nothing was observed but the guests making a loud clamorous noise. 禁止丨譁 Kin che heuen hwa, Prohibited and put a stop to noise and clamour. 悲愁於邑丨不可止兮 Pei tsow yu yĭh heuen pŭh ko che he, The clamour of grief and lamentation in the city cannot be stopped The incessant weeping of children, is in 朝鮮 Chaou-sëen, (Corea) called Heuen.

檀
楥 3811. The wooden mould put within a shoe when it is made; a last, called also 丨頭 Heuen tow, and 履法 Le fă. Used figuratively for that which sustains the external figure or appearance.

媗 3812. A woman's name.

暄 3813. [-] The warmth of the sun; an evening in spring; genial warmth.

暖
暄 3814. Large eyes.

萱 3815. The flower of the bamboo.

萱 3816 [-] The name of a plant; which when eaten, is said to ensure the birth of a son.

Heuen tang 丨堂 a mother.

Heuen tang che kaou 丨堂之靠 a mother (alive) on whom to depend, — to be deprived of this by death is expressed by Shĭh 失 *losing* this support.

蝖 3817. Name of an insect.

諠
諼 3818. Fallacious; false; irregular; clamorous; noisy; the clamour and disturbance made by a great many persons talking at the same time. The name of a plant.

Heuen hwa 丨譁 clamour; noise; disturbance.

Heuen hoo 丨呼 calling out aloud; bellowing.

鼃 3319. Heuen, or Seuen. A certain small bird.

玄 3820. [-] A sombre colour, commonly used for black; the colour of heaven; the *Name* of the present Emperor of China; a darkish colour with a mixture of Yellow; the earth is considered Yellow. To rule, direct, controul. Still, silent, deep. The god of the north; one of the Sëen genii. A surname. The name of a book.

Heuen mĭh 丨默 silent; sedate, applied to the Sovereign.

Heuen pin 丨牝 heaven and earth.

Heuen poo 丨圃
Heuen too 丨都 the court of the majesty of heaven; the court of one of the Sëen genii.

Heuen shing 丨聖 was once the title of Confucius; an Emperor who assumed this character, changed that of Confucius to 至聖 Che shing.

Heuen sĭh 丨色 black colour.

Heuen tsew 丨酒 water.

Heuen tëen 丨天 or Shaag heuen

上丨 heaven. Shang heuen, is also applied to the heart or mind of man.

Heuen yuĕ 丨月 the ninth moon.

伭 伭 3821. Hatred; implacable resentment. Heuen yĭh 丨黓 the year under certain circumstances.

怯 3822. To sell.

泫 3823. [ˋ -] The flowing of water; the lustre of dew on flowers; dew hanging suspended from plants; the flowing of tears. A deep and wide expanse of water. The name of a river.

炫 3824. [/] Luminous; splendid; refulgent; shining. The glare or light of fire.

狡 3825. Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

玹 3826. Name of a stone of a secondary quality; a man's name; a surname.

眩 3827. [ˋ ′] Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object; the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; disorderly. Chang heuen 脹丨 a full heart; self sufficient.

Heuen tseĭh 丨疾 the wind blowing briskly along.

Heuen luy 丨雷 the name of a place.

衒 3828. [/] Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering to sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. Tsze heuen 自丨 vaunting one's self.

Heuen neu 丨女 a woman who exhibits and praises herself,—cannot be chaste.

Heuen sze 丨士 a pedantic scholar—must not be believed.

袨 3829. [/] Good garments; elegant clothing.

Heuen-fŭh 丨服 according to some, denotes Yellow garments; according to others, Black garments.

貶 3830. Hëen or Heuen, Offering to sale; to sell.

鉉 3831. [/] A certain vase or tripod.

頍 3832. Hëen or Heuen, The back part of the jaw.

陸 3833. A kind of pit.

駭 3834. A one-year-old horse; according to some, A black horse.

鴶 3835. Name of a bird.

儇 3836. Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country. Originally written 儇 Heuen.

嬛 嬛 3837. [-] Without posterity; sorrowful, mournful.

懁 3838. Heuen, Hwan or Keuen, Precipitate, hasty, perverse disposition.

獧 3839. [-] A hasty leap; a dog jumping and running fast; to hop or jump as a dog. Haste; hurry.

蠉 3840. [ˋ] A small insect found in wells, known by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

繯 3841. Silk or thread which binds or connects things; certain coloured wrapping at the top of a colour or banner. A ring or bow; the rain-bow.

譞 3842. [-] Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

趯 3843. To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

蜎 3844. [丶] A man's name. Read Yuen, Certain insects.

眴 3845. [/] The motion or rolling of the eyes; to look furtively; to gaze and stare about, carelessly and irreverently. Soft and yielding; delicate as young grain or as a child; new and bright. Also read Shun. Lin heuen 鱗 | without shore or limit.

Heuen heuen | | moving the eyes about, but not seeing clearly or distinctly.

絢 3846. [丶] A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper, or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

袁 3847. To seek or endeavour to obtain. Read Hing, A surname; to go to a distance.

塤 3848. Heuen, or Heun. An ancient instrument of music, used in temples, somewhat resembling an egg, with three holes in it, made of burnt earth. There is a more modern one which is similar to that in former use.

縣 3849. [-] To be attached or suspended to; in which sense the following is generally used. Read Hëen, A district of a certain size; the officer of the district. See Hëen.

諼 3850. To endeavour to impose upon by deceitful hollow stratagems, as in war. To deceive; to act irregularly. The name of a plant.

懸 3851. [-] To tie to and suspend, as from the centre of a roof; used physically and morally; suspence. Taou heuen 倒 | to hang upside down. Heuen kung | 空 to suspend in vacuo. Heuen yu mun shang | 于門上 suspended from the top of the door. Heuen leang tow tsing | 梁投井 to hang one's self up to a beam, or throw one's self into a well.

蠉 3852. The name of an insect.

HEŬH.—LXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiĕ*. Peking Dialect, *Sheĭh*. Canton Dialect, *Heep*, *Yap*, &c.

畜 3853. To feed; to nourish; to rear or bring up; to care for and nourish the people of a country; to contain, endure, or bear with. Domestic animals; in which sense, now read Chŭh. To arise; to obey or yield submission to; to detain or keep in a place. A surname. Also read Hew.

慉 3854. Read Chŭh, Pain; painful. Read Heŭh, To collect together; to blend. Proud.

蓄 3855. Heŭh or Chŭh, To accumulate; to store or hoard up; a quantity (as of vegetables) laid up for use. To feed.

勖 3856. To excite to diligent endeavour; to stimulate to exertion. E heŭh kwa jin 以 | 寡人 to stimulate the man of little virtue,—by which the person speaking means himself. Heŭh tsae foo tsze | 哉夫子 exert yourselves, ye men!

旭 3857. The light of the morning; the rising sun making his appearance; the clamour of drums. Also read Heuen and Haou.

Heŭh jĭh 丨 日 the beginning of day; the morning early.

Heŭh-heŭh, keaou keaou 丨 丨 蹻蹻 or He-he heŭh heŭh 嘻嘻 丨 丨 the external marks of pleasure discovered by a mean man on obtaining success in his schemes. Smirking, jumping, giggling.

頊 3858. Carrying the head gravely; seriously; attentive manner; gravity induced by want of success or failure; the name of a star. The same as the preceding.

Heŭh-heŭh jen 丨 丨 然 gravely; attentively.

稸 3859. To gather together; to collect; to crowd together so as to spoil from not being used.

HEUN.—LXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiun*. Canton Dialect, *Fun*.

熏 嶪 嵐 3860. [/] The vapour or fog ascending from the tops of hills; hot vapour, fumes and exhalations arising from fire; steam, evaporation. The vapours,—applied to the mind; to give offence to; to incense. Yew sin joo heun 憂心如 丨 melancholy is like vapour.

Heun che 丨 之 to fumigate it.

Heun fung 丨 風 the east and south.

Heun heun 丨 丨 joining cordially and chearfully; sitting in an unsettled manner; fidgitty.

Heun seĭh 丨 夕 late in the evening.

勳 勛 勛 3861. [-] Having deserved well of one's prince; having merit in the sight of the sovereign; meritorious loyalty. 王功曰 丨 Wang kung yuĕ heun, Royal merit (i. e. merit acquired in the service of the king) is called Heun. 開國元 丨 Kae kwŏ yuen heun, Original merit acquired in laying the foundations of the monarchy.

Heun laou 丨 勞 having deserved well of one's country; honor conferred by one's country.

Heuntseŏ 丨 爵 a meritorious nobleman.

壎 3862. See Heuen.

燻 3863. To raise or drive off in subtle particles by the force of fire; to fume or to fumigate; to evaporate, evaporation, smoke; to send off in smoke.

爋 3864. [-] To dry any thing with the fire.

獯 獯 3865. [/] Heun chŭh, 丨 鬻 certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

曛 3866. [/] The light which remains after sunset; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

曛 3867. Vapour or fog before the eyes; dullness of sight.

薰 3868. [/] Fragrant exhalations from plants; fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

Heun chĭh | 炙 to cauterize.

Heun tĭh pŏ pe 丨 得 撲 鼻 the fragrant odours struck the nose.

Heun tsaou | 草 a plant carried about one's person for the sake of its smell.

蠓 3869. Insects produced from heat.

纁 3870. [/] To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips in the coloured liquid.

纁 3871. A light red dye, produced by three dips; used for the preceding.

醺 3872. [/] Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk.

Heun-heun-jen 丨 丨 然 rendered chearful by the influence of liquor; exhilirated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

黣 3873. [/] Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

鑂 3874. A golden colour altered or discoloured.

鸘 3875. Heun-hoo 丨 鵴 a certain infelicitous bird.

葷 3876. Heun or Hwăn, Strong odorous vegetables, as leeks and onions, which are rejected by the Buddha priests. Strong meat; flesh meat of any kind, and fish, all of which are refused by the Chinese when fasting. Pŭh chĭh heun 不 食 | not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

Heun soo 丨 素 animal food and pure vegetable diet,—these two words are used as opposites.

煇 3877. [/] To heat; to burn; light. Read Hwuy, Light splendour. Read Hwăn, Lustre; glitter; a red colour.

焄 3878. [/] Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.

蒸 3879. [/] Steam or fume rising as from heated vegetable substance; fumes; exhalations.

訓 } 3880. [/] Words flowing in a regular constant course, as a stream of water; words obeying a certain rule;—to state ancient principles and the reasons of things; to instruct; to teach; to persuade; to exhort; that which is taught; instruction; doctrine; to explain; to define a word. Some say 教 Keaou, is to teach men; Heun 丨 to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office; of a quadruped; and of a district. A surname. Keaou heun 教 丨 to teach; to instruct.

Heun-hwuy 丨 誨 to teach.

Heun taou 丨 導 an official instructor—in every district.

HEUNG.—LXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiung*. Canton Dialect, *Hung*.

凶 3881. [-] Represents a deep pit, into which things are falling in confusion. Great wickedness; malignity; evil calculated to sink into ruin human beings. Calamity; infelicity; the judgments of heaven; adverse; unprosperous. Occurs in the sense of 恟 Heung, To fear. Also written 兇 Heung. These two are used for each other. 吉丨 Keĭh, heung, are opposites, Good, evil; prosperous, adverse; felicity, infelicity. 吉兆 Keĭh chaou, Prognostic of happiness. 窮丨極惡 Keung heung keĭh gŏ, Wickedness and evil carried to the utmost possible degree. 他事情都是丨 Ta sze tsing too she heung, His affairs are all unprosperous. 歲丨 Suy heung, A bad year; a year of scarcity and famine. 吉服 Keĭh fŭh, Gay dress, indicating joy. 有丨報丨有吉報吉 Yew heung, paou heung; yew keĭh, paou keĭh, If evil is to befal me, announce to me evil; if prosperity is to be my fate, announce to me prosperity. A prayer offered up by those who refer to divination, to know what is future.

Heung chaou 丨兆 prognostic of impending evils.

Heung fŭh 丨服 mourning dress.

Heung ming 丨命 an unhappy fate.

Heung sze 丨事 a calamitous affair.

Heung sing 丨星 a malignant star.

Heung tĭh 丨德 cruel valour or power.

兇 3882. [-丶] Formed from *Jin* and *Heung*. Malevolent; cruel. Distressing fear; the cry of fear. She she hing heung 恃勢行丨 to act cruelly from a dependance on one's own power and influence. Yin ke heung yay urh kung che 因其丨也而攻之 attacked them in consequence of hearing their lamentations;—said of armies.

Heung gŏ 兇惡 cruel and wicked.

Heung paou 丨暴 or Heung yŏ 丨虐 cruel; barbarous.

Heung shă 丨殺 to murder.

Heung show 丨手 a murderer.

Heung sing 丨性 a cruel disposition.

匈 3883. [-] The breast, or thorax. Read Keún, in the same sense. Commonly written 胷 Heung, or 胸 Heung.

Heung heung 匈丨 denotes Clamour and disturbance; also the noise of vociferous consultation.

Shin tang sin che shang wei heung 身當心之上爲丨 that part of the body situated above the heart, is Heung, the breast. Ke yu heung chung tsang pŭh tae keae 其於丨中曾不蓓芥 he has no fish bones pricking in his breast; i. e. he has nothing on his mind that gives him uneasiness. Wei fan mun ying heung 惟煩懣盈丨 sorrow alone fills his breast.

Heung chung 丨中 in the breast.

恟 忷 3884. [-] Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

跴 踊 3885. [-] The sound of people's feet, when leaping for joy. The second character is also read Keung.

洶 3886. [-] Heung, or Heung-heung. The sound of water bubbling up, as from a spring;

the noise of water rolling with rapidity and force; the sound of drumming and excitation.

說 詾 訩 呴 呴 呶 [-] 3887. [-] Heung, or Heung-heung; the clamour and noise made by a great many people talking at the same time, either in deliberation or debate; the clamour of a whole country on any topic which interests them all; to talk; to debate; to dispute; to accuse and to defend; to contest; to wrangle; to litigate.

胷 胸 3888. [-] The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle.

Heung chung 丨中 in one's breast; in the mind.

兄 3889. [-] Formed from Kow, The *mouth* and *man*, because the senior has a right to instruct. The first born son; an elder brother; a senior; used by friends as a term of respect Also read Hwang. 弟丨們 Te heung mun, Brothers. 老丨 Laou heung, Old brother.

Heung sëen te how 兄先弟後 the senior brother takes precedence, the junior follows.

Heung te kwŏ 丨弟國 the nations of the sixteen brothers; the number of states into which China was divided about the time of Confucius.

Heung yew te kung 丨友弟恭 the elder brother should be kind, the younger respectful.

Heung te 丨弟 a younger brother, in common acceptation.

Heung tae 丨臺 eminent brother; and Laou heung tae sëen săng 老丨臺生先 venerable brother, eminent teacher,—are all respectful modes of direct address to equals.

冂 3890. Heung, or Keung. A wide empty space.

冋 3891. Hung, or Keung. A wide desert space surrounding an inhabited city.

泂 洞 3892. A barrier formed by ice or water; to limit; to prohibit; phraseology used in the northern regions. Deep, profound; remote. Name of a mountainous wilderness on the north east; in the midst of a great waste. The name of a marsh; read Keung, name of a certain region.

詗 詗 3893. [丶] To go all around talking and acting as a spy; clever; intelligent; spying about. Kwei heung 窺丨 to peep, to spy and tell the result.

炯 3894. [-] Heung heung. To search with light all around; to examine clearly. Read Keung, Light, effulgence.

迥 迥 3895. [丶] Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious. Heung pëĕ 丨別 vastly different; very dissimilar.

熊 羆 3896. [-] A certain wild animal like a boar, said to be ominous; also called 赤丨 Chĭh heung. Name of a hill. A man's name. Name of a country. A surname.

Heung pei 丨羆 two animals like each other in form, but of different colours. The Pei is strong enough to root up trees.

熊 3897. Sometimes used for the preceding. Read Năng, Hot.

雄 3898. [-] The male of birds. Masculine; martial. The name of a district. Tsze-heung 雌丨 female and male of birds originally, but now applied to any creature. The elegance and luxuriance of plants is called 英 Ying. The leader of a flight of birds is called 丨 Heung. Ying-heung 英丨 a man of very eminent talents and virtue; a hero, or heroine.

夐 3899. [丶] To endeavour, or to seek to obtain. Also read Hing, To scheme; to plot.

HEW.—LXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hieu.* Canton Dialect, *Yew.*

休 3900. [-] From *Man* leaning against *a tree.* To cease; to rest. To assemble under the shade of a tree; hence the idea To stop; to rest; to desist; to repudiate; to resign. To execute. Excellent. To congratulate; to praise. A surname. A proper name. The name of a place. To rhyme, read Heaou and Heu. Pĭh kung keae hew 百工皆丨 a cessation of every species of work, (as at the close of the year). Che sze yuĕ hew 致仕曰丨 to give up an official situation is called Hew. Ne hew to keang 你丨多講 do not talk so much. Pŭh hew 不丨 unceasing. Kea sze fang hew 枷死方丨 make (you) wear the collar till (you) die, ere (I) desist. Tan hew 蚤丨 a certain medicine. Used in the sense of 咻 Hew, Moaning, from sickness or pain.

Hew ching 丨徵 a prognostic of something felicitous.

Hew hew 丨丨 to restrict; to retrench. Hew 丨 or Te hew 提丨 expresses An amusement made with inanimate figures, like Punch and Toby.

Hew tsëĭh seang kwan 丨戚相關 mutually sharing joys and sorrows.

Hew mŭh 丨沐 to cease, (in order) to wash; to leave official duties for the purpose of dressing the head, bathing, &c. An ancient custom observed every tenth day.

Hew pa ne 丨怕你 I do not fear you.

Hew tsze nëen 丨此念 give up these thoughts.

Hew shoo 丨書 a bill of divorce.

Hew wăn 丨問 cease to make further enquiry.

Hew seĭh 丨息 and Hew che 丨止 express To stop; to desist from.

Hew show 丨手 to desist from any work.

Hew tse 丨妻 to divorce a wife.

Hew hew këen yay 丨丨儉也 Hew-hew denotes Moderation, or a strict economy.

咻 3901. [-] To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner. See Heu.

庥 3902. Shade; shelter; a place to stop and rest; the umbrageous shade of trees.

沐 3903. Appearance of water; water passing away.

烌 3904. Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

烋 焂 3905. [-] Excellent; felicitous; good; harmonious; cordial; delicate; minute. Read Heaou, To apply fire to; to boil; to decoct.

痳 3906. A purging; a looseness of the bowels; sore occasioned by the contact of certain resinous woods.

貅 3907. [′] A certain animal, said to devour tigers.

鉥 3908. A long kind of needle.

駵 傌 3909. A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

颼 3910. Hew-sĭh 丨瑟 the sound of the wind whistling.

鵂 3911. [-] A certain ominous bird. Che hew 鴟丨 or Hew-che, A horned owl.

朽 3912. [丶] *Wood* deprived of its *vegetable life.* Dead plants; rotten wood stinking; offensive smell; to fail; to rot; to be forgotten.

歹 歺 3913. Organization destroyed; rotten; dead; stinking. Used for the preceding. To cut. Hew-too 丨塗 the name of a place; the name of a hill.

疠 3914. Disease; sickness. Read Keaou, A kind of cholera morbus.

臭 嗅 齅 3915. Commonly read Chow. Strong smell; stink. Read Hew, To apply the nose to, as a dog does, to smell. Hew che 丨之 to smell it. 三丨而作 San hew urh tsŏ, Smelled thrice and arose.

犑 3916. An animal that resembles a wild boar.

螑 3917. Hew or Kew. Kew hew 赳丨 a dragon stretching forth its neck and progressing; a kind of low leap; a rearing up.

畱 3918. The ancient form of 畜 Chŭh, A domestic animal. 六畜養之曰牲用之曰丨 Lŭh chŭh, yang che yuĕ săng, yung che yuĕ hew, The six domestic animals (horse, cow, sheep, hog, dog, fowl) when training up, or feeding, are called Săng; when made use of, they are called Hew. Some distinguish Hew and Chŭh, thus, 在山曰丨在家曰畜 Tsae shan yuĕ hew, tsae kea yuĕ chŭh, Animals on the hills (wild) are called Hew; in the house (or tame), they are called Chŭh.

Hew chŭh wei yew pëĕ 丨畜微有別 Hew and Chŭh, are a little different.

HĬH.—LXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *Hĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Hak.*

赫 3919. From a *red flesh colour,* repeated. A red hot fire; a red appearance; anger, hot as fire; bright; luminous, as a red hot fire, or as the sun; to scorch; to burn. A surname. Read Hea, To scorch; to threaten. Read Shĭh Swift, fleet.

Hĭh-hĭh 丨丨 hot, scorched, bright, effulgent, manifest, glorious applied to heaven and to the gods.

Hĭh ho 丨戲 bright; luminous.

Hĭh he heuen he 丨兮喧兮 gloriously manifested! extensively diffused!

Hĭh yĭh 丨奕 glorious, great splendour, said of the gods and of heaven.

嚇 3920. Red eyes.

閙 3921. The grating noise made by a door opening.

嚇 3922. Hĭh, or Hea. Anger; the tone of anger; to threaten; to oppose or intimidate by threatening. See Hea.

赫 捇 3923. To burrow, and bury in the earth, as certain insects do themselves; to push aside; to open a hole in the ground; to rend; to split.

黑黑 3924. The colour produced by smoky exhalations; black; dark; dull; obscure; the colour that was esteemed during the Hea dynasty. A dark spot; name of a place; and of a river; a surname. Yay hĭh 夜 | the darkness of night. Meĭh hĭh 密 | or Shin hĭh 深 | very black or dark.

Hĭh che | 齒 a foreign surname.

Hĭh kaou | 稿 a sketch or landscape; a rough outline.

Hĭh lung keang | 龍江 the river Amuur.

Hĭh poo | 布 black cloth.

Hĭh sin | 心 a black heart,—has the same figurative meaning as in English. Chĭh sin 赤心 a crimson heart, conveys a good sense in Chinese.

Hĭh tsze | 子 a black spot; a spot in the sun is so called in history; a spot on the face or human body.

Hĭh yuen | 鉛 lead.

Hĭh jin | 人 a black man,—the Chinese commonly call them *Hĭh kwei* | 鬼 black devils.

慶劾 3925. *Dark mind*; confusion of intellect; a kind of stupor.

3926. To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. Also read Heă and Heĭh.

核欱 3927. The bones of fruit. The kernel or seed in fruits; the nucleus. The real substantial circumstances; the facts; to push an investigation to the latent facts. Used for 覈 Hĭh. Also read Kae, which see. Kĭh hĭh 剋 | to go to extremes; an excessive degree of severity. Tsung hĭh 綜 | to investigate every circumstance from first to last.

Hĭh shĭh | 實 really and truly; with truth and sincerity; with strictness.

Hĭh taou | 桃 chesnuts.

紇 3928. The lower part of silk; a man's name; a surname.

覈覈礉 3929. To investigate; to examine; to put aside all coverings or glosses and ascertain the fact; to verify by the eye or the touch; to pare, cut, or carve deeply. The name of a spring of water; used also for 核 Hĭh, A kernel.

3930. That inside a selvage which gives strength and stiffness to it; the string which draws close the neck or other part of the garment, by the Chinese, called the bone of the selvage.

翮 3931. The root or stem of feather; a quill. Read Leĭh, A certain earthen ware vessel.

HIN.—LXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hin*. Peking Dialect, *Shin*. Canton Dialect, *Yăn*.

斤 3932. Commonly read Kin. Hin hin | | having good will to all creatures; benevolent. Read Kin, To cut down wood; the iron instrument which does so; an instrument to weigh with; a measure.

忻 3933. Hin, or Kin. Much strength.

妡 3834. A woman's name.

昕 3935. [-] The sun about to go forth, to diffuse his benevolent rays early in the morning. Fan hing sze peĭh chow hwan hin 凡行事必周昏 | whoever would effect any affair must employ the morning.

Ta hin 大丨 very early in the morning.

忻 3936. [-] To be pleased; to rejoice; a surname.

Hin jen 丨然 exhiliration; desire; feeling happy to do; chearfully.

欣 訢 倣 愀 3937. Laughing for joy; joy; delight, whether in serving the gods or men. The name of a certain strong animal; name of a district. A surname. Hĭh jen 丨然 with pleasure; readily. Hĭh-chang 丨暢 to be joyous; merry; pleased. Hin hin 丨丨 with chearfulness and delight; satisfaction; joy.

Hin-too-sze 丨都思 the Hindoos are so called in Chinese history.

炘 焮 3938. [-] A great body of fire or light; effulgence; to scorch; to burn; scorching heat of the sun.

昕 3939. Joyful, joy, delight, to see dimly.

歆 3940. [-] The gods eating fumes of incense; to taste, to partake of with gust; to covet; to desire; to move; to excite.

嫈 3941. To like; to love; to desire; to covet.

廞 3942. [/] Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

廞 3943. [-] Certain ornaments of a carriage. To be pleased or gratified with. Read Yin, To stop or close up. Read Kin or Kan, A dangerous mountain.

Hin kew 丨裘 a carriage with certain ornamented leather about it.

誫 3944. Hin, or Hin-hin. Conversation, talking; the noise of talking, talking angrily; talking with difficulty; the fumes of the breath in talking. Read He [\ ] in a similar sense.

脪 脈 瘀 疥 腆 3945. Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out. Too hin 胻丨 the entrails of cows and horses, the bladder of domestic animals.

罌 3946. [/] A cracked or rent vessel.

痛 3947. [/] Heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing out; swelling up. Read He, Pain.

釁 3948. [/] To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragant spices; a kind of embalming. To fumigate. A crime; an occasion of animosity and resentment; skirmishing and blood-shed; national quarrels; wars; a presage; a prognostic. A kind of cloth cover for weapons; to put it on. E heuĕ hin che 以血丨之 to smear it with blood. Too hin 塗丨 to daub; to smear. Hea hin 瑕丨 a cleft; a crack; a crevice; an opening to discord; an occasion of quarrel.

Hin keĭh 丨隙 } the causes of wars;
Hin twan 丨端 } the minute differances or occasions of quarrel.

Hin yŭh 丨浴 washing with perfumes, performed by a sorceress.

衅 3949. With the blood of victims, to smear the vessels used in sacrifice. Same as the preceding To put a cloth cover on spears, lances, and other weapons.

HING.—LXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hing.* Peking Dialect, *Shing.* Canton Dialect, *Ying.*

开 / 开 3950. *Kan. Two shields denoting an equalizing.*

笄 / 笄 / 并 3951, *Ping. Two men and two lances. Equal; together. Some derive* 刑 *Hing, To punish crime, from these; others from the following.*

荆 3952. A man defending a *Well* with a *Knife.* To punish transgressions.

刑 / 刑 3953. [-] From *Keen,* Even, and a *Knife.* To punish; punishment. By some it is made to mean Constant; a constant law or rule; that which is perfect; a perfect rule. 加 | Kea hing, To inflict punishment. 五 | Woo hing, The five punishments. 動 | Tung hing, To set in motion the instruments of torture. 君子懷 | Keuen tsze hwae hing, A good man cherishes a dread of the laws. 濫 | Lan hing, To punish or torture at random, and to an excessive degree. 酷 | Kŭh hing, To punish cruelly.

Hing fá | 罰 to punish; punishment.

Hing fá le hae | 罰利害 a severe punishment.

Hing hǐh | 嚇 to intimidate by tortures and threatenings in order to make a person confess—a practice in Chinese courts.

Hing poo | 部 the tribunal of punishments, or court of appeals at Peking, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.

Hing sin / Hing wăn | 訊 / 問 to examine by torture.

Che hing 指 | a punishment which consists in compressing the fingers,—inflicted chiefly on women; men have their ankles compressed.

型 / 荆 / 型 3954. [-] A mould; an earthen mould or pattern; made of wood, a mould is called 模 Moo, made of iron it is called 範 Fan 凡鑄式以土曰 | Fan choo shĭh e too yuĕ hing, Patterns or moulds made of earth for casting metals in, are called Hing. 典 | 宛在 Tëen hing wan tsae, The example which he left remains entire;—said and written in praise of those who have departed this life. 訓俗 | 方 Heun sŭh hing fang, To teach (good) usages and be an example to all around: 方 Fang, is used for 四方 Sze-fang, The four quarters; all around.

Hing-fá | 法 an example.

侀 3955. [-] Body, figure, figure completely formed. Perfect; fixed. Applied to punishments enacted by law, which should be embodied with the utmost care, and when completed, remain unalterably fixed. Used to illustrate the word 刑 Hing, Punishments. Same as 形 Hing. The middle part ought to be written 幵 Këen, Even; equal.

栮 3956. A name of a wood; a wooden stand.

鉶 / 鉶 / 鉶 3957. [-] A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh.

Hing kăng / Hing ting | 羹 / 鼎 two different expressions for the same vessel under different circumstances.

形 3958. [-] Form; figure; shape; body; that which is visible. Yew hing 有 |

Having *Hing* or form, expresses what is material: Woo hing 無 丨 being without *hing*, i. e. immaterial, invisible; spiritual. To give shape or figure to; to manifest or exhibit; to exhibit the bones; landscape; a certain vessel.

Hing chwang 丨 狀 the figure, the external appearance.

Hing yung che 丨 容之 to give body or shape to; to exhibit its shape.

Hing che 丨 制 the form or manner in which a thing is made.

Hing tseĭh ko e 丨 跡可疑 suspicious appearances.

Hing she 丨 勢 the aspect or general appearance of a district; landscape.

Hing yung 丨 容 figure; visage; countenance.

Hing te 丨 體 } corporeal form;
Hing seang 丨 像 } figure; resemblance.

幸 夯 3959, [丶] From Yaou 夭 *Evil influences*, and Yĭh 屰 *To oppose*, the opposite of evil influence; i. e. fortunate; lucky. Luckily; happily; blessed; to bless, as the Emperor does a place, by visiting it, hence his *going to* a place is expressed by Hing. The affection of the Emperor. To obtain by good luck; to hope or wait for. A surname.

Hing tĭh 丨 得 to succeed or obtain happily.

Hing tseĭh 丨 藉 to succeed by the happy influence of others.

Hing urh che yu tan 丨 而至於旦 wait till the morning.

姍 3960. Appearance of a tall woman.

邢 3961. [-] Name of an ancient principality; name of a district; a surname.

缾 𦉜 鈃 瓶 甀 3962. A certain vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. A vessel for wine or spirituous liquor.

倖 3963. [丶] Keaou hing 徼 丨 to obtain by other means than those of merit or of right. To be unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Ning hing 佞 丨 sycophantic; parasitical.

Hing 丨 was originally written without Man by the side: it is a vulgar and a superfluous addition.

Hing hwŏ 丨 獲 to obtain by some piece of good luck, without any merit.

Hing mëen 丨 免 to escape by mere luck.

凈 3964. [丿] Hing lăng 丨 冷 Cold; frigid.

婞 嫀 悻 3965. Hing or Hing-hing, Anger; vexation; rage discovered in the countenance; violent displeasure. Anger destructive to one's self; very, exceedingly. Some say, Near to.

涬 淬 [丿] 3966. To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. Ying hing 瀴 丨 the appearance of a large expanse of water. Ming hing 溟 丨 natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

綍 綍 3967. Straight; directed to; bent or crooked.

誖 啈 誶 3968. [丶丿] Speech; abrupt address; an angry tone of speech; to speak with vehemence. Also read Hăng.

行 3969. [/-] To act; to do; to perform. The actions; the conduct. In an official sense To send to; to transfer a legal case to some inferior magistrate. To walk; to go. Read Hăng, A path; a road. Read Hang, A class of persons; a company; a mercantile house or factory. (Compare with Hang and Hing.) Koo hing 歌 | a kind of accompaniment; encore.

Hing chay sin che fă | 者心之發 the actions are the issues of the heart.

Hing fang | 房 conjugal intercourse.

Hing hëang | 香 to burn incense; to perform worship.

Hing kung | 宮 a palace to receive the Emperor on his tour.

Hing king ke | 經紀 to act as a broker.

Hing le | 禮 to perform any ceremony, act of obeisance, or homage.

Hing so | 銷 to fetter; to put irons on a person.

Hing tăng | 縢 wrapers to strengthen the legs, used by persons who travel.

Hing taou hëen | 到縣 to send to the Hëen magistrate.

Hing tsang | 藏 acts and qualifications; character.

Hing wei | 爲 actions; conduct.

荇 3970. [/] A certain plant. Also read Hăng, A water plant with the lower side of the leaf white, and the upper green, from which a kind of red colouring is procured.

興 3971. (/-) To arise; to get up; to be in a flourishing state; to be in high spirits, to take delight in, to esteem; to be in great demand, as an article of commerce; to move or put in motion. Name of a district; of a palace. A surname. To introduce by an allusion in poetry. Read Hin, To cover weapons. Kaou hing 高 | high spirits, pleased with.

Hing che | 止 } *rising* and being
Hing keu | 居 } *resident* in a place, expresses the varied circumstances under which a person is placed, whether moving about or being settled in a place, all one does

Hing fă | 發 to arise and issue forth, to become flourishing.

Hing ke | 起 to arise; to rouse, or to be roused.

Hing kwo leaou | 過了 the demand (for an article) is past.

Hing ping | 兵 to put an army in motion.

Hing tow | 頭 joy; bustle.

嬹 3972. (\) Pleased; joyful; joy. A woman's name.

搳 3973. (-) Transverse; crosswise; a cross.

馨 3974. [-] Odours, or spices smelt at a great distance. Hing heang | 香 fragrant odours; incense; fumes of fragrant incense; fumes from hot provisions; a good reputation.

杏 3975. (/) A sour plum, some what like the green gage. Also read Hăng. Compare with Hăng. Hăng jin | 仁 almonds. Pĭh hăng 北 | name of a place in the north.

脛 踁 3976. [/] The bones of the leg below the knee, applied also to the legs of birds. Hing hing | | straight forward; unbending.

HO.—LXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ho.* In Peking Dialect, the *H* is guttural. Canton Dialect, *Fo* and *Wo*.

火 3977. (丶) Intended to repr sent the *ascent of flame*; the matter of heat. Fire; heat; fever, to burn with fire. The first of the five elements is *water*, the second is *fire*. Name of a star. Name of an officer, and of a well. A surname. Shĭh ho 失丨 to catch fire. Kew ho 救丨 to put out fire.
Ho che 丨之 burnt it.
Ho shĭh fun 丨石粉 calk.
Ho kang 丨坑 a pit of fire.
Ho loo 丨爐 a furnance.
Ho peaou 丨票 a fire declaration; i. e. a despatch luminous and swift as the rays of caloric. Ke ho 起丨 to take fire; the burning out of a conflagration. Tëen ho 點丨 to strike a light; to light a candle.
Ho pwan 丨伴 a sharer of the same fire,—a comrade, a companion.
Ho sing 丨星 the plant Mars.
Ho keu taou sze 丨居道士 the priests of Taou who live in society, and not in monasteries.
Ho shaou 丨燒 to burn with fire.
Ho tow 丨頭 a vulgar term for a cook.
Ho-tow 丨斗 a kind of smoothing iron.
Ho tuy 丨腿 ham.
Ho tseĭh 丨漆 sealing wax.
Ho-tseĭh pëen 丨漆片 wafers.
Ho yen 丨焰 the flame of fire.
Ho-yŏ 丨藥 gunpowder.
Ho-yŏ-heŭh 丨藥局 place where powder is made on the north side of Canton.
Ho ke 丨氣 hot fume, applied to the temper, denotes *choler*; when it refers to the body, it denotes *fever*.

灬 3978. Same as the preceding in compound characters, by some read Peaou.

伙 3979. [丶] A man who partakes, or mes es at the s me fire; a comrade; a companion. Kea ho 傢丨 household furniture and utensils. Ho chang 丨長 the superior of the crew; Mates or officers in Merchant's ships are so called at Canton. This character seems to be an abbreviation of 夥 Ho.

炽
灸 3980. Fire issuing forth; fire diffusing colour.

吙 3981. Ho or Hoo. The mouth propelling warm breath; the noise made when blowing with the breath.

炚
焜 3982. The name of a place.

禾 3983. [-] From 木 Mŭh, *Wood*, and an abbreviation of 垂 Chuy, *Hanging down* in allusion to the ears of grain. Paddy; corn, or grain in general; agreement; harmony. A surname.
Ho me 丨米 paddy, rice.
Ho meaou 丨苗 a green shoot or blade of corn.
Ho suy 丨穗 an ear of corn.
Ho shŭh 丨束 a sheaf of grain.
Ho taou 丨稻 name of a grain well known in China.
Ho ta 丨打 a flail.

和
咊 3984. [-/] *Grain* for the *mouth*. Mild; kindly; complaisant; agreeing; harmonious, peaceful. To harmonize; concord; harmony; agreement;

peace. To accompany; to join with. A surname. Read Hó, To respond; to modify and cause to mix or blend together. Sing tsing wăn ho 情性温丨 a mild and kind disposition. Jin ho ping 人丨平 a mild even tempered man. Seang ho 相丨 agreeing; harmonizing. Leang jin pŭh seang ho 兩人不相丨 the two men don't agree. Pŭh ho mŭh 不丨睦 disagreeing; at variance with. Shang ho hea mŭh 上丨下睦 superiors gentle, and inferiors peaceful. Fóo foo ho, urh how kea taou ching 夫婦丨而後家道成 let husband and wife agree, and then the welfare of the family will be secured. Pŭh yaou shang ho ke 不要傷丨氣 do not wound the feeling of concord, or mutual amity and good-will. Ta ho shang 大丨尚 the first or chief priest in a temple. Tae ho 太丨 the general prevalence of truth and peace. Keang ho 講丨 or 勸丨 Keuen ho, To persuade to mutual agreement. Hwan hwan he he ho ta chŭh keu leaou 歡歡喜喜丨他出去了 quite pleased and delighted to go out with him. Seaou săng yuĕ ho 小笙曰丨 a small reed is called Ho. Keun-mun yuĕ ho 軍門曰丨 the gate of the army (the passage by which they advance) is called Ho. Instead of Ho mun, Luy-mun 壘門 is now used. Leang keun seang tuy yuĕ keaou ho 兩軍相對曰交丨 two armies opposed to each other is called Keaou ho. He ho 羲丨 the names of two officers, said to have directed the signs of times, or the astronomical department. Yang ho kin kaou pei yay 養丨今靠背也 Yang-ho is the modern (support for the back called) kaou-pei. Teaou ho 調丨 to mix and unite together. Pĭh yŏ tse ho 百藥齊丨 a hundred medicines all mixed together. Tsze chang urh pe ying yuĕ ho 此唱而彼應曰丨 Ho expresses one singing and another responding. To rhyme, read Hwuy.

Ho e 丨夷 and Yun ho 雲丨 names of places.

Ho gae 丨愛 an agreeable, pleasing, cordial manner.

Ho ke 丨氣 a spirit of harmony; harmony, a cordial good natured feeling and disposition.

Ho kĕen 丨姦 fornication or adultery, by the consent of both parties.

Ho nwan 丨暖 concord and genial warmth.

Ho ping 丨平 a name of tea.

Ho e urh shwŭy 丨衣而睡 to go to sleep with one's clothes on.

Ho shun 丨順 complaisant; accommodating.

Ho ke săng tsae 丨氣生財 harmony, or a friendly kind temper, begets wealth.

呆 3985. A little child crying.

妖 3986. A woman's name; fine countenance.

杯 牀 3987. The head of a coffin; a coffin.

茉 3988. Name of a plant; the crooked handle of a harrow or a plough.

訸 3989. Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name.

鉌 3990. Certain pieces of metal hung so as to make a jingling, sonorous, musical sound.

龢 3991. Same as 和 Ho, To harmonize; to cause to accord, to unite in harmony. The name of a city; a palace; a bell; and a man.

可 3992. *Ko. To be able to do; to be fitted for; allowable.*

何 3993. [-] Which? who? what? Read Hò, To bear; to carry. The name of a country in the west. A hat or cap is in the west, called 突丨 Tŭh ho. Joo ho 如丨 or reversed, Ho joo, How? in what manner? Shwuy ho 誰丨 who! what!—and Mŏ kan

joo ho 莫敢如 | not dare as how,—are the language of defiance; as Let him do as he likes; he dares not to do any thing. Woo ho 無 | Woo ke ho 無幾 | for no great length of time. Woo nae ho 無奈 | and Woo ko nae ho 無可奈 | express that which is Unavoidable, as *there is no resource*; *nothing can be done*. Woo nae tih wo ho 無奈得我 | it is nothing to to me; he can do nothing to me. Joo ho she tih 如 | 使得 how will it answer! or what method will succeed. King ho 婙 | name of a female officer during the Dynasty Han. Tan-ho 儋 | to sustain, to carry.

Ho choo | 處 what place? where?

Ho koo | 故 or Yin ho 因 | or Wei ho 爲 | each expresses Wherefore? why? on what account? The first expression denotes somewhat of surprise, as What occasion for!

Ho jin lae | 人來 who comes?

Ho pëih | 必 what necessity?

Ho pëih ting yaou joo tsze | 必定要如此 what necessity to insist on having it thus?

Ho sze | 事 what affair?

Ho che joo tsze | 至如此 why carry it to this extent?

Ho te woo tsae | 地無才 what place is without talent?—amongst what class of the community is talent not to be found?

Ho wŭh | 物 which thing?

Ho joo | 如 in what manner? how?

荷 3994. [-/] Ho, or Ho-hwă | 華 the Nelumbium Water lily, it is called by various other names. Ho is a generic term applied also to other plants; the name of a place, to bear or sustain a burden physically or morally; the noise of anger. Foo ho 負 | to bear; to sustain.

Ho e | 衣 the large leaf of the water lily.

Ho paou | 包 a Chinese purse, commonly worn as an ornament.

Ho tsëen | 錢 the small opening leaf of the water lily.

呵 3995. [-] To speak angrily; to blame, to interrogate, to reprehend; to eject the breath. Reiterated, The sound of laughter. A tone of careless reply. Yih chin ho ho ta seaou 一陣 | | 大笑 a fit of loud laughter.

Ho këen | 欠 or Ta ho 打 | to yawn.

Ho tsih | 責 to reprimand.

抲 3996. To grasp with the hand; to push a side; to move; to shake.

河 3997. [-] The river; viz. the Yellow River, by way of eminence; said to arise from two sources. A river; name of a district; a certain wine vessel; a surname. Hwang ho 黃 | the Yellow River. Yin ho 銀 | or Tëen ho 天 | the milky way. Kew ho 九 | nine rivers referred to at the time of the Chinese Deluge.

San-ho 三 | expresses the south, north, and east of the Yellow River.

Kăng ho 梗 | name of a star.

Taou-ho 淘 | name of a bird.

Leang-ho 兩 | denotes the north and south of the river.

Ho nan | 南 one of the most noted provinces in China; the region first called 中國 Chung-kwŏ, The central nation.

Ho-taou | 套 the region enclosed by the Yellow River on the north, and the great wall on the south, or that portion of territory embraced by the Yellow River, in its course north of the wall, and return again to the south.

Ho pŏ so | 泊所 an officer who controuls the boats on rivers.

荷 3998. A certain plant, name of a marsh.

祠 3999. A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

苛 4000. [-] Small plants; used figuratively to denote what is of small importance; petty details; troublesome; circumstantial; vexatiously minute. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe; anger. A surname.

Ho, fă | 法 | Ho ching | 政 | government which is vexatiously circumstantial in its laws, and which becomes insupportably oppressive by interfering unnecessarily with the liberties of the subject; they say it is worse than the rage of tigers.

Ho heae | 妎 petty dislikes and jealousies.

Ho kĭh | 刻 to oppress and annoy by minutely circumstantial requirements.

Ho-lan kwŏ | 蘭國 Holland, the Dutch.

Ho yang | 癢 petty unimportant itch or ache.

訶 呵 4001 [-] To *tell* what he *ought* to do. To reprehend; to blame; to speak sharply to; to speak loudly and in anger; to rail at or traduce; to interrogate abruptly. Name of an office; of a wood and of a state. Ke-ho 譏 | to ridicule and rail at. Te ho 詆 | to traduce or slander.

Ho tsĭh | 責 to rail at and blame in a loud angry tone.

頑 4002. To turn the head aside, and look slily or impertinently.

貨 4003. [\ ] From To *alter* and *pearls* or *money*. Things which are changed or exchanged; articles of commerce; goods of any kind; to deal in goods, to sell, to bribe.

Ho le | 禮 to offer presents as a bribe.

Ho pei | 貝 a pearl or valuable thing given for goods; money.

Ho sĭh | 色 the quality of an article, sometimes the colour of it.

Ho wŭh | 物 goods, cargo. Yang ho 洋 | foreign commodities. Tsĭ ho 雜 | a mixture or variety of articles. Tun ho 囤 | to monopolize goods; to do so with grain is prohibited. Yĭh shwŭy ho 一水 | the goods that come to market with one tide or voyage; or other occasion.

賀 4004. [-] From to *add* and a *pearl*. To congratulate; to felicitate; to express satisfaction on another person's happiness, by words or by presents; congratulations on the new and full moon; new year and other holiday times. To sustain or bear a burden; to carry on a horse, mule, camel, or cart. Pin ho 稟 | to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday. Kung hŏ 恭 | respectful congratulation.

Ho e | 儀 } presents given as con-
Ho le | 禮 } gratulatory offerings.

Ho king | 慶 or reversed, King ho, To congratulate, to felicitate.

Ho lan shan | 蘭山 mountains to the north of Kan-sŭh Province.

Ho tsëĕ | 節 to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

瀆 4005. Water generally; or the name of a particular stream.

襏 4006. The sleeve of a garment.

輵 輠 4007. The grease-horn of a carriage; an utensil to contain oily matter with which to grease the ends of the axle tree.

禍 禍 禍 禍 \ ] 4008. Evil; injury; a curs: from the gods. Evil, calamity; misfortune, adversity, judgment, misery; to detroy, to exterminate. Pe ho 避 | to avoid a calamity. Ho hwan suy che | 患隨之 calamities follow them. Ho fŭh e fŭh | 福倚伏 adversity and prosperity are intimately dependant on, or included in, each other;—they seem to say that they generate each other.

Ho hwan | 患 calamities.

Ho keae | 階 steps to misery; that which leads to calamity and distress.

Ho keae săng yu le | 皆生於利 all evils arise from gain, or the love of it.

夥 夥 4009. Many; numerous; a band, a company; a crew. Many of any thing. Many persons forming a group; a party; a banditti; persons of the same origin and of the same pursuits, partners in the same mercantile concern. Ke ho 幾 | how many?

Ho ke | 計 a partner; a comrade; a companion; a person, who enters into the same schemes or plans.

Ho tang | 黨 a junta; a cabal; men combined for some secret design.

Ho taou | 盜 banditti of robbers or pirates.

HO.—LXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hŏ*. *Hŏ* and *Hwŭh* are confounded. Canton Dialect, *Hap*.

合 4010. To close; to join; to pair; to unite; united; to assemble; to agree; agreeable to; to accord with; to harmonize; to suit; to answer; to reply. A certain vessel to contain things. A surname. The name of a grain; name of a district. Read Kŏ, A certain measure. To rhyme, read Heĭh. Pei hŏ 配 丨 or Gow hŏ 偶 丨 to pair; to unite in pairs. Tëen tsŏ che hŏ 天作之 丨 a (conjugal) union formed by heaven. Keun chin hwuy hŏ 君臣會 丨 or Hŏ hwuy 丨會 the prince assembled with his ministers. Seang hŏ 相 丨 to accord; to agree. E seang hŏ 意相 丨 thoughts, or ideas corresponding. Kung pa pŭh hŏ ne tĕĭh e sze 恐怕不 丨 你的意思 I am afraid it does not agree with your sentiments. Le hŏ 理 丨 agreeing with reason; reasonable; proper. Pŭh hŏ fă 不 丨 法 illegal. Pŭh hŏ kwei keu 不 丨 規矩 not according to custom. Pŭh hŏ le 不 丨 理 or Pŭh hŏ taou le 不 丨 道 理 unreasonable. Foo hŏ 符 丨 or Hŏ tung 丨 同 an instrument divided in two, of which each contracting party retains one. Leĭh ho tung 立 丨 同 to form or make out. Ta pŭh hŏ yung 他不 丨 用 he, or it, does not answer the purpose wanted.

Hŏ ching 丨 稱 a term by which things are expressed as united.

Hŏ urh yen che 丨 而言之 to speak of them unitedly, or collectively.

Hŏ-chang 丨 掌 to lay the palms of the hands together, in the manner of the priests of Buddha; to clasp the hands and hold them before the breast.

Hŏ meih 丨 密 a country of western Tartary.

Hŏ ho 丨 和 harmonious.

Hŏ kung 丨 共 to make out the sum.

Hŏ tsze shing wŭh ke 丨 子盛物器 hŏ-tsze is a vessel to contain things, a box.

Hŏ kow 丨 口 to shut the mouth.

Hŏ kiu 丨 巹 certain cups out of which the bride and bridegroom drink wine and exchange the cups; which forms a part of the marriage ceremony.

Hŏ mun 丨 門 to shut the door.

Hŏ pwan ta swan 丨 盤打算 to unite, as in a platter, and reckon the whole amount; to estimate; to deliberate and plan.

Hŏ yung 丨 用 to answer the purpose intended.

Hŏ yen 丨 眼 to close the eyes.

Hŏ shĭh 丨 式 agreeing with the pattern; suitable; answering the purpose in all respects; said either of persons or things.

Hŏ yĭh jin 丨 邑人 all the people of the town.

哈 4011. Appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Sa, Hŏ, or Tă, To suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Heă, A Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.)

郃 4012. Name of a Hëen district; name of a river; a surname.

盒 4013. A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over.

Hŏ tsze 盒子 a box.

盍 4014. To unite together; to cover over; many persons uniting together and seeking with ardour. Why not? A surname. A term used for the Pronoun I.

Hŏ kŏ yen urh che 盍各言爾志 why don't you all speak your mind.

Hŏ che 盍雅 used for *I*, or *Me*.

嗑 4015. Hŏ, or Kŏ. 嗑嗑 She hŏ, Name of one of the 卦 Kwa, or lots in the 易經 Yih-king. Represents, it is said, Something contained in the mouth, which being eaten, the mouth closes. Hence, in miscellaneous lots, *She hŏ* denotes Eating; in those of the regular series or order, *Hŏ*, denotes, To close or unite. *Hŏ*, further signifies Verbosity; loquacity. Hŏ hŏ 嗑嗑 or read Keă-heă, Speech, words, conversation. Read Heă, 嗑然 Heă jen, The noise or sound of laughing.

Hŏ cha 嗑茶 to take tea. *Hŏ*, To drink, is used chiefly by the Tartars, and different persons use different characters for it. 哈 Hŏ, 喝 Hŏ, 渴 Hŏ, and 呵 Ho, have all been given. The two first seem both admissable.

Hŏ tsew 嗑酒 to drink wine.

歃 4016. To suck in voraciously; to gobble up.

蓋 4017. A kind of mat or thatch covering; to cover with thatch, to cover with any thing. Why not? A surname. Read Kae, To cover; to screen; to overtop; to surpass all others.

闔 4018. The leaf of a folding door; a door; to shut; all whom the closed door includes; a whole family. To cover; to unite all together. A particle denoting Why not? Name of a state; a man's name. Chang-ho 闔閭 the wind.

Hŏ yih kung ke 闔邑公啟 the whole city's declaration, or appeal for a subscription;—as to repair a bridge, and so on.

Hŏ shŭh 闔屬 all the kindred.

Hŏ keun 闔郡 the whole principality.

Hŏ kea 闔家 a whole family; all the family.

曷 4019. An interrogative particle, Why? Why not? To stop as by a sharp interrogation; to intimidate; to expel; to drive out by hooting.

勘 4020. Hŏ or Heă, Diligent exertion. Heă heă yung leih shing 勘勘用力聲 heă heă, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. Leih tsŏ heă heă 力作勘勘 doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, Diligent.

喝 4021. Hŏ or Yae. To thirst; to be thirsty; a guttural, gurgling, clamorous sound; a shout; an angry exclamation; a deep hollow sound; a broken interrupted sound; the sound of repletion, belching. Yin hŏ 陰喝 a suppressed guttural sound, as if from a stoppage in the throat. Yin hŏ, pŭh tih tuy 陰喝不得對 his voice was stopped, he could not reply. Sze hŏ 嘶喝 a broken interrupted sound, as in weeping and sobbing. Hoo-hŏ 呼喝 to shout or call out in anger. Tung e heu hŏ 恫疑虛喝 disappointed, or unable to attain one's wish, to storm and rage in vain. In the sense of being loudly angry, one uses 喉喝 How-hŏ.

Hŏ taou, kae so 喝道開鑼 shouted out,—beat the gong.

Hŏ-gae 喝噯 or Yae, is said to be Hoarseness or difficulty of utterance.

Hŏ ling 喝令 to egg on by hooting and crying,—when murder is the consequence, he who does so, forfeits his life.

Hŏ kae 喝開 to send the servants out of a room.

Hŏ tsew 喝酒 to drink wine, is sometimes written thus.

嚗 4022. Same as the preceding.

愒 4023. Mutual dread or apprehension Read Ke, To desist, to rest, to sleep. Read Kŏ, To desire, to covet, haste, hurry.

歇 5024. Read Heĭh, To desist, to stop. Read Hŏ, A short nosed dog.

㲻 4025. Certain embroidery or leather, done by women; the doing of it; wide and elegant; a kind of felt or hair cloth; a certain wooden vessel unornamented. Pang-hŏ 蚌 | or Loo hŏ 鹵 | diagonal threads of a net; or streaks on a kind of hair cloth; work done by women.

猲 4026. Hĭh. A short nosed dog. Read Hŏ, Fear; apprehension.

猲 4027. A particular kind of cow. Also read Kĕen.

皭 4028. Ping ho 皏 | white colour; slightly coloured.

褐 4029. Hempen coarse stockings. A kind of hair cloth; coarse cloth; a poor person. A surname.

鶡 4030. Name of a bird; a kind of wild cock, daring in battle, from which circumstance its comb becomes an ornament of soldiers' caps.

Hŏ kwan | 冠 a military cap; also applied to high minded statesmen who retire from the emoluments of office in bad times.

糇 4031. White rice.

雘 4032. From *wings* making apparent effort to pass out of 冂 Kung, a void space. Extremely high; flying high; high minded. In the following compounds, generally implies passing with celerity and ascending high. Also read Keŏ. Keŏ jen | 然 a lofty aspiring mind; used in a good sense.

霍 4033. Generally implies speed, celerity, fleetness, haste, the appearance of a small hill surrounded by lofty mountains. The name of a hill called also the Pillar of heaven.

Hwuy hŏ 揮 | } celerity, haste,
Hwŭh-hŏ 曶 | } speed, speedily; chearfulness; alacrity; lively temper and manner. The gambols or frolics of animals.

皦 4034. White colour. Hŏ jen pĭh show | 然白首 a white or grey head.

曜 4035. To strike the eyes; to look alarmed or startled; to open the eyes; to gaze; to obscure the light; to cloud the lustre, to dazzle—with glare of arrows.

臛 4036. A kind of soup made from flesh, without any vegetable substance. To obscure or gloom, as by steam or vapour.

藿 4037. A certain leguminous vegetable; pulse; a fragrant plant.

Hŏ heang | 香 the fragrance of the Hŏ:—a plant brought from Cochinchina.

驉 4038. Hŏ, or Kŏ, A horse with a white forehead.

鸛 } 4039. A bird that flies high; name of a bird resembling the stork. 仙 |
鸛 } Sëen-hŏ, so called from Sëen genii being said to ride upon it in the air. Hae-hŏ 海 | a sea bird: a bird often referred to by the Chinese.

矆 4040. To gaze; to look intently.

矆 4041. Hŏ shen | 睒 the glare of lightning, the lightning's flash.

佫 4042. A surname.

格 4043. Hŏ-tsĭh | 澤 name of a baleful star. Commonly read Kĭh, A mark or limit, and so on.

狢 } 4044. Hŏ, or Hoo-hŏ 狐 |
貉 } an animal of the fox
豽 } species, also certain reptiles, insects.

熇 4045. The heat of fire; to scorch; to burn; reiterated, Hŏ-hŏ, Great heat, masses of

fire flame. To traduce, to vilify. Read Kŏ, Heaou, and Taou, denoting The destructive effect of fire in a literal or figurative sense.

嗃謞 4046. Hŏ, or Heaou. Stern severe cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some sound or noise. One says, Joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot. See Heaou.

涸瀖 4047. Water entirely run off, or dried up; exhausted. Shwŭy che hŏ 水始 ㇀ the water began to be dried up. Sou hŏ che che yu 甦 ㇀ 轍之魚 to resuscitate a fish in a dry rut; to supply it with water—used to express affording relief to a person in pecuniary or other distress.

Hŏ chĕ ㇀ 轍 a dry rut of a wheel; a rut without any water in it.

Hŏ kan ㇀ 乾 dried up; no water or moisture.

壑 4048. The bed of a torrent from the mountains; a valley; a small creek from a river; a ditch; a fosse; a pit. 谿 ㇀ Ke-hŏ, The streams that run in valleys amongst hills. 大 ㇀ Ta-hŏ, or 巨 ㇀ Keu-hŏ, The sea, the ocean. 溝 ㇀ Kow hŏ, A ditch or moat, around a city wall.

Hŏ shan ㇀ 山 the name of a hill.

斛 4049. A measure equal to ten 斗 Tow. A surname.

觳 4050. Hŏ or Hwŭh. A certain cup or other vessel of the kind; a certain utensil used in archery for containing arrows, a kind of quiver. A measure like the preceding. Thin, poor, exhausted in a high degree. The top of the foot, the foot or hoof of an animal. Read Keŏ, A vessel for containing fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush against; impetuous effort.

Hŏ lŭh ㇀ 簏 a certain bamboo vessel.

Hŏ sŭh ㇀ 慄 fear; fear of death—said of animals.

郝 4051. Name of a place. A surname. Read Shĭh, Shĭh shĭh, To plough or cultivate the ground. A surname.

害 4052. Commonly read Hae, To injure. Read Hŏ, Why? wherefore? why not?

豁 4053. Hŏ, Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. Enlarged; liberal. See Hŭh.

疫 4054. Hŏ, or Kĕih. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

鶴 4055. Hŏ, Yŭh, or Hung hŏ 鴻 ㇀ a certain water bird as large as a goose, otherwise called 天鵝 Tëen go. Applied to the name of a dog. A surname. Read Kaou, The name of a place. Read Haou, Large; great.

HOO.—LXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hu.* Canton Dialect, *Hoo* or *Foo.*

乎 4056. [-] The sound of the voice continued after the enunciation of a sentence. Said to represent the *breath* or voice *rising* and *extending.* From 兮 He, A tone of enquiry, or admiration. A tone of interrogation, or expression of doubt; also of admiration. Tone after calling on a person's name. Occurs in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of *In; with; from; to.* Ke hoo 幾 | nearly; about so; without much error. Shoo hoo 庶 | a qualifying expression like the preceding. Chŭh hoo ke këen 出 | 其間 issuing from amongst them. Hŏ hoo tsze 合 | 此 agreeing with this. E hoo tsze 異 | 此 different from this. Pŭh tsae hoo na ko 不在 | 那個 it does not consist in that; the stress does not lie there. Tsae hoo 在 | to consist in; to rest upon. Ke sin tsae hoo keun tsze 其心在 | 君子 her heart was upon her husband. Sze hoo 似 | like; as if. Woo hoo 於 | an exclamation denoting regret or admiration; in which sense, in the Classics, these two characters are used in common with 於戲 Woo hoo; 於虖 Woo hoo; 嗚虖 Woo hoo, and 嗚嘑 Woo hoo. Occurs Syn. with 呼 Hoo, To call to; to call upon; to invoke.

呼 4057. Hoo, or Ho. To breathe out; to call; to invoke. A surname; the name of a plant. Chaou hoo 招 | to call and beckon to with the hand. Ta-hoo 大 | calling out loudly. Ta hoo 打 | to snore; to snort. Ching hoo 稱 | to use epithets of respect when addressing persons. Read Ho, A tone uttered when beginning to enunciate. Read Heu, The noise of blowing with the breath.

Woo hoo 嗚 | alas!

Hoo noo she pei | 奴使婢 calling slaves, and sending servant girls.

Hoo to | 沱 the name of a river.

坪 4058. A small limit or bank to keep in water. The name of a place. Minute and multifarious.

泙 4059. The name of a river.

媩 / 妤 4060. A woman's name.

苹 4061. Name of a plant.

訏 4062. To call out; to call to; to call to come. Read Haou, To deceive or insult.

鮄 4063. A fish.

呴 4064. Hoo, or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To sooth; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. See Heu.

戶 4065. [/] To protect; that which closes upon and protects: A door; an opening; a hole or den. The principal person in a family; the master of a chop or a boat. A family; a house. To stop. Name of a state; a surname. Mun-hoo 門 | a door, a family. Ta-

mun hoo 大門 丨 a powerful or wealthy family. Seaou hoo jin-kea 小 丨 人家 a poor person or family. Téen hoo 店 丨 a shop-keeper. Chuen hoo 船 丨 master of a boat; a skipper of a vessel.

Hoo kow 丨 口 doors and mouths; population. Sometimes A door, a passage, an entrance.

Hoo mun 丨 門 the first character denotes an inner door, and a door with one leaf. *Mun* denotes an outer door or gate.

Hoo poo 丨 部 the Board of population; and of revenue, arising from the people.

Hoo kow tsung soo 丨 口 總 数 the amount of the population.

Hoo tuy 丨 對 two families in equal circumstances; referred to in affairs of marriage.

戽 戽 4066. [/] To take out with the hand. Hoo tow 丨 斗 a vessel to bale out a boat; to heave out water with the hand.

昈 昈 4067. Light; luminous; to illustrate; red streaks; variegated.

芦 芐 4068. A certain medicine, a vegetable preparation; otherwise called the Yellow of the earth, and the marrow of the earth.

岵 4069. The appearance of a small hill.

扈 4070. [/] The tail, or to follow behind; the name of an ancient state. Name of an office. Hoo-hoo, Extensive, wide covering. A surname. Sang-hoo 桑 丨 a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

Hoo pă 丨 跋 or Pă-hoo, Certain attendants of the Emperor on his hunting excursions.

Hoo tsung 丨 從 to follow and attend upon.

搶 4071. To impart; to give extensively. Poo-hoo 布 丨 to diffuse widely. Pŏ hoo 抪 丨 opposed to what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of consequences.

簄 4072. A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

鳸 鴎 4073. Name of a bird.

虖 4074. [-] To call out; a tone of lamentation; an aspiration or sigh. Name of a river; a man's name. Read Hea, The roaring of a tiger. Occurs in the sense of 乎 Hoo, An exclamation or interrogative particle.

虍 虖 4075. The streaks on the tiger's skin.

嘑 謼 訏 4076. [/] To cry out aloud; to call. A surname. Read Hóo, To speak to in an angry insulting manner, otherwise expressed by 咄 啐 Tŭh tsŭy. Kow hoo 口 丨 to roar out with the mouth.

嫭 妤 嫮 4077. Handsome, elegant, beautiful, good, excellent, to boast of beauty. Hoo pă 丨 扒 good, a local phrase.

虎 4078. [-] A tiger: from the *streaks of a tiger's skin*, and 儿 Jin, *A man*; the appearance of a rampant tiger pouncing on his prey. A surname; name of a district, and of a hill. A chamber pot, from such vessels being made to resemble a tiger, in the time of Han. Laou hoo 老 丨 a tiger.

Hoo pe 丨 皮 a tiger's skin.

Hoo chin 丨 臣 a daring servant of the crown.

Hoo mun 丨 門 tiger's gate, the Bocca Tigris; a narrow entrance on

the Canton River, defended by forts on the opposite shores.

Hoo lang che sing 丨 狼之性 a cruel disposition.

Hoo kow tseu shĭh 丨 口取食 to seek food in the tiger's mouth;—to engage in perilous pursuits to gain a livelihood.

Hoo she tan tan 丨 視眈眈 to look like a tiger, ready to leap on its prey.

唬 4079. Sound made by calling out, or by lamentation. The voice of a tiger. Hoo hĭh 丨 嚇 to speak in a boisterous, fierce, intimidating manner.

琥 4080. [-] A kind of seal made like a tiger, giving authority over the army. A certain vessel made of stone.

Hoo pĭh choo 丨 珀珠 amber beads.

Hoo pĭh 丨 珀 amber. The Chinese have various fables about the origin of amber; that from which *Hoo-pĭh* is derived, regards amber as the manes of a tiger. Amber is also considered the resin of the pine.

虎 4081. A species of pulse.

虓 4082. Name of an insect.

互 牙 [/] 4083. Fitting into each other, like the serrated edges of shell fish. An uneven edge. A butcher's peg or hook on which to hang meat.

Keaou hoo 交 丨 blended or united together, as the fingers of one hand inserted in those of the other.

Seang hoo 相 丨 mutual, reciprocal.

Shan ko hoo tă 山歌 丨 答 the responsive songs of mountaineers.

Pe tsze hoo e chang 彼此 丨 依仗 that and this, (the one and the other,) mutually depending. Hwŭy hoo 回 丨 to have mutual reference; regard to; or care of.

Hoo seang ke chă 丨 相稽察 to keep a mutual watch over each other—required by the government in the same tithing.

Hoo kĕĕ 丨 結 a bond given by five persons, in which they are responsible for each other,—required of literary candidates by the government.

Hoo wŭh 丨 物 that class of fish whose shells have serrated edges.

冱 4084. Cold; congealed. Hoo pe 丨 閉 closed up by frost.

枑 枒 牙 4085. [/] Pe-hoo 梐 丨 a place of confinement made by railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, To walk a horse; a riding circus.

沍 4086. [/] Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice. Cold; the appearance of a sheet of water. Man-han 漫 丨 watery appearance.

Hoo-han 丨 寒 cold; fast bound with cold.

笠 4087. Name of a bamboo; a something to hang a string on; something to fasten a cow's halter. The edible shoots of bamboo.

苙 4088. Name of a plant.

袨 袒 4089. Short garments.

詎 4090. To remember; to recollect; to debate, to wrangle.

Hoo tseaou 丨 譙 to speak angrily.

跀 4091. [/] To kneel with both knees on the ground.

弧 4092. [-] A wooden bow, a piece of bamboo for stretching out a banner in the form of a bow. The name of a star. Twan hoo 短 丨 the name of an insects. Moo-hoo 蝥 丨 a certain banner or standard.

狐 4093. [-] An animal possessed by demons; a suspicious animal which will not herd with others. A surname. Ling hoo 令 丨 name of a city.

Hoo e 丨 疑 } suspicious, distrustful.
Hoo hwŏ 丨 惑 }

Hoo le 丨 狸 the fox.

瓠 4094. [- /] Hoo, or Hoo-loo 丨 瓤 a kind of calabash. A surname.

Hoo tsze 丨 子 a certain bank raised against water.

胡 4095. [-] The flesh hanging down below the chin. An interrogative particle; name of a lance or javelin; remote; distant; a certain rouge or pigment cake. Name of a river; name of a plant, of a district, of a book, and of a country. A surname. Aged. Loo hoo 盧 丨 to cover the mouth and laugh; to make a noise in the throat when laughing.

Hoo tseaou 丨 椒 pepper.

Hoo tëë 丨 蝶 a butterfly.

Hoo ma tsze 丨 麻子 linseed.

Hoo wei joo tsze 丨 爲如此 how is it thus?

廟 4096 Even; level.

楜 4097. Hoo-tseaou 丨 椒 pepper. The addition of wood to the character Hoo, is pronounced unnecessary.

湖 4098. [-] A lake; the name of a river, and of a district.

Hoo hae che sze 丨 海之士 a man who has traveled much and has passed lakes and seas.

Hoo-kwang 丨 廣 a well known province of China.

Hoo-nan 丨 南 the southern division of the ancient Hoo-kwang province.

Hoo pĭh 丨 北 the northern division of Hoo-kwang province.

猢 4099. [-] Tsan-hoo 獑 丨 an animal resembling a monkey.

瑚 4100. [-] Shen-hoo 珊 丨 coral.

Hoo lëen 丨 璉 a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

瘑 4101. Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

箶 笐 4102. [-] Name of a bamboo. Hoo lŭh 丨 簏 a quiver for arrows.

糊 4103. [-] Paste made from boiled flour or rice; to paste, to daub. Read Hwŭh, Suddenly; abruptly.

Hoo hwăn 丨 混 confused; stupid.

Hoo-kow 丨 口 to stop the mouth with paste; i. e. to *feed*. Woo e-hoo kow 無以丨口 nothing to fill the mouth with—no food to eat.

Hoo shwŏ 丨 說 foolish talk; to talk nonsense.

Hoo too 丨 塗 paste and muddy plaster—denotes stupidity; applied either to thinking, speaking, or acting.

蝴 4104. [-] Hoo tëë 丨 蝶 a butterfly; for this there are other characters used.

葫 4105. [-] A gourd or melon.

Hoo-loo 丨 蘆 a calabash. In several of these terms, different characters are used.

衚 4106. [-] Hoo-tung 丨 衕 the streets in Peking are called by this name.

裩 4107. The part of a garment which comes below the arm.

醐 酥 4108. [-] Te-ho 醍 丨 a certain ardent generous liquor made from cream. Used figuratively for the disposition of Buddah

餬 4109. [-] Food; gruel; congee; to depend on others for food.

Hoo kow sze fang 丨 口四方 to go every where seeking food.

鶘 4110. Hoo or Te-hoo 鵜 丨 a water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

鬍 4111. [-] A common term for *beard*; the hair on the temples. Not contained in the Chinese Dictionaries.

Hoo tsze 丨 子 a beard; a man with a beard.

Hoo seu 丨 鬚 the beard generally; different words are used for the hair on the upper lip and on the chin.

憮 4112. [-] Large, great; empty; proud. Read Woo, To be kind to; to soothe; to be taken by surprize, embarrassed; a tone of astonishment.

幠 4113. To cover; to cover over as with a sheet. Large, great; wide; possessing; having; remiss; careless.

膴 4114. [-] Hoo or Woo. Flesh without bones dried in the sun, and used in sacrifice. Large slices of meat. A rule, a law. Read Foo, Fat and beautiful. Read Mei, The flesh of the higher part of the back.

怙 **恛** 4115. [-] To lean upon; to have support, or that which does support; an expression for a mother. She 恃 is used for a father. Hoo is also used for both parents.

祜 4116. [/] To be regardless of instruction and of morals, to persevere in the road to ruin; irreclaimable. The favor or blessing of heaven; happiness.

枯 4117. [/] A certain wood; a term to express any utensil's being fragile, and bad of its kind.

滸 **浒** **汻** 4118. [- \ ] The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. Name of a particular river.

嫭 4119. To be attached to; to have affection for; to regret.

濩 4120. [′] The appearance of rain running down; currents rushing and dashing against each other. The name of a river and of a bird. Read ǒ, The name of a Hëen. To boil. Ta-hoo 大 濩 a certain musical instrument. ǒ-hoo 雙 濩 deep retired apartments in a palace. Poo-hoo 布 濩 the diffusion of education.

穫 4121. [′] The name of a place. Read Hǒ. To cut down and gather in grain.

護 4122. [/] To watch for the welfare of; to assist; to guard; to preserve safe and entire; name of an office; of a musical instrument; and of a place.

Hoo chuen 護 船 a ship which gives convoy.

Hoo fă 護 法 to defend or patronize the religion of Buddha.

Hoo fung 護 封 *a defensive envelope* — written on the outside of a letter.

Hoo-le 護 理 to superintend and take care of, as the duties of an office.

Hoo wei 護 衛 to surround and guard.

Hoo fă lǒu yay 護 法 老 爺 a gentleman who patronizes the religion of Buddha.

蠖 4123. Goo, or Tsing-hoo 青 蠖 a certain stone or mineral found on a certain hill. A darkish colour.

蠖 4124. Ta-hoo 大 蠖 an ancient musical instrument.

壺 **壺** 4125. [-] A cup or pot, as for wine, tea, and so on. Name of an office; name of a place; and of a hill. A surname. Tsew hoo 酒 壺 a pot for wine. Cha hoo 茶 壺 a tea-pot. To hoo 唾 壺 a spitting pot; a vessel used for beating time on when playing. Hoo-loo 蘆 壺 a gourd or calabash.

沍 4126. Water running slowly.

HOW.—LXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Heu.* Canton Dialect, *How* or *Häw.*

后 4127. Hòw, or Hów. From E, *To lead, to induce,* by orders proceeding from the *mouth* of one. A hereditary prince, a king; to succeed or be next to; after; behind. A queen; dependant princes or governors of states. A surname. To rhyme, read Hoo. Yuen how 元 | or Keun how 君 | a sovereign prince. Wang how 王 | or Hwang how 皇 | a queen. Keun how 羣 | assembled princes or governors. Shin how 神 | *spirit behind,*—are the words cut on two stones placed in tumuli behind Chinese graves.

How tow | 頭 behind.

咶 4128. [ˋ] The tone or voice of anger. Shame; disgrace; abuse.

洉 4129. To moisten; to imbue.

恬 4130. The appearance of cordiality.

眧 4131. [′] Staring and looking with angry glances

詬 4132. To rail at; to abuse with anger, and insult; specious sycophant—like speech; a defect of right principles. A surname.

How suy | 誶 opprobrious speech; abusive language; to rail.

How-ping | 病 insult; obliquy; contumely.

逅 4133. [′] Keae-how 邂 | to meet by accident; to appear pleased and gratified, but at the same time an apparent want of stability or sincerity.

骺 骸 4134. The end or joining of a bone.

喉 4135. [-] How, or Yen how 咽 | the trachea, the windpipe. Commonly The throat, the gullet, the æsophagus, which, however, is properly expressed by | 嚨 How-lung.

How pe | 躭 a sore throat.

侯 矦 厌 厌 4136. From *man* extending a cloth, and an *arrow* hanging from it. A target. Of the form of the target, there were many varieties, differing according to the rank of persons who shot against it. Promotion was obtained by good archery, hence 諸 | oo-how, became an epithet of the Chiefs or Princes of states, Viceroies, and Noblemen. There are five degrees of Nobility, viz. 公 | 伯子男 Kung, how, pĭh, tsze, nan.

Handsome, pretty. A particle ushering in a sentence, the same as 惟 Wei, and 維 Wei. Also a surname. Occurs in the sense of 兮 He; A tone closing a period; and 何 Ho, Who? what? how? To rhyme, read Che.

How tseŏ | 爵 the *How* rank of nobility.

How yay | 爺 epithet by which a nobleman of the second rank from the top is addressed.

堠 4137. [′] Earth piled up, so as to form a village tower or altar; or an altar for the

lane or district, and on which the name of the village or district is inscribed.

嗅 4138. A woman's name.

嶔 4139. Name of a hill.

帿 4140. An object to shoot at with an arrow.

惸 惸 4141. [′] An angry appearance.

楱 4142. Forms part of the names of woods.

How-yu 丨 楡 a species of small fig. How-taou 丨 桃 the name of a fruit.

猴 猴 4143. The monkey species, the name of a fruit. How tsze 丨 子 a monkey. How hing 丨 形 the figure of a monkey.

篌 篌 4144. [-] Kung-how 箜 丨 a certain instrument of music.

祿 4145. A sacrifice to procure blessings.

瘊 4146. Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous spots are called 疣 丨 Yew-how, and commonly How-tsze 丨 子 pimples; spots.

瞉 瞉 4147. Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

蝓 4148. A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species. E-how 蜴 丨 the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

瞉 4149. A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas. How-low 丨 瞜 an avaricious appearance.

諉 諉 4150. Speaking; appearing in conversation.

鍭 猴 猴 4151. [-] A particular kind of arrow. The second and third characters are, besides, used for the quill end, or root, of a feather.

褕 4152. [-] How-yu 丨 褕 a small garment.

餱 4153. [-] Dry provisions; victuals previously dressed. How leang 丨 糧 dried provisions.

候 4154. [′ -] To wait. To enquire; to wait; to expect. To protect or guard. Wăn-how 問 丨 to make civil enquiries, to visit an equal. Tih lae fung how 特來奉 丨 I have come on purpose to pay my respects. Kung how kin gan 恭 丨 近安 respectfully enquire about (your) recent repose; is a common phrase in the close of letters, implying civil enquiries about health, &c. Sze-how 伺 丨 or Tăng how 等 丨 to wait for.

How seu 丨 叙 to wait (till the guests) arrange themselves. A phrase used on invitation cards.

吼 4155. [㇀] The voice of any animal; the lowing of cattle; the roaring of a tiger; the voice of anger.

吽 4156. [丶] How or Yin. New ming yay 牛鳴也 the lowing of a cow. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

厚 厚 垕 4157. [′] From a *House* in which it can be *said* are many *sons*. Mountain-like. Thick; large; great; weighty; liberal; generous; kind; intimate. A surname. *How*, is applied to tastes expressing that they are]

strong; the opposite is 薄 Pŏ, Thin.

How fŭh woo keang 福無疆 great and unlimited happiness.

How găn 恩 great favor or benevolence; an important act of grace.

How hwuy 惠 a liberal donation—the language of courtesy.

How pŏ seang ching 薄相稱 thick and thin rightly adjusted; or figuratively, the suitable degrees of civility, according to what is due to different persons.

How tŏu 道 liberal principles.

後 4158. [丿] Late. *After* in time, *behind* in place; he who comes late must take the back place; that which comes after, *posterity*. A surname. Jen how 然 then, afterwards, or next. Tsëen how 前 or Sëen how 先 before and after.

How lae 來 afterwards; hereafter.

How tae 代 subsequent ages.

How she 世 an after, or future state of existence.

How săng 生 after born; one born subsequently to others, a young person.

How jĭh 日 the day after to-morrow.

鮈 4159. [-] Breathing strongly through the nose.

鱟 4160. [-丿] Name of a fish, the roes of which are preserved.

HUNG.—LXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hung*. Some of these words are otherwise read Hăng. Canton Dialect, *Hung*.

工 4161. *Kung. Ingenious; skilled in one's business; a workman; a servant of the crown.*

仜 4162. A large belly.

吭 4163. Hung hung 吭 the noise made by people crowded together in a market place.

汞 4164. [丶] Quicksilver; mercury; that which (in Chinese phraseology) is produced by a transmutation of 丹砂 Tan-sha, Cinnabar, or the native ore of quicksilver. The second character is further applied to denote An indistinct vapoury appearance.

烘 Hung-yung 烘溶 a wide and deep expanse of water.

虹 4165. The name of a hill.

灴 烘 4166. An abundance of fire; flame. To dry any thing with fire.

粒 4167. Spoiled, corrupted rice or grain, grain become red from being spoiled in heaps.

紅 4168. [-] Red; reddish colour; colour of the southern regions. Name of a place; name of a plant. Lŏ hung 落 the menstrual discharge.

Hung hwa 花 the red coloured Hibiscus Rosa sinensis, commonly called Shoe-flower.

Hung keang 江 the stream Hongkong.

Hung maou 毛 a nickname, applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, by the Chinese of Canton.

Hung paou shĭh 寶石 the red precious stone worn as a knob on the caps of persons of the first rank.

Hung yen to pŏ ming 顏多薄

命 most of handsome women have been ill fated.

Hung ying maou 丨 纓帽 a cap with red hair or silk on the top; commonly worn by Chinese gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants.

Hung tan 丨 丹 red lead.

Hung pae 丨 牌 *the red declaration*, or Ta pae 大牌 *the great permit*, denotes, a Chinese Port Clearance; locally called *The Grand Chop*. To request it, is expressed by 請丨牌 Tsing hung-pae. To issue it, by 發 Fă or 出 Chŭh *hung pae*.

葒 蓱 4169. [-] A certain water plant.

虹 4170. [-] Any coloured halo or vapour displayed by the light of the sun, the rainbow which is also expressed by 天丨 Tëen-hung. Name of a sword; name of a plant.

Hung tung 丨 洞 connected together. Read Heang, To involve each other by verbal contests or litigation, in this sense used for the following. Read Keang, A coloured halo about the tops of hills. The name of a Hëen district.

訌 4171. [-] To confuse; to mix; to quarrel; to litigate; to ruin. A man's name.

魟 4172. A certain sea fish without scales. A white fish called 白丨 Pĭh-hung. Read Kung, An edible crab-like fish.

嗊 4173. Hung, or Húng. Lo-hung 囉丨 to sing songs; the name of a song, or class of songs.

共 4174. Commonly read Kung. Originally written 廾 Kung, representing two hands joined to hold something. Many together.

Read Hung, 池丨 Che-hung, Name of a place.

哄 4175. [′-] The voice of song; the noise of a crowd of people, as in a thronged market place. Chow, or Tsow hung, 騶丨 to intimidate by an indistinct loud voice. To deceive; to beguile and cheat.

Hung ta chŭh lae 丨 他出來 cozen, or beguile him out.

Hung ling 丨 令 by false pretences to induce to act.

Hung pëen 丨 騙 to beguile and cheat.

帪 4176. A species of banner or flag.

洪 4177. [-] Water rising contrary to its usual course; a torrent of water; a deluge, or extensive inundation of water; water rushing against rocks. Great, vast; name of a river, and of a lake; of a bell, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. An irregular pulse.

Hung fŭb 丨 福 great happiness.

Hung-găn 丨 恩 great favor.

Hung shwŭy 丨 水 the Deluge spoken of in Chinese History.

Hung shing wang 丨 聖王 name of an idol god, whose birth day is the 13th of the 2nd moon—it is much observed.

篊 4178. [-] A bamboo for leading off water, as a pipe; a bamboo to bind things with; a bamboo utensil for drying things; a fishing utensil.

蓱 4179. Name of a plant.

盯 4180. Sheep's eyes, injuring persons in some way.

谾 谼 4181. [-] A large valley. Read Keang, Name of a certain valley.

閎 4182. [-] The gate of a street or lane; a gate-way. The gate of heaven. Kew-hung 九丨 the nine gates of the Nine heavens. A bar or fastening for a gate. A surname; a man's name. Wide, extensive; of great containing capacity; a wide unoccupied space. An extensive elegant garden.

鬨 4183. [′] To fight; the noise of fighting and quarrelling.

弘 4184. [-] The twang or sound of a bow string. Large, great; of vast capacity; to enlarge; to act on enlarged principles.

Hung leang 量 liberal and enlarged mind and mode of acting.

宏 4185. [-] Hăng or Hung, The echo in a large wide house. Rest; repose.

泓 4186. [-] Deep, clear, said of water; profound, extensive. Name of a river.

紘 紭 4187. [-] A net, something that ties or fastens to. The second character also denotes Strings that tie on a cap below the chin.

鞃 鞏 軦 4188. [-] A kind of strap to hold on by, or to rest the arms on, in the front part of a cart or carriage. The Chinese use a transverse piece of wood in sedan chairs for the same purpose. Read Kung, in a similar sense.

橫 4189. [-/] Hung or Hăng, A transverse bar; crosswise, or athwart: figuratively, Perverse; unreasonable. Name of a star; name of a district, and of a plant; a surname; name of a sign in divination. Tsung hăng 從 橫 or Tsung hăng 縱 橫 lengthwise and transverse: lines running east and west; and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means.

Hung chung chĭh chwang 橫衝直撞 opposed every way.

Hung neĭh 橫逆 opposed to; thwarting; perverse: unreasonable.

Hung hing 橫行 perverse, wicked conduct.

Hung ho 橫禍 an unusual calamity; a divine judgement.

Hung sze 橫死 an untimely death.

轟 4190. [-] The rumbling noise of carriages, or of cannon; the rattling sound of a great many carriages; the thundering roar of cannon. Luy hung 雷 轟 the crash of thunder.

Hung lĕĕ 轟裂 rent with noise.

Hung luy 轟雷 loud thunder.

黌 4191. A school or college. Hung kung 黌宮 a palace of learning. An academy or school. To commence, or advance in studies, is called Tsin hung kung 進 黌宮 to enter the palace of learning.

薨 4192. [-] Many; numerous; rapid, fleet. Hung expresses the demise of a prince or king.

Hung che 薨逝 departed this life; died, dead.

鴻 洪 4193. [-] Hung or Hung hwŭh 鴻鵠 a certain large bird like a goose; having white glossy feathers and a long neck, the flesh is deemed excellent, there is a larger and smaller species. Great; vast. Name of a banner; of a place; and of a man; a surname.

Hung mung 鴻濛 natural vapour or fog.

Hung pëen 鴻便 a very favorable opportunity.

Hung yen 鴻鴈 the large and smaller kinds of wild geese.

HWA.—LXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hwa.* Canton Dialect, *Fa,*

匕 4194. *Pe. A spoon. Arranged in order as spoons at a table.*

叱 4195. Appearance of an open mouth. To be distinguished from 叱 Chĭh.

化 4196. [′] Alteration of the state of any thing; change; mutation; metamorphosis; the changes wrought in nature; come into being, or to exist, said of animals, plants, and so on. To change; to transform; to trasmute; to digest; to exchange; to barter. To cause to repent, or produce a change of mind; to change from a bad to a good life; to civilize; to reform; to turn from the world to the priesthood. To have acted contrary to propriety,—a local term. The name of a district. Also read Hwa. To rhyme read Hwuy, Ko, Ho, and Gò. Keaou hwa 教化 instruction, and the effects of example; also the change of sentiment and manner produced by instruction. Fung hwa 風 | in allusion to the wind shaking the forests and the fields of grain, expresses the change produced in the manners of the people by the good examples and instructions of superiors. They express, Beginning to exist, by 造 Tsaou, To make, to form. Ceasing to exist, as fading or dying, by | Hwa. Tsaou hwa 造 | production and destruction; or the power which operates in nature to cause these. Haou-tsaou hwa 好 造 | good fortune or good luck. Pëen hwa 變 | a change from one state to another; a transformation. Pëen denotes the commencement of the change, Hwa, its consummation. Ke hwa 氣 | and Shin hwa 神 | are aerial spiritual transformations. Hing hwa 形 | a change or alteration of the figure which is visible. Yung-hwa 融 | to blend together, and change the state of each ingredient; to melt away as snow. Seaou hwa 消 | to melt or consume; to digest. Shĭh urh pŭh hwa 食而不 | to eat but not digest; to read without improvement. Shaou-hwa 燒 | or Ho hwa 火 | to consume by fire. Keaou hwa tsze 叫 | 子 a begging priest. Wang-hwa kwo leaou 亡 | 過了 transformed and gone; i. e. dead. Hwa ming | 命 a deadly fate; its being one's fate to die prematurely. Hwa yuen | 緣 or Moo hwa 慕 | to beg that property may be transferred to the temples of Fŭh. Hwa săng | 生 to produce; or sometimes, to produce by a metamorphosis, in contradistinction from 卵生 Lwan săng, Produced from an egg; and Tae săng 胎生 formed in the womb.

抳 4197. Hwa or To, To change or *alter* the position of with the *hand;* to move to put aside.

桦 4198. Name of a wood, the bark of which cord is made.

花 4199. The *Change* produced on a plant in spring; the inflorescence of a plant,—this character was not introduced till the fifth or sixth century; before that Hwa 華 was used. A flower. Used figuratively for pleasure; and commonly in a vicious sense, indistinct vision. Name of a place; a surname.

Woo hwa kwo 無 | 果 the fig. Ta hwa 打 | to flower over with lying glosses. Yen hwa 眼 | the eye seeing indistinctly

Hwa chow | 舟 } a boat appropri-
Hwa ting | 艇 } ated to pleasure parties, and dissolute revels; commonly called *A flower boat.*

Hwa hwa she keae | | 世界 a prodigal thoughtless age.

Hwa keaou | 轎 the marriage sedan chair used in China.

Hwa lin | 林 a forest of flowers,—a brothel.

Hwa paou | 炮 decorated rockets.

Hwa san | 散 to squander; to dissipate.

Hwa loo shwŭy | 露水 lavender water.

Hwa săng | 生 arachis hypogœa, a kind of nut, called at Canton, *Ground-nut* called by the northern people, Chang săng kwo 長生菓 an oil is expressed from them.

Hwa tsze | 子 a beggar.

Hwa tseaou | 椒 chillies or cayenne pepper.

Hwa keă tsze | 甲子 the Cycle of sixty years.

Hwa tăng | 燈 the festival of lanterns; observed on the 15th day of the 1st moon.

Hwa ynen | 園 a flower garden.

Hwa lew me jin | 柳迷人 flowers and willows stupify men; i. e. dissolute pleasure does so.

Hwa juy | 蕊 the pistils or pointals of a plant, or the bud of a flower.

Hwa jin | 仁 or Hwa me | 米 seeds.

Hwa fang | 房 the cup or calyx of a flower.

Hwa pan | 瓣 the petal of a flower.

Hwa seu | 鬚 the stamens or chives of a plant.

Hwa te | 蒂 the stem of a flower.

花 4200. Water,—not in common use.

魤 4201. Name of a fish.

傀 4202. The transformation of a demon.

華 蘂 4203. [-] Flowers; elegant, variegated; adorned with virtue; elegance, splendour. White hair coloured, or varnished over. Name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. A certain star. A designation of China, and of its language. Formerly read Ho. Yung hwa 榮 | glory, honor. Chung hwa kwŏ 中 | 國 China.

Hwa fang | 房 the house of a flower, the cup or calyx.

Hwa hea | 夏 a designation of China.

Hwa yen king | 嚴經 a large work of the Buddha sect, which, from the specimen given in Ward's Hindoos Mythology, seems a translation of the *Boodhŭ Pooranŭ.* It was published by Imperial Authority, in the beginning of the 15th century.

Hwa kwang | 光 the god of fire.

Hwa lin | 林 name of a garden.

Hwa le | 麗 gay, elegant, splendid.

Hwa mei | 美 elegantly adorned, showy.

Hwa peaou | 表 a stone pillar with which tombs are ornamented.

Hwa tsae | 彩 flowered, or variegated with divers colours.

Hwa yen | 言 the Chinese language.

樺 4204. [-] Gaiety or extravagance of mind.

穌 4205. Luxuriant grain.

譁 嘩 4206. [-] An excessive degree of talk; clamorous noise, such as is made by a drunken party, which stuns the ear. Heuen hwa 諠 | or Hwan hwa 讙 | the noise of a great many people's voices.

鏵 4207. [-] An iron spade-like instrument for digging with, to insert into the ground; to make a kind of gutter; to till.

闢 4208. To open a door; or an open door.

騞 4209. [-] Hwa-low | 騮 an elegant fine horse.

鷨 4210. Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

話 譁 囂 4211. [丿] *Three tongues,* or a *tongue* and *word.* Words; speech; discourse; conversation; to talk; to tell; able to speak well in an assembly. To clamour; to put to shame; to direct. Shwŏ hwa 說 丨 speech; talk; sentiment. Pŭh ching hwa 不成 丨 not constitute speech;—nonsense. Pŭh tsae hwa hea 不在 丨 下 not now narrate it,—not include it in the narrative. Haou shwŏ hwa 好說 丨 something good or agreeably said. Wo yew hwa shwŏ 我有 丨 說 I have something to say. Ta keang teĭh she shing-mo hwa 他講的是甚麼 丨 what is it that he says?

Hwa chang 丨 長 it is a long story—better not begin it, is commonly understood.

Hwa pĕĕ 丨 別 to speak on parting; to take a farewell.

Hwa shwŏ 丨 說 it is said, *on dit*—is a usual mode of commencing a novel, or a new section, in colloquial books.

Hwa chang hwa twan 丨 長 丨 短 talk of long and talk of short—much talk and altercation.

畫 畫 畫 畫 4212. [丿] From *Pencil* placed above *ground.* To put colours upon any ground; to paint or draw the figure and colour of things; a picture. The name of an office. Read Hwă, To mark with a line; to draw a line of separation; to limit; to separate; to lay plans, to draw out schemes. Name of a place Yang hwa 洋 丨 foreign pictures.

Hwa che 丨 指 a mark made with the fore finger and ink; the point of the finger is placed on the document, and the impression is considered a woman's signature.

Hwa che keuen 丨 指券 a document or bond properly signed.

Hwa kung 丨 工 the work of painting in colours; drawing; the person who paints or draws.

Hwa seang 丨 像 to draw or paint a likeness.

Hwa yă 丨 押 a mark placed by a person after his signature; the Chinese require both a person's signature with his own hand, and the Hwa-yă, or mark also, as proof of the authenticity of a document.

吳 吳 4213. [丿] Commonly read Woo. Read Hwa, A large mouth; loud vociferation.

觟 4214. [丶] A ram's horns beginning to grow; a horny appearance. Name of an arrow. A surname. Read Heae, A sheep with one horn; a monster sheep. Name of a cap.

踝 4215. The heel of the foot. Hwa-hwa 丨 丨 alone; single.

罣 罣 罣 4216. [丿] An impediment, as a stone in the way. Read Kwae, A square on a chess-board.

擭 4217. [丿] A kind of snare for taking animals. Read Hwŏ, To grasp; to seize.

樗 4218. A certain useless wood. See Chop.

HWǍ.—LXXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoă*. Canton Dialect, *Wat* and *Wak*.

滑 4219. From *bone* and *water*: Smooth, slippery; sharp. Name of a district, of a river, and of an ancient state. A drug.

Hwă hwăn 棍 a slippery stick. A knave; a sharper.

Hwă-le 利 keen, deceitful, knavish, lying.

Hwă-shĭh 石 the name of a medicinal mineral.

Hwă shĕ 舌 a slippery tongue; flattering.

Hwă shĭh tsze 石子 an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain.

Hwă tsĭh 澤 / Hwă tă 濼 slippery lubricous.

猾 4220. Disorderly; barbarous, applied to foreigners. Artful, clever, crafty, applied to children. Tricky; crafty; lying; deceitful. To bite; to gnaw.

Keaou-hwă 狡 / Hwae-hwă 獪 cunning, artful, deceitfull, crafty.

Hwă tsze 子 a certain sea animal, the skin of which is used as a garment, it is said to have no bones, and that when swallowed by tigers, it corrodes their stomach.

磆 4221. Hwă-shĭh 石 a certain mineral used in medicine, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written 猾 Hwă.

蚿 4222. A certain crab-like shell fish.

倜 4223. Hă or Hwă, Forlorn, strong; robust; fearless.

絓 4224. A hindrance or impediment, such as is occasioned by a net.

畫 4225. To draw a line, as a rule or limit, to separate with a line; to draw plans; to scheme; to devise. Name of a mountain; and of a place. To stop; to limit. Read Hwa, A picture.

Hwă te tsze hëen 地自限 to mark the ground and limit one's self.

Hwă kae keae hëen 開界限 to draw a line of separation, or a boundary.

Hwa hwă to draw pictures.

Hwă yĭh 一 to draw one line; to act by one rule.

劃 4226. A style, or pointed instrument; to mark with a style or graving tool; to divide or split open with a pointed instrument.

Hwă kae 開 to split open.

嬅 4227. Airy, light, tranquil, pleasing, haughty; self confident; fleet; swift.

擭 4228. Hĭh or Hwă, To split to rend; to tear apart; the sound of splitting or rending.

繣 4229. Wei hwă 緯 or Hwă hwuy 徽 to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient, the noise of cracking or breaking.

闃 4230. Hĭh or Hwă, Opening; rending; breaking, splitting.

HWAE.—LXXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoai.* Canton Dialect, *Wae* and *Hwae.*

褱 褱 襳 4231. [-] From a *Demon* under the *clothes.* The sleeve; to hide in the sleeve; to conceal under one's clothes; to store up and hide; to put into the breast. To put under the clothes, is expressed by Hwae 丨 to hold in the hand is expressed by 握 ŭh, used for 懷 Hwae.

Hwă-hwae 猾 丨 name of an animal which lives in dens, and has a human countenance.

壞 4232. Read Hwae, as a Verb Active, To spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. Read Kwae, as a Verb Intransitive, To spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own accord. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. To rhyme, read Hwuy. The first sense, the Chinese express by Po pae 破敗 broken and ruined; or by 自毀 Tsze hwuy, Self ruined. The Transitive or Active sense, they express by Hwuy che 毀之 to ruin it. Sun-hwae 損 丨 and Po hwae 破 丨 express Injured, torn, rent, broken, spoiled in any way. The latter is the stronger expression. Ne pŭh ko sun hwae 你不可損 丨 you must not injure, or spoil it. Hew hwae 朽 丨 a rotten tree; a thing entirely spoiled. Tsuy hwae 摧 丨 to push, or persecute and destroy. Hwae jin sin 丨 人心 to injure men's minds,—as by vicious books.

孃 4233. Tranquil; peaceful.

懷 4234. [-] From to *hide in* and *heart.* To cherish or contain in the breast or mind, or mouth, or womb; to cherish kind regard to; the thoughts which are cherished; to revert, or return to. To surround; to lay or store up; to wound; to hurt; private; selfish. The name of a district; a surname. Lwan wo sin hwae 亂我心 丨 to disturb my mind. Foo-moo che hwae 父母之 丨 the tender concern of parents.

Hwae tĭh 丨 德 to cherish thoughts of, and regard to, virtue.

Hwae le 丨 利 to cherish thoughts of gain.

Hwae tae 丨 胎 to be pregnant.

櫰 4235. A certain wood; the fruit of which is eaten, and is considered very strengthening: it yields fragrant exhalations.

槐 4236. [-] The same as the preceding; the tree is said to have a large black leaf. The name of an animal. A surname. Taou-hwae 桃 丨 name of a country.

Hwae-le 丨 里 the name of a place.

淮 4237. [-] A famous river in the central part of China, and which empties itself into the sea, in N. L. 34° 30'.

Hwae yuen 丨 源 the source of the river *Hwae.*—it is in the province of *Honan.*

Hwae ho 丨 河 the Hwae river.

Hwae ho kow 丨 河口 the mouth of the river Hwae.

Hwae gan 丨 安 the name of an ancient principality.

HWAN.—LXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Varied to Han and Wan. Manuscript Dictionary, *Huon* and *Hoan*. Canton Dialect, *Wan* and *Woon*.

丸
凡

4238. Hwan, or Wan. Every thing round, or spherical and turning, is called Hwan. A bird's egg. A surname. Name of a hill. Tan hwan 彈丸 a bullet. Laou hwan 牢丸 a kind of round cake made of rice and flour. Lă hwan 蠟丸 a pill inclosed in a shell of wax to preserve it. Kaou tan wan san 膏丹丸散 bolus, pills, and powders. Tan and Wan, both express Pills.

Hwan tsze 丸子 or Yŏ hwan 藥丸 a pill.

汍 4239. Hwan-lan 汍瀾 to weep and shed tears.

盼 4240. Yuen hwan 睊盼 to turn or roll the eyes. One says, Large eyes.

紈 4241. A kind of plain white fine silk; it has a white snowy nap on it.

Hwan koo 紈褲 warm breeches; he who wears them,—said contemptuously of a rich bad man.

Hwan shen 紈扇 fine silk fan.

疢 4242. A sore produced by scratching.

芄 4243. Hwan lan 芄蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

頑 4244. A pill; the top of the head.

鴳 4245. Hwan too 鴳鵌 name of a bird.

完 4246. Hwan or Wan, Entirely; completed; finished; done; well made; strong. Read Wŭh, The appearance of putting away the hair. Shĭh wan leaou 食完了 done eating.

Hwan tseuen 完全 finished; completed; preserved entire.

Hwan koo 完固 strong; firm, well-made.

Hwan kĕĕ 完結 settled, wound up; closed.

捥 4247. To strike; to rub; to cut; to pare, as in working stones.

浣 4248. To wash garments; to cleanse; leisurely; slowly. Name of a river.

皖 4249. Luminous; bright. Name of a Hëen district. Same as the following.

皖 4250. A certain bright star; clear; bright.

糀 4251. A cake made of meal. Also read Keuen.

莞 4252. A plant or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Read Kwan, The name of an ancient district, the name of a valley. Tung-kwan 東莞 the district on the east of Macao. Kwan urh 莞爾 to laugh or smile.

輐 4253. A certain round instrument; having the corners rounded off and made like a wheel.

髖 4254. A bone of the knee; the kneepan.

奐 奐 4255. Large; an easy slow deportment; variegated; coloured; bright; gay. A surname.

喚 4256. [丶] To call; to call to; to call for; to bid or tell to do; to denominate; to name. Shwuy hwan ne tso 誰喚你做 who told you to do it? She hwan 使喚 to send and to call back; hence a domestic servant is called She hwan teïh jin 使喚的人 a person who is always at one's call. Hwan choo 喚住 called and stopped. Hwan ta lae 喚他來 call him here. Hwan sing she jin 喚醒世人 to call to and awake the world—to a due sense of moral propriety.

煥 4257. Pwan hwan 怑喚 disobedient; uncomplying; perverse, irregular, rebellious.

換 4258. To remove from one place to another with the hand; to exchange. Pwan-hwan 畔喚 a violent unruly appearance. Hwan kŭh 換骨 to change the bones; a radical, a thorough change of conduct. Hwan kwo 換過 to exchange one thing for another. Hwan tseen 換錢 to exchange silver for copper coin.

渙 4259. A river in Honan Province. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting Scattered, spread out.

Hwan hwan 渙渙 appearance of an extensive collection of water. Hwan lan 渙瀾 elegantly decorated with various colours.

澣 4260. Hwan lan 澣瀾 decorated with various colours.

煥 奐 4261. The light of fire; clear, bright.

瘓 4262. Diseased; leanness. Read Twan, in the Dictionaries.

瞕 4263. Name of a place.

腕 4264. Fat; fleshy.

爰 4265. *Yuen. From* 受 *Peaou,* Hand *and* nails. *One thing fallen down connected with another from a higher place, and from* 于 *Yu, An endeavour to extend to. An effort to join or to raise up; hence used as a Connecting Particle, or a Particle to introduce a subject, also implying the connection of cause and effect.*

嗳 4266. Hwan hoo 嗳呼 to call to. Read Ho, Taou ho 嗳嘩 appearance of shedding tears. Hwan gae 嗳哀 grief, apprehension; sorrow; in this sense it is also read Heuen and Yuen.

援 4267. Hwan or Yuen. To draw up; to pull or lead to a higher place; to assist; to rescue physically or morally; to elevate the public manners. A certain sword or weapon. See Yuen. Used for 換 Hwan, in the phrase Pwan-hwan. See 4257. Hwan tae tsoo chow 援太祖舟 to rescue the Emperor's boat—which was aground and attacked by an enemy.

湲 4268. Hwan, or Yuen, Water drawn out in a flowing stream, the appearance of water flowing along.

暖 覭 4269. Large eyes which roll about, or which draw the attention.

緩 4270. Hwan, or Heuen. Slow, leisurely; gliding with luxurious ease; prosperous circumstances; careless; remiss; dilatory; delay. To delay; to put off till another time. Shoo hwan 舒緩 easy, expanded, loose; not strict nor pressed; ease of mind. Yen hwan 延緩 to put off; to procrastinate; to delay. Che hwan 遲緩 slow; dilatory; late. Hwan keïh 緩急 slow, precipitate; gliding smoothly; urgent; enjoying room; hard pressed; prosperity; adversity.

緩 4271. A screen or curtain.

鰀 鯇 4272. The name of a fish.

雚 4273. Read Hwan, Luxurious vegetation. Read Kwan, A small cup for drinking wine with. A certain water bird. Name of a plant.

嚾 4274. Hwan, or Twan. To call to; to call out clamorously; to clamour in disputation.

Hwan hwan jen, pŭh che ke so fei yay 丨丨然不知其所非也 the vulgar professors of letters in this age, clamour and wrangle in disputation, ignorant of their errors and misconduct.

Hwan heaou 丨囂 to make a noise and clamour.

懽 4275. A feeling of satisfaction; joy; joyful. Read Kwan, denotes sorrow;—grief felt without having any one to unbosom one's self.

歡 4276. From *plants, mouths, birds*, and *aspirations*; a jocund assemblage of brids. Joy; satisfaction; joy, displayed by tones and jestures; delight. Hŏ-hwan 合丨 the name of a place under the Han dynasty.

Hwan-he 丨喜 or He-hwan, common expression denoting To be pleased or satisfied with; to like; to be joyful.

Hwan sin 丨心 a joyful heart.

Hwan pĭh 丨伯 a certain wine or liquor that causes joy.

Hwan yuĕ 丨悅 } high degree of
Hwan-lŏ 丨樂 } pleasurable feeling, delight and satisfaction.

獾 4277. A wild boar or pig.

矲 4278. Short.

讙 4279. Clangor; clamour; vociferation; noise; to rouse; to stimulate; joyful tidings; the voice of joy. The name of an animal, of a hill, and of a country. A surname. Read Heuen, To alarm by clamorous noise. To call to.

臛 4280. Name of an animal, said to be like a horse with one horn. Read Kwan, Ugly; deformed.

貛 4281. A certain wild animal, sometimes spoken of as like a swine, and at other times, said to resemble a dog. The male is called Hwan; the female 狼 Lang. The wolf.

Hwan-tsze pe 丨子皮 wolf-skin.

酄 隴 4282. An ancient city in Shang-tung. Read Keuen, The name of a village.

驩 4283. Name of a horse; horse frisking and playing. United with other characters forms several proper names of places and persons.

魖 4284. Name of a star.

踖 逭 4285. To turn; to pace; to go round; to run away; to escape from.

萑 4286. The name of a plant. The name of a bird. Read Chuy, Exuberant growth of plants.

桓 4287. Hwan-peaou 丨表 certain wooden pillars erected at halls of the deceased with inscriptions on them; a title or term of honor applied to deceased statesmen. Name of a river, and of a wood. Pwan hwan 盤丨 progressing with difficulty; a tuft of hair on the head is also so named.

Hwan-kwei 丨圭 certain stone sceptres carried in the hands by ancient statesmen.

Hwan-hwan 丨丨 a martial appearance. Also mournful; sorry.

澣 4288. To wash clothes. Ten days, or a decade, is called Hwan, from its being a rule in the time of Tang, to grant absence from business to bathe and wash every tenth day.

Hwan he 丨衣 to wash clothes.

睘 睘 睘 4289. *Keung. From* Eye, *and* mouth *and* a long garment. *To gaze: to stare; to look alarmed or frightened: solitary: sorrowful.*

儇 4290. Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country.

圜 4291. [-] Hwan, or Yuen. Round, globular; complete, perfect. Read Hwan, To circulate; to surround, to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. Hwan yu yuen tung 丨 與圓同 yuen is the same as Yuen, *round;* and Yuen tëen te 丨 天體 yuen the form or body of the heavens. Tëen hea hwan she urh ke 天下 丨 視而起 all under heaven will look round with alarm and rise up.

Hwan keaou mun 丨 橋門 surrounded the bridge gate.

Hwan hwuy 丨 闇 the gate of a market place.

Hwan she 丨 視 to look round with alarm.

Hwan too 丨 土 surrounding earth, a place of confinement.

Hwan yang 丨 陽 name of a Hëen district.

環 4292. [-] The same as 環 Hwan. Hwan-too 丨 堵 a wall before one's face; a surrounding or enclosing wall.

Hwan to seaou jen 丨 堵蕭然 bare walls all around, a state of poverty.

寰 4293. [-] The district anciently included in the Imperial domain; a wall that surrounds the palace. Name of a district.

Hwan yu 丨 宇 all the world.

擐 4294. [′] To connect or join together, as the scales of armour; to tie; to bind; to pull or roll up the sleeves and drawers, so as to expose the arms and legs.

澴 澴 4295. Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy. Seuen hwan 漩 丨 water in rapid motion; boiling, bubbling up.

獧 4296. [-] A dog leaping and running. To run with haste; haste; speed; precipitation.

環 4297. [′ -] A stone ring, worn as a female ornament. A ring; a circle; to encircle; to surround. A surname; a man's name. Name of an office, and of a river.

Hwang chuen 丨 轉 to turn round.

Hwan pei 丨 珮 certain jingling ornaments worn by brides.

Hwan paou 丨 抱 to embrace.

Hwan she 丨 視 to look round.

Hwan woo twan 丨 無端 a ring has no beginning.

糬 4298. [-] A kind of cake or bait.

繯 4299. [-] Cord or line; to make cord, i expressed by 作 丨 Tsŏ hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow. Tow hwan yun ming 投 丨 殞命 to hang one's self.

羶 羶 4300. A certain sheep-like animal, said to have no mouth.

轘 4301. [′] To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter.

Hwan yuen 丨 轅 name of a place.

還 4302. [/ -] Hwan or Han. To return to; to revert; to come back; to give or pay back. To look or pay regard to; to turn round; to encircle; forthwith, immediately; still; even till now. Ke she hwan 幾時 丨 when will he return? Ta hwan 大 丨 and Seaou hwan 小 丨 refer to the sun's solstices. Ta hwan (or Han) tsae 他 丨 在 he is still in existence, present, or here. She chay-yang hwan she na yang 是這樣 丨 是那樣 is it in this manner, or in that?

Hwan kwei che 丨 歸之 to cause to revert to.

Hwan shin 丨 神 to return thanks to the gods for mercies received.

Hwan tsëen 丨 錢 to repay money.

Hwan yuen 丨 願 to pay a vow, i. e.

to perform the benevolent or pious act promised to the gods at a previous time.

鐶銷 4303. A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

闤 4304. [-] A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

Hwan hwae | 闠 the gate of a market place.

鬟 4305. [-] The hair put up on the top of the head, according to the ancient Chinese head-dress, by allusion The tops of mountains.

幻幺眩 /] 4306. From *Two children* turned upside down. Artifice; craft; fraud; slight of hand, a deception of the eye; demoniacal or magical arts; visionary appearances; apparitions.

Mung hwa 夢 | the visions of a dream—which vanish on awaking.

Hwan ying | 影 the shadow of a dream or vision.

Hwan yaou | 妖 tricks; satanic arts; magic; witchcraft; and so on.

鸞鶚 -] 4307. The appearance of flying round in a circular motion. Hwan-mŭh | 目 a certain water bird.

荂 4308. Name of a plant.

宦侄 4309. [/] One who serves another, particularly a servant of the crown. A surname. Sze hwan 仕 | or Kwan hwan 官 | a government officer.

Hwan kwan | 官 Yen hwan 奄 | or Chung kwan 中 官 an eunuch of the imperial palace.

Hwan nang | 囊 a mandarin purse—the money made in office; generally implies bribery.

患 4310. [/] Vice, evil, fault, distress, calamity, failing, misfortune; to be afflicted with; grieved for; grief. A surname. Wang-shĭh che hwan, haou she jin tung ke 王氏之 | 好使人同已 Wang-she's failing and misfortune, was liking to make every body the same as himself (in opinion).

How hwan 後 | some subsequent evil or calamity.

Hwan nan chung | 難中 in the midst of difficulties and distress.

Hwan ping | 病 to be afflicted with disease.

Hwan ping kin e tsuen yu | 病今已全愈 the disease is now perfectly cured; or I am thoroughly recovered from it.

Ho hwan hoo 何 | 乎 what the evil of that? Ho hwan 禍 | judgement; calamity; evil; misery.

Hwan nan tŭh | 難讀 grieved that it was so difficult to understand.

溷 4311. Disordered; confused; indistinct. Man hwan 漫 | confused, indistinct, unintelligible.

戾 4312. [-] The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof.

豢 4313. [/] To feed swine; to offer a bait to. Name of an office. Hwan yang | 養 to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

HWǍN.—LXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoen.*

昏 旦 4314. From the *sun* and *low*; or, just above the horizon. Dusk; the twilight, dull, obscure, indistinct. Under the Tang Dynasty altered to the following form.

Hwǎn chŭh che ching 丨 濁之政 confused, bad, vicious government.

Hwǎn me 丨 迷 stupid; sottish; dull of moral perception.

Hwǎn pe 丨 蔽 dull; obscure, applied to the mind.

昏 旨 4315. From 氐 Te, *Low*, and the *Sun*; or the *sun* just *below the horizon*. The sun going down; the twilight which sheds some lustre *far*, or *instead* of, the sun; hence called 代明 Tae ming; *A substitute brightness*. Dusk; obscure; dull; confused; in disorder; to compel or oblige.

From marriage presents being sent in the evening and the bride being taken to the house of her husband in the evening *Hwǎn* denotes Marriage; the bride is compared to the moon,—when the sun sets, the moon appears. A designation of a wife's father. Premature *death* of an infant, before it is named. Chung hwǎn 重 丨 the connexion of two families increased by more than one intermarriage.

Hwang hwǎn 黃 丨 dusk.

Hwǎn tëen 丨 墊 sinking in the waters of the deluge.

Hwǎn lwan 丨 亂 in a state of disorder and confusion.

Hwǎn naou 丨 腦 muddled brains.

Hwǎn tow 丨 頭 a dull pate.

Hwǎn yin 丨 姻 marriage.

Hwǎn yay 丨 夜 or Ting hwǎn 定 丨 settled night; night.

昏 婚 4316. A bride's connexions are expressed by Hwǎn; a son-in-law's connexions are expressed by 姻 Yin. Mae hwǎn 賣 丨 to purchase a marriage alliance; to make large marriage settlements—much the practice in Shan-tung province.

Hwǎn-yin 丨 姻 } marriage; the
Hwǎn-yin 丨 婣 } forming of ma-
Hwǎn kow 丨 媾 } trimonial connexions.

Hwǎn yin tsëen săng choo ting 丨 姻 前生注定 marriages are fixed in a previous state of existence.

惛 忯 4317. Read Hwǎn and Min, From *mind* and *dusk*. Intellectual dusk; indistinct perceptions; confused ideas; cloudy recollections; forgetfulness.

棔 4318. The name of a wood.

涽 4319. Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Read [′] Repeated Hwǎn-hwǎn, Muddy, foul water.

痻 4320. Read Hwǎn, or Min, Disease.

頵 顒 頑 4321. From *head* and *muddy*. Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

睧 4322. Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant.

闇 4323. To shut the gate in the evening. One who shuts the gate in the evening. One who performs the menial office of watching a door or gate; a porter; vulgarly called Chang mun kow 掌門狗 the dog that guards the door. Kow hwăn 叩 | knocking-head to the gate,—denotes visiting the imperial palace. Shin hwăn 晨 | to open a gate in the morning and to shut it in the evening.

Hwăn-jin | 人 } one who keeps
Hwăn-sze | 寺 } the door of the harem; an eunuch.

黯 4324. Black; dark.

昆 4325. A man's name. Hwăn-lun | 侖 the whole of, in a perturbed, confused manner. Both characters are commonly written with *water* by the side. Read Kwăn, An equal; to make the same as; a brother. See Kwăn.

倱 4326. Hwăn tun | 侖 dull; stupid; blockish. Name of a person famous in history, who was particularly stupid. In *Tsŏ-chuen*, written with 水 Shwŏy, *Water*, by the side.

掍 4327. The same as; to make the same as; to unite with; to root up.

棍 4328. [\ ] The name of a wood; to bind wood together in bundles; a club or stick. By the Canton people read Kwăn, as Kwang-kwăn 光 | a bare stick; a sharper.

Hwăn-ching | 成 natural.

Hwăn pëen | 騙 to cheat; to practice fraud upon.

Hwăn too | 徒 a sharper; a cheat.

混 4329. From *water* and *perturbed*. A torrent of foul water; many polluted streams; mixed and running; blended with mud and dirt. Whatever is confused and in disorder; dull and opaque. A man's name. Ta hwăn 打 | to confuse.

Hwăn chŭh | 濁 muddy; polluted, foul.

Hwăn chang | 帳 confused nonsense—applied chiefly to speech.

Hwăn lae | 賴 to hope to carry some point by fraudulent obscurity.

Hwăn lwan | 亂 disorder, confusion; to confuse.

Hwăn ming | 名 a nickname.

Hwăn naou | 鬧 confused clamour and uproar.

Hwăn-tun | 沌 chaos; chaotic.

Hwăn tsă | 雜 mixed, blended; the sexes not living apart.

Hwăn-hwăn, tun-tun | | 沌 沌 }
Hoo-hoo, hwăn hwăn 糊 糊 | | }
all confusion and disorder.

焜 4330. Fire; fiery.

睔 **瞤** } 4331. Hwăn or Kwăn, Large staring eyes.

稇 4332. A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.

緄 4333. Hwăn, or Kwăn, A kind of riband or silken cord; to bind with.

諢 4334. Speech that is obscure: unintelligible jargon.

輥 **輾** } 4335. Read Hwăn, or Min. A certain leather belt pertaining to a carriage.

餛 **糐** **餫** } 4336. A certain kind of cake or bread.

軍 4337. *Keun. A multitude of persons; an army; head quarters.*

婚 4338. Hwan, or Hwuy. A woman's name.

渾 4339. From *many* and *waters*. A torrent rolling and clashing. The noise of water running as a torrent; water and mud; foul; polluted; confused; foolish; all blended together, one mass, the whole of. Great, large. A surname.

Hwăn chuy 丨墜 water falling.

Hwăn heaou 丨淆 muddy, confused, dull.

Hwăn kea 丨家 a whole family.

Hwăn tëen kew 丨天球 a celestial globe.

Hwăn jen yĭh le 丨然一理 all knowledge reduced to one principle in the mind, or a general acquaintance with all knowledge.

Hwăn shin 丨身 the whole body.

Hwăn tëen 丨天 the whole heavens.

Hwăn jen 丨然 or Pei hwan 胚丨 one undistinguished mass, like the fœtus of a month's existence.

煇 4340. Hwan, Hwuy, or Heuen, Light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of Drum-major.

緷 4341 To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwăn, A collection of all kinds of feathers.

痺 4342. A silly, foolish appearance.

溷 4343. Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals, filthy; impure; a privy. Tun hwăn 憞丨 confused, thick, obscure, a bad disorder. Hot and dull with vapours.

Hwăn chŭh 丨濁 impure, filthy, vicious.

葷 4344. Hwăn, or Wan, Strong smelling vegetables; animal food. See Heun.

諢 4345. [-] From a *multitude* and *talk*; or the *talk* of an *army*. Jesting and buffoonery; low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurility, or merriment. Yew-hwăn 優丨 a lewd buffoon.

Hwăn e 丨衣 books or papers containing obscene language, and lewd jests.

輝 4346. A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other.

踵 4347. [′] To walk; to go.

鯶 4348. Name of a fish.

齵 4349. Hwăn, or Wăn, Toothless. Read Kwăn, The teeth appearing; to gnaw.

圂 4350 From A *hog* in an *enclosure*, lying under a covert; a filthy place; a privy. Read Hwan, in the sense of 豢 Hwan, Dogs; swine, and other animals which feed on grain.

惘 慁 4351. From *mind* and *filth*. To disturb; to excite; trouble; disorder, grief, grieved; to dishonor, or put to shame.

搁 4352. Hwăn, Kwăn, or Hwŭh, To push with the hand.

蔨 4353. From *plant* and *dung*; Name of a plant; a kind of mushroom.

膕 4354 From *flesh* and *hoggish*. A fat appearance.

云 4355. *Yun. Fogs or vapours on the tops of hills.*

忨 4356. The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

沄 4357. Hwan, or Wăn, A winding current; an eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

魂 魂 4358. From *spirit* and *vapour*. The shade; the manes; the spiritual part of the Yang Principle, when separated from the body. The 魄 Pĭh, is said to be the spiritual part of the *Yin* principle. The Pĭh is first generated, and the Hwăn, subsequently. Often corresponds to the word *soul*. They say, the liver contains the *Hwăn*.

Hwăn fei 丨飛 the soul fled; as when a person faints.

Hwăn-hwăn 丨丨 multitudinous.

Hwăn-ke woo pŭh che 丨氣無不之 the soul's essence goes every where,—the soul is not confined to any place.

Hwăn pĭh shin-ling che ming 丨魄神靈之名 Hwăn and Pĭh are names of the spirit and soul.

Hwăn pŭh seĭh 丨不熄 the soul is not extinguished.

Hwăn-foo ke che shin 丨附氣之神 the hwăn is the divine principle attached to the ethereal part of man.

儍 4359. Dull; stupid.

愧 忨 4360. Grief of mind

HWANG.—LXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoang*. Canton Dialect, *Mong* or *Mang*.

亡 亾 4361. *Mang. To become a fugitive; to lose or be lost. To die; to perish.*

帟 4362. A kind of curtain.

肓 4363. [-] A certain part of the thorax. Kaou-hwang 膏丨 are two vital parts near each other in the human frame. A person is said to be sick to the *Kaou-hwang*, denoting that he is dangerously ill.

芒 4364. Waste; barren; dull, obscure. Ta-hwang 大丨 the year under certain circumstances. Read Mang, The seeds of grasses and of grain; thick; close; fatigued, and so on.

盲 4365. [-] Mang-lang 丨浪 coarse, wide, unsettled as the waves; applied to people's dispositions and minds. Not capable of nice and just discrimination.

㴱 㴱 㴱 4366. From *To lose*, and a *stream of water*. A wide expanse of water, on which the view is lost, or a stream that rolls away, and is lost. To go, to reach, or to extend to.

帗 帗 4367. A *cloth* to conceal from the view; a curtain or screen; a partition; a cover.

䀮 4368. Dulness of sight; obscure vision. Also read Mang.

宽 宽 4369. A place to dwell in; to dwell; wide, extensive; vacant space.

慌 慌 慌 慌 怳 恍 4370. [-] Confused, forgetful, hurried, fluttered, agitated; unsettled state of mind. Hwang-hwŭh 慌惚 exceedingly minute and indistinct; vague; indeterminate; uncertain; the mind unsettled fluttered. Hwang mang 丨忙 agitated, hurried, fluttered.

晄 旷 4371. Drought and heat.

秫 秫 秫 4372. A year of dearth; unripe fruit; empty; void.

絖 4373. Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

荒 4374. Plants covering the ground as a wilderness; wild; barren; waste; empty; void; to render null. Grain and fruits unripe; a dearth or famine. To cover over; to obscure. Name of a place; the year. A surname.

Hwang fei 丨 廢 to give up; to disregard any duty; to fall into disuse.

Hwang ke 丨 棄 to reject and disregard.

Hwang soo 丨 疏 to neglect, to leave uncultivated, to lay aside study.

Hwang-tsung 丨 縱 dissipated; loose immoral conduct.

Hwang-yen 丨 宴 extravagant feasting and entertainments.

朊 4375. Tang hwang 朦 丨 the moon obscure.

謊 謊 謊 4376, [-] Speech uttered in a dream; unreal, unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. Shwŏ hwang 說 丨 to tell a lie; to say what is not true.

Hwang mew 丨 謬 incoherent; irregular; untrue.

Hwang shwŏ 丨 說 } lies and non-
Hwang yen 丨 言 } sense.

騧 騧 騧 4377. A horse running fleetly.

皇 皇 4378. A title of dignity applied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, to Buddha; to deceased parents. San hwang 三 丨 the three Emperors, titles of Fŭh-he, and his two successors. The ancient Yaou and Shun, were entitled 帝 Te, and under the Hea and Chow Dynasties, the sovereigns were called 王 Wang. Tsin, who first conquered the whole of China, assumed 皇 Hwang, implying that he had reduced all to his sway, and the title has continued ever since. Yu hwang 於 丨 how Imperial! Yŭh hwang 遹 丨 the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

Hwang fe 丨 妃 an imperial concubine.

Hwang how 丨 后 an empress.

Hwang keĭh 丨 極 or Hwang keĭh king she shoo 丨 極經世書 a famous philosophical book, in which it is attempted to deduce the system of the universe from numbers.

Hwang shang 丨 上 } a supreme po-
Hwang te 丨 帝 } tentate; an Emperor who rules over kings and princes; sometimes used as denoting that the sovereign of China rules by right over all the kings and Emperors on earth.

Hwang shang te 丨 上 帝 } heaven,
Hwang tëen 丨 天 } the supreme potentate.

Hwang te 丨 地 the Imperial earth; the earth; the second great power in nature.

Hwan tëen 丨 天 heaven; in allusion to its greatness, and the belief of its being the source of all things.

Hwang kaou 丨 考 title on the tomb of a deceased father.

Hwang pe 丨 妣 title of a deceased mother.

徨 4379. [-] Fang hwang 彷 丨 or Hwuy hwang 徊 丨 appearance of hesitation and

uncertainty; going backwards and forwards, in doubt how to proceed or act.

凰 鶂 4380. Fung hwang 鳳 丨 a pair of birds, apparently quite imaginary, the latter is the female. They are, when they appear, ominous of peace and happiness. The female is said to have the head of a fowl, the neck of a serpent, the chin of a swallow, the back of a tortoise, and the tail of a fish. It is particoloured, and six cubits high. These birds come from Tan heuĕ shan 丹穴山 Tan-heuĕ hill. Occurs written 皇 Hwang.

喤 4381. Sound; noise; the noise of little children weeping. In this sense it is repeated Hwang hwang, Harmony produced by metal instruments and drums. Clamour, angry noise.

Hwang keă 喤呷 the sound of many person's voices; clamour.

堭 4382. Tang-hwang, hŏ tëen yay 堂丨合殿也 Tang hwan denotes, An united palace;—two joined in one. The ditch or moat withoutside a city wall, without water in it, is also called Hwang. A house or apartment beyond the surrounding four walls. The open space before a house or grave. Tsang yu tëen hwang 葬于殿丨 or 皇 interred in the open space before the tomb. Ching fŭh yu hwang 城復于丨 the city wall fell in ruins into the ditch.

媓 4383. [-] Hwang, or Neu-hwang 女丨 a concubine, concubine of the ancient king Yaou.

惶 4484. [-] Fear, apprehension. Hwang yaou 丨擾 fear and disturbance—applied to the people being alarmed and disturbed.

Hwang hwang 丨丨 } a perturbed,
Hwang kung 丨恐 } fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

湟 4385. Name of a river; name of a district. The name of a god. Cold water. Keuĕ-hwang 潏丨 waves driven with velocity. Yĭh hwang 汩丨 appearance of rubbing against each other.

煌 4386. [-] A strong fire; a great blaze; light; luminous, splendid. Hwuy hwang 煇丨 shedding a great light.

Hwang hwang 丨丨 denotes the same in a high degree.

瘇 4387. Disease.

篁 4388. [-] Name of a bamboo; a bamboo plantation; a house of bamboo.

糧 4389. Rice used in sacrifice.

艎 4390. A certain kind of boat or vessel.

蝗 4391. [-] The locust; also called 丨蚱 Hwang tsŏ, and 丨蟲 Hwang chung, nad 旱丨 Han hwang, and 螽 Chung. Vulgarly called 簸錘 Po-chung, The winnowing machine.

遑 4392. [-] Unoccupied; at leisure. Pressed, urged. Pŭh hwang 不丨 engaged, not having time to spare. Pŭh hwang hea shĭh 不丨暇食 not having time to eat; no time to take one's meals.

郢 4393. Name of an ancient district.

鍠 4394. [-] The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon.

Hwang hwang 丨丨 the sound of music.

隍 4395. [-] Empty, as a city ditch without water; the ditch or moat around a city wall.

韹 4396. The sound of musical instruments; the ringing of bells; the clangor of brazen cymbals.

餭 4397. Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. Chang hwang 餦丨 certain dried cakes forming a kind of bait.

黃 4398. [-] The colour of the earth; yellow; the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district, name of an office. Forms a part of various proper names.

Hwang fă 丨髮 an old man.

Lew hwang 流丨 gay variegated silks, a certain vessel. Ta hwang 大丨 a large cross bow; also rheubarb.

Hwang ho 丨河 the Yellow River.

Hwang keang 丨羌 turmeric roots.

Hwang kwa 丨瓜 cucumber.

Hwang kow 丨口 a little child.

Hwang keang mŏ 丨羌末 curry-stuff.

Hwang mŭh 丨目 a wine cup.

Hwang new 丨牛 a cow.

Hwang poo 丨埔 (Whampoa) place where European ships moor near Canton in China.

Hwang ling kĕ pan 丨綾夾板 yellow covered boards in which Imperial documents are forwarded by express.

Hwang paou kea shin 丨袍加身 the Imperial robe put on the person —of the Sovereign.

Hwang taou 丨道 the ecliptic.

Hwang tse 丨薹 a mess of herbs; the food of the poor.

Hwang yu 丨魚 a certain large fish caught in the Yang-tsze-keang, and which is variously described. The largest are said to be twenty or thirty cubits long, and to weigh a thousand catties, or Chinese pounds; in some respects it resembles the sturgeon. It is said Woo lin 無鱗 not to have scales, but to have on its back and belly (according to other accounts) 甲 Keă, which is a kind of scale, and is used to define the preceding word Lin.

潢 4399. [-] A lake formed by an accumulation of water. Name of a river and of a star.

犿 4400. A particular species of cow.

璜 4401. [-] A certain stone sceptre; called a half-sceptre.

癀 **瘽** 4402. [-] The yellow jaundice.

簧 4403. [-] A certain musical reed made in ancient times.

Hwang koo 丨鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.

繯 4404. Cord or string.

蝗 4405. A certain insect with scales. Ma hwang 馬丨 a leech.

趪 丨丨 4406. Appearing to exert strength. Read Kwang, To walk; to go. Kwang-hwang a martial appearance.

鄡 4407. Name of an ancient nation.

黌 4408. The yolk of an egg.

騜 **騜** 4409. A horse of a colour that looks like a mixture of yellow and white.

鱑 **鰉** 4410. Name of a fish.

光 4411. *Kwang. From* fire *placed on* man. *Light, splendour.*

恍 4412. [丶] Seen indistinctly; perturbed; vague; fluttered. Read Kwang, Martial.

洸 **滉** 4413. The appearance of a deep expanse o water. Read Kwang, 丶] the name of a river; bright; luminous; martial.

晃 **晄** 4414. [丶] *Sun* and *light.* Clear, bright; shining.

幌 4415. [丶] A kind of curtain to screen off the light; an ancient ornament on the head.

幌 4416. A table or couch for reading at. A window illumined by white silk.

煌 4417. A blaze of light; effulgence. Tsze-hwuy sanctions this reading. Kang-he, reads it Nĕĕ.

晃 4418. [丶] A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

蒿 4419. Name of a plant.

鍠 4420. The sound of a bell.

鎜 鐄 鐃 4421. A vapour or fume passing from fire. A man's name.

況 況 況 4422. [′] From Urh, *Two, and* Heung, *An elder brother.* More; further. Hwang tsay 況且 still more; still further. Ho hwang 何況 how much more!

HWĂNG.—LXXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hăng* and *Hàng*: Canton Dialect, *Wăng*.

𠂇 厷 肱 4423. *Kwăng. The upper part of the arm; metaphorically A support to a sovereign.*

吭 4424. Tsăng hwăng 噌吭 noise made by a bell.

弘 弘 彋 4425 Hwăng, or Hăng, The twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. Păng hwăng 弸彋 the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dashed backwards and forwards by the wind.

宏 4426. Hwăng or Hung, The resounding of a voice or echo in a spacious deep apartment or suit of rooms. Wide; extensive; large; vast A certain officer.

玄 4427. Hwăng or Kwăng, To extend; to measure.

蚿 4428. The name of an insect.

絃 4429. Hwang or Hung, A kind of knot; strings that tie on a cap and hang below the chin as an ornament. Strings that fasten certain sonorous stones.

閎 4430. Hung or Hwăng. The gate of a lane or street, a gate-way. Hwăng-hwăng 閎閎 extensive fine appearance. See Hung.

紘 鞃 4431. A kind of strap to lean on, or hold by, in the front part of a carriage. See Hung.

宖 4432. Deep sombre recess; the echo of a large mansion. Read [/] the appearance of a small stream. Rest; repose.

轟 4433. The rattling, rumbling, noise of carriages or of thunder. Hwăng hing tëen-hea 轟行天下 to ramble, or rake through the world; to go every where in a disorderly manner: or in a good sense, boldly. See Hung.

橫 4434. Hung, Hăng, or Hwăng, Transverse; crosswise, perverse. See Hung.

嶸 崲 4435. Hwăng or Yung, Tsăng-hwăng 崢嶸 the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

HWŎ OR HŎ.—LXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Hwă* and *Hwŭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Huŏ* or *Hó*. Canton Dialect, *Foot* or *Wak*.

舌 4436. *Shĕ. The tongue; that which in the mouth articulates sounds, and essays tastes.*

佸 4437. To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. Hwŭh hwŭh 丨 丨 appearance of strength. Also read, Kŭh and Hwŭh.

活 4438. Hwŏ or Hwŭh, Ice.

活 4439. The *tongue* and *water*, two things which are never at rest. Living; lively; moving; chearful; to vivify. The name of a river. Săng hwŏ 生 丨 living. Yĭh-hwŏ 汨 丨 a purling, bubbling, rapid stream; water flowing with noise.

Hwŏ hëen 丨 現 as manifest and apparent as if alive; applied to secret plans which are discovered.

Hwŏ ke 丨 計 plans that ever change according to circumstances.

Hwŏ she 丨 世 to give life to the world;—said of Medical men.

Hwŏ shwŭy 丨 水 living water; spring water.

Hwŏ tsze 丨 字 a living character; a verb.

Hwŏ tsze yen 丨 字眼 a living character's eye; a particle which varies much in its meaning, according to its place in a sentence.

秳 秳 4440. Grain growing.

舐 4441. A boat progressing.

蛞 4442. Hwŏ or Kwŏ. Name of an insect.

酤 4443. A kind of sweet liquor.

䬵 4444. A small short face.

頡 4445. Hwŏ or Kwŏ, A little head; a short face.

掝 4446. Used for the two following, also the noise of something rending or splitting.

或 咸 4447. Originally read Yĭh. From a *mouth*, a *javelin*, and *one* place. A country or place which is defended; a place respecting which there is *doubt* of safety; hence its common use as a Particle, implying Uncertain; perhaps; a certain person; one not known; this or that; either; or. Occurs used for 惑 Hwŏ, To excite doubt in another's mind; to delude.

Hwŏ chay 丨 者 expresses Doubt, uncertainty, perhaps, probably.

Hwŏ jen, hwŏ pŭh jen 丨 然 丨 不然 it may be so; or may not.

Hwŏ jin 丨 人 a certain person.

Hwŏ she chay yang; hwŏ she na yang 丨 是這樣 丨 是那樣 perhaps it is this way; perhaps it is that way;—it is either this way or that way.

Hwŏ yin tsĭh shen 丨 因責善 perhaps on account of reproof.

Hwŏ yuĕ 丨 曰 one says.

喊 4448. Read Hwŏ or Hĭh, Sound; voice. Appearance of loud laughing. Also read Kwŭh, Heuĕ, and Yŭh, in the same sense.

帨 帟 4449. Blown on by the wind.

惑 4450. To excite doubt in another person's mind; to unsettle the mind; to cause disorder; to blind the understanding. To delude, as impostors do, whatever their pretensions refer to, whether regarding politics, the cure of diseases, the telling of fortunes, or, what are considered by the Chinese government, false religions. E hwŏ 疑 丨 to have suspicions of; to be in doubt about. Yung hwŏ 熒 丨 the name of a star. Yaou hwŏ 搖 丨 unsettled; perturbed state of mind. Koo hwŏ 蠱 丨 to delude; to deceive by false pretensions.

Hwŏ she woo min 丨 世誣民 to delude the world and impose upon the people.

Hwŏ che shin yay 丨 之甚也 a high degree of delusion.

蜮 蜮 魊 4451. A creature said to inhabit the sea shore, and when seeing the shadow of a man falling on the water, to spurt sand against him, which occasions his death; otherwise called a short fox, and an archer. It is used metaphorically for those who injure others in an underhand manner; it is spoken of as a kind of devil. The name of a hill.

眓 瞀 4452. The eyes appearing asleep.

窢 4453. The sound of the wind blowing adversely, as into the mouth of a cavern.

鵊 4454. The name of a bird.

害 4455. Hŏ or Hwŏ, Why? why not? wherefore? Read Hae, To injure.

愖 4456. Alacrity, swift.

蒦 4457. The name of a plant; to measure.

劐 4458. Hwŏ, Hŏ, or Hwă, To split or rend asunder. To cut or reap grain.

嬳 孋 4459. A term used in Shantung for Handsome; graceful, applied to women. Read Hoo, To feel affection or regret for.

擭 4460. To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of with the hand; to apprehend. Read Hoo, To separate; to divide.

廈 4461. Appearance of a long wide unoccupied space.

懯 4462. Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

檴 4463. A certain wood fit to make cups and platters of.

濩 4464. Raining; flowing down in torrents; water toiling, rushing, and clashing as it rolls along. A profound, spacious mansion. Name of a river, and of a bird; also confounded with some other proper names.

燲 4465. Hot.

獲 4466. To catch, as in hunting; to catch or take a thief. To obtain; to receive. The name of an animal; name of a door and of a district. Read Hwa, To strive to obtain, to contest or struggle for.

Hwŏ găn 丨 恩 to receive favor.

Hwŏ kew 丨 救 to obtain deliverance; to be saved from.

Hwŏ tsang 丨 贓 to find a hoard of stolen goods.

Hwŏ tsih 丨 賊 to catch a thief.

矱 彠 4467. To measure; a marking line; to adjust as with a marking line. The second character is read Yŏ, in the same sense.

癁 4468. Hoo hwŏ 痭 ⌉ something in the throat.

穫 穫 4469. To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest. Read Hoo, forms in composition, the name of a place. Yun hwŏ 隕 ⌉ appearing urged, pressed; embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

蠖 4470. Hwŏ or Chĭh-hwŏ 尺 ⌉ a worm; also a worm peculiar to the mulberry tree. Read Yŏ, To appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing. Wăn hwŏ 温 ⌉ dull; dullness; stupidity.

髖 4471. Noise made by bones striking against each other. Fine flesh.

鑊 4472. An iron vessel without feet for boiling flesh and fish in; a boiler.

韄 4473. Read Hwŏ, Yĭh, and ŭh. Silk to attach a sword to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

霍 4474. Yĭh hwŏ 霰 ⌉ a heavy rain.

彏 4475. Hwŏ, or Kwŏ. A bow string drawn with precipitancy.

謢 4476. Irregular, wild, false or foolish talk. A man's name.

畫 4477. Hwŏ, or Hwă, To draw a line; to paint or sketch. See Hwă.

幰 4478. Hwŏ, or Hwĭh. The noise made by rending silk.

嚍 4479. Hwŏ, Hĭh, or Hwĭh. Hwĭh tsĭh ⌉ 嘖 to call out, the sound of words, or conversation.

懥 4480. Hwŏ, or Hwĭh. Unintelligent; dull; stupid; perverse.

矐 4481. Hwŏ, or Hwĭh. A disease of the eyes.

膗 4482. Within the bending of the knee; the ham.

豁 豁 4483. A valley; a wide open space; enlarged; liberal. To open; to expand; in a liberal or generous manner.

Hwŏ jen ⌉ 然 open; enlarged, liberal appearance.

Hwŏ sin yen 豁心眼 to expand the mind—by travelling and seeing the world.

Hwŏ mëen ⌉ 免 to remit liberally.

縠 4484. Hwŏ or Hŭh, Fine silk threads; fine light gauze. Also a species of crape.

HWŬH.—LXXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Maunscript Dictionary, *Hăng* and *Hung*. Canton Dialect, *Wăng*.

勿 4485. *Wŭh. A standard hoisted for people to repair to, made to represent the waving pieces of silk. A prohibitive particle.*

囫 4486. A thing being whole, complete or round, is called Hwăn lun 丨 圇 The same as 渾侖 Hwŭh lun, Any thing complete or whole; undivided.

Hwŭh lun tun tsaou 丨 圇吞棗 to swallow down a date entire.

忽 忉 4487. The *heart* or *mind* light and inconstant as a *waving streamer*. To forget; to make light of; to disregard; to contemn; to do carelessly. Sudden; abrupt; suddenly; unexpectedly; terminated; speedily disappearing or annihilated. A surname. A small weight or measure.

Hwŭh hwŭh 丨 丨 careless; remiss; forgetful; to let pass without thought.

Hwŭh yew jin lae 丨 有人來 a man suddenly came.

Hwŭh leŏ 丨 畧 / King hwŏ 輕 丨 to despise; to make little or light of.

Hwŭh jen lŏ yu 丨 然落雨 it suddenly came on to rain.

唿 4488. Grieved, mournful. Same as 嘔 Hwŭh.

扈 4489. A name of Buddha.

惚 4490. Imperceptibly minute and abstruse, so as to leave the mind in doubt; hesitation and uncertainty.

Hwŭh hwang 丨 怳 / Hwŭh hwang 曶 怳 / Hwang hwŭh 恍 丨 / Hwang hwŭh 慌 忽 These are all used to express a state of uncertainty and perturbation of mind, from the eye or the mind being unable to distinguish objects with precision; either from the minuteness and indistinctness of the objects themselves, or from the dazzling glare of light thrown upon them, which rather confounds than illumines. A perturbed fluttered state of mind.

揔 4491. Hwŭh, or Kwŭh, To strike; to push; to dash aside; to brush away dust.

曶 昒 唿 4492. Not yet quite light; the dawn of day. Hwŭh hin 丨 昕 the obscure dawn; the morning time when it is not yet fully day-light.

溜 淴 4493. Hwŭh, or Wŭh. The sound of water bubbling forth; water running with an interrupted velocity.

⿰忽攴 4494. To strike, to knock.

匴 4495. An ancient vessel or utensil.

眑 曶 4496. Read Hwŭh, Wŭh, Mei, or Mae. Obscure vision; dimness of sight from looking long, and to a great distance; the obscure light of the dawn

of day; obscurely seen, as a streamer at a distance. Distorted gaze.

Hwŭh yen 丨 眼 to look long; the eyes which have looked long.

笏 4497. Read Hwŭh or Hwŭh. A piece of deal; flattened reed, ivory, or stone, in ancient times held in the hand by statesmen when in the presence of the Emperor. Originally designed to write memoranda on, afterwards used as an ornament, and made of different materials according to the person's rank.

芴 4498. A melon-like fruit, which grows under ground. Used to denote what is done carelessly. Chă hwŭh 軋 丨 fine and close.

迦 4499. Read Hwŭh, or Wŭh, Remote; distant; vague.

雱 4500. Thunder. An unusual word.

麴 4501. A kind of flour cake.

鴢 鶻 4502. A bird of the eagle or hawk species, a small species of hawk, employed as a favorite amusement of Tartar boys. Read Kwŭh, A bird of the pigeon species. Name of an office, and of a particular kind of boat.

鵠 4503. A water bird resembling a wild goose; a large wild goose, called Hwŭh from its cry. Read Kwŭh, A small bird. A surname. Read Kaou, The name of a place.

Hwŭh fa 丨 髮 grey hairs.

Hwŭh leĭh 丨 立 to stand alone and conspicuous.

Hwŭh tsang 丨 蒼 the name of a dog.

斛 4504. A measure containing ten 斗 Tow. A square measure with four corners; to measure. A surname.

觳 4505. Read Hwŭh, Hŭh, or Hŏ, A horn cup; a quiver for arrows. Used for the preceding. See Hŏ

匝 4506. Jĭh chŭh we shin ming yay yuĕ hwŭh 日出未甚明也曰丨 the sun going forth, not yet shining clearly, is called Hwŭh.

翯 4507. Read Hwŭh, Hŭh, or Heŏ. White and glossy feathers, pure white. See Heŏ.

豰 4508. Read Hwŭh, Hŭh, or Heŏ, The young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. Read Hŏ, The grunt or cry of a pig.

嚵 4509. Read Hwŭh, Hĭh, or Hwa. Hwŭh hwŭh 丨 丨 a boasting self-glorying manner, of acting or speaking. 自是貌 丨 Tsze she maou hwŭh, Self complacency. One authority says, The appearance of rapid enunciation.

HWUY.—LXXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Maunscript Dictionary *Hoei.* Canton Dialect, *Woos.*

口 *Hwuy. Anciently denoted Round: to surround; and a nation enclosed. An enclosure.*

徊 4510. Pae hwuy 徘徊 a state of indetermination; irresolution. To hover about as a bird going and coming. Pae hwuy wang lae 徘徊往來 going backwards and forwards in a state of indetermination; more commonly written 徘徊 Pae hwuy.

Hwuy hwuy 徊徊 a stupid dull state of mind.

回 回 囘 4511. Designed to represent something revolving within a circle. To revolve; to turn round; to return. Curved; deflected; reverting to; bent down or oppressed; to turn aside and avoid. A surname; the name of a city; and repeated, 回回 Hwuy hwuy, The religion of the Mohamodans. The section of a book. A time or turn. 轉回 Chuen hwuy, or reversed, Hwuy chuen, To turn the head.

Hwuy tow she gan 回頭是岸 turn the head and you'll find the shore,—said to the vicious advising repentance.

Hwuy seang 回想 to reflect on the past; to recollect.

Hwuy e 回意 } to change one's
Hwuy sin 回心 } purpose, or intention of the mind.

Hwuy tëen e, tsin jin leïh 回天意盡人力 to endeavour to turn the will of heaven (give it a favorable aspect) and use the utmost human effort.

Hwuy tëen 回天 to change the purposes of Heaven,—as he who is childless by virtuous acts obtains a son.

Hwuy pae 回拜 to return a visit.

徊 4512. [-] From *To turn round* and *to pace.* Pacing backwards and forwards in a state of hesitancy.

Pae hwuy 徘徊 walking backwards and forwards; irresolute; undetermined; not progressing. These two words are written very variously.

恛 4513. The *heart* turning *round* and round; irresolute; undetermined; confused; in disorder; the ch'reter of an inferior man. Denotes the same when reiterated.

洄 4514. [-] *Water* turning *round*; running back again and forming an eddy. The name of a lake.

Hwüy choo 洄注 to flow round

痐 蛔 蛕 蚘 4515. [-] From *disease* or *insect*, and to *turn round.* A long worm in the abdomen; a kind of tape worm.

詪 詼 誦 4516. To stop the market; to give up trade. Sometimes had recourse to by the Chinese people, to bring the government to terms. One says, To determine on repentance.

茴 4517. [-] Name of fragrant plants; a medicinal herb.

迴 迴 回 廻 4518. To curve; to bend; to turn; to turn round. Hwuy hwŏ 丨惑 indecision; irresolution; the mind turning from purpose to purpose, entirely unsettled.

鵴 4519. A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

峗 4520. A hill without trees or verdure.

磈 4521. A stony or rocky appearance.

纇 4522. Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

灰 45 23. [-] From *fire* and *hand*. Fire that may be taken hold of with the hand; i. e. the remains of fire, Ashes; cinders. Kea hwuy 葭丨 a certain powder blown through a reed—in the close of the year. Tsze jen hwuy 自然丨 natural ashes—a certain stone powder used in making glass. Ho hwuy 火丨 common wood ashes. Shĭh hwuy 石丨 burnt lime. Hwŭy chin 丨塵 dust. Hĭh hwuy 黑丨 Kĕĕ hwuy 劫丨 } seems a bituminous matter found in a lake in the time of Han. Hwŭy shoo 丨鼠 the squirrel. Hwŭy tsin 丨燼 to burn to ashes; ashes; embers. Hwŭy tsin nan mĕĕ 丨燼難滅 embers, which it is difficult to extinguish.

咴 4524. Sound; noise.

㤰 㣲 4525. [-] To work or burrow with its nose in the ground. To strike; to strike against each other; to grunt. A nose: A person's name.

虺 4526. [-] A certain long snake or serpent; a grunting noise like swine striving against each other in eating. A surname. Hwuy tuy 丨隤 the disease of a horse.

蜼 4527. The silk worm in its second stage; called also 蛹 Yung. Used also for the preceding.

洟 4528. To mix water with flour; to knead.

茨 4529. The name of a plant.

頮 4530. A large head

黕 4531. A lightish black colour.

卉 艸 4532. A general term for plants, herbs and trees. The second character | is used for *thirty*. Hwa hwuy 花丨 flowers or plants. Shan yew kea hwuy 山有嘉丨 there are excellent plants on the hills.

洧 4533. Water flowing; the ripple or foam on the surface of water.

每 4534. *Constant; every one; each; very desirious of; ardent.*

悔 4535. From *Ardent* and *Mind*. To be indignant; to regret; to be vexed with one's self. To repent, repentance. Read [丶] name of one of the Kwa. Chuy hwuy woo keĭh 追丨無及 to find no room for repentance—to find it unattainable. Tung hwŭy 痛丨 painful deep repentance. Hwuy hăn che 丨恨遲 repentance too late. Hwuy hăn 丨恨 regret; indignation and repentance.

Hwuy kae 丨 改 or Kae-hwuy, To repent and reform.

Hwuy lin 丨 吝 the consciousness of crime and sorrow—without altering for the better.

Hwuy tsuy tsze sin 丨 罪自新 to repent and renew one's self.

Hwuy tsuy 丨 罪 to be sorry for and repent of a crime.

晦 4536. [′] The last quarter of the moon; the close of moon light. Foggy; dull; dim; obscure; evening; night; dark. She hwuy 時 丨 dark unprosperous times.

Hwuy ming 丨 明 dimness and splendour; evening and morning.

誨 1537. [′] To speak to *constantly*; to reiterate as chasing away what is obscure. To instruct; to teach; to admonish; instruction; to induce; to afford an inducement to. Mantsang hwuy taou; yay yung hwuy jin 慢藏 丨 盜冶容 丨 淫 the accumulation of a hoard is an inducement to robbery; soft melting looks invite to lewdness. Ting ming hwuy e 叮嚀 丨 矣 instruction delivered with repeated charges. She hwuy 時 丨 to instruct always. Jĭh hwuy 日 丨 to instruct daily.

Hwuy yen chung fŭh 丨 言重複
Hwuy urh shun shun 丨 爾諄諄
to repeat instruction;—to teach by saying the same thing over and over again.

Hwuy jin pŭh keuen yay 丨 人不倦也 to instruct or treach with unwearried assiduity.

酶 4538. A fat, plump, jolly face.

惠 惠 惠 憓 ′] 4539. From 叀 Chuen, To turn to one point, and *heart*. The heart directed to deeds of benevolence; gracious; kind; liberal; according with; accommodating; to bestow largesses; to shew tenderness to the people; to adorn or ornament. A three cornered javelin; a district; a surname. Successful. Occurs used for 慧 Hwuy.

Hwuy min yŏ keŭh 丨 民藥局 a kind of charitable dispensary for supplying medicine to the poor. Established by the Tartar Dynasty Yuen, does not now exist.

Hwuy-fŭh foo-jin 丨 福夫人 the patroness of barren women.

Hwuy teĭh këĕ 丨 廸吉 he who accords with the principles of right reason, will be happy.

Găn hwuy 恩 丨 the exercise of favour and benevolence, or the kindness performed.

僡 4540. The common form of the preceding.

嘒 4541. Same as 嘒 Hwuy.

憲 4542. To examine into.

攄 攄 4543. Hwuy or Tsuy, To tear or rend open.

蟪 4544. [′] Hwuy koo 丨 蛄 an insect which does not live the year round,—those born in spring, die in summer; those brought forth in summer, die in autumn. Name of some verses written by Confucius.

獿 獿 獿 4545. The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

蕙 4546. [′] A certain fragrant plant, which grows in damp marshy places.

譓 譓 4547. [′] To examine; to investigate. Ingenious, clever, skilful; full of schemes; knowing; successful; prosperous.

韆 4548. Read Hwŭy or He. A string for drawing together the mouth of a bag or purse; a kind of bag to contain the head of those to be decapitated.

轗 轄 轗 軎 4549. The end of an axle-tree.

軍 4550. *A multitude; an army.*

婗 4551. Awoman's name.

揮 掬 4552. [-] Impetuous effort; to shake; to agitate; to shake the wine out of a cup; to sprinkle; to scatter. To take and move with the hand or fingers, as in writing with a pencil; to move with the hand briskly; to point out or direct. Read Hwàn, 倫 Hwan lun, The whole; entire; unbroken. Che hwuy 指 to point out with the hand.

Hwuy chun 春 the approaching spring,—written and pasted on doors at the close of the year.

Hwuy ke wŭh 棄物 to throw away any thing.

Hwuy san 散 to scatter, to disperse.

Hwuy peĭh 筆 / Hwuy seay 寫 to write; to write fast.

Hwuy sha 灑 to sprinkle, to scatter.

暉 煇 4553. A blaze of light, whether from the sun or from fire; luminous; splendid; effulgent; applied also in a moral sense. Read Heun, To burn.

Hwuy kwang 光 or Kwang hwuy 光 lustre; splendour, luminous display.

Hwuy, or Hwăn hwang 煌 a bright display.

楎 4554. A wooden pin in the wall for hanging things on; a kind of clothes' stand. In this sense also read Keun. Read Hwan, A crooked spoke about a plough.

攉 揮 4555. To remove; to scatter; to disperse.

潷 4556. To shake out water; to put away the whole.

猬 4557. An animal said to be like a dog with a human face.

皣 4558. White.

翬 4559. [-] To fly with velocity and noise. Name of a bird, said to be of the fowl species and variegated.

會 合 4560. To unite; to assemble; to meet together; to collect; to associate. An association; a kind of benefit society; a club. The meeting or visiting of persons of equal rank; the communicating of information to such by writing; to understand; to know, or be able to do. A seam. A surname. A certain annual reckoning. Le hwuy 理 to understand.

Hwuy e 意 the association of ideas in compounding the characters; third class of characters.

Hwuy fŭh 復 to give a reply or answer to some question pending.

Hwuy fei 匪 banditti.

Hwuy hŏ 合 / Hwuy tung 同 to unite together.

Hwuy tso 做 to know how to do.

Hwuy tan 單 / Hwuy tsze 子 a kind of money bill, or Letter of Credit to draw money in another part of the country, used since the bank. notes were given up. See 鈔 Chaou.

遒 4561. To revolve or circulate.

繪 4562. [/] To draw or sketch a picture; to paint pictures. To embroider with various colours; to adorn or variegate with colours.

Hwuy hwă 畫 to draw a line; to sketch; to draw.

Hwuy hing 形 / Hwuy too 圖 to sketch; to draw an out-

line of the form or figure; a print or plate.

霫 4563. Small clouds; rain.

貴 貴 4564. *Kwei. An extraordinary commodity; valuable; dear; honorable.*

圚 4565. A door next the street.

嬇 4566. [′] A woman's name.

潰 4567. [′] A large river rushing out of a passage which obstructs it; in disorder; scattered; dispersed; enraged; opposing currents clashing against each other.

Hwuy hwŏ. ⌉ 濩 the appearance of conflicting surges; water driven violently upon itself with a noisy collision.

Hwuy lan ⌉ 爛 to break by putting water into.

殨 4568. Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

頮 𩓐 𩓐 4569. To wash the face.

瞶 4570. [′] Hwuy, or Tsuy. To glance hastily; an eye without life; a dull eye.

聵 4571. [′] Deaf; born deaf.

繢 4572. Certain red fringe or ends of thread in weaving various coloured silk; to embroider; to decorate; to paint; to put a variety of colours on paper or on cloth.

譓 讚 4573. To stop in the middle; to arrange in order. To turn; to translate; to call or to collect together; to advert, or cause to advert; to deceive or ridicule.

闠 4574. [′] The outside gate of a market place; the gate of a street, in the Chinese manner; a road, a path; the same is expressed by 闤 ⌉ Hwan-hwuy.

洧 4575. [′] In composition, the name of different rivers and of a tract of country.

烠 4576. The colour of light or of flame. Fire; blaze. Thoroughly dressed with fire.

賄 賄 4577. [ˋ] From *having* and *pearls*. Wealth; riches; opulence.—A general term for wealth. Cloth and silk, the ancient constituents of wealth in China. To give wealth to others; to bind them to a certain line of conduct. To bribe; a bribe. Show hwuy 受 ⌉ to receive a bribe.

Hwuy chŏ ⌉ 囑 to give bribes and dictate to; to bring entirely under one's influence by bribes.

Hwuy lon tung hing ⌉ 賂通行 to bribe freely and get a thorough passage.

Hwuy leo ⌉ 賂 to bribe; a bribe.

詴 4578. [ˋ] To call upon a person; the noise of calling to.

𢹂 擊 4579. From *hand* and to *break*. To wound or hurt by striking.

毀 𣪘 諻 譭 ˋ] 4580. From to *strike*, *earth*, and a *mortar*. To break to pieces or be broken; to fall down, as a house, or to be pulled down; to be laid in ruins; to pull to pieces a person's character; to slander and vilify; to put away from one; to put away calamities by prayer; to lose, as children do their teeth. As a Neuter Verb, read Keu Shing; as an Active Verb, Shang Shing. Gae hwuy 哀 ⌉ broken up by grief; the tone of deep distress.

Hwuy che ⌉ 齒 to lose or change

the teeth, as boys at eight years old and girls at seven.

Hwuy chĕ 丨 折 to pull down, or tear to pieces; broken to pieces; defeated.

Hwuy choo 丨 除 to exclude; to drive away evil.

Hwuy hwae 丨 壞 to ruin; to spoil.

Hwuy pang 丨 謗 to vilify, or pull to pieces a person's character.

Hwuy ke fang ŭh 丨 其房屋 to pull down the house; or for the house to go to ruin of itself.

Hwuy yu 丨 譽 to vilify, and, to flatter,—opposites.

嫛 4581. To dislike; to slander; to vilify. A person's countenance.

檓 4582. A large pepper tree.

燬 焜 熄 烜 4583. From *fire* and to *ruin*. Fire; a blaze of 丨 fire.

糬 毇 4584. A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

蘉 4885. Name of a plant.

彗 4586. *Suy or Wei. From a* hand *grasping* two bamboos, *hence A broom; to brush away; and a broom-tailed star; a comet.*

嘒 4587. [′] Small; delicate; a low soft voice or sound. A rapid, hasty sound. The harmonious sound of a reed. Clear; bright; the name of a star. 丨 小口鳴聲也 Hwuy, seaou kow ming shing yay, Hwuy, voice or sound emitted from a small mouth.

Hwuy hwuy jen 丨 丨 然 concord or harmony of sound, either from the voice, or from an instrument.

Hwuy pe 丨 彼 the name of a star.

摥 攜 4588. Suy, Wei, or Hwuy, To tear or rend apart; to split. Read Seuĕ, To sweep away entirely.

暳 曣 4589. Small stars; appearance of a multitude of stars; a group of stars.

慧 4590. [′] Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle; adroit. Ling hwuy 靈 丨 spiritual perspicacity; lucid, quick perception.

Che hwuy 知 丨 Min hwuy 敏 丨 Yung hwuy 穎 丨 Knowing; skilful; discerning; quickness of perception; superiority of intellectual capacity.

嚖 4591. The same as 4587.

翽 4592. The wings of a bird flying with velocity. The roots of feathers.

轗 轂 4593. The noise made by a cart or carriage; the turning of a carriage.

譿 4594. To investigate and discriminate. A man's name.

噅 4595. [-] A distorted mouth; depraved vicious speech; ugly; deformed. One says, To revile; to reprehend. Che hwuy 哆 丨 distorting the countenance by contracting the forehead; or as some say, Contracting or puckering up the nose.

撝 揮 4596. [-] To rend; to split; to point out; to expand. Che hwuy 指 丨 to point out to with the hand; to make a signal to. Hwuy kĕen 丨 謙 humble, unassuming; enlarged, liberal minded.

麾 麾 4597. [-]. A colour, a standard, a banner, that with which a signal is made in armies; to make a signal to with a flag, or with the hand. Speed, celerity, quickness. Hwuy che sze keu 麾之使去 to make a sign to, to go away.

Hwuy che e hwang 麾之以肱 to make a signal to with the arm, as a herdsman or shepherd does to his flock.

Hwuy hea 麾下 below the banner,—denotes waiting respectfully for the decision of a superior; or actively, to make a signal to those below.

隋 4598. [/ -] Certain vessels used in sacrifice for pouring out oblations. Read To, To tear in pieces, as rending a victim, hence from *flesh*, To let fall; to fall down.

墮 隓 隳 4599. Hwuy or To, To tear to pieces; to lay in ruins; to cause to fall down as the wall of a city. To injure; to spoil; to cause to fall; to cause to cease. Twan to 團 to go a] begging with a platter in the hand, in the manner of the priests of Buddha.

Hwuy lŏ 墮落 to fall in ruins; to fall down.

徽 4600. [-] Ancient queen's garments embroidered with transverse pheasant-like colours. A certain sash which hangs transversely; an apron. Good; excellent of its kind; a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord. Urgent, impetuous effort.

Hwuy chow 徽州 a famous mart in Keang-nan.

Hwuy haou 徽號 a kind of banner.

Hwuy tsung 徽宗 an Emperor who lived, A. D. 1120. He had thirty-one sons, all of whom he constituted kings; and gave most of them principalities in China, as was the usage with the Sung dynasty.

Gan hwuy 安徽 a section of Keang-nan Province.

褘 4601. [-] Same as the first sense of the preceding character. Garments worn by ancient queens when sacrificing, embroidered with Tartan-like stripes; a sash which hangs transversely. An apron is so called in some parts of the country; a kind of knee-plate worn by Chinese. Read E, A man's name.

幃 4602. Hwuy, or Wei. An ornamental purse or bag containing something fragrant. A single curtain; a kind of apron.

諱 4603. [/] To shun; to dread; to avoid; to stand in awe of; to pay respect to; that name which a person employs when worshipping the gods; the name of a deceased person—these are deemed sacred and are not mentioned on common occasions: this usage began with Chow. Pŭh hwuy 不諱 denotes being dead.

虫 4604. Commonly Read Chung. A general term for insects. See Chung.

虺 4605. A long snake; a man's name. A surname.

僪 4606. ['] The price of an article of commerce.

匯 4607. Read Hwùy, or Hwúy. Streams returning and uniting. A vessel or an utensil. Tung hwuy tsĭh wei păng-le 東匯澤爲彭蠡 the streams return eastward, and form the marsh Păng-le. Sha hwuy 沙匯 the sand worked up by eddies or currents.

瘣 4608 ['] Possessed with the devil; diseased; a diseased branchless tree; a swelling growing out of the side; a swelling or diseased protuberance in a tree. Lofty appearance of a hill. Read Luy, The branches of a tree interwoven and matted together.

顡 4609. [/] Appearance of a fat plump face; to wash the face.

噦 4610. [-] The voice of a bird. Wide, spacious and light, said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient Dictionary Yun-hwuy says, The beard on the chin. One says, The jaw bone. Read Yuĕ, The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Lwan shing ying ying 鸞聲 | |

the jingling sound of the approaching carriage.

Hwuy hwuy ke ming 㠯㠯其冥 the deepest and most abscure recess (or innermost apartment of the house) was spacious and light.

噁 4611. An extreme degree of fatigue.

瘣 4612. [/] Hwuy or Kwuy, Extreme weariness or lassitude; the tone or exclamation of fatigue; an extreme degree.

噥 4613. Hwuy, or Hwŭy. The breath. Ho hwŭy 呵㠯 obscure; to obscure as with the breath blown on a transparent substance.

翽 4614. [/] The sound of flying; the noise made by wings or feathers; numerous; many.

恚 4615. [/] Hwuy, or Wei. Anger, indignation, rage.

燬 4616. [/] Hwuy, or Wei. Thoroughly boiled or dressed with fire.

JANG.—XCIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jang.* Confounded with *Yang.* Canton Dialect, *Yaong.*

穰 4617. *Seang. An order of the Han dynasty to put off the clothes and plough, was expressed by Seang. To surround the tops of mountains; to effect; to ride on horseback; a time for doing a thing.*

儴 4618. The cause of a thing.

勷 4619. [-] The appearance of walking. Kwang jang 匡勇㠯 in haste; urgent; hurried.

嚷 4620. [丶] To make a noise and clamour. Jang tĭh pŏh ching te mëen 㠯得不成體面 to make a disgraceful uproar and noise.

壤 4621. [丶] Soft, fat loamy soil; not in clods. Earth; a mound; a boundary, a place; that which is reared by culture, in contradistinction from what is spontaneous. Good and amiable, applied to children. Abundant; rich, applied to the year. Confused, in a state of disorder. The name of an ancient play-thing for children. The name of a place. A surname. San jang 三㠯 refers to three classes of soil, by which the government fixed the land tax, or ground rent, to the people. Seĭh jang 息㠯 the name of a place, a hillock of dust; a bank to obstruct water. Pĭh jang 白㠯 white soil. Hwang jang 黃㠯 yellow earth. Keĭh jang 擊㠯 an ancient game. Keĭh jang urh ko 擊㠯而歌 to play at jang and sing,—denotes a period of general national prosperity; it cannot be used on any family or individual occasion of joy. Kae jang 蓋㠯 denotes Heaven and earth. Fan jang 煩㠯 what remains after filth or excrements are imperfectly swept away.

Fun jang 糞㠯 filth or excrementitious matter. E jang 蟻㠯 an ant hill. 外㠯 Wae jang, and Nuy jang 內㠯 the first denotes, an obscuration of the edge of the sun in an eclipse; the last, a central eclipse. As a local word, *Earth* that is thrown up by digging, or by rats and other animals that hurrow in the ground, is expressed by Jang. King jang 境㠯 a boundary or territory. Ping jang 平㠯 level ground. Pëen jang 邊㠯 ter-

ritory on the borders. Tsëĕ jang 接 | adjoining boundaries. Lin jang 鄰 | neighbouring boundaries. E jang 異 | different or separate places. Tung jang 同 | of the same place or country.

Jang tsze | 子 a beloved child.

Jang teen | 奠 a present, of the produce of any particular place.

穰 4622. A bent bow.

禳 躟 懹 4623. Jang, or Seang. To go with haste and precipitation; as if frightened. Jang yang | 徉 timorous, fearful; hurried, fluttered, wandering, wild.

懹 4624. [/] Timid; fearful; afraid. To fear.

欀 4625. [/] Jang, or Seang. Name of a tree, the bark of which yields a white substance, which is bruised and made into bread, in Cochina-china. Trees by the side of a road.

攘 斁 斁 4626. [\-] To take hold of with the hand and to take to one, or push away; to take possession of; to reject; to stop; to disturb or cause trouble to. Read Ning, To throw into disorder. Tŏ-jang 奪 | to seize hold of and maintain obstinately. Jang choo | 除 to cut off or reject. Tseang jang 搶 | to put into confusion and disorder.

Jang ke | 鷄 to take possession of a fowl that comes into one's premises.

Jang pe | 臂 to ward off with the arm; to exert the arms.

Jang yang | 羊 to take possession of a stray sheep.

鬤 鬟 4627. The hair in the utmost disorder. Kwang-jang 鬤 | disheveled hair.

穰 4628. [/] The stalk of grain, grain growing luxuriantly; luxuriance; plenty of any thing; abundance. A year of plenty. A surname. The name of a place.

瀼 靈 4629. [-] Jang, or Nang. Dew; fog, or mist; small rain; mud or mire; appearance of water flowing. Name of a river; and of a mountain brook.

爙 4630. Fire.

玃 4631. Name of an animal of the monkey species.

瓤 4632. The edible part of a melon.

礦 4633. A bad kind of the Tsze-hwang 雌黃 mineral.

禳 4634. [-] Sacrifices to dispel evil.

纕 4635. An utensil for washing rice; to bind or bundle up

蘘 4636. Name of a plant.

蠰 4637. An insect resembling a locust, but smaller, and which preys on the mulberry.

讓 嚷 4638. Reciprocal reprehension; altercation; wrangling; noise of people's voices. A yielding complaisant, polite, humble address, prefering others before one's self; to yield; to give place to. The name of a wood; and of a place.

Jang kĭh | 客 to give place to a visitor.

Jang loo | 路 to yield the path to another person.

Jang le wŭh tsin lae | 禮物進來 to clear the way that the presents may come in.

Jang pwan | 畔 to yield a dike (that may be the subject of dispute.)

Jang yu | 語 yielding complaisant speech.

鄹 4639. Name of a district.

鑲 4640. Read Jang or Seang, A mould or other utensil for casting metals; to inlay.

Kow jang 鉤 | a certain military weapon.

臟 4641. A local word, denoting Fat, plump.

JAOU.—XCII^ND SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Yaou* and *Naou*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jao*. Canton Dialect, *Yew*.

堯 4642. *Yaou. Earth piled up and placed on high; lofty; eminent.*

嬈 嫈 𡢁 4643. [ˋ -] Keaou-jaou 嬌 丨 pleasing, flattering, fascinating, slender, delicate. Read Neaou or Yaou, To make an uproar and disturbance, as ghosts are sometimes represented to do; troublesome, disagreeable.

橈 4644. [-] Read Jaou or Neaou. Tall, slender, curved trees or wood. Delicate; weak; elegant; crooked; distorted;—applied to things, to morals, or to evidence. An oar; to row.

Jaou chuen 丨 船 to row a boat.

Jow jaou 柔 丨 slender, delicate, seductive female figure.

Jaou pae 丨 敗 broken; ruined.

繞 遶 4645. [ˋ] To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname. Jaou seïh 丨 膝 to stand round the knee, as children round a parent's knee.

Jaou loo 丨 路 a road or path that winds or forms a circle.

Jaou yu ke shan 丨 於其山 surrounded the hill.

蕘 4646. [-] Stubble, or rushes used for fuel. Jaou hwa 丨 花 the name of a medicine. Read Neaou, Name of a vegetable.

蟯 4647. A short worm in the abdomen. Jaou hwuy 丨 蛔 a short and a long spiral worm found in the abdomen.

襓 4648. Clothing for a sword; a scabbard or covering for a sword.

隢 4649. The name of a place.

饒 4650. [-] Great plenty of provisions: abundant, rich, affluent; overplus; exceedings; that which may be spared; to spare; to excuse; to deal liberally and indulgently to. Name of a nation and of a district. A surname.

Jaou shoo 丨 恕 to spare, to excuse, to remit, to forgive.

Jaou ming 丨 命 to spare life.

Jaou yu 丨 裕 a rich, abundant supply; affluent.

憂 悳 4651. *Yew. Mournful, sorrowful, sombre, disgraced.*

擾 躞 4652. [ˋ -] Read Jaou or Neaou. Some read Yaou, To agitate or trouble, confusion and disorder. Also To soothe, to tranquilize; to feed; to breed up as animals; the domestic animals so bred up. Same as 畜 Chŭh, in the same sense.

Jaou lwan 丨 亂 to throw into disorder.

Jaou jin tsew fan 丨 人酒飯 to give people the trouble of preparing a dinner.

Tsaou jaou 躁 丨 Keaou jaou 攪 丨 to cause trouble, annoyance and distress.

犪 犪 4653. A mild tractable cow; mild, yielding, submissive.

猱 4654. [-] An animal of the monkey species.

JAY.—XCIII[RD] SYLLABLE.

AY as in *May*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Je*. Canton Dialect, *Yay*.

若 4655. [\ ] Read Jay. Dried plants or herbs. Name of a place. Read Jŏ, To pluck plants or herbs. Particle *If, as*. In ancient books used for *You* and *I*. Pawn jay 般 | clever, adroit,—in the language of the Buddha sect. Lan jay 蘭 | the dwelling place of Buddha in certain favored regions of the west.

喏 4656. [\ ] Respectful language. Chang jay 唱 | a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Chang yih. *Jay* is a tone used in replying to. Also read Sŏ, in the same sense. The ancient form of 諾 Nŏ.

偌 4657. [/] A surname. Jay-ta | 大 large; great; a great many,—a local phrase not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries

惹 惹 4658. [\ ] To lay hold of; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke; to induce; to stir up. Chŏ jay 綽 | an unsettled appearance.

Jay hăn | 恨 to excite indignation.

Jay ho | 禍 to bring calamities upon one's self.

噢 4659. A tone of response, signifying that one hears and understands. *Ao*.

JĚ AND JEUĚ.—XCIV—V[TH] SYLLABLES.

Jĕ, is confounded with *Yĕ*. Manuscript Dictionary, Jĕ. Canton Dialect, *Geèt*.——*Jeuĕ*, Manuscript Dictionary, *Jeuĕ*.

熱 熱 熱 4660. Warm; hot; ardent. Tĕen ke jĕ 天氣 | the weather is warm. Jĕ shwŭy | 水 hot water. Jĕ sin | 心 a warm heart, an ardent mind. Jĕ tang | 湯 hot soup.

Jĕ-ho | 河 name of a place on the N. E. of Peking; the summer residence of the Emperor of China.

Jĕ naou | 鬧 warmth and clamour —means, that bustle which takes place at feasts and crowded amusements.

熱 熱 熱 熱 4661. Jeuĕ. To burn; to set in a blaze. Jeuĕ tseaou | 燋 to conflagrate; to be burnt. Shaou jeuĕ 燒炳 to burn and destroy, as in war.

JĬH.—XCVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Jĕ. Confounded with *Yĭh.* Canton Dialect, *Yat.*

日 4662. Intended to represent the object. The sun; the day; a day; daily; every day. Kin jĭh 今丨 to day. Tsŏ jĭh 昨丨 yesterday. Ming jĭh 明丨 to-morrow. Wang jĭh 往丨 former or past days. Tsëen jĭh 前丨 the day before yesterday. How jĭh 後丨 the day after to-morrow.

Jĭh ching 丨成 the things done, or to be done during the day.

Jĭh lun chŭh chaou 丨輪出照
Jĭh tow shay kwang 丨頭射光 the sun shedding forth his beams.

Jĭh yĭh she fei 丨益弛廢 daily declined more and more.

Jĭh tsae mung këen 丨在夢間 daily in the midst of a dream.

Jĭh ko 丨課 a daily exercise or task.

Jĭh-pun 丨本 Japan.

Jĭh pang yun ke che sĭh 丨旁雲氣之色 halo by the side of the sun.

Jĭh sin 丨新 daily renovated, or the condition improved.

Jĭh tsew yuĕ tseang 丨就丨將 the gradual approaches of the sun and moon; gradual advances.

舶 4663. An ornament of a boat.

袒 4664. Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person.

Jĭh e 丨衣
Jĭh fŭh 丨服 common clothes; ordinary garments; the particular garments referred to.

馹
駙 4665. A *horse* that goes a stage *daily.* A fleet horse; a post horse.
Jĭh ma 丨馬 a post horse that goes with government despatches.
驛 Yĭh, is a more modern word used in the same sense.

入 4666. Jĭh, Jŭh, or Jow. To enter; to go inside; to recede from sight; to receive. To put within. Chŭh jŭh 出丨 to go out and in, to go abroad, or to remain at home. Wo-jŭh ken le mëen 我丨去裡面 I am going inside. Ping tsung kŏw jŭh 病從口丨 disease enters by the mouth, i. e. from intemperance. Leang jŭh e wei chŭh 量丨以爲出 consider what comes in, to regulate thereby the expenditure. Ken show jŭh e 俱受丨矣 have all been received; is a common phrase in letters. Show, is otherwise written 收 Show.

Jŭh le mëen 丨裡面 to go within-side.

Jŭh ta tsae nuy 丨他在內 put it within.

廿
卄 4667. Two tens; twenty.

釰 4668. Blunt.

JEN.—XCVIITH SYLLABLE.

E, long and approaching the sound of *A*. Confounded with *Yen* and *Nëen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jen*. Canton Dialect, *Yen*.

肰 狀

4669. [-] From *dog* and *flesh* Dog's flesh.

然 燃

4670. From *Dog*, *flesh*, and *fire*. To boil slowly; to decoct; to simmer; done; existing. *Jen* is joined to many single words as a euphonic particle. *Jen*, is often a disjunctive or qualifying particle introducing another clause or circumstance and answers to *But*. Yes; yes truly; so; affirming or promising. She joo tsze fow 是如此否 it is thus, or not? Yuĕ jen 曰 | is it replied, Yes. We peĭh jen 未必 | not necessarily so. Tsze jen 自 | certainly; truly; self existing; self evident. Tsze jen urh jen 自 | 而 | seems to denote, Absolute self existence. Kwo jen 果 | doubtless; indeed;—is also the name of an animal. Seŭh jen 率 | the name of a serpent. Jen how | 後 after that; afterwards. Jen wei jen fow | 爲 | 否 reckon it right or not. Jen urh | 而 but. Jen yay | 也 truly so.

燃

4671. Jen, or Shén. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, Harmony and ease.

嘫 墐

4672. Jen, or Nëen. The sound of conversation, which is also expressed by Yĭh nëen. One says, To answer; to reply; to answer in the affirmative.

憐

4673. [丶] Jen, Hëen, or Nëen, Difficult, hard to do, or bear.

撚 捵

4674. To take hold of with the hand; to lift; to remove; to accord with; to follow.

獮

4675. Jen, or Kwo jen 猓 | an animal of the monkey species.

籿

4676. Jen or Nëen, Name of a bamboo.

繈

4677. Jen or Juen. Silk. A red colour; red as fire.

蒠

4678. Wild pease or other pulse.

冉 冄

4679. [丶] Jen or Yen. A surname; a disciple of Confucius. To walk, to advance, to invade; agitated.

哖

4680. Jen jen | | the appearance of chewing, or ruminating in quiet.

姺 娠

4681. Tall elegant figure, slender and flexible. Jen-jŏ | 嫋 tall and delicate.

舔

4682. Tëen jen 瓀 | appearance of shooting out the tongue.

苒 4683. [⺌] Luxuriant growth of plants; abundant herbage. Jin jen 荏 丨 turning backwards and forwards.

蚺 蚺 4684. [-] Jen shay 丨 蛇 a certain large snake, said to be edible; an ancient appellation of southern barbarians. Read Tëen, Tëen tan 丨 啖 appearance of an animal lolling out its tongue.

袡 袡 絹 4685. [-] Jen, Nëen, or Chen. A selvage or border of a garment; an upper garment worn by brides. A garment that covers the knees. In all its senses it has a reference to certain parts of dress.

訥 訥 4686. Much left unsaid; a subject not exhausted.

鈉 4687. Iron.

頔 鬙 4688. The hair on the side of the face; the whisker.

髯 髯 4689. These characters have much the same sense as the two preceding. The hair on the side of the face; the temples or the whiskers, and also the beard on the chin.

染 染 4690. [⺀] From *water*, *wood*, and *nine*. To put amongst water and coloured wood, nine times. To dye with any colour; to imbue; to affect or infect, as with disease. To stain with vice; to defile; to pollute. A soft delicate appearance.

Jen fang 丨 房 a dyer's room.

Jen sĭh 丨 色 coloured; dyed with some colour.

Jen ping 丨 病 to infect with disease

Jen woo 丨 汚 defiled, polluted.

Jen poo 丨 布 to dye cloth.

Seĭh sŭh so jen 習俗所 丨 imbued or defiled with vulgar habits.

媃 4691. Beautiful; elegant; stated reasonably and right.

霑 4692. To imbue with moisture; to instil into; to moisten.

JIN.—XCVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

J as in French. Often pronounced *Yin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jin*. Canton Dialect, *Yun*.

人 亻 儿 4693. [-] A human being, commonly understood of man. Nan jin 男 丨 a man. Neu jin 女 丨 a woman. Ta jin 他 丨 that person, or, another person, in contradistinction from one's self. Laou jin kea 老 丨 家 an old man; or, in direct address, You, venerable, Sir. Koo jin 古 丨 one of the ancients. Foo jin 婦 丨 a married woman; also, used for women generally. Nuy jin 內 丨 my wife. Tsun foo jin 尊夫 丨 your lady, your wife. Fan jin 凡 丨 or Jin jin 丨 丨 all men; every body. Tëen hea che jin 天下之 丨 the people of the empire; or of the world.

Shing jin 聖 丨 the perfect sages of antiquity, who possess innate, and intuitive knowledge. Hëen jin 賢 丨 sages of the second order, to whom study was necessary. Yu jin 愚 丨 the illiterate and uninformed. Haou jin 好 丨 a good man. Tae

jin 歹人 a bad man. Shen jin 善人 a moral man. Gŏ jin 惡人 a wicked man. Sëen jin 仙人 those, who by their high virtues, have risen to a kind of super-human or angelic state. Ta jin 大人 great man; a term of respect applied to the higher officers of government, answering to the European term *Excellency*. Ta-jin, sometimes denotes A person arrived at manhood, in contradistinction from children. Seaou jin 小人 little man; generally denotes A mean worthless person; sometimes merely a person of no official rank in the state. Kea jin 家人 domestics. Choo jin 主人 the master of a house. Foo kwei jin 富貴人 a rich man. Keung jin 窮人 a poor man. Mei jin 美人 a beautiful woman. Shang jin 商人 or Mae mae jin 買賣人 a merchant. Kung jin 工人 a mechanic. Nung jin 農人 a husbandman. Sze jin 士人 a scholar. Shwŭy show jin 水手人 a sailor. Chuen sze jin 傳事人 a person who goes between two parties in the transaction of business. Paou paou jin 跑報人 a messenger who runs to give tidings. Chae jin 差人 a messenger. Chung jin 中人 a *midsman*, one who acts between two parties. Fan jin 番人 or E jin 夷人 a foreigner. The latter is the more respectable term; the same may be expressed by Yuen jin 遠人 a distant man; one from remote parts. She jin 詩人 a Poet. Wei jin 爲人 he who is, or acts the part of a man. Tso jin 左人 and Chung jin 中人 are the names of two cities. A surname.

Jin săn cha 人參茶 an extract of tea.

Jin chung 人中 the central spot, between the nose and mouth.

Jin kĭh 人客 a visitor.

Jin săn 人參 *ginseng*, a well known root. Foreign Ginseng is called 洋參 Yang-săn.

Jin săng joo pĭh keu kwo keĭh 人生如白駒過隙 human life is like a fleet white horse passing, as seen through a crevice.

Jin taou 人道 the principles of human conduct.

Jin ting shing tëen 人定勝天 men's fixed purpose, is superior to Heaven. This seemingly impious expression is intended to rouse people to determined efforts.

Jin tsing 人情 the human feelings; favor.

Jin yuen 人緣 *human cause*, denotes a supernatural cause, effecting favourably the fortunes of a person; making him well received among human beings.

杣 4694. The beams or laths at the top of a house, on which the tiles are laid. The space between those beams.

魚人 4695. [-] The *man fish*. A merman, or mermaid. A sea monster, said to be five or six cubits long; with a long small tail, having hair like a horse's tail. It has a nose, ears, mouth, hands, and head, all covered with a very white skin. No scales. The male and female have both been caught, and preserved in a pond, where they copulated like human beings.

仁忎忈 4696. [-] Benevolence; love to all creatures; charity; virtue in general. According to one, it denotes Patience. The kernel of a nut; the stones of fruit; seeds. Tëen sin jin gae 天心仁愛 the heart of heaven is beneficence and love. Kwo jin 果仁 the seed of fruit. Hĭh jin 核仁 the kernel of nuts. Taou jin 桃仁 an almond.

Jin ching 仁政 benevolent good government.

Jin sin 仁心 a benevolent heart.

Jin tsze 仁子 a seed.

Jin tĭh 仁德 / Jin gae 仁愛 the virtue of charity, including benevolence and beneficence.

Jin min gae wŭh 仁民愛物 benevolence to the people, and love to all creatures.

Jin wăn 仁聞 famous for benevolence.

Sze te pŭh jin 四體不人 the hands and feet in a diseased insensible state, as if dead.

壬 4697. [-] Read Jin and Ting. Represents *a man* standing firm on the top of the *earth;* or according to others, any thing growing up out of the earth. Shwŏ-wăn says it denotes, Good, virtuous. From *Man* and *Too*, the earth denoting the business of life.

任 4698. [- ′] From *man*, the other part giving sound. To be surety for. Sincere; true to a friend. Trust committed to a person; official situation. To sustain; to bear; to serve. Read Jin, To be able; to use or employ; that which is sustained or taken upon one's self. A surname. Sin yu păng yew yuĕ jin 信於朋友曰 丨 being true or faithful to a friend is called Jin. Lŭh hing heaou, yew, mŭh, yin, jin, sĕuh 六行孝友睦婣丨恤 six virtues, filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship, compassion. Jin 丨 Jin ping 丨 憑 and Jin tsung 丨 從 each expresses, Trusting to other persons, letting them do as they please. Shang jin 上丨 Taou jin 到丨 to arrive at the place in which the duties of an official appointment are to be exercised. Wo paou jin na këen sze 我保丨那件事 I'll be security for, or engage to undertake that affair. Wo jin wo lëen 我丨我輦 I carry the burden; I drag the carriage. Occurs in the sense of 妊 Jin, and 姙 Jin, Conception, pregnancy. Also occurs, but erroneously, in the sense of 壬 Jin.

Jin chung 丨 重 an important trust.

Jin laou 丨 勞 to bear fatigue and toil in service.

Jin sze 丨 事 to undertake, or be charged with business.

Jin tsze e 丨 自意 to indulge one's self.

Jin ke kan wei 丨 氣敢爲 to give scope to one's feelings and act in a daring manner—not paying much regard to consequences.

Jin yuen 丨 怨 to sustain resentments in the public service.

庄 4699. Below; under; sustaining.

妊 姙 4700. [-] From *woman* and to *sustain*. Pregnant with young; to be with child.

恁 任 恠 4701. [ˋ] From *heart* and to *sustain*. That which the mind bears, contains, or is intent upon; or delights in. To consider; to reflect; to think. Read Ning, Weak; delicate; to trust to. Used by the Canton people in an indelicate sense for the Pleasures of sexual intercourse; deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for *Thus; so; haw?* Ke jen jin teĭh 既然丨的 since it is thus.

紝 絍 4702. Jin, or Nin, To work, weave, or embroider, ′] with variegated silk.

飪 胚 脘 餁 䬵 恁 餩 4703. Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated. Shĭh jin 失飪 too much done. ˋ] Kăng jin 羹丨 soup well boiled—used as a general expression for an entertainment. The last character is otherwise read Nëĕ, denoting a kind of cake. ′]

芏 荏 4704. [ˋ] A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible. Name of a place. Jin yen 丨 苒 or Jin jen 丨 染 turning backwards and forwards; to advance or invade as in search of; gradual and certain progress, as of a plant growing, or of the reflected light of the sun.

衽 4705. [⸍] The front part of a garment hanging down before. The part of a garment which folds over and buttons or fastens with loops at the side. A mat to sleep on. Certain fastening of a coffin.

訏 誑 4706. [-] To think; to consider.

賃 4707. [′] To pay for the loan of any thing; to rent a house. Yung jin 庸 | to be hired to work; to work for hire.

鈺 錐 4708. To moisten with water, as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage. Read Nin. Chin nin 鍖 | sound appearing not to increase.

刃 刃 4709. [/] A sharp pointed weapon or knife; sharp, strong, durable edge or point of a weapon or instrument. Ping jin 兵 | military weapons.

仞 4710. [/] A measure of eight cubits length. To measure the depth. The name of a place. There are various opinions as to the length of this measure; some make it five cubits, others, six, &c.

帎 帢 4711. A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

忉 忍 4712. [⸍] A *knife* piercing the *heart*: *to bear it*. Fortitude; possessing ability; able to sustain or to bear. To bear; to forbear; to endure; patient; to suffer patiently. A surname. Këen jin 堅 | resolute, firm endurance either of suffering or seduction.

Jin ke | 氣 to repress one's angry feelings.

Jin sin hae le | 心害理 to allow one's self to violate what is reasonable.

Jin nae | 耐 to endure long—some evil.

Jin sing | 性 a patient disposition; patience.

Jin sin | 心 to bear to do—either what is good or bad.

Jin yu sĭh | 於色 to forbear shewing displeasure in the countenance.

Jin pŭh tsŭh | 不足 to bear patiently with less than is quite sufficient.

Jin yu yen | 於言 to forbear in words.

Jin jin | | to bear bearing; makes the sense of 不 | Pŭh jin, Not to bear to do any thing harsh or cruel.

認 4713. [/] To know sufficiently so as to be able to discriminate; to recognise; to know one person or thing from another; to acknowledge that one knows or is concerned with. Tsŏ jin 錯 | a certain kind of wine.

Jin chin | 眞 to recognise the truth, denotes acting agreeably to it in one's public duty or private concerns; in constradistinction from a fallacious semblance merely.

Jin shĭh | 識 or reversed, To know; to be acquainted with.

Jin tsŏ | 錯 to acknowledge an error.

Jin tsuy | 罪 to confess one's crime.

杒 4714. Name of a wood; certain stocks or manicles.

牣 牣 4715. [/] A good kind of sword. Filled, stuffed; crammed; overflown.

眀 眽 4716. Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

芀 艾 4717. The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

訒 4718. [/] To stumble and stammer in speech; difficulty of utterance; what is difficult to be expressed. Speaking little, on purpose, and from a proper caution. Originally meant To discriminate; to recognize.

軔 4719. [/] A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop. Fă jin 發 | or Keu jin 去 | to remove that which stops; to set in motion; to begin to move.

靭 朋 忍 4720. [/] From *Leather* and *knife*. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

鼬 4721. An animal of the mouse species.

稔 4722. [\ ] *Grain* that requires *thought* and immediate attention; grain which is fully ripe; whatever has been accumulating for a long time, whether good or bad.

Jin seĭh | 悉 } fully acquainted
Jin shŏh | 熟 } with. Fully ripe.
Jin suy | 歲 } an abundant har-
Jin nëen | 年 } vest.

Jin gŏ | 惡 matured in the way of vice.

腍 4723. [\ ] A good flavor or tate; excellent. Maturely done; fully dressed—applied to the victims offered in sacrifice.

蒸 4724. Name of a herb and of a tree.

JING.—XCIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jing*. Canton Dialect, *Ying*.

乃 4725. *Nae. A particle which continues the preceding, and introduces the following member of a sentence.*

扔 4726. To lead; to draw; to bring near; to keep in succession; to urge on; to press.

仍 4727. [-] According to; in consequence, and in imitation of; again; as before. The name of a country. A surname

Jing fŭh | 復 again; as before.
Jing he | 係 still it is so.
Jing jing | | appearance of disappointment.
Jing jen | 然 still; yet; continuing the same; still as before.
Jing kew | 舊 the same as of old; as formerly.
Jing ke kew | 其舊 according to what was formerly the case.
Jing sun | 孫 son of a great grandson.
Jing jen she chay mo yang | 然是這麼樣 still it is thus.

阭 4728. The name of a place.

陾 4729. The noise of beating, when rearing a mud wall. Jing jing | | numerous; many.

迈 4730. Going to; arriving at; reaching or extending to a certain point; referring to a given subject.

JŎ.—CTH SYLLABLE.

Liable to be confounded with Jŭh. Manuscript Dictionary, Jĕ. Canton Dialect, *Yŏk*; *Wak*.

蠕若 4731. From the *right hand* and a *plant*. To pluck plants; to accord with or yield to. *So, as, if*, according to circumstances; perhaps. Used for Thou or You. Name of a plant; a certain god of the sea. Applied to the year, and to a certain wood. The name of a river; a surname. Also read Jay, which see. Joo jŏ 如 if, supposing that; since; it seems; as. Yen sĭh tsze jŏ 顏色自 his countenance remained full of self possession.

Jŏ chay 者 if; perhaps; should it be.

Jŏ tsae tso woo 再錯悞 if another error be committed; or, if the case be again mismanaged.

Jŏ ke 既 if, then; since it is so.

Jo pei 輩 of such, or of the same class.

棶 4732. Jŏ lew 榴 a species of the pomegranate. A large tree possessing spiritual or divine efficacy; hence large umbrageous trees are worshipped, and the names of the supplicants written on paper are pasted on them.

惹 4733. To take hold of with the mind. Read Nŏ, To assent or affirm with the mind. Chŏ jŏ 綽 an unsettled appearance.

箬篛 4734. The name of a plant, said to be an evergreen, of the leaves men make baskets, or caps to keep off the sun; and women use them to fill up the soles of shoes; the leaves used to cover the leaden cannisters of the green teas; the skin of the bamboo.

闍 4735. Jŏ or Neŏ, To drag; to pull.

叒 4736. Name of a certain tree, said to grow spontaneously towards the rising sun. According with what is right and reasonable; similarity amongst several in this respect; union of heart and virtuous sentiment, denoted by the form of the character, which is made up of three hands.

Jŏ-mŭh tung fang tsze jen che shin mŭh 木東方自然之神木 Jŏ-mŭh a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the east.

蹉 4737. The streaks or lines on the skin of the sole of the foot.

弱弱 4738. Weak; delicate; soft; pliable; slender, applied either to the mind, or body, or to inanimate objects; fragile; fading; ruined; dead or lost. Shin te juen jŏ 身體懦 a weak delicate body. Jow jŏ 柔 or Sëen jŏ 纖 flexible and weak; a delicate female figure. Fan jŏ 繁 a certain large bow. Che ke jŏ 志氣 weakness of mind; without talent, firmness or resolution.

Jŏ chĭh 質 weak constitution.

Jŏ lew ying fung 柳迎風 the delicate willow meets the breeze.

Jŏ kwan 冠 weak and capped—the age of twenty.

嫋 4739. Jŏ or Neaou, Waving in the breeze; tall and slender, applied to trees or to women; applied also to the vibrations of sound.

艩 4740. A bow weak on one side.

溺 4741. Read Jŏ, The name of a river. Read Neĭh, or Neŏ, To sink; to drown; drowned in passion; excessive attachment to. Read Neaou, To pass urine.

艉 4742. Name of a particular kind of boat.

蒻 4743. Name of a plant; by some used as an edible vegetable.

腤 4744. The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

鶸 4745. Name of a certain bird.

JOO.—CIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ju.* Canton Dialect, *Yu.*

女 4746. *Neu. A woman.*

忸 4747. To measure; to conjecture.

汝 4748. The name of a river in the north of China; name of a Chow district, and of an ancient state. Occurs for 女 Neu, A woman; and is commonly used in books for *Thou, they, you,* and *your.*

Joo kea 汝家 your house.

姻 4749. Spoiled or rotten fish.

妤 4750. Name of an ancient state.

如 4751. [-] As, according to, like, seeming as if, manner. In this sense it sometimes follows two or more Adjectives; to go towards; the second lunar month. Used for 而 Urh, in Joo kin 如今 now. Forms a part of several proper names. Sze sze joo e 事事如意 every thing according to one's wishes. Leang joo 涼如 the name of a Hëen district.

Joo e 如意 according to one's intentions.

Joo-lae-fŭh 如來佛 one of the names of Buddha; the second of the triad who now rules over the world.

Joo tsze 如此 as this; thus.

Joo yuen 如願 according to one's wishes.

Joo jŏ 如若 as if.

Joo seaou orh chwang 如小兒狀 Senn senn joo yay 恂恂如也 like little children.

伽 4752. To equalise; to tranquillize.

洳 4753. [-丶] To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

蟹 4754. Name of an insect.

茹 4755. [丶-] Name of a plant; plants whose roots run amongst each other, and become mutually entangled. To eat; to eat or drink voraciously; great eater; to covet; to act irregularly; soft, flexible; to measure or conjecture. Forms a part of several proper names.

Joo maou yin heuĕ 茹毛飲血 to eat hair and drink blood—as men are supposed to have done in a savage state.

挐 4756. Commonly read Na, To take hold of. Also read Joo, To grasp; to seize hold

of; and Neu, To gripe and prevent being opened.

奶 䜌 4757. The name of a place.

鴽 4758. [-] The name of a bird.

需 需 4759. Read Seu, That which is necessary; viz. Rain. Stopped or impeded by rain; to wait in doubt or hesitation. Some say, the second character is the vulgar form of the first. Others read it E, and define it, To tie and connect together. Read Joo, Soft slippery skin or leather; soft in manner; delicate; weak. Read Juen and Nwan, in a similar sense.

耎 耎 4760. *Juen. Large at one end, and gradually terminating in a hair, or beginning small and gradually increasing, applied to insects. Weak, flexible; delicate. These two and the two preceding characters are often confounded in composition.*

嚅 4761. [-] Nëĕ joo 嘽 | much talk; chattering. Another definition is, To recall one's self when about to speak. 口將言而囁 | Kow tsëang yen urh nëĕ joo, The mouth about to speak, and stopping itself.

儒 儒 4762. Joo or Yu, *A necessary man.* A scholar. A denomination of persons, who, in China, devote themselves to study. Originally their intention was, to improve themselves in morals and science; the object at present is, to acquire a place in the government. The Literati. *Joo*, denotes Soft, mild. A scholar teaches with softness and mildness. Heŏ chay che ching 學者之稱 the denomination of the learned. Ta joo 大 | a great scholar. Sŭh joo 宿 | a scholar, himself a constellation. Tung joo 通 | a thorough scholar. Ming joo 名 | a famous scholar. Pe joo 鄙 | a mean scholar. Heu joo 迂 | a vague scholar. Foo joo 腐 | a rotten scholar; i. e. one whose pretensions are unreal. Shoo joo 豎 | a petty childish scholar. Han joo 寒 | a cold scholar; i. e. a poor scholar. Tung tëen te jin, yuĕ joo 通天地人曰 | he, who understands heaven, earth, and man, is called Joo. Choo joo 侏 | a man of low stature; a pillar. Joo chay | 者 one who is learned; a learned man.

Joo keu | 區 a scholar versed in ancient and modern literature.

Joo keaou | 教 the seat of the learned. The Confucian philosophy with all that has been since appended to it, a kind of materialism and atheism.

Joo, Shĭh, Taou, san keaou | 釋道三教 the literati, the religion of Fŭh, and the religion of Taou, constitute three forms of doctrine or sects.

劘 4763. Appearance of soft smooth skin or leather; soft, smooth. Synonimous with 需 Joo. Read Juen, To pierce or stab.

孺 孺 4764. An infant at the breast; attached to, as a child to its parent; to be attached or pertain to. A surname. Joo tsze | 子 a child. Joo jin | 人 title of officer's wives of the seventh degree of rank.

懦 4765. [-] Read Joo, Juen, Nwan, and No. Weak; timorous.

Joojŏ | 弱 } feeble; weak,
Yung joo 庸 | } either in body or mind. Flexibility; weakness, incapacity. Tow joo 偷 | to be afraid of; timorous.

擩 揉 插 4766. [١] Jow, Juy, or Juen. To introduce or put forward something with the hand; to stain or dye. Read Noo, To hold fast with the hand; To rub the hands in a disrespectful manner before superiors. Read Now,

Kow now 搆 丨 to prevent an affair being opened up.

濡 4767. [-] Name of two different rivers. Thick and jelly-like, as dregs or fœces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moistened; new and glossy; of a mild and forbearing temper; patient and enduring. Tranquil, composed state. Read Jow and Juen, Soft, and enduring; mild. Read Nwan, That which remains after washing; fœces. Read No, The appearance of water. Read E, The name of a river.

Joo jin 丨 忍 mild, soft, forbearing.

Joo che 丨 滯 stopped, impeded, moving slowly; the flow obstructed.

醹 4768. Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Noo, In the same sense.

襦 襦 4769. [-] Short garments; warm and surrounding the loins. Joo kwa 丨 袴 drawers or breeches.

Han joo 汗 丨 Keă joo 甲 丨 Săn joo 襂 丨 a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. A kind of shirt.

蠕 4770. Slight; tremulous motion; the motion of insects; the name of an ancient state. Joo tung 丨 動 motion of insects.

臑 4771. [-] The appearance of the bones of the arm; the arm from the shoulder. Used for the preceding. Read Naou, The joint of the arm.

𧺆 𧺆 4772. A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

鱬 4773. Name of a fish said to have a human face.

顬 4774. Jĕ-joo 顬 丨 the motion of the ear.

乳 4775. [丶] From Foo, *To hatch an egg*, and Yĭh, *A bird*. Milk; tender; soft. The breast. Ying hae poo joo 嬰孩哺 丨 an infant sucking the breast. Yang kaou kwei joo 羊羔跪 丨 the lamb kneels to suck, is a phrase which is brought to illustrate filial piety. New joo 牛 丨 the milk of a cow. Foo joo 腐 丨 a glutinous substance white as milk, made from pulse, in common use amongst the Chinese. Tëen joo 天 丨 a certain star. Shĭh chung joo 石鐘 丨 seems to denote certain crystallizations (probably stalactites) in the province of Kwang-se. Also read Jow.

Joo chĭh 丨 汁 milk.

Joo gow 丨 嫗 a nurse.

Joo heang 丨 香 olibanum or gum resin; frankincense.

Joo moo 丨 母 a wet nurse.

Joo nae 丨 嬭 the breast; the milk of the breast.

Joo poo 丨 哺 to give the breast to an infant.

JOW.—CII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jeu.* Canton Dialect, *Yow.*

肉 凤 4776. The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

肉 月 4777. Jow, or Jŭh, Flesh. See Jŭh. Jow yen 丨 眼 *flesh eye*, dull sighted, blind, used in the language of abuse; the eye of a common mortal; not the clear sightedness of superior beings. Jow yen fan tae 丨 眼 凡 胎 *fleshly eyes and a common womb*, possessing all the weakness and imperfection of common humanity.

腹 4778. A mild pleasing countenance.

柔 柔 4779. [-] Wood that will bend and straighten; soft, flexible wood; any thing soft, flexible, mild, yielding; submissive. To shew mildness and tenderness to. Plants newly budding forth; young plants. Name of a country. Jow juen yu 丨 輭 語 soft speech; in opposition to 惡 口 Gŏ kow, A mouth that utters vicious and harsh grating words. Jow shun 丨 順 soft, yielding. Jow jŏ 丨 弱 soft and weak. Jow kang 丨 剛 soft and hard; flexible, unbending. Jow juen jin 丨 遠 人 to shew kindness to strangers or foreigners; to cause them to live in peace and quiet.

媃 4780. A woman's name. A soft fascinating woman.

揉 4781. [ˊ-] Jow, or New. To bend with the hand; to twist; to work. To bend a piece of wood to make a harrow; to bend or straighten wood by the application of fire. Jow kae 丨 開 to twist open. Jow suy 丨 碎 to twist and break to pieces.

蓀 4782. Name of a plant.

渘 4783. Name of a river.

畽 4784. Soft good land; the name of a place.

糅 4785. [ˋ] Mixed grain or food; to eat. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers.

羥 4786. Soft leather.

腬 4787. Good flesh meat; fat; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

葇 4788. Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

蝚 4789. The name of an animal. Read Naou, A voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蹂 4790. [ˋ] To tread with the feet of animals; to form a kind of hair cloth by treading with the feet; to soften, or moisten, applied to grain.

鍒 4791. Soft, malleable iron.

輮 4792. [ˊ] A certain appendage of a cart or carriage, facilitate its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

騥 4793. A horse with a soft handsome mane.

餧 4794. Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

JUEN.—CIII^RD SYLLABLE.

J and *U*, as in French. Manuscript Dictionary, *Juen*. Canton Dialect, *Yuen*.

而 4795. *E, or Urh. The soft hair on the side of the cheek; the whisker; a connective particle.*

耎 耎 4796. From a *hair* and *large*. From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

需 需 4797. Soft, flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo.

迺 4798. Slow, dilatory progress.

剩 4799. To pierce or stab.

堧 4800. Land by the side of a river; the ground without-side a city wall; an open space for walking between two walls, inside the principal and external wall, but outside a low inner wall. Read No, Sandy ground. Also read Nwan, The land adjacent to a bank or river. Meaou juen yuen 廟 丨 垣 the space between the outer and inner walls of the temple.

愞 懦 愋 偄 4801. Juen, or Nwan. \] Soft; weak. Read No, Timorous; apprehensive. Wei no 畏 丨 Fear, apprehension.

揉 4802. Juen or Juy, or Juĕ. To push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

楱 檽 檽 \] 4803. A species of Peziza. A fungus excrescence that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Mŭh urh, *Wood ears*. Also a kind of plumb.

暖 堧 壖 曘 4804. Fields below the walls of a city, the foot of a wall, vacant and unoccupied lands outside a city wall. Also read No.

碝 4805. A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

蝡 4806. To move; to flutter, as insects.

Juen shay 丨 蛇 a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

褖 4807. To join the hem of a garment; to plat, to rumple, to braid. Read Nwan, Short drawers or other garments.

腝 4808. [\] A disease of the feet; a joint of the arm. Read E, broken bones and meat preserved in brine. Read Nwan, Weak, soft, flexible.

筴 4809. Name of a bamboo.

輭 軟 轜 軃 4810. Soft; flexible; yielding, applied to the wheel of a carriage [ ] which is hung so as to humour the motion of the carriage; applied to any thing that is weak and yielding, whether physically or morally. The second character is in most frequent use.

Juen jŏ 丨 弱 weak, delicate, soft, flexible.

Juen keŏ 丨 脚 *a soft foot;* a soft fellow, easily imposed on.

鍈 4811. [/] Soft malleable silver.

賢 賳 4812. Juen or Nwan, Possessing a small property.

濡 渜 4813. Joo, To bedew; to soften; to mollify. Read Juen or Nwan, Watery residuum left after washing any thing; fœces; thick sediment. To wash.

撋 擩 揄 4814. [-] To push or agitate any thing with the hand. Read Jun, To wipe or dust. Read Juy, same as the second character, see under Joo.

JŬH.—CIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jŏ.* Canton Dialect. *Yuk.*

辱 4815. From *time* and a *rule;* he who lost the season of agriculture, was disgraced. To disgrace; to put to shame; to cause to descend to a lower place; to corrupt; defile; debauch. Ling jŭh 凌 丨 to disgrace; to insult. Sew-jŭh 羞 丨 to make ashamed. Jŭh lin 丨 臨 to degrade another person by descending to one's low condition,—the affected language of courtesy. Jŭh ma 丨 罵 to rail at, abuse and insult. Jŭh shin 丨 身 to disgrace; or defile one's person.

媷 4816. From *woman* and *disgraceful.* Lazy; indolent.

嗕 4817. Anciently read Nun. A tribe of the Heung-noo 匈奴 Tartars, mentioned in the time of the Tsëen-han 前漢 (former Han.) Chŏ-jŭh 囑 丨 the appearance of commiseration or pity.

愒 愿 4818. To cause shame and disgrace. A surname.

戟 4819. A certain javelin or spear.

毾 4820. Jŭh, or Chen jŭh 氈 丨 a couch or mattress.

溽 4821. Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food. Name of a river.

稰 4822. To dress a field; to remove weeds.

縟 4823. Adorned, ornamented with various colours.

Jŭh fan 丨 繁 gaily variegated and adorned.

Jŭh tseu 入聚 to collect together in numbers.

耨 4824. Jŭh, Nŭh, or Now, An instrument of husbandry for hoeing or dressing a field; to hoe, to weed, to dress a field.

蓐 4825. Shoots from apparently dead stocks; a rush of which mats are made, straw on which horses lie. Thick. Name of a country; a surname. Chŭh jŭh 竹入 a fungus that grows out of dead bamboos which remain in the ground.

褥 4826. A mat; a mattress; a couch. Read Nŭh, Garments for a little child Chen pĭh 氈入 a kind of hair mattress.

Jŭh tsze 入子 a mattress made of any materials; a couch to sit on.

黦 4827. Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

入 4828. Jŭh or Jĭh, To enter; to go into; to put into; to enter into one's possession; to receive. To enter on an undertaking.

Jŭh heŏ 入學 to go to school; to begin to learn.

Jŭh kwan 入官 to be confiscated to government.

Jŭh kung 入貢 to introduce tribute.

Jŭh ting keu leaou 入定去了 went into a trance.

Jŭh le 入理 to enter into reason; to be reasonable.

Jŭh sin 入信 to induce people to believe what one says.

肉 月 4829. Flesh; the flesh of animals, soft, fat. Forms part of several proper names. Fei-jŭh 飛入 flying flesh—birds. She jŭh 視入 name of an animal. Too jŭh 土入 a certain sea animal. New jŭh 牛入 beef. Yang jŭh 羊入 mutton.

Jŭh hing 入刑 punishment which consists in maugling the body.

Jŭh shĭh chay woo mĭh 入食者無黑 those who eat flesh have no black spots on their face.

Jŭh shĭh chay pe 入食者鄙 a great flesh-eater will be vulgar and mean.

JUN.—CVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jun.* Canton Dialect, *Yun.*

盾 楯 戭 4830. [丶] Jun, Chun, or Shun, From *eye* and 支 a *branch*, or something to ward off with. A species of shield; to raise the eye and direct it; the name of an office; of a star; name of an ancient state. Read Tun, A man's name. Maou jun 矛入 a spear and a helmet; to oppose and defend; to contradict one's self. Some read this *Maou-tun*. Chung jun 中入 a certain office about court. Tung jun 銅入 brazen shields. Kow jun 鉤入 certain railing around the Imperial gardens; an eunuch who presides over them.

楯 4831. Jun or Shun, Certain transverse railing placed round an orchard or fruit garden; a shield. To rouse; to excite. Used also to denote A kind of hearse. See Chun 輴 a table. Read Chun, The name of a wood.

揗 4832. To rub with the hand, to lay the hand upon; to soothe and tranquilize; to lay the hand as upon the heart, implying a defence of it; hence To soothe and quiet.

嗅 4833. [\ ] To suck as an infant.

蝡 蠕 4834. Jun or Juen. To move as insects. See ⅄] Juen.

鷾 4835. Jun or Juen, The name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

閏 4836. [′] Jun, or Jun yuĕ 丨 月 an intercalary month. From *king* and *gate*, because ancient kings spent a part of the intercalary month in the gate of the palace; they make seven in nineteen years, and place them sometimes after one month, sometimes after another.

潤 4837. [′] To enrich with rain or moisture; to instil into; to benefit; to fatten; to enrich; riches. The names of some rivers, and of a district. Fun jun 分 丨 to share money or other good things obtained. Fei jun 肥 丨 to fatten; to enrich; a wealthy person or house.

Jun tsĭh 丨 澤 or Tsze jun 滋 丨 to moisten with rain; to mollify; to do good to; to enrich; fat and glossy; sleek; pleasing soft style.

嶧 4838. The name of a place.

橍 4839. The name of a wood.

JUNG.—CVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jung*. Canton Dialect, *Yung*.

冗 宂 冗 4840. [\ ] From *man* below a *cover* or house; officers who have been occupied in the field, dispersed and returned to their houses; scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation; wandering about in troublesome times. Jung le 丨 吏 San le 散 吏 or Jung kwan 丨 官 officers off duty. Jung is applied also to soldiers, and to their allowances when off duty.

坑 4841. Jung, or Yung. The name of a place.

牤 4842. Jung or Chin, A buffalo.

飢 4843. To eat.

戎 戒 4844. [-] A military weapon; a certain military carriage, a small one of the kind. Large; great; thou or you; a surname. Mutually connected; to pluck or snatch out. Woo jung 五 丨 five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on.

Jung e 丨 衣 military dresses.

Jung ping 丨 兵 military weapons; military men.

Jung ting 丨 廳 an assistant officer in a Hëen district; otherwise called 左 堂 Tso-tang.

Jung teĭh 丨 翟 name of a place in ancient history.

Jung woo 丨 伍 or Jung hang 丨 行 the ranks; the army.

拭 扔 4845. [-] To assist; to ward off; to push or thrust from. Read Jing, in the sense of the second character. To continue; to urge or press on; to lead; to draw.

械 4846. Name of a wood.

毧 4847. Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

狨 4848. Fierce; violent, as a wild beast. By some used for 絨 Jung, Fine cloth. The name of a beast, the hair of whose skin is fine and soft.

筬 4849. A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

羢 4850. [-] The wool of sheep.

絨 4851. [-] Fine cloth; woollen cloth. European woollens are commonly called 哆囉呢 To-lo-ne. Ta-ne 大呢 common woollens. Seaou ne 小呢 Worleys, or Broad Cloth. Seaou jung 小 丨 flannel.

茙 4852. [-] A certain plant, Jung-jung 丨 丨 close; thick; abundant. A surname.

襪 襛 4853. Thick garments; the second character is also read Nung.

硪 4854. A stone; stony.

駥 4855. A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

傇 4856. Many; a multitude; luxuriant.

茸 4857. [ˈ -] Plants shooting up or growing thick; the name of a wood. Mung-jung 蒙 丨 or Mang jung 尨 丨 thick, confused enunciation, indistinct speech. Lŭh jung 鹿 丨 name of a medicine. Woo jung 五 丨 the name of a place. Lung, jung 蘢 丨 collected or crowded together. Tă-jung 闒 丨 low, base, degenerated.

媶 4858. Fung jung 妦 丨 handsome, beautiful.

揖 4859. To push; to beat; to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff; to fill. Read Neang, in the same sense.

氈 鞥 靴 4860. Sŭh jung 氉 丨 a net made of hair; certain ornamental feathers; ornaments made of hairs or feathers.

楫 4861. The name of a wood.

矠 4862. Fung jung 𥝢 丨 a certain kind of javelin or spear.

緝 4863. Ornaments of silk as fringes, and so on; ornaments of soft hair; a thread; a net.

蝩 4864. The appearance of insects walking.

蹝 4865. The appearance of walking or going.

醋 醑 4866. Read Jung, and Ne. Wine; generous wine.

髶 鬒 4867. The hair of the head in disorder; disheveled hair.

氄 毴 4868. Fine hair, fur or down; ˋ] warm and soft; hairy. Jung maou 丨 毛 or Tsze jung 子 丨 fine soft hair.

氉 4869. Soft, fine hair or down.

嫞 4870. Chung, or Jung. A woman's name.

慵 4871. [-] Indolent; lazy.

甯 4872. Wa jung 𡿨 丨 a vessel injured or spoiled in some way.

氆 4873. Tă jung 氆 丨 mixed confused; base; degenerated.

JUY.—CVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Often changed to *Yuy*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jui*. Canton Dialect, *Yuy*.

內 4874. *Nuy. Within; inside; to put inside.*

坳 4875. Juy or Kwae. Deep; profound; still; silent. Also read Nëĕ.

枘 4876. [′] The pointed end of a piece of wood; to enter the iron socket of a chissel or carving tool; the haft or handle fitted for the socket. Read Nwan, The appearance of plants beginning to grow.

Juy tsŏ 丨 鑿 a haft and a chissel, understood being apart, which renders them both useless;—applied to useless persons.

蜹 蚋 4877. [′] A local word for mosquito; a poisonous snake or serpent. Wăn juy 蚊 丨 a certain white bird.

芮 4878. [′] Plants growing, as on rocks; *short* and *small*, are expressed by Juy-juy. A shore or bank; name of an ancient state. Certain threads or fastenings on the hinder part of a shield; soft, flexible. A surname.

鈉 4879. Sharp pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

閌 4880. To enter within.

心 蕊 縈 蘂 橤 蕋 丨 4881. The pistils or pointals of a flower; the general appearance of the central part of an inflorescence. Read So or Tsuy, A suspicious mind; implied by the the character being composed of *three hearts*. The name of a sacrifice. Hwa juy 華 丨 the central part of a flower.

蕊 4882. Juy or Nuy, The young bamboo sprouting out; the leaves of the bamboo drooping and hanging down.

痿 4883. Juy or Wei, A disease arising from damp; inducing lameness of the feet; weakness; inability to resist female domination,—is expressed by 陰 丨 Yin-juy.

Juy ching 丨 症 / Pe juy 痺 丨 weakness and inability to move the extremities arising from damp.

緌 綏 4884. [-] The ornamental fringe of a Chinese cap. Sometimes made of silk, sometimes of the hair of a cow's tail dyed red.

蓲 蕤 4885. Keang juy 薑 丨 a species of ginger.

豵 4886. From *a pig* and *to bear*; swine bring forth numerously. Luxuriant growth

of fruits and flowers. No. 4889, is commonly used.

銳 4887. [/] A pointed weapon, as a spear or lance; acuminated; peaked; sharp; small; slender; keen; piercing. Also read Tuy. Kow juy 口 丨 sharp mouthed; talkative; loquacious.

Joy che 丨 志 keen, fierce, forward temper.

Juy le 丨 利 sharp; keen edge.

Juy sze 丨 師 an experienced general.

睿 廔 容 叡 穬 4888. The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtile and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day. From 卣 ŏ or Gŏ, The *hollow* of a bone, in allusion to its *aperture*; from the *eye*, in allusion to its *clearness*; and from 儒 Kŭh, *A valley*, in allusion to its sound or echo. Juy che 丨 智 intuitive knowledge. Juy mŏ ta hoo tsze leu 丨 莫 大 乎 自 慮 of knowledge, there is none greater than the knowledge of one's self.

蕤 4889. [-] The appearance of the flowers of trees and shrubs hanging pendant; the ornamental fringe of a cap or bonnet; soft; flexible; delicate; to continue or connect together. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A certain banner.

KAE.—CVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Kae and *Keae*, are often confounded by speakers. Manuscript Dictionary, *Kai* and *Kay*. Canton Dialect, *Koe*.

丰 4890. Grass or herbage growing in confusion. According to Lŭh-shoo, Kae denotes a deed or bond, in ancient times engraven on bamboo.

亥 屮 4891. *A monster with two heads; a horary character.*

侅 4892. Kae, or Hae. Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by Ke hae 奇 丨 and Kae sze 丨 事.

咳 4893. Kae, or Kĭh. To cough. See Hae.

垓 晐 陔 4894. [\ ] A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Keae, The name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same. Këen-kae pă kĕĭh te yay 兼 丨 八 極 地 也 Këen-kae, denotes the eight points of the compass stretched to the extremity of the earth; the whole earth; the world. Shĭh yĭh yuĕ chaou, shĭh chaou yuĕ king, shĭh king yuĕ kae 十 億 曰 兆 十 兆 曰 京 十 京 曰 丨 ten Yĭh, (or 100,000) are called Chaou; ten chaou are called king; ten king are called Kae. Ta-yĭh tan, san kae 大 乙 壇 三 丨 at the Ta-yĭh altar, were three steps.

姟 4895. Ten Chaou 兆 i. e. ten millions are called King 經 ten of these, or a hundred millions, are called 丨 Kae. (Kang-he.)

晐 4896. The light of the sun overshadowing, or extending its beams to all, and including every thing. All; every thing; full; fully prepared.

核 4897. Commonly read Hĭh, denoting The kernel of nuts, the nucleus. Read Kae, A kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eves of a house; the roots of plants.

欬 4898. [′] A rising from the stomach; to belch; used also for coughing; to call out in a loud voice; to call out as if alarmed, or to alarm others, as a person driving a cart. Read Ke, in the same sense. Read E, To belch. King kae 謦 丨 to talk and laugh. Kae king 丨 頃 the time of a cough, —but a moment.

㱿 4899. Kae kae 丨 𠬝 or Kang maou 剛 卯 a piece of stone or precious metal made in the form of a seal, and appended to the girdle on a certain day in the first moon; afterwards worn as a kind of charm.

眩 4900. [ˋ] Large, wide opened eyes. A man's name. Kae chŏ 丨 矚 to stare at each other.

荄 4901. The roots of plants.

蛲 4902. Name of an insect.

該 4903. [-] Some bond, agreement, or appointment in an army; to connect together; all connected; prepared, or arranged for; to contain in. A man's name. Whatever is right or proper to be, or to be done. Ought; should. To belong to as a duty or right. The person place or thing referred to; the side; the above-mentioned, or referred to.

Kae chang 丨 賬 a debt owing.

Kae e 丨 夷 the said foreigners; those foreigners; the foreigners alluded to.

Kae kwan 丨 管 that which belongs to one's controul; under one's government.

Kae sze 丨 死 or Kae sze teĭh non-tsae 丨 死的奴才 to deserve —death; a slave who deserves to die, are terms of abuse.

Kae ting 丨 定 should be fixed; or fixed as it should be.

Kae yuen 丨 員 the said officers; or the officer whose duty it is.

賅 ˋ] 4904. Unusual; strange; odd; extraordinary.
侅

胲 4905. The great toe of the foot; the hair on the top of the toe; to prepare, or be prepared for; the side of the face where the whisker grows. An agreement or appointment, to do something in an army.

陔 4906. [ˋ] A series of steps; a bank; a succession of one after another, as in steps. Used also for one of the nine regions of the universe. Nan kae 南 丨 name of an ode.

Kae hea 丨 夏 a certain medicine.

閡 4907. Read Kae, Gae, and Hae, An outer gate shut; to shut a gate; to stop; to impede. See Gae.

餩 4908. A certain kind of soup; to rift or belch after eating.

豈 4909. Commonly read Ke, How! Implying the opposite. Also read Kae, in the sense of the following.

凱 ˋ] 4910. [ˎ] Good; excellent. Victory; peace and joy. Pă yuen pă kae 八元八 丨 sixteen excellent statesmen, — in the time of 舜 Shun. Tsow kae 奏 丨 to report a victory to his Imperial Majesty.
愷

Kae fung 丨 風 a gentle southern breeze.

Kae ko 丨 歌 songs of triumph; joy of a returning and victorious army.

Kae seuen 丨 旋 to return in triumph as a victorious army.

Kae tsĭh 丨 澤 joy; pleasure.

剴 4911. Kae, Keae, or Yae. A large sickle or hook; to rub, or sharpen a knife or other instrument with diligent care; assiduously.

Kae tsĕĕ 一切 assiduous attention to the point of chief importance; full to the point.

塏 4912. [ㄜ] High and dry land. Tsing kăng choo shwang kae chay 請更諸爽一者 I request you to move (your dwelling) to a more elevated and cheerful situation. Choo kan tseuen che shwang kae 處甘泉之爽一 to reside in a cheerful elevated place with a sweet spring of water.

鎧 4913. [ㄜ ㄎ] Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Buddha priests. Keă kae 甲一 or reversed, Armour. Show kae 首一 armour for the head, a helmet. Pe kae 臂一 armour for the arms. King kae 頸一 armour for the neck.

闓 4914. To open; to spread out; to stretch out, refers to a piece of bone or ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. To desire. Used for 凱 Kae. See above. A man's name.

颽 4915. The south wind which is called also 凱風 Kae-fung.

盍 **葢** 4916. [ㄏ] Kae, or Hŏ. To cover over. Why not? See Hŏ.

瘧 4917. A disease of lameness; a shortness of breath. A disease of the throat.

磕 4918. [ㄜ] The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kŏ, The sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact.

蓋 **盖** **奄** 4919. [ㄏ] A certain shrub or reed used as a covering, or thatch for a hut; to cover; to screen; a covering for a carriage; to overtop. Used also for covering or screening, in a moral sense. Used as a particle, answering nearly to *For*, when introducing a new clause in proof of the preceding. Also read Hŏ, which see.

Kae pe 一被 a coverlet.

Kae she 一世 to overtop the age; to exceed all other persons.

轄 4920. A carriage; or the sound of a carriage.

顅 **顇** 4921. The appearance of the bones of the head. Read Kŏ, A bar in the front part of a cart, called the chin of the cart.

既 4922. Kae. *A slight repast already done; having already occured; since it is so.*

慨 4923. [ㄜ ㄟ] Kae, or Kang-kae 忼一 elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling; high toned sentiment. The grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind. A mind that contemns wealth in comparisun of justice and honor. Kang kae jin 慷一人 a person of enlarged and generous principles.

Kae jen 一然 having a noble ardour and elevation of mind.

嘅 4924. [ㄜ] To sigh; to lament. Kae ke tan e 一其嘆矣 to lament and sigh; or, sighed out his lamentation.

摡 **抶** 4925. [ㄏ] To brush dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse. The following is also used in this sense.

溉 4926. [ㄏ] Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river.

Kang kae 泾一 to flow gradually to.

槩 **概** 4927. [ㄏ] A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called Tow-kwă 斗刮. To level, to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. Ta kae 大一 or Ta seŭh 大率 a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care, generally speaking. Yĭh-kae 一一 *one levelling*; altogether; without any exception. Tuy kae 退一 profound; deep; sombre.

改 攺 4928. [丶] To change; to alter; whether applied to the place or the form, whether physically or morally; to reform one's errors. A surname.

Kang kae 更 丨 to change; to alter.

Kae kea 丨 嫁 to marry a second time after the death of a husband.

Kae kwo tsëen shen 丨 過遷善 to reform errors and practice what is morally good.

Kae hwny fŭh suy 丨 悔福隨 blessings follow repentance.

Kae jĭh 丨 日 another day.

丐 4929. [𠂉] To beg; to take; to give. Keĭh kae 乞 丨 to beg. Also read Ko.

Kae tsze 丨 子 or Kae shĭh che jin 丨食之人 a beggar, one who begs for food to eat.

扢 4930. [𠂉] To rub; to grind. Read Kwei, To take.

開 開 開 闢 -] 4931. To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey or a voyage. Name of a star and of a district, A man's name. Le-kae 離 丨 to separate from. Tsow-kae 走 丨 to walk or step apart.

Kae chĭh 丨 拆 to break open, as a letter.

Kae chĭh kew chang 丨 拆舊賬 to liquidate old debts by paying a part, either one tenth, two tenths, and so on.

Kae chuen 丨 船 or Kae hing 丨 行 to get under weigh, to begin to sail.

Kae fung 丨 封 the capital district in the Province of Ho-nan.

Kae kwŏ 丨 國 laying the foundation of a dynasty.

Kae ko 丨 科 to commence or appoint examinations of the literati for the purpose of conferring rewards upon them.

Kae kwan 丨 館 to open school at the beginning of the year.

Kae kwang 丨 光 *to dot with blood*, the eye of an idol, when it is dedicated.

Kae poo 丨 舖 to open a shop.

Kae she 丨 示 to open up the sense of, and deliver instructions. Used by the bonzes.

Kae peĭh tëen te 丨 闢天地 spread forth the heavens and earth: *created them.*

Kae tsing 丨 清 period in spring when the Chinese visit the tombs.

KAN.—CIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kan.* Canton Dialect, *Koan.*

凵 4932. [丷] A wide open mouth; a receptacle.

扣 4933. To take with the hand.

干 4934. [-] A shield, to fend off an arrow or the stroke of a sword; to be opposed to; to offend against; to seek to attain from; to endeavour to procure; a stream running between opposing banks; the bank of a river; the boundary of a state. Offence, crime, or guilt, or their consequences. Enters into many proper names.

Kan gae 丨 礙 an impediment or obstacle to the doing of a thing.

Kan he 丨 係 serious consequences.

Kan ko ping ke 丨戈並起 the spears and lances simultaneously arose,—to revenge the misrule of the Yuen Dynasty.

Lan kan 闌 丨 an oblique distorted appearance.

Kan lëen 丨 連 involving in the consequences of.

Pŭh seang kan 不相 丨 having no serious importance.

Kan Shang-te che noo 干上帝之怒 provoked the anger of God—by writing lewd books.

Jŏ kan 若干 } how many? In this
Ke heu 幾許 } phrase *Kan* has the sense of 箇 Ko.

Tëen kan 天干 } ten horary and as-
Shĭh kan 十干 } tronomical characters.

Te che 地支 } are twelve
Shĭh urh che 十二支 } characters joined with the preceding.

刊 } 4935. [′] To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell. Suy shan kan mŭh 隨山刊木 to go from hill to hill cutting timber. Pĭh kan 不刊 sometimes expresses 不可削除 that it should not be pared off, cast away, or obliterated. In the sense of To carve, it is also pronounced Kao. The second character is pronounced *Tsëen*, and used erroneously for the preceding.

Kan keĭh wăn tsze 刊刻文字 to cut or engrave characters or letters,—on wooden blocks, in the Chinese manner. Keĭh 刻 is strictly to carve the letter, and Kan 刊 is to cut away the surrounding wood, so as to leave the letter standing out.

Kan cha ke mŭh 刊槎其木 to cut down the wood or trees.

奸 4936. [-] Read Kan or Këen, A violation of decorum and moral propriety; to introduce confusion and anarchy into the moral or civil relations of life, applied both to the adulterer and to the corrupt statesman; clandestine; fraudulent. Tsŏ kan 作奸 to act the villain. Han kan 漢奸 a traitorous Chinese; one disaffected to the ruling Tartar Dynasty.

Këen chin 奸臣 a corrupt and traitorous statesman.

Kan fan 奸犯 to violate; to offend.

Kan hëen 奸險 corrupt, fraudulent; dangerous person.

Kan hwă 奸猾 artful, crafty, applied to children.

Kan se 奸細 a secret villain.

忏 4937. Daring; troublesome; causing disturbance; an extreme degree. Some say, Good; well.

戔 4938. A cloth bag.

忓 4939. [c-] To endeavour to procure; to advance. Also read Han.

旰 4940. [ㄍ] The evening; the motion of the sun. Reiterated Kan kan, An appearance of abundance or a flourishing state of.

泔 4941. Read Kan or Han, Dry; dried. Read Han-han, Water flowing away rapidly.

晾 4942. Half dried.

杆 } 4943. [ㄍ] Name of a
桿 } wood; a valuable sort of wood; a club or stick to shield or fend off; a post or staff for a flag. Lan kan 欄杆 railing; a balustrade. Ke l an 旗杆 a flag-staff. Wei kan 圍杆 a flag-staff used at the doors of temples, and by literary graduates.

犴 } 4944. Kan, Han, and Gan.
豻 } A species of wild dog in
狲 } the north of China. A man's name.

牱 4945. To stop a cow, or a stick with which it is stopped.

衍 4946. Joy and rejoicing; feasting and merry-making at the reception of a guest; enjoying ease and composure, fixed, settled, sincere, speech.

玕 } 4947. [-] Lang-kan 琅玕
琄 } a certain valuable stone; the name of a tree.

盂 4948. A large tub or platter.

秆 4949. The stalk or stem of grain; a handle to any thing; to take hold of.

竿 梓 4950. [-] A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place. Teaou kan 釣 丨 a fishing rod.

Kan tŭh 竿牘 bamboo pared thin for writing on, as was done to form ancient books.

紆 衦 4951. To rub or stretch out garments.

虷 4952. Insects corroding or working their way into things. Read Kan, Certain insects in wells.

芊 4953. Kwae kan 蔽 丨 the name of a plant. One says, Pearl barley.

肝 4954. [-] The liver of an animal body, which the Chinese call the wood viscera. Kan ke tung 丨 氣疼 pain in the liver; a liver complaint.

Kan tan 丨 胆 the liver and the gall.

Kan naou too te 丨 腦塗地 liver and brains smeared the earth.

Kan tsang hwăn 丨 藏魂 the liver contains the soul.

赶 4955. A horse raising its tail and going onward. The gait of a horse.

迂 4956. To advance; to go forward.

骭 4957. [ᵉ] The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

軌 韐 榦 4958. The sun beginning to shed forth its light; a red colour, such as is made in the clouds by the rising sun. Dry; dried.

榦 4959. A beater with which to frame mud walls. The trunk of a tree; a handle; a railing at the top of a well.

韐 4960. To look; to see.

幹 4961. [ᶜ] The stem of a plant. The trunk of a tree; the original matter or substance of. Capacity for business; business; to transact business; to do. A surname. Read Kan, The wall round the inside of a well. Forms part of various proper names. Sze kan 事 丨 business, affair. Năng kan tĕĭh jin 能 丨 的人 a man of talent for business. Shĭh kan 十 丨 ten horary characters. See 干 Kan. Kung kan 公 丨 public business.

Kan foo che koo 丨 父之蠱 to do for a father what he is unble to do for himself; to make amends for his defects.

Kan sze 丨 事 to transact or perform business.

簳 4962. Small bamboo. Tsëen-kan 箭 丨 arrows. Kan-choo 丨 珠 pearl barley.

擀 4963. [-c] To stretch out any thing with the hands.

戟 4964. Kan, or Kan. The substantial part of a thing.

蔚 蘇 蘇 4965. [ᵉc.] Herbs; plants. The stems of grain.

稈 秆 4966. [ᶜ] The stems of grain; stubble.

趕 赶 4967. To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after. Kan tsaou 丨 早 to strive to be early. Chuy kan 追 丨 to pursue after.

Kan shang 丨 上 to pursue after and overtake.

Kan pŭh shang 丨 不上 unable to overtake.

鶡 498. Kan, or Kan. Name of a variegated bird of the fowl species; it crows both at night and in the day.

甘
酉

4969. [-] Sweet; what is excellent; pleasant; agreeable; to deem sweet or agreeable; voluntary; words that please the ear, specious artful flattery; pleasurable. A surname The name of a place; name of a hill, of a river, of a district, and of a wood.

Kan chay 甘者 specious, corrupted flatterer.

Kan chay 甘蔗 the sugar cane.

Kan koo 甘苦 sweet and bitter; pleasure and pain; prosperity and adversity.

Kan kĕĕ 甘結 a kind of bond often required by the Chinese government from the people; who by this *sweet knot* are supposed willingly to bind themselves to a certain line of conduct.

Kan sin 甘心 sweet heart;—denotes one's doing or suffering willingly; chearful submission or resignation.

Kan-sŭh 甘肅 province on the north-west corner of China.

Kan tsaou 甘草 liquorice root; some write 柑 Xan.

坩

4970. [-c] An earthen utensil or vessel. Name of a certain stone. Kan woo show woo shing ke 甘甒受五升器 Kan-woo is a vessel that contains five (of the measure called) Shing.

妲

4971. A woman with sweet words; an epithet by which an old woman designates herself.

Kan po 妲婆 an old woman.

岩

4972. Name of a hill.

杆

4973. Kan chay 杆蔗 the sugar cane. See No 4969, the more usual mode of writing it.

忺

4974. The *heart sweetly* acquiescing; chearful submission.

泔
澉
粔

4975. [-] The thick water in which rice has been washed, a thick decoction of. Read Kan, Full; filled with.

嵌
欿
欿

4976. A deep pit or hollow at the side of a hill; a valley; to cause to sink or fall down into the midst of a bank or precipice.

Kan jen 欿然 mountainous; precipitous.

柑

4977. [-] Kan, or Kan-tsze 柑子 the Mandarin orange. Occurs used for A bit or a bridle put into the mouth.

Kan pe 柑皮 the skin of the orange; otherwise called 陳皮 Chin-pe.

瓪

4978. [c] A certain earthen vessel.

詌

4979. To stop the mouth; to check confused talking.

紺

4980. [c] A kind of purple coloured silk; a purple colour.

疳

4981. a-e A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores.

Kan chwang 疳瘡 a venereal ulcer about the parts of generation.

Kan tseĭh 疳積 a disease of children, said to occasion a sallow colour, and a swelling of the abdomen.

苷

4982. Kan tsaou 甘草 the liquorice plant; it is known by various other names, and is differently written; much used in medicine. There are said to be seventy-two preparations.

餂

4983. A bait.

磨

4984. Harmony; concord; agreement.

勘

4985. [c] To investigate strictly, in order to arrive at absolute certainty; to judge; to try a criminal. To be able for, or adequate to. Mo kan 磨勘 to rub or grind and investigate; i. e. to employ strenuous effort to ascertain the fact. Pun foo chŭh too, cha kan sze kĕen 本府出都查勘事件 I the *Che-foo*, am going out of town, to examine into an affair.

Kan ming 丨明 to examine clearly.

Kan twan 丨斷 to examine fully and decide.

磡 碻 4986. A precipitous bank; beneath, or at the bottom of a precipice.

堪 4987. [ㄈ-] To sustain, to bear, to be able for, or adequate to; to be worthy of. Tolerable. A hill exhibiting a romantic odd appearance. A surname. A protuberance or jutting out of the earth, extending over a cavity below. Read Tsin, Earth, earthy. One says, Not clear or pure.

Kan tang 丨當 worthy or able to sustain.

Kan lae 丨賴 worthy to be depended on.

Kan yu 丨輿 a proffessor of the Fung-shwŭy art.

Kan yung 丨用 fit or worthy to be used.

Kan tseu 丨取 fit to be adopted or taken.

Kan wei leang tung che tsae 丨爲梁棟之材 materials fit to be beams and pillars;—said of men in a moral sense.

嵁 碪 4988. [c-] A rocky, hilly, irregular appearance. Kan-yen 丨巖 irregular; uneven; precipitous. Kan gŏ 丨崿 a mountainous appearance.

戡 戓 4989. [c-] To pierce; to stab; to overcome; to kill.

歁 4990. Not satiated with food; dissatisfied.

敢 敢 4991. [c-] From 受 Peaou, Reaching from below and receiving from above. To advance forward and take; to be daring; bold; intrepid; to bear with fortitude; rash; used much in the language of courtesy, denoting an inferior presuming to do, through rashness or ignorance, what annoys or gives offence to a superior. Tan kan 膽丨 bold, daring; intrepid. Pŭh kan 不丨 or Pŭh kan tang 不丨當 dare not; presume not,—to assume the honor you do me, and so on. Ke kan 豈丨 how dare I! Used in the sense of the two preceding phrases. Pŭh kan tsae fan fă 不丨再犯法 I dare not again offend the laws.

厰 4992. Kan, Tan, or Gan, Precipitous; a dangerous bank or side of a hill; rocky appearance.

瞰 4993. The appearance of the sun rising.

橄 4994. [c-] Name of a wood which comes from Cochinchina.

澉 4995. [c-] Little or no taste, insipid; tasteless. Name of a branch of a river. Tan-kan 澹丨 to wash; to cleanse.

礅 4996. Forms part of a foreign word, denoting a kind of Chief Cup-bearer.

瞰 4997. [ㄈ] Clear; bright.

闞 4998. To peep through a door. To look towards with desire or expectation; to look; to view; to descend to. The name of a pavilion. A surname.

矙 覸 4999. [ㄈ] To spy; to peep; to try to find out; to watch. Kan wang urh wang 丨亡而往 watched till he was from home and then went.

鹹 鹻 鹼 鹹 5000. Kan, or Këen. A bitter taste; an excessively salt taste. A lye for washing with. Shĭh kan 石鹼 a preparation made in Shan-tung Province for washing clothes with; the country people collect the seeds, steep them, dry and burn them to ashes, which they steep again in the water before used; add meal or flour, and wait till

the whole hardens; the 石 Shĭh, or stone forms a part of the name. Kan (or Këen)-shwŭy 㵎水 a lye to wash with. Fan-kan 番㵎 foreign soap. The three first characters are sanctioned by the Dictionaries, the fourth one is in vulgar use.

恰 5001. Mournful and languid.

欿 5002. [ᴡ] Kan, Kan, and Tan. To desire to obtain; dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

鮚 5003. Coagulated sheep's blood.

坎 5004. [ᴵ] A pit; a dangerous place; to fall into a pit, snare or some danger. Name of one of the Kwa. To dig a pit; to dig a hole in order to sacrifice. The noise of striking a thing; of using effort; the name of a star; the the name of a place. A surname. A dangerous precipice; a small earthen vessel. To rhyme, read Këen. Ke kan shin pŭh che yu tsuen 其㵎深不至于泉 the pit (or grave was deep) but not so as to bring water.

Kan kan fă tan he 㵎㵎伐檀兮 with a chopping noise fell the tree of which carriages are made.

Kan ke keĭh koo 㵎其擊鼓 the drum struck, emits the sound Kan.

Kan ko 㵎坷 uneven; walking or getting along the road with difficulty; used also in a moral sense.

砍 5005. [ᴷ] To cut off; or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell.

Kan kae tow 㵎雞頭 to cut off a cock's head, when taking a solemn oath.

乾幹 5006. [-] Read Këen, According to Shwŏ-wăn, Issuing forth upwards from *Yĭh*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven. Firm; strong; diligent. A surname; the name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, Dry; dried up. Ma shĕ yuĕ lëen këen 馬飾曰連㵎 ornaments of a horse, are called Lëen këen. Keun tsze chung jĭh këen këen 君子終日㵎㵎 the virtuous man is firm and diligent to the last of his days. Nan tsze ping këen che kang 男子秉㵎之剛 man partakes of the strength and firmness of Këen. The first of the famous eight 卦 Kwa, or Diagrams.

Kan how 㵎侯 the name of a place

Sang kan 桑㵎 the name of a river.

Këen kwăn 㵎坤 heaven and earth.

Këen-lung 㵎隆 name of the late Emperor of China.

Kan mŭh 㵎没 to take unfair and underhand profit.

Kan shĭh 㵎溼 dry; moist.

Kan tsing 㵎淨 clean; entirely.

龕 5007. [c-] A dragon-like appearance; to receive; to contain; to take; to overcome. Sound, noise. A temple or Pagoda of Buddha; a room at the foot of a pagoda. The square niche in the walls of Chinese houses, where they place the idols and incense, or the tablets of deceased parents. Shin kan 神㵎 the niche for the divinity; or a temple for a god. Heang kan 香㵎 a niche for placing incense in.

看 5008. [ᴇc-] To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname. Tŭh kan 獨㵎 the place where the Emperor views alone every variety of amusement.

Kan tĭh chŭh 㵎得出 to discover on looking.

Kan cha 㵎茶 to examine tea.

Kan he 㵎戲 to look at a play.

Kan tsin keu 㵎進去 to look in.

Kan pŭh këen 㵎不見 to look but not perceive.

Kan këen 㵎見 to look and see.

Kan king leaou 㵎輕了 to view or esteem lightly; to make light of.

Kan low 㵎樓 a kind of stage for seeing at a distance.

Kan po leaou 㵎破了 to see through an affair; to discover the trick; artifice; or vanity of.

Kan kwo pŭh le she 㵎過不利市 to have seen it is unlucky; a bar to prosperity;—this is said in reference to witnessing an oath taken with the cutting off a cock's head.

Kan tow 㵎透 to see thoroughly into.

Kan pŭh shang yen 丨不上眼 to look at with supercilious contempt.

匶 櫝 5009. [c-] A kind of chest or box. A cover for the head; a lid or cover. A small cup.

灨 淦 5010. [c'] Name of a river in Keang-se province. Name of a district.

侃 5011. [c'] From Sin, *Truth*, and Chuen, *A stream* flowing always in the same channel. Faithful; plain; unceremonious language, said to have been the language of Confucius when at court.

Kan kan urh tan 丨丨而談 plain, homely, sincere conversation.

感 5012. [c-] To move; to excite; to affect; to influence; as, speaking of a bird, it is said, E yin kan urh yin 以音感而孕 it conceives by the influence (or subtile excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as, Kan găn 丨恩 to be moved by favors; to be grateful.

Kan hwa 丨化 to affect or influence, as by a good example.

Kan ying che le 丨應之理 the principle of rewards and punishments in this life, in one's own person or in posterity.

Kan ying pëen 丨應篇 a well known religious essay on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments.

Kan tung 丨動 to move, to excite, chiefly referring to what is subtile and intellectual, or which affects the passions.

Kan yu wŭh 丨於物 to be affected by external objects; to influence Heaven to reward or punish.

Kan keĭh woo ke 丨激無既
Kan keĭh me yae 丨激靡涯
infinite thanks.

轗 5013. [c\] Kan-ko 丨軻 to pass through trials and difficulties.

KĂN.—CXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ken.* Provincial Dialect, *Kăn*, or *Hăn.*

艮 昆 5014. From *Eye*, and to *compare*; looking at each other with determined opposition; not shewing submission by letting fall the eye. Perverse; firm; obstinate; difficult. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting A limit. To limit; to bound or a boundary. A surname.

跟 5015. The heel of the foot, they call it the root of the foot.

Kăn cha 丨查 to pursue a close enquiry

Kăn pan 丨班 *a heel attendant*—a footman; a personal servant.

Kăn suy 丨隨 to attend on foot; to follow as a footman, to go along with, as an inferior.

諉 5016. Kăn or Hăn, To wrangle; to speak with difficulty; wrangling speech.

墾 5017. To use effort in making or doing any thing, as is required in first plough-

ing or turning up hitherto uncultivated land. To wound, injure, or damage a thing, as the plough breaks the ground. To rhyme, read Keuen. Kae kăn too te 開丨土地 to break up fallow ground; to commence cultivation. Kăn leĭh che yay 丨力治也 kăn denotes Strength exerted in making or putting right.

Kăn te shwŭy 丨地稅 duties levied on newly cultivated land.

莨 5018. Name of a poisonous plant.

懇 懇 貇 頎 5019. Sincerely; earnestly; importunately; with the utmost sincerity and truth; to beg or seek earnestly. Kăn gan 丨恩 to supplicate favor or kindness. Kăn kew 丨求 to crave earnestly. Kăn-keih 丨給 to beg another person to give. Kăn ke 丨祈 to pray or beg with sincerity.

Kan pin 丨稟 to state importunately to a superior.

貇 貇 5020. Kăn or Kwăn, To gnaw; to bite; to lessen.

韔 5021. To bind; to tie up.

齦 5022 To gnaw; to gnash the teeth; the noise made in eating; to craunch; the gums.

KANG.—CXI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kang*. Canton Dialect, *Kong*.

扛 5023. [-] To bear; to carry as on the poles of a sedan chair; the poles of the chair. Jŭh keaou kang chung këen 入轎丨中間 entered inside the poles of the chair.

Kan tae 丨抬 to carry on one's shoulders.

杠 5024. [-] A cross bar attached to a bed; a flag staff. A small sedan chair; to carry.

缸 5025. [-] An earthen ware vessel. Kang ung 丨甕 a large earthen ware vessel.

疘 5026. [-] Kung, or Kang, Diseased in the lower extremities, or inferior parts of the body.

肛 5027. [-] Large, at. Pang-kang 膀丨 swelling of the abdomen. Ta kang 大丨 the large instestine. Tŏ kang 脫丨 the prt rusion of the instestine.

Kang mun 丨門 the entrance of the large intestine; the anus.

衽 5028. Kang or Keang, Tape or ribband for fastening clothes.

釭 5029. [-] An iron hoop or ring pertaining to the wheel of a carriage; the iron point of an arrow.

亢 5030. [c-ᶜ] The human neck. The throat. Read Káng, The name of a star. Strong; to shelter; to screen. Unbending. To oppose; to attack as an enemy. To carry to the extreme degree. Excess. A surname.

Kang che 丨池 name of a star.

Kang yang 丨陽 drought; want of rain.

伉 5031. [ㄜ] Kăng le 丨儷 to pair; to match, either as friends or foes; husband and wife; a pair, who are equal. To oppose; to be inimical to. To store up. A surname. Read Kang, Straight forward, honest, blunt manner. Pŭh năng pe ke kang le 不能庇其丨儷 could not preserve his union with his wife, but suffered her to be taken away by another person.

Kang chĭh tëĭh jin 丨直的人 a straight forward man;—a person without art or address. Occurs in the sense of Kang 抗 to withstand.

匟 5032. [ˊ] A large wooden couch, which answers for a seat or a bed. In the north, during the cold, they are warmed by fire underneath These couches were introduced by the Tartars.

Kang chwang, tso chwang yay 丨牀坐牀也 kang-chwang denotes A sitting couch.

Kang chŏ tsze 丨棹子 a couch table. Is a small table placed in the middle of the couch, to receive tea, and so on, whilst two persons sit one on each side of it.

囥 5033. [ㄜ] A place in which to store up or put away.

忼 5034. [ˋ] Kang, or Kang-kae 丨慨 elevated; high-toned; aspiring feeling; magnanimous, disinterested; the grief which such a mind feels from disappointment; roused; excited; a state of excitation; to sigh; the utmost degree of certainty.

Kang shwang 丨爽 high spirited; chearful.

Kang jen tan seĭh 丨然嘆息 highly excited and sighed.

抗 5035. [ㄜ] To raise with the hand; to shake; to shield or cover; to resist; to oppose; to withstand. Name of a Héen district.

Kang che 丨旨 to oppose the imperial will.

Kang kwan 丨官 to oppose the magistrate.

Kang ken 丨拒 to resist; to stand in opposition to.

Kang leang 丨糧 to resist paying the taxes.

Kang sing 丨性 an obstinate, perverse disposition.

Kang twan 丨斷 to oppose some decision already made.

沆 5036. Kang or Hang. See Hang, To follow.

炕 5037. [ㄜ] To dry; dry; hot; to spread out or hang over a fire for the purpose of drying.

Kang ho 丨火 fire with which any thing is dried or roasted.

Kang chwang 丨床 a couch with fire placed underneath, on which in Peking, people sit and sleep.

犺 5038. [ㄜ] The name of a wild beast; a strong fierce dog; perverse; obstinate.

畆 5039. [ˋ] A limit; a boundary or division, as between two fields.

砊 5040. [ㄜ] Kang kŏ 丨磕 the noise of thunder. Kang-lang 丨硠 the sound or clashing of stones.

肮 5041. The name of a star; the name of a district. Also read Hang.

跈 5042. Kang, or Hang. To stretch out the feet or legs; to strike.

軏 5043. Certain ornament of a hearse. The rut of a cart wheel. A cart used in the fields.

酖 鹵 5044. A salt marsh or lake; a place from which salt is procured.

閌 5045. [ㄜ] Kang lang 丨閬 a lofty door or gate; the appearance of a high gateway.

黃 5046. A yellow colour.

邟 5047. The name of a district.

罡 5048. Name of a star. Tëen kang 天 丨 the Ursa-Major; much used by the Buddhists in writing charms.

甌 鋼 甈 瓬 -] 5049. A jar or other earthen-ware vessel.

崗 岡 岡 -] 5050. The ridge of a hill or mountain; the top of a high hill.

剛 剛 剛 -] 5051. Firm; hard; stiff; unyielding; strength; fortitude; intrepidity; violence. An adverb of time denoting Recently; just now. Kin kang shih 金 丨 石 the adamant or diamond.

Kang 丨 or Kang kang 丨 丨 or Kang tsae 丨 纔 or Tsae kang 纔 丨 all express a circumstance occurring very recently before; the two first refer the event nearer to the given time than the two last. Ta tsae kang taou 他 纔 丨 到 he arrived but just now. Kang che 丨 至 that very moment arrived.

Kang che 丨 志 or Kang ching 丨 正 or Kang ta 丨 大 all express An upright and proper firmness of character; intrepidity; fortitude.

Kang gŏ 丨 惡 or Kang lang 丨 狼 or Kang paou 丨 暴 express Courage and obstinacy that are vicious and inhuman.

Jow jĭh 丨 日 the even days of the month. Kang fang 丨 方 strong

Kang jĭh 丨 日 the odd days of the month.

Kang e 丨 毅 firm, intrepid; valiant.

Kang jow 丨 柔 hard and soft; sometimes denotes *male* and *female*, or what corresponds to these in inanimate substances.

Kang këen 丨 健 strong, robust.

Kang yung 丨 勇 strong and daring; brave.

堈 5052. An earthen vessel to contain water. The name of a place.

掆 抗 扛 5053. To raise; to lift.

棡 5054. Lofty timber; a certain strong beam in a wall.

焵 5055. [/] A knife or sword a stiff sharp edge; to harden, as steel is done by passing through the fire; to temper steel.

犅 5056. [-] A bullock; a brown cow.

綱 5057. [-] The large cord or rope of a net; hence that which regulates or controuls; that which draws all together. A prince; a father, and a husband are called 三 丨 San kang, *Three Kang*.

Kang këen 丨 鑑 a general view of history.

Kang ling 丨 領 the heads or principal points of a discourse or book; the leading subjects discussed; the sum of the whole.

Kang mŭh 丨 目 a general outline, as of plants.

茼 5058. Name of a plant.

鋼 5059. [-] Worked or refined iron; iron; steel.

Kang tëĕ 丨 鐵 steel.

陬 5060. A mountain; the top or ridge of a mountain.

康 5061. [c-] Rest; repose; joy felicity; delightful; excellent; blessed. A surname. A road; a way; joyful assembly; delight in goodness.

Kang wăn 丨 温 soft; pleasing; fascinating.

Kang chwang 丨 莊 a large level road.

Kang këen 丨 健 health and strength —particularly in old age.

Kang keang 丨 強 strong; robust; hale.

Kang ning 丨 寧 tranquility, ease and health—one of the five blessings.

Kang-tsëĕ 丨 節 a famous Mathematician, who wrote a book called Hwang-keĭh 皇極 in which the system of Nature is deduced from numbers, to the exclusion of a Supreme Intelligent Cause.

嗛 5062. Kang-kĭh 丨 咳 sound; noise.

嫝 5063. A woman's name. Rest; repose.

嵻 5064. Name of a hill.

慷 5065. [ㄜ] Kang-kae 丨 慨 a firm, elevated, energetic tone of mind.

康 5066. Kang, or Kang lang 丨 宦 an empty house.

樣 5067. e ˂-e Kang leang 丨 梁 empty void; a hollow beam.

漮 5068. Name of a river; destitute of water.

瞜 5069. Appearance of the eyes; in which sense it is connected with several other letters.

磏 5070. The noise of stones.

穅 糠 糠 粇 5071. [e-] The husk of grain; chaff; fond of pleasure and remiss in government. Name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill. Me kang 米 丨 the chaff of rice. Tsaou-kang 糟 丨 pregs and chaff,—the food of the poor. Pe-kang 粃 丨 troublesome; minute; petty.

螗 5072. Kang-e 丨 蛜 the name of an insect; known by the name of Tsing-ling 蜻蛉 the dragon fly.

躿 5073. Lang-kang 粮 丨 tall in person.

鄌 5074. Name of a place.

KĂNG.—CXII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kĕng*. Canton Dialect, *Kăng*.

更 叓 5075. To change; to alter; alteration; change; a watch of the night; of which there are five. Name of an office.

Kăng kae 丨 改 to change; to alter; change; alteration.

Kăng low 丨 樓 a watchman's box on the top of a house.

Kăng koo 丨 鼓 a drum; or rather a block of wood, on which Chinese watchmen beat the hours.

Kăng lëen 丨 練 a watchman at night

哽 5076. An impediment or interruption to speaking, arising from the tongue;

stoppage of the throat, affecting both the speech and deglution. Chŭh kăng 祝 | to bless, or perform some other service to old people, who find a difficulty in swallowing their food; to perform which service, it is said, two persons were in former times, always placed near them.

Kăng yĭh | 咽 or Kăng-yĭh | 噎 a stoppage of the voice from grief; sobbing.

埂 5077. A pit, or hole in the ground.

峺 5078. An impediment; a hindrance; stiff; unbending.

悁 5079. To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

挭 搜 5080. To stir or work up and make trouble.

晛 5081. The light of the sun; the sun high in the heavens.

梗 5082. Name of a wood; straight; erect; to ward off or expel noxious influences; to prick, as a thorn; fierce.

Kăng kae | 概 Kăng kae | 槩 Kăng leŏ | 略 generally speaking near abouts; things or persons taken generally.

浭 5083. The name of a river.

狭 5084. Name of an animal; a dog.

痕 5085. Disease; sickness.

粳 5086. A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.

綆 紇 5087. The rope of a well; a rope for drawing water with.

茰 5088. The stalk or stem of plants.

蝡 5089. Name of an insect.

郠 5090. Name of a place.

霓 5091. A cloudy appearance.

骾 鯁 5092. A bone sticking in the throat; fish bones. Kŭh kăng 骨 | stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper; resisting the corruptions of the world or the court; applied to statesmen.

庚 5093. A horary character. To alter; to change; the age of a person; a way; a path; to confer or bestow upon. A surname. Chang kăng 長 | name of a star. Kwei kăng 貴 | pray what is your age? Lŭh kăng 六 | name of a celestial animal. Tsang kăng 倉 | name of a bird. Taou kăng 盜 | name of a plant.

Kăng kăng | | crosswise; transverse appearance.

狹 5094. Pe-kăng 狓 | name of a dog.

萉 5095. Name of a plant.

賡 5096. Again; encore; to respond to; to continue in succession.

鶊 5097. Tsang kăng 鶬 | the name of a bird.

亙 亘 5098. The first, or last quarter of the moon. A limit; the extreme point. To fill, or extend to every place. Kăng koo yĭh jin | 古一人 the man who fills antiquity; or, who stands alone without an equal. In a literary point of view, Confucius is the man; and as a soldier, it is said of Kwan-foo-tsze, a person now deified.

胭 椏 5099. At last; final; finally.

揯 挋 5100. To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow string.

宧 5101. Măng kăng 癢 丨 foolish; doltish; stupid.

暅 5102. The fierce rays of the sun; fierce. Read Hwan, To dry in the sun.

絙 緪 5103. To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow; at last; finally. Kăng keaou 丨 橋 a bridge formed of suspended ropes.

鮔 5104. Name of a fish.

耿 5105. Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune.

Kang kae 丨 介 high minded; firm, resolute; above what is deemed mean or vulgar; unsettled; something disquieting the mind. Light; luminous. Name of a place. A surname.

憨 5106. Mournful; sorry.

瞀 5107. Kăng mang 丨 瞌 to stare; to continue to look.

蔌 5108. Stem of a certain plant.

肯 肓 肎 肓 肓 5109. The fleshy substance between bones; the flesh attached to bones. To assent; to be willing. Pŭh kăng 不 丨 to be unwilling; to refuse. Ta pŭh kăng ying yun 他不 丨 應允 he will not assent. Ne kăng pŭh kăng 你 丨 不 丨 will you or will you not?

掯 5110. Kang lĭh 丨 勒 to extort from by opposing or resisting.

Kăng tsoo 丨 阻 to hinder; to impede.

耕 畊 5111. Tsing 井 represents the manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground; to employ diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name. Name of a bird. Leĭh kăng 力 丨 to use diligent effort in cultivating the field. Shĕ kăng 舌 丨 to plough with the tongue; to teach children. Peĭh kăng 筆 丨 to plough with the pencil; to write laboriously. Mŭh kăng 目 丨 to plough with the eye; to read much.

Kăng hŏ 丨 合 / Kăng-too keuen 丨 土卷 the curling clod turned over by the plough.

Kăng teeu 丨 田 to plough the field.

坑 5112. An empty plain; a pit; a cave; a den, to put into a pit or cave. Teaou ho kăng 跳火 丨 to leap over a pit of fire; expresses a daring resolution either good or bad. Fun shoo kăng joo 焚書 丨 儒 burned the books and thrust the literati into a pit. Shan kăng tung kwŭh 山 丨 峒窟 caves and dens of the mountains. Rustic country people, are (by the self-conceited citizens of Canton) said to come from thence; they are otherwise called Shan-man 山蠻 barbarous mountaineers. To rhyme, read Kang.

Kăng kan 丨 坎 a den, a pit, a valley or ditch. A surname.

妧 5113. A beautiful woman. Read Hang, A woman's name; a perverse disposition.

崆 5114. Kăng, or Hăng. A ravine; a rocky valley.

牼 5115. The bone or shank below the knee of a cow. A man's name.

硜 5116. The noise of stones dashing against each other. Kăng kăng 丨 丨 the appearance of a mean man.

羹 羹 羹 鬻 鬻 鬻

5117. Soup; broth made from meat, vegetables and seasoning. Kăng-hëen 丨 獻 a dog, anciently offered in temples. Kăng she 丨 匙 a soup spoon.

摼 挳

5118. To beat the head; to bounce or rush against. Read Këen, To lean forward.

瞠 眕

5119. Kăng wan 丨 曨 to see indistinctly.

誙

5120. Matter of fact; true sayings. Kăng-kăng, Hasting, urging, pressing forward, crowding.

鏗

5121. A ringing noise or sound, to strike against. A man's name.

Kăng kăng jen 丨 丨 然 the sound made by sonorous metals, as of a bell.

Kăng tseang 丨 鏘 the noise made by metals and stones jingling against each other.

KAOU.—CXIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kao*. Canton Dialect, *Kow*.

告

5122. [′] From *Cow* and *Mouth*. To accuse; to lay open before; to announce; to declare; to tell; to order; to ask; to entreat. A surname. Read Kŏ, in the same sense. Shang kaou 上 丨 or Kung kaou 控 丨 to lay before a higher tribunal. Yuen kaou 原 丨 the accuser; or plaintiff. Pe kaou 被 丨 the accused, or defendant. Pin kaou 稟 丨 to state to a superior. Taou kaou 禱 丨 to pray to.

Kaou chwang 丨 狀 to impeach, or petition against to government.

Kaou fă 丨 發 to complain of; to send complaints or accusations.

Kaou keae 丨 解 to confess; to make confession.

Kaou keuĕ ching kung 丨 厥成功 announced his having finished the work.

Kaou kea 丨 假 to request leave to retire from one's duties for a time, on account of sickness or any necessary cause.

Kaou she 丨 示 a proclamation from the magistrates to the people.

Kaou shin 丨 身 a seal conferring office.

Kaou soo jin che 丨 訴人知 to inform or tell a person of.

Kaou sung 丨 訟 to impeach; to accuse.

Kaou tsoo 丨 祖 to inform one's ancestors by prayer.

Kaou tsze 丨 辭 the words of a petition; also used by inferiors, or by equals through courtesy, when about to quit a room and leave the company of another person, and denotes, *I shall now take my leave.*

Kaou yu shin ming 丨 於神明 to declare before the gods.

皓

5123. Commonly read Haou. Read Kaou, and repeated, Pure, white, unspotted, refulgence; grey hairs.

Kaou show keung king 丨 首窮經 to investigate the Classics till grey hairs crown the head.

澔 澔 5124. Bright and variegated.

蛣 5125. Name of an insect.

覘 5126. Appearing to look for a long time.

誥 5127. [′] To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writing; to subject. Kaou 告 is to state to superiors, and Kaou 丨 to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration; different dynasties have employed different words to express this.

Kaou fung 丨 封 } to confer by
Kaou tsăng 丨 贈 } Imperial order some honors on parents. Commonly obtained by purchace.

Kaou ming 丨 命 to order or enjuin upon.

郜 5128. [′] Name of an ancient place. A surname.

𨑨 靠 5129 [c] To lean against mutually; to be connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support.

Kaou jin 丨 人 to rely on a person.

Kaou chŏ 丨 着 } trust to; reliance
Ke kaou 倚 丨 } upon, a state
E kaou 依 丨 } of dependance, as on a relation for the necessaries of life; to throw one's self upon for support.

丂 5130. Air, vapour, or the breath struggling to vent itself, is represented by 丂. Its being stopped, is represented by 一 at the top. The ancient form of 巧 Keaou. An effort of genius; ingenious.

考 攷 5131. Aged; a deceased [c] father, in which connexion it denotes Finished; terminated. To interrogate; to question; to examine; to strike.

Kaou ching 丨 成 to finish or complete any work.

Kaou ching 丨 正 to examine and adjust.

Kaou leang 丨 量 to examine by measuring or weighing in order to select.

Kaou pùh 丨 卜 to examine by divination.

Kaou she 丨 試 to examine and try; the official examinations of the literati previously to their being chosen.

Kaou yen 丨 驗 a kind of examination of the officers of government, when actually officiating.

洘 5132. [o] Water dried up.

拷 5133. [c] To examine with the hand. To beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession.

Kaou sin 丨 訊 to examine with torture.

Kaou ta 丨 打 to beat before a magistrate; to cudgel; to drub; to flap.

栲 梶 5134. [c] A certain wood resembling the varnish tree. Kaou laou 丨 栳 an utensil made of willows.

筹 5135. Kaou laou 丨 笼 crooked bamboos of which a certain utensil is made.

高 5136. [-] Represents a high raised terrace or gallery; high; lofty; eminent; elevated; a high degree of, generally in a good sense. Tăng-kaou 登 丨 a Chinese holiday, on the 9th of the 9th moon.

Kaou-le kwŏ 丨 麗 國 Corea.

Kaou kĕen 丨 見 elevated ideas; extensive views.

Kaou-tăng kin pang 丨 登 金 榜 to be promoted to the golden list—of literati. Expressed as a wish at the new year.

Kaou sing 丨 姓 what is your eminent surname?

Kaou ta 丨 大 lofty and great.

Kaou tsoo 丨 祖 a grandfather's grandfather.

Kaou tăng 丨 登 to ascend high; to be promoted.

嵪 嵲 5137. Kaou gaou 丨 嶢 the lofty appearance of hills or mountains.

暠 皓 5138. [丶] Kaou or Haou, Pure white; applied to grey hairs. Kaou jen pĭh show 丨 然白首 a hoary white head.

稾 槁 5139. Rotten wood; dried fish. Name of a medicine; used also for a particular sort of bamboo. Koo-kaou 枯 丨 rotten, applied chiefly to wood.

稾 稿 5140. The stem of grain; straw. Name of a place; a rough sketch of any 丶] document; the original /] copy. Fŭh kaou 腹 丨 to compose in the mind.

Kaou kung 丨 公 a head clerk in the higher offices of government; supposed to be acquainted with all the affairs of the office.

殽 5141. Koo-kaou 胠 丨 scorched or withered with the fierce rays of the sun.

燥 5142. [ᴇ] To heat with fire; hot; burning. Kaou-kaou, Very hot; a high degree of heat. Also read Heaou, and Hŭh. Used for slandering and vilifying.

犒 5143. [ᴇ] To confer rewards on the army.

Kaou keun 丨 軍 } to reward the
Kaou sze 丨 師 } army; to confer upon them honors and entertainments.

Kaou kung 丨 工 extraordinary rewards conferred on workmen when building houses.

Kaou new 丨 牛 bullocks given as a reward.

瘑 5144. [丶] Kaou-laou 丨 疙 a cutaneous disease; a kind of leprous itch.

皜 5145. [丶] Kaou, or Haou. A white luminous appearance. Compare with Haou.

禧 祰 丶] 5146. To pray; to offer prayers with sacrifice.

篙 篙 5147 Kaou, or Chŭh-kaou -] 竹 丨 a pole or bamboo for the purpose of propelling boats, or for sticking into the shore.

膏 膏 5148. [-] Fat; lard; greasy; glossy; rich food; sweet or genial. Găn kaou 恩 丨 rich favors conferred.

Kaou loo 丨 露 fattening dews.

Kaou leang 丨 梁 rich food.

Kaou mŭh 丨 沐 cosmetics; rouge.

Kaou leang tsze te 丨 梁子弟 the sons of rich men.

Kaou tsĭh 丨 澤 fat; sleek; smooth; glossy.

Kaou yŏ 丨 藥 a plaster.

Too kaou 塗 丨 to smear or daub with grease or lard.

縞 5149. [丶] Plain white coloured silk.

Kaou e 丨 衣 men's garments of a plain white colour.

膈 5150. Fragrant effluvia. Used to denote Conferring rewards on the army.

蹻 5151. The bones of the legs.

藁 5152. [丶] Rotten wood; straw or thatch of which the poor make huts. The tablets on which the orders of government are written.

Kaou-keuen 丨 卷 the sections of a history.

杲 杲 5153. [丶] Kaou or Haou, The rising sun shining over the tops of trees. The rising sun; clear; bright; ascending; eminent. A surname.

菓 5154. [丶] Rotted straw; stubble.

羔 5155. [-] The young of a sheep; a lamb; sheep's skin.

糕 5156. [-] A kind of pudding or dumpling; a sort of cake; a bait.

餻 餰 5157. A sort of cake; pastry. A bait.

皋 皐 皋 滜 5158. [-] Standing upon the top of a house and proclaiming or announcing to; to sing; to protract the tone or sound; a long drawling sound. High; elevated; a bank of a lake or edge of a marsh; a marshy place. Kaou-kaou ⌉ ⌉ ill regulated; stupid Name of the moon; a certain divinity; an animal. A surname.

Kaou pe ⌉ 比 the skin of a tiger; a marshy place.

槔 5159. [-] Name of a wood; a machine for drawing water.

滜 睾 5160 Kaou, or Chĭh. A marshy place; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting To call to.

稈 5161. A name of grain.

蓽 5162. A certain plant.

轇 轉 5163. A long distant appearance; a confused mixed appearance. Kaou kŏ ⌉ 轕 the appearance of spears or lances blended and crossed.

韓 櫜 5164. [-] A cover or bag in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows; sometimes made of leather.

顆 5165. A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

鷎 5166. Name of a bird.

尻 屍 脈 骶 5167. The lower end of the spine; the os coxendicis. c-]

訄 訄 訄 5168. Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Read Naou, and Kew, in the same sense.

鼛 5169. [-] A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length; to beat a drum; to drum.

KE.—CXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ki*, and *Ky*. Peking Dialect, *Che*. Canton Dialect. *Ke* or *Kei*.

几 5170. [丶] A bench or stool to lean against or rest upon. A stand; a table. Repeated Ke ke 几 丨 steady, tranquil. Chĭh sĕĭh ke ke 赤舄 丨 丨 the purple steps were composed and tranquil, unaltered by the approach of danger. *Sĕĭh* denotes the soles of the shoes. In ancient times they were of different colours; the Imperial were *purple*. Yin ke 隱 丨 leaned on the table. Wăn-ke 文 丨 a desk or writing table; the table at which a scholar pursues his studies. Cha ke 茶 丨 a small stand or table on which to place tea. Also written 机 Ke.

帆 5171. E-ke 伊 丨 or E-ke 者 丨 or E-ke 祁 丨 an epithet of an ancient emperor. Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

机 5172. [丶] The name of a wood, which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

犄 5173. Name of an animal said to resemble a rabbit.

虮 飢 5174. Meĭh-ke 密 丨 name of an insect. The second form is used for *Hungry*.

肌 亟 5175. An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Used also for the preceding. Ke foo 丨 膚 the body; the external appearance of the skin. Ke pa 丨 巴 the male organ of generation.

邝 5176. Name of a place.

閌 5177. A door; a gate.

飢 5178. Dearth; famine; hunger. Failure of one crop is called 歉 Këen, A failure of both crops is called Ke. Name of an ancient state. A surname. Take hwang 打 丨 荒 to act the famine; to make pretences of distress, to induce people to bestow charity. Too ke 肚 丨 a hungry belly.

Ke go 丨 餓 hunger; hungry.
Ke han 丨 寒 hungry and cold.
Ke min 丨 民 famished people.
Ke kŏ 丨 渴 hungry and thirsty.

麂 麡 麆 5179. [丶] A stag-like animal with feet resembling a dog. It has a long tusk on each side of its mouth, and is fond of fighting. Xe-mŭh 丨 目 name of a fruit.

己 5180. [丶] One's own person; one's self; self; private; selfish. To record; an astronomical character. A surname. Ke 己 should be distinguished from the two following characters 已 E, and 巳 Sze.

Tsze ke 自 丨 *self*, united with *my*, *him*, or *her*. Ching ke hwa jin 正 丨 化人 to correct one's self and reform others.

Ke su pŭh yŏ wŭh she yu jin 丨 所不欲物施於人 whatever you dislike yourself; don't do to other people.

Pe ke 彼 | } that or another
Jin ke 人 | } person, or thing, and one's self.

Kĭh ke fŭh le 克 | 復禮 to conquer self (selfish and vicious propensities) and return to propriety. Shay ke tsung jin 舍 | 從人 to give up one's own opinions or wishes, and accord with those of other people.

忌 5181. [/] To dislike; to envy, shown in the countenance, it is called Too 妒, in the actions, Ke. To fear; to stand in awe of. Dread or dislike of; to shun with horror, as the anniversary of a friend's death; to hate or dislike, as Heaven does pride; to shun as what is injurious to any pursuit, such as trifling chat and petty affairs are to study. Too ke che sin 妒 | 之心 an envious disposition.

Ke shin | 辰 } the dreaded hour
Ke jih | 日 } or day on which a parent or some relation died.

Ke tan | 憚 to fear or dread.

唧 5182. To eat.

嫉 5183. From *woman* and *envy*. To be angry with, or enraged against.

悈 5184. From *heart* and *dread*. Respect; awe; reverence.

栺 5185. A wooden pin on which to suspend something.

紀 5186. A certain cord attached to a balance. A surname. Shŭh-ke 鈰 | a needle; a large needle.

跽 5187. [Q] To kneel for a long time; to be in awe or dread of; discomposed. King ke 擎 | the ceremony by which statesmen are made to stoop.

誋 5188. Sincere; sincerity; to state or announce to; to warn; to admonish. A man's name. Also read Kaou. Keae ke 誡 | to warn; to teach morally.

記 5189. [´] From *self*, or *one individual* and *to mention—one* is easily remembered. To remember; to recollect; to know; to record. The name of an office. Ne ke tĭh pŭh ke tĭh 你 | 得不 | 得 do you remember or not?

Ke | and Che 志 both express a written record, as well as a recollection of; to know about.

Ke nëen | 念 to remember and think of.

Ke pŭh tsing tsoo | 不清楚 unable to recollect distinctly.

Ke sing jĭh chuĕ | 性日拙 the memory daily becoming worse.

紀 5190. [丶] To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years. Name of an ancient state. Tăng ke 登 | to enter on an account. Kang ke 綱 | to arrange and put in order; to rule; to govern. Woo ke 五 | the year, the sun, the moon, the stars, and astronomical numbers; these *five* are called heaven's King-ke 經 | instruments or means of ruling the universe.

Ke kung | 功 to record a person's merits.

Ke kwo | 過 to make a record of a person's faults.

Ke lŭh | 錄 to record a person's name. Ke sze | 事 to make a memorandum of. Nëen ke 年 | the record of a person's age; the number of years that he has lived.

芑 5191. [Q] Name of a white species of grain. Name of a wood and of a vegetable.

跂 5192. To step over; to travel by land or amongst thick vegetation.

起 5193. [Q] To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement. A surname. Tsung ho shwŏ ke 從何說 | from what place begin to discourse on, or speak about? Noo ke lae 怒 | 來 became angry; anger arose. Ta seaou ke lae 大笑 | 來 burst into a loud laugh. Hing ke 興 | to rise up; or to rouse up the mind; to have joy; or any other passion exist in the mind.

Ke ho | 火 to take fire; the breaking out of a conflagration; morally applied to anger.

Ke keu | 居 rising or dwelling; in motion or at rest, under all circumtances.

Ke këen 丨 見 the view arising in the mind; the perception of circumstances which moves the will, or inclines it to choose; the motive.

Ke lae 丨 來 *up come*, to get up; to arise; is applied to many Verbs denoting The commencement of the action, as Keang ke lae 講 丨 來 began to speak.

Ke nëen 丨 念 } the first throught
Ke e 丨 意 } or idea of.

Ke shin 丨 身 to rise from a chair; or to rise from bed; to begin a journey.

Ke twan 丨 端 the first moving cause; the point of origination.

Ke tow 丨 頭 } the commence-
Ke choo 丨 初 } ment; the beginning.

Ke fang-tsze 丨 房子 to rear or build a house.

其 5194. [/] A relative Pronoun referring to Antecedent persons or things, He; she; it; they. Also indefinite, as Its; his; any one; whoever; the subject affirmed of. Sometimes may be rendered The; that. At the end of a sentence, occurs read Ke, as an expletive. A surname. The name of a place; the name of a hill.

Ke chung 丨 中 in the midst of it.

Ke jen 丨 然 it is certain, or it is certainly so.

Ke joo 丨 如 it is as if.

Ke sze 丨 斯 this.

Ke tsze 丨 次 the next.

Ke urh tsze 丨 二子 his two sons.

倛 5195. A square ugly face.

僛 5196. [c-] Thrown to one side; thrown down; whatever is unable to adjust it self.

Ke ke 丨 丨 the pranks of a person intoxicated.

㠱 5197. To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

惎 忑 惧 懟 } 5198. [/] To poison; poisonous; injurious. To teach; to instruct Jin ke che mow 人 丨 之謀 stratagems taught by men.

基 5199. [-] That on which something rests or depends; the commencement of a wall; a foundation; that on which a family or nation depends; a possession; a patrimony; the throne. To begin; to commence; to found. Side apartments or piazzas. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a hill. Forms part of the name of an instrument of husbandry. Kew ke che 舊 丨 址 an old foundation. Tsoo tsung ke nëĕ 祖宗 丨 業 a patrimony, or possession handed down from ancestors. Ke-nëĕ, denotes also a possession handed down to posterity. Che-ke 始 丨 the origin; the foundation of. Tăng ke 登 丨 to ascend the throne. Kae ke 開 丨 and Shaou ke 肇 丨 express To commence, to lay the foundation of.

Ke che 丨 址 a foundation.

淇 5200. [c- /] Name of a river and of a district.

Ke gaou 丨 墺 *Ke-ow* point; a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

諆 諶 } 5201. [-] To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

踑 5202. A footing; a foundation.

掑 棊 } 5203. Strong; bold; valorous.

旗 5204. [c-] A flag or banner with a certain device depicted on it; a standard; a tribe that adheres to one standard. Hwa ke 花 丨 *the flower flag*, the American flag. Hwang ke 黃 丨 *the yellow flag*, i. e. the Danish flag.

Ke haou 旗號 a signal made with a colour.

Ke hea 旗下 under the standard or banner,—phraseology of the Tartars.

Ke hea jin 旗下人 / Ke jin 旗人 a Manchow Tartar, or a Chinese who joined them at the conquest, which was expressed by, Tow ke 投旗 or Jŭh ke 入旗 throwing themselves under the standards, or entering.

Chă ke 插旗 to hoist a flag.

期碁 5205. [-c-] The various seasons of the revolving year. A year; a day; a fixed period; an appointed time, that which ought or must be; a time agreed on. To expect. Chang ke 昌期 flourishing times. Tsung ke 崇期 passages in every direction. Pŭh-ke urh yu 不期而遇 to meet unexpectedly.

Ke e 期頤 the age of a hundred years.

Ke fŭh 期服 one year's mourning.

Ke hwuy 期會 an appointment to meet or assemble.

Ke heu 期許 that which is highly probable or certain; hat which one may venture to promise.

Keae ke 屆期 the arrival of the appointed time.

Ke nëen 期年 the period of a year.

Ke yŏ 期約 an appointment or previous arrangement.

Ke wang 期望 to hope; to expect.

棋碁碁欂 5206. [c-] The game of chess. A root or foundation. Kăn-ke 根棋 a root or foundation of. Hea ke 下棋 to play at chess. Ke tsze 棋子 a chess man. Ke keŭh 棋局 a chess board. Wei ke 圍棋 a species of chess, said to have been invented, B. C. 2200.

欺 5207. [c-] To deceive by what is false and unreal; to impose upon; to insult; to blind one's own mind; to deceive one's self.

Ke foo 欺負 to insult.

Ke jio 欺人 to impose upon; to cheat.

Ke keuen 欺君 to impose upon the sovereign;—a high crime said of statesmen. Te ke fă 詆欺法 laws against slander and insult,—existed in the time of Han.

Ke pëen 欺騙 to cheat; to defraud.

Ke-se 欺腮 a large head.

Tsze ke 自欺 / Ke in 欺心 to deceive one's own heart.

猜 5208. A young dog; a whelp.

琪琪瑧 5209. [c-] A certain valuable stone. Yu ke 玗琪 name of a tree. Ke lin 琪林 a certain temple of the sect Taou.

祺祈 5210. Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district. Kin ke pŭh yih 近祺不一 of late happy in all respects. Shing ke 陞祺 the happiness of promotion.

稘 5211. [-] The revolving periods of the year; a complete year; used also for a fixed period; the stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

箕巽 5212. [-] Name of a constellation; a sieve or winnowing machine, that with which the chaff is separated from the grain. The ancient forms of this character are very numerous. She-ke 篩箕 a sieve. Po-ke 簸箕 a sieve for winnowing grain. Sŭh ke kew she nëĕ 續箕裘世業 to continue the profession of one's father.

Ke tsze 箕子 a relation of the ancient king Chow, B. C. 1112.

箕 5213. Name of a bamboo.

綦 5214. [c-] Ornamented with a variety of colours; certain caps or garments ornamented; strings to bind the shoes; strict; the utmost degree of. A surname.

Ke chung 綦重 very important; or, heavy, in a literal sense.

Ke yen 綦嚴 extremely strict or rigorous.

糕 糱 5215. [c-] A particular kind of cake.

艂 艁 艈 5216. Ke-le 艂 舰 a certain kind of boat.

萁 5217. [-] The stem of peas or other pulse. Ke tsaou 萁 草 a certain plant.

基 蜞 5218. [c-] Ke, or Pang-ke 蚌 蟹 a shell fish somewhat like a crab, but not eatable; some eat them it is said. Luy-ke 雷 蜞 name of an insect. Ma ke 馬 蜞 one name of the leech.

蹇 5219. [-] The print of a horse's foot; a footstep. Ke keu 蹇 踞 to sit cross-legged.

顛 魌 5220. Ugly. Ke tow 魌 頭 a certain figure of a person, assumed in ancient times for the purpose of expelling noxious influences.

騏 5221. [c-] A fine looking horse. Name of a district. Pih ke 白 騏 is a name applied to a certain fish.

鯕 5222. A small species of goose.

麒 5223. [c-] A certain fabulous animal, otherwise called Ke lin 麒 麟 it is said to appear as a sign of great sages being born into the world. The male is called Ke, the female Lin.

齮 齕 5224. To gnaw; to bite.

支 5225. *Che. To break off a branch of bamboo with the hand; to grasp; to hold fast; to screen; to divide.*

伎 5226. [丶] Talent; ability. Woo ta ke năng 無他 伎 能 no other ability; not fit for any thing else.

Ke leang 伎 倆 or Ke keaou 伎 巧 clever; artful; ingenious.

Ke yung 伎 勇 military art, and prowess. Read Ke, Easy; leisurely.

妓 5227. Women of pleasure; singing girls; players on musical instruments; whores, prostitutes. Professed prostitutes were first introduced in the armies of the Han dynasty. Tsĕen sin ke 千 心 妓 name of a plant. Chang e 娼 妓 a whore. Ko ke 歌 妓 singing prostitutes.

Ke neu 妓 女 a female prostitute; —the name of a plant said to cause an oblivion of sorrow.

吱 5228. Read Che-che 吱 吱 sound noise. Read Ke, Panting.

岐 5229. [c-] Lofty; luxuriant. Name of a hill famous in history, so named from diverging into two branches; to diverge or branch off; to branch off at the side of the road. A surname. Leang ke 兩 岐 two branches or paths that lead different ways; two opposite courses of action.

Ke loo 岐 路 / Ke too 岐 途 / Ke kaou 岐 考 a road that parts off and leads in different directions.

庋 5230. Ke or Kwei, A stand or case for provisions; to place or lay bye.

Ke kĭh 庋 格 a frame or case, on which to lay bye things.

Ke kŏ 庋 閣 to lay up; to lay bye.

Ke shĭh wŭh 庋 食 物 to lay bye provisions in a case or press.

Ke wŭh 庋 物 to put a thing in a safe place.

技 5231. [丿] A skilful hand; clever; ingenious; producing what excites the admiration of every one; a contrivance; talent; ability.

Ke-e 技 藝 an ingenious contrivance in reference to any work.

Ke e che jin 丨異之人 an ingenious man.

Ke keaou 丨巧 ingenious; ingenuity.

Ke năng 丨能 ability; cleverness; dexterity in archery and so on.

歧 5232. A foot with more toes than usual; forked; diverging; a road parting off in two directions.

Ke-ke 丨 丨 the appearance of flying.

芰 5233. [′] Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

蚑 5234. The name of an insect. Ke-ke, Insects walking; the progressive motion of any animal.

跂 **骹** 5235. [c-ᵉ] A foot with numerous toes; reptiles walking; the progressive motion of every creature that has feet; to sit with the feet hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look with expectation.

Ke leang 丨踊 to stand on tiptoe on both feet, and look to with desire.

Ke wang 丨望 to rise on the toes and look forward.

趌 **趦** 5236. The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree. Ke-ke 丨 丨 the motion of a stag; walking; going.

軝 **軙** 5237. [c-] The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

迲 5238. To shun; to evade.

郊 5239. Name of an ancient city.

奇 **奇** -] 5240. Different from the c-] common state of things; unusual; extraordinary; strange; wonderful; \ ] surprizing; mysterious. When applied to numbers it denotes single; *odd*, as Sau shĭh yew ke 三十有 丨 thirty and odd. Name of a divinity. Chŭh ke 出 丨 surprizing. San-ke 三 丨 the *three ke* are, Tsing, ke, shin 精氣神 animal semen, animal life, and the soul. Chow foo 臭腐 corruption, and Shin ke 神 丨 spiritual life, or a state of animation, are said to perform a perpetual mutation; or produce each other in a continual circle.

Ke e 丨異 strange and extraordinary.

Ke shin e chwang 丨神異狀 a singularly good countenance and extraordinary expression.

Ke kwae 丨怪 strange; odd; monstrous; out of the way.

Ke keung 丨窮 an extraordinary state of poverty.

Ke seang 丨相 name of a river goddess

Ke tĭh 丨特 singular, unique.

倚 5241 [-] Commonly read E. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

剞 5242. [′] Ke-keuĕ 丨劂 a crooked graving tool, used in cutting characters. Some say that the Ke is a crooked chissel, and Keuĕ, A crooked punch struck with the hammer.

埼 5243. The head of a winding bank or shore. Otherwise written these several ways, 碕崎隑 all of which are pronounced Ke.

掎 5244. [-] To drag to one side; to pull by one foot; to cause to issue; to educe; to bring forth.

寄 5245. [′] To throw one's self into a temporary habitation; to give in charge to another person. To send by a person,—under his care or charge. The east side. Tsing ke 請 丨 to give in charge to.

Ke e 丨意 to give one's wishes in charge to a person.

Ke keu 丨居 a small sort of crab.

Ke săng 丨生 a parasitic plant;—also one who attaches himself by mean flattery to the rich or powerful.

Ke shoo sin 丨書信 } to send a
Ke sin 丨信 } letter by a person.

Ke yu 丨寓 an inn, or temporary abode for travellers.

椅 5246. [-] To take up any thing with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

攲 崎 嶔 c-] 5247. Mountainous path; dangerous precipice; dangerous. Ke keu 丨 嶇 hilly; irregular uneven path, dangerous and difficult to travel on.

徛 徛 5248. To raise the foot in order to step over, to stand erect; stones placed in the water to enable a person to ford a brook; slippery stones, or to step over the stones.

惸 5249. Këen ke 慽 丨 sparing, parsimonious, dissatisfied.

敧 5250. [c-] To take up a thing with sticks, operating as nippers. Kin-ke 攲 丨 an irregular uneven appearance.

琦 5251. [c-] A certain precious stone; fond of play; a large appearance. Ke-wei 丨 瑋 valuable, precious.

殑 5252. To reject; to cast off, or send away Ta ke 大 丨 death; to die.

犄 5253. A tiger's tooth distorted.

犄 5254. A particular kind of cow; otherwise read E, Fierce; violent; used for a tone of aspiration.

睛 5255. One eyed.

綺 5256 [ᵉ] Variegated; striped with different colours.

聤 5257. To apply the ear to one side; to apply the ear to listen.

蜎 5258. [ᵉ] Name of an insect.

碕 5259. [c-] A shore; a bank; a long coast; a stony appearance.

觭 5260. A cow with one horn elevated, and the other depressed. To obtain; single.

Ke mung 丨 夢 certain forms or parts of divination.

諦 5261. To jest and ridicule each other; wild, irregular speech. A man's name.

畸 5262. [-] Bits of irregular waste land, incapable of cultivation; odds and ends; any small surplus. Tso-ke 左 丨 title of a military office.

躺 5263. One person alone; single or unassociated with.

踦 𠯑 5264. [丶] Having only one foot; any thing incomplete; single; not in pairs. Ke keu 丨 嶇 to tumble over on one side. Ke leu 丨 閭 one person inside the door, and the other outside.

騎 5265. [/-] Each foot placed apart; to stride; to ride on the back of any animal, with one foot on each side. San wan ke 三萬 丨 30,000 cavalry. Shen ke 善 丨 a good rider. Peaou ke 票 丨 name of an office. Maou tow ke 旄頭 丨 a kind of precurser with a flag flying. Fei ke 飛 丨 certain fleet archers in ancient times.

Ke ping 丨 兵 cavalry.

Ke new 丨 牛 to ride upon a cow or buffalo.

Ke, or Ke ma 丨 馬 to ride on horseback; those who do so; cavalry.

Ke hoo che she 丨 虎之勢 the state of a person who rides on a tiger—if he dismounts he will be devoured; hence it is said,

Ke hoo che she, nan hea 丨 虎之勢難下 it is impossible for him who rides on a tiger to dismount; i. e. he who has engaged in a quarrel with a malicious man must fight it out;—submission will be certain ruin.

錡 5266. [c-] A certain iron boiler having feet to stand on.

魕 魁 5267. Ke fŭh 丨服 garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. Shay ke 射丨 certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

幾 5268, [′ -] From 幺 Yew, *Minute, small*; and 戍 Shoo, *A soldier*, guarding against the first approaches. The incipient tendencies to motion; the springs of action; a prognostic; dangerous; having fixed periods; times and seasons; several. To examine; a qualifying expression, as Rather; nearly; thereabouts. Applied to lackering and ornamenting vessels. Wan ke 萬丨 all the springs of action or of government in a country; or in nature. Yuĕ ke wang 月丨望 the moon nearly full. Fan sze kĕen ke urh tso 凡事見丨而作 in every affair observe the proper moment (or incipient movement) and then act. Che ke ke shin 知丨其神 he who knows the first springs of action is divine. Tsĕen ke tĕen 前丨天 a few days ago. Lae jĭh woo ke 來日無丨 coming days, not many—now old and not having long to live. Woo ke 無丨 not many or much—applied to days or time, or to things.

Ke hoo 丨乎 / Ke yu 丨於 / Shoo ke 庶丨 nearly; there about; not far from.

Ke-to 丨多 / Ke-ho 丨何 times or things many; i. e. How many?

Ke wei ming chaou 丨微萌兆 subtile incipient motion or action.

Ke-hen 丨許 several; some, a good many.

Ke ming pĭh teĭh jin 丨明白的人 a rather intelligent man.

Ke-ke 丨丨 many.

Ke wan 丨萬 several times ten thousand.

Ke wei 丨微 small, subtile, minute.

Ke jĭh 丨日 / Ke tĕen 丨天 a few days.

Ke chaou 丨兆 an omen or prognostic.

嘰 5269. To chew or eat; to sigh; to moan. An ugly looking mouth.

璣 圻 5270. [c -] A limit or boundary. A thousand le around the royal abode. Tĕen tsze che te yĭh ke 天子之地一丨 the land of the son of heaven, one thousand le. Woo ke 無丨 illimitable, having no boundary.

Ke foo 丨父 the father of the Ke, a military officer who had the command of the troops on the Royal or Imperial domain. Syn. with 垠 Yin.

Ke yin 丨垠 a limit, a shore, a boundary.

擊 5271. To take; to pluck.

機 机 5272. [-] That from which motion issues; the spring that originates motion; changes or permutations; the subtile matter in nature. Name of a star. Name of a tree. Tĕen ko 天丨 celestial truth. Sin ke 心丨 the devices of the mind. Keun ke ta chin 軍丨大臣 great officers who direct the motion of the army; a kind of privy council.

Ke kwan 丨關 springs or other moving principles in machinery.

Ke hee 丨械 an ingenious device or contrivance.

Ke pĕen pĭh chŭh 丨変百出 stratagems issue from a hundred sources; fertile in stratagems.

Ke fang 丨房 a weaver's shop.

Ke-hwuy 丨會 an opportunity.

Ke lan 丨檻 a trap or snare for catching animals.

Ke-mow 丨謀 an artifice; a stratagem.

Ke meĭh 丨密 secret.

Ke pĕen 丨變 crafty and ever changing.

Ke shoo 丨杼 a weaver's loom and shuttle.

Ke woo 丨務 the affairs of a state council, or ministry.

璣 5273. [-] Name of a speculum. Name of a star. Seuen ke yŭh hăng 璿丨玉衡 an astronomical instrament; a kind of circle or quadrant.

畿 5274 [c-] The residence of the Emperor and court, to the extent of a thousand le; all around; a limit or boundary; inside a door. Hwang ke 皇 丨 the Imperial domain.

Ke nuy che te 丨 內之地 the ground included in the Imperial residence; within the Imperial domain.

磯 5275. [-] A stone or rock in a stream of water, which impedes, and excites, and produces a ripple; an impediment; a stumbling block; to rub or excite.

禨 5276. [-] Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic; a kind of wine drank after bathing.

簊 5277. A name of a bamboo.

糣 5278. A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

膞 5279. [-] The flesh on the sides of the face; the jaws.

蟣 5280. [丶] Ke, or Ke sĭh 丨 蝨 a kind of louse; lice Che ke 蛭 丨 a leech.

畿 畿 5281. To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.

譏 5282. To speak against; to slander; to ridicule; to satirize; to reprehend Name of an office, the duty of which is to examine and report. Tsze ke 刺 丨 to insinuate something against persons in order to make them ridiculous.

Ke chă 丨 察 to examine into.

Ke fung 丨 諷 to satirize; to make ridiculous in a covert manner.

Ke ping 丨 評 to discuss and find fault with.

Ke seaou 丨 誚 to ridicule and speak aganist.

Ke seaou 丨 笑 to ridicule and laugh at.

鐖 5283. The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle. Lëen ke 連 丨 connected contrivances, made by an artificer. Woo ke che kow 無 丨 之鉤 a hook without a barb—will not catch any fish.

鞿 5284. [-] A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

饑 飢 [-] 5285. Dearth, famine, want, hunger. See the second form of the character.

魕 鬼 5286. Demons; devils. The people of the south of China were so called in ancient times.

齵 5287. The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

⿰豈幾 5288. The pleasure of having finished some work, or terminated some affair.

祈 5289. [c-] To supplicate happiness; to pray for blessings. To pray; to invoke; to call upon; to state to. To beg in the language of courtesy.

Ke taou 丨 禱 to pray; to beseech the gods.

Ke wang 丨 望 to beg and hope;—to wish well to persons.

Ke kew yu tsĭh 丨 求雨澤 to supplicate rain—a label written on yellow paper and placed in a censer by the head of every family in times of drought; the government perhibits killing animals for food; professes to fast and goes in procession on foot, in plain raiment to temples to pray. After rain falls, the labels are burnt.

祇 示 5290. [c-] The god, spirit or soul which animates earth; the earth itself. Rest; respose; large; great.

祇 5291. Ke-che 丨 衼 or kea sha 褁裟 a coarse kind of hair cloth garment worn by Chinese nuns of the Buddha sect.

岓 5292. [c-] Rocks on the side of a hill.

祁 5293. [c-] Affluent; abundant; numerous; great; enlarged; at ease. A surname; the name of a district.

鮛 鯽 5294. A certain kind of preserved fish with the liquid. Also read Che.

頎 5295. [c-] A long or tall appearance; elegant; a man's name. Read Kăn, Great sincerity. Kăn tëen 丨 典 endurance; fortitude; small, few.

忯 5296. Respect; regard to; affection for. Read She, or Che, Chearful.

芪 5297. [c-] Name of a medicinal plant.

蘄 5298. [c-] A medicinal plant employed for the cure of ulcers; a bridle or bit; name of a place. A surname.

旂 5299. A standard with a kind of jingling bells attached to it, and certain devices of a dragon.

乩 5300. [-] To divine; to resolve doubts by an application to spiritual beings. The western nations use sheep in divination. The priest, they call 厮 丨 Sze-ke.

卟 5301. From *Mouth* and *divination*. To enquire by divination.

Ke e 丨 疑 to ask by divination the solution of doubts. In this sense Ke 乩 is also used.

姬 姬 5302. [-] A famous surname of antiquity. Read E, An epithet of handsome women; a king's wife; a general term for concubines. The second form is common, but not correct.

Ke sing che kwŏ 丨 姓之國 nations possessed by the family Ke, there were forty brothers, (B. C. 1110.

笸 筐 5303. [-] Pe-ke 比 丨 a comb; a small toothed comb.

稽 5304. [-ᴄ] To examine into; to compare; to unite; to arrange; to deliberate; to discuss; to detain; to stop; to reach or extend to. Name of a district. The name of a hill. A surname. Hwă ke 滑 丨 artful; insidious; crafty.

Ke-cha 丨 查 to examine; to investigate; to enquire into.

Ke kaou 丨 攷 to examine into; to investigate a literary subject.

Ke show 丨 首 } to bow the head
Ke sang 丨 顙 } down to the ground; to knock it against the earth, in doing homage to a superior, or to deceased parents.

枅 栟 枅 -] 5305. A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

笄 5306. [-] A particular kind of bamboo.

羈 5307. An inn for the reception of travellers.

Ke leu 丨 旅 a stranger or sojourner, or the inn where he sojourns.

羈 羇 羈 -] 5308. A bridle or halter for a horse; to restrain; to restrict; to hold in; to economize; the hair of the head rolled into a bunch on the top of the head; a single tuft.

乞 旣 ᴄ] 5309 The curling assent of vapour; vapour; air; subtile fluid, invisible operating influence; effluvia. Same as 氣 Ke, This is the original form of 乞 Keĭh, To beg; or entreat; because prayers or entreaties ascend.

Yew ke mŭh choo chŭh 有 丨 沒 處出 feeling anger which one does not know how to vent.

刲 5310. [-] Ke, or Ké. To cut and wound; to cut to pieces; to stab; to pierce. Hairy animals used in sacrifice. Read Kwéi, or Kwae. To sharpen a knife or weapon.

氣 气 5311. [ᵉ] From *rice* and *vapour*. Vapour or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture. Fume: vapours exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; etherial; the primary matter; original substance of animate and inanimate creatures. The breath; spirit, in a low sense, as the *anima*, or animal soul of brutes and of human beings. An apparition. The animal life; vegetable life, any subtile fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits. Influence of the planets; attraction; magnetism; subtile qualities or medicinal *powers*.

The spirit or temper; the feelings; sentiments; principles or movements of mind, particularly anger; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; elevation. Vehemence; courage, vigour of mind. The *two ke*, are the imaginary principles Yin and Yang. The *five ke*, are the different airs or climates in the four quarters and centre of the world. The *six ke*, are the Yin and Yang, Wind and Rain, Obscurity and Splendour. The *twenty-four ke*, are twenty-four terms into which the year is divided. The sect *Taou* speaks of eating Ke, i. e. stifling the breath for a length of time; and various other tricks. There is a class of Magicians who divine from observing the *halo* or *ke* around the sun. Tow ke 抖氣 to catch breath as when rising out of the water. Shoo ke 舒氣 or Chŭh-ke 出氣 to relax or ease one's feelings. Wo we yew te fang shoo ke 我未有地方舒氣 I have no place to ease my mind—said after being scolded by a superior.

Ke tseĭh wei chĭh 氣積爲質 an aggregation of Ke, or subtile primary matter, constitutes bodies.

Ke chĭh 氣質 the more *subtile*, and the *grosser* parts of organized bodies the constituent parts of a human being.

Ke hae 氣海 the lower part of the kidneys.

Ke kaou 氣高 elevated, lightsome feelings.

Ke leĭh 氣力 stout and valorous; strength; valour.

Ke chĭh che pin 氣質之稟 the constituent parts of a human being, received from heaven: what man is as formed by nature.

Ke tsĕĕ 氣節 a term of fifteen days; high toned honorable feeling.

1. Ke 氣 as distinguished from Le 理 is that in which *figure* and the other *accidents* of bodies exist. The *basis* or *substratum* of material bodies; the *primary matter*. Le 理 and Taou 道 are *immaterial* and *incorporeal* principles.

Ke 氣 and Sin 心 answer to *Matter* and *mind*.

Ke yew hëen 氣有限 *matter* has limits; it is finite. Sin woo hëen leang wo yuen kin 心無限量無遠近 *mind* has no limits; respecting it there is no such thing as near and distant.

Ke 氣 and Hing 形 the *primary matter*, and *form*.

2. Ke 氣 denotes the *anima*, or human spirit; hence in the language of Choofootsze. Ke tsin 氣盡 seems to denote *annihilation*. Speaking of death he says, Ke tsin tsĭh che heŏ yĭh tsin 氣盡則知覺亦盡 when the *anima* is completely exhausted or terminated, perception or consciousness also is terminated.

奚 *He. How?*

溪 5312. [c-] Water running in a valley; a stream from a mountain.

蹊 徯 傒 5313. [/] A foot path; a bye path; a narrow road; to tread or walk upon a path. Read He. To wait.

谿 5314. [c-] Water issuing from hills and running in a valley; a valley which has a stream of water running through it. The name of a bow; of an animal; and of a place; also applied to the name of an insect. A surname.

雞 鷄 5315. [-] The bird which knows the *house* and *times*. A fowl; the fowl species; the name of a place. A surname. Yih chih ke 一隻 | a fowl.

Ke këen | 姦 the unnatural crime of sodom.

Ke jin | 人 a certain officer.

Ke ming | 鳴 the crowing of the cock.

Ke-king yang | 頸洋 Cabreta point, at Macao.

Ke yen | 眼 *fowl's eyes*, corns on the feet.

鸂 5316. [c-] The name of a bird.

耆 5317. [c-] From *old* and *to speak*. The age of sixty, when it becomes the duty not to act one's self, but to direct others. Aged; old; to direct; to adjust. The name of an office. The name of a state. Read Che, To relish; to feel desire. Kin che 衿 | gentry and old people.

豈 5318. [ᵉ] Music resounding with a victorious returning army. To desire; to advance; to ascend. Used as a particle denoting a denial of the proposition. How? implying the opposite.

Ke kan | 敢 how dare I! how shall I presume.

Ke yew tsze le | 有此理 how can these principles exist!—there is no such principle.

Ke puh seang tung | 不相同 how not the same? they are the same.

Ke tsae hoo to shaou | 在乎多少 how consist in the number or quantity;—it does not depend on the number or quantity.

覬 5319. [ˊ] To look for good; to hope for; to covet; to desire; fortunate; lucky.

Ke yu | 覦 to hope; to expect; to wish; to obtain; to covet; to desire inordinately; used in a bad sense.

启 5320. From *door* and *mouth*. To open. Bright. The morning star seen in the east, is called | 明 Ke ming; the evening star, in the west, is called 太白 Tae pih.

啓 5321. [ᵉ] From 启 Ke, To open, and 攴 Puh, To strike; q. d. to strike open. To open; to open up; to explain; to state; to make declaration of; to inform; to instruct; to separate; to distinguish; to engrave on. The left wing of an army. The front of an army. Spring and summer; clearing up of the heavens. To kneel. A horse with the right fore-foot white is called Ke. A surname; the name of a state; the morning star. Tëen ke jin 天 | 人 revelation made to man by Heaven; to inspire. Shoo ke 書 | to inform by letter. Letters commonly begin with, King 敬 *respectfully* or some other word of courtesy, may precede the word Ke.

Ke che | 齒 to open the teeth; to speak about.

Ke chay | 者 I would state or mention.

Ke fă che e | 發志意 a declaration of one's will and intention.

Ke kow | 口 to open the mouth.

Ke teih how jin | 廸後人 to hand down instructions and information to posterity.

Ke lwan | 鑾 to commence a journey—an expression applicable only to the Emperor.

Ke mung | 蒙 to teach or instruct the young or ignorant.

Ke pe | 閉 to open and to shut.

Ke sze | 事 to state affairs, or the person who does state them.

Ke tsow | 奏 to state, to memorialize, or to report to the Sovereign.

Ke teih kae taon | 廸開導 to exhort and to persuade.

Ke yay che taou | 爺知道 to tell or give information to the master of a house, in the higher ranks of life.

啓 5322. Clear sky after rain; clear night after rain. A surname.

棨 5323. [ᵉ] A kind of spear carried by a fore-runner; an ensign of authority.

Ke keih | 戟 or Yew keih 油戟 an ornamented lance carried in state by the precursors of kings and nobles.

墍 5324. [ˊ] To plaster a wall. To receive, take, or collect. To rest; to depend upon.

旗 5325. [亡] An ornamented banner or ensign carried as a sign of authority; a covering for a lance or other weapon. Read King, The side; under the arm.

旡 5326. [丿] From 反 Fan, To return, and 气 Ke, The breath; an incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes on after eating or drinking.

既 5327. [丿] Already done or finished; terminated; ended; since it is done. To fail; to lose. Ke-yuĕ 既月 the close of the moon.

Ke jen joo tsze 既然如此 since it is thus.

Jĭh yew shĭh che ke 日有食之既 a total eclipse.

概 5328. [丿] To plough deep and sow; the name of a place and of a plant. Also read Kew.

暨 5329. [丿] The sun slightly seen; a connective Particle, with; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Keĭh. Me ke 靡暨 interminable; without end or limit; never ending.

Ke ke 暨暨 staunch; firm; brave appearance.

鱀 鮆 5330. [丿] Name of a fish.

季 5331. [丿] A designation of youth; whatever is young or delicate; small; slender; the last of a series. Măng chung ke 孟仲季 first, second, and third—months of each quarter of the year. At any of the four seasons of the year, when preceding the words for Spring, summer, autumn, or winter, Ke expresses the last month of the quarter.

Sze ke 四季 the four seasons.

Ke che 季指 the little finger.

Ke foo 季父 an uncle.

悸 5332. [丿] Agitation or perturbation of mind; the pendant end of a sash tied round the body.

痵 5333. [丿] The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear caused by sickness.

冀 5334. [丶] A certain district in the north, where the Emperor 堯 Yaou, at the time of the Deluge, is said to have held his court.

Ke hing 冀幸 to wish well to a person; to hope he will be fortunate. An ancient state situated in the region of the modern Province of Chĭh-le.

驥 5335. [丶] An excellent horse; a horse possessing strength and every other good quality. Name of a district. Pĭh ke 白驥 name of a fish.

Ke wei foo 驥尾附 to follow at a noble horse's tail; to imitate a good example.

計 5336. [丿] From *words* and *ten*. A complete number; the whole assembled, and deliberation or calculation made, of the merits or demerits of the assembled officers. To reckon; to calculate; to plan; to devise; name of an office; of a divinity; and of a district. Ta ke 大計 a triennial assemblage; examination, of the officers of the empire; when promotions or degradations take place. Tëen ta ke 填大計 recorded or noted at the triennial examination; or holding the examination, whether the notice is favorable or unfavorable, is not contained in the expression. Ho ke 夥計 a partner or comrade. Gan ke 暗計 a dark plot. Săng ke 生計 a plan to get a livelihood. Pĭh ke 百計 numerous schemes.

Ke swan 計算 or Swan-ke to calculate sums, or probable circumstances.

Ke mow 計謀 to contrive; to plot.

Ke poo 計簿 / Ke chang 計帳 a book of accounts; certain national estimates.

Ke to 計多 or *To-ke* full of schemes.

洎 5337. [′] The water in which meat has been boiled; thick soup-like substance, used in sacrifices. Joined together, as many officers going to court. The name of a river.

薊 5338 [/] A certain plant growing in plains. The name of a place; a surname. Compare with 朮 Shŭh.

猘 狙 5339. Ke or Che, A mad dog.

繫 5340. [/] Ke, or He. To bind; to tie; to fasten to; to impede.

彑 彐 5341. The head of a swine, thought to resemble its snout.

偈 5342. [/] Ke or Këĕ. Repeated, Ke ke 丨 丨 the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste. A martial appearance. A bamboo rod. To cease; to stop. Keang fŭh ke 講佛 丨 to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh.

Ke keu 丨 句 certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the Sect Fŭh.

愒 5343. [ᵉ] To desist; to breath; to stop; to rest.

髻 5344. [/] The hair braided up in a tuft on the top of the head, in the manner of Chinese women. Foo jin soo ke tow ke 婦人梳起頭 丨 a woman combs the hair of her head up into a tuft.

棄 弃 弆 逛 5345. [ᵉ] To break off; to forget; to reject; to put away; to give up; to refuse. Ke chang 丨 常 to reject what is usual and common. Yen-ke 厭 丨 or Hëen ke 嫌 丨 to reject with dislike or disdain. Ke-she 丨 世 to reject the world,—means to die.

⿰身瓦 5346. [ᵉ] A cracked earthen vessel.

企 5347. [/] To stand erect. Ke wang 丨 望 or Ke yang 丨 仰 to stand on tip-toe looking with expectation.

Ke moo 丨 慕 to look to, or think upon with affection.

契 契 5348. [ᵉ] A written agreement or bond, which in ancient times succeeded knotted cords. A bond; a deed. To unite; to join. Mournfull; distressed; fear. An instrument for scorching tortoise shells. A surname. Read Këĕ, Wide; open; to carve. Shoo ke 書 丨 a written bond consisting of two parts. Hëen ke 賢 丨 worthy friend. Tëen ke 田 丨 documents conveying landed property. Pae ke 拜 丨 to devote one's self to a person by an act of worship or reverence.

Ke che 丨 紙 a deed of a house; paper on which to write a bond.

Ke foo 丨 父 a person to whom one has devoted one's self as to a father.

Ke hŏ 丨 合 united in bonds of friendship, union of opinion and sentiment.

Ke ke 丨 丨 in a mournful manner.

Ke shin 丨 神 to devote one's self to some god.

Ke tsze 丨 子 a lad so devoted.

Këĕ-tan kwŏ 丨 丹國 a nation which occupied the northern part of China, in the 13th century.

鍥 5349. [ᵉ] Ke or Këĕ, A hook or sickle. To cut; to carve; to cut asunder.

⿰舌忌 憩 憩 5350 [ᵉ] To desist; to rest; to take repose.

亟 5351. [ɛ] Ke and Keĭh. Haste; speed; promptly; hurry. Keĭh sŭh 亟速 hastily; speedily; in an hurry; urgently.

挈 5352. [ɛ] Ke and Kĕĕ, To record on boards in the manner of ancient times; to contract or bind. Read Kĕĕ, To grasp or take hold of; to support; to put in order; to adjust and avoid confusion; alone.

器 5353. [ʼ] Formed from the *mouths* of several vessels, and *a dog* guarding them. A vessel of crockery ware, or any other material; any instrument, or any utensil; a thing formed by moulding or cutting. Talent; ability. A surname.

Ching ke 成器 or Ching ke ming 成器皿 being made into a vessel or utensil, fit for some useful purpose; in which sense it is metaphorically applied to men. Ta ke 大器 a person of great talent or ability. Seaou ke 小器 a person of little ability; weak, narrow minded, irritable, impatient. Pŭh ching ke tĕih tung-se 不成器的東西 a good for nothing thing; said of a person contemptuously, from his want of ability, or his incorrect immoral conduct. Le ke 利器 a sharp weapon. Yin ke 銀器 arcles manufactured from silver.

Ke keae 器械 or Ping ke 兵器 military weapons; arms.

Ke 氣 the *primary matter* is, Hing-che ke 形之器 the *substratum* or *basis* of *form*, and Săng wŭh che keu 生物之具 the *support* of the *qualities* of animated creatures. Ke 器 and Keu 具 are used for the *support*, the *basis* or *substratum*, of the *qualities* or *accidents* of material bodies.

乞 5354. [ʼ] Read Ke, To give to. Read Keĭh, To beg; to crave.

繼 5355. [ʼ] A line of succession; coming one after another in course; successively; that which contains or preserves a succession of; continuing the same pursuits as ancestors.

Kwo ke 過繼 to pass one's son over to a brother in order to continue the succession.

Ke moo 繼母 a mother-in-law.

Ke seĭh 繼襲 hereditary.

Ke ching pŭh tseuĕ 繼承不絕 an uninterrupted line of succession.

KEA.—CXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kìa.* Peking Dialect, *Chea.* Canton Dialect, *Ka.*

加 5356. [-] From *strength* and *mouth*. To add to; to superadd; to increase; to confer upon; to inflict. To charge; to do to. To rhyme, read Ko, and Ke. Tsăng kea 增加 to increase. Meiyuĕ kea le seĭh mei 每月加利息 to charge interest per month.

Kea hing 加刑 to inflict punishment.

Kea yĭh chow 加一抽 to take one tenth.

Kea, găn 加恩 to confer favour; to exercise kindness to.

Kea kĕen 加減 are opposites, To add to; to diminish from.

Kea kwan 加冠 the ceremony of putting the cap on lads when they are deemed men or to be married. At the marriage of a son, the ceremony of capping is observed. In a ancient times a bonnet made of cloth was first placed on his head; next one made of leather, and lastly, a nobleman's cap. The chief parts of the ceremony are yet continued.

Kea shă poo 加紗布 muslins.

咖 5357. This character is in vulgar use. Kea fei 咖啡 coffee.

Kea-la-pa 咖喇吧 vulgar name given to *Java*.

伽 5358. [ㄓ] Kea lan 伽藍 a certain god of the sect 佛 Fŭh. This character occurs chiefly in the books of Fŭh. In the dialect of 梵 Fan, 那伽 No kea, denotes A dragon; also, a certain flower. Săng kea 僧伽 an epithet of The priests of Fŭh. Săng kea lan 僧伽藍 the garden of the priests. Kea pei 伽倍 name of a country. Used in common with 茄 Keay, A certain vegetable.

枷 5359. [-] From *stick* and *to add*. One stick added to the end of another. A flail for thrashing grain. The wooden collar consisting of a square form worn round the neck, by criminals in China. They are of various weights according to the heinousness of the crime. A press for containing provisions.

Kea sze fang hew 枷死方休 wear the collar till death and then desist.

Kea haou yih ko yuĕ 枷號一個月 to cause to wear the collar one month.

架 **椵** 5360. [/] A stand or frame on which to lay or hang things; a case, as for books; frames of picture; a fold of a screen. To place on a stand; to lay up. E kea 衣架 a clothes-stand. Shoo kea 書架 a book-case. ŭh kea 屋架 frame work supported by pillars in the interior of temples; and stately mansions. Kin chung kea 金鐘架 stand on which to hang a bell; a name also applied to a kind of interior pavilion supported on pillars. Shĭh urh kea ping 十二架屏 a screen with twelve folds. Ta kea 打架 to fight with sticks; to wrangle and fight.

廍 5361. A house; to build or rear a house.

遮 **迦** 5362. Mutually inserted; as serrated teeth, so as to prevent motion, or progress.

髦 **袈** **裟** 5363. [-] A kind of hair cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. Kea sha 袈裟 or Kea sha 袈裟 a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddah Priests.

猲 5364. Kea, or Ko. The name of an animal.

痂 5365. [-] A scab that grows on a wound.

袈 5366. A certain stoae.

耞 5367. Grain.

笳 **篪** [-] 5368. A wind instrument of music.

耞 5369. [-] Kea, or Lëen-kea 連 a flail.

瘕 5370. An aggregation of matter on a wound; a scab.

茄 5371. Kea, or Keay. Name of a vegetable and medicinal plant. Name of an ancient state. A double surname. Name of a place. Used also in the sense of Ho 荷 the water lily.

蟹 5372. An insect that grows amongst rice.

跏 5373. [-] To sit cross-legged.

訶 5374. *Words added* to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

迦 5375. [-] Shĭh-kea 釋迦 a name of Buddha.

駕 駋 5376. [/] A horse under the yoke, or attached to a carriage; to manage or drive a horse; to ride in a carriage; on any other vehicle; to sit in a boat or other vessel; an Imperial carriage with the horses adapted to it. A man's name. To ascend; to mount; to embrace an opportunity. A term of respect applied to persons, like *Sir*. Tăng kea 騰 丨 to mount; to ascend. Ling kea 陵 丨 to rush against; to offend; to mount.

Kea shang 丨 上 or Tsun kea 尊 丨 or Kwei kea 貴 丨 you, honored Sir.

咖 5377. Kea tsaou 丨 譟 filthy impure language.

駕 駉 5378. A species of wild goose.

麂 麚 5379. A stag; the male of the deer.

嘉 5380. [-] From Choo 壴 a band of Music standing up, and Kea 加 to add or to increase. Good; excellent; to commend; to praise; to be pleased; to make happy. The name of a Hëen 縣 district, and also of a Chow 州. A surname. Paou-kea 褒 丨 to commend; to praise. Ko kea 可 丨 worthy of praise. Yu mow nae tĭh, kea nae pei tseĭh 予懋乃德 丨 乃丕績 what I encourage is virtue; what I praise is great merit. E kea le tsin wan min 以 丨 禮親萬民 by the excellent ceremony (viz. marriage) to unite in bonds of relationship all the people.

Kea le 丨 禮 the excellent ceremony, viz. the marriage ceremony.

Kea e 丨 意 an excellent thought, a praise-worthy intention.

Kea-king 丨 慶 the Imperial title, or Kwŏ-haou of the reigning Emperor of China, A. D. 1817.

Kea ping 丨 平 is the name given to an annual sacrifice offered to all the gods, after the Winter Solstice.

Kea-yu 丨 魚 a certain kind of fish, said to be of excellent quality.

Kea yu kwan 丨 峪關 the pass through the great wall on the N. W. extremity.

嘉 5381. Name of a plant.

叚 叚 5382. To borrow; to make an allusion to. A surname.

假 5383. [丨 /]. False; fictitious; to borrow; to suppose; great. Read Kéa, Excellent; beautiful. Read Kèa, Leave of absence. Read Kĭh, To come to. The name of a place. Ke yen we che chin kea 其言未知眞 丨 do not know whether the words be true or false. Pin kea 稟 丨 or Kaou kea 告 丨 to request, or announce leave of absence from official duties.

Kea sze gŏ paou yew chung 丨 使惡報有終 supposing that the retributive punishments of the wicked end.

Kea tso che gae 丨 做痴呆 to effect stupor.

Kea joo 丨 如 if; suppose that it be.

Kea show yu jin 丨 手於人 to borrow the hand of a person; i. e. to commit to his care.

Kea kung tse sze 丨 公濟私 to pretend public duty in order to promote one's private ends: or of what is just, to serve some sinister purpose.

Kea sze 丨 使 supposing what is not admitted; if, supposing that.

Kea tseay 丨 借 to transfer nominally, to borrow or lend; to use metaphorically.

徦 5384. To reach or extend to; to arrive at.

槩 5385. Name of a wood.

椵 5386. A wood adapted for making beds, it possesses some smell. A lever or other power by which things are raised; an instrument for confining criminals.

⿰片叚 5387. A surname.

⿰牜叚 5388. A strong cow or buffalo.

猳 豭 5389. [-] A boar; boarish.

瘕 5390. [-] A chronic disease of the abdomen; according to some, arising from worms Read Hea, A disease of women. Jaou kea 蟯 丨 the disease referred to arising from worms in the abdomen.

⿱竹叚 5391. [-] A species of reed which grows by the side of rivers.

⿰月叚 5392. A disease of the abdomen or bowels, which emaciates the person.

葭 5393. A reed before it has blossomed, which forms a musical pipe; or a reed which is sounded by blowing into it. Name of a river. Also read Hea.

⿰古叚 5394. [丶] From *Ancient*, and the *sound kea*. Great; great and remote; firm; stable; happy; blessed or propicious. Fan wŭh chwang ta, wei che kea 凡物壯大謂之丨 every thing of a large figure is called Kea. Kung chŭh 工祝 are the prayers, or incantations offered up before the She 尸 (effigy of a departed ancestor) or an idol, and the lord or master of the house receiving blessings is called *kea*.

Chŭh kea 祝丨 to supplicate blessings. Chŭh kea che shin 祝丨之忱 the sincere desire or wish to supplicate blessings.

貑 5395. A species of wild boar, according to some a monkey like animal.

骰 髂 膌 踏 [illegible] 5396. The bone of the loins; the haunch or hip bone.

麚 5397. A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

家 宓 5398. [-] From *three persons* under a *shelter*; in course of time corrupted to the present form. A *pig* under a *shelter*. Inside a door; a house; a family; to dwell; a wife calls her husband *Kea*. A scholar of celebrity; a publisher of books; a sect, as 儒丨 Joo-kea, The sect of the learned. A part or particular region of the human body; as, Pe wei leang kea 脾胃兩丨 the two coats of the stomach; domestic, or domesticated animals. Hwuy kea 回丨 to return home. Tëen kea 天丨 the Emperor. Jin kea 人丨 a man; a person. Chŭh kea 出丨 to be devoted to the priesthood.

Kea chin 丨臣 great officers of the court.

Kea chang 丨長 the head of a family.

Kea ching 丨政 the rules or government of a family.

Kea jin 丨人 a domestic; also name of one of the diagrams.

Kea shing 丨乘 the genealogy of a family, on account of its rise.

Kea she 丨世 the life of a person; a written biography.

Kea taou 丨道 the ways or circumstances of a family.

Kea kung tsze 丨公子 our young master.

Kea chan tsin tseuĕ 丨產盡絕 to give up the whole of one's property to creditors, or to government; furniture, slaves, and every thing is included.

嫁 5399. [丿] From *woman* and *house*, or *home*. To go from home to the house of a husband. To marry, or to be married, applied to the woman; to send a bride to the house of her husband; to take a wife is expressed by 娶 Tseu.

Kea chwang 丨妝 a marriage portion —given with a daughter, of whatever it may consist; a toilet; furniture; money, houses or lands; it is not the usage to bargain for it.

Kea lëen 丨奩 portion given with the wife.

Kea tseu 丨娶 giving and receiving in marriage,—marriage generally.

幏 5400. Cloth of barbarous tribes, probably once given in tribute; corresponds to the words Tax, duty, or tribute, in Chinese.

㥄 5401. Disquietude of mind.

稼 5402. From *grain* and *to house*. To sow. They say sowing grain is like giving a woman in marriage. *Kea*, To sow or To plant; 穡 Sih, To reap, or to gather. The ear is called *Kea*, the stem is called 禾 Ho. Some say, that grain growing *wild* is expressed by Kea.

賈 5403. [丶] Read Kea, The price or value of a thing. Read Koo, To sell.

價 5404. [丿] The value of an article; the price. Pŭh shĭh kea 不飾丨 or Pŭh chwang kea 不裝丨 not a (falsely) coloured price; i. e. the real value. Tëen kea 田丨 the price of a field. ŭh kea 屋丨 the price of a house. She kea 時丨 the present price; the price of the time; the price that is current at the time. She kea 市丨 the market price. Tsze wŭh kea yin jŏ kan 此物丨銀若干 what is the price of this article? Ho chin, kea shĭh 貨眞丨實 a genuine commodity, and the true price. Ke kea 起丨 to raise the price. Këen kea 減丨 to abate the price. Lŏ kea 落丨 or Tëĕ kea 趺丨 the price falling.

Kea chĭh 丨值 or Kea yin 丨銀 and Kea tsëen 丨錢 all answer to the word *Price*.

Kea chĭh ke ho 丨值幾何 what price?

Kea tsëen ping 丨錢平 an even price; i. e. neither dear nor cheap.

Kea tsëen te 丨錢低 or Tsëen 賤 a low price; cheap. Kea tsëen *kwei* 丨錢貴 or *Chung* 重 or *Keaou* 高 or *Gang* 昴 all express a *High price*.

檟 5405. [丶] A small shrub; the leaf of which makes a bitter infusion or tea.

佳 5406. [-] Good; excellent. Beautiful. Tsae tsze kea jin 才子丨人 a genius and a beauty. Po kea 頗丨 rather good. Pŭh këen kea 不見丨 see no excellence.

Kea chang 丨章 a piece of fine writing.

Kea jin 丨人 a beautiful woman.

Kea king 丨景 a fine landscape.

Kea peĭh 丨筆 good hand writing.

Kea tsŏ 丨作 fine style of writing.

Kea yin 丨音 *good news* by letter.

愘 5407. Numerous covert schemes.

齰 5408. Kea-ya 丨𤸷 the appearance of the teeth sticking out.

斝 **斝** **斝** 5409. [丶] A cup or vase made of some precious stone; a wine cup.

諆 5410. [ㄝ] Kea kow 丨詬 artful insidious speech.

KEĂ.—CXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiă.* Canton Dialect, *Kap.*

甲 命 5411. The first buds of plants; the first budding forth of any thing. To begin; the first of the ten astronomical characters used in forming the cycle. Armour; clothing. The scales of fish, and sometimes a prickly or serrated cover, different from the common scale; the elytra of insects; the nails of the fingers. The name of an office. Occurs in several proper names. Ko keă 科 ⌉ Ko denotes the first of the Keu-jin; Keă, the first of the Tsin-sze. Ko-keă, the literati. Chaou keă 爪 ⌉ the nails of the fingers; claws. Paou keă 保 ⌉ the first or head man of a tithing. Lwan keă 卵 ⌉ an egg shell.

Keă chung ⌉ 蟲 insects of the beetle tribe.

Keă chang ⌉ 帳 a certain pavilion or palace.

Keă koo ⌉ 庫 an armoury.

Keă ling ⌉ 令 or Ling keă, Military laws; articles of war.

Keă joo ⌉ 襦 a garment intended to absorb the perspiration.

Keă tsŭh ⌉ 卒 able bodied and fleet soldiers.

厙 5412. Large great.

岬 砰 5413. The side of a hill a declivity; a space between two hills.

Keă kŏ ⌉ 嵑 connected and forming a continued line; continued succession.

囲 5414. Keă, or Yă. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

袢 5415. A short garment; a garment to absorb the perspiration.

胛 5416. The fore part of the breast; the chest. Some say, The space between the shoulders.

迎 5417. A man's name.

餌 餤 5418. A kind of cake.

魄 5419. An insidious, injurious demon; an evil spirit.

合 5420. *Hŏ. To unite; to join.*

刽 5421. To pierce; to stab.

帢 帢 帢 帢 5422. A kind of cap worn in ancient times; a soldiers garments.

恰 5423. [丶] To employ the *heart* or *mind* about. Keă keă, The chirping of a bird. Keă, expresses what falls out opportunely; fortunately; luckily, in the very moment of time that it is wanted; seasonably; exactly; right.

Kea ko 丨可 that which is exceedingly suitable.

Keă tsëĕ 丨切 very opportunely or fitly; as 說得丨切 Shwŏ tĭh keă tsëĕ, Said very much to the purpose; very fitly and pointedly spoken.

Keă haou 丨好 seasonably; fortunately; quite opportunely.

Keă chow tĕĭh pun soo 丨周得本數 performs a circle (in a given time) and comes exactly to the number where the motion commenced.

斜 5424. To enter.

蛤 5425. Keă, or Kŏ, A frog. This character enters into the composition of the names of various animals.

韐 **鞊** 5426. A covering for the knees, made of leather. Mei-keă 韎丨 a pad or cover for the knees; also a kind of leather belt, or sash worn by soldiers in ancient times; also a plant used to dye with.

頷 5427. Read Keă or Hŏ, The mouth and the parts which form it; the jaw bones. Read Han, A yellow or sallow countenance.

夾 5428. Read Keă, To take under each arm; double, or laid one on another. To carry secretly; to hold fast as with nippers or pincers. Near to; connected or joined. Read Këĕ, By the side; to grasp. A certain kind of sword. Tan keă 單丨 single and double. Fan keă 梵丨 certain religious MSS. written and read by an Emperor of the Tang dynasty. Këen keă 鉗丨 to grasp with nippers; a specious artful statement, which leaves no room for suspicion or escape.

Keă tae 丨帶 to carry secretly about one's person; to smuggle.

Keă chŭh taou 丨竹桃 Nerium oleander.

Keă-pan 丨板 double boards of a chest or box.

俠 5429. [丿] Keă or Hëĕ. Generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. Haou hëĕ 豪丨 wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. Jin hëĕ 任丨 a generous confidence and disinterested, undaunted friendship.

埉 5430. The bank or the land by the side of water.

廏 5431. A wall.

挾 5432. Read Hëĕ, Këĕ, and Keă, To take under the arm; to take with one in a concealed manner. To harbour in the mind.

Keă-cha 丨詐 to harbour, deceitful principles of conduct.

Keă hëen 丨嫌 to harbour or cherish resentment; the reason on account of which resentment is cherished, often comes in between Keă and Hëen; as, Keă tsuy ma che hëen 丨醉罵之嫌 felt resentment for having been the object of drunken abuse.

秧 5433. Keă, or Këĕ. Two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

脥 5434. Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides.

陜 5435. Name of a place. A surname.

Keă shĭh 丨室 an apartment built on one side of the principal one.

麚 5436. A sore on a sheep or other animal's foot.

痰 庬 5437. Keă, or Këĕ. The breathing of a sick person; interrupted or short breath.

刮 5438. Keă, or Kă. To peel the skin from the face. To mark or brand the face is called 剠 King.

劼 5439. Keă, or Keĭh. Endeavour; effort; firm; determined. Yu keă pe Yin hëen chin 汝丨毖殷獻臣 you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication.

痞 5440. Debility induced by over exertion.

硈 5441. Stoney; hard and firm as a stone. One says, Abruptly.

頡 5442. Read Keă, The jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. Read Këĕ, To fly straight up. A surname.

稭 秸 5443. Keă or Keae, Straw divested of the external skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

戛 5444. A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart. Usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or ceremony.

Keă keă 丨丨 difficulty of utterance; stammering. Keă le 丨禮 ordinary forms or ceremony.

嘎 5445. Keă, or Këĕ, Keă keă 丨丨 the voice of a bird, or of birds.

蔓 5446. The name of a plant.

恝 5447. Keă or Keae, Rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

KEAE.—CXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

As if written *Ke-ae*. Confounded with *Kae*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiai* or *Kiay*. Canton Dialect, *Kae* or *Koe*.

介 5448. [/] To assist; to attend upon; an attendant; a person to announce or attend upon; a person to announce or receive visitors. Border; limit. To act, or represent. Used as a numeral. Great; firm; immoveable. The name of a country. Alone; single. A surname. Kew keae yu ta kwŏ 求丨於大國 seek assistance from a great state. Ling keae 令丨 your servant boy. Seaou keae 小丨 my servant boy. Ta keae tsae shen gŏ che këen 他丨在善惡之間 he remains on the confines of virtue and vice; denotes, he is a person of undecided character; neither very bad nor very good. Wo yĭh keae woo foo 我一丨武夫 I am a soldier. Yĭh keae han joo 一丨寒儒 a poor scholar. Paou keae 保丨 an assistant to an agricultural officer. Sëen keae 纖丨 small, unimportant. Mŭh keae 木丨 or Shoo keae 樹丨 ice formed on trees. Keae yu leang ko 丨於兩可 to border on either will do; either mode of proceeding may be adopted. Keae 丨 or Lin keae 鱗丨 scales of shell fish; armour.

价 5449. [/] Great; good; one who serves. Used in the sense of the preceding. Keae jin 丨人 a great and virtuous man. Chaou keae 佋丨 messengers who

precede a personal interview of great officers of state.

吤 5450. Keae or Ko. A sound; the voice; a noise.

帢 帢 5451. A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

岎 5452. The name of a hill.

夰 5453. [′] Alone; single; to wait.

庌 椑 5454. A kind of press placed in cook houses for storing up provisions.

尬 5455. [′] Këen keae 尲 ㇑ walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress.

炌 烗 烕 5456. A clear bright fire.

痺 疥 5457. To scratch; a scratch or trifling sore. Keae lae che tseĭh ㇑ 癩之疾 or Yang keae che tseĭh 痒 ㇑ 之疾 a complaint that consists in a mere itching spot; or a mere scratch; a matter of little or no importance.

Keae chwang ㇑ 瘡 a slight sore.

Keae sëen ㇑ 癬 a large red sore on the skin.

痎 5458. [-] An intermittent fever; fever and ague.

Keae neŏ ㇑ 瘧 a fever that intermits two days.

芥 5459. [′] Keae, or Keae tsae ㇑ 菜 the mustard plant. Tsaou keae 草 ㇑ grass; straw. Sëen keae 纖 ㇑ minute; small; something that is trifling.

Keae mŏ ㇑ 末 mustard.

蚧 螺 5460. [′] Hŏ keae 蛤 ㇑ an insect with a frog-like head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

馻 5461. A horse's tail tied up.

魪 5462. [′] A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; commonly called 比目魚 Pe-mŭh-yu.

皆 5463. [-] All; the preceding circumstances; things or persons; all taken collectively.

Keae she yay ㇑ 是也 all are right; or Keae wei fei she ㇑ 爲非是 all are wrong.

Keae tung ㇑ 同 all the same.

Keae pŭh keĭh ㇑ 不及 all not come up to; none equal to; none attained the same point.

偕 5464. [-] Keae or Kae. Together with; uniting with others in strenous effort.

Keae keae ㇑ ㇑ strong vigorous appearance.

Keae yew ㇑ 游 together rove.

喈 5465. [-] Keae or Keae. The voice or song of a bird. The song or whistling of the north wind passing rapidly. Neaou ming keae keae 鳥鳴 ㇑ ㇑ the birds sing melodiously. One says, the responsive song of the birds 鳳 Fung and 皇 Hwang.

Keae keae ㇑ ㇑ the harmonious voices of many birds, as in a wood; harmonious sounds heard at a distance.

偕 5466. Pae-keae 徘 ㇑ a bad gait in walking.

楷 5467. [◌̀] A tree that grows on the grave of Confucius, remarkable for being straight and comely. A pattern; an example; a mould; a rule; characters written with a straight neat

stroke. Keang keae 強 | firm straight forward character—the extreme of which is obstinacy.

Keae-shoo | 書 the plain written form of the character: esteemed the best and most elegant form.

揩 5468. Same as Keae 階 a step; steps; stairs.

堦 敲 5469. [c-] To rub with the hand; to dust. Used also to denote a kind of drum. Keae pae | 排 to snatch from by force.

潜 5470. [-] Many streams flowing together; cold; incessant wind and rain.

糈 5471. Another name for rice.

階 5472. [-] Steps up to a hall; a step; a degree; a degree of rank in the government service. The name of a district. Name of a star. Tang keae 堂 | the steps up to the hall. Shing keae 升 | to ascend the steps.

Keae keĭh | 級 degrees of rank.

Keae te | 梯 a step ladder.

緒 5473. Coarse silk.

鞜 5474. [/] The name of a drum.

戒 戚 戒 5475. [/] To warn; to give precepts or orders to; to announce or state to. Used also for a boundary or limit. Inhibitions; precepts; to guard against the indulgence of the passions; to observe a regimen; to be ware of; to be careful against; to watch, as at nights; to be prepared for.

Keae che, keae che | 之 | 之 guard against it! guard against it!

Keae che | 指 a ring for the finger.

Keae tung chae wŭh jŭh | 同僚 勿入 warn you comrades not to enter—into a quarrel.

Keae kow | 口 to observe a proper regimen.

Keae sĭh | 色 to guard against lewdness.

Keae tsew | 酒 to guard against excess of wine or liquor.

Keae yen yu | 言語 to be careful not to speak too much when one is ill.

慽 5476. To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Keĭh, To be urged or pressed. Read Kĭh, To be excited to diligence and attention, from alarm.

淢 5477. Keae or Keae. Name of a river.

棨 5478. A kind of cupboard or press.

誡 課 誡 5479. [/] Commands, precepts; orders; injunctions. To command; to tell or direct authoratively, or with the mention of some penalty. Name of a sword. Kin keae 禁 | to inhibit; | to forbid.

Keaou keae 教 | to teach and warn; moral instruction.

界 畍 畎 5480. [/] A dike or ridge between two fields; a limit; a boundary or frontier; a region. Used by the Buddhists for a division or set of precepts; a state of existence. To draw a line of separation; to limit. The name of a place.

Keae che | 址 the foundation of a partition; a boundary.

Keae hëen | 限 a limit; a limited place or time; to limit or restrict, as extravagance by decorum.

King keae 境 | a boundary or frontier, as of a province, or other division of territory.

She keae 世 | the world.

Keae shĭh | 石 a boundary stone.

瑎 玠 5481. A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times

諆 5482 A man's name. Used also for 誡 Keae, A precept.

解 **解** 5483. [⺈] From *knife*, *cow*, and *horn*; cutting to pieces a cow's horn. To cut up; to lay all the parts by themselves; joints or parts of a thing; to extricate; to open; to unloose; to put off; to liberate; to explain; to define; to illustrate; to be permeable; to cease or desist. A trace; a footstep; to convey officially to a place, as a criminal. Used in a variety of proper names, and employed for several of its own compounds. She-keae 尸 丨 certain magic arts of the Taou sect.

Keae che 丨 豸 a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Che.

Keae yŭh tae tsze che 丨 玉帶賜之 took off his gem-girdle and bestowed it on him.

Keae cho o 丨 除 to expel noxious influences, and deliver a patient by prayers, and so on.

Keae taou kwan foo 丨 到官府 to bring before a magistrate.

Keae gĭh 丨 額 to present a statement of the fixed number.

Keae kae 丨 開 to open up a case; to illustrate.

Keae taou kin 丨 到京 to convey to Peking.

Keae kow 丨 構 troublesome; annoying interference in debating the rights of any proceeding.

Keae keae 丨 丨 the appearance of a cluster of spears.

Keae pŭh kae 丨 不開 unable to explain away or open up.

Keae kew 丨 救 to rescue; to deliver from.

Keae heang tsin king 丨 餉進京 to convey duties from the Provinces to Peking.

Keae keang 丨 講 } explanation.
Keae shwŏ 丨 說 }

Keae mun 丨 悶 to dissipate grief.

Keae show 丨 手 or Seaou keae 小 丨 to pass urine; to ease nature.

Keae sing 丨 醒 to rouse; to awaken; to recover from a fit of intoxication, —the property of tea.

Keae san 丨 散 to explain away what causes discord.

Keae tung 丨 同 the explanation the same in two or more cases.

Keae tŏ 丨 脫 to put off, as one's clothes; to extricate; to let go.

Keae wei 丨 圍 to raise a siege.

Keae yuen 丨 元 title of the first person of the degree called *Keu-jin*.

僻 5484. Kae tae 丨 儦 bold, violent, assuming.

懈 5485. The heart loose and inattentive. Pŭh yung shaou keae 不容少 丨 not allow the least remissness.

Keae tŏ 丨 惰 lazy; idle; remiss.

𠢕 5486. Pae keae 勵 丨 weariness, weakness; inability.

廨 5487. [⺈] Kung keae 公 丨 a kind of public hall or court.

檞 5488. Name of a tree, said to possess some fragrance, and which will unite with the areca nut tree.

癬 **疥** 5489. [⺈] To scratch; a scratch or slight sore.

繲 5490. [⺈] Old garments, garments put off to be washed.

薢 5491. Name of a medicinal plant.

圭 5492. *Kwei. Earth piled on earth; a kind of stone sceptre in ancient times given to Princes, as the emblem of their authority to rule over their respective principalities.*

佳 5493. Commonly read Keae, Good; excellent of its kind. Compare with Kea.

街 5494. [-] A street which affords a passage in every direction; a path; any street, a place where people crowd together as in a market. Applied to the places where the pulse is felt. Name of a pavilion; of a territory; of a valley, and of a state.

Chŭh keae 出 丨 to go out to the street; to leave home for awhile.

Chĭh keae 直 丨 a straight street.

Ke keae 氣 丨 the path of the invisible fluids, the place on each

side of the groin, where the pulse is felt.

Keae tan keang yu 丨 談巷語 the talk of the street, and the conversation in lanes.

Keae shang 丨 上 on the street; in the streets.

Keae taou 丨 道 the path along the street.

蔊 5495. [′] To cut plants. Name of a wood. Tae keae 藘 丨 stiff prickly thorns.

屆 屆 屆 5496. [′] From a *corpse* and *clod*; q. d. the body returned to a clod of earth; or, to sit down on a clod. Arrived at the extreme limit; a fixed point of time; the utmost limit. To arrive at the limit, or tend towards it. Keae ke 丨 期 to come to the fixed or appointed time. Woo yuen fŭh keae 無遠弗 丨 no distant place which has not been gone to. Pŭh che so keae 不知所 丨 know not whither it is going.

荄 5497. [-] Keae or Kae, The roots of plants.

痎 5498. [-] Keae or Kae, An intermittent fever.

犗 5499. A bull; a bullock; to geld. Any strong robust fierce animal.

Xeae hing 丨 刑 the punishment of castration.

KEANG.—CXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiang*. Canton Dialect, *Kong* or *Koang*.

江 5500. [-] A large river. Name of a district; and of a star. A surname. Keang, in Chinese history, commonly refers by way of eminence to the great river called the Yang-tsze-keang.

Keang choo 丨 珠 a species of amber.

Keang choo 丨 猪 a porpoise; found in the Yang-tsze-keang.

Keang ho 丨 河 the Yang-tsze-keang and the Yellow River, the two principal rivers in China.

Keang hoo 丨 湖 the lakes on the Yang-tsze-keang.

Keang-nan 丨 南 a province on the east cost of China.

Keang ning 丨 寧 the capital city of Keangnan Province.

Keang-se 丨 西 a Province north of Canton.

Keang yuen 丨 源 the source of the Yang-tsze-keang, it is placed beyond the northern frontier of Tsze-chuen.

Keang yew 丨 右 the right-hand-side of the keang, i.e. the south side.

Keang tso 丨 左 the left side of the Yang-tsze-keang when looking towards the sea; the north side.

茳 5501. Keang-le 丨 蘺 fragrant herbs.

矼 5502. Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial. Stepping stones. A ford; a stream.

Shĭh keang 石 丨 stepping stones; a stone bridge.

衽 5503. A string or tape for connecting garments.

軠 釭 5504. An iron ring or ferrule in the nave or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp. A kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall.

Kin keang 金 丨 } the cup or containing part of a lamp.
Lan keang 蘭 丨 }

恮 5505. To hate; to detest; to feel indignation against.

洚 洚 5506. [/] Water going out of its channel; flowing in an irregular course, or in an opposite direction. Name of a river. Also read Kung.

稃 5507. Grain hanging pendant down.

絳 5508. [/] A deep red; crimson. The name of a place; the name of a river.

降 夅 5509. [/] Heang or Keang, To descend; to cause to descend; to oblige to yield or submit. To come down or to send down. According to Kanghe, read Heang, which see.

Keang ke tsŭh urh wan 丨 其卒二萬 subjected (caused to submit) twenty thousand of his men.

強 强 5510. [c-ĕ] A small black destructive insect found in rice. Strong; violent; powerful; firm; obstinate; overbearing; to strengthen. Amongst Mathematicians, *Keang* denotes An overplus or excess. A designation of the year under certain circumstances. A surname. Mëen keang 勉 丨 an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others.

Keang këë 丨 劫 to rob openly by an act of violence.

Keang këen 丨 姦 to commit a rape; to ravish.

Keang taou 丨 盜 a robber; a highwayman.

Keang che 丨 志 to strengthen the will or the mind generally.

彊 5511. [\ c] Strenuous effort; to urge; to press upon; pursue after. To withstand, or oppose by force.

搤 槶 弶 5512. A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

漒 5513. The name of a river.

蕸 5514. The name of a plant.

繦 襁 5515. [c-] A cloth with strings at its corners with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs. The first character also denotes a string upon which Chinese coin is strung.

Keang paou 丨 褓 } a cloth for binding a child to the nurse's back.
Keang lŏ 丨 絡

讋 讋 5516. Strong; unsubmissive language.

膙 5517. Strength of sinew.

鏹 5518. [c-] Keang, or Pih keang 白 丨 Chinese coin or money. Some say, To string the coin; a string of Chinese coin, which has a hole in the middle by which it is strung.

魒 5519. Name of a demon.

控 5520. [-] Read Keang, To beat, to strike. Read Kung, To grasp; to pull; to draw; to lead.

庢 5521. The appearance of an empty valley.

椌 5522. A hollow block of wood with a wooden clapper inside, used in Chinese music. Hollow; empty.

痙 5523. A disease of the throat.

駏 5524. The appearance of a horse walking.

腔 狌 羫 韰 [-] 5525. Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up, swelled with wind or air only. Vain, empty, ostentations. Tunes for songs are vulgarly called Keang. Sounding like an empty vessel. The last character denotes also disease of sheep, the ribs of a sheep. Chwang keang 裝 丨 or Keang teaou 丨 調 vain ostentatious display; to assume an unreal appearance of learning, or virtue, or dignity. Foo-joo keang teaou 腐儒 丨 調 hollow ostentatious pedantry. Pĭh-keang 北 丨 the northern tone or tune. Kae kwo keang lae 改過 丨 來 to change one's tune—to speak or act differently.

骾 5526. Chwang kung 髓 丨 the os coxendicis.

姜 5527. [-] Name of a river at which the ancient Shin-nung lived, and from which *Keang* became his surname. Pŭh-keang 不 丨 the name of a river.

Kang how 丨 后 the Queen of Wăn-wang.

Keang tae kung 丨 太公 a famous general of antiquity, who was eighty years of age before he was in office.

唴 5528. The incessant weeping of a child. 丨 唴 小兒啼也 Keang leang, seaou urh te yay, Keang-lang denotes the weeping of a little child.

犊 犟 5529. A cow with a long back; a white backed cow. A white cow.

羌 羌 羑 猇 5530. [-] Western shepherds; barbarous shepherd tribes on the N. W. of China. In local use as an auxiliary particle. Contrariwise; gay and elegant; strong and violent. A surname. Keang leang 丨 量 wearried, languid appearance. *Ginger.* Tang keang 糖 丨 preserved ginger. *Tang* is the vulgar form. Keang 薑 is the correct form.

姺 5531. A confused disordered appearance.

溠 溠 5532. A stream or river.

磋 5533. Name of a stone.

蜣 5534. [-] Keang lang 丨 蜋 insects found in excrementitious matter.

睆 睞 眼 5535. A disease of the eyes. The last character is read Leang. One says, Clear bright eyes.

鷿 5536. Name of a bird.

虤 5537. A sort of tiger.

青 5538. Keang, or Keŏ. The representation of a tent. The ornaments on the top of a tent

傋 5539. [-] Keang-mang 丨 傋 not pleasing; not flattering. Also read Heang.

講 講 5540. [c-] *Speech* blended like the *beams* of a *house*. Cordial intercourse. To speak; to talk; to discourse; discourse; to investigate; to explain; explanation; to practice; to plan; to devise; the name of an office. Name of hill. Read Kow, To accord or consort with. Pŭh haou keang 不好 丨 better not speak about it.

Keang hwa 丨 話 to talk.

Keang chŭh lae 丨 出來 to speak out.

Keang kew 丨 究 reasoning, by which a sentiment or course of action is justified, accounted for.

Keang koo 講古 to speak or discourse of old times; which is done in the streets and market places in China by an inferior class of street orators called *Keangkoo* Sëen-săng 講古生先.

Keang to leaou 講妥了 to have agreed upon; or made a final arrangement.

Keang ming pĭh leaou 講明白了 fully explained; clearly stated.

Keang shwŏ 講說 to speak or converse about.

Keang ching tsze 講政事 to speak or discourse of politics.

Keang shing yu 講聖諭 to preach the Sacred Commands. See Shing.

耩 5541. To plough; to cultivate the soil.

顜 5542. Clear; harmonious; straight forward.

畺 5543. [-] From *two fields* and *three lines*. A line of partition; a boundary; a limit. To remain without corrupting after death.

僵 僥 [-] 5544. To lie down; stretched out; prostrate.

壃 5545. The same as 疆 Keang A limit or boundary.

疆 5546 A strong bow; strong; firm; physically or morally; robust; intrepid; powerful; affluent; violent; boisterous. To compel; to force together. Forms a part of proper names. Used in much the same sense as 強 Keang.

Keang paou 疆暴 strong and boisterous.

Keang jŏ 疆弱 strong and weak.

Kaou keang 高 | a crafty violent manner.

Keang tseang 疆搶 to take by force; to rob and plunder.

撜 5547. Appearance of holding up or supporting.

橿 5548. [-] Name of a wood. A bar or beam; the handle of a hoe. A certain bar by the side of a carriage. Name of a hill. Keang keang 疆疆 strong; abundant.

殭 5549. [-] Remaining uncorrupted after death.

Keang tsan 疆蠶 Tsan pĭh 蠶白 the white remains of the silk worm after its death.

畺 5550. A boundary or limit, such as divides fields.

繮 韁 5551. [-] From to *limit* and *silk*, or *leather*. A bridle; the silk cord or leather strap with which a horse is restrained or bridled. Ma-keang 馬疆 a horse's bridle.

礓 5552. [-] Small stones.

薑 薑疆 5553. [-] Ginger. Tang keang 糖薑 preserved ginger. Keang or Săng keang 生薑 ginger.

疆 畺 壃 5554. [-] A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary. Name of an office. Keang che 疆之 bound or limit it. Keang keae 疆界 Keang yĭh 疆域 the boundary as of a district or country.

Woo keang 无疆 Woo keang 無疆 illimitable; infinite, either in reference to space or time.

港 5555. [c-] From *water* and *lane*. Water diverging into streams like streets or lanes; a passage for ships; streams running into, or from the sea; arms of the sea. Read Hung, Lakes passing into each other.

Keang kow 港口 the mouth of a passage; a port.

Keang keŏ 港脚 the foot of a stream or passage of water; a port or harbour; the ports of India are so called at Canton; and India itself.

Keang keŏ chuen 港脚船 English ships from India, are so called at Canton; country ships.

KEAOU.—CXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiao.* Canton Dialect. *Kew* or *Kaou.*

5556. *Plants which creep and twine round stronger stems, and so extend far or rise high.*

5557. The appearance of walking or progressing.

5558. [′] A sound or voice coming from a distance. To call to; to call upon; to invoke; to call; to name; to cause. A certain large kind of bell. Ta yu keaou keaou 大語丨丨 the distant sound of loud conversation. Chay jin keaou tso shin mo ming tsze 這人丨做甚麽名字 what is this man's name? Ta ming keaou Sze-mow 他名丨四茂 his name is Szemow. Yih keaou yih taou 一丨一到 to come as soon as called. Sih keaou 色丨 called after the colour, only nominal; merely; the fact and the name not agreeing. Read Kew, in the same sense.

Keaou gaou 丨㬎 the appearance of elevation, of being raised high.

Keaou wo ting leaou pŭh gan 丨我聽了不安 cause or make me uncomfortable when I hear it.

Keaou han 丨喊 to cry out aloud, from any violent feeling, either anger or distress.

Keaou hoo woo ying 丨呼無應 to call to, or to invoke, but receive no answer.

Keaou ko jin lae 丨個人來 call a man here.

Keaou ta lae 丨他来 tell him to come here.

Keaou hwan shin mo 丨喚甚麽 what is he calling about?

Keaou tso shin mo 丨做甚麽 what is he, or it called?

5559 Profound; deep retirement; still; quiet.

5560. From *disease* and *contortion.* A kind of cholic. A writhing of the bowels. Read Kew, A swelling or rising of the flesh. Read Chow, A slight pain.

5561. The name of a medicine.

5562. To call out aloud; to roar out; to call upon, or call to; to talk incoherently; the roar or cry of an animal.

5563. A contorted turned up nose; a crooked broken like nose. The second character is pronounced Yaou, and the third Gaou.

5564. The ancient form of Keaou 巧 an effort of genius; ingenious. See Kaou.

巧 丶] 5565. Skill, ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious, that which is made with skill and ingenuity. The excess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, Ta keaou jŏ chuĕ 大 丨 若拙 a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity. Yiu keaou 淫 丨 specious, false, illicit gloss.

Pĭh keaou 百 丨 a hundred ingenious contrivances. Sing keaou 性 丨 naturally ingenious and clever.

Ke keaou 技 丨 talent; ingenuity.

Ke keaou 機 丨 machinery that is ingenious;—ingenious in operation.

Ke keaou 奇 丨 wonderful or extraordinary ingenuity.

Keaou tse chang pwan chuĕ foo 丨 妻 常伴拙夫 a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband.

Keaou ke 丨 計 an artful or ingenious contrivance.

Keaou yeu ling sĭh 丨 言令色 specious talk and fair exterior—an over strained effort to please, is rarely connected with virtue.

Keaou shĭh 丨 式 Keaou yang 丨 樣 an ingenious pattern.

Keaou tsĕĕ 丨 捷 ready at ingenious devices.

恐 5566. Keaou ya 丨 怀 a crouching submissive manner.

鴝 5567. A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees. Commonly called Keaou-foo-naou 巧婦鳥 the ingenious housewife.

阢 5568. Name of a place.

爻 5569. *Heaou. To lay across each other; blended; to interweave.*

交 5570. Said to be derived from 大 Ta, in the sense of *man*, and to represent the legs *crossed*. To blend; to unite; to connect; to deliver over to; to exchange; the intercourse of persons in society, and of friends. Trade; commerce. The name of a place. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck; the part which folds over at the breast. Seang keaou 相 丨 mutually blended, or connected, said of persons or things. Kĕĕ keaou 結 丨 to form friendships; become intimate with. Tseuĕ keaou 絕 丨 to dissolve a friendship; break off an intimacy. Lan keaou 濫 丨 to be intimate with every person one meets. Yu tsew keaou shwŭy 與酒丨水 to mix wine and water.

Keaou chen 丨 戰 to join in battle.

Keaou che 丨 質 to exchange hostages.

Keaou chŭh 丨 出 to deliver up a person or thing.

Keaou foo 丨 付 to deliver to; to transfer; to pass over to.

Keaou hoo 丨 互 mutually connected, or blended together.

Keaou yew 丨 遊 a constant companion.

Keaou yew 丨 游 acquaintances.

Keaou ke 丨 寄 to transmit to.

Keaou keae 丨 界 or Keaou kang 丨 疆 adjoining boundaries, or limits.

Keaou keaou 丨 丨 the appearance of birds flying.

Keaou kea 丨 價 to pay the price of a commodity.

Keaou kan 丨 感 excitements of venereal appetite.

Keaou yew 丨 友 the intercourse of friends; a friend.

Keaou te 丨 替 to deliver over to the management of another.

Keaou tsă 丨 雜 to mix.

Keaou kae tŭh 丨 該督 deliver over to the said Viceroy (such and such persons).

Keaou pwan 丨 盤 to deliver over the platter; to deliver over the whole of a concern, commercial or official, to another person.

Keaou hŏ 丨 合 Keaou tsĕĕ 丨 接 Keaou kow 丨 媾 sexual intercourse; incorrect and medical phrascology.

佼 5571. [丶] Read Heaou or Keaou. Good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. See Heaou.

咬 5572. Keaou keaou 咬 丨 The voice of birds. Read Yaou, Moaning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. Wa-yaou 哇 丨 lascivious sounds; lewd songs. Yaou yĭh tan 丨一啖 to bite a mouthful, or as much as may be swallowed at once. Yaou wăn tseŏ tsze 丨文嚼字 To gnaw letters and chew characters; to ruminate or study the meaning of words. Read Heae, The sound of wind.

姣 **妖** 5573. Beautiful; handsome; pretty; clever; crafty; intriguing. Read Heaou, Lewd, lascivious.

挍 5574. [丶丿] From *hand* and to *lay across*. To place in opposition to; to compare; to select; to examine; to discuss the rights of; impetuous, irritated feeling; disorder; to revenge. To oppose or question the commands of a Sovereign or a father; to argue or dispute with a person who has offended one.

挍 5575. To receive any thing with the hand. One says, Perverse.

校 5576. [′] From *transverse* and *wood*. Bars crossed, to confine a criminal; a cage for wild beasts; kind of stocks for the feet; to oppose as with sticks or bludgeons. To compare strength; to fight; to examine and compare. To collate books or manuscripts. Read Heaou, A school. A fence to keep in horses. Compare with Heaou. Kaou heaou 考 丨 to examine and compare; to adjust. Ke keaou 計 丨 to compare plans; plans to be compared.

Keaou ching 丨正 to correct and prepare a book for the press.

Keaou leang 丨量 to compare matters; to measure and adjust.

狡 5577. [丶] A crafty little black cur, with a large mouth, found amongst the Tartars; an animal resembling a dog; artful; crafty; maddened; wild; perverse; disorderly. Kĕen keaou 奸 丨 villainously, traitorously, crafty.

Keaou cha 丨詐 } artful, crafty,
Kwei keaou 詭 丨 } deceitful; lying, cunning, fraudulent, cheating.

Keaou hwuy 丨猾 } crafty, tricky,
Keaou hwă 丨滑 } fraudulent.

Keaou le 丨戾 maddened; ungovernable—as an enraged horse.

Keaou lae 丨賴 to remove a charge from one's self and lay it on some other person in an artful crafty manner.

Keaou tung 童 丨 a specious artful boy; a good looking fraudulent youth.

皎 5578. [丶] A *comparison* of *whiteness* or *lustre*. The lustre of the moon; the shining whiteness of the sun. White colour. A surname.

Keaou keaou 丨丨 } Pure white;
Keaou kĕih 丨潔 } white and
Keaou pĭh 丨白 } shining; lustre; effulgence.

皎 **眺** 5579. To look asquint. The second character is read Maou.

絞 5580. Keaou gaou 丨磽 name of an ancient city.

絞 5581. From a *silk string* and to *writhe* or twist. To wrap round and twist; to strangle. Read Heaou, A yellowish colour; a string or sash with which clothes are fastened. Chen keaou 纏丨 to entwine or wrap round.

Keaou tow poo 丨頭布 a cloth to wrap round the head.

Keaou e 丨縊 to strangle to death, often means to hang one's self.

Keaou lan 丨纜 to twist a rope.

Keaou fan 丨犯 to strangle a criminal,—in China the sufferer has his arms extended on a cross; a cord is first twisted round the ancles, next round the waist, and then round the neck, and finally round the wrist. Bribes are given to have the cord first twisted round the neck.

蛟 5582. [-丿] A kind of crocodile found in the Yang-tsze—keang, said to weigh two thousand catties; to have four feet, and to resemble a snake; otherwise called 丨龍 Keaou-lung.

茭 5583. [-] Grass or hay. Name of a plant used as a vegetable. Read Keaou, The root of a plant. Keaou sun 丨笋 a vegetable sprout.

䪥 5584. Keaou-leaou 丨衩 small drawers or trowsers.

跤 5585. The bones of the leg.

Keaou che 丨趾 ancient name of Cochinchina or Tonking.

較 5586. [/] A certain crooked piece of iron or copper by the side of a carriage, compared to horns or ears. A basket or trunk attached to a cart; to push as with a horn; to compare strength; to compare; a general view or statement of. In the sense of wrangling, read Keŏ. Ta kaou 大丨 generally; taken by the lump; an average; an estimate. Keang leang 丨量 or Pe keaou 比丨 to compare and measure; to argue or dispute with.

Keaou chung 丨重 heavier.

Keaou che 丨之 compared with it.

Keaou tsaou 丨早 sooner.

郊 5587. [-] Waste land or common, outside a city or a state. The name of a sacrifice; name of a particular place.

Keaou yay 丨野 / Keaou yuen 丨原 land outside a city; a common; a waste; a wilderness.

鉸 5588. The Pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament.

Keang taou 丨刀 / Keaou tsëen 丨剪 a cutting instrument that moves on a hinge; scissars, called also Tsëen taou 翦刀.

Ting Keaou 釘丨 the pin of a hinge.

鞄 5589. A kind of leather purse or bag.

頗 5590. Keaou pŏ 丨薄 unhandsome; inelegant.

Keaou gaou 丨顑 large head and sunken eyes.

餃 5591. Keaou urh 丨餌 pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

骹 5592. [-] The bones of the leg near the anckle. One says, The joints of the several bones.

鮫 5593. [-] A species of squalus or dog fish, from which the Chinese obtain shagreen; the tail is three or four cubits long, with a string at the end; a kind of shark or sea fox. Name of an office. Keaou-jin 丨人 a sea monster whose tears become pearls.

敲 5594. Keaou or Yŏ. From *white* and *to let loose*. A gliding flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keĭh, Respect.

鷮 5595. [-] Forms part of the name of several birds.

傲 5596. [丶] To do; to act. Read Keaou, 丨倖 keaou hing, To obtain by a lucky occurrence what one has no right to.

嗷 5597. From *mouth* and *let loose*. To roar or call out; loud vociferating noise. Used as a numeral of horses. Read Keĭh, To call. Ma urh tsëen keaou 馬二千丨 two thousand horses.

Keang hoo 丨嘑 to call out.

Keaou jen urh kŭh 丨然而哭 cried and wept.

Kĕŏu-kĕaou 丨丨 deep hollow sound.

Keaou ying 丨應 to answer in a loud abrupt manner.

墝 5598. Poor land.

徼 5599. [/] To go round; either to ward off, or to circumvent, or to seek to obtain; to assume; a kind of fence consisting of spokes, in the water, to keep off barbarians. A small road. Read Yaou, To screen or ward off. Hing hëen keaou hing 行險丨幸 to do what is dangerous from an improper desire to obtain good fortune.

Keaou fŭh 丨福 to seek for happiness, or temporal good.

Keaou hing 丨倖 some fortunate coincidence by which one succeeds;

not by right or merit, to seek some good at all risks, and to succeed.

Keaou meaou 丨 妙 profound and mysterious.

憿 僥 5600. [-] Lucky; fortunate. Same as the preceding. Read Keĭh, Haste; hasty; precipitate disposition. Keaou-leaou 丨 憭 to state to in a sincere and faithful manner.

撽 擎 5601. Keaou or Keĭh, To beat; to flog, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

幒 5602. Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

曒 5603. Clear; bright; white and luminous.

Keaou jĭh 丨 日 a clear day.

皦 5604. [丶] The white lustre of some precious stones. White, luminous, refulgent.

獥 5605. Keaou or Keĭh. A young wulf.

礉 5606. Uneven stones; rocky and uneven. Read Hĭh, To engrave or cut deeply; real, solid.

瞭 瞁 5607. The eyes fixed; motionless; clear, bright.

竅 5608. [′] A cavity; a hole; hollow; an interstice; an aperture; an opening; a fit time; the passages of an animal body are expressed by Kew keaou 九 丨 the nine orifices. The superior seven about the head, pertain to the Yang 陽 energy; the two inferior ones to Yin 陰. Pĭh keaou 百 丨 all the pores. Sin keaou 心 丨 the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; Sages have seven. Perspicacity and clear discernment, is expressed by having these supposed inlets of knowledge open, and the reverse by their being shut; hence they say of an impenetrably stupid person, Yĭh-keaou pŭh tung 一 丨 不 通 that not one aperture is permeable; he is most impenetrably dull.

繳 繫 繳 5609. [丶] Read Chŏ, Tied or attached to; hankering after. Read Keaou, To writhe about; a wrapper for the leg; to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Hĭh, The tape which strengthens the hem of a garment. Wan keaou 完 丨 to pay or deliver up the whole; to clear the account.

Keaou jaou 丨 繞 to wind round.

Keaou keuen 丨 卷 to give up one's papers at an examination of the literati.

Keaou shang 丨 上 } to present or
Ching keaou 呈 丨 } deliver up to.

鐓 5610. Any metal handle or knob by which to lift any vessel or utensil; the Chinese call such handles *An ear*.

喬 5611. [c-] From Yaou, *Pleasing* and *elegant*, with Kaou, *High*, abbreviated. High; high and bent back, as if still looking higher. Curved; bent; hooked. A surname; a man's name. Occurs denoting Proud; idle and dissipated. Keaou, further denotes The poles of a sedan chair being curved in a particular way. Kow joo yu keaou 句 如 羽 丨 bent or curved like curling feathers. Read Keaou, in the sense of Keaou 驕 Proud. Tëen hea che keaou keĭh chŏ che 天 下 始 丨 喆 卓 鷙 the empire began to be discontented and rapacious.

Keaou keĭh 丨 詰 the mind disquieted or discontented.

Keaou urh yay 丨 而 野 proud, dissipated and wild.

Keaou mŭh luy 丨 木 類 the species of tall trees.

僑 5612. High. An inn, or lodging place for a stranger. To dwell in a temporary abode. A surname.

嘺 5613. Not to know; to be ignorant of. A local word, used to affirm, *I do not know.* The Dictionaries Tsëĕ-yun and Luy-pëen, define it, A distorted mouth.

嬌 5614. [-] Delicate, tender, to bring up delicately as the children of the rich; elegant form and manner; a woman's name famous in history; a certain kind of wine. Yaou keaou 妖 丨 fairies; sprites.

Keaou kĭh 丨 客 term of respect to a daughter's husband.

Keaou jow neu tsze 丨 柔女子 a delicate female.

Keaou tsze 丨 姿 delicate and handsome.

Keaou yang 丨 養 to nurse tenderly —said also morally of abetting a person's vices.

嶠 嶠 [丶] 5615. The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass.

幬 5616. The waistband of drawers or trowsers.

彆 5617. To draw; to pull a bow.

憍 5618. A low minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle, loose, dissipated, self indulgent; assuming and insolent.

撟 5619. [丶] To raise or lift the hand; false; deceitful; to straighten; to grasp firmly; firm; unbending; unyielding; to take; to select; to crook or straighten by the application of fire.

橋 5620. [/c-] A plank; a plank laid across a stream. A bridge; any utensil which has a cross bar. Name of a wood. A surname. Used to denote Proud; perverse; insolent. Forms part of the name of a place. Used for a carriage. Rapid motion. Ho keaou 河 丨 bridges over rivers were first made B. C. 900. Mŭh keaou 木 丨 a wooden bridge. Shĭh keaou 石 丨 a stone bridge. Tëĕ keaou 鐵 丨 an iron bridge. Kăng keaou 絙 丨 a bridge formed by suspended ropes. Keŭh keaou 屈 丨 to bend a bridge, denotes Great strength.

燆 5621. The motion of fire.

矯 5622. [丶] An arrow issuing forth. To straighten what was before crooked; to make crooked what was previously straight, is expressed by Jow 揉. To straighten the perverse or vicious dispositions of people; to rectify in a moral sense. Used in the sense of Keaou 撟 false, deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; obstinate. A surname.

Keaou keaou 丨 丨 strong, valorous; brave; to raise on high.

Keaou tsing 丨 情 a fraudulent disposition

穚 5623. The blossoms of grasses and of grain, adorned with flowers, and high luxuriant growth.

簥 5624. [-] A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense. One says, An instrument of husbandry.

繑 5625. The waistband of trowsers; trowsers which reach down to the heel. Read Keŏ, A kind of straw sandals.

蕎 5626. [c-] Name of a place.

譑 5627. [丶] A specious loquacity; to instigate to crime.

Kew keaou 糾 丨 to excite to sedition or conspiracy by specious declaration; one who causes others to offend; a sower of sedition.

趫 5628. To walk nimbly; to trip lightly; to climb trees with celerity; strong.

Keaou-keaou 丨 丨 to walk; to go.

蹻 蹺 [-] 5629. [丶] To raise the feet and walk, or climb high. Strong, martial appearance, applied also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated in the same sense. Also read

Keŏ, Tickled, pleased, as by success. Proud. Straw sandals.

Keaou jen 丨然 to trip lightly—but insecurely.

Keŏ keaou seĭh shang 脚丨膝上 to place the feet upon the knees.

轎 5630. [′] Originally denoted a wheeled vehicle; a carriage; now applied to a vehicle carried on men's shoulders. A sedan chair. Tso sze jin keaou 坐四人丨 to go in a chair with four bearers,—the people are allowed two only. Pă keaou 八丨 a chair carried by eight bearers.

Keaou foo 丨夫 chair bearers.

Keaou e keu yuen 丨已去遠 the chair had already gone off a long way.

Keaou keang 丨桿 the pole of a sedan chair.

Keaou man chay leaou 丨幔遮了 screened by the chair blinds.

Keaou tsze 丨子 or Yĭh shing keaou tsze 一乘丨子 a sedan chair.

Keaou kwei te 丨櫃底 the bottom part of a chair in which the Chinese place luggage.

Keaou tan 丨担 the short pole for carrying a chair which lies on the men's shoulders when there are four bearers.

轎橇 5631. A plank or sledge for travelling through mud. Shing keaou 乘丨 to ride on a sledge or sled.

驕 5632. [-] A horse six cubits high; a wild horse; strong; ungovernable; self confident; self indulgence; pride. Haughty air; to be proud. Read Heaou, A short nosed dog. Tun keaou 憤丨 impetuous; uncontroulable.

Keaou chay 丨奢 proud and extravagant.

Keaou che 丨志 a proud, haughty mind.

Keaou gaou 丨驁 the haughty prancing air, the proud gait of a horse; pride and self indulgence.

Keaou gaou 丨傲 to be proud and haughty; overbearing.

Keaou king 丨矜 proud and assuming.

Keaou chay yin tan 丨奢淫淡 pride, extravagance, and obscene prate.

鱎 5633. The name of a fish.

鷮 5634. [-] Name of a bird.

僥 5635. [-] Read Yaou. 僬丨 Teaou yaou, A tribe of short foreigners, situated on the south-west. They are said to be but three cubits high.

Keaou-hing 丨倖 to obtain, or succeed by some lucky coincidence; in this sense, same as 徼 Keaou.

墝 5636. [-] Irregular, uneven, poor ground.

澆 5637. [-] To sprinkle, to cast a small quantity of water on, as in watering plants. Read Leaou, Water whirling round. Read Gaou, A man's name.

Keaou hwa 丨花 to water flowers.

Keaou le 丨漓 / Keaou pŏ 丨薄 } destitute of feeling, ungrateful.

磽 5638. Keaou or Yaou, Stony, stiff, barren land.

Keaou te 丨地 poor, stony bad land.

翹 5639. [c-] Long feathers of a tail; numerous; to elevate; to raise; to excite; highly elevated; dangerous, distant; suspended; a certain flag or banner.

Keaou fă 丨發 to raise or excite,—applied to the thoughts.

Keaou ke 丨企 to stand erect, or on tip toe.

Keaou-keaou 丨丨 dangerous, in danger—said of a house or family.

Keaou show 丨首 to raise the head to hold it high; to look with hope.

蕎 5640. Lëen-keaou 連丨 Han lëen-tsze 旱蓮子 name of a plant found in great abundance in vallies.

趭 5641. To trip lightly; to raise the feet high; to rise or to ascend high.

轇 5642. The ends of an axle tree.

翏 5643. *Leaou, or Lew, To fly high.*

嘐 5644. Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Kaou, The crowing of a cock. Read Paou, Bombast; inflated or flowery talking, without any reality. Paou paou, Sound, noise. Read Leaou or Laou. Leaou-taou 丨啁 many words; verbose. Read Mew. Syn. with Mew 謬. Kwang-chay che wang yen yay 狂者之妄言也 the irregular confused talk of a madman.

瞭 5645. Yaou keaou 窅丨 a distorted face; sunken eyes.

膠 5646. [-/] An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue. To cause to adhere firmly, to glue; pertinancious; bigoted adherence to; conspired together; perverse. Name of an ancient school. Name of a river; name of a place. A surname. Deceitful. Yu keaou 魚丨 glue made from fish. New-pe keaou 牛皮丨 glue made from cow's skin. Leu keaou 驢丨 mule, or asses' glue,—a famous Chinese medicine, also called 九天貢丨 Kew tëen kung keaou, and 阿丨 O-keaou. Tung keaou 東丨 a school or college.

Keaou koo poo tung 丨固不通 obstinate and impenetrable.

Keaou kŏ 丨葛 the purer air which ascends; levity; unsettledness; unsteadiness; crossing or running impetuously.

Tsing shin joo keaou 情深如丨 } Keaou tseĭh seang [tow 丨漆相投 } as intimate as glue and varnish.

轇 5647. [-] A long distant appearance; confused; disorderly. Keaou kŏ 丨轕 the appearance or figure of halberds or lances; rapid motion, as of spears in fencing; intricate.

敲 5648 [-] To beat or strike from the side, as in beating a drum; a stout club or cudgel with which to beat or strike. Tuy keaou 推丨 to beat the time or quantity, with the hand, when composing verses. The practice of 蘇東坡 Sootunghoo, a famous poet under the Sung dynasty.

Keaou kuo 丨鼓 to beat a drum.

Keaou kăng 丨更 to beat the watch at nights.

Keaou mun 丨門 to knock at a door.

𩰫 5649. [c-] High; lofty.

招 5650. [c-] Commonly read Chaou, To invite or make a signal to with the hand. Read Keaou, To raise; to rouse; to excite.

覺 5651. [c] Read Keaou, To awaken from a dream. To awaken from sleep. Read Keŏ, To advert; to notice.

攪 5652. To *rouse* the *hand* to action. To stir and throw into disorder; to excite confusion; to trouble or annoy the mind.

Keaou jaou 丨擾 to make disturbance in society.

Keaou chuen 丨轉 to stir round any thing boiling.

Keaou lwan tëen hea 丨亂天下 threw the world into disorder; to disturb the peace of the Empire as by banditti.

窖 窌 窌 奅 5653. A hole dug in the earth. A deep receptacle under ground; a cavern; a den; a deep hole; a profound recess or sinus. Read Leaou, The appearance of a deep cavern. Name of a place. Keaou kow 丨口 the mouth of a cavern.

酵 5654. [/] The fœces of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven. Keaou mëen ping 丨麪餅 leavened wheaten bread.

Fa keaou 發丨 } Ke keaou 起丨 } to raise with fermenting substance; to leaven.

嘄 5655. To call or roar out; to make a clamorous noise.

教 教 效 𥳑

5656. [- ′] From *to imitate*, a *child*, and *to beat*. Superiors giving inferiors something to imitate; viz. A precept; a rule; a law. To teach; to instruct; that which is taught; a system of opinions or a religion. To command; to order. Keaou mun 丨 門 commonly denotes the Mohammedans; but it also means Religion or sect generally. San keaou 三 丨 the *three* sects, of Confucius, of Buddha and of Taou-sze. Leĭh keaou 立 丨 or Shĕ keaou 設 丨 to propound or establish a system of doctrines. Shing jin e shin taou shĕ keaou 聖人以神道設 丨 the sages by divine principles established a system of instruction. Tsĭh keaou 七 丨 the seven *subjects* of instruction; 1, Father and son; 2, Brothers; 3, Husband and wife; 4, Prince and statesmen; 5, The old and the young; 6, Host and guest; and 7, Friends.

Keaou hwuy 丨 誨 to instruct; to teach.

Keaou hwa 丨 化 to change, or reform by instruction.

Keaou heun 丨 訓 to give instructions and admonitions to.

Keaou kwan 丨 館 a school; a place of instruction.

Keaou kwan 丨 官 an official superintendent of the junior literati.

Keaou sze 丨 師 an instructor in a low sense; a teacher of.

Keaou show 丨 授 a kind of literary superintendant in a Foo district; the appointment is for life. His assistant is called 訓導 Heun-taou. Keaou yu 丨 諭 a situation in a Heen district, of the same nature as the preceding. His assistant is also called Heun-taou.

梟

5657. Name of a bird charged with undutifulness to its parent, and cruelty to its offspring. Strong, wicked; to hang a human head on a pole. The top of a hill. A surname. Name of a plant.

Keaou hëen 丨 瞯 deep hollow eyes.

Keaou heung 丨 雄 a wicked vicious man.

Keaou show 丨 首 to hang a criminal's head in a cage on the top of a pole.

蟂

5658. An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet; capable of injuring man; a species of Lacerta.

𠃊

5659. To value one's self; to pay attention or regard to one's self.

𠃊 𠃊 𠃊

5660. Thick eye brows.

県 県

5661. To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down. Now written 梟 Keaou.

KEAY.—CXX^TH SYLLABLE.

Canton Dialect, *Kay.*

茄 5662. Name of a plant; name of an ancient state; name of a place. A surname. Woo keay 五 ㇑ a medicinal plant.

岈 5663. Keay or Kea, Mountain clad with forests.

伽 5664. Keay lan fŭh ㇑ 藍佛 a denomination of Buddha, applied also to the Chinese Mars, Kwanfootsze.

迦 5665. Keay, or Kea. Shĭh-keay 釋 ㇑ a designation of Buddha.

枷 秈 5666. Keay or Kea, Grain; standing corn.

KËĔ.—CXXI^ST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kie.* Canton Dialect, *Keep, Keet, Kat.*

丩 5667. To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. See Kew.

孑 5668. The appearance of a man without his right arm; single. One only; a remnant; short; behind or last. A spear or halberd with a transverse pike. Kow këĕ 句 ㇑ a hooked spear.

Këĕ këĕ ㇑ ㇑ standing or jutting out; alone; a great mosquito. A surname.

秄 5669. Standing corn; a corn sheaf.

孟 5670. A kind of dish or platter.

紆 5671. A bunch of silk or thread.

釨 5672. A spear with a hook or transverse pike.

訐 5673. To charge with a crime face to face; to question and find people's secret or clandestine proceedings; to interrogate with authority; to bring to light illicit proceedings; to seize hold on people's defects or faults.

刦 刼 劫 刼 刼 5674. From *a sword*, or *strength*, or *a sharp weapon*, and *to take away*. To take by violence; to plunder; to rob. One of the Kulpus of the Buddha sect, and seems to answer to the platonic or great year, consisting of from 24,000 to 25,000 years, when the world will begin anew. Ta këĕ 打 ㇑ to rob, to plunder. Keang taou tseang këĕ 強盜倉 ㇑ robbers, plunderers.

Tow ying kĕĕ chae 偷營｜寨 to attack and plunder a camp.

Kĕĕ taou ｜盜 a robber or plunderer.

Kĕĕ leŏ ｜掠 to seize as robbers or banditti do; to plunder.

Tsae te yŭh chung show koo woo pĭh kĕĕ 在地獄中受苦五百｜ to suffer in hell five hundred ages. Wan kĕĕ mo shŭh 萬｜莫贖 ten thousand ages (of suffering) cannot atone for it.

怯 **狯** 5675. From *heart* or *dog*, and to *go away*. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak. Wei kĕĕ 畏｜ fearful, apprehensive. Kĕĕ-shĭh-me-urh ｜失迷兒 Cashmere, in Central Asia.

痎 5676. Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

蛣 5677. [c] Name of an insect.

吉 5678. *Kĕĭh. Good, felicitous.*

拮 5679. The *hands* and the *mouth* both engaged, embarrassed. Plucking plants with the hands and nails. To urge; to perplex; to embarrass.

Kĕĕ keu ｜据 embarrassed for want of money; perplexed; distressed; applied to merchants in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 5680. One species of the orange. Kĕĕ tsze ｜子 the mandarin orange. Kĕĕ kaon ｜槔 the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils.

Kĕĕ kăng ｜梗 name of a medicine.

Kĕĕ ping ｜餅 a kind of sweet cake.

狷 5681. Wild; mad; cunning. Kĕĕ keŭh ｜猲 name of an animal found in the west, its body emits an odour: it has no skin.

結 5682. To tie; to knot; to contract; to bind; to draw or collect together; curved; important; a knot; a bond; an engagement. Kĕĕ leaou ｜了 tied; knotted; fixed; consummated. Wăn kĕĕ 蘊｜ to have something lying upon the mind. Te kĕĕ 締｜ to tie or bind two together. Kan kĕĕ 甘｜ a voluntary bond or engagement to do something—often required by the government. Pa kĕĕ 巴｜ to form extensive connexions; to unite people to one's self, to make due preparation. Găn pĭh năng kĕĕ 恩不能｜ favors cannot bind him. Ta kĕĕ 打｜ to tie a knot.

Kĕĕ chow ｜仇 } to form an enmity;
Kĕĕ yuen ｜怨 } to induce a person's resentment.

Kĕĕ keaou ｜交 united in friendly intimacy.

Kĕĕ new ｜扭 to twist and twine; to adhere pertinaciously to something.

Kĕĕ shing ｜繩 to tie a string or cord.

Kĕĕ tang ｜黨 to form a conspiracy; to unite as banditti.

Kĕĕ tsin ｜親 to form a matrimonial connexion.

Kĕĕ tsae ｜綵 festoons; silk knoted to form a kind of garland which is hung round a room.

Kĕĕ kwo ｜果 to form or bear fruit.

蕝 5683. Name of a plant.

鑯 5684. A hook or sickle.

詰 5685. [c] To interrogate; to question with authority, as a magistrate; to investigate strictly, for the purpose of correcting and punishing; to reprehend; to chastise; to prohibit.

Kĕĕ choo ｜誅 to examine and punish an offender.

Kĕĕ chaou ｜朝 a clear morning.

Kĕĕ kew ｜究 to scrutinize narrowly.

袺 5686. To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments as if carrying something in an apron.

蛣 5687. Name of an insect.

詰 5688 To jump; to leap.

欸 5689. A wishful, longing appearance. Read Hŏ, and Heă, Breathing; panting.

恢 悉 5690. A thoughtful appearance.

疾 5691. Diseased breathing.

秧 5692. A sheaf of grain.

莢 5693. The fruit of a certain plant. Name of a coin; Name of a hill. A surname. Ming këĕ 蓂 | a certain felicitous plant of the age of the famous king Yaou.

蛺 5694. Këĕ tëĕ 蝶 | a small butterfly or moth.

詠 5695. To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name. Chĕ këĕ 讘 | to prate about the ancient Sages, and cause confusion to the present age.

脥 5696. Këĕ or Keă, Under the arm; the arm pit.

頰 5697. The side of the face; the jaw; the instruments for receiving and masticating food, and of articulating words. The name of a place. Forms part of the name of a bird.

Këĕ-kŭh | 骨 } the jaw bone,
Keu-keu | 車 } the jaws.

匧 5698 Këĕ or Keă, A kind of basket for containing clothes; to put into a basket.

嫕 娭 5699. Këĕ, Hëĕ, or Tsëĕ. Tickled and pleased by success.

愜 愜 5700. The mind satisfied; gratified; chearful; pleased.

Këĕ sin | 心 a chearful, contented mind.

歐 5701. To blow; to pant. Read Shĕ, To pant after; to desire.

瘱 5702. Diseased breathing; a shortness of breath.

篋 5703. A kind of basket or other vessel to contain things; the name of a hill. Read How, An instrument of music.

Këĕ sze | 笥 a scholar's basket for his books and clothes.

曷 5704. *Hŏ. A prohibitive and interrogative particle.*

偈 5705. Ke or Këĕ. Repeated, Ke ke | | the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste. A martial appearance. A bamboo rod. To cease; to stop. Ke kew | 句 certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the Sect Fŭh. Keang fŭh ke 講佛 | to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh.

堨 5706. Keu këĕ 渠 | to make a great breach on an enemy or set of banditti. Also read O.

嵑 5707. A hill or mountain standing alone; a stone table. Gŏ këĕ | 嶭 hilly, mountainous.

愒 5708. To desist; to rest; to stop. Read Kŏ, To covet. Read Hŏ, To be afraid.

揭 撤 5709. To raise high; to lift up one's clothes as when fording a stream; a carriage going with rapidity; to take upon one's self; to hear; to support; to be answerable for, to state to superiors. Nĕĭh ming këĕ tëĕ 匿名 | 帖 an anonymous accusation, addressed to government, pasted up about the town:—said to be a capital crime.

Këĕ chay | 車 an odoriferous plant.

Këĕ tseay | 借 to borrow.

Këĕ tsze | 字 } a bond given when
Këĕ tan | 單 } one borrows money.

Këĕ tëĕ | 帖 a statement; a declaration; a deposition, pasted up against the walls of the streets; a placard.

楬 5710. A stick thrust into the ground over the grave of a person who has died on the high way, and having his name inscribed on it.

Këĕ choo 丨 櫫 a board with any memorandum written upon it, and a seal attached to it; a board with a person's crime written on it. A certain musical instrument. Tŭh-këĕ 禿 丨 bald headed.

Këĕ tow 丨 豈 a certain wooden vessel or platter.

渴 5711. Without water, applied to plants. Read Kŏ, Thirsty.

碣 5712. A rock standing alone; stone tablet; a round tablet, the motion of the feathered tribes. Read Keă, An angry appearance.

Këĕ shĭh 丨 石 a rock or tablet.

竭 5713. To carry to the utmost point; to exhaust; the highest degree; to try to the utmost. To destroy; passing to the extreme, and commencing again; revolving in a circle, as the five elements are supposed to do.

Këĕ ching 丨 誠 perfectly; sincere; to carry sincerity to the utmost degree.

Këĕ leĭh 丨 力 to exert all one's strength; to do one's utmost.

揭 5714. To bear; to support; to raise; to lift up.

羯 5715. A strong, violent sheep; the name of a place.

Këĕ yang 丨 羊 to castrate a sheep.

鍻 5716. Kin këĕ 金 丨 certain metal ornaments of a drum.

朅 5717. To leave a place; to depart; to go away. A martial appearance.

㓞 5718. Këĕ, or Keă. To cut or carve ingeniously. To cut or make a memorandum on a bamboo; hence, the word Ke 契 a contract; a bond.

絜 5719 Name of a river; clean; pure.

契 5720. Read Ke, A bond; that form of bond which succeeded knotted cords in ancient times, consisting of two parts, corresponding to the modern check of Europe; it was used also in the government, one half being retained by the prince, and the other half given to the person serving; close union of friends. An utensil for scorching tortoise shells, in reference to divination. Timid. Read Sëĕ, A surname.

Read Këĕ, Enduring suffering; separated from friends; wide open place. To carve; to cut off; to terminate. Read Keĭh, Name of a northern tribe. To play. Shoo-këĕ 書 丨 a bond; a written agreement.

Këĕ kwŏ 丨 闊 wide open place; widely or long separated from friends.

鍥 鍥 鍥 鍥 5721 A hook or sickle for reaping grain. To cut; to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Ke. Këĕ pŏ 丨 薄 to ill-treat; to rule tyrannically.

挈 5722. To take hold of with the hand; to support; to hold up; to put in order; to adjust alone. Read Ke, To cut or break off. To write upon a board in reference to the usage of prisons. Te këĕ 提 丨 to hold up; to lift; to support

栔 5723. Read Ke, To cut or engrave. Read Këĕ, To cut off; to deprive of. Repeated, Këĕ këĕ 丨 丨 mournful; sorry.

絜 5724. The end of a thread of hemp. Clean; pure; rightly adjusted; to measure; to restrict, to reduce to rule or to order; applied to the waters of the deluge.

Këĕ tŏ 丨 度 to measure; to adjust; to limit.

Këĕ tsing 丨 靜 pure and tranquil.

Këĕ tsze 丨 粢 plentiful.

Këĕ yŏ 丨 約 } to bind; to restrict.
Yŏ këĕ 約 丨 }

嚓 5725. To eat.

㭎 㭎 桔

5726. Këĕ-kaou 㭎桔 a machine for drawing water. The Chinese husbandman's water wheel.

潔 潔 絜 渹

5727. Pure; clear; clean, used both physically and morally. Këĕ sin 潔心 a pure mind. Këĕ ming how seu 潔茗候叙 I have prepared pure tea and wait for your company to converse;—written on invitation! cards. Këĕ tsing 潔清 pure and clear. Këĕ tsing 潔淨 pure and clean.

桀 㱿 楬

5728. Cruel; fierce; murderous; banditti cruelly murdering many persons. To raise or lift, as lifting stones to throw at men. One man of a thousand; i.e. superior to a thousand; a fowl roasting. A surname. Këĕ këĕ 桀桔 figure or external appearance of.

傑

5729. The shooting forth of grain; eminent virtue and talents. Prond. Tsae tĭh che e yu chung chay, yuĕ Tseun-këĕ 才德之異於眾者曰俊 talents and virtue superior to the rest of mankind, is expressed by Tseun këĕ.

Ying këĕ 英傑 a person eminent for virtue and talents, a hero or heroine.

窠 嶡 稧 稧 跲 坲

5730. To overshadow or cover.

5731. Këĕ yĕ 嶡崬 a high mountain.

5732. Appearance of grain budding forth; corn beginning to ear. Used also to denote chaff.

5733. Read Këĕ, and Keĭh. For; instead of. Read Keă, To stumble.

5734. Këĕ or Keă, Accumulated earth; dirt; or filth. Se shĭh, ko e keu kow keă 洗石可以去垢坲 a washing stone can remove an accumulation of dirt or filth.

KËEN.—CXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Keen.* Peking Dialect, *Chëen.* Canton Dialect, *Heem.*

欠 𠂢

5735. [ᵾ] To gape and yawn; to stretch one's self as when wearied and fatigued. A want of animal spirits; hence, Want or insufficiency. To owe; to be wanting to; to be deficient in. Name of a river. For money merely *due*, they used 該 Kae, as a more delicate expression. Këen chae hwan tsëen 欠債還錢 let him who owes pay the money; i. e. he who has done the misdeed must pay the forfeit.

Këen heang 欠項 a debt; a sum owing.

Këen shin 欠伸 to yawn and stretch one's self.

Këen jin tsëen yin 欠人錢銀 to owe people money.

Këen jin soo mŭh 欠人数目 to owe sums standing on people's books.

芠

5736. [ᵾ] Name of a plant known by various names, as cock's head, goose's head, and crow's-head.

今 5737. *Kin. The present time, in contradistinction from the past and the future.*

伶 5738. Këen choo 丨 侏 A performer on a musical instrument. Also read King, Great; attentive; careful.

岭 5739. Name of a hill.

怜 5740. The heart set upon the present moment. Hasty; precipitate disposition. Kin-ke 丨 惧 impetuously urging a close or termination of.

衿 5741. What the hand is now upon; present possession, or occupation; to record, or remember. Read Kin, To grasp hold of; to catch; to seize.

衿 5742. Read Këen, Below, at the foot of, or under a bank or precipice; to take hold of with the fingers. Read Kin, To grasp; to seize. Read Kan, Kan ke 丨 敲 irregular; uneven; incomplete.

欣 5743. A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read Hëen, To desire. Read Kan, Below a bank.

鈐 5744. [c-] Këen to 丨 鏢 a large plough; a certain fastening of the wheel of a carriage; military weapons for shutting up rooms; a kind of lock; the handle of a spear; name of a hill; Read Han, Iron tongs. Kow këen 鉤 丨 name of a star.

Këen ke 丨 記 a kind of seal used by non-commissioned officers, commonly made of copper or brass.

蛉 5745. [c-] The claws of a crab. Read Kin, Insects following in succession.

黔 黔 5746. [c-] Black; black hair. Këen show 丨 首 *the black-heads*, a designation of the people, introduced by Tsin, the first universal monarch of the Chinese states. Some say, the phrase was introduced from having black cloth rolled round the head; the people are otherwise called 黎民 Le min, which also alludes to their black heads.

鴿 雏 5747. The name of a principality, of a district, and of a divinity. A surname. Used for the preceding. A bird pecking; to peck as a bird.

件 5748. [丶] From *man* and *cow*, because a cow is a large animal that may be shared. To divide; to separate, or distinguish things; an individual article; subject or affair. A particular. Answers to one; an; a. Jŏ kao këen 若干 丨 how many articles, or particulars? Wŭh këen 物 丨 a thing. Sze këen 事 丨 an affair. Heu to wŭh këen 許多 物 丨 a great many things. Yih këen e fŭh 一 丨 衣服 a garment; one piece of dress. Wo yew yih këen sze pae tŏ ne 我有 一 丨 事拜託 你 I have an affair in which I solicit your assistance. Kŏ këen 各 丨 every article, or a variety of articles.

Këen këen too năng 丨 丨 都能 adequate for every individual affair, or occupation; expert in every thing. Pae tse yih këen yih këen 擺齊 一 丨 一 丨 arranged in order, each article apart. Teaou këen 條 丨 a list of articles, or topics; an account; an index. Gan këen 案 丨 a case in a court of law; a particular affair brought before a Magistrate.

拑 5749. To take hold of on each side; to compress as by nippers; to take hold of with forceps.

Këen kow 丨 口 to shut the mouth, to be afraid to speak.

箝 筦 5750. [c-] To lock; to shut and fasten; a kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. Këen yu 丨 語 to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.

柑 5751. [c-] Kan, or Kan tsze 丨 子 a species of orange; Sweet. Read Këen, Used in the sense of the following. To put a bit into a horse's mouth.

Këen kow 丨 口 to close the lips and not speak—from fear of punishment.

鉗 5752. [c-] Tongs; nippers; pincers; tweezers; forceps; a kind of iron collar for the neck of a criminal. To take as with nippers; to pinch; to gripe; to injure as by resentment and hatred; a term of abuse. Tëë këen 鉄 丨 iron forceps or nippers.

Këen-këen 丨 丨 vicious, crafty, irregular conduct.

Këen kow 丨 口 to gag the mouth; to put to silence.

Këen choo 丨 住 to take a fast hold of with tongs or forceps.

黚 5753. A light yellow and dark colour. Name of a river; name of a district.

髻 5754. To pluck out or shave off the hair, as a punishment; a kind of purple colour, probably a criminal's hair was so dyed.

見 5755. [′] From *eye* and *man*. To see; to notice; to observe. Seeing; observing; finding; finding that. To be impressed by; to be affected by; to be the recipient of, in which sence it makes the passive of verbs. Read Hëen, To disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. Pe këen 陛 丨 to see the Emperor. Yin këen 引 丨 to introduce to an Imperial audience. Hwuy këen 會 丨 to assemble or meet with. Seang këen 相 丨 to see each other. Chwang këen 撞 丨 to bounce upon unexpectedly. To këen to wăn 多 丨 多聞 to have seen and heard much. Choo këen 初 丨 to see for the first time—it is not then expedient to talk much.

Këen hing săng e 丨 形生疑 to begin to suspect something from external appearances.

Këen ke 丨 棄 to be refused or rejected.

Këen kwae 丨 怪 to be impressed with as strange; to be offended by.

Këen kwo 丨 過 to have seen before.

Këen leang 丨 諒 to be excused.

Këen mëen 丨 面 to see a person; to admit him.

Këen seaou 丨 笑 to be laughed at.

Këen-sew 丨 羞 to feel ashamed.

Këen-shĭh 丨 識 knowledge.

Këen shĭh kwang ta 丨 識廣大 extensive knowledge.

Këen tow 丨 透 to see through; a clear perception of.

Këen king săng tsing 丨 景生情 to act as circumstances may arise.

俔 5756. [′] Like; to be compared to. Also read Hëen, which See.

悅 5757. Same as the preceding. A comparison; or to make a comparison.

涀 5758. Name of a river.

稉 **秈** 5759. A small sheaf of corn.

閒 **間** 5760. [-] From *door* and *moon*; alluding to the light of the moon, as seen through the crevice of a door, at night. The second character is the vulgar form. A crevice; a space between; between, either in respect of space or time; in the midst of; during the time of. [′] To make a space between; to separate; to put asunder by spying or slandering; a spy. To separate remotely; distant. Occurs denoting Near; to contain; to bear with; to diminish; to chastise by military force; empty; unoccupied; a depraved or lacivious look. Reduced by disease. Name of a place. Tsae chung hëen 在中 丨 in the midst or between. Fan këen 反 丨 to befool an enemy by stratagems. Yĭh uëen che këen 一年之 丨 within a year.

Këen kĭh 丨 隔 to separate and make a space or partition between.

Këen twan 丨 斷 to make a total separation between.

Këen tsze 丨 厠 to range or take a place amongst.

Këen taou 丨 道 an unoccupied road.

Tëen te këen 天地 丨 between heaven and earth; i. e. on earth; the situation of human beings.

嵧 5761. Water running between two hills; a stream in a valley.

楗 5762. Këen or Han. Large tree or timber.

澗 5763. [/] A stream in a valley. Name of a particular stream, or river.

簡 5764. Anciently a slip of reed /] on which letters were written, before the invention of paper; an official writing. To review or survey; to diminish; to abridge; to retrench; to seek to attain; to select; to distinguish and separate; negligent or to be negatively rude. Great; large; sincere; the sound of a drum. A surname. Tĭh këĕ 特 丨 particularly selected—to fill some office.

Këen chă 丨 札 } a letter or official document.
Këen tsĭh 丨 策 }

Këen gaou 丨 奥 laconic and abstruse.

Këen urh ming 丨 而 明 laconic and perspicuous.

Këen leŏ 丨 略 a lessening or diminishing; taking the most important parts; abridging; an abridgement.

Këen yuĕ 丨 閱 to survey; to review, as troops.

Këen man 丨 慢 } wanting in civil attentions—used as an apology by the host.
Këen sëĕ 丨 褻 }

Këen keuĕ 丨 缺 a vacancy in an office where there is little to do.

Këen tsing 丨 淨 a laconic pure style; absence of tautology and offensive expressions.

襇 **襉** 5765. A kind of petticoat.

綸 5766. [/] The colours of embroidered silk. Ta këen kin 大 丨 錦 name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the Tang dynasty.

睼 5767. To see; to look. Read Hëen, Turning up the white of the eye; much white in the eye.

蕑 5768. [-] Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read Hëen, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

覸 5769. [/] To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

鹼 5770. Salt; a salt.

鰎 5771. Name of a fish.

建 5772. [丨/] To establish the laws of a government; to raise upright; to erect; to place; to establish; to build. To build up. Name of a wood, said to stand erect to a great height without branches. Name of a star; and of a district. A surname. Fŭh-këen 福 丶 the province commonly written *Fokien*.

Këen kung 丨 功 to establish one's merits; to deserve well of one's country or of society.

Këen tso 丨 做 to build a house.

Këen tĭh 丨 德 to build up virtue; to edify, in a moral sense.

Këen tsaou fang ŭh 丨 造 房 屋 to build a house.

健 5773. [/] Strong; not susceptable of fatigue; indefatigable; unwearied and unceasing as the daily revolutions of the heavens. Read Kĕen, Difficult to raise. A surname. Tsing shin keang këen 精 神 強 丨 strong constitution and good spirits. Chwang këen 壯 丨 strong, able bodied. Tsun te hwan kang këen 尊 體 還 康 丨 honored body still strong and vigorous; i. e. You, Sir, are still very hale and stout. Këen tsŭh 丨 卒 an able bodied soldier.

揵 5774. [e-/] To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders. To shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary, to strengthen; to establish.

犍 5775. A strong fierce cow. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

楗 5776. [/] A bolt, bar or other fastening to a door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud.

Kwan këen 關 丨 a bar or other fastening to a door.

腱 5777. Expeditiously; hastily.

澗 5778. Name of a river.

瞷 5779. To number with the eye; to run the eye over and calculate the number of.

糫 5780. Rice boiled to form a gruel.

腱 5781. The origin or head of the muscles; the ends of the tendons.

簡 5782. The noise made by stretching the tendons, as when cracking the fingers by pulling them.

鍵 5783. [/] The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key.

Këen pe 丨閉 express the two parts of a lock. Këen, is called Male, the other Female; the bolt of a door. Perverse; to break. Name of a star.

蹇 5784. The appearance of walking.

鞬 5785. A case for carrying a bow and arrow in when on horse back; a case, or to put into a case.

餞 5786. A kind of rice gruel.

騝 5787. A horse of a dim colour appoaching to yellow.

兼兼兼兼兼 5788. Formed from *a hand grasping two stalks of grain.* Ping 隶 is formed from *a hand grasping one stalk*, they say, there are few things of which so many can be grasped as stalks of grain. Holding two, or several at the same time; several connected; to connect; to join. Together with; and; and also. A surname. Pun mŭh këen kae 本末丨該 applies both to the origin and the end.

Këen urh yew che 丨而有之 to connect together and possess them, as is the case of joining together several states and ruling over them.

Këen tsze urh e 丨此二義 connects, or unites, these two ideas.

Këen te 丨體 to incorporate; to unite two substances together.

Këen han 丨含 to contain more than one.

Këen shen tëen hea 丨善天下 to diffuse virtue throughout the empire; to make others participate of virtue.

Këen kae 丨該 to apply or belong equally to several things.

Këen ping 丨并 to connect together.

傔 5789. To follow; to wait on; to attend on. Këen jin 丨人 attendants.

嗛咁 5790. [c] Hëen or Këen, A kind of pouch below the chin, in which, it is said, a species of monkey stores it's food. Used in the sense of Këen 歉 what is inadequate; a deficiency; a failure. Këen këen che tĭh 丨丨之德 a very small degree of virtue. The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal. Having something contained in the mouth.

槏 5791. [-] Këen-keae 丨尬 walking in a distorted manner.

嶡 5792. Këen-hëen 丨峻 a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

慊 5793. [c] To gnash the teeth with indignation against; dissatisfied; cherishing dislike and ill-will to. Read Kĕĕ, In a sense quite the opposite of the preceding. Satisfied; contented; chearful.

縑 5794. [-] A silken ornament or tassel attached to a banner; a kind of silken cover; what is ornamental.

鎌 5795. Not filled; not satiated, nor satisfied. To beg; to entreat.

歉 5796. [c\] Not filled with food; dissatisfied; a deficiency. To covet; to desire

Shin këen 甚 丨 very much dissatisfied. Paou këen 抱 丨 I feel a want; I feel my own insufficiency.

Këen sze 丨 事 a deficiency of resolution; bashful in the presence of strangers.

Këen tsĭh che che 丨 仄之至 extreme deficiency.

Këen nëen 丨 年 } a year of dearth;
Këen suy 丨 歲 } a bad year; famine.

Këen show 丨 收 a bad harvest.

瘝 5797. Këen, Hëen, and Lëen. A diseased throat.

糠 5798. Këen, or Han. Dried rice prepared so as to eat on a journey.

縑 5799. [-] A kind of sick which is variegated and exceedingly close, so as to keep out rain.

Këen seang 丨 緗 a fine various coloured silk; an elegant style of writing.

罼 5800. A net.

膁 5801. [c丶] The flank or hollow part near the hind quarter of an animal. Read Hëen, The meat in a little pudding.

Këen hëĕ 丨 脇 the side or flank

艣 5802. Name of a boat.

蒹 5803. ['-] Name of a plant.

謙 5804. [c-] Respectful; yielding, not full of self; giving way and joining with others. A humble disposition, humble, humility. One of the 卦 Kwa. A surname. Read [丶] Quiet, tranquil appearance. Read Këen, To give cause of jealousy and ill-will.

Këen tuy 丨 退 humble and retiring.

Këen tuy she paou shin te yĭh fă 丨 退是保身第一法 to be humble and retiring is the first and best rule for preserving one's person.

Këen heu 丨 虛 empty of self; having humble thoughts of self.

Këen how 丨 厚 humble and sincere.

Këen ke 丨 已 to humble one's self.

Këen sun 丨 遜 } humble, yielding,
Këen jang 丨 讓 } giving way.

髒 5805. A lean, emaciated appearance.

鰜 5806. Fish that go in pairs, having only one eye each.

鶼 5807. Certain birds that always fly in pairs.

鼸 5808. An animal of the mouse or rat species.

鹻 5809. [,'] Kan or Këen, Salt of a particular kind formed into a mass; its taste is exceedingly inferior.

𢿱 5810. [ᶜ] To covet; to snatch voraciously; to peck.

寒 5811. *Hea. To fill an interstice or opening.*

搴 5812. [c-] To take hold of; to draw in; to pluck up; to snatch out. The name of a plant. A surname.

蓽 蹇 5813. Këen-fă 丨 蔪 the name of a plant.

褰 褰 褰 褰 5814. [c-] Trowsers; garments which reach to the feet like petticoats; to left up garments that hang down when stepping through water. Këen shang 丨 裳 to lift up one's clothes to ford a brook.

謇 謇 5815. [/] To stammer or speak with difficulty. Difficult to express; correct, straight forward speech. A surname. Këen gŏ 丨 諤 faithful; speaking the truth.

擥 攓 攓 5816. [c-] To snatch; to pluck; to grasp.

蹇 5817. [ˊ] Lame; halt; sick and unable to perform any work; difficult; dangerous; high; tall appearance, applied to a horse, playful. Crooked; oppressed; broken; stammering; distressed; troubled; to snatch or pluck out from. A surname. Used for No. 5815.

Këen sĭh 塞 stopped, impeded.

瀍 5818. Water.

譴 5819. [ˊ] A man's name. To stammer; difficulty of utterance.

驤 5820. Këen leu 驢 a lame halting ass.

鱁 5821. Name of a fish.

騫 5822. [c-] A band beneath a horse's belly; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail; failure; disgraced; to enter in a light contemptible manner. A surname.

蹇 5823. To strike a sonorous stone in vain; or a useless drum and sonorous stones. A woman's name.

僊 僊 5824. [ˊ] Yen këen 偃 proud and contemptuous; disrespectful.

遣 5825. To give loose or scope [ᵉ] to; to leave unrestrained; to present; to send; to commission; to send or put away from one's self; to reject or expel.

Këen chay 車 certain presents made of horses and carriages to a accompany a funeral with victims for sacrifice.

Këen chin 臣 / Këen kwan 官 / Këen sze 使 an envoy; an Embassador.

Këen sze lae ho 使來賀 an Embassador came to offer congratulations.

Këen hwŏ 惑 to put away delusions from one's self.

僆 5826. To open.

壝 5827. A small mound or heap of earth.

繾 5828. [ˋ] Këen keuen 綣 not separated in affection; inseparably attached; indissolubly bound to each other.

譴 5829. [ᵉ] To speak to angrily; to reprehend; to blame; to find fault with; to rail at; to scold.

Këen chuen 喘 to breathe or turn round; to soften down.

Këen jang 讓 to rail at and make a noise.

Këen noo 怒 to speak to angrily.

Këen tsĭh 責 to blame to criminate.

韆 5830. A kind of leather or skin belt.

饉 5831. [cˋ] A dried cake made of wheaten flour; to work with the hand as in working dough; to paste.

監 監 監 監 5832. [-] To look down upon and inspect from a higher place; to examine into. To look at; to oversee; to exercise the oversight or controul of; an inspector; an overseer; an eunuch. Halo gathering round the sun. Name of a star. A jail or prison; to put in jail. Name of an office. A surname. [ˋ]

Tëen këen 天 an astronomer.

Hëen këen 縣 the jail of a Hëen district. Sze yŏ këen 司獄 a superintendant of a jail.

Këen chă 察 to survey and examine human conduct, as divine beings do.

Këen chuy 𠃌追 to imprison and prosecute.

Këen lin 𠃌臨 to look down upon from a higher place; to oversee.

Këen mei 𠃌寐 to lie awake.

Këen tŭh 𠃌督 an official overseer, a superintendant; the *Hoppo* of Canton is so designated.

Tae këen 太𠃌 an eunuch.

剭 5833. To cut into small parts; to mince meat. Also read Han and Lán, A broad sharp knife or sword.

瞰 5834. To look; to see; to behold.

鑑 **鑒** 5835. A large tub containing that which reflects the moon, to reflect light as from still water. A mirror; an object in which one can see one's self; so as to take warning and avoid what is wrong, a precept or warning. Used to denote To examine; to survey extensively. E yu wei këen 以予爲𠃌 consider me a mirror; take warning by me.

Këen kung hăng ping 𠃌空衡平 a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror, and just as a balance.

Këen mei 𠃌寐 affecting to sleep.

Këen pëĕ 𠃌別 to distinguish clearly as in a mirror.

Këen e tseu ming yu yuĕ 𠃌以取明於月 a mirror to obtain light from the moon.

臤 5836. From *hand* and a *statesman*. The ancient form of 賢 Hëen, A highly virtuous and worthy person. Same as the following.

堅 5837. [-] To establish; to confirm; to strengthen; to be confirmed in a purpose or opinion. Solid, hard, sound, firm, stout, strong, robust. Determined; constant; durable. A surname. Chay chang chŏ tsze tsŏ tĭh këen-koo 這張桌子作得𠃌固 this table is made strong and durable. Kăn pun këen koo 根本𠃌固 the root firmly established;—is understood either literally of a tree, or of a person's bodily constitution; or of his family circumstances and conduct; of all which the expression affirms that they are *good* and *durable*. Chay ko laou tow-tsze këen chwang 這個老頭子𠃌壯 this old headed boy (old man) is hale and strong. Haou këen găng tĕih siog 好𠃌硬的性 a fine firm unbending disposition; taken in a good sense, in opposition to being weak and timorous. Ta këen e pŭh kăng 他𠃌意不肯 he with a firm intention will not assent. E këen ke sin tĭh 以𠃌其信德 to confirm the virtue of faith. Tsëang tsae chung keun yuĕ Chung-këen 將在中軍曰中𠃌 a general in the centre of the army is called Chung-këen.

Këen che 𠃌志 fixed purpose.

Këen chwang 𠃌壯 strong and robust, applied to a person; commonly to hale old men.

Këen ching 𠃌貞 resolutely chaste.

Këen jin 𠃌忍 firmly to endure, without yielding to suffering; or to allurements.

Këen koo 𠃌固 and Këen laou 𠃌牢 strong, firm, durable, are applied to any production of human labour.

Këen shwŭy 𠃌水 a lixivium or lie. Këen 梘 is used on some sign boards.

Këen shĭh 𠃌實 hard, solid, applied to things; strong and well made, applied to work; correct, safe, and proper, applied to conduct, not easily assailable, or thwarted.

Këen shĭh 𠃌實 hard and solid.

Këen ying 𠃌凝 congealed into a hard solid mass; they apply this language to metals.

慳 5838. [c-] From *hard* and *heart*, sparing; parsimonious niggardly. Read Hëen, A knowing old man.

Këen lin 𠃌吝 close; parsimonious.

Këen nang 𠃌囊 a close purse.

窒 5839. Fixed; immovable.

縶 5840. Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

熞 5841. To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

堅 5842. Beautiful and excellent of its kind.

堅 5843. Firm; strong. Supposed to be an erroneous form of the following.

掔 擫 5344. Strong; firm; to pull; to drag; to drag away; to grasp; to strike; to pull or draw back.

蜸 5845. Këen tsan | 蠶 an insect apparently of the silk worm species.

鞬 5846. Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong, rending or splitting.

齾 5847. Këen yen | 齞 the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

僉 5848. *Tsëen. All; all uniting in one sentiment.*

儉 5849. Këën or Këén. Moderate; temperate. Sparing; economical; niggardly. A scarce year. A surname. Kung këen yew le 恭 | 有禮 with correctness and temperance, there is propriety and politeness. Kung denotes having respect for one's self; a decorous and correct behaviour. Pŭh këen che hae 不 | 之害 the evils of a want of economy. Këen shaou | 少 Tsëĕ këen 節 | Këen yŏ | 約 Sĭng këen 省 | and Këen yung | 用 express a laudable economy. Këen pŏ | 薄 and Këen lin | 悋 denote An extreme degree of economy; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

劍 劒 5850. A double edged sword, a pointed sword. Taou, tseang, këen, keĭh 刀鎗劍戟 a single | edged sword, a spear, a double-edged sword, and a forked halberd. Shwang koo këen 雙股 | two swords in one scabbard.

Tsze heung këen 雌雄 | male and female sword,—two swords so denominated. Shoo këen 書 | a sword which the literati are allowed to wear, agreeably to the practice of Confucius and his disciples.

Këen lan | 蘭 species of Cymbidium will grow without earth.

撿 5851. [/] Këen, and Lëen. To gather together and bind up; to bind together; to restrict; to restrain; to hold and present to; to raise to view; to go about in search of; to compose.

Këen chă | 察 to inquire and examine into.

Këen keaou | 挍 the name of an officer.

Këen shŭh | 束 to restrict and keep in order.

Këen tëen | 點 to examine and arrange.

薟 5852. Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

檢 5853. [丶] A sort of envelope or cover of an official letter; to sort; to put the same kind together; to arrange; to make; to compose; title or label containing the title of a book. A surname.

Këen chŭh | 畜 to be attentive to one's own temper and conduct.

Këen fung | 封 to close an envelope; to affix a seal outside.

Këen shoo | 書 to compose or write a book.

Këen taou | 討 a title of the Han-lin-yuen.

Këen tëen | 點 to arrange and take an account of; the name of an office.

Këen tsze | 子 an envelope.

Këen yen | 驗 to examine to verify, to examine a dead body in an official capacity.

瞼 5854. The eye lash hanging down and obstructing the vision. In some barbarous dialects denotes A district.

臉 5855. [/] Këen, or Lëen. The face; the cheek. Commoly read Lëen.

鹼 8356. Këen, or Yen. A kind of Lie. Fan këen | 番 foreign soap. Këen-shwŭy | 水 a Chinese lie to wash with.

黶 5857. Black; dark.

肩 8858. [-] The shoulder, which the character is intended to represent; to bear on one's

shoulder; to sustain; to be competent to; firm. An animal three years old. Name of a bird; a man's name. Seïh këen 息 丨 to withdraw one's shoulder; to desist. Ping-këen urh hing 並 丨 而 行 to walk shoulder to shoulder as equals or friends. Tsze këen 仔 丨 to undertake, or to bear; to take charge of; to be adequate to. Pe këen 比 丨 equal to,—in virtue.

Këen tow 丨 頭 } the shoulder.
Këen pang 丨 膀 }

梋 枅 ′] 5859. Këen, or Ke. Pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

猏 豜 豜 5860. A pig or wild boar, three years old. -′]

菺 5861. Name of a plant.

覵 5862. A man's name.

鵳 5863. A species of hawk.

奸 5864. [-] Këen or Kan. A violation of moral propriety; to introduce confusion into moral or civil relations. Clandestine; fraudulent; vicious; villainous; traitorous. Compare with Kan.

Këen chin 丨 臣 an intriguing courtier; a traitorous statesman.

Këen keaou 丨 狡 crafty; designing.

Këen ke 丨 計 a designing treacherous stratagem.

Këen ning 丨 佞 specious, crafty, designing eloquence.

Këen sin 丨 心 a crafty, designing, villainous mind.

Këen tang 丨 黨 an intriguing traitorous party—at court.

姦 5865. [-] Illicit amours and intrigues with women. Fornication; adultery; unprincipled intrigues or plots of any kind; cabals plots and court intrigues. Tung këen 通 丨 illicit intercourse; criminal conversation. Ho këen 和 丨 adultery by the consent of both parties. Keang këen 強 丨 fornication or adultery committed by violence; a rape.

Këen tan che pei 丨 貪 之 輩 an intriguing sordid avaricious set of people.

Këen kin shă 丨 近 殺 adultery or lewdness is allied to murder.

Këen seay 丨 邪 intriguing and unprincipled.

菅 5866. [-] Tall rushes or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname.

艱 囏 5867. [-] Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. Këen-nan 丨 難 difficulties; distress. Këen hëen 丨 險 difficult and dangerous.

Këen sin 丨 辛 } distressing, painful; bitter.
Këen kou 丨 苦 }

鵅 5868. A bird pecking with its bill.

牽 摼 擥 5869. [c-′] To pull; to drag, as a cow with a cord; to drag or pull forward; to connect together; dragged hastily; confined to—applied to learning. Name of a place; a man's name. Këen hwăn 丨 混 dragged into a chaotic, confused state—applied to style.

Këen kwa 丨 挂 held in suspense, said of the mind.

Këen twan 丨 斷 pulled asunder, applied to the feelings.

Këen tseay 丨 扭 to pull or drag, to suit one's own purposes, to the injury of others.

縴 5870. [′] To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.

囝 5871. [′] A son or child. Min jin hoo urh yuĕ këen 閩人呼兒曰 丨 the people of Fŭh-këen Province use *Këen* to denominate a child.

They pronounce it Tsae. Also read Yuĕ.

趼 趼 𧄍 5872. [/] The feet hurt or wounded by long walking; the feet blistered; the skin raised upon the feet. Read Yen, A quadruped standing on its hinderfeet, as a dog or other four footed animal about to climb a tree. Feet adapted for climbing; a flat broad foot.

嵌 5873. [ㄝ] A precipice; a valley; a pit. See Kan.

虔 虔 5874. [c-] The majestic firm step of a tiger; firm, determined, sincere, respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct pious devout feeling; benevolent. A surname. Name of a district. A weapon for hewing timber; to take by violence; to kill.

Këen ching 丨 誠 sincerity

Këen ching 丨 貞 determined purity and correctness.

Këen kin 丨 謹 a reverential respectful deportment.

Këen këĕ 丨 潔 respectfully clean and pure; made clean from having feelings of veneration and respect.

Këen shă 丨 殺 to kill; to murder.

Këen sin 丨 心 a sincere devout mind—fitted for prayer.

⿰亻虔 5875. [/] Léen këen 𨑨 丨 coming up to in walking; overtaking.

勮 5876. To bear, or sustain a thing.

柬 5877. [\ ] From 束 Shŭh, *To bind together*, and 八 Pă, *To divide*. To sort; to discriminate; to abridge; to close; to select; an abridgement; a statement.

揀 5878. [/] To choose; to select; to discriminate.

Këen seuen 丨 選 to choose,—as persons to fill offices.

Këen tsĭh 丨 擇 to select from amongst, to choose out of.

Këen-pei 丨 焙 the tea called *Campoi*.

諫 諛 5879. [/] To discriminate by speech; to point out the right and the wrong, particularly to superiors, as a minister to his Prince, and to induce to alter what is wrong; to remonstrate; to endeavour by reproof and argument to arouse from error. The name of an officer, whose duty is to remonstrate. Name of a bird and of a fruit. A surname.

Këen kwan 丨 官 / Këen chin 丨 臣 / Yen kwan 言 官 officers appointed to point out mistakes of the Sovereign, and to give him information respecting what is passing in the country: now called Yu-she 御史 imperial historiographers.

Këen hing yen ting 丨 行 言 聽 act agreeably to the remonstrance, and listen to what is said.

⿰亻咸 5880. [c] The thoughts disturbed; disquieted.

緘 5881. [–] Cords with which a basket is bound; to bind with cords as coffins were in ancient times, when not nailed; to close as a letter. Shoo hëen 書 丨 the envelope of a letter. Fung këen 封 丨 to close a letter.

Këen mĭh 丨 默 to be silent.

Këen shŭh 丨 束 to restrict; to bind.

減 減 5882. [/] To injure or break off a part; to diminish in weight or quantity; to lighten. Name of a river. A surname.

Këen kea 丨 價 to diminish the price of.

Këen peĭh seay 丨 筆 寫 to write the abbreviated form of the character.

Këen shaou 丨 少 to lessen the number or quantity.

繭 絸 5883. [\ ] The clothing of the silk worm. The ball of silk as left by the silk-worm; the skin of the foot rumpled and blistered. Këen-këen, A low voice.

Këen chow 丨 綢 a species of silk.

襺 5884. [/] A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk.

乾
健

5885. [c-] Read Këen, According to Shwŏ-wăn, Issuing forth upwards from *Yih*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven. Firm; strong; diligent. A surname. The name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, Dry; dried up. See Kan.

愆

5886. [c-] Error; transgression; excess; failure; fault; crime; a noxious disease. San fung shĭh këen 三風十愆 three usages and ten errors,—or things blameable. Shing këen 繩愆 to draw the line over errors, and point out exactly in what they consist;—the duty of a statesman to his Prince.

Këen ke 愆期 to exceed the proper time.

Këen yew 愆尤 a fault or crime.

KEĬH.—CXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Kĕĕ*. Mannscript Dictionary, *Kĭĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Kap*.

及

5887. From *To have* and to *follow and persecute a man*. To stretch towards; to extend to; to have a reference to; concerning; about; to connect with; and; at; to; effected; completed. Yew kin keĭh yuen 由近及遠 from that which is near, it extends to that which is remote. Chung jin che leu pŭh năng keĭh yuen 衆人之慮不能及遠 none of the whole number able to extend their thoughts to what is distant. Ke keĭh 企及 standing on tiptoe to look towards; hoping, expecting. We keĭh yĭh nëen 未及一年 not extend to a year's time; not so long as a year. Lëen luy urh keĭh 連類而及 to combine the several classes and connect them. Lun keĭh ho sze 論及何事 discoursing about what? Tan keĭh shin mo jin 談及甚麼人 talking about whom? How hwuy woo keĭh 後悔無及 to repent afterwards will be unavailing, is a sentence often employed in government edicts addressed to the people. Pŭh năng ching keĭh 不能成及 cannot carry it into effect. Tso keĭh 做及 effected; done; completed. Yew keĭh 又及 again terminated, are words which commonly close the postscript of a letter.

Keĭh she 及時 or Keĭh she teĭh 及時的 seasonable, at the proper time.

Keĭh she tĭh ling 及時得令 what is seasonable, will be successful.

Keĭh ke 及笄 at the time of braiding up the hair in the manner of married women; hence denotes a marriageable period of life.

Keĭh te 及第 a title of the three first literary persons in the empire.

伋

5888. A man's name. Kung-keĭh 孔伋 the grandson of Confucius. His epithet was Tsze-sze 子思 he compiled the second of the Sze-shoo 四書 viz. 中庸 Chung-yung.

Keĭh keĭh 伋伋 an empty unreal appearance.

圾

5889. Yih or Keĭh. Dangerous; hazardous; perilous.

岌
岋

5890. A high hill; a small lofty peak rising above a larger hill, dangerous.

极

5891 To walk or go with haste; fleet, rapid motion.

屐 5892. The bolt which fastens a door.

极 5893 Wooden frame put on the back of a mule to receive the burden; panniers.

汲 5894. To draw water out of a well; to draw; to draw forth; to lead; to drag.

Keĭh-keĭh 亟亟 unremitting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour to attain.

Keĭh shwŭy 亟水 to draw water; Keĭh tsing 亟井 to draw from a well.

Keĭh yin jin tsae 亟引人材, to draw forth men's talents.

笈 5895. A box for containing one's books Foo keĭh 負亟 to take one's book-box on one's back—denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負亟從師 Foo-keĭh-tsung-sze.

級 **及** 5896. Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classed; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation. Tăng keĭh 等亟 degrees; different sorts or kinds. Pin keĭh 品亟 degrees of rank in the state. Kea keĭh 加亟 to add to a persons rank. Kea yĭh keĭh 加一亟 to raise one step. Keang san keĭh 降三亟 to degrade three steps. Chan wan keĭh 斬萬亟 to cut off ten thousand heads. Keae keĭh 階亟 steps or stairs. Shĭh keĭh urh tăng 拾亟而登 to ascend by gradual steps;—physically or morally.

芨 5897. Name of a plant, otherwise called Crow's head. Che keĭh 紙亟 a plant, the skin of which is capable of being made into paper.

极 5898. The hinder part of a garment; long garments; the border of a garment that folds over; that which surrounds the neck.

鴑 5899. Name of a small bird.

乞 **乞** 5900. From *Vapour* or *air*, borrowed to denote, To beg; to entreat. A surname. c] Read Ke, it denotes To give. Kăn keĭh 懇亟 to beg earnestly. Fŭh keĭh 伏亟 prostrate to beg; i. e. humbly to beg.

Keĭh găn 亟恩 to beg for favor, or the exercise of benevolence.

Keĭh tsze 亟子 or Keĭh urh 亟兒 or Keĭh kae 亟丐 are several expressions denoting A beggar.

Keĭh sze 亟士 a begging priest.

Keĭh wei she che 亟爲示知 I beg you to direct and inform me.

Keĭh keaou 亟巧 to beg for ingenuity, refers to a ceremony connected with needle work performed on the 7th of the 7th moon, by Chinese ladies.

吃 5901. Difficulty of utterance; to stammer; to stutter. Commonly, but erroneously used for Keĭh 喫 To eat. To swallow; figuratively, to be struck or impressed with. Keĭh kow pŭh pëen yen yay 吃口不便言也 keĭh denotes The mouth not enunciating with ease and convenience. Wei jin kow keĭh 爲人口吃 he is a person who stammers. Keĭh fan 吃飯 to eat rice; i. e. to take any meal. Keĭh kwo fan mŭh yew 吃過飯沒有 have you breakfasted or dined?—is often a mere salutation. Keĭh king 吃驚 to be struck with alarm. Keĭh kwei 吃虧 to put up with an injury. Keĭh sin show koo 吃辛受苦 to eat the acid and receive the bitter; to suffer distress. Keĭh keĭh 吃吃 laughing appearance.

訖 **訖** 5902. To come to the close; c] to stop; to desist; to finish. Finished; closed wound up; terminated; ended; finishing or closing an account; clearing it off. Leang kea tsing keĭh 兩家清訖 both sides (of the account) cleared off. Swan ming leang keĭh 算明兩訖 calculated clearly that both accounts wer fully settled.

Keĭh kin 訖今 even till now.

𣪊 5903. To level grain when measuring it.

𣪋 5904. A fragrant plant.

駃 5905. A fleet horse; a fleet-footed horse; a horse going at speed.

𩽾 5906. The name of a fish; a fish frisking or roaming about. To cut a fish to pieces.

乳 5907. To lay hold of with the hand; to seize; the hand having something to rest upon; to pull with the hand. Used in compound characters.

𠯿 5908. The noise made by a lance or spear striking against something.

孓 5909. Keĭh, or Kĕĕ. See Kĕĕ.

𢦏 5910. A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yĭh, or Neĭh, for Neĭh 逆 to *run* with a *spear*; to rebel against. Read Peĭh, The moon three days old.

亟 5911. Formed from *man*, *mouth*, *hand*, and two *lines*. The two lines represent heaven and earth. Receiving from heaven the gifts of the seasons, and blessed with the benefits conferred by the earth; the mouth should plan, and the hands effect with *promptness*, there should be no loss of time. Haste; speed; promptly; hurry. Hastiness of temper. Keĭh sŭh 亟速 hastily; speedily; in an hurry; urgently. Kung-sun che keĭh yay 公孫之亟也 the hastiness of Kung-sun.

𡺨 5912. The name of a hill.

恆 5913. Hasty precipitate temper; vehement. One says, Attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kĭh, Adorned, accomplished.

極 5914. The highest beam on the roof of a house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place, or degree; extreme. The extreme degree; to carry to the utmost; to exhaust; weakened; languid. Occurs denoting To take and stop, to let go. The moon in a certain position. The name of a country. Also read Ke. Sze keĭh 四極 the four points of the compass; the four corners. San keĭh 三極 Heaven, earth, and man. Lŭh keĭh 六極 are six severe calamities. Tae keĭh 太極 that which existed previously to the division of Heaven and earth; or the present system of the universe. Woo keĭh 五極 five standard virtues. Pĭh keĭh 北極 the north pole. Nan keĭh 南極 the south pole. Pă keĭh 八極 the four points of the compass; the zenith and nadir; the extremes of longitude and latitude.

Keĭh gŏ 極惡 very bad or wicked.

Keĭh haou 極好 extremely good.

Keĭh te 極地 the utmost region, or degree of.

Keĭh wei ko tan 極爲可歎 exceedingly lamentable.

殛 5915. To criminate; to punish; to reject; to give up to death. To kill; to leave; to perish.

誷 5916. To speak with difficulty; to sputter; to stammer. A man's name.

鞫 5917. Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

吉 5918. [丶] Good; advantageous; felicitous; happy; fortunate; lucky; felicity; happiness. The first day of the moon. A surname. The name of a district Read [/] A surname. Kĕĭh heung 吉凶 good, evil; felicitous, infelicitous; happiness, misery. Keĭh sze 吉

事 a happy or fortunate occurrence, or affair. Kung pa heung sze to, keĭh sze shaou 恐怕凶事多丨事少 I am afraid much evil and little good will result from it. Keĭh sing; heung sing 丨星凶星 a lucky star; a baneful star. Keĭh sing kaou chaou 丨星高照 a lucky star directs its influences to me, or you. Keĭh jĭh 丨日 a lucky day. Tsĭh keĭh jĭh 擇丨日 to select (from the Almanack) a lucky day. Urh yuĕ choo keĭh 二月初丨 the first day of the second moon. Keĭh yuĕ 丨月 the happy (first) day of the moon. Pŭh keĭh 卜丨 to enquire after happiness; to divine. Kung he nă keĭh 恭喜納丨 I reverently wish you joy and felicity: A common salutation. Ta keĭh ta le 大丨大利 great happiness, great prosperity, to you to me, or to this house, and so on. Keĭh king mwan tang 丨慶滿堂 may happiness and joy fill the hall. Keĭh tseang, joo e, or inverted, Joo e, keĭh tseang 如意丨祥 happiness, bliss, and the entire fulfilment of one's wishes. Yĭh kae ta keĭh 一開大丨 whenever opened great success. Written by shopmen on the doors of the cases in which their wares are contained. Kae mun ta keĭh 開門大丨 great felicity attend the opening of the door;—written on paper and pasted on people's doors by beggars, during the last night of the old year, that it may strike the attention and awaken the fond hopes of the inhabitants, when first opening the door, on New year's morning. The beggars expect an alms as the reward of their good wishes. Keĭh jin tëen seang 丨人天相 the good man, heaven aids him.

Keĭh chang 丨昌 presonal or family prosperity and felicity.

佶 5919. [丶] Strong; robust appearance.

劼 5920. Endeavour; effort; firm; determined. Joo keĭh pe yin hëen chin 汝丨毖殷獻臣 you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication. Also read keă.

拮 5921. Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Këĕ.

Keĭh keu 丨据 shackled, embarrassed, applied to the circumstances of merchants; as Shang leĭh keĭh keu 商力丨据 the merchants are in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 5922. Read Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Këĕ.

Keĭh ping 丨餅 dried oranges flattened like a cake.

Keĭh-tsze 丨子 the mandarin orange.

狤 5923. Keĭh, or Këĕ. See Këĕ.

結 5924. Këĕ, or Keĭh. See Këĕ.

郜 5925. Name of a hill. Name of a country.

鞊 5926. A bridle for a horse, or a halter by which to lead a cow.

髻 5927. Ke, Keĭh, or Kei. A bunch of hair on the head, the manner of Chinese female's head dress. An appendage to an oven.

㫃 𡨦 郤 陷 5928. From *small* repeated, and the *sun's light* coming through; a crevice; an aperture; an opening; an occasion. Now written according to the following characters.

隙 虩 虩 嚥 隙 5929. A crevice in a wall door or window; a cleft; an interstice, an aperture, an opening to or occasion of, in a moral sense; an incipient cause; an interruption of labour; a time of leisure. Tswan heuĕ keĭh 鑽穴丨 to bore or make a hole or cleft through which to peep. Yuen keĭh 怨丨 a cause of resentments. Hëen keĭh 嫌丨 a cause of suspicion

and dislike. Hin keĭh 釁 | an occasion of wars and bloodshed. Kae keĭh 開 | to open a crevice, to afford an inlet to; to commence an occasion of; said in reference to national contests or wars.

給 5930. Colloquially read *Kei*. To give; to supply sufficiently; to provide; to supply. To give an opportunity to an active agent to operate; hence To receive; to be the recipient of. Read Kĕĕ, Supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious. Tsĕĕ keĭh 捷 | a too ready and specious elocution. Kung keĭh 供 | to supply with necessaries. Wo keĭh ta ma 我 | 他 罵 I was scolded by him.

Keĭh chaou | 照 to give a kind of certificate.

Keĭh sze chung | 事中 name of an office of the fifth rank.

Keĭh wo shwŏ ta | 我說他 he was spoken to by me.

Keĭh wo ma ta | 我罵他 he was scolded by me.

急忿 5931. The point at which opposing circumstances meet and clash with violence; urgent; progressing; impelled by circumstances; drained of every resource. That feeling of mind which is excited by being pressed; urged; hurried and not kwowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing circumstances; pressed with want. Chŏ keĭh 着 | to become anxious about. Sze keĭh 事 | affairs urgent and pressing; the moment of action arrived; no further time to prepare means. Hwan keĭh 緩 | Hwan, easy circumstances, Keĭh, severe presure of circumstances. Tsing keĭh 請 | to ask permission to withdraw awhile from public duty, to attend to private affairs. Tsze jin ke sing shin keĭh 此人氣性甚 | this is a man of a very hasty disposition.

Keĭh ke | 機 a ready invention of schemes or stratagems, at the spur of the moment when the dilemma occurs; to decide instantly; the means of being extricated from it.

Keĭh keĭh | | in great haste; impatient to act.

Keĭh pĭh | 迫 urgent, pressing, violently impelled; to urge tyrannically.

Keĭh shă | 殺 completely nonplussed; unprepared and unprovided for the pressure of circumstances.

Keĭh sing tsze | 性子 a hasty disposition; the name of a plant.

屐 5932. A kind of wooden clog to wear as a shoe.

劇 5933. An increased quantity of; a great degree; difficult; distressing to the mind. To play; to trifle; comedy. A surname. The name of a district. Le fan che keĭh 理繁治 | a multiplicity of affairs to attend to, the arrangement of which is difficult; said of the affairs of public courts. Tsĭh keĭh 則 | to play, or take amusement. He keĭh 戲 | stage plays. Ping keĭh 病 | state of disease which threatens death.

嚱 5934. He keĭh 戲 | play, trifling amusement; merriment. Hŏ keĭh 喝 | incessant laughter.

墼 5935. Bricks or earthen ware not burnt. Too keĭh 土 | express the same. The name of a particular vessel with handles, or as the Chinese express it, Yew urh 有耳 having ears. Tan keĭh 炭 | a vessel into which burning charcoal and ashes are closely crammed, and which the Chinese carry in their hands or place at their feet to obtain warmth in cold weather. A similar vessel, with basket work round it, is in Canton, called Show heun 手熏 hand-warmer.

擊 5936. To strike; to knock; to beat; to rouse what is dormant; to attack, as in war; to kill, to rush against. Read Heĭh, A sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, A man's name.

Keĭh tăng wăn koo | 登聞鼓 to beat the drum at the gate of the imperial palace—when waiting to present a petition.

Keĭh koo | 鼓 to beat a drum.

Keĭh mung | 蒙 to rouse dulness—applied to teaching boys; causing them to understand.

Keĭh shă 丨 殺 to attack and kill or murder.

Keĭh ta 丨 打 to strike; to beat; to attack.

激 5937. To excite as rocks which impede a rapid stream; a rock quay opposed to a current, and intended to drive off the waters; excitement, applied to the feelings; to anger, or to gratitude. A surname. Kan keĭh 感 丨 roused to grateful feelings. Chung keĭh 衝 丨 to rouse or imitate by rushing against.

Keĭh lĕĕ 丨 烈 to rouse the feelings to vehement emotions.

Keĭh fan leang min 丨 反良民 to annoy and oppress good subjects till they are forced to rebel.

Keĭh tsĕĕ 丨 切 to rouse, to irritate, as by speaking to abruptly, to excite vehemence.

棘 5938. Certain thorny bushes fit for making fences of, in length of time they grow large; to fence. Name of a place; of a medicine. Forms part of the name of a bird; used to denote a spear. A surname. King keĭh 荆 丨 thorns and briers.

襋 5939. Keĭh or Neĭh, The border or hem of a garment.

戟 騎 5940. A spear with more than one point, a long weapon with transverse points; a kind of halberd. The name of a place. Shwang keĭh 雙 丨 a double pointed spear.

郄 5941. Name of a place; a surname. Used also to denote An interstice.

綌 5942. A coarse kind of hempen cloth. He, keĭh 絺 丨 two sorts, a finer and a coarser, of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

泣 5943. [ㄈ] Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read Leĭh. Peaou leĭh 猋 丨 impetuous. Kŭh keĭh 哭 丨 to cry and weep.

Keĭh heuĕ san neën 丨 血三年 to weep blood three years; required to be done for parents.

Keĭh soo 丨 訴 to state one's case with tears.

Keĭh leaou yĭh king pŭh seaou 喫了一驚不小 alarmed in no slight degree.

肱 5944. [ㄈ] Meat soup.

喫 嚓 5945. [ㄈ] To eat; to drink; to receive an impression; to bear or put up with. Shĭh wŭh jŭh kow yuĕ keĭh 食物入口曰 丨 to eat or receive a thing into the mouth is called Keĭh. Tan-keĭh 啖 丨 to eat.

Keĭh chae 丨 齋 to fast, or refrain from animal food. Read Kae, Kae how leĭh tsăng 丨 詬力諍 to rail and wrangle keenly.

Keĭh fan 丨 飯 to eat rice; to take any meal is so expressed.

Keĭh kin 丨 緊 urgent, highly important or necessary.

Keĭh kuo 丨 苦 to suffer distress.

Keĭh kwei 丨 虧 to suffer loss; to bear an injury.

KEŎ.—CXXIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiŏ*. Peking Dialect, *Keaou*. Canton Dialect, *Kŏh*.

角 5946 A horn; to push with the horn; a corner; one fourth of a thing; a quarter; a certain play or game; applied to a division of an army; to a tuft of hair on a child's head; to a tone in music. Name of a star; a certain measure; name of a bird; of a plant; of a fruit; of a fish; of a place; of a city. A surname. Yen keŏ 眼 丨 the corner of the eye.

Keŏ jin 丨 人 name of an official situation.

Keŏ kow 丨 口 to gore with the mouth; to retort sharply; altercation; to quarrel; to bicker and skirmish.

Keŏ leang 丨 量 a certain measure.

Keŏ leĭh 丨 立 to exalt one's horn, to maintain a spirited tone—used in a good sense.

Keŏ seang 丨 箱 a quarter chest; one that is a fourth of a larger one.

Keŏ te 丨 抵 a certain play or game.

埆 5947. Hills; numerous and large rocks; poor bad land; uneven irregular ground.

捔 5948. To grasp a horse; to push, stick or gore with a horn. To stick; to stab and seize.

舡 舩 5949. To raise or lift up, as a heavy metal tripod by grasping, with outstretched arms, its feet.

桷 5950. Name of a wood; a certain beam of a palace; a handle; a club, or wooden mallet. To beat; to examine.

睅 5951. Keŏ or Hŏ, The motion of the eyes.

确 5952. Stony rocky ground; Hard; firm; correct.

筩 5953. Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

觳 5954. A vessel to contain unctuous cosmetics. See Hŏ.

却 卻 却 5955. [c] From to *walk* against a *knot* or *bone*. To stop, to recede. A particle, the import of which is generally to *affirm strongly*; or with a conviction of certainty and some surprise, as Behold! to excite attention; at other times it seems to convey little or no meaning; but to be merely euphonic. To refuse; to decline accepting; to throw away. Really; truly; therefore; then. Leaou keŏ 了 丨 to complete and throw aside; to reject. Wang keŏ 忘 丨 to forget. Hing wŭh këen keŏ 幸勿見 丨 I shall be happy if you do not refuse. Man wang wŭh keŏ 萬望勿 丨 I cherish ten thousand hopes (that you will) not refuse.

Keŏ che wei pŭh kung 丨 之爲不恭 to refuse is disrepectful.

Keŏ e 丨 意 to refuse to adhere to a persons wishes.

Keŏ shwŏ 丨 說 they say, or it is said truly; or in some cases, Keŏ is a mere expletive.

Keŏ she yĭh tsze pŭh shĭh 丨 是一

字不識 the fact was, he did not know a single letter.

Keŏ yŭh fă 丨慾法 rules for driving away lascivious desires,—such as thinking on a putrid corpse.

啣 5956. [c] Keŏ, or Keĭh. Loud, immoderate, incessant laughter.

蝍 5957. Name of an insect variously designated.

惝 惝 𢙣 𢙣 𢙣 5958. From *Heart* and *real*. Labour; toil; meritorious exertion. Read Keĭh, Lassitude; langour weariness; fatigue.

腳 脚 5959. From *flesh* and to *throw aside*. The foot, because it is thrown aside or hangs back when one sits. (Kang-he.) The foot of a mountain. Haou te keŏ 好地丨 a good foot; well established, physically. Tă keŏ wăn 踏丨稳 to tread with the foot safely. Woo show lung keŏ 舞手弄丨 to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot;—to make use of a number of tricks. Loo chŭh ma keŏ lae 露出馬丨來 to expose the horses foot;—to discover the trick. Ting keŏ choo 停丨住 to stop and stand still.

Keŏ foo 丨夫 a bearer of burdens; a porter; a chairman.

Keŏ sĭh 丨色 the colour of the foot, meaning the history of a person, his character, situation, rank, and so on.

Keŏ leĭh ta 丨力大 strong of foot; firmly footed.

雈 5960. Read Keŏ, Hŏ, and Hŭh. From *wings* tending upwards. A bird flying high. Read Keŏ, An aspiring high toned mind.

Keŏ jen 丨然 lofty views, aspiring.

傕 5961. A surname; a name.

搉 5962. [c] To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Used also for the following. Read Hŏ, To turn the hand backwards and forwards.

榷 5963. A plank laid across a stream for foot passengers; a wooden bridge placed by the government and at which a toll is taken.

歡 歡 5964. High; elevated.

漼 5965. To moisten by applying water to; to water.

確 塙 碻 [c] 5966. A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed. Keŏ che 丨知 assuredly know. Keŏ ken 丨據 substantially proved; real; true. Keŏ keŏ shĭh shĭh 丨丨實實 indeed, indeed, really, really: matter of fact beyond all doubt.

騅 5967. Read Hŏ, or Keŏ. Name of a plant. One says, A horse's white saddle. Read Gŏ, The name of a horse.

髊 5968. Read Keŏ or Pŏ. The end of a bone; a hard white bone.

噱 5969. Loud laughter. Yŭh keŏ 嗢丨 immoderate uninterrupted laughter. Tan seaou ta keŏ 談笑大丨 talking and laughing much.

爝 5970. Fire burning.

臄 啣 5971. The upper lip; minced meat.

醵 5972. Keŏ, or Keu. A general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of pic nic.

矍 奮 5973. From *Two eyes, wings*, and a *hand* grasping the wings. The fluttering of a bird to escape from the hand that holds it fast. To dart side looks in an affrighted manner; not to look steadily at any thing; but to keep the eyes wandering about. A surname.

Keŏ seang 丨 相 the name of a place.

Keŏ shŏ 丨 鑠 a light but firm motion; active, applied to old persons in praise of their activity.

Keŏ teĭh 丨 踢 to move about as under alarm.

懼 懽 5974. Under alarm; affrighted; agitated; to dart hasty glances.

攫 5975. To take hold of; to grasp with the paw or the claw, as a dog or a bird.

欔 5976. The name of a wood.

玃 玃 5977. An animal of the monkey species; the female of the kind.

蠼 蠷 5978. Keŏ, or Keu. The same as the preceding; and applied also to certain reptiles.

覷 觀 5979. To gaze; to look.

貜 5980. A large made animal of the monkey species; has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize on man.

趯 5981. Large strides.

躩 5982. [c] That kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step.

Tsŭh keŏ joo yay 足 丨 如 也 expresses that mode of walking which Confucius observed in the presence of the Sovereign.

酆 5983. Name of a place.

钁 5984. A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry. To stick into; to cut down.

勫 5985. To lift the feet high in walking.

蹻 5986. Keŏ-keŏ 丨 丨 the haughty prancing gait of a child; the capering noise of a petty minded man under the influence of success. Straw sandals; dried and rough. Also read Keaou.

鞽 屩 5987. Shoes or sandals. Straw or hempen sandals.

較 5988. A curved horn formed of a piece of copper on each side of a cart or military carriage; a box or chest appended to a carriage; to push with the horns; to wrangle. Read Keaou, To compare together.

礐 5989. A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Heŏ.

瞢 5990. A clear bright eye. Read Yŏ, or Uh. An incensed look. Ancient form of the following.

覺 䁥 䁥 5991. To *see* and *compare*. To awaken naturally or morally; to be roused; to attend to; to excite notice; to make clearly manifest; to declare to; free; bold; straight forward declaration. To notice, or advert to

suddenly, as a person awaking out of sleep; to perceive something not known before; to see or understand clearly. Sometimes answers to the word Feel. Name of a star. A surname. Che keŏ 知 丨 consciousness; perception; the power of perceiving: Choo-foo-tsze maintained that this terminated at death. Che-keŏ 知 丨 to know or perceive, the power of perceiving and knowing intelligence. Fă keŏ 發 丨 to bring to light. Pŭh keŏ 不 丨 not adverting; inadvertently.

Keŏ yew seay keuen'e 丨 有些倦意 felt a little langour or weariness.

Keŏ lo heŏ 丨 羅學 a school for the children of the Keŏlo.

Keŏ lo 丨 羅 a branch of the Imperial kindred.

殼 殼 5992 [c] Keŏ, or Kŭh. The skin of any thing, empty or hollow; the bark of a tree; the shell of an egg or a nut; a shell of any kind. Read Heŏ, A hooting or harsh manner of speaking to.

慤 慤 5993. [c] The *heart* seen as through a shell. Sincere; faithful; good; virtuous; conduct that is seen and approved within and without;—at home and abroad.

𣪘 𣪘 5994. [c] A bird hatching eggs; eggs already hatched; the first bud of any thing.

KEU.—CXXV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiu*. Canton Dialect, *Huy* and *Kuy*.

去 去 5995 [c] From *great*, and *perverse*. To separate; to be distant or distinct from; to go; to go away; to go from; to pass on in a regular proper course, without impediment from the nature of things, or from circumstances. Past; gone; former. To put away; to repudiate. Read [c] To put away from; to expel; to reject. Le keu 離 丨 or Le kae keu 離開 丨 to separate from each other. Seang keu pŭh yuen 相 丨 不遠 not very distant from; not very different from. Lae keu 來 丨 to approach and recede; to come and go. Shwŏ lae, shwŏ keu 說來說 丨 endless tautology. Ne keu na le 你 丨 那裡 or Ne keu ho choo 你 丨 何處 whither are you going? Wo chŭh keu kwang kwang 我出 丨 逛逛 I am going out to walk for amusement. Tsin keu 進 丨 to go in; to enter. Shang tsëen keu 上前 丨 to go forward; to advance. Na keu 拏 丨 to take away. Kwo keu 過 丨 to pass; to pass away. Keang tĭh keu 講得 丨 it may be said. Keang pŭh keu 講不 丨 it cannot be said. These expressions apply either to the language or to the reasoning. What is said, is, or is not, agreeable to the idiom of the language; or it is not consonant to right reason. Keang tĭh lae 講得來 can say; and the opposite phrase, Keang pŭh lae 講不來 cannot say, refer to the speaker, and denote that he does, or does not, possess ability to express his thoughts intelligibly and properly. Pan pŭh lae 辦不來 it cannot be effected, because the agent is wanting in the ability which he ought to possess. Yĭh keu pŭh hwuy 一 丨 不回 once gone, no return. Kĭh keu 革 丨 to degrade from office or rank.

Keu nëen 丨 年 last year; also, former years.

Keu she 丨世 to leave the world; to depart this life.

Keu tsew 丨就 to recede from, or to leave; and to approach to; or to place one's self in; as Keu kwan 丨官 to leave the public service.

Keu wăn 丨蚊 a destroyer of mosquitos; a species of toad.

佉 5996. The name of a country. A man's name. Read Kea, A surname; also, the name of a certain deity. Kea sha kwŏ 丨沙國 a certain country.

呿 5997. [e-] Keu, or Kea. To gape, a wide large mouth. Read Kĕĭh, Sound of breathing in sleep; snoring. Also read Yĕ, Appearance of the mouth open.

柱 5998. A kind of wooden packsaddle for a mule.

絓 5999. The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

祛 6000. [e-] To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate, as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

筐 6001. An utensil for containing rice or cakes. An utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them; or to confine them.

欭 6002. To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

胠 6003. [e-] The side; the flank; to remove or open out the side as of a box or chest; the right flank or wing of an army. A man's name.

苤 6004. Name of a plant; an utensil made of grass or rushes.

蚷 6005. Name of an insect.

袪 6006. [e-] The sleeve of a garment; an ornamented sleeve or cuff; appearance of raising the sleeve; the mouth of a sleeve.

詰 6007. [e] Sound, noise; noise made in sleep.

阹 6008. [e-] A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals. Name of an ancient palace.

鮠 6009. Name of a fish, said to resemble a cow; to have a serpent's tail, and to have wings.

鴝 6010. Name of a bird.

黿 6011. A frog-like animal.

擧 6012. To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into.

巨 6013. [ᴷ] From Kung 工 *Work*, and a hand grasping it. Great; large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A surname.

Keu taou 丨盜 } numerous or powKeu kow 丨寇 } erful banditti.

Keu cha 丨查 the great raft; performed a circuit of the heavens in twelve years, and existed on the western seas in the time of Yaou, B. C. 2330. The Deluge recorded by Moses is placed B. C. 2340. The *Great Raft* has probably an allusion to Noak's ark.

Keu foo 丨富 great wealth; very affluent.

Keu-han 丨艦 a large class of war junks, mentioned in history.

Keu keue 丨闕 a large sword.

Keu peĭh 丨擘 the large finger; the thumb.

Keu shĭh 丨室 a great house.

岠 6014. A great hill or mountain. To go to.

怐 6015. From *heart* and *large*. Inattentive; remiss; rudely neglectful.

拒 6016. [ˊ] To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to withstand; to resist; to defend against external evils; to arrange in order to withstand. Applied to certain bones of the legs.

Keu këen 拒諫 to withstand or resist reproof; to reject it.

Keu tseuĕ 拒絕 to oppose completely; to refuse to see a friend; to resist good advice.

Keu teĭh 拒敵 to oppose an enemy.

昸 6017. Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

柜 擧 6018 [ˋ] A tree with a remarkably large leaf, resembles the 柳 Lew, or willow tree; its bark is decocted to drink. Name of an utensil to receive drippings of water. Name of a city.

岠 6019. To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to over step, to go to.

渠 6020. [c-] A place where water accumulates or runs off, as in a gutter. Large; great; gradual. The name of a river; the name of a tune. A vulgar word for *He*, or *him*; *she*, *her*, or *it*. Forms part of the name of a certain armour, and of a plant.

Keu-keu 渠渠 attentive; heedful; diligent.

Kow keu 溝渠 a gutter or water course.

Keu shwŭy 渠水 water running in a kennel or ditch.

菹 6021. A man's name.

磲 磲 [c-] 6022. Chay heu 硨磲 a white stone brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

炬 苣 筥 [ˊ] 6023. A torch made of rushes.

眓 瞁 6024. To look and stare affrighted.

矩 6025. [ˋ] From 工 Kung, *Work*, a *square*, represented within; and an *arrow*, to denote *hitting the exact square*. A square used by Carpenters. A constant rule, law, or usage. A pattern. To square or adjust. The corner of a square; strict; correct. Occurs denoting The ground. To engrave or put a mark on. Kwei keu 規矩 compass and square; an usage; custom; rule; correct form or manner. Rules or usages of any body of men; a national custom; rules formed by any small society or combination of persons. Hŏ kwei keu 學規矩 to learn the customs or usages of society, or combination of persons. Show kwei keu 守規矩 to adhere to custom, or to rule.

秬 6026. [ˋ] A species of black millet.

苣 6027. A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

蠷 6028. Name of a certain animal.

詎 6029. [ˊ] An interrogative particle generally implying the opposite of what is affirmed. The same as 豈 Ke, How? denoting a suspicion or different opinion.

距 6030. [ˊ] The spur of a cock; to stab with a weapon inserted; to be opposed to, or distant from; to oppose, or to stand opposite to; to be distant from; resist; to skip over in passing to. Large; great. Wei keu 違距 to oppose or resist. Chaou keu 超距 to overleap; to jump or skip over. Ke keu 雞距 a cock's spur.

Keu taou 丨道 the road between two places over against each other.

酅 6031. To join the contributions of many for the purchace of liquor to make a feast.

鉅 6032. [/] Keu, or Keu tĕĕ 丨鐵 or Ta kang 大剛 a hard sort of iron. Great hardness or obduracy; fierce; unrelenting resentment. Large; great. Name of a bow; a place; a plant; a man; and a sword.

Keu kung 丨公 the Emperor; a title of respect of general application.

郹 6033. The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

鞫 6034. Certain harness of a carriage.

駒 狙 6035. Keu or Keu-heu 丨驉 an animal of which it is said A mule is the mother and a horse the father,—resembles a mule.

鴝 6036. The name of a bird.

麴 6037. A particular kind of wheaten cake.

劬 6038. [c-] Labour; fatigue; severe labour; distress. Keu laou 丨勞 distressing disease; severe labour in child-birth.

句 勾 6039. [/] Words marked off by a pause or stop in writing; a period; a sentence; an expression; a phrase; a term; a word; a line of a verse. Low keu 僂丨 the name of a place. Read [\] Seu keu 須丨 the name of a place. Read Kow, Sprouting or budding out in a curling manner. Keu tang 丨當 business or affair. Yew shin mo keu tang 有甚麼丨當 what business or affair, have you? Kow 勾 is commonly used for this character, when read Kow. Pŭh ching yĭh keu hwa 不成一丨話 does not form a sentence; what is said is unintelligible. Pŭh ching chang keu 不成章丨 written unintelligibly. Kea keu 佳丨 a fine sentence. Yĭh keu hwa 一丨話 a sentence; a word. Ke keu hwa 幾丨話 a few sentences; a few words. Tsĭh yen pă keu 七言八丨 verses of seven syllables in each line, and eight lines in a stanza. Kaou keu le 高丨丨 Corea. Yuen-keu 寃丨 and Keu-chang 丨章 names of districts.

Erroneously used in the sense of Keu 拘 to restrict; and of Kow 彀 enough, sufficient; and of Keu 矩 a square.

Keu show 丨首 the beginning of a sentence.

Keu chung 丨中 the middle of a sentence.

Keu mŏ 丨末 the end of a sentence.

筋 荷 6040. Name of a plant.

屨 6041. Ornaments for the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

拘 拘 6042. [-] From *Hand* and a *hook*. To stop with the hand; to grasp; to adhere pertinaciously to; to lay hold of and restrain; to throw the arms about or embrace. Read Kow, To hook; to lay hold of; to cause to rush together.

Keu chĭh 丨執 to grasp and keep hold of. Keu ne 丨泥 to adhere to the mire. Keu lëen 丨牽 to grasp and drag. These all express a bigoted adherence to a particular sentiment; obstinate, impenetrable, stupid adherence to.

Keu ne seaou le; shang leaou ta e 丨泥小禮傷了大義 a bigoted adherence to petty forms, injures the great principles of justice.

Keu kwan 丨管 to keep in safe custody and under controul.

Keu kew 丨究 to seize and bring to an examination before the magistrate.

Keu-ne 丨泥 to stick to; bigoted adherence to.

Keu na 丨拏 to seize, as a criminal.

Keu shŭh 丨束 to restrain; to re-

strict; to prevent disturbance; used much by the government to express keeping inferiors in due order.

枸 6043. [c-] Read Keu and Kow, The names of wood.

洵 6044. The name of a stream or river. Also the noise of water.

昫 6045. Read Keu, Title of a western chief. Read Kow, A path or boundary between fields.

痀 6046. [-] A curved spine; hunch backed.

眴 眗 6047. To glance on every side. Read Heu, To smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

詢 6048. Name of a hill.

絢 縎 6049. [c-] Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

朐 6050. [c-] Dried flanks of bacon; curved slices of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

蒟 6051. Name of a plant.

趋 趯 6052. From to *walk* and to *look about as a bird.* To walk and look round watchfully. Read Foo, To send or put in motion; to direct; to regulate; to strengthen. Used for the following.

跗 徇 6053. From *foot* and to *hook* or *bend.* The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold. Too keu ko tow 蹉丨科頭 without shoes and the head uncovered; bare-headed and without shoes or stockings—the undress of a Chinese servant,—not allowed to appear in the presence of a gentleman. Too keu 蹉丨 also denotes to lean upon one foot; to hop or skip about.

軥 6054. A crooked bar that attaches to the neck of a draught horse. Read Kow, denoting also The appendage of a carriage.

邹 6055. The name of a place.

陠 6056. Keu, or Heu. The name of a country village and of a city.

駒 6057. [-] A two year's old colt; a fine young horse. A surname. Forms part of the name of a fish; of a song; and of a tree. Kung keu 攻丨 to restrain a colt from covering its dam.

Keu le 丨 驪 Corea.

鮈 6058. Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

鴝 6059. [c-] Keu-kŭh 丨鵒 or Pă-ko 八哥 a bird that can imitate human speech; a parrot. Forms part of the name of of a certain insect. Read Kow, applied also to the name of a bird.

龜 龜 龜 6060. A species of tortoise, found on the shore of Eastern Tartary.

鼩 6061. [c-] An animal of the mus species.

倨 6062. [/] To stand erect. Not humble; proud, haughty carriage; contempt of decorum. Sitting with the feet stretched out Sleeping about carelessly. In the She-king, applied to firm strong sounds. Kwei wei tëen tsze urh pŭh keaou keu 貴爲天子而不驕丨 though possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not proud.

Tsëen keu, how kung 前丨後恭 proud in the beginning, and afterwards respectful.

Keu gaou pŭh sun 丨傲不遜 proud, haughty, unhumbled.

居 尻 屃 尻 [-] 6063. From *the body* and a *seat* or *resting place*. A settled place of abode; to dwell; to reside; to remain stationary; to consist in; to fill a place or office. To sit; to accumulate; to desist. Read Ke, as an interrogative particle. A surname.

Ho-keu 何丨 or Ho-koo 何故 wherefore? why? what occasion?

Këen keu 閒丨 to dwell at leisure, unoccupied. Kwan keu 官丨 office consists in.

Keu choo 丨處 the place of residence.

Keu choo 丨住 to dwell; to live at.

Keu jin yew e 丨仁由義 to dwell in benevolence, and to walk in the way of righteousness.

Keu sze 丨士 a retired unaspiring scholar.

Keu sin 丨心 that which the heart dwells upon

Keu shin 丨身 denotes personal habit.

娵 6064. A woman's name.

寓 6065. To store or lay up; to house. One says, To sell.

崌 嵚 6066. Name of a hill.

据 6067. [-] From *Hand* and *resident* or *stationary*. The hands diseased; restricted; embarrassed; precipitate or straight forward. Occurs denoting A place or station; occupying a station or seat. Keĭh-keu 拮丨 embarrassed—as to pecuniary matters.

椐 6068. [-] A certain reed that answers to make walking sticks of for old men; and handles for whips.

涺 6069. The name of a river or stream of water.

琚 6070. [-] Name of a certain valuable stone.

稾 6071. A local term for millet grain.

腒 6072. A term used in the north for goose fat, or the fat of fowls; dried fowls; remaining long; durable.

莒 6073. Name of a plant.

裾 6074. [-] The hinder part of a garment that hangs down behind. Proud, haughty.

蜛 6075. [-] A reptile said to resemble a silk worm in form; to be two or three cubits long; to have feet on each side and to be edible.

詉 6076. Language or speech governed by some rule. A man's name.

賖 6077. [-] Keu lëen 丨賺 to sell; to store up.

踞 6078. [ˊ] To crouch upon the hams, or to sit cross-legged. Ke-keu 箕丨 to sit cross-legged, in which posture the legs are supposed to appear like the basket Ke.

鋸 6079. [-] A saw; to saw, whether stone or wood. The saw was in ancient times used in criminal punishments.

鮔 6080. Name of a fish, resembling another called the stone headed fish, with three teeth like a saw; also forms part of the name of an edible reptile resembling the silk worm, but much larger.

黏 6081. A species of millet, an adhesive sort of rice.

具 6082. [/] From Pearls or *many* placed on a *tripod*. Placed together; already prepared; arranged. To present to. An utensil. Ke-keu 器丨 an utensil. Hing keu 刑丨 instru-

ments of punishment. Fă leüh keu tsae 法律丨在 the laws are already prepared. Fung keu 奉丨 to present to a superior. Che ming pŭh keu 知名不丨 knowing my name, I do not insert it. Chŏ keu 濯丨 an utensil for washing in.

Keu pin 丨稟 a petition (or official statement to a superior) duly prepared; this is often the first sentence in papers sent to government.

Keu te 丨題 to make out a full and clear statement of, to present to higher authority.

Keu wăn 丨文 an official document intended merely as compliance with the requisite forms.

俱 6083. [-] All; both; together with; fully supplied with, or prepared. A surname. Keu she 丨是 both, or all are right. Keu tsuen 丨全 complete in every thing. Tsae maou keu kea 才貌丨佳 mind and person both superior.

埧 6084. A bank to confine—water.

颶 6085. [′] Keu, or Keu-fung 丨風 a sea storm that blows from every point of the compass on the coast of Canton, a whirlwind; a typhon, it is mentioned particularly by Chinese writers. Occurs during the fifth or sixth moons of the year, and is preceded by a coloured ring-like or rainbow appearance, at first small, but gradually widening; this appearance is called Keu-moo 丨母 and Chang-moo 瘴母 the mother of the typhon and of a disease. *This whirlwind is said to be entirely unknown in the north of China.*

餼 6086. A particular kind of cake.

鵙 6087. The name of a bird.

區 6088 [c-] From Pin, *Many*, in the midst of He, *To conceal.* A place in which to store or lay up. A small house or room; to class, or separate; a separating line or boundary Ten valuable stones. Yew tĕen yĭh chen, chĭh yĭh keu 有田一廛宅一丨 possesses a glebe of land, and a small house. Ta keu 大丨 the great abodes, denote heaven and earth.

Keu choo 丨處 a place to dwell in.

Keu choo 丨處 to separate, distinguish and decide.

Keu keu seaou kwŏ 丨丨小國 small petty country.

Keu keu che sin 丨丨之心 little petty heart, is used by the person making a present, and denotes, I present this as a small expression of my regard, which I know is of no value.

Keu keu seaou wŭh 丨丨小物 little, petty, trifling thing. It is, by an affected humility, applied to what is one's own, or a present offered to others. See Gow.

嶇 6089. [c-] A rugged, uneven hilly appearance; an abrupt peaked mountain.

摳 6090. To lift up with the hand. Read Kow in the same sense. Also To feel and store up or put away with the hand. Read Gow, To strike.

Keu e 丨衣 to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps.

Keu yu 丨揄 to turn round; or move about.

敺 6091. [c-] To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

蹇 6092. To walk lame; an uneven path.

軀 / 軀 6093. [c-] The body, or a body.

隘 6094. Keu, or Ke-keu 踦丨 a dangerous corner or precipice; rugged; uneven; dangerous path.

鰸 6095. Name of a small shell fish.

驅 駐 𩥇 敺 c-] 6096. To drive away animals; to expel them from a corn field that they may not injure the grain; to lash and drive a horse; to run or fly swiftly; a forerunner and the van of an army is expressed by Sëen-keu 先丨. the second division is called Chung keu 中丨. Keu chŏ 丨遂 to drive out; to expel;—a favorite phrase with the Canton government, applied to the European ships of war, which on all occasions they threaten to drive away.

莒 6097. [ˋ] Name of a plant, of an ancient state, and of a city. A surname.

筥 6098. [ˋ] An utensil for containing rice; a small sheaf consisting of four handfuls; an utensil for rearing silk worms.

虙 6099. From *a tiger* laying his paws on *a wild boar*. Fighting and grasping; impetuous fleetness; name of a certain wolf-like animal as to size, in other respects resembling a monkey, and which springs forward with rapidity.

據 6100. From *hand* and *a tiger* leaping on *a boar*. To lay the paw or hand upon; to take fast hold of; to lean or rest upon; to take possession of and to maintain; to have figure, form; to be substantial; to afford proof; to depend upon or state according to; in this sense often used in government papers. Tsëĕ-keu 捷丨 to take or usurp with or without permission. Ping-keu 憑丨 proof; evidence of. Yuen-keu 援丨 to lead; to draw; to drag.

Keu shwŏ 丨說 according to what is said.

Keu ta shwŏ 丨他說 according to what he says; to depend on what he says.

Keu show 丨守 to maintain fast hold of.

遽 6101. [′] Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion, hasty step; a courier or express. Fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; over powered. A surname. Hae keu 駭丨 frightened, alarmed. Keĭh keu 急丨 urged on by strong external impulse, hurried. Chuen keu 傳丨 the persons pertaining to the government express.

Keu sĭh 丨色 hurried, agitated manner.

籧 6102. [c-] An ugly deformity of person.

Keu-choo 丨篨 } a coarse kind of
Keu keŭh 丨笛 } bamboo mat.

Keu kwang 丨筐 an utensil for rearing silk worms.

蒙 6103. Name of a vegetable.

鐻 6104. [′] A wooden drum stick; a certain metal culinary vessel.

瞿 6105. [c-′] From a *bird* and *two eyes*; the watchful and fearful glance of a bird pecking, and alternately raising its head to look about. A distrustful, suspicious timid glance; hasty, alarmed, wild look; to stare, to gaze; the glance of an eagle; to be observant and careful; to preserve decorum. Occurs denoting To walk; a large protuberance on the neck of an animal. Name of a bird; of a hill; and of a rapid stream. A man's name.

懼 愳 𢘅 6106. [′] From *Heart* and a *bird looking affrighted*. Fear; apprehension. Keu fă 丨法 to stand in awe of the laws. Keu pa 丨怕 or Kung keu 恐丨 afraid; apprehensive; to be afraid of.

戳 6107. An ancient spear with four points.

癯 6108. [c-] Lean, thin, emaciated.

衢 6109. [c-] A street; lane or road, which is a general thoroughfare, and which has diverging roads in all directions. Name of a district. A surname. Tung keu 通丨 a high road; a general thoroughfare. Tëen keu

天 | name of a star; some apply it to the Milky Way.

Keu ko keang woo | 歌巷舞 sung in the streets and danced in the lanes—in the glorious days of the ancient Yaou.

墟 6110. [c-] Name of a bird. A surname

鸜 6111. [c-] Keu or Heu. A great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. See Heu.

Keu-moo | 墓 a grave or sepulchre.

車 輿 6112. [-] A vehicle with wheels, however drawn, whether by human strength, by oxen, or horses; a wheel barrow. A cart; a carriage; a chariot; a vehicle, with wheels drawn by horses. That which contains, as the space enclosed by the jaws; hence applied to the jaw bones. Read Chay, in much the same sense, but rather denoting the wheel than the carriage. Is found compounded with various other words forming individual names of things. A surname. Compare with Chay. Keu ya | 牙 that which contains the teeth; the jaw bones. Tow keu 覆 | a particular kind of net. Ping keu 兵 | a military chariot. Kin keu 巾 | name of an officer. Tëen keu 田 | a farmer's cart. Kung keu 公 | name of an official court.

Keu ma lin mun | 馬臨門 carriages and horses approach the door of a rich man.

舉 擧 伜 6113. [丶] To raise up before; to lift with the hands; to raise the hands in a respectful manner; to move. To raise; to elevate; to introduce to notice; to recommend to. To raise up in conversation, or speak first of a subject; to praise; to raise by praises in the estimation of mankind; to promote in the government. All; every one collectively; the whole number. To rise; to walk; to be raised in one's estimation; to venerate as the Gods. To kill the victims for sacrifice. Used to denote confiscating smuggled goods. A bird flying away rising from the ground. Three taels weight. The name of a wood; of a place; of a hill; and of an animal. E keu 義 | a righteous generous act.

Keu mŭh seang woo | 目相忤 to raise the eyes and look at each other with dislike.

Keu ching | 城 the whole city; all the people of the city.

Keu che | 止 rising and rest; the whole of a person's conduct, and circumstances.

Keu hing | 行 to bring forward an affair and cause it to be done.

Keu she | 世 the whole world; all the present race of men.

Keu jin | 人 a recommended man—a literary title; the second degree attained.

Keu shen | 善 to promote the virtuous and good.

Keu tsëen | 薦 to recommend to a person's employment, and so on.

Keu tow | 頭 to raise the head.

椐 6114. [丶] Keu or Yu, The name of a wood.

踽 6115. [丶] Appearance of walking alone; a stately gait.

Keu keu tŭh hing | | 獨行 in a stately manner walking alone.

Keu keu leang leang | | 凉凉 going along in a cool undaunted manner; approaching to praise, and a disdainful rejection of assistance or company.

齲 6116. [ɕ] Diseased teeth; teeth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and shew the teeth.

窶 6117. [丨] Poor; rustic; rude: applied to a certain cap or defence for the head, placed under a basket or platter, in which cakes are carried on the head. Also read Low.

Keu-soo | 數 a certain defence for the head, used by people in the north who carry baskets and other burdens on the head.

屨 6118. [𠂇] That which binds around the foot; shoes or sandals, anciently made of a coarse cloth.

KEUĔ.—CXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiuĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Keut.*

丿 6119. Hooked; the barb of a hook. A hooked weapon.

乀 6120. The reverse side of the preceding. Mark, by which to recognise a hook. To mark off a paragraph.

乜 乚 6121. Keuĕ-keuĕ 乚 appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. The second character is also read Kĕĕ.

叉 夬 6122. To pull or stretch out different ways; that with which the strings of an instrument or bow are stretched. Also read Kwae.

决 決 6123. The name of a river; different streams flowing in different directions; to flow as water; to open or spread out; to stretch; to cut off; to decide; decided; determined.

Keuĕ e 意 fixed intention.

Keuĕ, or Keuĕ jen 然 expresses a strong conviction or persuasion of what is affirmed.

Keuĕ yaou 要 positively requires.

Keuĕ keu 去 will positively go.

Keuĕ shĭh 拾 a piece of ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string.

Keuĕ tsaou 曹 name of a certain office.

玦 6124. That with which a bow string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

抉 刔 6125. To pluck; to snatch with the hand or fingers; to twitch, as when pulling a string; to twitch and cause to rebound; to pull as a bow-string and cause to shoot forth.

玦 6126. A stone ornament worn at the girdle; a segment of a stone ring; an incomplete circle. In ancient times a complete ring was sent from the sovereign to an officer banished to the frontier, to denote his return; an imperfect ring was sent to denote the connexion was broken off. A segment of a ring worn on the thumb, to draw a bow with.

缺 6127. A vessel chipped or broken; somewhat broken off; a deficiency; a want; a vacancy, applied to government offices. Read Keuen, Strings of a cap. Kae-keuĕ 開 to declare an office vacant. Fang-keuĕ 放 or Poo-keuĕ 補 to send some one to fill a vacancy. Haou keuĕ fun 好 份 a good vacancy; a good situation. Woo-keuĕ 無 no want. Săng e keuĕ chŏ show 生意 着手 loss of some part of the principal in trade.

Keuĕ fă 乏 defect; deficiency; want.

Keuĕ kwei 虧 a diminishing, as in the last quarters of the moon; a deficiency; a defect.

Keuĕ leŏ 畧 something broken off; deficiency; defect.

Keuĕ gĭh 額 less than the fixed quantity.

疦 6128. A hollow place in a large sore.

缺 紱 6129. Read Keuĕ or Heuĕ, A single thread, or a sken of thread. Read Kwae, Fine silk thread.

觖 6130. To look to or regard with dissatisfaction and resentful feelings. Used also to express pulling or twitching a string.

訣 6131. Parting words; words pronounced at taking leave; a farewel. The words of a dying person; what is said or given at death to be remembered by the servivors is called 留 丨 Lew-keuĕ. A rule or precept pertaining to some art; the secrets of any craft; the principles of the pulse; the precepts or sayings of Buddha. Also Read Heuĕ and Kei. Yung keuĕ 永 丨 an eternal farewel. Keang keuĕ 講 丨 to lecture on mysterious secrets. Kow keuĕ 口 丨 the mouths mysterious craft, specious jabber Show keuĕ 手 丨 handicraft; the tricks of slight of hand. Pe keuĕ 秘 丨 secret arts known only to a few. Mĭh keuĕ 脉 丨 the secrets of the pulse.

Keuĕ pĕĕ 丨 別 parting on taking a journey.

鴃 6132. The name of a bird.

欮 6133. To dig, bore or work out an aperture; to cause to issue forth; the breath rising as in hiccups.

厥 6134. An engine for throwing stones. Short. To bow. A surname. A pronoun, commonly used in Shang-shoo 上書 in the sense of Ke 其 he; she; it; his; hers; its. Keuĕ wei 丨 尾 a dog with a short stunted bald tail. Keuĕ e 丨 衣 a short tailed garment. Jŏ păng keuĕ keŏ 若崩 丨 角 as (an animal) dashing to the ground its horn.

駃 6135. A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam. Fleet, swift; applied also to the wind.

Keuĕ te 丨 騠 a tall fleet horse.

撅 6136. Something held in or grasped by the hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. Tsae keuĕ 採 丨 to pluck. Read Kwei, To draw up long garments when fording a river.

橛 **橜** 6137. The threshhold and door posts. Yĭh keuĕ 杙 丨 a post in the ground for fastening a cow to. A bit for a horse's bridle. A stick for beating a large drum; to rouse the beasts of the forest.

獗 6138. Chang keuĕ 猖 丨 unruly; disorderly, as disobedient children, or as piratical banditti.

蕨 6139. Name of a certain vegetable.

蹶 6140. To walk fast; to go hastily; to jump; to leap; to stumble; to fall. Read Kwei, To move.

Kĕĕ keuĕ 竭 丨 subverted; turned upside down; fallen down.

Keuĕ che 丨 躓 to stumble; to stumble and fall.

鷹 6141. The name of a bird. A gate way; the Imperial gate. A path in a gate way, or through a gate; a path leading inward; a path leading to a tomb; a vacant place.

闕 6142. Empty; defective; wanting, not supplied with. Disrespectful; not according with. Used as the name of a sword, and various other proper names. Wanting; defective; lost, as, 義 丨 E keuĕ, The sense (of the character) is lost.

Keuĕ ting 丨 廷 the Imperial palace. Kin keuĕ 金 丨 the golden gateway; the gate of the palace of the gods. E yew keuĕ wăn 疑有 丨 文 it is suspected that there is some deficiency in the writing. Wang keuĕ hing le 望 丨 行禮 to look towards the Imperial gate (from a distant Province) and perform the ceremony of obeisance to the Emperor.

Keuĕ teĭh 丨 翟 certain raiment of the queen.

屈 6143. [c] To stoop; to bend down and crouch; to crouch meanly and servily, to be caused to bend down; to be forced to crouch; to be oppressed. To crook or to be crooked. Also read Keŭh.

Keuě shin 丨伸 are apposites, to bend or crouch, and to straighten out.

Wei keuě 委丨 / Wei keuě 委曲 } pressed down, by some oppressive power or false charge; the second mode of writing the phrase is that sanctioned by Kang-he.

倔 6144. Keŭh or Keuě, Heŭh keang 丨強 or Keŭh keang 丨彊 perverse; refractory.

崛 崛 6145. Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. Keuě ke 丨起 rising alone; jutting or standing forth singly, as eminent men and sages.

掘 6146. To dig into the ground, as in digging a well. To scoop or hollow out, as in digging the ditch around a city. To stand out alone, in the sense of the preceding. To carry to the utmost degree. Read Kŭh, To spread out or extend.

Keuě ching che 丨城池 to dig a ditch around a city.

Keuě te wei kew 丨地爲臼 to dig a hole in the ground, to be employed as a mortar.

Keuě te 丨地 to dig into the ground.

Keuě tsing 丨井 to dig a well.

綛 6147. [c-] Keuě and Kwŭh, Certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, To knot or connect by knotting.

矞 6148. Commonly read Yŭh, To bore into as with a spear, to expand and spread out, as in the spring season. Read Keuě, False, crafty.

禠 6149. Inauspicious; infelicitous.

譎 6150. False; intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice. Kwei-keuě 詭丨 or reversed Keuě-kwei, Falacious, artful, crafty. Keuen-keuě 權丨 plots or schemes ever varying with circumstances. Yu keuě 紆丨 crooked; bent; distorted; contorted; tortuous.

Keuě urh pŭh ching 丨而不正 crafty and depraved.

Keuě kwei 丨恢 excellent or beautiful.

Keuě kwae 丨怪 deceitful; crafty; strange; odd; perverse.

Keuě këen 丨諫 advice given merely to please, instead of faithful remonstrance.

鐍 觼 觖 6151. A hook of a ring; a clasp; a hook that links on to another; a certain hook of a carriage; a hook or lock in the Chinese manner, at the front of a box or chest.

瘸 6152. The feet diseased.

關 6153. [c-] To stop; to end; to terminate.

闕 闕 6154. [c-] Keuě heuě 丨闋 a door way without any door to it.

KEUEN.—CXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiuen.*

巛 6155. A rill; a brook.

畎 畎 甽 畎 畎 6156. From *field* and *water course.* A small stream of water; a furrow or water course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley. To flow as a water course, applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient Sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Seun, and Chun, A collection of water at the foot of a mountain. Keuen mow 丨畝 a rill parting the acres of land.

Keuen lew 丨流 to flow; to run as water, and be diffused.

Keuen tëen 丨田 to divide off fields by water courses.

犬 6157. [四] A dog; a general term of the canine race. Kow, keuen 狗 丨 general terms applied to dogs; the first expresses the smaller and the second the larger sorts.

Keuen chĕ fă 丨腞法 a certain mode of mincing meat.

Keuen show yay 丨守夜 a dog keeping watch at night.

汧 6158. Keuen or Heuen, The appearance of water falling; the name of a stream.

員 員 6159. *Yuen. Round; a numeral of officers of the government.*

捐 6160. [-] Heuen, or keun. A place for inferior retainers about public courts to live in. One says, A prison for women; another says, A pavilion or shed.

娟 6161. [-] Keuen or Yuen, Beautiful; pleasing; excellent; handsome; sprightly; delicately bent.

悁 6162. [ˊ] Keuen or Yuen, Angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry, anxious; distressed.

捐 6163. [ノ] Keuen or Yuen, To reject; to put away; to give up one's property as an offering to government for public service, or to procure an office under government

Seang keuen 相 丨 cast off or separated at death.

Keuen e 丨義 to cast off regard to right and justice.

Keuen kwan 丨官 to purchase an office in the government.

Keuen ke 丨棄 to reject; to cast away; to risk or hazard; to risk one's life; to die and leave one's relations.

Keuen keu 丨軀 to throw away one's life, or to risk it in the service of one's country.

Keuen nă 丨納 to pay money to government.

Keuen tseĭh 丨瘵 emaciated to death; mortal disease; death.

涓 6164. [-] A small stream; a brook, that will gradually swell to a river. The name of a river. To choose; to select; to purify; to cleanse; to expel; to put away. A surname.

Keuen hwan 丨澴 a flowing appearance; water gliding along, or running circularly.

睊 6165. [-] Keuen or Yuen, To look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

絹 6166. [ノ] A fine species of silk, used for coverlets and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds.

Keuen peaou 丨裱 silk on which pictures are pasted.

羂 罥 6167. [ʹ] A net to spread over and catch animals, to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

鞙 6168. [-] Part of the harness of a large carriage; applied also to the scabbard of a sword; otherwise read Keuen. The tail of a horse; that with which a horse is checked.

Keuen-keuen 丨 丨 certain stones appended to a girdle.

鵑 6169. [-] Name of a bird, and of a plant. The bird is known by various names; it appears early in spring, and is a signal to commence agriculture; its note is deemed mournful, and it occupies the nests of other birds; it seems to be a species of the cuckow. It is otherwise called Too keuen 杜 丨 or Tsze-kwei 子規 and so on Keuen te 丨 啼 the note or cry of the keuen bird.

尖 All these compounds denote *A contorting, winding, bending, rolling*, &c.

券 6170. A bond; a deed of contract; written evidence of a transaction. In ancient times, such bonds consisted of a tablet of wood, which being split asunder with a knife, had the edge of each piece serrated with corresponding teeth, and each contracting party retained one half of the tablet, in a way similar to the mercantile check of Europe; hence the Character is formed from *knife*. Ke keuen 契 丨 or Keuen yŏ 丨 約 a deed or bond; an agreement; written evidence; proof. Tsaou keuen urh hwŏ 操 丨 而獲 take proof and you will obtain.

Keuen shoo 丨 書 a bond or deed of landed or other property.

券 6171. [ʹ] Labour; weariness; fatigue. This character is to be distinguished from the preceding.

桊 6172. [ʹ] Ring attached to the nose of a cow; a crooked stick to restrain a cow.

拳 6173. [c-] The *hand* folded; the fist; to grasp or hold fast; to roll up; also read Yuen. A surname. Kung keuen 空 丨 an empty fist,—to begin the world with nothing.

Keuen fă 丨 法 the art of boxing.

Keuen-keuen 丨 丨 melancholy; loving; attentive; respectful.

Keuen fung keaou sze 丨 棒教師 a boxing master and fencer.

Keuen tow 丨 頭 the fist.

Keuen keŏ pëen tsëĕ 丨 脚便捷 expert with the fist and the foot.

牶 6174. [ᵉ] Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

絭 6175. Cord wound up in a certain way.

眷 睠 婘 6176. [ʹ] To *turn* the *eyes* towards; to look with affection and regard to; those on whom one places regard; a family; near relations. A surname. Kea keuen 家 丨 one family. Hwang tëen keuen ming 皇天 丨 命 imperial heaven's kind commission—to rule an Empire, used in reference to Sovereigns. Nuy keuen 內 丨 within is the family—an intimation to strangers not to intrude. Tsin keuen 親 丨 relations who have a claim on one's regard. Tëen keuen 天 丨 the regard or love of heaven. Chung keuen 寵 丨 love or affection to.

Keuen choo 丨 注 to place the eyes, mind, or affections upon.

韏 6177. [ˡ] Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner; curled or rolled up; leather employed on the top of a carriage.

卷 6178. [ᵉ] The bend at the knee. Bent; rolled up; a scroll; a section of a book. Read Keuen, To roll up. Keuen urh 丨 耳 a certain plant. Keun shĕ 丨 舌 name of a star. Read Keuen, Crooked; winding; small. Shoo keuen 書 丨 or Yĭh keuen che shoo 一 丨 之書 a book. Keuen yĭh 丨 一 first section. Keuen urh 丨 二 second section. Kae keuen yew yĭh 開 丨 有益 on opening a book, there is benefit

derived. There is some advantage derived from the slightest reading, how much more from diligent study.

Keuen shoo 卷書 to close a book.

Keuen ke lae 卷起來 to roll up.

倦 6179. To desist from labour; fatigue: weariness; lassitude. Tsing shin kwăn keuen 精神困倦 the spirits flagged. Keu che woo keuen 居之無倦 to remain indefatigable in a pursuit. Lŏ shen woo keuen 樂善無倦 unwearied delight in goodness. Pŭh che yen keuen 不知厭倦 not know what fatigue is.

Keuen yen 倦 倦 wearied; fatigued.

圈 6180. Keuen or Kèuen. Crooked wood of which wine cups are made. A coop or pen in which to confine domestic animals; a prison; to encircle; a small circle, or Chinese point in writing. A surname; the name of a place. Keuen-taou 圈套 a snare. Pŭh năng tŏ ta keuen taou 不能脫他圈套 unable to escape his snare. Ta ko yuen keuen 打個圓圈 to draw a circle; to draw a line around; to insert a period. The officers draw a red circle over important passages of their proclamations, to draw or to require the attention of the people to them. Pĭh-keuen 白圈 is a point thus ○. Hĭh keuen 黑圈 a point thus ●. Tsëen-tëen 尖點 is a point thus ˋ. The Chinese place these points or marks by the side of characters as stops, and also in rows to give emphasis to the passage, as we draw a line below a word, or print it in Italics or in Capital letters. The Schoolmaster also marks his approbation of a boy's writing by marking it with one or other of the above points. Chay keu hwa ko keuen ko tëen 這句話可圈可點 should this sentence be marked with a round period or a sharp pointed dot?

勌 6181. Strongly; with diligent effort. Read Kèuen, Labour; fatigue. Sze tsŭh pa keuen 士卒罷勌 the soldiers desisted from their labour. Heŏ taou pŭh keuen 學道不勌 to study virtue unweariedly.

惓 倦 -] 6182. Keuen-keuen 惓惓 attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting To throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

婘 6183. [c-] Good; well affected to; having regard for relations.

捲 6184. [c-\] Robust; bodily strength; the fist; to roll up with the hand; to receive or gather in or together.

Keueo show yĭh chĭh 捲手一拄 a blow with the fist.

Keuen fă 捲髮 to braid the hair.

Keuen keuen 捲 捲 strong effort; athletic energizing appearance.

Keuen, shoo 捲舒 are opposites, to roll up and to spread out.

Keuen ke lëen tsze 捲起簾子 to roll a screen or blind.

棬 6185. [c-] A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. Pei keuen 桮棬 a wooden bowl or wine cup.

瘚 6186. [c-] The hands or arms bent by disease. Pe-keuen 疲瘚 languor; debility.

睠 6187. [/] To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

綣 6188. [ ] To bind to as with silk or cord. Këen keuen 繾綣 sincerely and indissolubly connected; bound to in attachment or regard. Kwăn keuen 綣困 bound up; tied round. Keuen l'ng 綣領 certain military skin garments.

蹠 6189. [c-] Keuen keŭh 蹠蹏 bent and curled up, unextended; applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

饘 6190. [/] Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

鬈 6191. [c-] A good head of hair; the hair curled up.

勸 6192. To advise to; to exhort; to admonish; to instruct; to stimulate; to encourage by praise. To be advised; to acquiesce chearfully. Occurs in the sense of Leĭh 力 strength. Ne

keuen ta tso 你 | 他 做 advise him to do it.

Keuen she wăn | 世 文 a writing for the admonition of the age; a moral essay.

Keuen keae | 解 to advise and explain to.

Keuen hwa | 化 to advise and reform a vicious man.

Keuen këen | 諫 to advise or admonish a superior.

權 6193. [c-] Power; authority; temporary or peculiar circumstances, which like authority compels one to deviate from a regular course; hence, Tsung keuen 從 | to comply with circumstances.

Keuen chin | 臣 a statesman who possesses great influence with his sovereign.

Keuen cha | 詐 } crafty and intri-
Keuen keuĕ | 譎 } guing, according to ever changing circumstances.

Keuen hăng | 衡 weights and scales; to measure; to deliberate and adjust.

Yew keuen 有 | possessed of authority.

Keuen mow | 謀 to plot or scheme according to arising circumstances.

Keuen tseay | 且 for the time being, under these peculiar circumstances.

顴 } c-] 6194. The cheek bones. Mëen keuen kaou 面 | 高 or Leang keuen kaou 兩 | 高 high cheek bones.
髖

蠲 6195. [-] Name of an insect, said to be produced from corrupted vegetables.

Clean; pure; bright. To illustrate; to put aside. To remit; haste, speed. Read Kwei, Applied to a particular kind of paper.

Keuen mëen tsëen leang | 免 錢 糧 to remit the land or house tax, the house tax is for the Imperial ground on which it stands.

Keuen chang | 賬 to remit taxes and afford assistance, to those involved in extraordinary calamities.

Keuen tsoo | 租 to remit the rent of land; to remit the taxes on land—an act of the sovereign whose property the land is considered.

獧 6196. [/] To skip or hop about; precipitate; the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

KEŬH.—CXXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiŭ*. Canton Dialect, *Keut*, *Wat*, *Kok*.

出 6197. *Chŭh. To jut out; to go forth.*

岫 6198. A hill standing prominent; the lonely summit of a hill.

茁 6199. Plants budding forth; to begin to bud. Read Chŭh, The name of a plant.

Keŭh chwang | 壯 animals appearing to increase in size; to grow tall.

殈 } 6200. To die and not corrupt.
殈

蚰 } 6201. An insect found in wood; otherwise read Chuĕ.
蜛

詘 } 6202. [c] Këĕ keŭh 詰 | indistinct stammering; broken utterane garment rumpled or rolled up. Bent, broken; to stoop; to crouch; to conceal; to speak ambiguously or obscurely; to cause to cease entirely; to terminate. A surname. Chung keŭh 充 | smirking, flattering,

crouching; unmanly deportment to the rich and powerful.

Keŭh shin ho shang 屈身何傷 where is the harm of stooping?

屈 絀 6203. [c] A curling stump instead of a tail. Bent; to stoop; to cause to bend or crouch; to invite a person to one's house; to cause him to stoop and condescend; to submit or yield to circumstances. Read Heuĕ. Nang keŭh năng shin 能屈能伸 can either stoop to circumstances; or can stand forward, when they require it. Seaou keŭh ta shin 小屈大伸 a little submission will produce great expansion, or promote one's interest. Yuen keŭh 寃屈 to oppress by some false charge.

Keŭh shin yu hea 屈身宇下 to put one's self under the protection of somebody; to submit to circumstances for awhile.

Keŭh pei 屈背 bend the back.

Keŭh taou shin shin 屈道伸身 to make principles bend to the promotion of one's interest.

Keŭh shin 屈伸 are opposites, bent or curled up,—stretched out; to stoop or submit—to stand forth when occasion requires.

Keŭh tsĕĕ 屈節 to crouch meanly.

掘 6204. Keŭh or Keuĕ. See Keuĕ.

淈 6205. Thick muddy water; in a confused disorderly state; extended to the utmost degree; to make a passage for water; to flow in a disorderly manner.

鶌 6206. Name of a bird.

橘 6207. Name of a fruit produced in Keang-nan, and which grows in winter; of the orange species and is preserved with sugar.

獗 6208. Keŭh, or Hwŭh, A frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

鶌 6209. A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain.

曲 6210. [c] Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. Songs.

Keŭh keŭh hing 曲曲行 crooked ways; to walk in devious paths; intrigue and chicanery.

匊 6211. Formed from the hand grasping grain. To hold in the hand; the hand filled; a handful. Tsae show yuĕ keŭh 在手曰掬 being in the hand is expressed by Keŭh.

菊 6212. Name of a well know plant; the name of a river. Kin tsĕen keŭh 金錢菊 the gold coin Keŭh, name of a plant.

Keŭh hwa 菊花 Canton dialect, *Kok fa*, The Keŭh flower, a species of chrysanthimum Indicum.

Keŭh hwa tsew 菊花酒 a species of wine.

掬 捄 6213. To take hold of with both hands; to take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands. To separate from. Yĭh keŭh 一掬 two handfuls.

鞠 踘 6214. To bear; to train up; small; young; a boy. An awl; to bore into; to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust a subject; to declare fully. A surname. Name of a star; of a flower. Certain garments. A ball made of leather filled with something soft, used in play. Moo keŭh wo 母鞠我 my mother bore me and brought me up.

Tă keŭh 蹋鞠 / Tă keŭh 蹹鞠 / Tsŭh keŭh 蹙鞠 a kind of foot ball,—said to be introduced in ancient times as an exercise for the soldiers.

Keŭh heung 鞫訩 public murmur and clamour, on account of some evil.

Keŭh wan 鞠丸 a ball.

Keŭh wăn 鞫問 to investigate with great strictness.

鞫 謝 6215. To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.

KEUN.—CXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiun.* Canton Dialect, *Kwăn.*

匀 6216. *Yun. A small number infolded; equal; blended.*

均 6217. [-] Equal; equally; in equal parts or shares; all equally; to equalise or blend; an instrument for making bricks, tiles, or other earthen ware. A musical instrument; the name of a place. Also read Yuen. Ta chung keun fun 大衆丨分 all divided equally. Yew le keun fun 有利丨分 what profits may arise, shall be equally divided. Too keun che fă 土丨之法 rule for an equitable division of the land, throughout the country.

Keun tse fang ching 丨齊方正 all even, square and regular.

鈞 鋆 6218. [-] Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a 丨 Keun, and four Keun make a 石 Shĭh, or stone. Keun shĭh 丨石 the keun and the stone are the means of equalising weights all over the empire. A certain mould used by Potters. Heaven, the Great Framer. Great; important. Ta keuen 大丨 or Hung keun 洪丨 the Great Framer; Heaven; Nature. Keun yu 丨諭 an important order, applied by way of compliment to the official commands of a magistrate, or the request of a friend.

君 6219. [-] From 尹 Yun, *A hand grasping a line,* to preserve rectitude, and Kow 口 *a mouth,* giving orders. One at the head of a community, to whom all hearts are directed. A chief; a lord, a prince; a king; a sovereign; an emperor; one in a dignified and honorable situation; honorable; most honorable; the father or mother of a family; a virtuous good man; a title of respect in very general use; applied to superiors; to inferiors; and to equals; to men and to women; to the living and to the dead. As a Verb, To rule; to govern; to fulfil the duties of a ruler. A surname. Fan yew te chay keae yuĕ keun 凡有地者皆曰丨 all who possess (or rule over) a country are called Kuen. Kwŏ keun 國丨 the king of a country. Ta-keun 大丨 the emperor of China. Kwa keun 寡丨 our king or emperor, in the language of courtesy. Ta keun tsze 大丨子 title applied to statesmen. Ming keun 明丨 an enlightened prince. Hwan keun 昏丨 a stupid bad Prince. Sze-fang keun tsze 四方丨子 all good people everywhere. Tsze ching foo moo yuĕ keun 子稱父母曰丨 children complimenting their father and mother call them Keun. Kea keun 家丨 the master or father of a family. Tse ching foo yuĕ keun 妾稱夫曰丨 a concubine addressing her lord calls him Keun. Foo keun 夫丨 a husband. Tsun keun 尊丨 your honored father. Leang keun 良丨 your worthy son. Sëen keun 先丨 your late father. Foo keun 府丨 engraved on a tomb stone denotes The father of a family; Tae keun 太丨 denotes The mother. Sze keun 使丨 an officer despatched on service with imperial credentials.

Keun, chang min che ching 丨長民之稱 keun, title of the superiors of a people.

Keuo jŏ chin keang 丨弱臣強 a weak prince and powerful ministers.

Keun chin 丨 臣 prince and minister.

Keun tëen hea 丨 天下 to rule the empire.

Keun keun chin chin 丨 丨 臣臣 to fulfil the duties of a Prince, and to fulfil the duties of a minister.

Keun chang 丨 長 superiors in a family or in a nation.

Keun tsze min che foo moo 丨 子民之父母 the good man is a father and mother to the people.

Keun-tsze chin ke tŭh yay 丨 子愼其獨也 the virtuous man is particularly attentive to his secret thoughts and actions.

捃 攈 6220. [㇏] To take up; to sort and put to rights. Keun chay 丨 摭 to pick up or take.

窘 6221. [㇏] Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read Kwăn.

箬 箘 6222. [㇀] A particular sort of bamboo esteemed for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

羣 群 6223. [c-] A flock of sheep; a herd; a great many; a concourse of persons; comrades; companions; fellow officers; friends; to accord, agree, or sort with. Applied to the name of a hill.

Kĭh keun jin ma 一 丨 人馬 a crowd of men and horses.

Keun hëen 丨 賢 the men of worth and virtue. Keun ying 丨 英 the men of heroic courage. Keun tsae 丨 材 the men of talent.

Keun chin 丨 臣 a concourse of statesmen around a court.

Keun me 丨 迷 the bewildered stupified world; the thoughtless and irreligious.

Keun yang 丨 羊 a flock of sheep.

Keun săng 丨 生 all living; mankind.

Keun-urh 丨 兒 a group of children.

莙 6224. [- ㇏] Name of a plant.

裙 帬 裠 6225. [c-] A petticoat worn by females; the lower part of dress; the margin or border of a shell of a tortoise. Chung keun 中 丨 the part of a dress worn next the person. Pëë keun 鼈 丨 a slanting appendage at the foot of a wall to prevent the rain sinking to the foundation.

Keun tae che tsin 丨 帶之親 nearly related, as the strings of the petticoat,—applied to very near relations.

Keun che 丨 襵 the plaits of a petticoat.

郡 6226. [/] A place where there is a large concourse of people. A kind of principality in ancient times. Tsin, who first reduced the independant states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six.

頵 6227. A large head; a man's name.

麏 6228. An animal of the stag species.

囷 6229. [-] A round granary; place in which to collect grain, and afterwards disperse it. The name of a star. It is said, that Keun 丨 is a Round granary; Tsang 倉 is Square; and Keaou 窌 is a granary dug in the ground. Lun-keun 輪 丨 a spiral, curled, or twisted appearance, like a worm or snake.

悃 6230. [c-] Keun or Kwăn, Sincere, faithful, pure mind.

Keun pĭh 丨 愊 } sincerely devoted.
Keun shin 丨 忱 }

菌 6231. A plant well tasted, but which often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

麕 6232. [/] A species of deer xceedingly timorous, flies from its own shadow when drinking in a brook.

麋 6233. A timorous deer; the name of a country; the name of a district.

軍 6234. [-] Many persons. An army; twelve thousand five hundred men. In the

time of Chow, the Emperor had *six* of such armies; a large principality had *three*; the next in rank, *two*; and a small principality had *one*. The head quarters of a general. A surname. Leang-keun seang che 兩軍相持 both the armies maintained their ground.

Keun ke ta chin 軍機大臣 the great officers who preside over the movements of the army; a kind of privy council. Keun fă 軍法 military law; or a military punishment.

Keun min foo 軍民府 title of an officer who attends to the making of powder, and exercises controul over Tartar subjects, who are not usually amenable to the local magistrates, not even to the highest officers, but to Generals called Tsëang-keun.

Keun hëë 軍協 a sort of Major-General in the army.

Keun kung 軍功 military merit.

Yĭh keun keae mŭh 一軍皆沒 the whole army perished (by the western Tartars).

Keun tëen 軍田 lands appropriated to transported criminals.

Keun woo 軍務 military affairs.

庫 6235. (ˊ) To accumulate.

KEUNG.—CXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiung.* Canton Dialect, *Kung.*

冂 坰 冏 6236. (ˋ) A void space. Desert; waste country beyond, a wood or forest. The name of a place.

冏 6237. (ˇ) Cold; frigid.

扃 扃 6238. (c-ˇ) The bar of a door; to bolt a door; the cross bar of a military carriage for sticking the weapons into. A kind of handle like an ear.

Keung keung 扃扃 clear investigation.

Keung mun 扃門 to bolt a door.

Keung she 扃試 to shut the door and examine; an usage at examinations of the literati.

絅 6239. (ˉ) Keung, or Hing. To drag or lead impetuously; a single garment.

Keung e 絅衣 a single garment.

炯 6240. (ˊ) Keung, or Heung. The light of fire; to examine with a clear light.

駉 6241. (c-) A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

飺 6242. Filled, satiated.

囧 6243. A window. A man's name. Light and ornamented.

烱 6244. Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

呂 弓 6245. *Leu. The back bone. Kung, A bow.* These are used for each other in composition.

焗 熲 6246. (-) To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

誙 6247. (ˇ) To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

穹 宇 6248. (c-) From a *cavern* an *a bow*. Lofty and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats.

Keung tsang 丨 蒼 the visible expanse of heaven; heaven.

窮 窮 6249. (c-) From a *human body* and a *cavern*. Brought to the last degree; the extreme point; no further means, and nothing more to say. To exhaust; to impoverish. Impoverished; poor. To search into a subject; to investigate to the utmost degree; to reduce to a state of helplessness. Name of a man, of a place, of an animal, and of a plant.

Keung heang 丨 巷 the end of a lane; no throughfare.

Keung kwăn 丨 困 exhausted, languid; feeble; weak; poor.

Keung koo 丨 苦 poor and distressed.

Keung këë 丨 詰 deep enquiry; profound investigation.

Keung min woo kaou 丨 民 無 告 poor people without any one to complain to.

Woo keung 無 丨 in exhaustible, in finite.

Keung too 丨 途 the road terminated, no means left.

Pin keung 貧 丨 poor; very poor.

Tsze keung 詞 丨 unable to argue the matter any further; no more pretences to urge.

邛 6250. (c-) The name of a country, of a district; of a river, and of a hill. Labour; weariness; sickness.

筇 6251. (c-) A species of bamboo of which staffs are made, which are used by old people.

蛩 6252. (c-) Name of an insect and of an animal in the west.

Keung-keung 丨 丨 mournful; sorrowful.

Keung yin 丨 吟 the noise made by the Keung insect.

芎 6253. (c-) A fragant plant; a medicinal plant.

孠 6254 Këen or Keung, Solitary; alone; to bow with respect; lustful.

僂 婷 嬛 惸 6255. (c-) Solitary, orphan-like; alone; no brothers, desolate, none to tell one's tale to. Keung or Keung keung 丨 丨 mournful; sorry; melancholy.

煢 煢 6256. (c-) To return with speed or precipitation; relapse; single; desolate; mournful; melancholy.

睘 煢 僥 6257. (c-) The eye gazing at, affrighted. Keung keung, Having none to depend on, desolate; sorrowful.

洪 6258. (\ e ′) Congealed; coagulated.

炅 昋 耿 6259. (\) From *sun* and *fire*. To see; light. Read Ying. The appearance of smoke issuing forth. A surname. The last character is otherwise read Kăng.

褧 6260. (\) A single external garment; a garment without any beneath.

Keung e 丨 衣 a single garment.

瓊 瓊 6261. (c-) A carnation coloured or red stone; coral stones, or as the Chinese express it, stones which are accumulated to a tree, or rather a fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district.

Keung chow 丨 州 the northern part of *Hae-nan* Island.

憬 6262. To advert to; to have the attention excited. Distant; remote; appearance of going off remotely.

KEW.—CXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kieu.* Canton Dialect, *Kow.*

九 6263. (c-) Represents the transformations and winding searching property of the principle Yang 陽. Nine. Repeated, Kew kew, The art of numbering; arithmetic. Read Kew, To collect together. The name of a country. A surname. Used in the sense of Many. Kew tsze moo 九子姆 the mother of many children.

Kew foo 九府 nine officers who had the care of government stores.

Kew hŏ 九合 to unite or collect together.

Kew hing 九刑 nine punishments.

Kew keaou 九竅 the nine apertures of animal bodies, eyes, ears, nostrils, and so on.

Kew mun te tŭh ya mun 九門提督衙門 the court of the general of the city, or of the Nine Gates of Peking—a high military command.

Kew pin 九品 the ninth or lowest degree of rank.

Kew kew hŏ soo 九九合數 a kind of multiplication table.

Kew kew too 九九圖 tables in which the nine digits are repeated nine times, sometimes in a circle, also in a square, and in a straight line.

Kew kew tseĭh soo too 九九積數圖 is a table in which the nine digits are multiplied by nine, and their products successively multiplied by nine to four places of figures.

仇 6264. (/) To unite. A pair. Proud; resentment. An enemy. Also read Kew.

仈 仉 仒 叽 戒 6265. (c-) The breath ascending high. A kind of halberd with three forks.

戒 6266. A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance.

究 6267. To search; to devise; to scheme; to investigate; to carry to the utmost degree; to push to the utmost; finally; at last. To hate. To dislike. An epithet of the southern barbarians. Chuy kew 追究 or Kăn kew 跟究 to urge a close examination. Keang kew 講究 reasoning; reasons for which.

Kew king 究竟 examined to the bottom; finally; at last.

Kew pan 究辦 to prosecute and punish.

Kew wăn 究問 to interrogate.

Kew ke tsing wei che wăn 究其精微之蘊 to investigate the subtile and abstruse parts of a subject.

扣 6268. To take hold of leisurely and negligently, not with firmness.

芄 6269. (c-) A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keaou, The name of a medicinal plant.

鳩 6270. (-) The name of a bird of the pigeon species; name of an office; to congregate; to assemble; to rest. Name of a state; of a country; and of a hill. A man's name; a kind of mushroom. Pan kew 斑鳩 a dove or pigeon.

鼽 6271. Kew kow 丨口 the lower part of the abdomen. A stoppage of the nose from cold.

Kew te 丨嚏 a stoppage of the nose, and sneezing from cold.

久 6272. Said to be derived from cauterizing in order to heal; represents something approaching to the legs of a man from behind. A long time; lasting. Tsan che fan yay 暫之反也 the opposite of temporary. 恒丨 Hăng kew, 常丨 Chang kew, 長丨 Chang kew, all express Great length of time; in perpetuity. Heu kew 許丨 a considerable time. Jĭh tsze kew 日子丨 for many days.

Kew pëĕ 丨別 and Kew wei 丨違 long separated; are expressions used by friends or acquaintances on meeting each other, denoting I have long been absent from you.

Kew yang 丨仰 long looked up, and Kew moo 丨慕 long thought on with regard; are phrases used at first meeting, by persons who have been known by name to each other.

Kew che 丨之 continue it long.

匹 柩 6273. A body laid in its long home; a corpse in a bed is called She 尸 ai l in a coffin is called Kew. The same is expressed by Ling kew 靈丨 A coffin with a corpse in it. Empty coffin in called Tsin 櫬 or Kwan 棺 Chŭh kew 出丨 to carry forth to a funeral. Yun kew 運丨 to carry torches round the coffin at the door of the house; to carry the coffin to a different part of the country.

Kew chay 丨車 a hearse.

灰 疣 疚 6274. Poor and diseased; chronic disease; to dwell long in the same state or place. Kew gŏ 丨惡 or Kew le 丨戾 wicked; perverse; disobedient.

灸 穴 6275. To cauterize. The name of a plant; a surname. Kew ho 丨火 to apply fire to the body for medical purposes.

玖 6276. A stone of a black colour; considered as of the second class of valuable stones; the larger form of writing the number nine.

咎 6277. (丷) Error; fault; crime; wickedness. The judgments of heaven. Read Kaou. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme, read Ké and Keù. Tsze tseu kew le 自取丨戾 to bring a crime upon one's self. Tëen keang che kew 天降之丨 the calamities sent down by heaven.

Kew ching 丨徵 a prognostic of an infelicitous nature.

丩 乚 6278. To branch out gradually, and take hold of, to twist or entwine about as vegetable creepers.

㓞 6279. A large kinfe.

疛 6280. A slight pain; otherwise read Keaou, A writhing cholic.

赳 6281. Appearing to possess talents and strength; martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head.

Kew kew woo foo 丨丨武夫 endowed with military prowess; a martial appearance.

糾 糺 6282. A threefold cord; to twist a cord; to collect together; to combine with many; to head a conspiracy; perverse; wicked; to raise or elevate. To examine into; to prohibit; to cut off; an open loose appearance; easy and chearful.

Kew chung 丨衆 to combine the multitude; to head the people in a seditious manner.

Kew chă 丨察 to examine into the state of.

Kew hŏ 丨合 to bring together and nite.

Kew këĕ 丨結 to wind up and form into a ball.

Kew keu 𠃌 舉 to raise; to elevate; to notice.

Kew mew 𠃌 謬 to bring to light fallacious or clandestine proceedings.

Kew san 𠃌 散 to gather together the dispersed.

蚪 蚯 6283. An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn. Also read Keaou.

丘 6284. [e-] A natural mound of earth, or hill; high; a hollow space; an indented pit or valley. An area on which to offer sacrifice. Great; to collect together. The proper name of Confucius, when it occurs in The Four Books, they read it Mow.

Yuen kew 圜 𠃌 an eminence on which they sacrifice to Heaven.

Fang kew 方 𠃌 a lower place on which they sacrifice to the Earth.

mew le 𠃌 里 ten families of different surnames, forming a village of a hundred persons.

坵 6285. [e-] The common form of the preceding.

蚯 6286. [e-] Kew yin 𠃌 蚓 the common worm; the progressive motion of a worm.

求 6287. [e-] To search for; to seek. To beg; to supplicate; to entreat; to endeavour; to seek to attain; to invite to come; to class or sort with. Name of a mountain stream; a surname. Yang kew 央 𠃌 to beg of; to solicit.

Ke kew 祈 𠃌 to pray for. Kăn kew 懇 𠃌 to supplicate earnestly.

Kew taou che che 𠃌 道之志 purpose of mind to search for the principles of truth; to philosophize.

Kew yu jin 𠃌 於人 to seek or supplicate favors from other people.

Kew keaou 𠃌 敎 to seek for instruction.

Kew ming 𠃌 名 to seek for fame.

Kew shing 𠃌 勝 to aim at superiority, to be ambitious of surpassing.

Kew tsoo 𠃌 助 to supplicate assistance.

Kew yŏ, pŭh sze ke taou 𠃌 藥不事祈禱 to seek medicine (in case of plague) and not pay attention to prayers.

俅 6288. [e-] An ornamented cap; respectful and yielding. Name of a man.

逑 6289. [e-] Leaou kew 瘳 𠃌 the hands and feet appearing cold.

救 6290. [e-] To cause to cease; to stop; to prohibit; to prevent; to assist; to protect; silk threads worked up into a certain form; to rescue; to deliver from some evil; to save.

Kew ching 𠃌 拯 } to resrue; to
Kew hwan 𠃌 援 } deliver, to save.

Kew ho 𠃌 火 or Kew seĭh ho 𠃌 息火 to put out a fire, or conflagration.

Yuen shwŭy pŭh kew ho 遠水不𠃌火 water at a distance will not put out the fire which is near.

Kew hwŏ tsëang chuen lae 𠃌活將轉來 to restore again to life.

Kew ming 𠃌 命 to save life.

Kew min 𠃌 民 to save the people from some calamity.

Kew jin che nan 𠃌 人之難 to rescue people from difficulties.

Kew she 𠃌 世 to rescue the world of living persons from vice and misery, used by the Chinese.

毬 鞠 6291. [e-] A ball made of leather, filled with hair, now made of a bladder filled with air and covered with leather. A ball to play with; name of a sash or girdle; name of a fish; of a staff; of a lamp; of a fruit; of a kind of cloth; and of a species of silk. Ta kew 打 𠃌 or He kew 戲 𠃌 to play with a ball. Teĭh kew 踢 𠃌 or Tsŭh kew 蹴 𠃌 to kick a ball with the foot; to play at the Chinese foot ball. Sëen kew 線 𠃌 a ball of thread or silk placed on the top of a cap.

Kew he 𠃌 戲 the play of the foot ball.

Kew tsze 𠃌 子 a ball.

Kew tsae 𠃌 采 the prize of the conqueror at the foot ball.

球 6292. [e-] A certain sonorous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; a sphere.

Tëen kew 天 𠃌 a celestial globe

Te kew 地 丨 a terrestrial globe. Lew-kew 琉 丨 the small Islands between China and Japan, in some books called the Lekyo, the Liqueo, and the Loo-choo Islands.

牀 觩 斛 6293. [c-] The appearance of a horn; horny.

絿 6294. [c-] Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

裘 6295. [c-] Skin garments. Forms a part of several proper names. A surname. King kew 輕 丨 light skin garments. Hoo kew 狐 丨 fox skin garments. Pe kew 披 丨 a man's name. Too kew 菟 丨 the name of a place. Shaou ke kew 紹箕 丨 to continue the profession of one's father.

賕 6296. [c-] To seek to attain by the influence of money; to solicit by bribes; to pervert the law for the sake of money. Show kew wang fa 受 丨 枉法 to receive bribes, and pervert the laws.

逑 6297. [c-] To pair; to join; to collect together; to court or seek an alliance in marriage; urgent, pressing, vehement importunity; name of a sacrifice. Keun tsze haou kew 君子好 丨 the laudable courtship pursued by a good man. Haou kew chun 好 丨 傳 a narrative of a happy courtship; Chinese novel translated into English under the title of The Pleasing History.

銶 6298. [c-] A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or chissel, such as are used by masons.

翏 6299. *Lew. To fly high. Read Leaou, The sound of the wind.*

摎 6300. [-] To bind and kill; to strangle; to twist; to seek to attain. Read Lew, To bind fast; to draw tight. A surname. Read Keaou, To bind or wind round; to twist; to grasp; to pull and give trouble. Read Neaou, and Leaou, in a similar sense.

樛 9301. [-] Trees, or the branches of trees bending or crooked downwards; to twist; to twine; laid transversely. Kew lew 丨 流 flowing in a winding circular course. Read Mew, A man's name.

摸 6302. To lift up or raise with the hand.

糗 6303. [\] Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder. Kew urh 丨 餌 certain cakes; same as 飵 Chaou. Kew-leang 丨 糧 a certain preparation of rice and wheat.

醜 6304. An ugly face.

鬮 鬮 6305. [-] To take with the hand; to take out of, as in drawing lots. Nëen kew 拈 丨 to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by 執籌 Chĭh-chow. It is used also as a kind of ballot in making purchases; each individual writes his name and the price he will give on a piece of paper; all the papers are put into an urn, and the first drawn out by a pair of chop-sticks is the purchaser, to which all assent.

韭 6306. Scallions and leeks. From *plant* and *unusual;* because they grow after being cut with more facility than plants commonly do. Kew tsae 丨 菜 the scallion vegetable.

舊 旧 6307. Old, the opposite of *New*; applied to time, to persons, places, and things; a long time; formerly. The name of a bird. A surname. Used to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. Jing kew 仍 丨 the same as before; the same as of old; still the same. Kew e 丨 衣 old clothes. Kew jĭh 丨 日 / Kew she 丨 時 } former times.

Kew kea shing 丨 家聲 a family renowned of old; or for many generations.

Kew shoo 丨 書 an old book.

Kew ŭh 丨 屋 an old house.

Kew yew 丨 友 an old friend.

舅 6308. The brothers of a mother; the brothers of a wife; the father of a husband. A surname. Tse kew 妻 丨 a wife's brothers. Wae kew 外 丨 a wife's father.

Kew foo 丨 父 or Moo kew 母 丨 uncles and aunts by the mother's side.

Kew, koo 丨 姑 a husband's father and mother; a father and mother-in-law.

廐 廐 廄 6309. A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

飼 餇 餇 6310. Filled; satiated; applied to sacrifices. To plan, to scheme.

臼 6311. A mortar for pounding rice; originally a hole dug in the earth, afterwards made of stone and of wood. The name of a star; the name of a place, of a river, of a hill, and of a bird. A surname. Shĭh kew 石 丨 a stone mortar. Tsin tsaou tsing kew 親操廾 丨 herself drew water and pounded rice: equivalent to women on the western border of Asia, grinding at the mill.

齝 6312. The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse.

KĬH.—CXXXII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kě*. Canton Dialect, *Hàk*.

客 6313. [c] From *shelter* and *every*, a person sheltered by an inn or common hall. A guest, one who comes to a place to make a temporary stay; any person that comes from outside; a stranger; a dealer from another part of the country; a customer. Banditti are also called Kĭh when they come from a foreign state. A surname. Yew jin kĭh 有人 丨 or Yew kĭh jin 有 丨 人 he has a visitor. Pin kĭh 丨 賓 a visitor; a guest. Yuen kĭh 遠 丨 a stranger from remote parts. Choo kĭh 主 丨 a host and a guest. Tsing kĭh 請 丨 to invite a friend or visitor; to invite a party. A customer; as Fă kĭh 發 丨 to procure customers—goods which do so. A travelling merchant. Cha kĭh 茶 丨 a tea merchant; a dealer who goes to the hills annually to procure the tea.

喀 6314. [c] To cough; to reach; to vomit. The noise made in reaching or vomiting. Kĭh sow 丨 嗽 to cough.

Kĭh-shĭh-ko-urh 丨 什噶爾 Cashgur.

搈 6315. [c] To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of.

挌 6316. To strike; to attack to fight with; to stop; to fight, as with wild beasts

格 6317. The growing or extending of the branches of a tree; to come to; to

reach; to cause to come; to extend to; to excite or influence; to scrutinize; to be obstinate and disobedient. A mark or limit; a rule. To rectify; to teach; to elevate, is expressed by Kĭh-kĭh. To attack; to subdue. Applied to the year under certain circumstances. To change. A surname. A stand or frame on which to suspend or lay things.

Kĭh chay pŭh shay 克者不赦 the obstinate and the rebellious will not be pardoned

Kĭh le 克例 a statute or law.

Kĭh wae 克外 extraordinary; beyond what is usual, or strictly legal and just; very great.

Kĭh wŭh 克物 to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things.

Kĭh wŭh che che 克物致知 to search into the properties of things and carry knowledge to the utmost degree.

Kĭh yen 克言 excellent sayings, maxims.

Kĭh yu hwang téen 克于皇天 to influence or excite Heaven itself.

Kĭh yu shang hea 克于上下 to search to both above and below; to reach to heaven and earth.

骼 6318 Bones of animals; dried bones; bones exposed; the bones of the hinder legs of animals.

烙 6319. Kĭh or Lŏ and mŏ, To burn; a hot burning needle. Paou lŏ 炮烙 a brass burning roller; to embrace a burning pillar—a punishment in ancient times.

肋 肌 6320. The bones of the breast.

克 6321. [c] To sustain; to be able for, or adequate to; to subdue; to repress. Ho e keĭh tang 何以克當 how sustain the weight of civility which you confer; or the duties which devolve on me. Fŭh kĭh joo yuen 弗克如願 an inferior man is not adequate to it. Ke kĭh 忌克 envious and overbearing; also, to dislike self controul. Pow kĭh 掊克 avaricious and injurious, applied to the officers of government.

勀 6322. [c] Great effort; to force one's self; to be adequate, or more than adequate for; to overcome.

刻 剋 6323. [c] Steel fit to form a graving tool. To cut; to engrave; to carve; to peel; to skin. To use harshly and avariciouly. One says, To excite painful feelings. A small portion of time; the period of fifteen minutes. Teaou kĭh 雕刻 to carve; to engrave. Han kĭh 刊刻 or Kĭh tsze 刻字 to engrave characters. Kĭh pŏ 刻薄 to use injuriously and insultingly; avariciously. Kĭh pŏ kwei 刻薄鬼 a selfish avaricious devil—a person destitute of benevolent feelings. Yih ko she-shin yew pă kĭh 一個時辰有八刻 one *she-shin* (the space of two hours) contain eight kĭh. King kĭh 頃刻 or Tsan kĭh 暫刻 a short time. Shaou kĭh 少刻 a short time. Chung kĭh 重刻 to make a new edition. San kĭh 三刻 a third edition.

Kĭh nëen 刻念 to think on uninterruptedly, every moment.

Kĭh low 刻漏 an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water, a clepsydra.

咳 6324. [c] Read Kĭh, or Kae, To cough. Read Hae, The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. See Hae.

鬲 甗 6325. Read Leĭh, A tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read Kĭh, An earthen vase or urn; nine tenths of a cubits, or the circumference of an ordinary man's arm; as much as the hand can grasp. Name of a state one of the nine rivers mentioned after the deluge. Used to denote A partition between, as by a closed door. Part of a yoke that lies on an ox's shoulders. The second is a common, but unauthorized form.

膈 6326. The breast; the chest; a stoppage in the chest, or passage to the stomach; the

frame on which a bell is hung. Pŭh lŏ kĭh 不落 | not go down the œsophagus; food disagreeing with the stomach and rising again.

摡 6327. Kĭh or Hĭh, To grasp, as much as the hand can grasp.

隔 6328. A partition; something that comes between and stops ingress and egress; to stop; separated from; apart. Tsoo kĭh 阻 | to intercept or make a stoppage between; to hinder. Fang kĭh nuy wae 防 | 內外 to make a stoppage or partition between those inside and outside.

Kĭh tseuĕ | 絕 to separate entirely.

Kĭh peĭh | 壁 a partition wall; used for the person who lives on the other side of a wall; a neighbour.

Kĭh peĭh keu choo | 壁居住 to live next door to.

Kĭh tĭh ke yuen | 得幾遠 how far distant from each other.

Kĭh tĭh yuen | 得遠 far separated; situated remotely from each other.

革 6329. The skins of animals deprived of their hair and changed in their appearance, but not cured or dressed; dressed skins are called 韋 Wei. Skin of human or other animals. To put off; to reject; to change; to degrade from office; the head of a bridle. Instruments of music made of leather. A wing; old; a surname. Ping kĭh 兵 | the dress and uniform. Kae kĭh 改 | to change. Pe kĭh 皮 | skin.

Kĭh chĭh | 職 to deprive of official rank.

Kĭh chay | 車 a military carriage.

Kĭh chĭh lew jin | 職留任 to deprive of rank but retain in the office.

Kĭh ke kew che wei sin | 其舊之謂新 to put off the old (or what was formerly practiced) is called To renovate.

Kĭh tuy | 退 } to degrade; to deprive of rank.
Kĭh keu | 去 }

Kĭh tsĭh | 責 to deprive of office and punish.

諱 6330. To gloss over or adorn; to change; respectful. A man's name.

KIN.—CXXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kĭn.* Canton Dialect, *Kăn.*

巾 6331. [-] A piece of cloth or napkin; anciently a square bonnet or wrapper put round the head; a cloth cover to put over a thing. Show kin 手 | a hand napkin; a handkerchief. Pei kin 佩 | a napkin worn at the girdle in the Chinese manner. Pei kin 被 | a napkin suspended from the neck, and worn like a cravat by the Tartar women.

Kin keu | 車 name of an office; to put an ornamented cover over a carriage, a carriage so ornamented.

斤 斸 6332. [-/] An axe to fell timber. One says, An utensil for determining the weight of things. A catty; sixteen Leang 兩 make a catty. To examine. Read Hin, Benevolent.

Kin kin | | to examine clearly.

Kin leang | 兩 catties and taels;—the weight, the quantity; as Wăn kin leang 問斤兩 to ask the weight or quantity of.

劤 6333. [□] Kin, Hin, or Lĭh. Much or great strength.

芹 6334. [c-] Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name a river.

Kin tsae 丨菜 the kin vegetable.

近 6335. [ˊ] Near, in reference either to place or time. To bring near; to approach near to; to press upon nearly; referring to the effecting of some object. Yuen kin 遠 丨 remote; near; distance, generally. Read [ˋ] Foo-kin 附 丨 to approach near. Read [ˊ] Ko kin 可 丨 one that may or ought to be approached.

Kin choo chay chĭh 丨 硃者赤 that which touches vermillion is reddened.

Kin chĕ pun shin 丨 折本身 may I soon be ruined or destroyed; a curse or imprecation.

Kin gan pŭh seuen 丨 安不宣
Kin haou pŭh yĭh 丨 好不一
one of these sentences occurs in the close of letters, expressing a wish that a person may be well in every respect.

Kin taou 丨 道 not far from right principles.

靳 6336. The leather or harness on the breach of a horse; to restrict; to restrain; to be parsimonious; to ridicule and put each other to shame. To take.

Kin keaou 丨 教 sparing of giving instruction; unwilling to tell.

今 6337. [-] Now; the present moment; the present time in contradistinction from ancient times. Joo kin 如 丨 or Urh kin 而 丨 or Mŭh kin 目 丨 or Yu kin 于 丨 or Yu kin 於 丨 all denote The time now present. Heĭh kin 迄 丨 or Tae kin 迨 丨 till now. Tsze koo keĭh kin 自古及 丨 from ancient times to the present.

Kin jih 丨 日 to day.

Kin she 丨 世 this age, sometimes understood as Kin săng 丨 生 the present life, in contradistinction from a future existence, either in this world, or in a separate state.

Kin she 丨 時 the present time.

Kin tsaou 丨 早 this morning.

Kin wan 丨 晚 this evening.

Kin yuĕ 丨 月 this month.

Kin nëen 丨 年 this year.

坅 6338. A kind of cave, or pit.

妗 6339. [cˋ] Kin moo 丨 母 an aunt by the marriage of a mother. Read Chen, Pleasing smile; female gaiety and levity.

Kin heung 丨 兄 husband of a wife's elder brother.

Kin te 丨 弟 husband of a wife's younger brother.

紟 襟 衿 6340 [-] Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet, a species of cloth or silk; a garment. Keaou kin 絞 丨 a kind of court dress. Kin ke 丨 耆 persons of some rank and old men; the gentry of the country. Same as 衿 Kin.

Kin tow 丨 頭 the margin or part of a garment which surrounds the neck.

芩 6341. [c-] A certain plant. Name of a place. Read Yin, A vegetable plant.

Hwang kin 黃 丨 name of a medicinal plant, much used in febrile complaints.

衿 6342. [-] A small sash or girdle; to string; to fasten to clothes; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. To knot; to bind; to fasten about.

衾 衮 衮 6343. [c-] A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shrowd for a corpse. Kin ying woo tsan 丨 影無慚 no shame felt under the shadow of the coverlet—denotes conscious innocence. Kin chow 丨 裯 a covering for a bed,

撿 6344. [ᵉ] To place the hand on; to settle or adjust with the hand.

黔 6345. [c-] Name of a divinity; a surname. Otherwise read Këen.

琴 6346. [c] To restrain; a musical instrument; to restrain the passions. A certain stringed instrument; at first made with five strings to which two were afterwards added. Name of a place.

A surname; a man's name; name of an insect. Fung kin 風 | bells or any jingling apparatus hung below the eaves of a house to ring by the wind.

Kin yun | 韻 the tones of the kin.

Kin poo | 譜 a music book.

Kin sih | 瑟 two stringed instruments.

Kin shoo | 書 a stringed instrument and books.

Kin sin | 心 a seductive intention.

堇 薑 6347. [丶] From Kih 革 *untanned leather*, and Too, *Earth*. Tenacious, adhesive earth; loam; yellow clay; mud. To daub or smear. The name of a plant. Time. The name of a nation.

僅 6348. [-] Rather deficient; hardly; just about; just able; just adequate; a little over. Its common import is No want, and yet nothing to spare. Che yung kin kow 支用 | 够 hardly enough for the requisite expenditure.

Kin e shin mëen | 以身免 hardly escaped with his life and person—from a beaten army.

勤 6349. [-] Diligent; sedulous, labourious; to pay sedulous and kind attention to; to excite to diligence. A surname. Kih këen kih kin 克儉克 | able to practice both economy and diligence.

Kin heŏ | 學 to learn diligently.

Kin yew kung | 有功 there is merit in diligence.

Kin koo | 苦 or Sin kin 辛 | diligent and painful labour.

Kin kung | 工 to work diligeotly; a diligent workman.

Kin laou | 勞 to labour diligently.

Kin min | 敏 diligent and active.

Kin tso sze | 做事 diligent in the performance of work, or transaction of business.

Kin shin | 愼 diligent and attentive; careful.

Kin këen jin kea | 儉人家 a diligent and economical man.

Kin tĭh | 德 the virtue of diligence.

懃 6350. [-] A surname. Yin kin 慇 | oppressed by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

懃 慬 6351. Mournful; sorry.

廑 6352. [⌒] A small house; few. Kin leu | 慮 anxiety.

墐 6353. [-] Argillaceous earth; clay. To plaster, to stop up with mud or mortar; to inter; to bury, to cover over with clay. A passage above a drain or sewer.

槿 6354. [丶] Name of a tree; a handle to.

蓳 芹 6355. [丶] Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.

殣 6356. [-] To die of hunger; to die on the high way, to be buried in the high way.

瑾 6357. [丶] A certain valuable stone.

縉 6358. [丶] Close fine texture.

瘽 6359 [ノ] Diseased; sick; in ill health.

覲 6360. To see; to see or be introduced to a superior; to look towards the north, the residence of the Emperor. Jŭh kin 入 | to be introduced to an imperial audience.

Kin kwang | 光 to be admitted to the lustre of the Imperial countenance.

謹 謹 6361. [c-] Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe; solemnity; serious care and attention: to keep a strict guard against.

Kin ke | 記 to remember with veneration and regard.

Kin kin 勤 | diligent and attentive.

Kin tëen keae | 天戒 venerate

the inhibitions of heaven, or the warning given by providence.

Kin-shin 丨 慎 the most careful attention; careful; heedful.

Kin tăng 丨 登 to receive, and place high, with respect.

饉 鞬 6362. [′] A dearth of vegetable diet; a dearth or scarcity.

禁 6363. [-] To regulate; to direct the manner of; to ward off; to prohibit; to guard against; to be careful, to stop or hinder; a cup for wine, or a waiter on which they are served up; an instrument of music.

Kin che 丨 止 to stop.

Kin chung 丨 中 the imperial dwelling.

Kin yu fung han 丨 禦風寒 to keep off the wind and cold.

Kin ho 丨 貨 prohibited goods; contraband articles.

Kin te 丨 地 a place to which people are forbidden to go; apartments sacred to the Emperor.

澿 6364. [/] Intense cold; affected with the cold. Also read Hin, in the same sense.

噤 6365. [\ c] To stop the mouth; to impose silence on one's self; to refrain from uttering angry or revengeful feelings; to be unable to speak from disease; to be prohibited by authority from speaking. A locked jaw. Chang jen kin kow pŭh năng yen 悵然丨口不能言 grieved at, so as to be unable to speak.

襟 衿 6366. [-] The part of a garment which hangs down in front; to ward or keep off the wind and cold; the parts where garments join and fold over and fasten by clasps or buttons; the part that surrounds the neck. Compare with the second form.

Kin heung 丨 兄 } the husbands of
Kin te 丨 弟 } a wife's sisters, elder and younger.

笏 6367. [-] The roots of bamboos; the name of a particular kind of bamboo. Used for the following.

筋 6368. [-] From *flesh*, *strength*, and *bamboo*, because of the strong fibres of the bamboo. The strong tendonous parts of the muscles; the tendons; strong and nervous; having strong fibres. The name of a medicine. A surname.

Kin leĭh 丨 力 muscular strength.

Kin kŭh 丨 骨 muscles or tendons and bones.

金 6369. [-] Metal of any kind; *the* metal; gold, which is certainly designated by 黃丨 Hwang kin, The yellow metal; yellow colour. Firm; hard; the name of an office; name of a place; of a hill; of a flower; and of a plant. Pĭh kin 百丨 a hundred pieces of money. Kin hwang sĭh 丨 黃色 a colour composed of carnation and yellow. Kin ke lĭh 丨 鷄勒 Peruvian Bark.

Kin che 丨 齒 the name of a place.

Kin choo 丨 樞 the golden hinge,—a poetical name of the moon.

Kin fung 丨 鳳 the cæsalpina poinciana.

Kin yin hwa 丨 銀花 the Lonicera Japonica, the Honey suckle, used medicinally.

Kin ko 丨 戈 arms; military weapons.

Kin kwŏ 丨 國 a nation which held the north of China, in the 13th century.

Kin shan 丨 山 a romantic islet in the Po-yang lake.

唫 6370. [\ ] To close up, as by congealing or freezing; to shut; to close. A hurried enunciation. Also read Yin, in the same sense. Keu kin 呿丨 an open mouth. Kin kow 丨 口 a closed or shut mouth.

欽 6371. [c-] The appearance of stretching and yawning. One says, Respect, that which is to command respect; thoughtful; hoping; majestic; grand. Name of a district; of a hill; the sound of a bell. Kin, is appropriated by the Emperor, and is applied to his acts, and to what concerns him; Imperial.

Kin chae 丨 差 an Imperial Envoy sent on any special business.

Kin fung 丨 奉 received with profound respect (from the Emperor.)

Kin fan 丨 犯 the king's prisoner.

Kin tëen këen 丨 天 監 Imperial astronomers.

Kin ming 丨 命 an Imperial mandate.

Kin tsze 丨 此 *respect this*, closes every document that comes from the Emperor; it denotes the close also of a *quotation* from any Imperial document.

Kin tsze 丨 賜 granted by the Emperor.

嶔 礅 廞 6372. [c-] The appearance of hills shooting up to the skies; gaping and yawning. Keu kin 嶇 丨 Kin yin 丨 崟 high pointed hills or mountains.

錦 6373. [ˋ] Ornamented or variegated silk. A surname. Used in various proper names; a place; an insect.

Kin sin sew kow 丨 心 繡 口 a silken elegance of thought; and a highly ornamented style.

Kin nang 丨 囊 an embroidered purse; that which contains thoughts; the mind.

Kin sew 丨 繡 variegated with beauteous colours; embroidered; ornamented; flowery style; adorned with plates.

禽 6374 [c-] An animal with two feet and feathers; animals with four feet and hair are called Show 獸. Kin show 丨 獸 birds and beasts, animals generally. All animals before pregnation are called Kin. Kin, also denotes To fight; to seize. A surname.

緊 6375. [c-] To bind fast round with a string or cord; compressed; pressing; urgent, strict, close constructed.

Kin kin pe chŏ 丨 丨 閉 着 very closely shut.

Kin che 丨 止 to stop rigorously; to curb.

Kin yaou 丨 要 or reversed, Yaou kin, Important; urgent; requisite, necessary.

擒 扲 捦 6376. [c-] To seize as a bird with its talons; to seize; to take; to take alive; to take prisoner. Kin na 丨 拿 or Kin hwŏ 丨 獲 to seize; to take.

巹 巹 6377. Vessels to contain wine, used by the bride and bridegroom at marriages. The kin are made of pewter, silver, and so on, according to the wealth of the persons.

趛 6378. [◌] To hang down the head, and proceed with haste and precipitation.

菣 6379. [c′] Kin or Këen, The name of a plant.

KING.—CXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Peking Dialect, *Khing*. Manuscript Dictionary, *King*. Canton Dialect, *King*.

京 6380. From *High*, abbreviated, and an *upright line* denoting height. Great; lofty; extensive; the highest possible eminence, with a hollow in the centre of the summit. King denotes ten millions. A surname. Pĭh-king 北京 the present capital of China; commonly written Peking. Nan-king 南京 the former capital. Shang king hwuy she 上京會試 to go up to Peking to the general examination of literati. Pun king 本京 the present capital.

King 京 or King too 京都 or King sze 京師 the place of the Imperial residence.

King ching 京城 the capital city of a country; the metropolis of China.

King chaou 京兆 name of a place.

King ke 京畿 the space within a thousand Le of the capital.

King king 京京 mournful.

King kwo 京果 Peking fruits.

King sin taou săng 京信到省 a letter from Peking has arrived at the capital city of this province.

倞 6381. King, or Keang. Strong; violent; wrangling. Also read Léang, Remote; distant. To seek; to desire.

勍 6382. [丶] Strong; violent. King tĕĕ 勍敵 a violent enemy.

景 6383. [丶] Light; illumined; a region illumined and its boundaries defined; prospect; the appearances of things; a large road; a mountain. Name of a hill, and of a star. A surname; name of the wind. Read Ying, Shade. Kwang king 光景 the appearance of nature; and of circumstances. Kea king 佳景 or Mei king 美景 a beautiful prospect.

King che 景緻 a fine prospect which is near.

King hing, hing che 行行行止 to look towards and endeavour to attain—as the summit of a mountain.

King fŭh 景福 great happiness.

King-king 景景 white, luminous, to direct the attention to; to desire to reach.

King yang 景仰 to look up towards; to look up to as to a superior.

鯨 6384. [-] A large sea fish, the largest are said to be a thousand Chinese Le in length; the smaller ones, several times ten cubits. Compare with 鯢 E.

King tun 鯨吞 to swallow as a sea monster; to defraud.

黥 6385. [-] To mark the face with black indeliable ink, as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. Mĭh king 墨黥 to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

麠 6386. [-] An animal said to resemble a deer, but smaller and of a black colour.

King pe tae 麠皮袋 a leather purse.

竟 6387. [ノ] To the extreme point of; to the close; the termination; the finishing of; the close of a time, at the close of; then; at last; finally; after all; when examined to the bottom; to the utmost. Name of a place. A surname. Used for a boundary. Kew king 究竟 investigating to the

utmost—being fully examined into. Kew king ho yĭh 究 | 何益 when fully examined into, where is the advantage?

King jen pŭh le | 然不理 at last paid no attention to it.

King jen joo tsze | 然如此 since after all, it is thus.

King tsow | 走 at last went off.

King ning | 寧 repose to the last—perpetual repose.

King pŭh heaou tĭh | 不曉得 to the last did not understand; still did not at all comprehend.

境 6388. [丶] From *ground,* and *the final or extreme part.* A boundary or limit; the frontier; the utmost verge of any territory; the border; the place where one lives; the state or condition of life in which one is. Jŭh king wăn kin 入 | 問禁 entering the limits (of another state or province) ask what its prohibitions are,—that you may avoid them. Kwei-king 貴 | your honorable boundary, or place of residence. My place, or Province is expressed by Pe-king 敝 | vile borders.

King-keae | 界 is the common phrase for boundary.

獍 6389 [′] Name of an animal, said to devour men; resembles a tiger or leopard, and when young devours its mother. Some say, also The name of a voracious bird.

鏡 6390. [′] An utensil to receive the appearances of things; a mirror; a looking glass; clear; bright; a surname. Name of a stone. Shĭh king shan 石 | 山 name of a hill. Ming king 明 | a bright mirror. Heën wei king 顯微 | a mirror for displaying minute objects; a microscope. Tsëen le king 千里 | a thousand mile mirror; a telescope. Po-le-king 玻璃 | glass mirror.

King kea | 架 frames for pictures.

King keă | 匣 a lady's dressing case.

King tsze le këen ying | 子裡見影 to see the shadow in a looking glass.

競 6391. [′] Strong; violent; lofty; quarrelsome; vehement; precipitate; hasty; to drive away from; abundant; chearful. Tsăng king 爭 | to wrangle; to contest.

凊 6392. [丶] King shing | 凊 very cold appearance.

兢 6393. King, or King king | | to be attentive; cautious; guarded against; a feeling of respect; anxious; uneasy; watchful; alarm.

巠 **堅** 6394. [-] Streams of water flowing under ground; veins of water. Otherwise read Hing.

徑 6395. [′] Straight; firm; unbending. Read Ying, Haste; urgency. Same as 徑 King.

勁 6396. [′] Strong unyielding; violent; overbearing.

徑 6367. [丶] A narrow track for the foot; a foot path; a path which will admit of men and cattle travelling on it, but not carts or carriages; a narrow path amongst hills; a short cut; a bye path, straight forward; the diameter; a stream running in a straight direction. Hasty; precipitate; to walk or go; to pass by. Shan king 山 | a mountain path. Sang pŭh yew king 喪不由 | a funeral must not go by a bye path. Wei san chĭh king yĭh chĭh 圍三尺 | 一尺 when the circumference is three cubits the diameter is one.

King tsing | 情 a straight forward dispositio.

Ke king 徯 | a very narrow path.

桱 6398. [/] A wood that resembles fir, but is harder.

涇 6399. [-] Flowing in a straight course. Flowing through; permeable. Name of a river, and of district, applied also to some other proper names.

經 6400. [-] The threads of a web; the warp. To pass; to cross; the person through whose hands an affair passes: ap-

plied in medical books, to the veins and the blood. Classical or religious books King wei 經緯 warp and woof, to unite them; to weave *king*, lines or paths north and south; *Wei*, lines east and west, or the lines of longitude and latitude. From warp and warf *Silk* is made, hence King denotes what is Excellent; justice and diligence; rules; laws; to manage, or superintend. A woman's monthly period. Woo king 五經 the five classics. Che king 雉經 to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation

King 經 is a Particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the verb, as E king tso leaou 已經做了 it is already done.

King mŭh 經目 to pass before the eyes; to glance over; as Yĭh king mŭh chĕ che yu sin 一經目輒志于心 having once passed before the eyes, forthwith fixed on the memory.

King ke săng le 經紀生理 to follow the occupation of a broker.

King ting 經廳 an assistant or deputy magistrate of a district.

King fang 經房 a room containing religious books.

King yĭh sze chang yĭh che 一經事長一智 by every affair a person transacts he increases his knowledge.

King lŏ 經絡 the veins and arteries.

King mĭh 經脈 the transverse blood vessels.

King heuĕ 經穴 a sinus, or receptacle of the blood.

King lĕĕ 經歷 to pass over or pass through; a kind of secretary; one, in public offices through whose hands affairs pass to the principal magistrate.

King lun 經綸 the principles of reason and justice; the silken theories wove by the mind.

King ke 經記 the principles of government and moral instruction; a broker; an intermediate person between two contracting parties, as for tea and other articles of commerce.

King ching 經丞 a kind of head clerk at the Hoppo's office, who is referred to in all the ordinary routine of business.

King shwŭy 經水 menstrual discharge.

King fe 經費 current expence.

痙
痙

6401. [丶] With vehement impetuosity; violently; urgent; frantic; phrensy, or convulsions.

逕

6402. [/] A foot path; to approach to; to go near; to pass straight up to; to pass bye. King ting 逕庭 to go remotely apart. Keŭh king 曲逕 a winding foot path. King ke chay 逕啓者 approach and commence,—usual form of beginning letters amongst equals.

輕

6403. [丶] Light; the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity.

King kwang 輕狂 levity and madness; light, dissipated, irregular conduct.

King kaou kĕen 輕高麪 light bread or pastry.

King ping seaou shing 輕秤小升 light weights and a small measure.

King săng 輕生 to make light of one's life, to be, or to affect to be, fearless of death.

King chay shŭh taou 輕車熟道 a light carriage and a well-known road.

King kow chŭh wei yen 輕口出違言 with levity of mouth to utter opposing words; impertinent.

King shin yin 輕脣音 words pronounced with the lips lightly compressed.

頸

6404. [丶] The stalk on which the head is set; the neck; the front part of the neck; the back part is called 項 Heang. King is applied metaphorically to things. Haou king 好頸 or Wăn king keaou 刎頸交 a very intimate friendship.

頃
頃

6405. [c-] A hundred *mow* or Chinese acres of land; the name of a place; the name of a kind of basket; to hold the head not erect. In epitaphs denotes Timid, cautious, careful. A very short space of time;

a moment. Go king 俄 丨 a moment; a very short time. Se-king 西 丨 name of a hill. Shaou king tang hea 少 丨 等下 wait a short while.

King kĭh pŭh le 丨 刻不離 not separate from for a moment.

King kĭh këen 丨 刻間 in a moment.

蕢 6406. (-) Name of a plant.

傾 6407. (c-) Indirect; lateral; sideways; aslant; overturned; thrown down. Forms part of the name of a hill. Read King, An instant of time.

King foo 丨 俯 to lay prostrate.

King pae 丨 敗 to ruin.

King seay 丨 瀉 to rush down, as a mountain.

King taou 丨 到 to subvert.

King tsae 丨 財 to waste property.

King tow she 丨 頭視 to turn the head aside and look at.

King tsĭh 丨 側 to lay sideways.

King urh urh ting 丨 耳而聽 to apply the ear and listen.

King yĭh 丨 溢 to run over, or break over the edge of that which confines it.

敬 6408. (\ /) Attentive; sedate; respectful; respect; to shew respect to; to venerate; to worship; respect for one's self and for virtue; sedateness; seriousness of mind and of manner. A surname.

King kin 丨 謹 sedate, attentive; careful; respectful.

King kung 丨 恭 to shew respect and veneration to.

King laou lëen pin 丨 老憐貧 to respect the aged and pity the poor.

King laou tsze yew 丨 老慈幼 to respect the aged and shew tender regard to the young.

King pŭh te shin ming 丨 不啻神明 to respect more than the gods.

King sin lŏ 丨 信錄 the name of a Chinese moral and religious book, well known and much esteemed.

King sin 丨 信 respect and believe; devout faith.

儆 6409. (\ /) To warn; to caution, to guard against. The same is expressed by 丨 戒 King kae.

憼 6410. (/) Sedate; sincere, just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish.

King kĭh 丨 革 to punish with justice and impartiality; and to be always prepared against injury or evil.

擎 弊 擏 /) -) -) 6411. To raise with the hand; to raise or lift high. Yĭh show king ke 一手 丨 起 to raise high with the hand; to lift up with the hand. King keuen 丨 拳 to salute with the folded hands in the Chinese manner.

King tëen che che 丨 天之志 mind elevated high as heaven.

檠 檄 彆 \/-) -) -) 6412. An utensil for adjusting a bow, when putting on the string; a stand against the wall for placing a lamp on; applied to the name of a piece of poety. King tsze 丨 子 a certain stand.

警 6413. (\) To warn; to command or order with the mention of some penalty; to rouse; to excite attention; to discompose. Name of a song; name of a district. Used in common with the following.

King chĭh 丨 敕 to reprehend; to order; to threaten.

King kae 丨 戒 to caution; to warn, to exhort with authority; to direct what to do and threaten with the consequences of failure.

驚 6414. (-) From *a horse* and *affrighted*. To alarm; to affright; to astonish; to surprize. Chin king 震 丨 to strike or shake with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder.

King tëen tung te 丨 天動地 to astonish all nature.

King wei 丨 危 alarming and dangerous.

King tung 丨 動 to alarm; to rouse; to excite.

King hae 丨 駭 } to strike with
King keu 丨 懼 } alarm, to be afraid.

King tĭh gae leaou 丨 得呆了 alarmed to stupefaction; alarmed dismayed; astonished.

King chĭh 丨 蟄 a Chinese term, which answers to March 6th.

King sze jin 丨 死人 to frighten to death.

矜 6415. (-) Read Kin, A club; a staff; the handle of a spear, to withdraw the spear or to be pierced with concern for. Read King, To compassionate; to shew pity to; to feel for the dangers or distresses of other people; to regret, to be concerned about. Dangerous, self righteous; conceited of one's own excellence or greatness. Serious; respectful; exercising self controul; to esteem or value; to expand. Pŭh king se hing 不丨細行 to disregard small acts—will finally ruin great affairs.

King fă 丨 伐 to boast of one's own merits.

King kaou 丨 高 high opinions of one's self.

King kwa 丨 誇 boastful.

King koo seŭh kwa 丨 孤恤寡 to shew pity to the orphan and commisserate the widow.

King king 丨丨 strong and ungovernable—applied to a flock of sheep.

荆 6416. (-) A certain wood or thorny bush; formerly used to inflict punishments, hence the character contains the word, To punish. Otherwise called Mow king 牡丨 and Tsoo king 楚丨 from growing plentifully at Tsoo. Name of a district, and of a hill

King keĭh 丨 棘 thorns, thorny bushes.

King keae 丨 芥 a medicinal plant.

卯 6417. (c-) From *The credentials* given to a public servant, hence the King 丨 denotes A statesman serving his prince; now written King 卿 to be distinguished from 卯 Maou.

卿 6418. (c-) From *to issue forth*, the other part giving sound. Highly intelligent and enlightenrd; also, An object towards which all look. A title conferred in different periods of Chinese history, on various of the higher officers of state. Sometimes used by equals to each other, as a term of respect; also by superiors to inferiors. Under the dynasty Sung, the Emperor addressed his ministers by the word King. A surname. Chow lŭh king 周六丨 under the dynasty Chow, (which ended B. C. 215) were six King. From these it appears, the more modern Six Boards, called Lŭh-poo 六部 originated. Tëen-king 天丨 title of the first of the Le-poo 吏部. Te-king 地丨 title of the the first of the Hoo-poo 戶部. The president of the Le-poo 禮部 is entitled Chun king 春丨. Of the Ping-poo 兵部 Hea-king 夏丨. Of the Hing-poo 刑部 Tsew-king 秋丨 and the president of the Kung-poo 工部 is entitled 冬丨 Tung-king.

Shaou king 少丨 a secondary degree of the same rank.

綮 6419. (ˡ) Read King. The part where the muscles are connected under the arm, or about the ribs. Read Ke, A particular kind of silk.

殼 6420. Read Kăng, To strike against and attack. Read Shing, Anciently used to denote sound. Occurs used for the following.

磬 硜 硜 声 6421. (ᵉ) From the representation of something *hanging suspended*; *to strike*, and *a stone*. A sonorous musical stone; to hang up as a stone is suspended; the sound of a sonorous stone. Pëen king 編丨 or Tĭh king 特丨 are different sorts of sonorous stones, there are several other varieties.

King kung 丨 控 giving the reins to and checking a horse.

King chĕ 丨 折 to stop in the presence of a superior.

Teaou king 掉丨 to strike the king, to clash; jarring collision.

罄 6422. (c-) An empty vessel; exhausted; to exhaust; entirely. Shĭh joo heuen king 室如縣丨 the house as a vessel hung up side down. Pŭh-năng king shŭh 不能丨述 cannot narrate the whole. Tsin king ke so yew 盡丨其所有 to give (or take) all that is possessed, to empty completely.

King nang 丨 囊 to empty one's purse.

慶 6423. (c-) Good; excellent; beneficent; happy; blessed; to congratulate; to approach with congratulatory presents, offerings or speeches; the great path of right principles; a particle beginning a sentence. Name of a district. He king 喜 丨 joy and congratulations. Yu king 餘 丨 an exuberance of bliss—the portion of a virtuous family.

King chŭh 丨 祝 congratulatory prayers and wishes.

King ho 丨 賀 to congratulate.

King ho fung nëen 丨 賀豐年 to congratulate an approaching plentiful year—at the feast of lanterns.

King tëen 丨 典 beneficent or congratulatory state usages—as on birth days, &c.

KO.—CXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ko.* Peking Dialect, pronounced with a guttural tone. Canton Dialect, *Ko* or *Ho.*

個箇个 6424. (ᶠ) A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as Yih ko jin 一 丨 人 one man. Urh ko 二 丨 two. Pëĕ ko 別 丨 another. Mei ko 每 丨 each.

戈 6425. (-) A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horozontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname. Kan ko sze ke 干 丨 四起 shields and spears every where arose—and civil wars spread through the empire. Sze-ko 司 丨 an ancient military situation.

戓 6426. (-) The name of a plant.

鈲鍋 6427. (-) An iron hoop of a wheel; an utensil to contain fat; a boiler is commonly so called, and in Canton pronounced Wo. Kwang ko tsze 廣 丨 子 a large boiler.

Ko tow 丨 頭 an iron boiler.

可 6428. (ᵈ) To have liberty to do; to be permitted; to have the power of doing. May; can; might; could; fit; competent; proper; worthy. It forms the Adjectives which terminate with *Able*, as Amiable. Sometimes used interrogatively. A surname. Pŭh ko 不 丨 it may not; it must not; it cannot. Twan hoo pŭh ko 斷乎 不 丨 must not on any account whatever. Yew ho pŭh ko 有何 不 丨 what is there in it inadmissible, improper, or objectionable.

Ko often makes as interrogative sense; as, Ko she ke ko kin tsze 丨 是幾 個金字 were there not a few golden characters? Ko woo 丨 惡 abominable; hateful; odious.

Ko jin e 丨 人意 such as people would like.

Ko fow 丨 否 is it admissible or not.

Ko gae 丨 愛 lovely; amiable.

Ko hăn 丨 恨 detestable.

Ko jin 丨 人 a competant man.

Ko kow 丨 口 pleasant to the taste.

Ko pŭh ko 丨 不 丨 may it be done or not?

Ko këen 丨 見 it may be seen.

Ko e she tĭh 丨 以使得 it may be done.

Ko shing tan tsae 丨 勝歎哉 can it ever be enough lamented.

Ko-seaou 丨 笑 laughable; ridiculous.

Ko yay 丨 也 it may; it is permitted; it will do.

Ko pŭh pei yu 丨不悲歟 is it not most lamentable!

坷 6429. (c) Uneven; rugged; progressing with difficulty. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; always meeting with difficulties or misfortunes and losses. Pŭh che bëen koo 不知鹹苦 does not know salt and bitter;—does not know the affairs of life. This is said of those who have been brought up in affluence and indulgence.

柯 6430. (-) The name of a wood; a large branch; the stalk of a plant; the handle of an axe three cubits long; a means of effecting; the name of a place. A surname. Foo ko 斧丨 the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages. Chĭh ko fă ko 執丨伐丨 to grasp a handle in order to cut down a handle—to employ men to rule other men.

Ko me 丨米 or Ko tsze me 丨子米 myrobalans.

珂 **砢** 6431. (c-) A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

軻 6432. (c) The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. Kan ko 轗丨 a carriage dragging heavily; a person struggling with difficulties. Kan-ko 壈丨 impeded; obstructed.

髁 6433. (c-) The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone.

哥 **哿** 6434. (-) From 可 Ko, repeated, denoting *a lengthened sound.* To sing; in this sense now written 歌 Ko; and 丨 Ko is used as the epithet of an elder brother. Used by equals to each other, though not related. In the dialect of Ying-chuen 潁川 Seaou yuĕ ko 小曰丨 juniors, or small children are called Ko. O (or ah) ko 阿丨 is used in the same sense. The reigning family designates the sons of the Emperor by this term. Urh o ko 二阿丨 is, in the language of the court, the Emperor's second son. Wo tĕih ko tsze 我的丨子 my elder brother.

歌 **謌** 6435. (-) To lengthen out the sound of words tunefully to sing; to recite in a musical tone, to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. Chang ko 唱丨 to sing lighter songs. Chaou-ko 朝丨 the name of a place.

Ko she 丨詩 to recite odes.

Ko seaou 丨笑 to sing and laugh.

Ko woo 丨舞 singing and dancing, or a kind of posture making; the employment of Chinese ladies of the imperial palace.

Ko yaou 丨謠 Ko To sing with music; Yaou, To sing without it; singing generally.

鶻 **鴰** **鴚** 6436. (-) A goose is so called in some parts of the country.

哿 6437. (丶) Excellent; to commend; may; can; might; could; should. Occurs as if meaning The ornaments of a female's head dress.

科 6438. (c-) A *measure* and *grain.* A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank; rule by which degrees are determined; an examination of literati; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word Practice. 外丨 Wae ko, surgical practice; surgery. 內丨 Nuy ko, Internal practice; physic.

Ko chang 丨場 the arena for literary examinations for the rank of Ken jin.

Ko che 丨雉 name of an animal.

Ko fun 丨分 a distinction of the period of standing, in the several degrees.

Ko keă 丨甲 having literary degrees

Ko keu 科舉 an examination previous to the Ko-chang examination.

Ko pae 科派 to compel persons to subscribe to any thing, or to compel the people to serve inferior officers without pay.

Ko teaou 科條 rules by which the public literary examinations are regulated.

Ko te 科第 the rules by which graduates are accepted.

Ko tow 科頭 bare headed—to appear before a superior with the head or feet uncovered, is a great rudeness.

Ko tow 科斗 a species of frog.

Leĭh pŭh tung ko 力不同科 strength is not possessed by different persons in the same degree.

Heang ko 鄉科 the local district examinations.

Ta ko 大科 a triennial examination.

蝌 6439. [c-] Ko-tow 蝌蚪 the tadpole. Chen choo 蟾蜍 the frog. The tadpole is also called 活東 Hwă-tung, and Shwŭy sëen tsze 水仙子. In Canton called Luy kung yu 雷公魚 the thunder fish.

果 菓 6440. [c] Ko, or Kwo. From *tree* and a resemblance of *fruit* at the top. The fruits of trees Really, truly, solidly. To surpass; to exceed; to overcome; used to express Naked; bare. Occurs read Lo. The second is the vulgar form, but it is also thus written in the books of the Han dynasty. Pĭh-ko 百果 every kind of fruit. Ching-ko 正果 the truth and reality of the Buddha religion. Yin-ko 因果 a favorite expression of the Buddhists denoting A connexion with the divinity.

Ko jen 果然 certainly; assuredly; undoubtedly, the name of an animal.

Ko he 果係 it is so really.

Ko, lo 果蓏 the first is the fruit of trees, the other of smaller plants; the first applies to those that have stones, the other, to those that have not any.

Ko tsze 果子 fruit, fruits.

Ko tan 果攤 a fruit stalk.

窠 6441. [c-] A hole or cavern; a nest formed in a hollow place, not on a tree. The place where wild fowl roost.

課 6442. [-] To essay; to make a trial; placed in order; deliberation; plan; to examine according to the plan or rule. A duty or task imposed at school. A tax or duty levied on any commodity; the name of a district. Jĭh-ko 日課 a daily exercise, or exercises to be gone through. Kung ko 功課 literary exercises. Kung ko 工課 tasks of work. Heŏ ko tsëen 學課錢 allowance given to literary candidates. Tsoo, teaou, yŭh, ko 租調役課 are four sorts of levies made on the people. Shwŭy-ko 稅課 or Heang ko 餉課 taxes; duties.

Ko ching 課程 or Ching ko, The rules of study; the statutes fixing the task to be performed.

Ko ke 課期 the periods of writing exercises.

Ko nëĕ 課業 the occupation of a scholar; the profession of letters.

Ko wăn 課文 to examine literary essays.

顆 6443. [c] A small bead or knot; the numeral of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. Yĭh ko 一顆 or Yĭh tow 一頭 are used in a similar manner. Read Kwan, The name of a plant; a man's name.

Ko ko ming choo 顆顆明珠 every one bright pearls.

裹 6444. [c] To bundle up; to bandage; to wrap round; to wrap up; a bundle; the fruit of plants; a room or recess.

Ko tsŭh 裹足 to bind up the feet fettered and unable to advance.

Ko she 裹尸 bound up the corpse.

Paou ko 包裹 to bundle up, a bundle.

過 6445. [-] Ko, or Kwo. To pass; to exceed; past, in reference to time or place; exceeding a rule; error; fault; crime. Name of one of the diagrams; name of a state; name of a stream; a surname. Makes the perfect tense of verbs. See Kwo. Tso ko 做過 to have done before. Hing ko keu 行過去 to pass by and go away. Che ko tsĭh kae 知過則改 as soon as you know your faults, reform.

遏 6446. [c-] Plants; wide; hungry.

KŎ.—CXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Kwŏ*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Kŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Kok*.

各 6447. From *mouth*, and 夂 Che, *To follow*. To follow calling to, but disregarded by the person before; no mutual understanding; each apart; each separately; every; each one of all; various. Jin kŏ yew sin 人各有心 each man has his own feelings.

Kŏ jin 各人 every man.

Kŏ yĭh jin 各一人 to each (situation) one man.

Kŏ jin, kŏ këen 各人各見 each man has his own views of a subject.

Kŏ kwŏ 各國 every nation.

Kŏ kŏ cha pĕĕ 各各差別 every one differing from another.

Kŏ yew yĭh shwŏ 各有一說 each has a different tale.

Kŏ pan kŏ sze 各辦各事 every one transacts his own business.

Kŏ sĭh 各色 various colours; variegated; various kinds.

Kŏ hwan kŏ tĕĭh 各還各的 let each take his own apart.

Kŏ sĭh ho wŭh 各色貨物 every variety of merchandise.

咯 6448. Read Lŏ, The noise of wrangling or disputing. Read Kŏ, The cackling of a fowl. Coughing and reaching.

恪 愙 悋 6449. Feeling of profound veneration and respect; manner, commanding respect and awe. A surname. Careful attention to. Chĭh sze yew kŏ 執事有恪 those who have the direction (in temples) must be respectfully attentive and reverent. Kin kŏ 謹恪 attentive; respectful.

Kŏ kung ke chĭh 恭已職 to attend diligently to the duties of one's office.

閣 搁 6450. A screen before a door; a case or press in which to lay bye provisions; to lay bye; to place on. An upper room or gallery, an upper story in a pavilion, from which a more extensive prospect is obtained. A council chamber at court, where the ministers meet. Name of a star. The noise of a cricket. The second form of the character is not sanctioned by Kanghe.

Kŏ hea 閣下 to lay down.

Kŏ-laou 閣老 a complimentary term addressed to statesmen, known in Europe by *Colao*.

Kŏ shang 閣上 to place up.

Kŏ tsae 閣在 to place.

匌 6451. Kŏ, or Hŏ. To environ; to encircle and unite; to surround.

蛤 6452. Kŏ-kae 蛤蚧 a species of iguana found on the south of the Meiling mountain, bites off its own tail to avoid being caught; the tail used medicinally, the other parts are eaten; they are from six to eight inches long. Shan kŏ 山蛤 a species of frog.

韐 帢 帖 6453. Kŏ, or Keă, A leather covering for the knees, worn by the military; a certain leather.

盍 6454. The name of a bird. Read Hŏ, To cover over. Why not?

鴿 6455. A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd. Pih kŏ chaou 白鴿巢 the *Casa Garden*, at Macao, is so called. Yay kŏ 野鴿 a wild pigeon. Kŏ tsze 鴿子 or Pih kŏ 白鴿 a pigeon.

溘 6456. Suddenly, as a boat striking against the sand; to extend to; to accord with.

磕蓋 6457. The sound of two stones striking against each other. Kŏ-tow 磕頭 the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down and knocking the forehead against the ground.

殼蓋殼渴 6458. To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. Kŏ she 殼逝 to die.

瞌 6459. Appearing to wish to sleep.

醊 6460. A vessel to contain wine.

匄 6461. [c] Kae, or Kŏ. To request; to beg; to solicit; to crave; to give; to bestow. A beggar.

曷 6462. Read Kŏ, The name of a bird. Commonly read Hŏ, Why? wherefore?

渴激歇 6463. [c] Desiring to drink; thirsty; anxious to attain or effect; to thirst after figuratively. Read Këĕ, Water dried up. Ke kŏ 飢渴 hungry and thirsty. Sze hëen jŏo kŏ 思賢如渴 to desire virtue as a thirsty person—desires water. Che kŏ 止渴 to quench thirst.

Kŏ chay e wei yin 渴者易爲飲 it is easy to make a thirsty man drink.

葛 6464. [c] Creeping plants; a certain edible plant; a plant of which cloth is made for summer dresses. Kwa kŏ che tsin 瓜葛之親 distant relationship.

Kŏ poo 葛布 or Hwang kŏ poo 黃葛布 cloth made from the Kŏ plant.

Kŏ tăng yung twan 葛藤永斷 to cut asunder forever the creeper; to put a final close to litigation.

愒 6465. [c] To covet; to desire, as a thirsty person; to be eager to attain an end.

轕 6466. The appearance of spears in a war chariot; urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots; noise and clamour. Hŏ kea 轕轄 the appearance of being turned round and shaken or agitated.

割 6467. [c] To cut; to cut off; to divide; to wound; to injure; to ruin. To rhyme, read Këĕ.

Kŏ she 割勢 to castrate as a punishment for adultery.

殼殼殼 6468. [c] The skin of any thing which is hollow; the bark of a tree. A shell of any kind; a nut-shell; an egg-shell. Yun moo kŏ 雲母殼 mother of pearl.

KOO.—CXXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ku.* Canton Djalect, *Hoo.*

古 6469. [丶] From *ten and mouth*; that which has passed by tradition through ten generations. Remote ages; ancient old language A surname; the name of a plant. Koo kin 古今 ancient and modern. Pŏ koo tung kin 博丨通今 thoroughly versed in ancient and modern affairs. Wang koo lae kin 往丨來今 the old passes away and the present comes. Jin sin pŭh koo 人心不丨 men's hearts are not as in ancient times; i. e. they are not so good as formerly. Chung koo 終丨 of long duration; permanent.

Koo jin 丨人 or Sëen koo 先丨 the ancients.

Koo shing jin 丨聖人 the ancient Sages

Koo kwae 丨怪 strange, odd, monstrous.

Koo keaou 丨教 the ancient doctrine, ancient principles.

Koo laou 丨老 old fashioned.

Koo che fŭh ming 丨智復萌 begin his old knavish tricks again.

Koo she 丨時 ancient times.

Koo she 丨詩 ancient odes.

Koo koo tĕih 丨丨的 old, ancient.

Koo tseĭh 丨蹟 antiquities.

Koo yu 丨語 an old saying, a proverb.

估 6470. [ˊ] Tax; duty; custom paid to government. To conjecture; to reckon. To value; the price. Tae koo 擡丨 to raise the price by unfair means: a practice prohibited in case of grain.

Koo ke 丨計 to reckon.

Koo kea 丨價 to make an estimate of the value of.

Koo leang 丨量 or repeated, Koo-koo, leang leang, To conjecture; to suppose; to speak, or give an opinion without affirming positively.

Koo ting 丨定 to settle; to fix; the price.

姑 6471. An epithet of respect, -] used by a wife to her husband's mother. A father's sisters are also called Koo; a wife calls her husband sisters 小丨 Seaou koo. The sisters of a grandfather are called 王丨 Wang-koo. Used as a Particle implying Temporary indulgence. The name of a star, of a state, and of a hill. Tsŏ koo 作丨 a cross or diverging road.

Koo mëen 丨免 to exercise lenity and excuse from some punishment.

Koo neang 丨娘 the epithet of a lady at home, given by her friends and domestics.

Koo nëen 丨念 out of indulgent consideration.

Koo seĭh 丨息 to be indulgent, as to children.

Koo tseay 丨且 for the time being; leisurely; indulgently.

Koo tsung 丨從 to accord with, in the exercise of a kind of indulgence.

Koo yay 丨爺 madam; Mrs., used only in the family by people belonging to it.

Koo tae ming jĭh 丨待明日 just wait till to-morrow—these *four* words are the bane of life.

故 6472. [ˊ] Causing to be affected; that which induces the performance of, or the taking place; a cause; that which is purposed. Therefore; that which exists before, as a cause; old; to become old and forgotten; to die. Cha koo 詐丨 crafty arts. Ho

koo 何 丨 what cause? wherefore? Wei tsze che koo 爲此之 丨 for this cause. Yuen koo 緣 丨 cause or reason of. Shin koo 身 丨 or E koo 已 丨 dead.

Koo keaou 丨 交 } an old friend.
Koo jin 丨 人 }

Koo e 丨 意 purposely.

Koo kew 丨 舊 old; long connected with.

Koo tso 丨 做 to do or purpose.

She koo 是 丨 } for this cause;
Koo tsze 丨 此 } therefore.

Ta koo 大 丨 mourning for the death of parents.

枯 6473. From *old* and *wood*. Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid. Tung koo 童 丨 mountain forests in decayed state, and marshy grounds without water,—are not taxed.

Koo kaou 丨 槁 decayed, rotten.

Koo kew 丨 朽 rotten; putrid.

Koo kŭh 丨 骨 rotten bones.

沽 酤 -] 6474. Name of a river; to sell; to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or abridge; to retrench. Kew shen kea urh koo 求善賈而 丨 to seek a good price and then sell,—applied to a person's abilities.

Koo tsew 丨 酒 to sell wine.

Koo ming kan yu 丨 名干譽 }
Koo ming she yu 丨 名市譽 }

to buy fame and solicit or purchace praise.

牯 6475. [ˊ] Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock; it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.

秸 6476. [ˇ] Koo lëen 丨 穅 grain that is not filled.

痁 6477. [ˋ] From *old* and *disease*. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.

罟 罟 罔 6478. [ˋ] A net; a net to catch fish with; to catch in a net; applied also to the taking of beasts; and to an involvement by violating the laws. Tsuy koo 罪 丨 involved in crime.

羝 羖 6479. [ˋ] Sheep of a black and white wool; in different periods applied to the ram, and to the ewe sheep with horns; a black ewe sheep. E woo koo yang pe shŭh che 以五 丨 羊皮贖之 redeemed him by five sheep skins.

苦 6480. [ˋ] Name of a plant. Bitter; unpleasant; pains-taking, that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. Read [ˇ] To deem bitter; to dislike. A surname. Ho koo 何 丨 what occasion to be at the trouble. Sin koo 辛 丨 acrid and bitter—laborious, distressing. Kan koo tung show 甘 丨 同受 we'll take the sweet and the bitter together. Koo tsae 丨 菜 bitter herbs.

Koo che 丨 志 resolution to take pains and bear difficulties in the pursuit of.

Koo chuen 丨 船 to dislike boating.

Koo chay 丨 車 to dislike a carriage.

Koo keuen 丨 勸 to advise or urge to in the most pressing manner.

Koo kow 丨 口 pains-taking, faithful but unpleasant advice.

Koo sin 丨 心 trouble and vexation of mind.

Koo tsoo 丨 楚 bitter distress; very distressing.

Koo kow leang yŏ 丨 口良藥 faithful, though unpleasant, advice is good medicine.

詁 6481. [ˊ] From *ancient* and *words*. Words which explain the progress and reason of things.

Koo heun 丨 訓 } to explain ancient
Koo heun 故訓 } books.

胠 6482. [ˊ] Scorched or dried in the sun. Used also to denote The thigh.

酤 6483. Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor. Also read How. Tsing koo pĭh hoo 清 丨 百壺 pure wine a hundred cups.

鈷 6484. [/] A vessel for containing grain; a warm vessel. To cut asunder or terminate.

骷 6485. [-] Applied to the bones of the knee, of the loins, and of the shoulder.

Koo low 丨 髏 the brains of a dead body.

鴣 6486 [-] Chay hoo 鷓 丨 A partridge; the Chinese call it a smaller species of the Pan kew 斑鳩 which is considered a bird of the Columba species.

辜 6487. From *acrid*. Fault; crime; guilt; to cut open a victim; to oppose a hindrance to other people's buying and selling, in order to monopolize one self; a necessity imposed. The moon under certain circumstances. Woo-koo 無 丨 innocent, guiltless. Woo koo show luy 無 丨 受 累 to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault. E kew woo koo, fă yew tsuy 以 救 無 丨 代 有 罪 to deliver the innocent, the guilty are punished. Yu ke shă pŭh koo, ning shĭh pŭh king 與 其 殺 不 丨 寧 失 不 經 compared with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of fixed laws.

Kou keaou 丨 較 generally, generally speaking; a general collection of goods in order to monopolize.

固 6488. [/] From Hwuy, *Surrounded on all sides*, and *ancient*. Shut up on every side; impervious; hard; solid; stony; firm; stable; with fixed intention; obstinate. Chronic disease. Rustic. Originally; constant. Reiterated, used as an Adverb, for Certainly; assuredly. A surname. Name of an ancient state, and of a district. Këen-koo 堅 丨 or Laou koo 牢 丨 strong; firm; stable; sure. Choo koo 主 丨 denotes what is Surely, safely, well done; the allusion seems to be Certain, safe, or well, as if a master did it. Pe koo 閉 丨 closely shut up as by the cold of winter. Sew ching këen koo 修 整 堅 丨 repair it and make it strong. Kan koo tsze 敢 丨 辭 I would presume again to decline or refuse.

Koo e 丨 意 with fixed intention; purposely.

Koo chĭh tĭh hăn 丨 執 得 狠 excessively obstinate; extremely pertinacious.

Koo jen 丨 然 certainly; unquestionably.

Koo show 丨 守 to maintain firmly; to strengthen; defence.

Koo tseĭh 丨 疾 a chronic disorder.

Koo tsze 丨 辭 to decline with firmness in spite of entreaties.

Koo, sze sĭh yay 丨 四 塞 也 koo is, stopped up on four sides.

堌 6489. [/] The name of a place, which gave a name to a canal opened by the Tartars of the dynasty Yuen.

凅 6490. [/] To freeze; to congeal; to close; to shut.

婟 6491. Koo or Hoo, Excessive attachment to. Name of a bird.

痼 6492. [/] From *disease* and *firm*. A chronic deep rooted obstinate disease.

Koo ping 丨 病 } diseases of long
Koo tseĭh 丨 疾 } standing. For the first syllable Koo 錮 and Koo 固 are both used.

錮 6493. [/] To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly.

Koo kin 丨 禁 or Kin-koo, To stop up a passage, or the road to, either literally or figuratively, applied to shutting the door of preferment against good men.

Koo tseĭh 丨 疾 obstinate disease.

簵 6494. [-] A species of rattan or basket work, bound round any thing.

藍 **蘣** } 6495. [ㄝ] A certain plant.

盬 **鹽** } 6496. [/] Any vessel or utensil.

盬 6497. Certain salt lakes or pans stretching fifty one le in length, and seven le in width. Badly made; not of strong texture; hurried; bustle; confused and temporary; to slobber; to suck.

刳 6498. [-] To cut asunder; to divide in two; to kill; to rip open; to hollow out.

Koo sin yew yen se sin 丨 心猶言洗心 ko-sin expresses the same as Se-sin, to cleanse the heart.

袴 絝 褲 6499. [ᶜ] Clothing for the legs and thighs; trowsers; pantaloons. They are called by various names in different parts of the Empire. The third form of the character is in common use, but not sanctioned by Kang-he. Seaou koo 小 丨 or New tow koo 牛頭 丨 short breeches, the second term is local. Che koo chung 置 丨 中 to put into trowsers. Seĭh koo 褶 丨 riding breeches. Taou koo 套 丨 overalls—for riding on horse back.

孤 6500. [-] Fatherless; a child without a father to look up to. Alone; destitute; an orphan; a distitute poor person. A humble term by which kings and princes designate themselves; title of office.

Koo chow 丨 舟 a single boat, not attended by any other.

Koo hwăn 丨 魂 disconsolate and orphan spirits, who have no relatives to pay honors to their manes, or intecede for them.

Koo kwa 丨 寡 an orphan and a widow

Koo săng tŭh sze 丨 生獨死 to live and die alone.

Koo shin 丨 身 a person alone; a solitary individual.

Koo leĭh woo tsoo 丨 立無助 standing alone without assistance.

Koo tŭh 丨 獨 alone, single—without brothers or sisters.

Koo tsze 丨 子 an fatherless boy—when deserving transportation is allowed to remain with his mother.

Koo low kwa wăn 丨 陋寡聞 a scholar without learned society, and whose knowledge is confined.

菰 6501. [-] Name of a plant; name of a place.

罛 6502. [-] A net for fish.

觚 6503. [-] A wine cup used at village feasts; square having corners; a rule or law. The front of a furnace; a title of office. The handle of a sword. A man's name. Used in several proper names.

Koo pŭh koo 丨 不 丨 the vessel that should have corners destitute of them.

軱 6504. [-] A large bone.

雇 僱 6505. [ˊ] To hire; to borrow the use of by paying a sum of money; to obtain people's labour for money. A surname. Read Hoo, The name of a bird. The second form is common, but not sanctioned by Kang-he.

Koo chuen 丨 船 to hire a boat.

Koo keaou foo 丨 轎夫 to hire chair bearers.

Koo jin 丨 賃 to hire; to rent.

Koo chay tsze 丨 車子 to hire a carriage.

顧 頋 6506. [ˊ] To turn the head and look at; to look to with regard, care and attention, as to a child that one has to protect; to keep the eyes fixed upon; a protecting look. Used to denote But. A particle beginning a sentence. Used for the preceding. To lead. Name of a place. Pŭh koo 不 丨 to disregard. Pŭh tsze koo nëen 不自 丨 念 to pay no regard to one's self.

Koo pan 丨 盼 a favorable glance; a look of regard.

Koo seĭh te mëen 丨 惜體面 to pay regard to and be careful of one's respectability.

庫 6507. [ᶜ] A shed for a military carriage; composed of *a carriage* place beneath *a house*. A store house; a treasury; the word is appropriated to government treasuries. Name of a gate; a

surname. Tëen-koo 天 | name of a star. Tsăng koo 倉 | a granary and a treasury. Woo koo 五 | five store-houses—for different purposes of government.

Koo heang | 項 property belonging to the treasury.

Koo ta sze | 大使 keeper of the treasury.

鼓 鼛 6508. [丶] A martial instrument of music made of leather; a drum. Name of a star; of an ancient state; and of a measure. Koo is also applied to sonorous metals and to stones. Ta koo 打 | to beat a drum. Lo koo 鑼 | the Chinese gong.

Koo tsaou | 噪 noise and clamour made by a great concourse of persons.

鼓 6509. [丶] To beat a drum; to strike any sonorous body; the part of a bell which is struck. To encourage; to arouse to action; to excite.

Koo che woo che | 之舞之 drum them up, dance them forward;—use every means to stimulate.

Koo woo | 舞 to drum up; to arouse; to excite; to encourage.

瞽 6510. [丶] The eye closed with a skin like a drum-head; blind; the master of a band, because blind men were found to possess the nicest ears for music.

Koo mŭh yuen | 目院 a hospital for the blind.

Koo sow | 瞍 the father of the ancient Shun.

股 肢 骰 6511. [丶] The commencement of the lower extremities; the thighs; a particular part of a carriage. A branch of a stream; a fold of a cord. A division, or share of; strong; firm. Name of an ancient country. Yih koo săng e 一 | 生意 one share in some trading concern. Tsŏ ke koo 作幾 | have how many shares? San koo sŏ 三 | 索 a three fold cord. Ta pe koo 打皮 | to beat the skin of the thighs—is by some used to express bastinading; flogging.

Koo hung | 肱 the legs and the arms; metaphorically, ministers of state.

賈 6512. [丶] To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read Kea, The price of a thing.

蠱 6513. [丶] Worms in the abdomen; a vessel injured by insects; a poisonous preparation; ghosts or manes of the dead; the name of an animal; suspicious; to deceive and impose upon. Name of one of the Kwa. Read E, Flattering. Săng koo chang 生 | 脹 a swelling of the abdomen. Kae këen kan koo 蓋愆幹 | to cover the faults and make amends of the errors—of deceased parents.

Koo-hwŏ | 惑 to impose upon by fraudulent pretences of a superstitious or any other nature.

Koo yŏ | 藥 a poisonous preparation intended to kill people.

KOW.—CXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Keu.* Canton Dialect, *How.*

口 6514. (丶) The mouth of any animal; speech; utterance. An entrance; a narrow strait or passage into a lake or sea; the mouth of a river. The passes on the frontier, particularly the northern frontier of the empire. The numeral Particle employed when reckoning houses, persons, draughts of liquid, and knives or swords. A surname. Also a part of several proper names. Kwae kow 乖 丨 a ready conciliating elocution. Haou kow keŏ 好 丨 角 a good utterance, fluency of speech. Keŏ kow 角 丨 to wrangle with. Suy kow foo ho 隨 丨 附和 to assent to every thing said. Hwa kow 花 丨 indiscriminate loquacity. Tsăng kow ke 爭 丨 氣 to wrangle about words. Fuog kow 封 丨 to close up or seal. Hae kow 海 丨 an entrance from the sea. Hoo kow 湖 丨 an entrance to a lake. Ho kow 河 丨 entrance of a river. Loo kow 路 丨 the entrance of a road. Mun kow 門 丨 a door. Hoo kow 戶 丨 a house, a separate family. Kea kow 家 丨 the people of a house. Jin kow 人 丨 persons. Săng kow 生 丨 living persons. Săng kow 牲 丨 domestic animals. Shoo kow che kea 數 丨 之家 a family consisting of several persons. Kow wae 丨 外 the territories beyond the frontier of China proper.

Yae kow 隘 丨 an important pass or road.

Kow kow shing che 丨 丨 聖旨 mouthing, or reiterating His Majesty's will.

Show kow yuen pëen 守 丨 員弁 the officers and men who defend a pass.

Kwan kow 關 丨 a pass where duties are levied; a custom-house.

Scaou taou pă kow 小 刀 八 丨 eight small knives.

句 勾 6515. (ℓ) In common use to express Rejecting or excluding; marking off on paper what is to be rejected; and also, to hook on with; to inveigle; to entice. A surname.

Kow choo 丨 除 to put away; to reject.

Kow yin 丨 引 to inveigle; to entice; to seduce to.

Kow chuen 丨 串 to link on with; to form a clandestine and illegal connexion with.

Kow keuĕ 丨 決 to mark off the names of persons left to be capitally punished. It is equivalent to signing a death warrant.

Kow tang 丨 當 is used in Peking, to denote Business or affair. It is also used in a bad sense, implying Illicit intercourse.

劬 6516. (ɑ) To the westward, a hook or sickle is called Kow.

枸 6517. (cl) Name of a large lofty tree. Kow ke tsze 丨 杞子 the seed of a certain tree used as a medicine.

拘 6518. (e) Keu or Kow. To hook or take; to sweep or draw together.

狗 6519. (丨) A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters and gentlemen's servants. Ta-kow 大 丨 a great dog, means also A gentleman's servant. Chang mun kow 掌 門 丨 a dog that guards the gate; a porter. Name

of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place, &c. Tëen kow shĭh jĭh 天丨食日 a dog in the heavens eats the sun,—which causes an eclipse.

Kow fei 丨吠 a dog barks.

Kow kwŏ 丨國 a nation, the inhabitants of which have human bodies and dog's heads.

Kow tow 丨偷 a thievish dog; a petty thief.

Kow we sŭh teaou 丨尾續貂 to place a martin at a dog's tail—means to affect to correct an elegant essay.

笱 6520. (丶) A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

苟 6521. (丿) Plants; grass. Uncertainly; if; but; carelessly; in any manner; illicitly. Name of a rocky impediment in a river. A surname. Pŭh kow tĭh 不丨得 do not take or obtain in any irregular manner.

Kow fei 丨非 if not.

Kow fan 丨犯 to offend in an inconsiderate and careless manner; in contradistinction from a careful attention to correctness and to duty.

Kow hŏ 丨合 irregular; indecorous; rude; approaching to vice. Illicit union of the sexes.

Kow pŭh jen 丨不然 if it be not so.

Kow tseay leaou sze 丨且了事 to put an affair off one's hand in any irregular manner.

Kow tseay 丨且 remiss; hurried; careless manner of doing things.

軥 6522. (丿) The lower segment of a yoke; or the collar of a horse. Name of the carriage of an ancient Queen.

鈎 6523. (c') A crooked piece of iron. A hook; a kind of sword; the hook of a spear; a crooked knife carried by barbarians; a sickle. To hook; to crook; to detain; to drag; to induce. Forms a part of many proper names. Tae kow 帶丨 the clasp of a sash or girdle. Yu kow 魚丨 a fish hook. E kow 刈丨 a sickle.

Kow kĭh 丨格 a hook on which to hang any thing.

Kow kin 丨金 crooked metal; a hook; a clasp.

Kow yin 丨引 to hook and draw aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude; to form illicit connections.

Kow yuen 丨援 an instrument for ascending or scaling walls.

耇 耉 6524. (丶) An old person; the skin of whose face always appears soiled with earth; extreme old age, when the body seems to return to earth before life forsakes the system.

Kow laou 丨老 very old.

扣 皈 6525. (c) To strike; to knock against; to strike out; to deduct; to drag or lead a horse. Mei pĭh leang, kow ping san leang 每百両丨平三両 in each hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three taels—ninety-seven taels will be esteemed equal to a hundred.

Kow chĕ 丨折 a kind of discount or allowance made. See Chĕ.

Kow choo 丨除 to strike out; to deduct from.

Kow new choo 丨鈕處 the place where garments clasp or button.

Kow hwuy 丨回 to withhold or deduct the sum given before.

Kow mun 丨門 to knock at the door.

Kow new 丨鈕 a button or clasp.

Kow soo 丨數 to deduct according to account.

Kow kung tsëen 丨工錢 to deduct from the wages of a person.

叩 6526. (c) To strike; to strike lightly; to agitate, or discuss a subject; to ask; to raise the hand to the head; to kneel down and put the forehead to the ground, as an act of reverence and submission performed by children to their parents; by concubines and servants to the master and mistress of the house; by the people to the mandarins; and by all persons to His Imperial Majesty. It is also a posture of divine worship.

Kow tow 丨頭 and Kow show 丨首 are the usual expressions for this act of submission. The Tartars usually express it by Kŏ tow 磕丨 and use the term as a salutation, without performing the ceremony.

Kow show san tsëen 丨首三千

I ought to make three thousand prostrations.

Kow pin 叩禀 to knock head and state verbally, or by any writing to a superior.

垢 6527. (丶) Dust with damp or wet; scurf; filth; dirt; mire; mud. The name of a country. Read Kŭh, Dirty or impure within. To rhyme, read Koo. A stain or disgrace; cause of reproach. Chin-kow 塵垢 dust and dirt. Kwă kow mo kwang 刮垢磨光 to scrape off the dirt and rub bright.

姤 6528. (′) Meeting together; occurring or coming in contact; junction of the productive elements in nature. Keaou-kow 交媾 junction of the material heavens and the earth, in order to the generation of creatures; union of the sexes.

詬 6529. (丶) Kow or How, To rail at and abuse; to put to shame; to disgrace; outrageous; unprincipled; specious; abandoned.

Kow le 詈 / Kow ma 罵 / Kow suy 卒 } to rail at and abuse.

冓 6530. (′) To connect together, as the beams of a house, represented by the character. One hundred millions.

媾 6531. (′) A marriage; a second marriage; love to; affection for; social harmony; conjugal union; sexual intercourse.

Kow hŏ 合 or Keaou knw 交媾 the union of the sexes.

嶇 6532. A winding path amongst hills.

搆 6533. (′) To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot.

Kow kĕĕ 結 or Kĕĕ-kow, To knot or frame some connexion; sometimes to form a reciprocal enmity.

Kow seang 想 / Kow sze 思 } thought engaged in framing some device or plot; to study.

Kow yuen 怨 to contract some enmity.

構 6534. (′) To cover as with the beams of a house; the wooden frame of a house; to unite or join together; the junction of the sexes; to finish or complete; to connect together and cause to arise, as fire. Keae kow 解 to open or separate, referring to by-standers peeping and making their remarks which cause dissention. Pang jin keae kow che yen 傍人解之言 the remarks of by-standers, which disunite. Szee kow 事已 the affair is already mixed and confused.

Kow tsing 精 union of sexes.

溝 6535. (′) A water course in a field, four cubits wide and four deep; a ditch; a moat. Read Keang, Water flowing in diverging streams. Han kow 汗 a channel on a horse's back. Haou kow 濠 a ditch around a city wall.

Kow chung 中 in a fosse, ditch or kennel.

Kow-che 池 a fosse or ditch around a city.

Kow keu 渠 a channel for water; a gutter; a drain.

Kow kŏ 壑 a channel for water amongst mountains.

篝 / 簼 6536. (′) A bamboo utensil for spreading clothes over a fire to fumigate them; the bamboo basket covers the fire as a cage, and the clothes are spread outside all. A bamboo utensil for other purposes.

Kow-ling 笭 a certain kind of basket

褠 6537. (′) Single garments; narrow sleeves; light sleeves or cuffs, intended for convenience in using the hands; the rumples or plaits of a garment.

購 6538. (′) To seek to attain for money; to buy. Name of a plant.

Kow mae shĭh wŭh 買什物 to buy a thing with money.

覯 6539. (′) To occur to one's sight; to meet and see; to happen; to effect

or complete. Also read How. Han kow 罕 丨 rarely seen; seldom occurs.

Kow këen 丨 見 } happened to see;
Yu kow 遇 丨 } saw unintentionally, or accidentally.

韝 韝 6540. (ˇ) A certain defence for the arm in shooting with the bow and arrow; or a kind of bandage for strengthening the arm.

遘 6541. (ˊ) To occur; to meet; to happen; to bolt upon; to see or occur accidentally.

Kow yu 丨 遇 to happen or occur accidentally.

彀 6542. To extend or stretch out; to stretch a bow; those who stretch the bow; archers. Used to denote Enough; sufficient; adequate to. Pùh năng kow 不能 丨 inadequate to; insufficient for. Pŭh kow yung, tsae lae tseu 不 丨 用再來取 if not enough for the use required, come again and get more. Pa pŭh năng kow 巴不能 丨 implies, To wish or desire.

㲉 犖 犖 6543. (ˊ) To take the milk from a cow; to milk a cow or a goat.

㲉 6544. (ˊ) To milk a goat.

鷇 6545. From *a bird* in a *shell*. Young birds which are unable to feed themselves; those which can, as chicken, are called 雛 Tsoo.

㲉 6546. (ˊ) Kow mow 丨 瞀 ignorant; uninformed.

寇 寇 6547. From *To attack* and *to complete*. To plunder of every thing. To pillage; a plundering attack made by a band of villains, by pirates, and by foreign marauders. Interal commotions are expresed by 亂 Lwan. Large numbers of destructive birds or other animals are called Kow. Sze-kow 司 丨 a criminal judge. Hae kow 海 丨 pirates.

Kow tsĭh 丨 賊 plundering banditti.

Kow shă jin 丨 殺人 to plunder and murder.

簆 6548. (ˋ) An utensil employed in weaving.

蔻 蔻 6549. Kow, or Tow-kow 荳 丨 nutmeg. Tow-kow hwa 荳 丨 花 mace. Kow jin 丨 仁 a certain medicine.

KŬH.—CXXXIX TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kŭ*, and *Kŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Kuk*.

谷 6550. From *Water* issuing through *a mouth* or passage. Water of a spring issuing forth and flowing in a channel; the water running between two hills, or the course or bed of a stream. A valley; an empty space; to nourish; the east wind; the wind that makes the grain grow; a spout made with bamboo; a cavern in the earth; a part of the human foot. Name of a place, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. Shan kŭh che chung 山谷之中 amongst the valleys of the mountains. Yang kŭh 陽谷 the place where the sun rises. Mei kŭh 昧谷 the place where the sun sets.

Kŭh shwŭy 谷水 streams amongst hills, and the dry bed of a stream.

焗 6551. Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

梏 6552. Manicles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote Straight-forward, correct conduct; self restrained by virtuous principles. Chĭh kŭh 桎梏 fetters and manicles.

牿 6553. A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

祜 6554. To pray to superior beings; prayers accompanied with sacrifices. Otherwise read Kaou.

酷 6555. [c] Generous well-tasted wine; the heart hardened, as by drunkenness. Hard-hearted; inhuman; cruel, in an extreme or very high degree; very fierce indignation. Also read Hŏ.

Kŭh ching 酷政 tyrannical cruel government.

Kŭh fă 酷法 cruel laws.

Kŭh hing 酷刑 inhuman punishment.

Kŭh lĕĕ 酷烈 cruel fierceness; a high degree of fragrance.

Kŭh kwan 酷官 a cruel mandarin.

Kŭh le 酷吏 to used cruelly or harshly inferior officers.

Kŭh neŏ 酷虐 fierce; cruel.

嚳 6556. [ ] Kŭh, or Kwŭh. A hurried enunciation of, or information given to. A proper name.

鵠 6557. Read Hŏ, A large water bird of the goose species. Read Kŭh, A mark to shoot at, made of leather; Ching-kŭh 正鵠 the part made of cloth which surrounds the leather is called Ching; the centre part is called Kŭh.

骨 6558. Kŭh or Kwŭh, A bone; the hard and smooth parts of an animal body. A surname; the fibres of plants; taken for the whole person. Used in one place as the name of Nutmeg.

Kŭh leĭh 骨力 the strength of bone; possessing strength.

Kŭh heae 骨骸 bones and all the parts of the body.

Kwei kŭh 貴骨 a noble bone—a fine figure or worthy person.

Săng kŭh 牲骨 victims used in sacrifice.

Kŭh kĕen jow 骨間肉 } the fleshy
Kŭh kĕen suy 骨間髓 } matter, or the marrow in a bone.

Ta twan kŭh 打斷骨 to break a bone.

Kŭh jow che tsin 骨肉之親 bone and flesh relationship; consanguinity.

Tseen kŭh tow 賤 | 頭 a mean bone, is used in abusive language to denote lowness of birth or of conduct.

骷 6559. [c] From *bone* and *strength*. To exert one's strength.

蝴 6560. [c] A bone-like appearance issuing forth; the new rising moon; a bird that by its note foretels approaching good or evil.

窟 6561. [c] A cavern dug in the ground for a dwelling; a hole in the ground; a rat hole.

Kŭh shih | 室 a den, or dwelling under ground. Name of a bill.

Kŭh pëen ho | 邊禾 grain at the side of a rat hole,—it is said the rat will not eat it, so man should not injure his neighbours.

崛 崛 屾 6562. A small hill; a hillock. Kŭh wŭh | 屹 hilly; mountainous appearance.

塊 堀 6563. Kŭh or Keuĕ. A den or cavern.

穀 穀 6564. A generic term for all sorts of grain. Real; solid; good; substantial; wealthy; continual succession; name of a river.

Kŭh me | 米 rice.

Kŭh yu | 雨 a Chinese term which happens on April 22nd.

Kŭh chung | 盅 a certain cup, or other vessel.

轂 軸 6565. The middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves; the nave; seems used for the wheel, and for the carriage generally. Chang kŭh 暢 | or Chang kŭh 長 | a military carriage. Leih kŭh 笠 | soldiers standing near the wheel of an officer's carriage, and holding an umbrella to defend him from the sun, military carriages having no cover. Tuy kŭh 推 | to push foreward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person.

Kŭh hea | 下 below the nave; i. e. near the Imperial person or residence.

哭 6566. [c] From Heuen 叫 *To make a clamourous noise*, and Yŭh 獄 *a prison*, abbreviated. The loud expression of grief by strong crying and tears. The name of a star.

Ta kŭh ke lae 大 | 起來 burst into a loud fit of crying. Tung kŭh 痛 | to cry bitterly. Te kŭh 涕 | to weep and cry. Gae kŭh 哀 | lamentation and crying.

窟 6567. Kwŭh or Kŭh. From Too, *Earth*, and Keuĕ, *To dig or hollow out*; a mound being raised by digging a pit. A hollow cavern; a den; a cave. A hillock or mound of earth.

矻 6568. [c] Kŭh kŭh | | constant and severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort.

Kŭh kŭh keung nëen | | 窮年 to labour and toil all the year; incessant study.

KUNG.—CXL[TH] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kung.* Canton Dialect, *Kung.*

工 6569. [-] An ingenious gloss or ornament; skilled in any work or craft; a mechanic; an artificer; a workman; work; an officer of the government. Used for the following. Koo kung 僱工 to hire a labourer or workman. Yung kung 傭工 to hire one's self to labour. Chang kung 長工 constant work. Twan kung 短工 a job. Hwa-kung 花工 a gardener. Pwan kung 拌工 piece work. Lun kung 論工 work done by the day.

Kung ching 工整 work properly adjusted; lucid order in writing.

Kung-foo 工夫 work; occupation.

Kung jin 工人 a workman; a mechanic; a common labourer.

Kung tsŏ 工作 to do or perform work.

Kung tseang 工匠 an artificer.

功 6570. [-] Meritorious service; merit; the praise or consideration in the state arising from meritorious service. Service; affair, or work. Also denotes the *virtues* of plants. Part of a surname. To rhyme, read Kin. Ta kung 大功 mourning worn for nine months. Seaou kung 小功 mourning worn for five months. Yew kung 有功 to have deserved well. Keuen kung ming 捐功名 to purchase rank. Jin kung 人功 human affairs.

Leĭh kung 立功 to begin a meritorious work, or establish one's merit.

Ching kung 成功 to effect or perfect any good work.

Kung laou 功勞 meritorious labour or service.

Kung ming 功名 rank in the state, supposed to be the reward of meritorious services, but often purchased.

Kung ming taou show 功名到手 rank come to hand; i. e. already obtained.

Kung tĭh 功德 virtuous deeds, meritorious in the sight of God.

Kung foo 功夫 work, the preceding character is commonly used.

Tsing kung 請功 to request a reward for one's services.

Kung kwei jin kwo kwei ke 功歸人過歸己 to give the merit to others and take the blame to one's self.

杠 6571. [-] Hasty temper.

攻 6572. [-] To attack; as in battle; to put in order; good; strong; the assaults of desire on the mind; to attack a person's faults; to rouse. A surname.

Kung shoo 攻書 to attack books, is to apply closely to study.

Kung jin che yin sze yay 攻人之陰私也 to attack, or aim to acquire a knowledge of people's secret and private affairs.

Kung tĭh 攻特 to geld a horse.

Kung keĭh 攻擊 to attack and strike.

杠 6573. [-] The name of a place. Read Keung, A wooden bridge; a flag staff.

紅 6574. [-] Commonly read Hung, Red colour. Read Kung, denotes Women's work; sewing or weaving.

缸 6575. The iron that goes into the nave of a wheel. Also read Keang.

空 6576. [c-] The firmament or expanse of heaven; great; wide. Vacant; to empty. Exhausted; poor; broken; empty. When it is applied to the heart or mind, it denotes Clearness of perception; the mind unoccupied by previous erroneous sentiments; unprejudiced. Used by the Buddhists for a state of abstraction. The name of a place; of an office; and of a prison. Tae kung 太 | heaven. Shing kung 乘 | to take an opportunity of every one being absent.

Kung chung | 中 in the air.

Kung heu | 虛 vacant, unoccupied.

Kung leaou | 了 reduced to nonentity; annihilated.

Kung yen | 言 empty talk; prating about the good one does not practice.

Kung sin fŭh | 心服 take it with an empty stomach.

Kung kwo | 過 to pass off without any reward or any thanks; to pass without effect.

Kung show | 首 a certain manner of bowing.

Kung te | 地 an empty place.

Kung ŭh | 屋 an empty house.

Kung yaou | 邀 to request to do without rewarding,—to invite to dinner and have nothing to eat, said by the host.

倥 6577. Kung tung | 侗 ignorant; rude. Read [\] Hurry of business; haste; urgent. Read [/] Weary; fatigued.

悾 6578. [c-] An *empty heart*, means Unable to attain one's purpose; dissatisfied; and also the mind devoid of knowledge; ignorant; simple; sincere; undesigning.

Kung kung joo yay | | 如也 in a simple rustic ignorant manner.

控 6579. [c/] To draw or pull with the hand, as a bow; to draw in or check a horse; to strike; to eject; to impeach or accuse in an official form; to petition against to government.

Kung kaou | 告 to accuse or petition against.

Kung-kaou urh shĭh tsze | 告二十次 to accuse, or impeach to government upwards of twenty times.

箜 6580. [c/] Kung how | 篌 an instrument of music of the reed kind.

貢 6581. [/] To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. Le wŭh 禮物 expresses presents sent from equal and independant states. Kung, further denotes Devoted offerings of personal services; hence implies *merit*, and is thus applied to officers. A surname.

Kung chuen | 船 the ship which bears tribute. *Sending* or *offering* tribute is expressed by Tsing 進 or Jŭh 入 preceding the word *Kung*.

Kung foo | 賦 to pay duties or taxes to the government. To offer to a superior is expressed by Kung; to take from an inferior, as in the form of taxes, is expressed by 賦 Foo.

Kung kea | 價 a certain contribution paid by the Canton merchants to government: it seems to denote a paying of money instead of articles of tribute.

Kung pin | 品 the articles of tribute.

Kung sze | 使 the envoy who accompanies the tribute, and who does homage in the name of his King or Prince or Governor.

Kung shoo | 輸 to offer up; to present offerings, as of taxes, tribute, and so on.

Kung yuen | 院 a hall for the reception of literary candidates at the usual examinations.

鞚 6582. [c-] A horse's bridle; that with which it is checked.

鞏 鞏 鞏 鞏 6583. To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bundle up; to bind.

蛩 6584. See under Keung.

恐 6585. [c\ ] Apprehensive of some evil; alarm; affright; suspicion; anxious thought; to suppose; to imagine; to reckon upon or calculate. Hwang kung 惶 | the name of a rapid water course. Ching kung 誠 | really apprehend.

Kung keu | 懼 kung is the first impression of alarm; Keu is the subsequent fright; fright; alarm; tremor.

Kung hwang | 惶 alarm; agitation of mind or spirits.

Kung pa | 怕 supposition, suspicion; to suppose; to apprehend.

鞏 6586. [\ ] To *bind* with *leather*; to bind fast; to maintain firmly; well secured, applied to the defence of a city. To dry with fire; the name of a state; and of a district. A surname.

Kung koo | 固 well bound or secured; safely guarded.

廾 廾 6587. [\ ] The two hands held up as when presenting something, or in the manner of the Chinese bow.

弓 6588. [-] A bow to shoot with, which the character is thought to resemble; cover to a carriage bent like a bow; a land measure eight cubits long, three hundred make a 里 Le. Name of a district and of a river. La kung 拉 | to draw a bow.

Kung chang | 丈 an instrument used in measuring land.

Kung shĕ | 矢 } a bow and ar-
Kung tsëen | 箭 } row.

Kung ma po che yĭh urh 弓馬頗知一二 a little acquainted with archery and horsemanship.

躬 躳 6589. [-] The body; one's own person; one's self. Kung tsio ke tsze | 親其事 to do the work one's self. Keŭh kung 曲 | to bend the body and bow forward. Chin kung 朕 | I, the Emperor.

Kung hing sin tĭh | 行心得 what one does one's self, the mind obtains,—said of literary exercises.

宮 6590. [-] From a *covering* and the *body* abbreviated. The palace of a king or Emperor, chiefly the private apartments for his family, and the chambers for the women. A wall; a temple; a title of office; a note in music; to surround. Show kung 守 | the name of a tree; a lizard that creeps on the wall. Hing kung 行 | a travelling palace; i. e. one for the reception of the Emperor when travelling.

Kung shĭh | 室 a house; a dwelling; imperial apartments: the phrase first became confined to Imperial use in the time of Tsin.

Kung chung | 中 within the palace.

Kung hing | 刑 the punishment of castration.

Kung kin | 禁 the inner imperial dwelling; the sacred apartments.

Kung go mei neu | 娥美女 the handsome women in the palace of the moon.

Kung tang che shang | 堂之上 sitting in public court.

Kung tëen | 殿 a palace.

公 6591. [-] From Pă, To *turn the back up*, and Sze, *Selfish*, the opposite of that which is selfish and unjust: General; public; just; equitable; fair; the male of animals. A term of respect, addressed to persons; name of certain official situations; a title of nobility; name of certain stars; a surname. Keun kung 君 | a king, or sovereign of a country. Seang kung 相 | a state minister. Sze tow kung 事頭 | the master of a shop.

Kung choo | 主 a prince.

Kung fei | 費 public expenditure.

Kung kan | 幹 or Kung woo | 務 public affairs.

Kung keu | 車 a certain public office.

Kung kea | 家 my father.

Kung mun | 門 a public gate, an official place.

Kung ping | 平 or Kung taou | 道 just, equitable.

Kung sin | 心 public spirited.

Kung ping ching chĭh; suy woo tsze, seĭh sze wei shin | 平正直雖無子息死爲神 he who is just, equitable, and upright,

though he be not blessed with a son, when he rests in death, will be a god.

Kung sze 公司 term by which Chinese designate European Companies. Kung-sze chuen 公司船 a company's ship. The *English Company* is expressed by *Ying-keĭh-le* kwŏ *kung-pan-ya* 英吉利國公班衙.

Kung-so 公所 a public place; a kind of hall where a Company of Merchants meet; that of the Hong Merchants of Canton, is known by the term *Consoo*. The phrase known to residents by *Consoo charges*, is expressed by Kung-so hang-yung 公所行用.

Kung, sze 公私 are opposites, as Public, private; just, selfish.

Kung tsae 公仔 toys like men and women, for children.

Kung sze leang tsin 公私兩盡 both public and private duty fulfilled.

Kung tseŏ 公爵 the first of the five ranks of nobility.

Kung tsze 公子 the son of a nobleman; a term of respect like Master or Mister. Chow kung 周公 or Chow seang kung 周相公 Mr. Chow.

Kung-tsoo ta jin 公祖大人 the title by which privileged persons address the magistrate of a Foo.

Kung-tsze kea 公子家 a gentleman's family.

蚣 6592. [-] Woo kung 蜈蚣 a poisonous insect; the centipes, prepared by the Chinese for medical purposes. Name of a plant.

共 6593. [-] Derived from Jĭh, *Twenty, taken together*: Represents two hands, united to hold something: General; many collectively; the whole; all; all together; with; the same to all. To include with. Read [丶] To take the controul of artificers; towards. A surname. Also read [/] To give or supply with. Read Hung, Forms part of the name of a place. Kung tung 共同 together with. Ta kung 大共 or Tsung kung 總共 or reversed Kung tsung, The whole collectively. Hŏ kung 合共 all united.

Kung ke 共計 the whole number reckoned up; sum total.

供 6594. [-] To place; to arrange; to offer to; to supply with; to give; to declare; to give in evidence. A surname. Yin shĭh kung fung 飲食供奉 to offer meat and drink to one's parents, or to the gods. Kow kung 口供 evidence, deposition, declaration of a witness, or the declaration of a criminal.

Kung che 供峙 to be well provided for, as with provisions.

Kung chĭh 供職 to fulfil the duties of a situation.

Kung keĭh 供給 to give to, or supply with.

Kung ying 供應 supplying what is necessary; paying the fees of office.

恐 6595. [口] Struck with fear; apprehension.

恭 6596. [-] The mind collected; serious; sedate; respectful; reverential, in opposition to levity, flippancy, disrespect. Benign; affable; cordial. A certain court officer who watches at night. To treat a guest with humility and courtesy. Kung, on epitaphs or in elegies, expresses Correct and virtuous conduct; a fine external figure, and submission to superiors. The name of a district. A surname.

Kung jin 恭人 title of the wives of officers of the fourth rank.

Kung he 恭喜 respectfully wish you joy; I congratulate you.

Kung king 恭敬 serious, sedate, respectful. Kung, refers to the external demeanour; King, to the mind.

烘 6597. [-] Kung, or Hung. Flame of a torch.

拱 6598. [丶] To unite the hands together and raise them before the breast in the Chinese manner of making a salutation; to take hold of with both hands; to encircle. The name of a district; a surname. Chuy kung 垂拱 to let fall the raiment and make a salutation with the hands;—done by the ancient king Shun, and

without further effort, the world was tranquillised.

Kung chaou ㆒ 照 to encircle with light; to grant protection, as is done by a felicitous star.

Kung leĭh ㆒ 立 to stand in a respectful posture.

Kung pĕĕ ㆒ 別 to make a salutation.

Kung show ㆒ 手 to salute with the hands.

Kung how to she ㆒ 候多時 to wait for a long time.

拱 6599. [丶] Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonade.

珙 6600. [丶] Name of a valuable stone. Also read Hung, A man's name.

龔 6601. [-] To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful; to do with respect, The name of a district; a surname.

孔 孔 6602. [乙] From *bird* and its *young ones*. An ancient designation of excellence; a spacious vacuum. An orifice; an aperture; the hole of a musical instrument; the passages of an animal body; the name of a bird; a surname. Pe kung 鼻 ㆒ the nostrils. Shan kung 山 ㆒ interstices in the mountains.

Kung heuĕ ㆒ 穴 an open place; a hole; a cavern.

Kung-foo-tsze ㆒ 夫子 Confucius.

Kung tsze pŭh yu kwae ㆒ 子不語怪 Confucius did not speak of the strange or marvellous.

Kung shing ㆒ 聖 *Kung* (Confucius) the sage.

Kung taou ㆒ 道 a throughfare; a road not stopped at either end; a high way.

Kung tseŏ ㆒ 雀 the peacock.

鬣 6603. [丿] Read Kung, A small cup. Read Kan, A cover or lid.

KWA.—CXLIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kua.* Canton Dialect, *Kwa.*

瓜 6604. [-] The cucumis species; cucumber and melon; forms a part of various proper names. Se kwa 西 ㆒ the water melon. Hwang kwa 黃 ㆒ the cucumber. Tĕen-kwa 天 ㆒ a certain medicine.

Kwa chow ㆒ 州 name of a place near Nanking, and also of a place beyond the great wall, on the N. E. side.

Kwa tĕen pŭh nă le ㆒ 田不納履 don't touch your shoes in a melon field—lest people think you are stealing their fruit.

佾 6605. [-] Distorted; deviating from rectitude.

抓 6606. [-] To lead; to drag; to strike.

卦 6607. [ノ] Divination; to divine and mark by lines; a prognostic. Ta kwa 打 ㆒ Chen kwa 占 ㆒ or Pŭh kwa 卜 ㆒ to divine, or cast lots. There are two modes of doing this, either with three coins cast from a tortoise shell box, or taking one from amongst sixty-four slips of wood. The eight diagrams, or Pă kwă, invented by Chow.

掛 6608. [ノ] To be separated from; to lay by; to hang on the middle of the little finger of the left hand; to divine by straws placed between the fingers. To hang up; to suspend. Heuen kwa 懸 ㆒ to hang up with a line.

Kwa e ㆒ 意 } *thought* and *heart*
Kwa sin ㆒ 心 } *suspended*—anxious thought.

Kwa jin che kĕĕ 掛人齒頰 to be hung upon people's teeth and jaws,—to make one's self the topic of their constant conversation.

Kwa leu 掛慮 suspense; anxiety.

Kwa shang 掛上 to hang up.

Kwa tăng 掛燈 to hang up a lamp.

罣 6609. [丶] Read Kwa, Hwa, and Kwae, A kind of chess board, or rather the squares on a board. To hinder; to impede; to fasten, as a horse to a crooked branch.

挂 6610. [ノ] From *hand* and *earth* twice; as if to draw a limit with the hand; to suspend or hang up.

Kwa-sing cha 挂星查 the raft hung upon the stars. Compare with 巨 Keu, and 貫 Kwan.

絓 6611. [丶] Certain coarse silk from which the finer has been taken; thread or cords knotted and used to fasten a horse to; a crooked piece of wood; threads formed into a knot. Kang kwa 剛挂 a particular kind of pointed arrow.

袿 6612. Long upper garments worn by women; the sleeve or ornamented cuff.

罣 6613. [丶] Chŭh kwa 觸挂 to rush against an impediment; to fall into a net.

Kwa gae 挂礙 to hinder; to impede, as by a net.

Kwa nëen 挂念 to think with anxiety.

詿 6614. To deceive; to fail in; to disappoint. Read Hwa, An impediment; a hindrance.

夸 6615. Striding and strutting; big; self conceited; extravagant. Otherwise read Keu and Ko.

恔 6616. From *big* and *heart*. Great in one's own estimation; self conceited; perverse cowardly.

誇奢 6617. From *big* and *words*. c-] To talk big; to boast; to talk and brag much. Large, applied to cloth and garments. Tsze jin haou kwa 此人好挂 this man is fond of boasting.

Kwa tsuy 挂嘴 to brag; to vaunt.

Kwa kow 挂口 } boasting, rhodo-
Kwa yen 挂言 } montade.

跨 6618. [c-] To pass over; to surpass; to stride over; to sit as on the back of a horse. To sit, an ancient local word. The thighs; between the thighs. Kwa kwa 跨蹀 to straddle and stride in walking.

Kwa ma 跨馬 to ride on the back of a horse.

Kwa shĭh tsze keă 跨十字架 to step over, or tread under feet a cross,—a form of abjuration of the Christain religion required by the Chinese, in their public courts.

胯 6619. [/] Kwa or Koo, The legs or thighs; the space between the thighs. A fat appearance. Kwa hea 胯下 between the legs.

胯 6620. [c-] Kwa pe 胯皮 or Kwa pe 夸皮 a soft lubberly person; a puffing boaster.

咼 6621 [/] To separate the flesh from; to cut off the flesh and place the skeleton by itself.

咼 6622. A distorted mouth. Read Ko, A surname.

媧 6623. An ancient divine person who operated at the creation of all creatures.—Commonly called Neu kwa 女媧 the character woman is for sound only, and does not denote that the person was a woman. *Neu-kwa* also invented a musical instrument, of the reed kind. The name of a hill; a surname.

蝸 6624. [-] Kwa new 蝸牛 a slug or snail without the shell.

騧 6625. [-] A yellowish horse with a black mouth. Forms part of a man's name.

凹 6626. Kwa, or Yaou, Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave: also read Kwá.

寡 寡 6627. From *a covering* or *a house*, and 頒 Pan, To distribute, or divide and give to; hence, Few; little; seldom; rarely; single; alone. A widow; a woman without her husband at the age of fifty; a term used by kings and princes for *I* and *me*. The second form, which is common, is not correct. Kwa, is used also in a good sense, implying Few desires, and little to say. Pŭh woo kwan kwa 不侮鰥 寡 do not insult a widower nor a widow. Koo kwa 孤 寡 fatherless and widows. To kwa 多 寡 how many? Pow to yĭh kwa 裒多益 寡 to lessen the superabundant and add to the deficient—thus equalizing.

Kwa foo 寡婦 a widow woman.

Kwa hŏ 寡合 to unite in society rarely.

Kwa jin 寡人 / Kwa keun 寡君 *I*, the king, used with affected humility, implying that his virtues are small.

Kwa tse 寡妻 the wife, properly so called, she being but one.

Kwa tĭh 寡德 possessed of but little virtue.

Kwa wăn 寡聞 to have heard but little; to be unacquainted with the world. Kwa yŏ 寡慾 few desires.

KWĂ.—CXLII[ND] SYLLABLE.

刮 6628. [-] To rub off; to pare off; to scrape. One says To press forcibly with the fingers or hand; or violent attrition. Kwă mo 刮摩 or Teĭh kwă 剔刮 or Kwă seŏ 刮削 all express To scrape or pare off.

Kwă tsze 刮字 to scrape out letters.

Kwă seŏ kea tsëen 刮削價錢 to pare off stingily, or deduct from the price agreed on.

KWAE.—CXLIII[RD] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwai*. Sometimes confounded with *Kwei*. Canton Dialect, *Fae*, as in the English Interrogation, *Fy?*

夬 夬 6629. Diffluent streams; soft; flowing; parting; dividing; to divide. Also read Keuĕ. That with which the strings of an instrument are stretched.

快 快 6630. [°] The *heart flowing*. A flow of soul; joy; alacrity; speed; chearfulness; self indulgence. A surname. Pŭh kwae 不快 or Pŭh shwang kwae 不爽 indisposed; not in good health.

Kwae e 快意 chearful, pleasing thoughts or feelings.

Kwae hwŏ 快活 glad and lively; elevated spirits; keen sensation of pleasure.

Kwae kwae keu 快快去 to urge forward with haste.

Kwae lŏ 快樂 joy and delight; delightful.

Kwae hing woo haou poo 快行無好步 to walk fast is not a good-looking pace.

Kwae-kwae kae mun 快快開門 make haste and open the gate.

Kwae ma 快馬 a fleet horse; a courier; a postman.

Kwae seay 快些 make haste.

Kwae ting 快艇 a *fast boat*; a hoy.

駃 6631. [/] Occurs in the sense of the preceding. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

另 6632. [ˋ] To pare the flesh. From *men's bones*, and to *throw them aside*. To be distinguished from Ling 另. To dwell apart; to separate from; beside.

拐 拐 6633. [ˊ] A staff held in the hand to assist the feet. To swindle. To kidnap; to steal children or women. Kwae chang 丨杖 a staff.

Kwae fan foo neu 拐販婦女 to kidnap and sell women and girls.

Kwae pëen 丨騙 to swindle; to cheat and seduce; to persuade to run away.

Kwae tsze 丨子 a kidnapper; a swindler.

Kwae pëen jin tsëĕ 丨騙人妾 to seduce away, or elope with a concubine.

Kwae tae 丨帶 to carry off in a kidnapping manner.

枴 枴 榾 榾 6634. [ˊ] A staff to support old bones; an old man's staff. Kwae-chang 丨杖 a walking stick; a staff.

乖 6635. [-] Said to represent the back bone. To turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; strange; extraordinary.

Kwae e 丨異 strange, unaccountable, in a bad sense.

Kwae keaou 丨巧 clever and ingenious, in a bad sense; crafty.

筠 6636. A kind of basket for carrying fish in.

怪 恠 6637. [ˋ] Different from what is common; strange; monstrous; super-human; unnatural appearances, as fairies; elfs; hobgoblins; strange appearances seen about wild lonely mountainous places. False and wonderful stories; a strange odd visage. To deem strange; to be surprized at.

Kwae suy 丨祟 superhuman, monstrous appearances, as ghosts, elfs, &c.

Kwae sing 丨性 a chearful disposition.

Kwae tsae 丨哉 an exclamation expressive of surprize and astonishment.

Kwae tan 丨誕 visionary tales of wonder; marvellous unfounded stories; fond of the marvellous.

Kwae pŭh tĭh 丨不得 cannot be deemed strange; it is not to be surprized at.

Kwae wŭh yay fe hea shĭh seaou urh 丨物夜飛下食小兒 a strange thing which flew down at nights and devoured little children.

會 6638. *Hwuy. To assemble, or bring or meet together.*

儈 6639. [ˋ] Kwae, or Kwei. From *a man* and *assembling*. One who excites to combination or conspiracy. She kwae 市丨 or Ya kwae 牙丨 a person who goes round amongst the dealers in rice, to induce them to sell at a higher price on particular occasions; a man who effects combinations amongst the dealers,—punishable by law.

劊 6640. [ˋ] Kwae, or Kwei. To cut or break asunder. Kwei tsze 丨子 or Kwae-tsze show 丨子手 an executioner.

噲 6641. [ˋ] Kwae or Hwae. To drink; a constriction or stoppage of the throat. Tsan-kwae 嚵丨 clamour, vociferation. A surname. A person's name. Read Kwàe, The name of a place. Read Kwă or Kwae, Meagre thin countenance.

獪 狹 狫 6642. [ˋ] From *dog* and *assembling* or *quick*. Artful; crafty; causing disturbance and trouble. Keaou kwae 狡丨 crafty; fraudulent; deceitful.

璯 6643. [ˋ] A man's name. Read Hwuy, To adorn the seams of a cap with stones.

膾 6644. [ˋ] To cut or mince. The name of a state. Very small minced meat or fish; it is a modern usage to cut up alive fish or pig's head, and eat them without dressing; supposed to be

very strengthening, called Yu-săng 魚生 living fish; eaten chiefly in winter.

Kwae chĭh 丨炙 minced and roasted.

憒 6645. [丶] Perturbation and disquietude of mind. Hwăn kwae 昏丨 a state of stupidity induced by sickness.

Kwae-lwan 丨亂 the thoughts disturbed, perplexed and confused.

壞 6646. [ɑ] Read Kwae, As a Verb Intransitive, To spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own accord. Read Hwae, as a Verb Active, To spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. See Hwae.

塊 凷 6647. [ɛ] A clod of earth; a segment, fragment, or portion of; a piece. Doltish, unintelligent as a clod. Occurs used for the pronoun I. Tsaou wŭh che ming yuĕ Ta-kwae 造物之名曰大丨 the name of that which creates (namely Heaven and Earth, Nature) is called Ta-kwae. Too kwae 土丨 a clod of earth. Yĭh kwae, leang kwae 一丨兩丨 one piece, two pieces, &c. Yĭh kwae te 一丨地 a portion of land. Chin too wei pang kwae 塵土爲蓬丨 dusty, or loose earth is (called) Pung-kwae. Po kwae 破丨 to break the clod; as plants sprout up through it.

Kwae yen woo che 丨然無知 Doltish and ignorant.

匐 畝 6648. [ɛ] To breathe; a long breathing; yawning; sighing.

匐 蒯 6649. [ɑ] Kwae or Kwan kwae 菅丨 a certain grass or rushes fit for making cords of. The name of a place. A surname.

Kwae-how 丨緱 certain thread, or cord wound round the handle of a sword.

KWAN.—CXLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwan.* Canton Dialect, *Koon.*

官 6650. [-] *A covering*, under which *many* are assembled. An officer of the government whether civil or military, great or small; the word translated by the Portuguese *Mandarin*, and which is now adopted throughout Europe. Kwan is also used to denote the place where business is transacted at court, and may be translated *government*. Occurs in the sense of Business or affair; the senses of the human body are called the Five Kwan, the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eye brows. A surname. Tëen kwan tsze fŭh 天官賜福 may the rulers of heaven confer happiness. Jŭh kwan 入丨 or Kwei-kwan 歸丨 to revert to the mandarins; to be confiscated to government.

Kwan chĭh 丨職 an official appointment.

Kwan-foo 丨府 a general term for an officer of the government, answering to the word *Mandarin*.

Kwan hwa 丨話 the general language of China, called the *Mandarin*.

Kwan hwan jin kea 丨宦人家 a gentleman's family.

Kwan loo 丨路 a government road.

Kwan te 丨體 the respectability becoming a magistrate.

Kwan yang 丨樣 the air and manner of a magistrate; magisterial—not used in a good sense.

棺槨 6651. From *wood* and to *rule*. To close or shut up; that which encloses a dead body; a coffin; that which closes up or terminates all human affairs, with respect to the individual; to gather or collect together.

Kwan tsae 棺材 a coffin.

Kwan, kwŏ 棺槨 an internal coffin and the external shell.

涫 6652. [-] Kwan kwan. Name of a river: perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

瘝 6653 [丶] Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

管 6654. [丶] A tube or reed employed as an instrument of music; a bamboo or any tube; the reeds of which pencils are made; to guide by the use of the pencil or by writing. To rule; to control; the general control of. Woo kwan 五管 the viscera.

Kwan hea 管下 to keep in subjection.

Kwan këen 管見 to see through a tube; to see little; used by person's to express their own limited views.

Kwan le 管理 to direct or rule.

Kwan shŭh 管束 to restrain and keep in order.

Kwan yŏ 管鑰 kind of porter at the Imperial palace. Kwan yŏ is also an instrument of music.

Chaou kwan 照管 to oversee and keep in order.

鎋轄 6655. [丷] A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

館 6656. [丿] From *a covering* and *many* assembled *to eat*. A hall or house for the reception of many persons; a place for the reception of strangers or travellers, an inn; a place provided by government for officers; travelling on duty is called Kung-kwan 公館. Any public hall, an exchange or place where trading people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. Too-kwan 賭館 a gaming house. Yen kwan 煙館 house for smoaking opium. Seaou mung kwan 小蒙館 a boy's school. Peaou kwan 嫖館 a brothel. E kwan 夷館 the hall of foreigners; the rooms of European Companies at Canton are so called. Hwuy kwan 會館 a merchant's hall. Heŏ kwan 學館 or Shoo-kwan 書館 a school. Kae kwan 開館 to open a school. Ta king kwan 大經館 a kind of private academy for grown persons, in which the ancient classics are taught

Kwan so 館所 a public hall for the reception of merchants or scholars.

Kwan shay 館舍 a house or dwelling place.

Kwan ching 館政 the government or rules of a school.

盥 6657. From *water, mortar*, and *a tub*. To wash the hands; to wash with water in a tub; to wash the hands before offering sacrifice.

Kwan tsëĕ 盥櫛 to wash and comb.

Kwan show 盥手 to wash the hands.

Kwan se 盥洗 / Kwan ŭh 盥沃 to wash; to cleanse; to bathe.

冠 6658. [′] Read Kwan, To cap; to put a cap on a young man; a ceremony formerly performed by his father, when the individual had arrived at the age of twenty. It is now performed on the day of marriage. Females have a similar observance, instead of being capped, their hair is put up and dressed in a particular manner, with a hodkin of wood, copper, silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the parties. Kea kwan 加冠 to add the cap, or perform the ceremony just described. Read [丶] The person who overtops all others, the head; the chief. A surname. Mëen kwan 免冠 to put off a cap. This is plain language. Shing kwan 陞冠 raise the cap; i. e. put it off, in the language of courtesy.

Kwan mëen 冠冕 a cap.

Kwan chang 冠裳 caps and long robes; i. e. fine raiment.

莞 6659. [-] Read Hwan, A grass or rush of which mats are made, a mat. A surname.

Read Kwan, in a similar sense; also the name of a place; and of a valley. Tung kwan 東 | the district on the eastern side of the Bocca Tigris.

脘 6660. [丶] A certain part of the stomach.

寬 **寬** 6661. [c-] From a *covering*, and *a wild sheep*. A large house; broad, wide, large, easy, liberal, generous, kind, forgiving; to enlarge; to widen.

Kwan yih chih | 一尺 a cubit broad.

Kwan gǎn | 恩 kind, extensive benevolence.

Kwan kwŏ | 濶 large and wide.

Kwan yung | 容 indulgent; forbearing.

Kwan shoo | 舒 to expand; to relax; to open out; to take relaxation.

Kwan ta | 大 large; wide; liberal; indulgent.

髖 **臗** 6662. [c-] The hip bones; the bones of the pelvis.

懽 6663. [/] Read Hwan, To rejoice; to be pleased. Read Kwan, To be sorry and distressed.

Kwan-kwan | | sorrowful, without having any one to tell one's tale to.

雚 6664. [/] The name of a plant; a certain water bird. Also read Hwan.

灌 **灌** 6665. [/] Name of a river, and of a district; to run or flow to one place; to drink; to assemble or collect together; free growing plants; to pour out as a libation. Read Hwan, Flowing in large masses.

Kwan choo | 注 to spread out in many streams.

Kwan kwan | | to state with the utmost sincerity.

Kwan kae | 溉 to apply water to; to flow to.

Kwan shwuy | 水 to put water on plants; to water.

Kwan tsuy | 醉 thoroughly drunk.

Kwan te | 地 to pour a libation on the ground.

爟 6666. [丶] To raise fire; i. e. to ignite; to heat with fire; fire rising or flaming up; the person who ignites the fire at sacrifices,

瓘 6667. [/] The name of a valuable stone. A man's name.

罐 6668. [/] A kind of jar; a vessel for drawing water. A vessel for containing water, wine, or oil. Used also for a Tea cannister or tea catty; it is applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, and so on,) whether made of earthen ware, metal, or glass.

觀 6669. [/] To look; to observe; to travel, or to ramble, and observe; to cause to be observed; to manifest. That which is observed; the external appearance; many. The temples of the Taou Sect, are called Kwan. A palace; an elevated gallery; a man's name; name of a district. Used for the following.

Kwan chen | 瞻 to look up to, as to a superior.

Kwan hing | 行 to observe the actions or conduct.

Kwan kan | 看 to look at and observe.

Kwan tsze ko këen | 此可見 those who observe this, may see, &c.

Kwan-yin shan | 音山 Padre hill, behind Canton.

Kwan-yin | 音 a merciful goddess, much spoken of, and frequently represented.

Kwan-yin Poo-sa | 音菩薩 the goddess Kwan-yin.

Yung kwan 容 | external appearance; deportment,

鸛 6670. [/] Name of a certain water bird, which from its fondness for water, always begins to sing at the approach of rain.

貫 6671. [/] From a representation of *a string passing through*, and *money*. Pei 貝

anciently denoted a kind of money, which having a hole through it could be strung together; hence To string or connect. Used for the following. To connect, as beads strung together; to pass through and through; to pass through the middle; to implicate or involve; the name of a state. A surname. Tseĭh kwan 籍 | an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure.

Kwan-yuĕ cha | 月查 the raft linked with the moon; has probably some reference to the ark as spoken of in India.

Kwan tung | 通 } to pass right
Kwan choo | 注 } through; to see through with the mind.

慣 6672. [丿] A *heart* or *mind* which has *passed through* affairs. Accustomed; having had experience of; practiced in. Formerly written with *hand*, as the following; now written with *heart*. Seĭh kwan tsze jen 習 | 自然 custom becomes second nature.

Kwan shŭh | 熟 matured in, fully acquainted with.

Kwan wei | 爲 }
Kwan lung | 弄 } accustomed to do.
Kwan tso | 做 }

摜 6673. [丿] To be accustomed or familiar with; same as the preceding character. To be disrespectful to.

Kwan tŏh kwei shin | 瀆鬼神 irreverence or impiety to the gods.

瘝 瘰 6674. [-] Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

鰥 鰥 6675. [-] A certain large fish; a person advanced in life, and without a wife; an old bachelor or a widower; few; used also for the preceding.

Kwan keu | 居 to live alone.

Kwan kwa | 寡 a widower and a widow.

Kwan yu | 魚 a large fish, said to fill a cart itself.

關 關 關 6676. [-] From *a door* and to *pass threads transversely*. To fasten a door with a cross bolt or bar; to stop up; to close a door; the bolt of a door; the gate of a market place; gate to a grave. A bar; a limit or pass; to pass over to; to bear upon; to effect or implicate in consequences. Morally, a boundary line or limit between virtue and vice; happiness and misery. A pass famous in history, situated between Ho-nan and Shen-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. Pŭh-kwan wo sze 不 | 我事 it does not concern me. Pe kwan 閉 | to shut a gate, as of a market place. Tsing wei kwan 淨穢 | the line between purity and defilement. Le-yŭh kwan 理慾 | the boundary between reason and passion. San-kwan 三 | the ears, eyes, and mouth.

Kwan chung | 中 answers to the modern *Shen-se* Province.

Kwan he | 係 consequences; the evils which follow any given proceeding, or single act.

Kwan kow | 口 custom-house, in Canton called a Chop-house. The people who attend in them are called Kwan kow kea jin | 口家人 or Shwuy-yŭh 稅役. The attendants from the Hoppo's office are complimented by 爺們 Yay-mun.

Kwan kung | 孔 the eye into which the handle of an axe is put.

Kwan mĭh | 脉 certain particulars respecting the pulse.

Kwan mun | 門 to shut or bolt a door.

Kwan poo | 部 the Hoppo of Canton

Kwan urh se | 而西 denotes the regions on the west of *Honan*.

Kwan sin | 心 it concerns my mind.

祼 6677. [丿] To pour out an oblation when sacrificing: also to pour out wine, and invite a guest to drink.

絟 6678. To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

丱 6679. [丿] The appearance of two horns. The two tufts of hair on the heads of

Chinese children. In the Colloquial dialect, the two tufts of hair are called 總角 Tsung keŏ.

窾 6680. [c-] Empty; vacant; hollow; rotten wood. Also read Koo, and Ko. The name of a river.

款 欵 6681. [c-] Something desired by the mind, but which is still unattainable; sincere; real; affectionate; singleness of intention; to seek a passage through; to reach or extend to; to detain; transverse; some memorandum engraven on; empty; leisurely; name of a river; numeral of affairs. Used for the following. Yih kwan sze 一款事 an affair; some occurrence.

Kwan keŭh 一款曲 or Wei keŭh 委一款 to impose some hardship upon.

Kwan tae 一款待 to treat sincerely, liberally, generally.

Kwan tung 一款冬 the name of a plant.

KWÁN.—CXLVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kuen.* Canton Dialect, *Kwăn.*

困 6682. [c/] From *a plant surrounded and fading*, because of the confinement. An old house. Fatigued; wearied; exhausted; poor; diseased; weak; bed-ridden; lassitude. The name of one of the Kwa 卦. To be confused; disordered, as by wine. Sorry; mournful; to labour as in studying what is not yet perceived. Used as an Active Verb, To exercise superiority of strength or of talent, so as to cripple. To repress; to weary; to fatigue; one who opposes ineffectual effort, as animals that are hunted. Keung kwăn 窮一困 wearied or exhausted by ineffectual efforts in pursuit of honor or of gain. Hing le kwăn fă 行季一困乏 a want of, or inadequate supply of, travelling necessaries. Tse kwăn 濟一困 to supply the wants of the necessitous. Ping nae kwăn wei 病乃一困危 by disease; is rendered dangerously weak. Pe kwăn 被一困 to be wearied or exhausted.

Kwăn choo 一困住 to weaken; to disable; to incapacitate from acting, and to keep under a kind of controul.

Kwăn fă 一困乏 a failure of strength or of pecuniary resources.

Kwăn keuen 一困倦 wearied; fatigued.

Kwăn yŭh 一困鬱 grieved; vexed; anxious.

Kwăn leĭh fă yay 一困力乏也 Kwăn, denotes a failure of strength.

悃 6683. [心] From *heart* and to *compress*. Sincere devoted mind. Kin shoo chin-kwăn 謹紓悃一款 with much respect sincerely state my mind—used in letters.

Kwăn kwăn, kwan kwan 一款一款款 sincere and devoted in the highest degree.

Kwăn shin 一款忱 or Shin kwăn, Sincere; plain; unadorned.

捆 6684. From *hand* and *to compress*; To beat and bind in order to render firm; fine work; to take, to work on.

Kwăn keu 一款屨 well-made shoes; strong shoes; to labour at making shoes.

梱 6685. [木] From *wood* and *to confine*. The posts of a door; the two side posts; sometimes moveable, as in carriages; the posts of a gate; referring to the gate of a camp. To bring a work to a close; the appearance of concluding or finishing; to arrange in order.

綑 6686. [ㄎ] From *silk threads* and *to confine*. To tie up; to bind; to weave.

Kwăn ke lae 綑起來 to tie up; to bind persons previous to punishment.

Kwăn pang 綑綁 to tie or fasten with cords.

閫 6687. [ㄅ] From *a gate* and to *compress*. The posts of a gate; the gate of heaven; the door which leads to the female apartments; the chambers of the women.

Kwăn fan 閫範 a pattern of female virtue—said respecting the dead.

Kwăn foo 閫府 title of a military officer.

Kwăn nuy 閫內 the abodes of the females.

Kwăn wae 閫外 the habitations of the men.

Tëen kwăn 天閫 the gate of heaven.

頖 6688. [e-] Bald headed; the passage of the ear.

菌 6689. [ˊ] Kwăn or Kcuen, The mushroom.

Kwăn yew we urh chang tŭh shă jin 菌有味而常毒殺人 the mushroom has a pleasant taste, but constantly poisons people.

坤 6690 The earth; the name of one of the 卦 Kwa; the ideal meaning is Compliance or obedience; hence the word is applied symbolically To statesmen who are servants, and ought to be obedient to the Sovereign; to wives; to the moon; and to things generally, which are inferior and ought to yield or to be obedient. Its opposite is 乾 Këen. Këen kwăn 乾坤 heaven and earth, the sun and moon, the superior and inferior.

Kwăn-chin 坤珍 the figure obtained by Fŭh-he from the back of a tortoise.

昆 6691. [ㄧ] Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence; a surname; the name of a hill. Read Hwăn, A man's name.

Kwăn te 昆弟 / Kwăn chung 昆仲 an elder and younger brother; brothers.

Ne ling kwăn chung haou 你令昆仲好 are your brother's well?

Kwăn how 昆後 before and after.

崐崑崑 6692. [-] Kwăn lun 崐崙 famous mountains on the N. W. of China in Central Asia, of which many fabulous things are said. The yellow river is said to spring from the north east edge of the range of mountains.

Kwăn kang 崐崗 name of a hill.

Kwăn shan pëen yŭh 崐山遍玉 title of the literary rank otherwise called Shwang-yuen.

棍 6693. [e-] In the Dictionaries, read Hwan, commonly read Kwăn, A stick, a staff; a rod of wood or metal. See Hwăn.

Kwăn pëen 棍騙 to swindle.

Kwăn too 棍徒 a sharper.

琨 6694. [-] Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

緄 6695. [ㄟ] An embroidered sash; a cord; a child's sash. Read Hwan, A seam.

褌褌褌 6696. [-] Drawers or breeches; any garment for the breech. Kwăn tang 褌襠 breeches; also the name of a plant.

鯤 6697. The spawn of fish generally; also a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long.

Kwăn hwa wei păng 鯤化爲鵬 the kwăn is transformed into a Păng—which is a very large bird.

鵾鶤 6698. [-] Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

袞袞袞 6699. [ㄜ] From *public* and *garment*. Imperial raiment; court dresses. Also read Kenen. Kwăn e sew chang 袞衣繡裳 imperial dresses and embroidered garments. Kwăn lung paou 袞龍袍 the dragon

robe—*five* draguns are embroidered on it; common court dresses have *four*.

Kwăn mëen 丨冕 a robe and a crown.

撗 6700. (/) To turn.

滾 滾 6701. (/) The appearance of water flowing; moving rapidly; rolling. To roll about as any thing round does. To roll; to run. Used in Canton for Boiling.

Kwăn shwŏy 丨水 boiling water—peculiar to Canton.

Kwăn yuen teĭh choo tsze 丨圓的珠子 pearls that roll about.

Kwăn ne loo pa 丨你路罷 make off with yourself,—said in anger to a person.

蓑 蓑 6702. (丶) To hoe or put up the ground, or mould around the roots of plants.

髡 6703. (-) To cut or shave off the hair; a leafless tree. A man's name.

鯀 6704. (ㄋ) A fish; a large fish. Name of the father of 禹 Yu, the repairer of the Deluge, famous in China.

壼 壺 壺 6705. (ㄠ) A path in the ladies' apartments of the palace. Kwei kwăn 閨 丨 a virtuous accomplished woman.

刁 6706. (c-) To cut off the branches of trees.

KWANG.—CXLVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kuang*. Canton Dialect, *Kwong*.

光 炗 6707. (-) From *fire* placed above *Man*, denoting Illustrious; splendid; glorious. Light; splendour; bright; shining. Naked; plain; bare; barely; only. Read Kwàng, To illumine; to adorn; to shed lustre upon. Jĭh kwang 日丨 the light of the sun. Yuĕ kwang 月丨 the light of the moon. Choo kwang 主丨 the sovereign light; i. e. the sun; this phrase is also applicable to the light or glory of Deity, as in the following sentence, 神丨普照 Shin kwang poo chaou, The light of Deity illumines every place.

Tëen chŭh kwang 點燭丨 light a candle. Hwuy kwang 輝丨 Kwang ming 丨明. Kwang yaou 丨耀. Kwang hwa 丨華 or Kwang tsae 丨彩 all express what is Light, splendid, and gay.

Kwang chaou 丨照 to illumine.

Kwang yung lŭh ta foo 丨榮祿大夫 title written on cards of persons of the first rank.

Kwang hëen 丨顯 to manifest.

Kwang tow 丨頭 bald head.

Kwang tsëen, yaou how 丨前耀後 to give celebrity to one's ancestors, and to reflect glory on one's posterity.

Kwang-jun 丨潤 bright and glossy.

Kwang keŏ 丨脚 naked feet.

Kwang shay 丨射 beams or rays of light.

Kwang ming ching ta 丨明正大 truly great and splendid, said of persons or things.

Kwang kwăn 丨棍 a naked stick, denotes a person possessed of nothing, who goes about swindling.

Ting shang yuen kwang 頂上圓丨 the rays of glory around the head—of Buddha; sometimes represented by a ring of bright copper.

Kwang king 丨景 appearance of circumstances; a prospect; the aspect of affairs.

桄 6708. (-) An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat.

Kwang-lang 丨榔 } the name of
Kwang-lang 丨根 } a wood, of which the best chair poles are made.

洸 6709. (-) From *water* and *light*. A kind of lustre issuing from water bubbling up. Name of a river; wide and deep; Used to denote perturbation.

Kwang-kwang 丨丨 a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

胱 6710. (-) Pang kwang 膀丨 the urinary vessels; the bladder.

匡 6711. (ˇ) Originally denoted A square vessel; hence, by allusion it denotes Square; right; to right; to rectify; to assist; to deliver. Occurs in the sense of Distorted, or declined from the perpendicular. The name of a place. A surname. Ke kwang ta 跛丨大 very lame.

Kwang ching 丨正 to right, to put in order.

Kwang fang 丨方 square, regular.

Kwang kew ke gŏ 丨救其惡 to rescue from vice.

劻 6712. (-) Hwang jang 丨勷 in haste, urgent.

恇 6713. (-) Fearful; timid; apprehensive.

Kwang kĕĕ 丨怯 timid; cowardly.

Kwang keu 丨懼 fearful; filled with alarm.

框 6714. (-) The ends of a coffin.

Kwang-ho 丨牀 the head or end of a coffin.

眶 **頖** 6715. (-) The margin of the eye; the ball of the eye. Kaou kwang 高丨 a high eye ball. Yen kwang ta 眼丨大 *eye ball large*; supercilious, proudly contemptuous.

筐 6716. (-) A kind of basket for containing rice; a basket generally; the name of a star; a certain couch or bed. Name of a place.

Kwang keu 丨管 a basket used when sacrificing.

Kwang fei 丨篚 a basket in which presents are sent.

誆 6717. (ˊ) To speak falsely; to lie; to deceive; to cheat.

Kwang pĕen 丨騙 to defraud by lying speeches.

踤 6718. (-) Kwang seang 丨躟 walking in a hurried manner.

駉 6719. (-) A horse with curling ears.

狂 **悾** 6720. (ˊ) From *a dog* aspiring to *reign* over others. Mad; ambitious. A disease which effects the mind and disables it from judging between right and wrong, what is advantageous and what is not. Madness; insanity; madness exhibited by anger and rage; used in a lower sense for Any wildness or extravagance of thinking or acting; enthusiastic, in a good sense. Name of a bird, of a hill, and of a river. Shoo kwang 書丨 *book-mad*, extravagantly pedantic.

Kwang che 丨癡 mad, foolish.

Kwang fei 丨吠 to bite like a mad dog; applied contemptuously to a person who is in a violent passion; ambitious projects.

Kwang keuen 丨犬 a mad dog.

Kwang tsaou 丨躁 incoherent, wild levity of disposition; extravagant and eccentric.

Kwang wang 丨妄 mad, irregular, vicious conduct; extravagant, wild schemes or pretensions.

Kwang yen 丨言 incoherent, wild, extravagant talk.

誑 **誆** **詿** 6721. A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk; to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches. (ˊ)

汪 6722. (-˘) The appearance of water.

軖 輊 輊 軠 6723. A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheel-barrow. An unmanagable wheel-barrow.

黃 6724. *Hwang. Yellow colour.* Hwang chĭh 丨食 yellow jaundice. Hwang kin 丨金 gold.

僙 6725. (-) A martial appearance.

勶 6726. (-) Repeated Kwang kwang, A martial appearance; valiant; bold; commanding.—A doubtful character.

潢 6727. (丿) Water collected in a lake or pond. Name of a river; name of a star; the glare of water; a wide surface of deep water. Paper coloured yellow. Chwang kwang 裝丨 a paper case neatly made to contain any present; paper cases or boxes generally.

廣 6728. (丿) From *A house* and *imperial yellow*; a large palace; large; great; wide; extensive; to extend; to widen; name of a place; and of a military carriage; a surname. Chuen che yu kwang 傳之愈廣 promulge them more extensively.

Lŏ taou urh kwang poo che 樂道而丨佈之 to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them extensively. Shin tung kwang ta 神通丨大 intellectual capacity of great extent. Che ke pŭh kwang 志器不丨 a contracted mind.

Kwang yuen nan che 丨遠難知 a subject of vast extent which it is difficult to understand.

Kwang hing yin chĭh 丨行陰隲 to perform extensively virtuous and benevolent deeds.

Kwang chow foo 丨州府 the city district of Canton, with the surrounding country; also the magistrate who presides over it.

Kwang tsae hĕŏ 丨才學 to increase one's talents and learning—by reading.

Kwang hĕĕ 丨協 a military officer of the 3rd rank, in Canton.

Kwang keaou 丨交 or Kwang kĕĕ pĭng yew 丨結朋友 extensive acquaintance.

Kwang hing san keaou 丨行三敎 to propagate widely the three religions;—viz. that of Buddha, Taou, and Confucius.

Kwang-tung 丨東 the province of Canton.

Kwang-se 丨西 the province adjoining Canton, on the west; these two provinces are under one governor, and unitedly called 兩丨 Leang kwang, the *Two Kwang*.

僙 6729. Kwang leang 丨俍 uneven.

壙 6730. (丶) A cave; a cavern. The grave or pit in which the dead are deposited, a desolate wilderness; an extensive region.

曠 6731. (丿) From *the sun* and *widely spread*. Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname.

Kwang kĭh 丨隔 far separated; remotely apart in respect of time.

Kwan jĭh che kew 丨日遲久 to delay the time long.

Kwang yay che te 丨野之地 waste land; a wilderness.

Kung kwang 空丨 waste; void; unoccupied.

曠 6732. (ㇷ) From *eye* and *wide*. A dead colourless eye; a lifeless eye; to extend the eyes wide; to stare.

Le kwang 矑丨 to look; to gaze.

纊 6733. (丿) Raw silk; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

KWĂNG, OR KUNG.—CXLVIITH SYLLABLE.

肱 厷 云

6734. (c-) The upper-part of the arm. The name of a country; a man's name. Pe kwăng 臂 丨 the arm. Keŭh kwăng 曲 丨 to bend the arm.

Koo kwăng urh mŭh 股 丨 耳 目 legs, arms, ears, and eyes; —statesmen are such to the Sovereign.

觥 觵

6735. (c-) A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up; large; great.

Kwăng kwăng 丨 丨 a firm straight forward appearance.

Kwăng yang 丨 羊 a large sheep.

KWEI.—CXLVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kuei.* Sometimes confounded with *Kwae.* Canton Dialect, *Kwae.*

圭 珪

6736. (-) A kind of sceptre made of fine stone; carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of states, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment. A certain measure.

刲

6737. (-) To cut; to cut open; to pierce; to stab. Applied to killing victims.

奎

6738. (-) The space enclosed by a person's striding; between the legs. The name of a star; one of the 28 constellations which consists of sixteen stars, and looks like a person striding.

Kwei keu 丨 踽 the appearance of raising the feet and walking.

桂

6739. (ノ) The laurus cassia, the Chinese say it is the best of all medicines; it grew in heaven, and fell from the moon. Three sorts grow in Cochinchina.

Kwei hwa 丨 花 the olea fragrans.

Kwei pe 丨 皮 cassia lignea.

Kwei lin 丨 林 the Capital of *Kwang-se.*

Kwei tsze 丨 子 cassia buds; a valuable kind of which comes from Cochinchina through Kwang-se province, and is called Gan pëen kwei 安邊 丨 or Pëen kwei. A finer sort is called Tsing hwa kwei 青花 丨. Yŭh kwei 玉 丨 cinnamon.

桂

6740 (-) An instrument of husbandry. Read Wa, To plough.

袿

6741. (-) Kwei, or Kwa. Long garments; a kind of gown or external female garment, that reaches to the feet. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

跬 6742. [ㄩ] Kwei, or Kwa. Half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read Sëĕ, Effort beyond one's strength; lame effort. Pe-kwei 微 跬 the appearance of exertion.

Kwei poo 跬 步 Kwei, denotes the Length of one step, or three cubits; Poo, is the distance of a step, with each foot, or six cubits.

Kwei poo pŭh wang 跬 步 不 忘 not to forget for a moment.

邽 6743. [-] The name of a district. A surname.

閨 6744. [-] A solitary door of an apartment resembling the Kwei 圭 sceptre; particularly the rooms appropriated to the women and children; the retired appartments of unmarried females. Kin kwei 金 閨 a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. King kwei 警 閨 a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. Shin kwei 深 閨 the deep or retired apartments. Heang kwei 香 閨 the fragrant apartments; and a great many other Adjectives joined to Kwei, express the Appartments appropriated to the females.

Kwei kwăn 閨 閫 / Kwei kŏ 閨 閣 / Kwei mun 閨 門 a small door leading to the female apartments; the female apartments; the females themselves.

Kwei neu 閨 女 an unmarried lady.

Kwei sew 閨 秀 an accomplished female; a writer of verses.

Kwei mun sze tsing 閨 門 事 情 the affairs of women.

垝 6745. [ㄟ] To ruin or demolish; a wall in ruins of any building; ruinous.

恑 6746. [ㄟ] Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent; the appearance of standing alone.

詭 6747. [ㄟ] To reprimand; to blame; to deceive; to impose upon; to insult. Strange; odd; to oppose right principles; to vilify; perverse, wicked. Name of a star, and of a city; and of a man. A surname.

Kwei kwae 詭 怪 / Kwei e 詭 異 strange, wonderful, unfounded, false, visionary tales of wonder.

Kwei hwuy 詭 毀 to reproach; to vilify; to calumniate.

Kwei keuĕ 詭 譎 false; artful; crafty.

Kwei suy 詭 隨 to follow any false and ridiculous pretender, without examining the pretensions made; to be deluded to vicious practices.

Kwei yu 詭 遇 to circumvent, or shoot birds by artifice.

䚉 6748. [ㄟ] A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

跪 6749. [ㄩ] From *feet* and *dangerous*; an uneasy posture. To kneel; to kneel as an act of reverence or worship; to kneel and sit upon the heels. The feet. San kwei kew kow 三 跪 九 叩 to kneel thrice and knock the head nine times against the ground. Kwei hea ke taou shin 跪 下 祈 禱 神 to kneel down and pray to God. Kwei sung 跪 送 to kneel down to, at parting. Kwei ying 跪 迎 to kneel down and meet: These two sentences denote the Cringing conduct of inferior officers.

恢 6751. [-] Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge. Teen wang kwei kwei soo urh pŭh lew 天 網 恢 恢 疎 而 不 漏 the net of heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing pass through.

盔 6752. [-] A vessel for rice; a general term for vessels. A vulgar term for a helmet. Tow kwei 頭 盔 a helmet. Kwei keă 盔 甲 helmet and armour.

詼 6753. [-] To jest; to play and trifle with; to seduce.

Kwei chaou 詼 嘲 / Kwei seaou 詼 笑 to jest and laugh, to play and make game.

癸 6754. [ㄟ] From *two bars* laid across, to determine the centre. Water flowing, from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. A surname. Hoo kăng kwei 呼 庚 癸 a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of

provisions. Tëen kwei 天 | or Kwei shwŭy | 水 that natural supply of semen to the male, and of blood to the female, necessary in the first stages of life to the growth and perfection of the animal, and subsequently necessary to procreation. Urh tsĭh tëen kwei che 二七天 | 至 the catemena comes on at fourteen years of age.

悸 6755. [-] Agitation of mind; anxiety. Kwei-kwei | | agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, In the same sense.

暌 6756. [-] Placed in opposition to, as the sun and moon; at a distance from. Often used for the following.

Kwei wei jĭh kew | 違日久 we have been separated for many days.

Kwei kĭh | 隔 parted from; removed to a distance.

Kwei pëĕ yĭh yuĕ | 別一月 separated from each other a month.

睽 6757. [-] An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside.

Wan mŭh kwei kwei 萬目| | all eyes gazing.

Kwei koo | 孤 an outcast or orphan.

揆 6758. [\] To guess; to calculate; to conjecture; to surmise the meaning of, to examine; to conclude.

Kwei to sze le | 度事理 to guess or calculate the import of any affair or principle.

Pĭh kwei 百 | the name of an office.

Kwei che yu sin | 之於心 to enquire of one's own mind.

Kwei yĭh | 一 to calculate; to reason or conclude in the same manner,—said of the sages in different periods.

猤 6759. [/] Kwei or Ke, A strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

葵 蒉 6760. [-] The herb malva, or mallows, esteemed the best of all vegetables; also the name of several varieties of the Hibiscus. Name of a place; a surname. Used also for 揆 Kwei.

Kwei hwa | 花 the helianthus or Sun-flower; called also Chaou jĭh kwei 照日|. Kwei sin hëang jĭh | 心向日 the heart of the helianthus turns to the sun.

Kwei shen | 扇 a fan made of the malva leaf.

騤 6761. [-] A horse whose gait is majestic; strong; violent; indefatigable.

Kwei kwang | 曠 curly hair on the back.

規 槼 6762. [-] From *a great man viewing* things. To view by fixed rules. The instrument by which a circle is made. Compasses; a rule; a custom; a usage; a fee. To rule; to regulate; to govern; a dial; to calculate; to plan; to scheme; to draw a line Name of an office; and of a fish. Jĭh kwei 日 | a sun-dial. Yuĕ kwei 月 | a moon dial. Properly 晷 Kwei.

Kwei kew | 求 to try to find out some plan.

Kwei-keu | 矩 compass and square; usage, custom; a regular mode of doing things. Kwei-keu, is also the name of an animal.

Kwei pëĕ | 避 to oppose or act contrary to the laws; to pervert them.

Kwei tëen | 田 a piece of land divided into nine parts.

槼 6763. [-] Read Kwei, A small delicate waist. Read Tsze and Chuy, in a similar sense. Handsome, elegant figure; slender, delicate; the appearance of a woman spying or looking and examining.

擘 6764. [-] To tear up silk in order to make garments. Peĭh kwei 鈹 | to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk for garments; to prepare materials.

窺 6766. [-] From *to look* below a *cavern*. To peep; to spy; to look furtively as out of a hole or cavern; to look. Used to a step taken with one foot, which the Chinese call half a pace. Used for the following.

Kwei këen | 見 to look; to observe.

Kwan kwei 管 | to peep through a tube, the field of vision small.

Kwei tan 丨探 to peep; to spy about, to go about looking at from impertinent curiosity, or from some designing motive.

Kwei tsĭh 丨測 to spy and fathom with the mind; to discern clearly abstruse principles.

瞡 睽 6765. [-] To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense. Kwei-kwei 丨丨 the appearance of success and self enjoyment; having attained one's wish.

闚 6767. [-] From *to look* below *a door*. To turn the head a side and peep out at a door; to spy; to peep; to observe narrowly.

Kwei kwan 丨觀 } to look; to observe; to look narrowly.
Kwei she 丨視 }

Kwei tsëĕ 丨竊 to look or spy furtively.

肐 6750. [ˊ] A sudden pain in the loins.

鬼 6768. [\] The lower part of the character is *man*; the upper part *a fiend-like head*, and Mow, the *fraudulent craftiness* of a fiend. Spirit of a dead man; a ghost; a demon; a devil. Kwei, implies Reverting to; that spiritual state of existence to which human beings return at death Name of a star; of a country, and of a bird; a surname.

Kwei tow fung 丨頭風 vulgar term for a whirlwind.

Kwei kwae 丨怪 strange; monstrous; demoniacal; fiends; fairies; hobgoblins.

Kwei me 丨魅 a kind of demon; malevolent fairy or elf, said to proceed from mountains and woods, to injure human beings.

Kwei shin 丨神 spirits, in general.

Tsae jin kwei shin 在人鬼神 the human spirit.

Kwei yĭh 丨蜮 a man of a crafty and malicious disposition.

Kwei shin che tsoo yew 丨神之助祐 the assistance of the gods.

傀 6769. [-] Great; extraordinary; excellent; magnificent; strange; monstrous. Ta-kwei e tsae 大丨異烖 great and extraordinary calamity; a convulsion of nature, as mountains rushing down and occupying the beds of rivers, at an eclipse of the sun or moon. Read Kwèi.

Kwei luy 丨儡 certain ludicrous, but ingenious moving figures, made of wood, first invented about A. M. 3000; at present, called Mŭh gow he 木偶戲 comic performance by wooden figures; a mock drama, or puppet show. Also read Kwuy.

傀 6770. [-] Handsome; excellent; abundant; great; strange. Same as the preceding.

魁 6771. [-] From a *spirit* and the *north polar star*; the head; the headmost; Great; the name of a star; a certain insect. A surname. A small mart. Occurs in the sense of Kwei 塊 and of Ko 科.

Kwei shwae 丨師 the headmost; a leader.

Kwei sing 丨星 or otherwise 北斗 Pĭh tow, the north polar star; hence the first, the headmost, the god of learning.

Kwei woo 丨梧 large, great; applied to a person's stature.

瑰 6772. [-] A round good pearl; applied to a precious stone of an inferior quality. The name of a tree. Rare; extraordinary; precious. Mei-kwei 玫丨 name of a pearl; also of a round cake, called the *moon-cake*, eaten at the harvest moon; applied also to a reddish stone called a *fire-pearl*.

Keung kwei 瓊丨 applied to a pearl, and to an inferior stone.

Kwei wei 丨瑋 rare; precious.

貴 6773. [ˊ] Not low or common. Lofty; noble, honorable; dear; high in price. To desire; desirable. A surname. Name of a district. Kwei is applied by way of compliment to whatever belongs to another person.

Kwei chow 丨州 one of the southern Provinces of China.

Kwei kwŏ 丨國 your country.

Kwei sing 丨姓 your surname.

Kwei seang 丨相 a noble countenance.

Kwei këen tŭh 丨監督 the honorable, the superintendant—of duties

arising from foreign commerce; the Hoppo of Canton.

Kwei yang 貴陽 the capital of Kwei-chow Province

Kwei yew 貴友 your friend.

Kwei tsëen 貴賤 noble and ignoble, worthy and base; dignified and mean; dear and cheap.

匱 6774. [/] A kind of press with shelves and doors. A large chest. Exhausted; terminated; to fail. A surname.

Shoo kwei 書匱 a book-case. Yŏ kwei 藥匱 a press to contain medicines. Wei kwei 圍匱 a counter or table with drawers, used in shops.

嘳 6775. [ᵉ] To sigh deeply; to ridicule a person. To commiserate; to shew compassion to.

櫃 6776. [/] A box; a press; a shop-counter; the name of a hill.

Kwei-tung 櫃桶 a drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

獝 6777. Mung-kwei 獴獝 a species of monkey brought from Siam that catches rats; there are black, white, and yellow colours of the same animal; it is compared to a domestic cat; some say, the weasel.

蕢 6778. [′] An utensil made of straw or rushes. Name of a vegetable; and of a hill. A surname. Used to denote A clod of earth.

簣 6779. [/] Read Kwei and Kwae, A basket for carrying earth in. One says, A bamboo arrow.

襩 6780. [ᵉ] A kind of button or string to fasten clothes on with; embroidered; variegated.

饋 6781. [′] Food; victuals; to prepare food; to carry in food to superiors; to offer in sacrifice; to make a present of food to; to present to. Read Tuy, The name of a certain cake.

儈 6782. [′] See Kwae.

劊 6783. [′] See Kwae.

廥 6784. [/] Kwae or Kwei, A store house in which to lay up straw or reeds.

Kwei tseĭh 廥稘 the name of a star.

旝 6785. [/] An engine for throwing stones against an enemy; applied also to banners or standards.

檜 6786. [′] A large durable kind of wood, fit for making coffins and boats of. Certain ornaments of a coffin. Used also for the preceding characters. Name of an ancient state.

澮 6787. [′] To *unite* and *water*. Two streams joining; water flowing in a channel; the name of a river; broad and deep. Hwŏ-kwei 滑澮 a small flow or stream of water. Kow kwei 溝澮 water running in a kennel or gutter.

獪 6788. [/] See Kwae.

禬 6789. [′] Kwae or Kwei, To assemble and offer sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity.

Kwei jang 禬禳 to drive away some calamity

襘 6790. [/] Kwei or Hwae, That which binds garments, as a sash; or that which is bound by the sash or by strings; strings that fasten garments about the neck.

鬠 6791. [/] Kwei, Kwae, or Kwŏ. From *hair* and to *collect together*. The hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head.

鱠 6792. [′] Minced meat; a fish said to be generated from the refuse of minced meat thrown into the Yang-tsze-keang River.

歸 帰 6793. [-] To revert to; to return again to; to return to the same place, or state; to throw one's self on, or attach one's self to; to go to the bridegroom; to be married, said of a woman. To throw in; to send;

to unite; to give to or promise; to terminate. Forms a part of various proper names. Hung yen to pŭh haou kwei këĕ 紅顏多不好 丨 結 most of handsome women have terminated their career badly. Pă kwei 八 丨 a phrase of the Taou-sect. Lae kwei 來 丨 or Kwei ning 丨 寧 a visit from a bride to her parents. Ta kwei 大 丨 to go forth at marriage never to return.

Kwei choo 丨 除 to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction.

Kwei e 丨 義 to return to right principles.

Kwei fŭh 丨 服 to return to submission; to submit to.

Kwei këĕ 丨 結 the winding up, the close of any affair, or course of action.

Kwei kea 丨 家 to return home.

Kwei koo 丨 故 } deceased; dead.
Kwei jin 丨 人 }

Kwei koo le 丨 故 里 to return to one's own, or former dwelling place.

Kwei sze 丨 思 or Sze kwei, To desire to return home.

Kwei tëen 丨 田 to return to the field—to resign the magistracy.

Kwei woo 丨 無 to revert to non-existence.

巋 6794. [丶] A cluster of little hills. Great and lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

宄 宓 6795. [丶] Traitorous plots, as of banditti originating from without. When arising from within the court or country, they are expressed by 姦 Këen, or Këen kwei 姦 丨 traitorous banditti.

馗 頯 頄 逵 𩚵 6796. [丶] The cheek or jaw bones; otherwise, A road diverging nine different ways, hence from *Nine* and *Head*. The name of a mushroom of the larger kind. Chung-kwei 鍾 丨 a man's name. Name of a tree.

𠃊 𠃊 6797. [/] Distorted; deflected; depraved extremely thin and emaciated; deeply involved; to lean or depend upon.

軌 辺 衍 6798. [丶] The mark or rut of a wheel; the end of an axle; a rule; a law; disobedience to the laws or treasonable plots arising outside. Pŭh kwei 不 丨 not conformable. Kwei-taou 丨 道 a constant path or road, as that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

氿 厬 6799. [丶] Water dried up; rotten earth or mud by the side of a stream. A spring or stream issuing from the side of a cavern, or of a larger stream; the margin of a stream; a bank.

庋 庪 6800. [丶] Kwei or Ke, Shelves, or a press to put away provisions in; a kind of cupboard.

頍 6801. [ᐟ] To raise the head; a small point; the appearance of a cap; a cap with a particular kind of fastening under the chin, used in ancient times.

撅 6802 [/] To lift up the garments as when fording water. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

蹶 6803. [/] Kwei, or Kwei-kwei 丨 丨 moved; agitated; moved with velocity; speedy motion; to walk fast. A surname. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

鱖 6804. [/] The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read Keuĕ.

逵 6805. [-] A road diverging in nine directions. Kwei tseuen 丨 泉 name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

蘷 夔 6806. [-] Name of a plant, name of an ancient statesman.

悝 6807. [-] To ridicule or play with; a man's name. Read Le, Mournful; sorry; pensive; diseased.

虧 6808. A failure of the breath; failure; deficiency; defect; diminution. The exertion or fatigue which causes weakness or defect; the gradual lessening of the moon; to injure; in the language of courtesy, to put to some trouble; to obtain some good owing to the efforts of others; owing to some circumstances. To be injured or lose in trade, is expressed by 吃 丨 Keĭb-kwei.

Kwei foo 丨 負 to be deficient in making a due return for benefits received.

Kwei jin 丨 人 to injure a person; or in a lighter sense To occasion them trouble in order to serve one; to be injured or ill-used by others is called 受人 丨 Show jin kwei.

Kwei yin 丨 銀 a defalcation, or failure of sums due.

Kwei wo yen yu 丨 我言語 owing to what I said.

Kwei këen 丨 欠 to owe to; to be in arrears to.

Kwei twan 丨 短 a failure and coming short of; a deficiency.

Kwei leaou ne 丨 了你 I trouble you; i. e. I give you annoyance by my requests to you; my welfare is owing to you.

Kwei soo 丨 數 the number, or amount of the deficiency.

Kwei kung 丨 空 to fail entirely; a great deficiency.

Kwei soo shin to 丨 數甚多 deficiency to a large amount.

喟 6809. [/] To lament; to sigh; to sigh deeply; expressed also by 丨 然 Kwei jen. Otherwise expressed by 太息 Tae seĭb.

匭 6810. [\] A chest or box. To bind up; to put into a box. Tung kwei 銅 丨 a copper box.

龜 𪓐 6811. [-] The chief of all animals having mail: The tortoise, the Chinese affirm, that nature has formed no male of the species, and that it copulates with a serpent; hence the vulgar phraseology of Kwei-kung 丨 公 for a Cuckold; and Kwei tsae 丨 仔 for a bastard. The name of a place; name of an office, and name of a star.

Kwei pei 丨 貝 a tortoise shell.

Kwei mŭh 丨 目 a certain wine vessel.

Kwei kŭh 丨 殼 the back of the tortoise.

Kwei keaou 丨 膠 glue made from tortoise shell.

劌 6812. [/] Sharp; to cut; to wound. A person's name.

簋 6813. [\] A square vessel for containing grain, used in sacrifice. Wa kwei 瓦簋 earthen ware basins used in sacrifice.

Kwei wan 丨 碗 large basins used at table.

晷 6814. [ˋ] From the *sun* and *to vary* or digress. A gnomon to shew the declination of the sun; a dial. Used for the day. Fan kaou ke kwei 焚膏繼 丨 to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. Jĭh kwei 日 丨 a sun dial. Yuĕ kwei 月 丨 a moon dial.

KWO.—CXLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kuo*. Often confounded with *Ko*. Canton Dialect, *Kwo*, or *Ko*.

果 6815. [ᵒ] The fruit of trees. Really; truly; solidly. To surpass; to exceed. See Ko.

倮 6816. [ᵒ] Firm mind; bold; undaunted.

菓 6817. [ᵒ] Fruit. See Ko.

蜾 6818. [ᵒ] Kwo-lo 蠃 name of an insect said to resemble a bee in appearance.

過 过 6819. [/] To pass by; to pass over, or beyond; to exceed; excess; fault; blameable. That which is past in respect of time.

Kwo tëen chay 天車 a water wheel for raising water to inundate fields; the Egyptian wheel.

Kwo kwang 光 to throw a false gloss over some affairs.

Kwo sëen keaou 仙橋 to pass the angel's bridge; certain rites are performed that departed spirits may pass this supposed bridge.

Kwo keu 去 past and gone; applied to that which is already done; applied to that person of Buddha whose reign is past.

Kwo king 境 to pass through a district.

Kwo shin heuĕ mĭh 身血脉 to put the blood in circulation.

Kwo kang shay 坑蛇 aspecies of clematis.

Kwo săng 生 / Kwo jĭh 日 to pass one's days, to spend one's life.

Kwo tang shay 塘蛇 impatiens Chinensis, or Balsom.

Kwo to 多 an excessive quantity.

Kwo tow 頭 over head, a vulgar expression for an excessive degree; like *over head and ears*.

Kwo tŏ 度 / Kwo tsëĕ 節 to go beyond the measure or limit; excess.

鍋 6820. [-] An utensil to contain fat; a boiler is so called. See Ko.

戈 6821. [-] A spear or lance with transverse points at the end. See Ko.

科 6822. [c-] A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank. See Ko.

KWŎ.—CL^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kuŏ*. Often confounded with *Kŏ*, and *Küh*. Canton Dialect *Kwok* or *Kok*.

佸 6823. See Kwŭh.

括 6824. To enclose round; to bundle or bind up; to embrace within its folds; to retard or impede; the end of an arrow which is placed on the string. Paou kwŏ 包 | to envelope; to surround and keep together.

Kwŏ fă | 髮 the hair bound in a tuft on the top of the head.

Ke kwŏ 機 | a combination of ingenious springs.

Kwŏ nang | 囊 or Nang-kwŏ, To enclose as in a bag.

姡 **婚** 6825. An ugly face; false, deceitful.

聒 **聒** 6826. [c] A clamorous noise of voices; a discordant sound, boisterous; noisy; clamorous; distracting to the ear. Kwŏ kwŏ | | ignorant appearance.

蛞 6827. [c] Kwŏ yu | 蝓 or Pe te chung 鼻涕蟲 a slug, it has a variety of other names.

漍 6828. Kwŏ kwŏ, The noise made by a current of water.

跼 6829. To tread on with the foot.

适 **遏** **闊** 6830. Fleet; hasty; a man's name.

6831. [c] Open; wide; broad; remote; distant; long a part; perverse; painful. Heu kwŏ 迂 | vague; wide of the mark. Hëen kwŏ 閒 | widely separated; long separated from a friend. Kwae kwŏ 乖 | perverse; disobedient. Kwan kwŏ 寬 | wide, broad; to widen; to lengthen a term. Sëë kwŏ 契 | diligent; painful endeavour; a desire to see.

Kwŏ ta | 大 wide and large.

國 6832. Kwŏ, or Kwĕ. A general term for a state or a nation; a kingdom; an empire. Kwŏ is applied to the smallest states and places, as Mwan-la-keă kwŏ 滿剌加國 Malacca state. Wan kwŏ 萬 | ten thousand (i. e. all) nations. Chung kwŏ 中 | the middle empire, China. Tartars call their empire Ta tsing kwŏ 大清 | the great and pure empire. Tse kwŏ yung 濟 | 用 to aid the wants of the country.

Kwŏ choo | 主 the lord or sovereign of a country.

Kwŏ ching | 政 the politics of the country.

Kwŏ chaou | 朝 the existing dynasty.

Kwŏ hwang | 皇 and Kwŏ keun, | 君 are expressions which denote the sovereign.

Kwŏ kea | 家 the royal or imperial family; the government of the country.

Kwŏ se | 璽 the signet or national seal.

Kwŏ sze | 事 national affairs.

Kwŏ tang | 帑 the national treasury.

Kwŏ wang | 王 the king of a country, often denotes A dependant prince.

嘓 6833. Mouth chattering; troublesome and incommoding loquacity.

幗 蔮 簂 6834. A woman's head dress; a kind of cap that covers the hair; a cap worn when mourning.

膕 髃 6835. The bend of the leg below the knee; the ham; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

郭 鄗 6836. Desert waste land outside cities. The name of a state. A surname. Ching kwŏ 城 丨 cities and the waste lands outside.

鄟 霩 6837. [ᶜ] A deep valley; expanding; widening. The latter character expresses also the stoppage of rain, and the dispersing of the clouds; clearing up.

廓 6838. [c] Large; great; wide; vacant; to widen; to expand; to pare with a sword; the name of a district. Kae-kwŏ 開 丨 to enlarge; to expand. Kwŏ urh kĭh 廓兒喀 the Gorkas on the north of Bengal.

槨 擴 6839. [ᶜ] To stretch out that which is small till it becomes large. Read Hwang, To beat; to pound.

槨 椁 6840. [ᶜ] An external coffin, the interior one is called 棺 Kwan. To measure. Kwŏ chow yu kwan 丨 周于棺 the shell surrounds the coffin. Shĭh kwŏ 石 丨 a stone external coffin—was three years in making.

鞹 鞟 鞼 6841. [ᶜ] Skin with the hair taken off, used in covering carriages.

鄺 6842. A surname.

聝 馘 馘 6843. To cut off the ear of prisoners taken in battle, who refuse to submit; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as a proof of victory. Read Hwŭh, denotes The face.

虢 6844. [c] The marks of a tiger's foot made in the act of seizing on its prey. Name of an ancient state; a surname.

KWŬH.—CLIST SYLLABLE.

Kwŭh is often used for *Kŭh*, which see.

圣 6845. Kwŭh kwŭh 丨丨 the appearance of ones having exerted one's utmost possible efforts.

佸 6846. To unite all the part; to take the whole number; to include the whole.

Kwŭh kwŭh 佸丨 Appearance of strength.

LA.—CLIIND SYLLABLE.

La, is in common use, but in the Dictionaries read *Lă*,

拉 6847. To drag, to pull. La taou 丨倒 to pull down; a familiar expression for Quashing, or terminating any affair.

La-chay 丨搽 or 扯 to drag; to pull; to tear asunder; to drag along.

La-te-nă wăn-tsze 丨體納文字 the Latin written language,—this expression is taken from an Imperial document.

La show 丨手 to grasp by the hand; to make an acquaintance with.

LĂ.—CLIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lă. Canton Dialect, *Lae*, or *Lap*.

剌 6848. From *to pierce* and *knife*, in allusion to the dissevering effects of a knife. Perverse; disobedient; wicked; unsocial; unkind; inhuman. Woo kwae lă che sin 無乖丨之心 no perversity of disposition. Pŏ lă 撥丨 the sound of a bow string. Pă lă 跋丨 the noise made by fish leaping or frisking.

Lă she 丨屍 to lacerate a corpse.

Lă lă 丨丨 loquacity.

Lă-ma 丨嘛 the Lama of Thibet, or any of the priests of that religion.

Lă she 丨屎 to evacuate the contents of the intestines.

喇 6849. Hŏ-lă 喝丨 precipitate utterance.

拉 6850. To cause to approach; to pull near, to break; to destroy; to break the ribs or bones; to force to join one; the sound of the wind.

Lă jin lae 入來 to force to accept an invitation.

Lă ken 去 to pull away.

Lă chay 扯 to pull and haul. *Lă-lă, chay-chay*, To pull and haul a person about; to force an intimary.

Lă shă 殺 to drag about and kill.

Lă chang 賬 to get into debt; to urge people to lend one.

拉 6851. Să-lă 磋 or reversed, Lă-să, Bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

腣溚 6852. A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat.

辣辣辣 6853. A very acrid pungent taste. Sin shin yuĕ lă 辛甚曰 acrid in a high degree, is called Lă.

蠟蠟 6854. The wax formed by bees; bees wax; waxed; a resin from a certain tree. Hwang lă 黃 yellow bees wax. Pĭh lă 白 white wax. Lă mei hwa 梅花 the name of a flower, the calycanthus præcox. Lă chŭh 燭 a wax candle.

Lă yew 油 a kind of soft wax.

Lă tsze 觜 the name of a bird.

臘 6855. Some time after the winter solstice, when sacrifices are offered; to bind. Name of a sword; name of a barbarous state. Otherwise, read Lĕĕ. Te lă 地 the 5th day of the 5th moon. Tëen lă 天 the 1st day of the 1st moon.

Lă yuĕ 月 the 12th moon.

邋 6856. [c] Lă-tă 遢 the appearance of walking in a slow pacing manner. Read Lëĕ, The waving of banners.

LAE.—CLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lai.* Canton Dialect, *Loe.*

來来 6857. [-] A certain kind of auspicious wheat. The ancient Character represents a *sheaf* bound up, it *comes* by the special blessing of heaven; hence the character is borrowed to denote To come; to effect; to bring to the point wished. Also a surname. Wang lae 往來 going and coming; having intercourse with. Tsze yuen fang lae 自遠方 to come from a distant part. Ne ke she lae 你幾時 when did you come? Ta we tăng lae taou 他未曾到 he has not yet arrived. Ta lae leaou 他了 he has come. Ta tso tĭh lae 他做得 he can do it; he can succeed. Keang pŭh lae 講不 cannot express it, or unable to persuade to.

She shin mo lae leĭh 是甚麼歷 how did it come about? Yuen lae 原 or Lae yuen, The original cause, state or circumstances. Mŭh lae tow 沒頭 no source from which to spring. Hëang lae 向 heretofore. Tsëang lae 將 or How lae 後 hereafter. Kin e lae 今以 from this time henceforward.

Lae loo 路 that which comes from a distant part; as, Lae loo mëen 路麵 foreign flour.

Lae sun 孫 the grandson of a grandson.

Lae leih 丨歷 the origin and successive progress of a thing.

Lae jin 丨人 a messenger.

Lae tow 丨頭 that from which a thing proceeds.

Lae ya 丨呀 *come here*, used by the Chinese when calling a servant.

勑 6858. [/] To reward labour; to encourage; to induce to come by kind treatment. A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere; right; firm. See Chĭh.

俚 徠 6859. [丶] Occurs used for the two preceding.

睞 6860. [丶] The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint, to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon. Mëen lae 眄丨 to throw a sparkling eye, or glance upon a person. Pan lae 盼丨 to look upon with affection.

稆 麳 6861. [-] A local word for wheat.

賚 賚 6862. [/] To confer upon; to give to an inferior. Laou lae 勞丨 to reward; to induce to approach by bestowing gifts.

Lae yu 丨予 to give to an inferior; to confer.

萊 6863. [丶] A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country; and of a hill. A surname.

騋 6864. [-] A horse seven cubits high; commonly applied to mares.

Lae pin, le mow 丨牝騭牡 tall mares and elegant stallions.

貤 Foo. 貣 Hëĕ. 6865. *To sustain; to bear.* In the following compounds these two characters are by many vulgar writers used for each other.

賴 賴 6866. [丶] To lean or depend upon; that which affords support; to be beneficial to one's own family: in a bad sense, To assume what is not true; to act upon what is not the fact. A designation of persons, implying some thing bad. The second is a vulgar character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

Chung chin kwŏ lae e gan 忠臣國丨以安 a nation depends on faithful statesmen for its tranquility.

Woo lae 無丨 to have no regular dependance, simply expressing a state of destitution; also crafty, artful, scheming, fraudulent; the latter is the use of the expression in the central parts of the empire. Wan she yung lae 萬世永丨 a person or thing on which all ages depend.

Lae how 丨厚 intimate acquintance.

懶 6867. [/] Lae, or Tsăng-lae 憎丨 to have an aversion to; to hate; to dislike. Commonly used for Lan 嬾 idle; lazy.

攂 6868. [-] Read Lă, Pŏ-lă 撥丨 to turn over and examine or sort with the hand. Read Lae, To push away or reject with the hand; to rend or split and destroy. Read Gan, Also in this last sense.

瀨 6869. [/] Water flowing over a sandy bottom. The name of a river.

癩 6870. [\] A virulent disorder, or sore. Lae chwang 丨瘡 a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

禷 6871. [/] To fall down in ruins or to involve in ruin. Read Lan, remiss in offering sacrifice. Choo lae 祝丨 to curse, to utter imprecations.

籟 6872. [/] A wind instrument with three tubes, and of which there are three different sizes; any ingenious combination of bores or tubes, like an organ. Lae tsung tëen ke 丨從起天 or Tëen lae 天丨 a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

味 6873. [丨] Lae, or Luy. To gloss over with words; to conceal from, by the language used.

糲 6874. [′] The refuse of pounded rice; coarse food.

藾 莿 6875. [′] Name of a plant. Shady.

祝 6876. Certain offerings presented to the door or gateway, such are usual when children are ill. Read Shuy, Certain small offerings or sacrifices.

LAN.—CLV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lan*. Canton Dialect, *Lan* and *Lam*.

婪 6877. [-] Covetous; fraud, practiced in divination; greedy extortion. Tan-lan 貪 丨 avaricious and greedy.

Lan tsang 丨 贓 the hoards arising from greedy extortion; to lay up hoards by those means.

Lan sŏ 丨 索 to extort with avaricious greediness.

漤 6878. [丶] Salt brine in which fruits are preserved; the name of a tortoise-shell utensil, for divination, and through which water is allowed to drip.

監 臥 6879. *Këen, To survey; to view.*

儖 6880. [-] Lan tsan 丨 儳 a malevolent, ugly, wicked appearance.

嚂 6881. (′) To desire, as food; to cause to desire, or to induce appetite. Read Kan, To call out clamorously or angrily. Read Han, To spread unfounded reports.

懢 6882. [′] Greedy; voracious; vehement, in desire. Read Han, Strong; robust.

濫 6883. [′] An overflowing, or inundation of water; to overflow; to exceed the prescribed and due bounds; excess; literally and metaphorically, to encroach upon; to violate; floating; superficial; unsettled, loose, applied to speech, to sound, and to action. Name of a river. Brine. Read Han, A Potter's vessel, a vessel for bathing. Shang fă woo lan 賞罰無 丨 no excess either in rewards or punishments.

Lan che 丨 支 to branch out, or spread excessively.

Lan hing 丨 刑 excessive tortures, unauthorized by law.

Lan seay mun peĭh 丨 寫門壁 to scribble on the doors and walls.

Lan show 丨 收 to receive or accept of too much.

Lan tseu 丨 取 to take excessively.

Lan yung 丨 用 to use or employ excessively.

Lan keaou yew 丨 交遊 to associate with any vagabond.

籃 6884. [-] A large basket. Hwa lan 花 丨 a basket for flowers. Keŏ lan 脚 丨 a basket with feet.

Lan, or Lan kwang 丨 筐 a basket.

藍 6885. [-] A plant which dies blue; a blue colour. Name of a bird; of a place, and of a hill; a surname. Hung lan 紅 丨 a kind of purple colour. Keay-lan 伽 丨 an expression of the Buddha, sect denoting A great many gardens.

Lan sĭh 丨 色 a blue colour.

Lan tëen 丨 靛 a certain yellow die.

Lan leu 丨 褸 bad dirty garments. The following is the right word.

襤 6886. [-] A single coverlet. Clothes without any collar or proper hem; bad clothes.

Lan-leu 丨 褸 tattered bad raiment; mean clothing.

Săn-lan 襂 丨 the name of a place.

覽 覽 6887. [\ ] From *To see*, [ ] expressed by *two* different characters. To look at; to observe; to inspect. Name of a district; a surname.

Lan wŭh ke hing 丨 物 起 興 to view the creatures, and use them to introduce ideas in poetry.

欖 欖 6888. ['] Kan-lan 橄 丨 the name of a fruit resembling the olive, of which there are two varieties. Pĭh lan 白 丨 a yellowish sort. Woo lan 烏 丨 a purple kind.

攬 擥 攬 6889. [\ ] To *view* and *grasp* with the *hand*. To grasp all one sees; to hoard up as monopolizers do. Lan tsae 丨 采 Lan tseu 丨 取 to seize or take hold of, to take hold of more than one ought.

Lan mae pan 丨 埋 辦 to usurp the whole managment of; to monopolize,—a Canton phrase.

Lan taou 丨 稻 to grasp and carry sheaves of grain.

Tow lan sze tsing 兜 丨 事 情 to interfere with and usurp the management of every thing.

爦 6890. [\ ] Fire raging in confusion.

纜 纜 6891. [\ ] Rope, such as is used in boats or ships; a cord; a rope; a cable.

壈 6892. ['] Kan-lan 坎 丨 expresses the state and feeling arising from being unable to obtain one's wish; an expression of disappointment.

燻 燻 6893. [\ ] To roast till a thing becomes yellow; to toast. [ ]

嵐 6894. [-] Mountain vapour; fog hanging about the tops of hills is called Shan-lan 山 丨. The name of a hill, and of a district.

闌 闌 6895. [-] From *door* and something placed in it. A screen or stoppage in a door way; a screen or covering for a carriage; closely shut up, obscured. Evening; fading; falling; rare or small in quantity, applied to the drinking of wine. To act irregularly; to go into the palace without having proper passes; a ring that surrounds the wrist; an armlet. Name of a district.

Lan kan 丨 干 railing or balusters; see 6897, another mode of writing the phrase.

攔 6896. [-] To stop or intercept with the hand. Chay-lan 遮 丨 to stop or hinder; to prevent the approach to.

Lan keae 丨 街 to stop the passage of the street.

Lan choo 丨 阻 to hinder; to impede; to stop; to prevent doing.

Lan yu 丨 輿 to stop a *mandarin's* carriage—for the purpose of presenting a petition.

欄 6897. [-] A rail as for support in going up stairs, or in passing a bridge; railing to confine animals. The name of a wood, in which sense it is also read Lenen. New lan 牛 丨 a railing to confine cows. Kow lan 句 丨 a crooked railing.

Lan kan 丨 杆 a baluster, or railing.

瀾 6898. [-] Streams flowing and running together, forming a continued course; thick water in which rice has been washed.

Lan-man 丨 漫 the appearance of heavy showers of rain. One says, To separate and spread wide.

Lan han 丨 汗 appearance of a long stream of water.

爛 6899. [- /] Boiled or roasted in an excessive degree; boiled to rags; hence, Torn; rent; broken; ragged; tattered; to break; to tear. Clear; bright, as by the light of fire. Tsan lan 燦 丨 in a very high, or excessive degree—applied in various ways. Tan to tseŏ pŭh lan 貪多嚼不 丨 so greedy of getting much as not to chew what one does eat. Mei-lan 霉 丨 rotten and spoiled with the damp.

Lan e 丨 衣 ragged garments.

Lan heae 丨 鞋 slit or worn out shoes.

Lan tsuy 丨 醉 very drunk.

躝 6900. [-] To leap or pass over; to surpass.

糷 糷 糠 6901. [/] Lan-fan 丨 飯 rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

蘭 囒 6902. [-] Lan-hwa 丨 花 the name of a fragrant plant well known in China; species of the Epindenduim; the general name for the class Gynandria. The name of a tree, of a cloth, and of a man. Applied also to the pulse. Ya-lan 牙 丨 cochineal. Fung-yen lan 鳳眼 丨 name of a plant, species of Iris. Mŭh lan 木 丨 the name of a tree. Hwan lan 萑 丨 to wet the balusters with tears. Hwan lan 芄 丨 thick free growth. Lan-chay 丨 奢 to flatter. Lan chow 丨 州 the capital of Kan-sŭh province.

讕 譋 6903. [/] Idle talk; slander; false accusations. Te lan 詆 丨 to attack by false charges.

闌 6904. [-] To enter, in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

懶 嬾 6905. [\ ] A woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle, lazy. Lan to 丨 惰 idle; lazy. Lan foo choo 丨 婦豬 a certain wild sow.

LANG.—CLVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lang*. Canton Dialect, *Lōng*.

良 6906. [-] *Leang. Good; great; deep, and strong.*

浪 6907. [\ ] A wave; the waves of a river, or of the sea; unsettled; profligate; dissipated. A drum; to drum. Name of a well. A surname. Laou lang 泮 丨 alarmed and disturbed. Po-lang 波 丨 waves. Tsang lang 滄 丨 the name of a river. Kang-lang 康 丨 the name of a river. Leaou lang 聊 丨 wandering and dissipated as a vagabond. Heŏ lang 謔 丨 irreverent pride and ridicule.

Lang e 丨 意 dissipated idea.

Lang lang 丨 丨 flowing appearance.

Lang tsze 丨 子 a dissipated prodigal; a profligate wasteful spendthrift.

Lang yung 丨 用 an extravagant use of things; extravagance; prodigal waste of.

狼 6908. [/] An animal like a dog; with a pointed snout. A wolf; name of a star; of a place; and of a plant. A surname. Chae lang 豺 丨 a wolf.

Lang gŏ 丨 惡 cruel and wicked.

Lang le 丨 戾 } a year of plenty
Lang tsëĭh 丨 耤 } and joy; to have so much as to throw away some.

Lang tsze yay sin 丨 子野心

wolf's whelp and desert mind, is an expression applied to people of bad disposition.

Lang pei 㹴狽
Lang lang pei pei 㹴㹴狽狽
fettered; embarrassed; nonplused. Pei, is said to be an animal resembling a wolf, the young of which are often born without a leg, in which case they are unable to walk alone; hence the allusion.

烺 6909. Tang lang 爣㹴 the light or appearance of fire.

稂莨 6910. [/] The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

閬 6911 [/] A lofty door or gateway; vacant; empty; wide as a desert, an unoccupied waste. Name of a hill; and of a territory; a man's name.

Lang lang 㹴㹴 lofty, extensive; vast.
Lang yuen 㹴苑 a place where the Sëen genii reside.

朗朖 6912. [丶] Clear; bright, lofty, bright and clear. A surname. Lang chaou 照㹴 to solicit people's assistance. Lang lang-teĭh shwŏ taou 㹴㹴的說道 said in a clear distinct tone.

庮 6913. [丶] Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil.

廊 6914. [/] Apartments or small rooms built on the east and west sides of large houses; they have generally before them a piazza or covered walk.

Lang foo hea 㹴廡下 apartments around the court or yard in the front of the hall.

桹 6915. [/] The name of a wood used in making sedan chair poles. The name of an insect. Ming lang 鳴㹴 a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to frighten the fish into the net.

琅 6916 [/] Lang kan 㹴玕 resembles a pearl; a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

螂 6917. [/] Forms part of the name of an insect called Lang tang 㹴螗 denotes also Ineffectual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

鋃 6918. [/] Lang tang 㹴鐺 a kind of lock; something that locks round the neck; things fastened together, so as to drag heavily; wearied; fatigued. The sound of a bell.

LĂNG.—CLVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Leng*. Canton Dialect, *Lăng*.

冷 6919. [c] Derived from *Ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent. Still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Ling, In the dialect of 吳 Woo, 冷澤 Ling tsĭh, denotes Ice.

Lăng jĕ 冷熱 are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as Cold, hot; indifferent, zealous.
Lăng ping ping 冷冰冰 cold as ice.
Lăng lŏ 冷落 cold and comfortless, being fallen into neglect.
Lăng tan woo we 冷淡無味 cold, insipid, tasteless,—applied to books.
Lăng seaou 冷笑 a cold disaffected laugh.

稜 6920. [ᵉ] The majesty of divinity. A neighbouring state or nation; the name

of a species of grain; name of a medicine. Vulgarly used for The corner of any thing. Ke lăng 幾 ㇀ how far?—a term used by husbandmen.

Lăng keŏ ㇀ 角 or Koo-lăng 觚 ㇀ the corner of any thing square.

棱 6921. [c] A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity. Kang lăng 剛 ㇀ virulent, vicious. Moo lăng show 模 ㇀ 手 a person who takes hold of either end of a story, not desirous of coming to any decision.

楞 6922. [c] From *four*, *square*, and *wood*. Same as the preceding; a Tartar name.

Lăng-yen ㇀ 嚴 name of a book of the Buddha sect.

LAOU.—CLVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lao*. Canton Dialect, *Low*.

老 6923. [丶] A person aged 70; old; aged; venerable; a term of honor and respect. Laou, at the end of phrases, is a kind of vulgar complimentary term, which some deem an insult, as Wae keang laou 外江 ㇀ a person from beyond the Yang-tsze-keang; i. e. a man of another province. A surname. Urh laou yay 二老爺 a gentleman's second son, if he have arrived at the years of manhood.

Laou chuĕ ㇀ 拙 old and stupid.

Laou-keun ㇀ 君 } the founder of
Laou-tsze ㇀ 子 } the Taou-tsze sect, B. C. 500; otherwise called Laou-tsze taou-keun ㇀ 子道君 he is said to have appeared in every age under different names.

Laou wan shan 老萬山 island called the Great Ladrone.

Laou sze ㇀ 師 the title of a priest of the Taou sect.

Laou ne ㇀ 㾱 scurf; dandriff.

Laou foo tae ㇀ 父台 the title by which privileged persons address the Magistrate of a Hëen.

Laou-tsze ㇀ 子 *old boy*—a familiar term for father.

Laou yang tsze ㇀ 樣子 an old fashion.

Laou-yay ㇀ 爺 a title of officers of inferior rank, and of private gentlemen.

Laou, yew ㇀ 幼 } the very old,
Laou, s eaou ㇀ 小 } and the very young, for whose peculiar circumstances the law provides.

牢 6924. [丶] Strong place of confinement; a prison. From *a covering* and *a cow*. A place to keep kine in; cattle, generally, those for sacrifice, including sheep and swine. Name of a hill; a surname. Tae laou 太 ㇀ a cow. Shaou laou 少 ㇀ a sheep. Tso laou 坐 ㇀ to be confined in prison. Tseang laou 搶 ㇀ to take a firm grasp of—either naturally or morally.

Laou ke ㇀ 記 a strong recollection of.

Laou koo ㇀ 固 or Këen laou 堅 ㇀ strong, applied to any work well put together.

佬 6925. [丶] Large. Keaou laou 僥 ㇀ coarse, large.

勞 } 6926. [丶] From *burning shining*, and *strength*. To employ one's strength; to toil; to labour; to fag; wearied; fatigued; to give trouble to; service; meritorious efforts; worthy deeds; merit. Read Laàu, To take account of men's services in order to reward them; to console; to commend; to encourage; to reward. A surname; a name of a city, a hill, and of a weapon. Kin laou 勤勞

diligent labour. Too laou 徒⺍ to labour in vain. Chow laou 酬⺍ to reward for services performed. Yew laou 憂⺍ anxiety of mind; grief. Kung laou 功⺍ merit; meritorious. Kaou laou 犒⺍ rewards of oxen, wine, and so on, given by government to the military on particular occasions.

Laou koo ⺍苦 severe toilsome labour.

Laou kin ⺍金 *labour gold*; i. e. the money given to recompence labour.

Laou kwăn ⺍困 wearied by labour; fatigued.

Laou sin laou leĭh ⺍心⺍力 to labour and toil with mind and body.

Laou leĭh ⺍力 to labour with bodily strength.

Laou koo hwan nan ⺍苦患難 difficulties and distress.

Laou ping ⺍病 or Laou chae ⺍癆 disease supposed to arise from excessive exertion of mind or body; a spitting of blood, with fever; weak pulse and cough; a consumption.

Laou tsĭh sze, sze tsĭh shen ⺍則思思則善 labour induces reflection, and reflection virtue.

Laou sin ⺍心 to labour with the mind.

僗 6927. [丶] Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

憥 6928. [丶] Strength of the mind worn out; wearied; fatigued; exhausted.

嘮 6929. Noise; clamour. Laou-naou 嘮呶 and Laou taou ⺍叨 express the same.

撈 6930. [丶] To drag for in a river; to find with a drag and pull out of the water; to take from a deep place, or from amongst water. Also read Leaou, To take, to take with a hook. Shwŭy te laou yuĕ 水底⺍月 to drag the moon out of the water;—vain and ineffectual effort. Shwŭy chung laou kew jin 水中⺍救人 to save a man from the water. Ta laou she show 打⺍屍首 to take up dead bodies out of the water.

Laou ke ⺍起 to raise up, as from the bottom of a river, by grappling.

癆 6931. [丶] From *labour* and *disease*. In the language of Corea, poisonous drugs are called Laou. Commonly used to denote An emaciated figure arising from fatigue or long indisposition; they say, a cough becomes what they mean by Laou.

Laou ching ⺍症 an internal disease induced by excessive labour.

Laou-le ⺍痢 an ugly appearance; a thin emaciated figure; in the north applied also to pernicious drugs, or to whatever is of a poisonous nature.

蟧 6932. [丶] A certain kind of shell fish.

澇 潦 6933 [丶] An accumulation of water in the streets caused by excessive rains; a rushing torrent like a flow of water; a rapid stream. Name of a river.

Laou shwŭy ⺍水 a sudden torrent of water caused by rain, and that soon passes away.

Laou laou ⺍潦 complicated convolution, as of creeping plants growing wild; complicated, abstruse.

嘲 6934. Laou-tsaou 嘲嘈 noise; clamour; vociferation. To clamour, to vociferate.

嫪 6935. [丶] A hankering, excessive, stupifying affection for, or love to. A surname. Lwan laou 戀⺍ the affections hankering after, or intensely set on an object. Koo laou 姑⺍ a hankering regard for; the mind set on prostitutes; a whoremonger.

Laou hoo ⺍嫭 to envy.

Laou yae ⺍毒 lewd; profligate; lascivious.

LE.—CLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Li.* Canton Dialect, *Lei.*

里 6936. [丨] A city or place of abode; mournful; sorry. A surname; the name of a place, and of a hill. A measure of land; commonly called the Chinese mile, about three and a half go to an English mile; a lane in a village; a village. Five families are called Lin 鄰 neighbours, or a neighbourhood; five of these *Lin*, make a Le; 360 Poo 步 make a Le, in land measure. One Poo is six cubits; 250 Le are considered a geographical degree.

Heang le 鄉丨 an ancient term for wife. Tsze le 梓丨 one's native place.

俚 6937. [丶] To trust; to depend upon. Rustic; vulgar. Woo le che che urh 無丨之至耳 nothing to depend on. Chĭh urh pŭh le 質而不丨 plain, but not vulgar. Yay jin ko yuĕ le 野人歌曰丨 the song of the rustic is called Le.

Le keu 丨句 } vulgar coarse expres-
Le yen 丨言 } sions.
Le sŭh 丨俗 vulgar; low.

哩 6938. [ㄏ] Le, or La. Inserted in colloquial books as an undefined tone at the close of a sentence or paragraph.

娌 6939. [丶] Chŭh le 姊丨 an expression by which brother's wives designate each other. Compare with Chŭh.

棃 6940. [-] A kind of barrow to remove earth; some say it means To stick into the earth. Read Chae, The name of a wood. Luy le 纍丨 a kind of basket for carrying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

狸貍豺 6941. [-] Le, or Hoo-le 狐丨 the fox, or as they call it, a wild cat, of which there are various species. Hoo le pe 狐丨皮 fox skin. Le-maou peĭh 丨毛筆 pencils made of the hair of the fox. Le show che pan 丨首之斑 the streaks on the head of a fox, to which some things are compared.

理 6942. [丶] To work or polish gems; to controul; to rule; to direct; to regulate, to rectify; to govern; to regard or pay attention to; to meddle with: the principles in matter, in bodies, in the universe, and in man, by which they are regulated; right principles; reason in man; the principle of order by which the universe is regulated. The veins in animal bodies, or streaks in stones or wood. To separate or divide; a go-between, or marriage contract-maker. A surname; certain paper.

Le, as distinguished from Ke 氣 is an immaterial incorporeal principle. Ke is the more subtle or insensible parts of material existences; the substance on which *figure* and the other qualities of bodies are reared. Whatever has *figure* is founded on *Ke*; whatever is destitute of *shape* or *figure*, belongs to *Le* and to 道 Taou. *Ke* is *below* 形 Hing, i. e. *Form* or *figure*; it is the 器 Ke or 具 Keu, the containing vessel; the substratum; the subsistence of material bodies, the primary matter. *Le* is the *Taou*, or principle which is *upon*, or *inherent in*, material bodies, and is considered their 本 root or origin. Nor has it any 掛搭處 Kwă tă choo place in particular where it is appended or attached to them: nor can it be decided whether *Le* or *Ke* is first.

though if an *order* must be mentioned, the precedence is given to *Le*.

Le also denotes a kind of *principle of organization; the internal and essential form* of Europeans.

Le is sometimes spoken of as a kind of *soul of the universe*. The heavens, the earth, and all animate and inanimate creatures Chĭh she yĭh ko le 只是一箇 | are but one *Le*, or principle; and as to human beings Kŏ tsze yew yĭh ko le 各自有一箇 | every one has an individual and distinct *Le*. The universal *Le* is compared to the water of the ocean, out of which each person takes a part, some more and some less; still all belong to the water of the ocean, which is supreme.

Le chĭh ke chwang | 直氣壯 reasoning straight, and feeling strong; expresses having the right side of a question and supporting it with energy.

Le fă | 髮 to adjust the hair.

Le hwuy | 會 to perceive or comprehend the principles or nature of

Le-ke-hĕŏ | 氣學 the science of immaterial, and of material principles or existences,—has a considerable analogy to the metaphysics of Europe.

Le-kwei | 虧 to be deficient in reasoning; to have the wrong side of a case or question.

Le lun | 論 to reason or debate.

Le hĕŏ | 學 persons well instructed in the principles of moral science; virtuous persons.

Le taou jin-fŭh | 到人服 when reason comes, man submits—when he is convinced by reasoning that he is in the wrong.

Le sze | 事 to attend to, or superintend affairs.

Le so tang wei | 所當爲 that which it is reasonable to do; what ought by rights to be done.

Le yŭh | 慾 reason and passion.

俚 6943. A vulgar character used for the sail of a boat. Wei le leŭh lan 桅 | 綵纜 masts, sails, pullies and ropes.

鯉 6944. [丶] The carp fish. Le yu teaou lung mun | 魚跳龍門 the carp has jumped into the dragon's gate—is applied to literary men who have made rapid advances in rank. Shwang-le 雙 | *a pair of carp*, now used to denote *a letter*, or *epistle*.

吏 6945. [′] From 史 She, *A royal servant*, and *one*, implying the unity of purpose in the mind of rulers. One commissioned by a superior to rule others. An emperor or king; a magistrate of any rank; a recorder or writer of official papers in public courts; one employed in the subordinate executive departments. The four seasons. A surname. Read She, To receive and fulfil the duties of an official situation. Shoo le 書 | a writer in government offices. Chang le 長 | a superior officer. Shaou le 少 | an inferior officer. Seun le 循 | an active, upright, good magistrate. Tan kwan woo le 貪官汚 | an avaricious corrupt magistrate.

Le che jin chay | 治人者 Le denotes one who rules or governs men.

Le poo | 部 the board of magistracy which superintends all civil appointments; the filling up of vacancies, and the punishment of official delinquents throughout the Empire.

Le mŭh | 目 attendants on courts.

李 **杍** 6946. [丶] A small species of plum is called Le, or Le-tsze | 子. To arrange, as for a journey. Name of a star. A surname. Taou-le 桃 | a peach and plum—denotes recommending a person. Hiog-le 行 | travelling plums—or travelling arrangements,—denotes one's bedding and baggage when going on a journey.

Le tsze ching | 自成 a famous rebel, who caused the downfall of the Ming dynasty.

Le hea pŭh ching kwan | 下不整冠 don't adjust your cap below a plum tree—lest people say you are stealing plums.

Le tĕĕ kwae | 鐵枴 one of the eight genii called Pa-sëen.

利 6947. [/] A sharp edge or point; acute; profit; profitable; the interest on money; to benefit; advantageous gain; gainful; suitable; smooth; felicitous. To covet. A surname Taou kow pŭh le 刀口不 |

the edge of the knife is not sharp. Kung le 公 | just gain. 私 | Sze le, Selfish, unjust gain. Chen pŭh le 戰 不 利 an unsuccessful attark in battle.

Le seĭh | 息 interest on money. The Chinese generally speak of so much per month; hence, Yĭh yuen pwan 一 員 半 one dollar and a half; 一 分 五 Yĭh fun woo, or 一 分 半 Yĭh fun pwan, One candareen five cash, is equal to 18 per cent. per annum. But 週 年 一 分 五 Chow nëen yĭh fun woo The year round one candareen five cash, is 15 per cent.

Le, tun, seay, ching | 鈍 那 正 sharp, blunt, dellected, straight,—used metaphorically in describing human character.

Le hae | 害 severe; formidable.

Le ke sun jin | 已 損 人 to benefit one's self and injure others.

Le kow | 口 sharp mouth; i. e. great fluency of speech and smartness of reply.

Le taou | 刀 a sharp knife.

Le tëen hea | 天 下 to benefit the empire or the world, as by some literary production.

Le she | 市 lucky; the cause of prosperity,—a few pieces of copper coin given to a child at the new year.

Le tă | 達 / Le she | 市 / Le loo | 路 } prosperity; success in one's affairs.

Le wŭh le jin | 物 | 人 to benefit creatures, and to benefit man.

Le yĭh | 益 advantage; gain.

俐 6948. [′] Ling le 伶 | a common phrase to denote being Clever, ingenious.

唎 6949. [″] Sound; voice; noise.

梨 6950. [-] The pear, deemed cold but injurious; otherwise called Kwae kwo 快 果 the pleasing fruit. The face discoloured by age; name of a plant, and of an insect. Sha-le 沙 | *the sandy pear*; a particular kind of pear, brought from Peking. Seŭh le 雪 | *the snow pear*—brought from Shan-tung.

Le yuen tsze te | 園 子 弟 the sons and brothers of the pear orchard, play-actors.

痢 6951. [\ ] From *sharp* and *disease*. A purging or dysentery; a flux; they distinguish fifteen different sorts. Heuĕ le 血 | a bloody flux. Tsew le 酒 | a purging from excessive drinking. Sëĕ le 泄 | or Seay le 瀉 | looseness of the bowels. Kew le 久 | a chronic dysentery.

Le ching | 症 a disorder of the bowels; a purging.

莉 6952. [-] Name of a plant, and of a flower. A surname. Mŏ-le hwa 茉 | 花 the name of a well known flower, Jasminum Grandiflorum.

例 6953. [\ ] To compare together; to adjust; to class; to arrange; to generalize. Laws: regulations. Pe le 比 | to compose, to adjust. Fan le 凡 | general rules. Kae le 開 | to make a new regulation or law. Leŭh le 律 | laws in general. The word Leŭh, denotes The original standard laws of the empire, the word Le, denotes Explanatory and emendatory clauses, or bye-laws. Wei le 違 | to oppose the laws; contrary to law. Chaou le 照 | according to law.

栵 6954. [\ ] Name of a tree, the wood of which is used by Cartwrights.

溧 6955. [′] Water running down a declivity. Le-le, The sound of water running down; to descend or go down to; to go to, or arrive at,—used by superiors To supervise or overlook.

Le che | 治 to exercise government, to govern.

Le jin | 任 to go to an office, or the place of exercising controul.

Le min | 民 to descend to the people, in order to attend to their affairs.

蒞 6956. [/] To descend to, in the sense of the preceding. A seal or place of exercising rule or controul. Read Leĭh, The sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

戾 獻 6957. [′] From a *dog* going out at *a door*. To stoop; to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend or go to. To

stop; to fix; to settle. Also read Lĕĕ. Kwae-le 乖 | perverse; unruly; vicious. Paou le 暴 | violently profligate; outrageously unreasonable. Fei le tëen 飛 | 天 to fly up to heaven.

Le chĭh | 職 to be settled in one's station.

Le keuĕ sin | 厥心 to stay his mind.

俚 6958. [/] Anger; angrily; wrangling. Hăn le 很 | disobedient; refractory.

唳 6959. [/] Lĕĕ or Le. The song or voice of a bird, the voice of the stork. Low le 嘍 | the voice of a bird. Leaou le 嘹 | the voice of the crane. Fung shing hŏ le 風聲鶴 | the sound of the wind and the voice of the stork.

捩 捋 攦 6960. [/] A defence for the end of the finger or thumb, which twitches the strings of a harp or other instrument; to strike or twitch the strings with one's finger; to twitch, twist or snap asunder; to guide with the hand, as a rudder; to manage a spoon.

棙 6961. [/] Used in a sense similar to the preceding. Read Lĕĕ, The name of a tree. Ke-le 機 | a kind of internal spring.

淚 6962. [/] Commonly read Luy, Tears. Read Le, To flow with rapidity. Leaou le 瀏 | a rapid current of water, sufficient to wreck a boat. Tse-le 淒 | cold, frigid appearance; cold and comfortless.

离 6963. [-] Clear; bright; elegant. Name of one of the Kwa. Dispersed, scattered; opposed to.

灕 漓 6964. [-] From *water* and to *disperse*. Water entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse by drops; thin and bad, Name of a hill, and of a river. Tun le 淳 | nutritious; meagre, applied to the public manners, denotes Good and bad. Lin-le 淋 | the sound of rain, autumnal showers.

樆 6965. [-] A wild pear.

牖 6966. [-] To *separate* and a *splinter*. To split or rend wood.

璃 6967. [-] From *a stone* or *gem* and *bright*. The shining appearance of a mat. Lew le 瑠 | or Lew le 琉 | a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote Glass. Po-le 玻 | glass.

稡 6968. [-] From *grain* and *shining*. Elegantly pendant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

褵 縭 6969. [-] From *clothes* and to *separate*; that which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women. Kĕĕ le 結 | to knot the sash—to contract a marriage.

醨 6970. [-] Thin poor wine.

離 6971. [-] From to *disperse* and *wings*. The name of a bird; to separate or go from; to leave, to disperse; apart; distant; to divide in two; pairs; in order, applied to tones; arranged. Name of a horse; a plant, a wood; a territory. Seang le 相 | to part from each other. Pŭh le 不 | not separated from; always employed about; constantly engaged in.

Le keun | 羣 to leave the group or party.

Le kae | 開 to go apart from.

Le pĕĕ | 別 to separate or go from; to be separated or scattered abroad. Le is to go to a short distance; Pĕĕ, To remove far off.

Le san | 散 dispersed; scattered abroad.

Le sun | 孫 the children of sister's children.

Lew le shĭh so 流 | 失 所

scattered abroad without habitation, as in times of famine.

Le tĭh ke yuen | 得幾遠 how far off is it?

欐 6972. [-] A species of wild pear.

籬 6973. [-] To keep off with bamboos. A fence made with bamboos; a hedge. Yuen le 園 | a garden hedge. Fan le 籓 | a fence. Chaou le 笊 | transverse bamboos; a kind of lattice work.

Le lŏ | 落 a place fenced in as a residence.

蘺 6974. [-] A kind of tare that grows amongst grain, not entirely useless, but injurious to the better grain, for which cause it is removed. Used also for the preceding.

魑 6975. By Canton people read Le. Not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. See Che.

⿱歹尸 6976. [-] To split; to rend open. A rent or crack in the skin of ripe fruit.

⿱歹妥 6977. [-] A woman without a husband; a widow.

⿱歹毛 6978. [-] The tail of a cow, or of a horse; strong curly hair; long hair; hair mixed in a confused state; any thing very small or minute.

釐 釐 氂 ⿱亠重 厘 6979. [-] To subject, or cause to submit, by the force of reasoning; to regulate; to govern; domestic happiness; a nominal denomination in numbering; name of a small copper coin, by Europeans called *Cash*, commonly considered the decimal part of a *Candareen* which answers to a hundred. A pair or twins. Name of a paper; of a hill; and of a plant. A man's name. A surname. Haou le pŭh tsŏ 毫 | 不錯 not the least error. Cha che haou le, mew che tsëen le 差之毫 | 謬之千里 the error of a hair's breadth (in the principle) will lead to an error of a thousand miles.

Le-mei | 垮 to covet.

藜 6980. [-] Dried grass or hay. A surname.

Le-loo | 蘆 reeds or rushes.

黎 6981. [-] A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes; black; many; an epithet of the people of China. The name of a district; of a hill; of a river; of a stone. Used also for the following. A surname.

Le min | 民 the people—so called from their black hair.

璨 6982. [-] A certain valuable stone; used also for the Le of Po-le, Glass. See above, under 6967.

藜 6983. [-] A certain plant; a stem or branch; forms part of the name of a stone.

犁 犁 6984. [-] An instrument of husbandry; a plough; to plough or cultivate the ground. Forms part of a name applied to the northern hordes. Name of a territory; earthy streaks, as on the faces of very old people.

Le taou | 刀 the colter of a plough.

黧 黧 6985. [-] Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger; used also for the preceding. Le hĭh | 黑 black, applied to the face and eyes.

豐 6986. [丨] The vessel 豆 Tow, filled. A vessel used in certain rites. The original form of the following; being confounded with 豐 Fung, 示 She, was added to distinguish them.

禮 礼 6987. [丶] From *A supernatural manifestation*, and *a vessel* used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le, is that of footstep; the footsteps or traces to be observed in worshipping the gods; a rite; a ceremony; the principles of social order; the decent; the decorous in religious worship, and in the intercourse of society. Decorum; propriety; what is becoming; the rules which assign every one his place;

politeness. It also expresses what is decent and beroming in families, and in individuals. A surname. Offerings to the gods; presents to individuals; an act of obeisance; the particular forms of obeisance or homage.

Le tsang che 禮葬之 buried him with funeral rites or honors.

Le e 禮義 the principles of moral propriety and good conduct.

Le mŏ ta yu fun 禮莫大於分 there is nothing in the rules of propriety of more importance, than that part which marks the sphere, station, or rank of every one.

Le e 禮儀 the rules or forms of politeness and ceremony; the forms of propriety and good behaviour.

Le jang 禮讓 polite; yielding; complaisant.

Le pae jĭh 禮拜日 the day of the rites of worship; the sabbath of the Christians and Mahommedans.

Le maou 禮貌 a polite gentlemanly deportment.

Le poo 禮部 the Board of Rites and Ceremonial Usages. One of the six Chinese Boards, at Peking.

Le ta 禮大 a great, a solemn, or pompous rite, or act of homage.

醴 6988. [ ] A liquor made by being distiled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district.

Le tseuen 醴泉 a sweet spring.

豀 6989. [-] Many; a multitude.

厲禲 6990. [/] A coarse strong stone; a whetstone. To grind; to rub. Severe; stern; violent; raging; rapid as flight; excessive; ugly, cruel; to act cruelly or tyrannically; wicked; dangerous bank; disease. To commence; to stimulate; to excite to. To ford a stream with one's clothes on. A term applied to the ninth moon. A surname. Read Lae, Ulcers caused by daubing the body with lacker. Read Lĕĕ, Severe, or according to one, the ornamental tassel of a purse. Mo le 磨厲 to grind, to sharpen; to discipline and reform. E le hëen tsae yen 以厲賢才焉 to encourage those possessed of virtue and talents.

Le fung 厲風 a violent wind.

Le kwei 厲鬼 an injurious demon or ghost, that has no temple built for its reception after the death of the body, which it had animated; no posterity having been left by the deceased.

濿 6991. [/] To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

癘 6992. [/] A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting To urge; to impel to kill. Also read Lae.

勵 6993. [/] To exert one's strength; to stimulate by admonition; to rouse and encourage others. Mëen le 勉勵 to urge to strenuous exertion.

Tseang le 奬勵 to praise and rouse to exertion.

懍 6994. [/] Vicious; bad; wicked, alarmed; frightened.

欐 6995. [/] Name of a fruit tree.

糲糙 6996. [/] Coarse; rice not cleansed. Read Lă.

Le shĭh 糲食 coarse food.

礪 6997. [/] A stone for whetting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong.

Le shĭh 礪石 a coarse stone that grinds.

蠣 6998. [/] A species of oyster; called also 牡蠣 Mow-le. Shĭh-le 石蠣 the name of a fish.

Le fang 蠣房 an oyster shell.

麗 6999. [/] From *A stag* walking alone in search of food. An elegant gait; good, elegant, graceful, beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery, luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a ter-

ritory, of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. Me-le 靡 丨 elegant, applied to persons or to dress, or to the furniture of a house. Kaou-le 高 丨 Corea, see 7007.

Le jin 丨 人 an elegant person.

Le tsih 丨 澤 beautifully; glorious.

儷 7000. (/) A pair of stag's skins. Together with; a pair, a couple; husband and wife; conjugal union.

劙 7001. (/) To open out; to cut open. A local word.

孋 7002. (-) Beautiful; elegant. Name of an ancient state. A surname.

Le-ke 丨 姬 name of a female famous in history.

曬 7003. (-) Read Se, To look; to examine with the eye. Also read Le.

Le-low 丨 瞜 to look and examine minutely.

纚 7004. (-) Neatly bound together; connected; a certain ornamental cap worn in former times; a group or multitude of persons walking together. Also read So, and Se.

麗 7005. Plants growing upon the ground.

酈 7006. (e) The name of a place. A surname.

驪 7007. (-) An elegant fleet horse; to travel with a pair of horses; the name of a hill. The name of a district. Kaou-keu-le 高句 丨 Corea, according to some modes of writing it.

鸝 7008. (-) Hwang-le 黃 丨 name of a large beautiful bird.

詈 7009. From *net* and *words*. (/) To implicate or blame others; to speak against them rather less directly than is expressed by 罵 Ma, To rail and scold.

Le ma 丨 罵 or reversed, Ma le, To scold; to rail at and abuse.

履 屨 7010. (\) That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. Le te 丨 底 the sole of a shoe.

Le hing 丨 行 to tread; to walk.

蠇 7011. (\) Name of an insect; insects eating into wood. Also read Lo, and occurs denoting A shell fish. Name of a hill; a man's name.

蠭 7012. Pǎng-le 彭 丨 the classical name of the town Gan-king-foo 安慶 府 on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

蠡 7013. (-) To divide; to cut asunder; to split straight forward; to lay open. Read Le, To pierce or stab.

罹 7014. (-) To be mournful; sorry; to occur; to meet with.

荔 荔 7015. (/) Name of a kind of rush fit for making brooms of; a fragrant plant; a plant that grows on a stone; name of a palace; of an ancient state; a surname.

Le che 丨 支 / 枝 a fruit well known in China; the term is applied to the tree also; the Dimocarpus Litchi.

Le poo 丨 浦 name of a place

隸 隸 7016. (/) To be attached to. Attendants on public officers and in public courts, were called Le-jin 丨 人 *inferior officers*. A surname.

Le show 丨 首 a kind of head person, one skilled in accounts.

Le tsze 丨 字 / Le shoo 丨 書 the Chinese characters, as abbreviated by order of Tsin, (the first universal monarch of the Chinese states) so called because framed by the inferiors in public offices.

鑫 7017. Perverse; vicious; wicked: a virulent disease. Name of a hill; also read Lëĕ. Le foo 丨 夫 a perverse, unreasonable, violent man.

LEANG.—CLXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Leang*. Canton Dialect, *Leong*.

兩 两 兩 7018. (/) Two; a pair; a couple; to double. Numeral of two wheeled carriages; a certain weight. Na leang ko jin 那丨個人 these two persons. Yih leang chay 一丨車 a carriage.

Leang e 丨義 *the two E*, denote heaven and earth, or the two principles which existed after the first separation of matter.

Leang mei pĕih hŏ 丨美必合 the two excellent ones, a genius and a beauty must unite in marriage.

Leang keang 丨江 the provinces of Keang-nan and Keang-se.

Leang tow shay 丨頭蛇 a double headed serpent.

Leang ta 丨大 *the two great powers*; i. e. heaven and earth.

Leang tsaou 丨造 the plaintiff and defendant.

Leang keang Tsung-tŭh 丨江總督 the governor of Keang-nan and Keang-se.

Leang kwang Tsung-tŭh 丨廣總督 the governor of the Provinces Kwang tung 廣東 (Canton) and Kwang-se 廣西 hence the expression Leang (two) Kwang.

Yih leang yin tsze 一丨銀子 one tael of silver. Yin leang 銀丨 money.

両 7019. The common form of the preceding, in the sense of the weight or measure, by Europeans called a Tael. This form is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

倆 俩 7020. Léang, or Lèang, Ke leang 伎丨 art, craft, ingenuity.

緉 7021. (\) A certain string or fastening for shoes.

輛 7022. (\) A pair of wheels; one cart or carriage. Yih leang chay 一丨車 a cart or carriage.

蜽 魎 7023. (′) A kind of fairy or sprite; otherwise called Wang leang 蛧丨 an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

倞 7024. (\) Read Leang, Remote, distant. To seek; to desire. Also read King, Strong violent wrangling.

涼 凉 7025. (-) Cool; moderately cool; cool fresh breeze. Tsing leang 清丨 clear cool.

Leang shwae 丨爽 pleasantly cool.

Leang shwŭy 丨水 cold water.

Leang san 丨傘 an umbrella to shade off the sun.

掠 7026. (\) Read Leang, To take possession of; to rob; to plunder. Read Leŏ, To plunder; to seize and take from by violence; to take in war.

涼 凉 7027. (-) Cool; sparing; uncomfortable, when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind. Name of a district, a surname. Occurs denoting, To trust that a case is so; to believe. Nă leang 納丨 to take an airing. Tih leang 德丨 possessed of little virtue.

Leang fung 丨風 a cool breeze.

Leang pŏ che hing 丨薄之行 cold, unfeeling, stiff, formal treatment.

Leang kwae 涼快 cool and pleasant.
Leang ting 涼亭 a cool pavilion.

晾 7028. To dry or scorch in the sun.

諒 7029. (-) Sincere true speech; to believe; to confide in; to trust; to suppose that a thing has taken place; to know clearly and certainly; to aid; to help; to assist; to take the oversight of. The name of a barbarous district. A surname. Këen leang 見諒 or Yuen leang 原諒 to believe and hope the best of a person; to excuse, or make allowances for.
Leang pĕih tĭh show jŭh 諒必得收入 I suppose you must have received (the letter), &c.

輬 7030. (-) A kind of carriage said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

亮 7031. (丶) Clear; bright. Kwang leang 光亮 or Ming leang 明亮 bright; splendid. Tëen leang 天亮 day light.
Tëen leang leaou 天亮了 the heavens are illumined, it is now day light.

良 7032. (丶) Good, morally and naturally, as well as in the works of art; a good or considerable portion of time; far on in the night; a term of regard used by husbands and wives to each other; to be able to do. Name of a hill, and of a plant; forms several other proper names. Wăn leang 溫良 mild and good disposition. Chŭh e pŭh leang 蓄意不良 to harbour dishonest intentions. Fŭh leang keĭh 弗良及 unable to effect. Leang e 良醫 a skilful medical practitioner.
Leang ho 良貨 good commodities.
Leang keang 良薑 galanga root, or galangal.
Leang kew 良久 a long while.
Leang ma 良馬 a gentle horse.
Leang sin 良心 a good heart; virtuous principles and dispositions.
Leang yay 良夜 late at night.
Leang yuĕ 良月 the tenth moon.

俍 7033. (-) To do good; a good work. Also read Lang.
Lang tang 俍傷 a long appearance.

哴 7034 (/) Leang, or Lang. Excessive weeping without causing the voice to be heard; it is also expressed by Keang-leang 哽哴. Read Lang, The incessant weeping of children.
Leang hang 哴吭 blowing.

痕眼 7035. (丶) A disease of the eye.

踉 7036. (丶) Teaou leang 跳踉 to jump or leap. Read Lang, To hop or proceed precipitately; to appear desirous of advancing, but with ineffectual struggles.

量 7037. (-) From the *sun* above the earth, and a *mile*. A measure; to measure; the measure of; a measure that is capable of containing. An enlarged mind; capacity; feeling or views of the mind. A limit; to judge. Shang leang 商量 to deliberate and judge. Tsew leang 酒量 ability to drink—it is a compliment to tell a man that his Tsew leang ta 酒量大 ability to drink is great.
Leang jŏ e wei chŭh 量入以爲出 to measure or keep an account of one's income in order to regulate expenditure by it.
Leang to kwa 量多寡 measure how many? what quantity?
Leang kwo 量過 measured.
Leang tŏ 量度 to measure; to conjecture.
Leang joo chin yen 量如針眼 the feeling and views (of an inferior man) are like a needle's eye.

糧粮 7038. (-) From *measure* and *grain*. Grain for food; a daily ration of food; pay of the soldiery; taxes paid by landholders. Name of a medicine. Shĭh leang 食糧 to receive the king's pay. Tsëen leang 錢糧 the pay in money and kind, given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government.
Leang tsaou 糧草 provision for men, and provender for horses.
Leang taou 糧道 an officer over

the public granaries; a kind of commissary.

梁 7039. (-) A wooden bridge; stones or rocks terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name of a hill; a surname; also enters into the composition of various proper names. Tung leang 棟梁 a beam. Ta leang 大梁 a western constellation; also the name of a place. Keang leang 彊梁 strong; the name of a divinity. Keaou leang 橋梁 a wooden bridge for foot passengers. Yu leang 輿梁 a bridge for carts. Yu leang 魚梁 an apparatus for catching fish.

梁稂 7040. (-) A species of grain which grows in the northern provinces of China, and of which there are different kinds; also a tare-like weed, usually expressed by the second character. Kaou leang 高梁 Barbadoes millet. Leang me 梁米 or Sŭh leang 粟梁 are different sorts of the Leang grain.

LEAOU.—CLXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Leao.* Canton Dialect, *Law.*

了 7041. (\) From *a child without arms.* Intelligent: knowing; fixed; determined; finished. Leaou, is a very frequent Particle in the Spoken Language, serving to round the period, and form the Perfect Tense. Wo këen leaou 我見了 I have seen. Ta lae leaou 他來了 he is come. Che taou leaou 知道了 I know it. Pa leaou 罷了 enough! very well. Yih yu we leaou 一語未了 ere a sentence was finished.

Leaou jen 了然 certainly; clearly.

Leaou tang 了當 finished, or arranged well.

Leaou pŭh tih 了不得 forms the superlative; as,

Leaou pŭh tih chay mo haou 了不得這麼好 excessively good.

Leaou këen 了見 to see entirely, applied to the omniscience of the gods.

Leaou sze 了事 Leaou keŭh 了局 to finish or conclude an affair. To make an end of a business and have no more trouble with it.

尥 7042. (/) The legs crossing each other, from weakness in walking; a cow with its legs crossing each other. Also read Peaou.

Leaou taou 尥掉 the feet reluctantly dragged after one.

聊 7043. (\) A sound in the ear; a particle expressing Carelessly; any how; a desire or wish. To depend upon. Name of a place; a surname. The name of a wood. Woo leaou wŭ lae 無聊無賴 no support nor dependance.

Leaou tseay 了且 Leaou e 了以 an expression of diminution; carelessness; indifference,—the scope must determine the particle by which it is to be rendered.

Leaou leaou woo ke 了了無幾 not much; not many.

Leaou lae 了賴 to depend upon; to have support; support.

Leaou lŏ 了落 falling; sinking.

料 7044. (\) From a *measure* and *grain.* To measure; to estimate; to calculate; to manage; to reflect; to deem. To consider or judge; to suppose; materials of which things are made; capacity; provender for horses and cows; a clear distinct sound; to pull.

Leaou le 料理 to manage; to exercise controul over.

Leaou seang pŭh taou 料想不到

unable to foresee and make arrangements for; unforeseen.

Leaou nan tsae neĭh ㇀難再匿 I think it will be impossible to conceal them further or longer.

Leaou-wŭh ㇀物 or Tsae leaou 材㇀ materials for making any thing; as, Ho yŏ leaou wŭh 火藥㇀物 materials for making gunpowder.

膋 7045. (\) The fat in the intestines of animals.

僚 7046. (\) A companion; a comrade; a colleague; a fellow officer; persons of the same rank; of the same kind or class. To labour together. Read Léaou, A good appearance; an easy and gentle manner. A surname. Kwan leaou 官㇀ a fellow officer. Pĭh leaou 百㇀ all those officers who are in service at the same time. Tung leaou 同㇀ one of the same rank. Chin leaou 臣㇀ officers of government, generally.

嘹 7047. (\) Léaou, or Lèaou. The cry or voice of any creature.

寮 7048. (\) A small window; to study at the same window; a fellow officer. Tung-leaou che yew 同㇀之友 a friend, a fellow officer.

Leaou fang ㇀房 a public office, or a room in which the officers assemble.

Leaou tsae ㇀宋 a place where officers of the government meet; the officers of government.

憭 7049. (\) Perspicuous, clear; discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; chearful; a vacant empty appearance.

Leaou lĕĭh ㇀慄 the eyes and mind both struck with alarm.

撩 7050. (\) To take hold of a thing with the hand; to manage or wield it; to play or fence with a spear. To sustain or support.

Leaou jin ㇀人 to pull about a person in play.

Leaou koo ㇀罟 a certain kind of net, or to manage it.

燎 **寮** 7051. (\) Fire lit up in various ways, and in various places, as a signal of national concerns, intended to arouse the attention of all persons.

Ting leaou 庭㇀ certain lights lit up in the palace.

獠 7052. (\) From *a dog* and *fire lit up.* To hunt wild beasts; to hunt at nights.

療 7053. (/) To resist disease; to stop it; to cure; the practice of medicine.

瞭 7054. (\) Clear vision; able to see distinctly, and to a distance. A good eye.

禷 7055. (/) Yew-leaou 禴 ㇀ to sacrifice to heaven.

簝 7056. (\) A kind of basket to contain parts of the victims used in sacrifice; a basket to carry flesh in. Pung leaou 篷㇀ a kind of mat shed or large umbrella under which stalls are kept.

繚 7057. (\') To wrap round, to bind about; to wind round; to manage; the name of a sacrifice; a man's name. Yih leaou fă 一㇀髮 a lock or tuft of hair.

Leaou jaou ㇀繞 to wind about; to saunter round.

鐐 7058. (ˊ) Fine white metal; silver; an empty furnace; fetters either for the hands or feet. Show leaou 手㇀ manicles. Keŏ leaou 脚㇀ fetters for the feet.

Leaou tsze ㇀子 a cook, an unusual term.

遼 7059. (\) Remote; distant; far off; reiterated in the same sense. The name of a Tartar state.

Ta leaou 大㇀ / Leaou-tung ㇀東 / Leaou-kwŏ ㇀國 A state on the north of the gulph of Chĭh-le, which existed in the 10th and 11th centuries; it succeeded and was considered the same as 契丹 Ke-tan.

Leaou shwŏy ㇀水 name of a river, which rises in Manchow Tartary, and passing through Leaou-tung, enters the gulph of Chĭh-le.

鷯 7060. (\) Name of a small bird.

翏 7061. (\) Leaou or Lew, To fly high. Leaou-leaou ⺁ ⺁ a lengthened sound of wind.

廖 7062. (/) Read Leaou and Chow, A man's name. A surname. [Read Lew, The name of a state.

憀 7063. (\) To depend upon, as true or real; really. Feelings of commiseration and indignation.

寮 7064. (\) Wa-leaou 窐 ⺁ deep recess; a hollow cavern; distant, remote, wide; unoccupied, vast, solitary; silent.

蓼 7065. (\) From a *plant*, and *to fly high*. Name of an acrid herb, which seems to fly up into the air. Name of a state, of a river; and of a pavilion. A surname.

僇 7066. (\) A deep valley; an empty solitary place; profound; deep; vacant.

LÈE.—CLXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Leet*.

列 7067. To separate; to distinguish; to arrange in order; to place or be placed in a certain gradation; the ranks of an army; to spread out, or state in order. A surname. Kae lĕĕ 開 ⺁ to separate and arrange; to make out a list of. Chin lĕĕ 眞 ⺁ to place in order; to arrange in ranks. Pae lĕĕ 排 ⺁ and 擺 ⺁ Pae lĕĕ, both denote, To arrange; to put in order.

Lĕĕ tso ke tsze ⺁ 坐 其 次 to sit in order.

Lĕĕ tsuy ⺁ 最 the first of the series; i. e. the best composition of many others.

Lĕĕ wei ⺁ 位 or Lĕĕ kung ⺁ 公 constituted persons; i. e. You, Gentlemen.

Lĕĕ-neu ⺁ 女 eminent women, mentioned in history.

Lĕĕ-chuen ⺁ 傳 memoirs, or biographical shetches of eminent persons.

冽 7068. Cold air, or vapour.

栵 7069. Name of a certain wood.

烈 7070. From *fire* and *arranged*, or *spread out*. Fire raging; ardent; impetuous; enthusiastically; daring in the service of one's country, or in adherence to virtue; excellent; dignified; majestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; anxious. Occurs in various proper names.

Ching lĕĕ 貞 ⺁ } eminently chaste; virgins or widows who have preferred sufferings and death, to a violation of their purity. Tsĕĕ lĕĕ 節 ⺁ to die in defence of one's country, or of personal virtue and chastity.
Lĕĕ-neu ⺁ 女 }

Lĕĕ sze ⺁ 士 one who dies for his country. Chung lĕĕ 忠 ⺁ a faithful devoted servant of the crown.

Lĕĕ-lĕĕ ⺁ ⺁ } magnificently imposing; majestic.
Wei-lĕĕ 威 ⺁ }

Lĕĕ-lĕĕ, also denotes Mournful; anxious.

茘 7071. Name of a plant employed in conjunction with some other, to expel noxious influences. Also forms part of the name of a plant used in dying.

鴗 7072. A bird described as a kind of wood-pecker.

裂 7073. Remnants of silk left after cutting out clothes. To tear silk or cloth. To tear or split open; to rive; to rend; to split. A man's name. Pĕih lëĕ 蔽 ㇀ torn; rent. Mĕĕ lëĕ 滅 ㇀ harsh, destructive government.

Lëĕ kae ㇀ 開 to tear or split open, said of cloth or of wood; or of the earth, and so on.

躐 7074. To tread over a space, as in hunting; to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of. Heŏ pŭh lëĕ tăng 學不㇀等 the student must not overstep the regular order.

Lëĕ seĭh ㇀ 席 to tread upon the floor mat in an irregular manner; to advance in a disorderly way.

鬣 7075. Resembling the hair bristling up on the top of the scull; the hair of the mus species. The bristles of a boar. A long beard. The name of a horse. The hairs or bristles on the neck of fish or dragons. Kang lëĕ 剛 ㇀ a pig, or boar.

獵 7076. From *dog* and the *bristles* of a hog. To hunt wild animals; to hunt; to pursue earnestly, or to have passed through; to strike with the alarm of an earthquake; name of a porpoise; of a hill; and of a carriage. Ta lëĕ 打 ㇀ or Tëen lëĕn 田 ㇀ to go a hunting. Shĕ lëĕ she woo 涉 ㇀ 世務 to have hunted through, and become familiar with, all the affairs of the world. Tëĕ-lëĕ 緁 ㇀ in regular order.

LËEN.—CLXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lien.* Canton Dialect, *Lëen:*

連 7077. (-) From a *wheel*, and *to go*. The constant circulating of a wheel; to return to the same; to unite. To connect; to join or to be joined in marriage; to cause to adhere to, as with bird lime; used in various proper names. Used as a particle of connection, and; even; also. Seang-lëe 相 ㇀ joined; to join; united together; to unite.

Lëen choo ㇀ 珠 connected pearls; name of a work to assist students.

Lëen keă ㇀ 架 a flail, like that of Europe.

Lëen seĭh ㇀ 錫 metal, not refined.

鰱 7078. (\) Lëen tsze ㇀ 子 twins. Ke lëen 雞 ㇀ a small species of fowl.

摙 7079. (\) To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a hand barrow.

漣 7080. (丶) A ripple caused on the surface of water by the wind passing over it; appearance of shedding tears. Name of a river. Read Lan, Large waves.

Lëen shwŭy ㇀ 水 a vulgar term for water in which one has bathed.

璉 7081. (\) A vessel anciently used in temples to contain the grain.

蓮苓 7082. (-) Lëen hwa ㇀ 花 or Lëen gow ho ㇀ 藕苛 the water lily. Ho, is the northern term.

Lëen-fung ㇀ 峯 or Lëen fung king ㇀ 峯

莖 the isthmus at Macao, called by the English the Race Ground.

Lëen-fung meaou 丨峯廟 the temple or Jos-house at the race ground.

Lëen fang 丨房 the calyx of a water lily.

蝰 7083. (-) Appearance of an insect half curled up.

鏈 7084. (-) A kind of copper; metal not purified; things connected, as by a chain; locked together; connected. A chain. Tëë lëen 鐵丨 an iron chain.

輦 7085. (\) A kind of chariot pulled by the hand, applied to the Emperor's carriage; hence,

Lëen hea 丨下 expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court.

Lëen kŭh che hea 丨轂之下 below the wheels of the imperial carriage,—near to the Emperor.

Lëen keu 丨車 a kind of hand carriage or wheel-barrow.

Lëen lang 丨郎 the name of an office.

Lëen taou 丨道 path within the palace.

柬 7086. *Këen, To separate and distinguish.*

楝 7087. (ᵉ) Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called Kin-ling-tsze 金鈴子 from their shape.

湅 7088. (′) To *separate* and *water*. To boil silk well for the purpose of separating it.

煉 7089. (′) From *fire* and to *separate*. To separate the dross from the finer metal by the application of fire; to refine metals.

Lëen jin sin 丨人心 to try the hearts of men—as by adverse and by prosperous circumstances in providence.

瓡 7090. (′) The internal skin of a melon.

練 7091 (/) To boil as is done with silk or things that are dyed. To select; to choose; to experiment; to learn by experience. A surname. Këen lëen 簡丨 to essay or try by experiment.

Tsaou lëen 操丨 to practice or exercise, as soldiers. Leĭh lëen laou-ching 歷丨老成 formed by experience and age; familiar with, from practice.

Lëen fŭh 丨服 one year's mourning.

鍊 7092. (′) From *metal* and to *separate*. To melt metals; to refine in the furnace, applied also to man undergoing trial, and being benefitted thereby; purified metals; any thing fully matured; experienced and expert in; to practice. Read Këen, A certain iron about a wheel. Twan lëen 鍛丨 a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case: used in a bad sense. Pĭh-lëen 百丨 purified a hundred times, most pure.

Lëen sze 丨師 an experienced and virtuous doctor amongst the sect Taou, is denoted by this term.

Lëen shŭh 丨熟 fully practised in; duly matured.

Lëen tsing 丨精 or reversed, Made quite perfect by practice.

斂 7093. (\) To collect together, as grain in harvest; an ingathering or harvest; to collect together any thing; to amass; to hoard up. A surname. Tseu lëen woo fŭh 聚丨五福 collected together all blessings. Tseu lëen, is also used for avaricious extortions. Show lëen 收丨 to gather in the harvest.

Lëen chow tsze show 丨舟自守 collected together his war boats and stood on the defensive.

Lëen tsëen 丨錢 to collect money; to make a collection for some charitable purpose.

瀲 7094. (ᵇ) Water overflowing; inundation; the edge of a wave.

蘞 蘞 7095. (ᵉ) Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

獫 7096. (′) A certain kind of dog with a long nose. Read Hëen, in a similar sense

殮 7097. (′) To shroud the dead; to dress for the grave. It is the Chinese

usage to dress out the corpse with the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will admit of; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords. Show lëen 收 | to shroud and coffin.

臉 7098. [丨] The cheek; the space between the eye and the jaw; the face; used metaphorically for reputation. Read Tsëen, A kind of meat soup. Woo lëen 無 | no face; shameless. Se lëen 洗 | to wash the face. Sae lëen 腮 | the cheek. Tew lëen 丟 | to throw away a person's reputation, to say something to the disgrace of a person.

瞼 7099. [/] To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pëen.

廉 薟 7100. [-] By the side, or in a corner; a corner; economical; pure; uncorrupted by avarice, or by bribes; moderate in one's wishes; not avaricious, but its opposite. To examine into. Enters into several proper names. Lëen che | 恥 modest; bashful; moderate; unassuming; the opposite of avaricious and of shameless conduct. Woo lëen che 無 | 恥 shameless; brazen-faced; abandoned.

Tso kwan tsing lëen 做官清 | an uncorrupt magistrate. Keaou lëen 矯 | affected moderation, seeming to reject what one really wishes. Fe lëen 飛 | name of an ancient palace, and of a certain divine bird, which has the power to raise the wind.

Lëen këë ching chĭh | 潔正直 pure and upright.

Lëen tsëë | 節 correct in one's conduct, without excess or extravagance.

Lëen yu | 隅 or Lăng lëen 棱 | a corner.

濂 7101. Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

爁 7102. [-] Lëen-e | 焰 interminable fire; flame extending far, or continuing long.

磏 磏 7103. [-] A large coarse stone; a red colour. Lëen jin | 仁 a spurious virtue; it is applied to four forms of false benevolence.

簾 7104. [-] A bamboo screen; a curtain or screen of any kind; a window curtain; a screen to a sedan chair. Kwa lëen 掛 | or Shang lëen 上 | to put up the screen. Fang lëen 放 | to put down the screen. Chŭh lëen 竹 | a bamboo screen. Poo lëen 布 | a cloth curtain. Mŭh pan lëen 木板 | venetian blinds are so called; and also, New pĭh hëë chwang 牛拍脇窻 tripe-fold windows.

臁 外 | 7105. The sides of the leg. Nuy lëen 內 | the inner side of the leg. Wae lëen the outer side of the leg.

鐮 鎌 7106. [-] A sickle, otherwise call E-kow 刈鉤 a shearing hook.

璘 7107. [-] Lin or Lëen, variegated with streaks.

奩 匳 奩 簾 7108. [c] A box to contain perfumes; a lady's toilet. Chwang lëen 牀 | a bride's portion; a toilet and whatever else her parents may give her. King lëen 鏡 | or King keă 鏡匣 a dressing case, used by females.

聯 聯 7109. [-] Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join; to unite; to arrange in a concatinated form. Tuy lëen 對 | a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or pipes

hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. Kwan lëen 官 | a list containing the order in which officers are to move or act.

Lëen heung te | 兄弟 to unite and settle the order of brothers.

帘 7110. [e] A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. Tsew lëen 酒 | a tavern.

LEĬH.—CLXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lič.* Canton Dialect, *Lik.*

力 7111. Sinew; nerve; strength; spirit; force; power; effort; vigour; diligent endeavour; strenuously; assiduously to employ one's strength about a thing. A surname. Yew leĭh 有 | possessing strength. Ke leĭh 氣 | strength, or the invisible animal influence which supports strength. Shin leĭh 身 | bodily strength. Shin chwang leĭh këen 身壯 | 健 hale and robust, generally addressed to old people as a compliment. Sin leĭh 心 | strength, or active power of the mind. Mŭh leĭh 目 | the power of vision. Urh leĭh 耳 | the power of hearing. Tsin sin keĭh leĭh 盡心竭 | to exert one's heart and strength to the utmost. Hëĕ leĭh 協 | to unite efforts. Chung leĭh 重 | or Ting leĭh 鼎 | great strength. Mëen leĭh 綿 | or Leĭh pŏ | 薄 deficiency of strength; weak. Yung leĭh 用 | Chŭh leĭh 出 | or Chŏ leĭh 着 | to exert one's strength. Chŭh leĭh yu kwŏ kea 出 | 於國家 to exert one's self for one's country. Fe leĭh 費 | to spend one's strength. Nëen foo, leĭh keang 年富 | 强 rich in years, and robust in strength; rich in years, denotes Being yet young, having many years in reserve. Ho leĭh 火 | the power of fire. Tsew leĭh 酒 | the power or strength of wine. Kung leĭh 弓 | the strength of a bow. Ping leĭh 病 | severe dangerous disease. Peĭh leĭh 筆 | strength of pencil, denotes either writing the character with a stiff firm stroke, or writing in a nervous style.

Leĭh hing | 行 to practice with assiduity; it is also a technical phrase, denoting The practice of moral virtue, or those precepts which one may have learned; in contradistinction from Kung yen 空言 empty talk; prating about virtue, but never practicing it.

Leĭh ching | 政 to be employed in laborious government service.

Leĭh heŏ | 學 to learn assiduously.

Leĭh leang | 量 strength of capacity.

Leĭh leang pŭh tsŭh | 量不足 a deficiency of strength, talent, or power.

Leĭh kenen | 倦 wearied; fatigued.

Leĭh pëen | 辦 to argue strenuously.

扐 7112. Leĭh, or Lĭh. To divine by grasping sixty-four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. To bind, to complete; the name of a district.

立 太 7113. The original form represents *a man* standing *erect* on the earth. Erect; to erect, to establish; to form or fix; to place in order, or each in its own station, as trees in a forest; to arrange; to effect; to perfect, or accomplish; the point of time when any thing takes place. Soon; speedily. The name of a carriage. Shĕ leĭh 設 | to institute. Këen leĭh

建中 to build up. Chung leĭh to be situated between two, and belong to neither. Chĭh leĭh 赤 to stand naked, means to be destitute of every thing.

Leĭh ching 政 name of a section of the Shoo-king.

Leĭh che 志 to form a resolution.

Leĭh e 意 Leĭh sin 心 to fix one's intention or mind; to determine on doing something; to resolve in one's own mind; as Leĭh e wei shen 意爲善 to determine, or resolve on the practice of virtue.

Leĭh kĭh 刻 Leĭh tseĭh 卽 immediately; instantly.

Leĭh chun 春 February 5th.
Leĭh hea 夏 May 7th.
Leĭh tsew 秋 August 9th.
Leĭh tung 冬 Nov. 8th.
Chinese terms

Leĭh ming 命 to establish one's fate; to act so as to influence one's destiny favorably; A. D. 1418, *established* the first of the Ming Dynasty.

Leĭh yen cha ko 鹽茶課 established duties on salt and tea.

笠 7114. A bamboo umbrella without a handle; one that lays on the head like a broad brimmed cap, vulgarly called Tow-păng 篷. those that have handles are called 笠 Tăng.

Leĭh kŭh 轂 a cap worn by the drivers of military waggons.

苙 7115. A kind of basket for confining or carrying pigs in. The name of a plant.

粒 **糧** 7116. *A grain* of rice; food; particularly rice. Tseuĕ leĭh pŭh shĭh 絕不食 unable to eat any thing,—from sickness. Yĭh leĭh me 一米 a grain of rice. Yŭh leĭh 玉 white rice.

栗 **棗** 7117. The chesnut, named from the fruit hanging pendant down. A hard durable wood. Firm; enduring; commanding; severe; to exceed or overpass. Name of a district. A surname. Used also in the composition of some foreign words. Hing leĭh 行 a finger post to point out the road. Shwŭy leĭh 水 name of a plant. Leĭh lĕĕ 烈 a piercing cold wind.

傈 7118. The tablet, dedicated to the deceased, in the temple of ancestors.

慄 7119. Fear; apprehension. Leaou-leĭh 憭 intimidated; fearful.

溧 7120. The name of a river; and of a district.

飂 7121. Wind; an impetuous gale, mixed with rain. A storm of wind and rain.

曆 7122. The signs of the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, which are noted with veneration, and delivered to men for the division of time.

Leĭh soo 數 the numbers which determine the place of the heavenly bodies, &c.

Leĭh fă 法 astronomical rules.

Leĭh shoo 書 an almanack. The books of the Han Dynasty use the following form, which also has the diffinition of the preceding.

歷 7123. To pass by; over, through or to; to pass to a place, or to pass through successive periods of time; to overpass or transgress the law; a state of confusion; open; space between, said of the teeth; next in order; erroneous; to say the whole. Leĭh-leĭh, arranged in order; retired; as amongst hills solitude and silence. A metal vessel; a brass coffin. The name of a hill, of a district, and of a lake. Used for the preceding. Hwan leĭh 爰 the name of a book. King leĭh kwŏ lae 經過來 to pass and come over.

Leĭh ching 城 to go over into the city.

Leĭh jĭh 日 successive days; time.

Leĭh kĕĕ chang yay 劫長夜 successive ages of perpetual night;—in a state of future suffering.

Leĭh kea 家 astronomers, mathematicians.

Leĭh lŭh 錄 appearance of elegance and splendour.

Leĭh-lae 來 from former times to the present.

Leĭh-tae 代 successive generations or ages.

櫪 7124. The name of a wood, said to be a kind of oak. A certain apparatus used in rearing silk worms. A stable for cows or horses.

瀝 瀝 7125. Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water, to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking. Leĭh heuĕ 血 to shed one's blood; to commit suicide. Che leĭh 淅 the sound of snow and rain.

Leĭh yĭh 液 a slight flowing.

Teĭh-leĭh 滴 the sound of drops falling.

癧 7126. Leĭh leĭh 瘰 a swelling on the neck.

礫 7127. To rub; the noise made by something riving or splitting. Used also for the following. Forms also part of the name of a stone. Teĭh leĭh 的 clear; bright.

靂 7128. Peĭh-leĭh 霹 Peĭh leĭh 劈歷 rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

轣 7129. Leĭh lŭh 轆 a road for a barrow or cart; a wheel rut.

櫟 7130. A certain useless wood neither fit for the Carpenter nor for fuel. Persons in affected humility employ its name as representing themselves. Name of a place, and of a bird.

靂 靨 7131. A certain earthen vessel.

瓅 7132. Teĭh-leĭh 玓 a bright pearl.

礫 7133. Small broken stones; pebbles or sand. Hwang leĭh 黃 name of a wood.

Tan-leĭh 丹 Tan-sha 丹沙 a red oxide.

躒 7134. To move; motion; a step. A man's name. Read Lŏ, Lëen-lŏ 連 or Chŏ-lŏ 卓 to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

轢 7135. The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

鬲 7136. Perfume or incense pot.

酈 7137. Name of a place; a surname.

LEŎ.—CLXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Leok.*

畧 略 7138. To partition or divide land; to part to every one a share; a boundary; to plan; a plan; to diminish the labour of; to lessen; to abridge. In a slight degree; a little; to esteem little; to despise. A path, physically or morally; to walk; to go; to visit. To take; to violate or offend; to seize; to sharpen. A name of various sections of books. A surname. King leŏ 經 to pass through and arrange; plans of proceeding; applied also to planning a campaign, or the conduct of an army. Hwŭh leŏ 忽 to despise or treat with contempt.

Leŏ ke che 基趾 to visit, or go

over the ground on which the city walls are built.

Leŏ yew che shĭh 丨有知識 possess a little knowledge.

剌 7139. Read Leo, and King. To brand the face with ink and a style; a Chinese punishment. Also read Leang. To take by force. Read Leŏ, To seize by violence.

掠 7140. Read Leŏ and Leang, To rob; to plunder; to take by violence; to punish.

Loo leŏ 擄丨 to carry away persons captive. Këĕ leŏ 刼丨 or Tseang leŏ 搶丨 to rob and carry off property by violence.

LEU.—CLXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Luy*. Canton Dialect, *Luy*.

呂 7141. [丶] The back bone; the spine, a portion of which is represented by the character. Certain notes in Chinese music. Name of a kingdom. A surname; the name of a bell, and of a sword. Yew leu leĭh 有丨力 having strength of spine; possessing great strength. Shin leĭh 弦丨 long; extended. A local term.

Leu-sung 丨宋 Spain. Seaou Leu-sung 小丨宋 Luzon, Manilla.

侶 7142. [丶] An associate; a companion. A fellow traveller.

稆 7143. [丶] Spontaneous growth; that which grows wild.

閭 7144. [-] The gate of a village; twenty-five families make a Leu. A door or gate. The name of a particular door; the habitation of the sëen 仙 genii. The name of a pavilion. Name of an ancient office; name of a stone; of a sword; and of a flag. Name of an animal. Occurs denoting A beautiful woman; a surname.

Leu-yen 丨閻 the habitations of the poor.

旅 旅 7145. [丶] In the army, five hundred men are called Leu. A stranger; a guest in a strange place, a company or assemblage of persons; many persons arranged in order; brothers; applied to a certain officer who arranges or puts in order; a road or path. A surname; sometimes denotes Grain which grows wild. Shang leu 商丨 a travelling merchant.

Leu leĭh 丨力 great strength.

Leu te 丨邸 a place to receive strangers, in a strange place.

Leu tsze 丨次 in order; arranged in order.

膂 7146. [丶] The back bone; the back.

祣 7147. [丶] Name of a sacrifice to hills and rivers.

婁 婁 7148. [丿] Low or Leu. The; exertion of effort or of strength; to lead a cow or to fasten it to something. A number that is troublesome; annoying from the number. The name of a place and of a river; a man's name; the name of an animal; to trail as long garments; a curved appearance; dull; stupid. Read Low, A small mart.

僂 7149. [丿] Leu or Low. The back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname. Read Lów, Show low 手丨 a crooked arm. Pei low 背丨 a crooked back.

Tseu lew 聚 | a curved, or bent instrument or utensil with which things can be taken hold of, or carried. Leu kow | 佝 short ugly appearance. Leu keu | 句 name of a place where tortoises are obtained.

屢 7150. [/] Many times; frequently; reiterated; often. Leu chen | 戰 frequent battles. Lew tsze | 次 many times.

瘻 7151. [\] Leu, or Low. A chronic ulcer; an old swelling. Keu leu 痀 | a crooked back.

褸 7152. [\] Certain hempen threads; pieces of cloth paid as a forfeit by those who neglected serving. Froms part of the name of a plant.

褸 7153. [|] Leu, or Low. Parts of a garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

蔞 7154. [\] Leu, or Low. Name of an edible plant; the betel plant, name of a place; a plant boiled up with fish. Leu yĕ | 葉 the Betel leaf.

慮 7155. [/] To think on with desire, expectation or anxiety; concern of mind; to plan; to devise; to think till a clear perception of be attained. Great concern; suspicion. A surname; the name of a place; the name of a wood. Wang leu 亡 | a kind of general view or plan of. Woo yuen leu, pĕih yew kin yew 無遠 | 必有近憂 he who won't concern himself about what is distant, will find sorrow approach near. Yew leu 憂 | mournful anxiety. Leu nëen | 念 anxious thoughts. Leu woo | 無 a kind of banner held in the front of an army.

儢 7156. [\] Repeated, Leu leu | | unwilling to do; not using any effort: unconstrained appearance.

勵 7157. [/] To assist by advice or encouragement.

濾 7158. [|] Water; to wash clean; pure; to cleanse or purify; to filtrate. Leu lo | 羅 Leu poo | 布 a cloth or silk, through which water is strained.

蘆 7159. [|] A certain plant, used as a red dye; otherwise called Te heuĕ 地血 earth's blood. To form; to model.

鑢 7160. [/] A kind of heated iron, with which things are put into form.

廬 7161. [\] A cottage in the midst of a field for the husbandmen to repose in; a general name for coarse habitations; thatched or mat huts. To lodge or pass the night alternately, as when on duty. The name of a state; of a district; of a city; and of a hill. Pe leu 敝 | my house. Leu shay | 舍 a cottage.

蘆 7162. [\] Read Leu, The name of a medicinal plant. Read Loo, Rushes that grow by the side of rivers. Name of a place; name of a river.

臚 7163. [\] The skin; the front of the abdomen; arranged in order; to transmit from a higher to a lower authority; to report. Name of an officer.

驢 7164. [\] An animal resembling a horse, and having long ears. A mule. Këen leu 蹇 | an ordinary sort of mule. Yay leu 野 | wild mules in Leaou-tung, said to attack and devour men. Seaou leu 小 | was applied to an animal of the Mus species, in the state Tsin.

穭 7165. [\] Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation. Wild grain.

LEUĔ.—CLXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liuĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Leut.*

劣 7166. [c] From *strength and few, or small*: Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

埒 7167. [c] A low dike or wall to fence in a field; a road or a path, to separate them from others. To mark or draw the limits of a field or road; water contained by a natural indentation on the top of a hill. To class, rank, or sort with. Ma leuĕ 馬 丨 a path, or other place, fenced in by a low wall for horses. Fung taou yuĕ leuĕ 封道曰 丨 a shut up, or sealed road is called Leuĕ.

𠬜 7168. [c] From *nail* and *hand*. To take hold of with the fingers of one hand.

畧 7169. [c] To plough the ground and raise the clod.

捋 7170. [c] To pluck or take hold of with the fingers; to rub or feel with the fingers. Yŏ leuĕ 郁 丨 to move the fingers on a flute.

鋝 7171. [c] Leuĕ or Seuĕ, A weight equal to 24 taels.

LEUEN.—CLXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Lwan.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Liuen.* Canton Dialect, *Luen.*

縯 7172. [-] To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

孌 戀 7173. [丶] From *attached to*, and *woman*. Yielding, complying; attached to; warm affection for; longing after. Sze leuen 思 丨 affectionate remembrance of. Yuen leuen 婉 丨 elegance and beauty of person.

戀 7174. [亻] Leuen or Lwan. From *bound to*, and *heart*. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to, as of brothers or of lovers. Used also for the stupifying hankering of the human mind after vicious pleasure or sordid gain. A surname. Compare with Lwan. Seang leuen 相 丨 mutually attached—said of brothers. Keuen leuen 眷 丨 a constant recollection of, and longing after; permanent affection for, or addictedness to.

攣 7175. [-] From *bound to*, and *hand*. To bind or tie to in any way; to attach, as by ligatures; an interminable concatenation of; a contraction of the hands or feet, from disease. Used in the sense of the preceding.

Leuen keu 丨拘 bound and restricted; a contraction of the hands or feet.

攣 7176. [-] To select or choose; to collect together.

孌 孿 7177. [/] Name of a plant.

臠 7178. [\] Flesh cut into slices; minced meat; the viscera of fish.

Leuen tsĕĕ 丨切 to cut or mince.

Leuen-leuen 丨丨 a thin emaciated appearance.

LEŬH.—CLXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Luĭ.* Canton Dialect, *Leut.*

聿 7179. *Yŭh, An ancient word for Pencil; a connective particle.*

律 7180. Leŭh kwei 丨魁 a large appearance.

律 7181. To divide or distinguish; the division of the notes of music, as made in ancient times; a constant rule; a law: military law; a penal law. Certain of the laws formed by the Tsin Dynasty, which were deemed fit to be preserved by succeeding Sovereigns, they were arranged in Nine Sections, by a person of the next dynasty. Certain rules of rank amongst the military. To state or record; to weigh the merits of; to dress the hair, the rules of versification. Keae leŭh 戒丨 rules or precepts of the Buddha sect. Pŭh leŭh 不丨 term for a pencil. E leŭh 依丨 according to law. Tĕen leŭh tsuy yen 天丨最嚴 the law of heaven is most strict.

摔 7182. From to *divide* and *hand.* To put away the dregs or fœces; to separate the pure from the impure.

悴 7183. Sorrowful; mournful.

綷 7184. A large cord or rope; a rope, such as in used in ships and in mines; to let down a pit, or the shaft of a mine; or into a grave. A pulley.

Leŭh lo 丨羅 a pulley.

Leŭh tsĕang 丨將 to let down leisurely into a pit or grave.

膵 7185. The flesh of sacrifices. Sŭh leaou 丨膋 the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt, to fill the temple with its fumes.

LEW.—CLXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lieu.* Canton Dialect, *Low.*

六 7186. Six, generally pronounced Lew, by the northern people. According to the Dictionaries, read Lŭh. See Lŭh.

流 7187. The streamers of a banner, and the pendant ornaments of a cap, of which the difference of number denoted the difference of rank.

旒 旒 7188. (\) The same as the preceding. The streamers of a banner, and pendant ornaments of ancients crowns, the Emperor's crown had twelve, six before and six behind. Ke lew 旗 | the streamers of a flag or banner; small stripes attached to the principal flag. Mëen lew 冕 | the pendant ornaments of a crown.

流 7189. (\) From *water* and *streamer*, the motion of water. To flow; to pass from one place to another; to descend on unrestrained; to fall into a certain course of action; to cast off moral restraint; the course or progress of; to select; to beg or entreat. Occurs in proper names. Chuen lew 川 | the flowing of a stream. Hea lew 下 | a low degenerate course of action, or set of people. Chow lew 周 | or Lew chuen | 轉 to flow round and extend to every place. Fung lew 風 | gaiety and pleasure. Chuen lew 傳 | an account of the progress of. Tung lew hŏ woo 同 | 合汚 to join in the courses of the vicious, and to unite in their filthy practices. Hwang lew 黃 | name of a liquor.

Lew choo | 注 flowing, as a stream of water, or as blood in the veins.

Lew shay | 射 to shoot or flow out into many streams.

Lew sha | 沙 floating or shifting sands.

Lew, too, keaou, chan 流徒絞斬 to transport three thousand le, to transport three years, to strangle, to behead,—four punishments.

Lew tung tsing shin | 通精神 to cause the animal spirits to flow through the system—by exercise.

Lew tsĭh | 賊 roving banditti, wandering free booters.

Lew tsuy | 罪 a crime which is punished with transportation three thousand le.

Lew te | 涕 to shed tears.

鏐 7190. (\) Fine gold; pendant ornaments of a crown; pendant gems.

琉 7191. (\) Lew le | 璃 a pearl; a certain vitreous substance, or glaze. Shining; bright. The name of a state.

Lew kew kwŏ | 球國 the islands on the east of China, called in European maps, *Lekyo.* Those to the northward are called the Ta 大 Great *Lew-kew* islands; those to the southward, are called the Seaou 小 *Small* ones; the Loo-choo islands.

磺 硫 7192. Lew hwang | 磺 sulphur.

留 留 7193. (\) To stop; to detain; to delay. Slowly; leisurely; a long time; to put in order. Name of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a fruit; of a bird and of a state. A surname.

Lew choo | 住 to detain, as a guest.

Lew jin shĭh pëen fan | 人食

便飯 to detain a person to a family dinner.

Lew hea 丨下 to keep or take care of.

Lew keuĕ 丨訣 a keep-sake given at death.

Lew pëĕ 丨別 a keep-sake; a thing given on parting.

Lew sze pŭh këen 丨使不遣 detained the messenger, and did not send him back.

榴 榴 7194. (丨) Shĭh lew 石丨 the pomegranate. Lew ho 丨火 the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its flower. Lew-lew, The name of an animal.

溜 溜 7195. (丨) Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

瑠 瑠 7196. (丨) A certain vessel used to contain rice. Lew le 丨璃 a certain vitreous substance; sometimes used to denote Glass.

瘤 瘤 瘤 7197. (丨) The blood or humours detained on one spot. A large swelling on the neck or face.

窗 7198. (丨) A den or cavern.

罶 7199. (丨) A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

遛 7200. (丨) Tow-lew 逼丨 to linger about; to hang off and on; to lurk about.

雷 7201. (丨) The dripping of water from a house. Chung-lew 中丨 an interior apartment.

騮 駵 鶹 7202. (丨) A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

翏 7203. (丨) Read Lew and Leaou, To fly high; the sound of the wind.

漻 7204. Lew, or Leaou, Deep clear water; still; retired.

畱 7205. (丨) To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

鬮 7206. (丨) King-lew 經丨 to kill.

鷚 7207. (丨) Name of a bird called, on the Yang-tsze-keang, Tëen lew 天丨 said to resemble the quail.

劉 7208. (丨) A certain weapon; to kill. To arrange. A very ancient and famous surname. Pe lew 毗丨 a tree with few branches and open foilage. Lew tsze 丨子 or Lew yĭh 丨杙 a certain fruit from Keaou-che 交趾 Cochinchina. Lew-pei 丨備 name of an amiable and eminent general, during the civil wars of China, in the third century.

瀏 7209. (丨) The appearance of clear deep water; the wind passing with rapidity. The sound of the wind, the name of a river. Yew-lew 颮丨 the sound of the wind.

Lew-leang 丨亮 clear and bright.

柳 柳 7210. (丨) The willow, or a sort of palm; the weeping willow; a soft tree of free growth. Name of a star; and of a carriage. A surname.

Lew, or Lew shoo 丨樹 the willow; a species of palm. It is thought beautiful, and is used figuratively for pleasure: eyes and eye-brows are compared to its leaves.

Lew me hwa pëen 丨迷花騙 deceived and stupified by willows and flowers; i. e. by dissolute pleasures.

畝 7211. (丨) To plough up the ground. To plough within the dikes which separate the fields.

綹 7212. (丨) A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten threads make a 綸 Lun, ten lun, make a Lew.

LĬH.—CLXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Lĭk.*

仂 7213. From *man* and *strength.* Soo che yu yay 數之餘也 an overplus, a remainder. Shĭh fun che yĭh yay 十分之一也 a tenth part.

扐 7214. To divine by grasping sixty four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. See Leĭh.

肋 7215. The ribs; otherwise called Lĭh kŭh 肋骨 and Pae kŭh 牌骨. Read Kin, The sinewy part of the muscles.

Lĭh pang 肋傍 the side.

阞 7216. Veins in the earth; a third part, or the diameter of a circle.

勒 7217. A bridle with a bit to it; to bridle; to restrain; to controul by violence; to force to do; to strangle. To engrave upon. Ma lĭh 馬勒 a horse's bridle. Kăng lĭh 掯勒 to seize or detain by force. Yĭh lĭh 抑勒 to controul. Peĭh lĭh 逼勒 or Koo lĭh 苦勒 to distress; to molest; to ill use.

Lĭh hew 勒休 to force to stop; to lay an officer aside from the duties of his station, without depriving him of his rank.

Lĭh ping 勒兵 to shut up troops in a narrow compass, by a superior force.

Lĭh sŏ 勒索 to extort from.

Lĭh ling 勒令 to insist upon; to require instant performance; to force to do.

Lĭh shĭh 勒石 to engrave or cut letters on stone.

肋 7218. Lĭh le 肋簁 making no advance; not progressing.

LIN.—CLXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lin.* Canton Dialect, *Lam.*

林 7219. (\) From *two trees.* A clump of trees on a plain; a wood; a grove; a mountain forest. A clump of bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. A surname. Yu lin 羽林 the name of a star; a military title. Yu lin koo urh 羽林孤兒 orphans of the military.

Lin chung 林中 a note in music.

Chŭh lin 竹林 a clump of bamboos.

淋 7220. (\) From *water* and *a forest.* Water dripping from trees; to wet or soak with water; water falling from the clouds, from a house, or from a vessel. A pool or pond.

Lin le 淋漓 to be drench with rain.

Lin hwa 淋花 to water flowers.

琳 7221. (\) The name of a stone; name of an ancien state.

痳 7222. (\) A disease which causes a difficulty in passing urine, either from gravel or other causes. Woo lin pǐh chŭh 五｜白濁 five causes of a stoppage of urine, and gonorrhœa.

霖 7223. (\) Any rain of more than three days continuance; abundant and genial rains. Incessant rains. Yu lin 雨｜ plentiful rains.

燐 爝燐 蠟 7224. (/) An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has fattened with the carcases of men and horses; otherwise called 鬼火 Kwei-ho, the devil's fire. According to others, 螢火 Ying ho, a kind of glow-worm.

憐 7225. (\) Feeling ashamed, abashed.

嶙 7226 (\) Precipitous side of a mountain; an abrupt high precipice.

粼 粼磷 7227. (/) Water running amongst stones. Lin-lin, A clear, pure appearance; as of water that runs over a rocky bottom.

潾 7228. (/) The appearance of pure clear water; water that issues from hills, and runs amongst rocks. The name of a river.

璘 7229. (\) Lin-pëen ｜瑸 streaked or marked with veins.

甐 7230. (/) A cetain earthenware vessel; to move; to cover over or screen.

瞵 7231. (/) A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

磷 7232. (/) Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read Lang, Ping lăng 砰｜ lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

躏 7233. (/) To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

轔 7234. (/) The noise made by a carriage; the threshold of a door; the appearance of numbers, and a flourishing state.

遴 7235. (/) To walk or act with difficulty; to desire covetously; parsimoniously; to select with care.

Lin seuen ｜選 to choose or select persons for the government.

鄰 7236. (/) Near to; connected with; five families. Persons dwelling near; neighbours; states which border on each other; assistants on each hand; ministers of state. The sound of a carriage. Pe-lin 比｜ or Kĭh-lin 隔｜ neighbours; a neighbouring house.

Lin-le ｜里 neighbourhood.

鱗 7237. (\) The scales of fishes; otherwise called Yu-keă 魚甲. It would appear however, that sometimes they distinguish between Lin and Keă, when speaking of the scales of fishes.

Lin poo ｜部 the fish class; in contradistinction from other classes of living creatures.

Lin shay ｜蛇 or Yun nan keu mang 雲南巨蟒 apparently a species of Boa constrictor, found in the south of China.

麟 7238. (\) A stag of a large size. A certain animal of a benevolent nature and disposition; a fabulous animal, said to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world; one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The name of a district. Used to denote the light of fire; splendour.

Lin-che ｜趾 a son and heir.

稟 7239. (\) From a *granary*, and *grain*. To give grain, or the supplies of food or of pay; to confer upon. Name of a river.

凜 7240. (\) Intense cold; clear and cold. Repeated Lin lin, denotes the same in a higher

degree. A cold stern manner; a feeling of awe inducing obedience. Han fung lin lëĕ 寒風凜冽 a piercing cold wind.

Lin jen 凜然 stern; severe manner.

Lin tsun 凜遵 implicit obedience; obedience, yielded in consequence of being struck with awe.

廩庾亩 7241. [丶] A public granary; one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. Tëen-lin 天廩 the name of a star. Tsăng lin 倉廩 a granary. Me lin 米廩 an ancient school or college. Poo lin 補廩 to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring.

Lin-lŏh 廩祿 / Lin shen 廩膳 a small allowance given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

懍 7242. [丶] Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous. Read Lin, Extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

躏 7243. [ノ] The name of a bird; a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

躏躪躪 7244. [ノ] A plant adapted to make mats of. A surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

躪 7245. [ノ] To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person, with a cart driving rapidly.

轔 7246. [丶] The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

吝恡悋悋 7247. [ノ] Mean; niggardly; sparing; sordidly; parsimonious; avaricious. To regret to part with; to be sorry; to be ashamed and disgraced. Lin sĭh 吝嗇 or Pe lin 鄙吝 mean and niggardly; unduly sparing. Këen lin 儉吝 or Han lin 慳吝 parsimonious. Tan lin 貪吝 covetous; avaricious. Sew lin 羞吝 to feel shame and disgrace. Hwuy lin 悔吝 the appearance of grief and distress.

臨临 7248. [ノ] To superintend, to look upon from a higher place. To descend to; to come to the point of action; to commence doing any thing; the time of meeting with any person or circumstance. Large, great. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; name of a carriage; of a territory; of a gate, and of a mountain. A general weeping. Këen lin yuen 監臨院 title of the Deputy Governor of a province.

Lin chin sëen tuy chan 臨陣先退斬 when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded.

Lin mun 臨門 to enter the door—said of blessings.

Lin tsow she 臨走時 when about to go.

Lin tsae 臨財 coming in contact with wealth; meeting an opportunity of being enriched.

Lin ta tsëĕ 臨大節 to come to some great emergency.

Lin yu 臨御 to reign over the empire.

LING.—CLXXIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ling.* Canton Dialect, *Ling.*

令
令

7249. [丶] From Tseĭh, *To assemble*, and Tsëĕ, *A seal* or *ensign* of authority. To order; to enjoin upon; to warn; to cause; to occasion. Law; rule; periods of time. Good; excellent. A surname; forms part of the names of various places. Ling ling, The sound of a dog's collar. Used instead of the Pronoun *Your*, before the words *Father* and *mother*, *brother*, *son*, *daughter*, &c. Chĭh ling 勅令 or Haou ling 號令 an imperial order. Kung ling 功令 the laws. Kin ling 禁令 laws and prohibitions. Hëen ling 縣令 the principal officer in a district. She ling 時令 or Yuĕ ling 月令 certain terms or periods by which the year is divided. Tsëĕ ling 節令 a period of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year, each of which has an appropriate name.

Ling choo wăn chay sin che 令諸聞者信之 to cause all who hear, to believe it.

Ling wei ching 令爲証 to oblige to be a witness, old and young people who labour under any disease shall not be called on.

Ling chĭh 令姪 your cousin, &c.

Ling gae 令愛 or Ling tsëen kin 令千金 your daughter.

Ling heung 令兄 your elder brother.

Ling lang 令郎 your son.

Ling shŭh 令叔 your uncle.

Ling tsun 令尊 your father.

Ling tang 令堂 your mother.

Ling te 令弟 your younger brother.

伶

7250. [丶] From *Man*, the other part giving sound. Alone; to play; to act the buffoon. To employ; to be employed. A surname. Ta she ling le teĭh jin 他是伶俐的人 he is a clever man. She ling 使伶 one who serves. Këen ling 健伶 the name of a district.

Ling jin 伶人 an imperial droll, or merry-andrew: also, a musician; otherwise expressed by Ling lun 伶倫 or Ling kwan 伶官 a master of musicians.

Ling le 伶俐 clever; quick of apprehension. Ling chow 伶舟 a double surname.

Ling ting 伶仃 alone; destitute; walking alone.

刣

7251. [丶] To split with a knife; to cleave asunder.

冷

7252. [丶] Derived from *Ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Lăng, which see.

Ling jĕ 冷熱 are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold, hot; indifferent, zealous.

囹

7253. [丶] A place of confinement formed by rails; a prison.

拎
摝

7254. [丶] To grasp something suspended; to lay hold of; to hold suspended.

聆 7255. [\] A ringing or tinkling sound in the ear.

泠 7256. [|] The noise made by water and by wind. Reiterated, it implies the same. The name of a river, and of a city. Read Lëen, Long hair all tied together.

玲 7257. [\] A certain valuable stone of an inferior kind.

Ling-lung | 瓏 a stone beautifully and ingeniously carved, applied to persons in praise of their dispositions or talents.

詅 7258. [\] To sell; to trade; a man's name.

Ling che foo | 癡符 an ignorant stupid trader; a simple foolish persun.

翎 7259. [\] Wings or feathers; the feathers of an arrow; a peacock's feather, granted to be worn as a mark of distinction, given by the emperor; it hangs pendant from the cap over the shoulders. Tae hwa ling 戴花 | to wear a peacock's feather. They are distinguished by having *one, two,* or *three* eyes on the feather; and by a difference of colour, the usage was never known in China till the present dynasty.

聆 7260. [\] To hear with the ear; to listen to; to yield obedience to.

苓 7261. [\] The name of a plant, and of a place. Fŭh ling 茯 | a medicinal plant used in the cure of the venereal disease. Too fŭh ling 土茯 | Canton China root.

Ling-urh | 耳 a fungus plant, said to resemble a mouses ear, or a woman's ear-ring.

蛉 7262. [\] Name of an insect. Tsing-ling 蜻 | a species of locust.

豭 7263. [\] Choo-ling 豬 | name of a medicine.

跉 7264. [\] Ling ting | 趵 the appearance of sauntering about every where.

鈴 7265. [\] A kind of little bell suspended at banners and in other situations, to make a jingling noise; words or speech which consist of mere sound without any important sense. Ling ling, The sound as of a bell. The name of a book, of a plant, and of a flower. Forms part of a name of a medicine.

零 7266. [\] Small rain; the residue of a shower; the residue or odd numbers; the exceedings of thousands, hundreds, or tens. The word Ling occupies the place of the European cypher, when one denomination is omited, as Yih pih ling yih 一百 | 一 101. Name of a river. A surname.

Ling suy kung foo | 碎工夫 odd jobs, either interlectual or manual.

Ling sing | 星 odd stars,—means miscellaneous articles.

Ling suy ying | 碎銀 broken pieces of silver money.

Ling soo | 數 remnants of an account; fractions.

Ling lŏ | 落 scattered and standing alone.

櫺 **欞** **欞** 7267. A rail or beam; cross bars or lattice work of a window. Hung ling 橫 | certain cross bars of a door or window. Yen ling 檐 | a transverse beam below the eves of a house.

領 7268. [|] The neck; the neck of clothes, or that part of a garment which surrounds the neck; to put in order; to govern; to direct. To receive as a present, or instructions: to receive in charge, and have the command of. Name of an office; and of a territory. Show ling 首 | the head literally, or a person who is at the head of any concern. E ling 衣 | the neck of a garment. Fung ling 風 | a collar worn by the Chinese.

Ling keaou | 教 } I received your
Ling leŏ | 略 } instructions.

Ling ming | 命 to receive an order; to acknowledge having received it. Also the language of courtesy when assenting to some request.

Ling show 𠃌收 to receive.

Ling seay 𠃌謝 to accept of a present, and return thanks for it.

Ling chung poo yih 𠃌眾捕役 to take charge of a number of constables; that is, to put one's self at the head of them.

嶺 阾 7269. [丶] The top or side of a hill where a path may be made; a mountain. Shan ling 山𠃌 hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China, is the Mei ling 梅𠃌 mountain on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu.

Ling nan 𠃌南 the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain.

Ling peaou 𠃌表 the whirlwind or Typhon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

鴒 7270. [丶] Name of a bird. Pih ling 白𠃌 the lark.

齡 7271. [丶] The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. Hea ling 遐𠃌 long life; great age.

凌 7072. [一] Ling, or Ling. Ice; an accumulation of ice; an ice-house, or place in which to preserve ice. Struck with fear; to put to shame; to insult. A surname. Ke ling 欺𠃌 to insult.

Ling shih 𠃌室 or Ling yin 𠃌陰 an ice-house. Ling jin 𠃌人 a person to take care of ice. The first word used as a Verb, would denote To insult a person.

Ling jŭh 𠃌辱 to disgrace; to dishonor by words or actions; to abuse; to defile; to violate female chastity.

Ling peih 𠃌逼 to insult; to tyrannise over; to extort from.

Ling neŏ 𠃌虐 to behave to cruelly or tyrannically.

綾 7273. [丶] A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. Tsăng ling 繒𠃌 an irregular uneven surface.

Ling lo chow twan 𠃌羅綢緞 *four* kinds of silk, which enumeration is intended to include every species.

菱 蔆 薐 7274. [丨] The Trapa bicornis, commonly called Ling keŏ 𠃌角. The name of a lake.

陵 7275. [丶] A lofty mound; high; eminent; the Imperial tombs. To aspire to a high place; to aim high; to insult; to desecrate; to invade; to treat contumaciously. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname. Tsin ling 侵𠃌 to invade the rights of. Tung ling 東𠃌 and Se ling 西𠃌 the eastern and western tombs of the imperial family.

Ling che 𠃌遲 to put to a slow and ignominious death—by cutting the body slowly to pieces—inflicted on parricides and traitors.

Ling jŭh 𠃌辱 to insult and disgrace.

Ling neŏ 𠃌虐 to treat cruelly.

輘 7276. [丶] Ling leĭh 𠃌轢 the jolting rattling motion of a carriage; applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

鯪 7277. [丶] Name of a fish, said to resemble the carp; also of a fish with four feet, that swallows boats; the name of an animal, and part of the name of a medicine.

靈 7278. [丶] The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

艫 艣 舲 舲 7279. [丶] A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

醽 醴 醽 酹 7280. [丶] A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

靈 7281. (丶) From *the residue* and *an enchantress.* Spiritual; the subtle ethereal part of Yang 陽 is Shin 神 *divine*; the ethereal part of Yin 陰 is Ling, *Spiritual.* Man is called the *Ling* or spiritual part of nature. That which is good; felicitous; efficacious. Any invisible or spiritual cause that is efficacious, is said to be *Ling.* Pŭh-ling 不 丨 inefficacious, not followed with the expected result, in reference to what concerns more subtle causes, or to any prediction. The dragon; tortoise, and two other animals are called four Ling. That which is efficacious in holding intercourse with spirits. A surname.

Ling fun 丨 氛 an ancient skilful diviner.

Ling shin 丨 神 spiritual; divine.

Ling hwăn 丨 魂 is generally used for the Human soul.

Ling hwuy 丨 慧 great mental or spiritual discernment.

Ling ke 丨 機 an ingenious contrivance, as in mechanics; the power of contriving.

Ling kew 丨 柩 the remains of a deceased person, contained in a coffin.

Ling ke 丨 氣 spiritual; immaterial influence.

Ling tae 丨 臺 the Imperial observatory.

Ling yen 丨 驗 proofs of the spiritual efficacy of virtue.

Ling yu 丨 雨 rain that comes opportunely, when expected.

Ling ying 丨 應 a certain and efficacious answer to prayer, from the gods.

靈 7282. (丶) Ancient form of the preceding; name of a vessel; a man's name.

另 7283. (丿) Existing separate from; distinct from; besides, another person, thing, or time. Fan with leang fun yuĕ ling 凡物兩分曰丨 every thing divided in two is expressed by Ling.

Ling keu 丨 居 dwelling each apart; living separate from each other.

Ling jih 丨 日 another day. It is said, Ling yuĕ 丨 月 another moon, or month, is some times used.

Ling wae 丨 外 or Ling wae tĕih 丨 外的 besides; exclusive of, or over and above.

飭 7284. (丶) An earthen ware jar or pitcher; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

LO.—CLXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lo.* Canton Dialect, *Lo.*

羅 7285. (-) A species of silk; to arrange in order; a net for taking birds with. Name of a state, and of a river. A surname. Shĭh pă Lo han 十八丨漢 the eighteen immediate disciples of Buddha.

Lo-ke 丨 綺 a particular kind of silk.

Lĕĕ lo 列 丨 to arrange in order.

Lo-han kwo 丨 漢果 a fruit used in medicine, so called from its growing in clusters of eighteen each.

Lo-king 丨 經 } a compass to
Lo-pwan 丨 盤 } direct the traveller, and by which mariner's steer.

Lo-lo 丨 丨 name of an animal.

Sin-lo 新 丨 name of nation on the east.

Lo-han-sung 丨 漢松 the Chinese yew.

Lo pŭh 丨 卜 name of a priest who saved his mother from future sufferings. Leŭh lo 縴 丨 a pulley.

Lo sze 丨 絲 a screw.

儸 7286. (-) Possessing superior ability in the management of affairs. Low lo 僂 丨 active inferior officers, or

attendants amongst banditti. Chay lo 儕 | strong and active, but not virtuous.

囉 7287. (-) A tone employed in song; the prattle of a little child. Lo-so 囌唆 or Low-lo 嘍 | troublesome, confused, minute and petty requests or statements. Lo tsaou | 唣 to make a clamour and noise; to distress by rude behaviour.

擺 7288. (\) To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

欏 7289. (-) A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire, To split or rend. Lo-lŏ | 落 a hedge or fence.

籮 7290. (-) A bamboo utensil for carrying things on the end of a pole, commonly there is one suspended at each end of a pole which lies across the bearer's shoulder.

蘿 7291. (-) From *silk* and *plants*. The small creeping twigs which entwine old trees are called Lo, and 女 | Neu-lo. Those that wind about smaller plants are called 兎絲 Too-sze, Rabbit threads. Forms also part of the name of a hill.

邏 7292. (\) From *silk* and to *walk* or *go*. To cruise or patrol about; a patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains; to screen from. Seuen-lo 巡 | to cruise or patrol; to go about as a watchman. Sëen-lo 邏 | Siam.

鑼 7293. (-) A piece of copper beaten thin into the form of a shallow tub or platter, which when struck, emits a loud sound: used by the Chinese in their armies, and before civil officers when parading through the streets, to serve as a signal of their approach, commonly called a Gong, by Europeans. Small ones are used in boats and in plays. In the army they are said to have answered also the purpose of hand-basins. The large ones give a deep lengthened sound; the small ones, a short harsh jingle. Tung-lo 銅 | or So lo 鎖 | name of the gong. Ta lo 打 | to beat the gong.

饠 7294. (-) A certain kind of cake.

穲 䆉 䗪 7295. (-) From *grain* and to *connect*. A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

螺 䗪 7296. (-) A shell fish of the spirial screw-form kind, usually called the green and pearly snail. The name of a fish. Hae lo 海 | a sea shell. Ko-lo 蜾 | an insect resembling a bee with a slender waist. Lo-sze | 絲 a screw. Lo-teën | 鈿 lackered ware, in-laid with shells.

騾 䗪 7297. (-) A mule from a stallion and a she ass. Lŏ-tsze | 子 a mule.

蓏 7298. (\) Fruits which grow on the ground, and which have no kernels, in contradistinction from Kwo 果 fruits which grow on trees and have kernels.

裸 7299. (\) Naked; unclothed. Name of a river; and of a house for the reception of strangers. E lo 衣 | to clothe the naked. Lo chung | 蟲 the naked insects—the human species.

䗪 䗪 7300. (\) Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing: fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.

LŎ.—CLXXV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Lok*.

殌 7301. (c) To fall; the residue of. Yŏ lŏ 殈 ⌉ to die; to die suddenly.

洛 7302. (c) The bright dazzling glare of water; the name of several rivers and streams of water in China.

Lŏ shoo ⌉ 書 the figure obtained by Fŭh-he from the back of a tortoise.

Lŏ-yang ⌉ 陽 a place in Ho-nan, famous in Chinese history.

落 7303. (c) Leaves of plants falling about on the edge of a wood; to scatter about singly, as if let fall by accident. To fall; to let fall, or to put down; to fall; to fall together and form a village; the place to which one falls, or to which one is led by circumstances to live; to be settled and arranged, applied to sacrificing; name of a star; and of a hill; applied also to the year. Shĭh lŏ 失 ⌉ to lose. Shĭh lŏ 實 ⌉ really; truly. Hea lŏ 下 ⌉ a residence. Tsun lŏ 村 ⌉ a village or country hamlet. Tun lŏ 屯 ⌉ a place where soldiers are stationed. Tseu lŏ 聚 ⌉ a place of resort for a multitude of people. Chŏ lŏ 着 ⌉ an affair settled; a plan concluded, and every one's duty pointed out. Laou lŏ 牢 ⌉ unsuccessful labour and effort in one's pursuits; mismanagement. Peĭh lŏ 碧 ⌉ heaven. Luy lŏ 磊 ⌉ a man illustrious and eminent. Tëĕ lŏ te hea 跌 ⌉ 地下 to fall to the ground. Lew lŏ 流 ⌉ to fall off from one's own place, to some other region from necessity. Chĭh-lŏ 拓 ⌉ ill-directed toil and labour. Tŏ-tŏ lŏ lŏ 脫脫 ⌉ ⌉ a free, frank, and easy open manner. Keang lŏ 降 ⌉ to fall or put down to a lower place.

Lŏ hëen kang ⌉ 陷坑 to fall into a dangerous pit; either literally or figuratively.

Lŏ ching ⌉ 成 sacrifices offered when a house is finished.

Lŏ lŏ ⌉ ⌉ every one apart.

Lŏ ta mun keuen taou le ⌉ 他們圈套裡 to fall into their snare.

Lŏ peĭh ⌉ 筆 to put down a pencil, means to begin to write with it.

Lŏ seuĕ ⌉ 雪 a fall of snow.

烙 7304. (c) To burn; a red hot iron point. Paou lŏ 炮 ⌉ a burning brass roller, used as a punishment in ancient times.

絡 7305. (c) Threads of hemp or silk. The blood vessels, a kind of net.

Lŏ mĭh ⌉ 脈 or Mĭh lŏ, The veins and arteries, the blood vessels. They speak of twelve Lŏ-mĭh, and twelve 經脈 King mĭh.

Lŏ yĭh pŭh tse u ⌉ 繹不絕 a continued unbroken line of.

酪 貉 貉 7306. (c) The unctuous thick part of milk; cream, that which fattens; a liquor made from mare's milk by the Tartars; from the same materials a dry preparation is made.

駱 7307. (c) A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state. Name of a district. A surname.

犖 7308. (c) A speckled cow. A man's name. Lŏ-lŏ ⌉ ⌉ affairs clearly distinguished. Pŏ lŏ 駁 ⌉ speckled varie-

gated. Chŏ-lŏ 卓 丨 to overpass or exceed the many; to rise distinguished; or to be promoted before others.

雒 7309. (c) Name of a bird; name of a horse with a black body and white mane; name of a river; of a state

Lŏ yang 丨 陽 name of a district in Ho-nan; otherwise 洛 Lŏ.

樂 7310. (c) Read Yŏ, A general term for music. Read Lŏ, Pleasure; delight; exultation; to delight in that which is deemed pleasure, as E shen wei lŏ 以善爲 丨 to consider virtue pleasure. He lŏ 喜 丨 *He*, is internal joy; *Lŏ*, is the external expression of it.

Lŏ shen pŭh keuen 丨 善不倦 unwearied delight in goodness.

Lŏ shen 丨 善 to delight in moral goodness.

Lŏ taou 丨 道 to delight in moral science.

Lŏ she koo yin 丨 是苦 丨 pleasure is the cause of pain.

Lŏ jin che lŏ, yew jin che yew 丨 人之 丨 憂人之憂 to rejoice with those who rejoice; and mourn with those who mourn.

LOO.—CLXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lu.* *Loo* and *Woo*, are confounded by some persons. Canton Dialect, *Loo.*

路 7311. (c) From *every* and *foot*. A path or road; the track which becomes manifest from every foot treading on it; a passage either by water or land; means or opportunity of doing. A bow. A surname. Yin jin ching lŏ 引人正 丨 to lead a man the right road. Kwan loo 官 丨 a government road. Woo loo ko tsow 無 丨 可走 no way to go; no course of action. Shwŭy loo 水 丨 water passage, to travel by water. Lŭh loo 陸 丨 land passage, to travel by land. Taou loo 道 丨 a way, or path, either physically or morally.

Loo pŭh tung hing 丨 不通行 a passage closed at one end; also a sort of notice, denoting *No thoroughfare*, put up at the entrance of a street, when the passage is impeded by any temporary cause.

潞 7312. (/) Name of a river, and of a district.

璐 7313. (/) Name of a valuable stone.

鷺 7314. (/) Name of a white water bird that flies in groups. Pĭh loo 白 丨 name of an office.

賂 7315. (/) To give property to; to bribe. Name of a vessel used in temples. Hwuy-loo 賄 丨 to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes. Hwuy loo tung hing 賄 丨 通行 bribery from head to foot. Sŏ tseu hwuy loo 索取賄 丨 to extort bribes.

輅 7316. (丨) A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness. Large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. Yŭh-loo 玉 丨 the Imperial carriage.

鹵 滷 7317. (\) Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place. Name of a fragrant plant; fame. A surname. Used to denote a great shield.

Loo yu 滷 魚 salted fish.

Loo yen 丨 鹽 Loo, is natural salt; *Yen*, is salt manufactured. Tun-loo 淳 丨 bad land which pays a light tax.

Loo-poo 丨 簿 the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage.

Loo-mang 丨 莽 a light, flippant, careless manner of doing things. See below.

擄 7318. (丶) Violent; strong; to shake; to agitate.

魯 7319. (\) Blunt; stupid; dull; mixed; confused. The name of a state. A surname.

Tsoo-loo 粗 | coarse, vulgar, stupid.

Lou-tun | 鈍 obtuse, stupidity of mind.

Loo mang | 莽 stupid, rash, confused manner; flippant; careless.

Loo-kwŏ | 國 the state of which Confucius was a native.

櫓 7320. [\] A large shield, the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats. A high military carriage.

Loo-koo-tsze | 罟子 the name of a fruit.

虜 7321. [\] To take alive; to take captive; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory. Show tsëen loo 守錢 | a mere slave to money, one who has the task of keeping it, but dares not use it.

擄 7322. [\] To take captive; to seize; to plunder.

盧 7323. [-] A vessel for containing rice; a place to contain fire; a furnace. A place for selling liquor. A black colour. Used to denote Reeds that grow by the side of rivers. The name of a river. Tang-loo 當 | a place for selling wine; also a certain ornament for a horse's head.

Loo kŭh | 骨 the fruit commonly called *Loquat* and Pé pa 枇杷 the Mespilus Japonica.

嚧 7324. Loo loo | | noise of crying to pigs. One says, Hoo-loo 呼 | laughing; laughter.

壚 7325. [-] Black, stiff earth; earth not yet broken up by cultivation. Tsew loo 酒 | place in which to sell wine or spirituous liquors.

廬 7326. [-] Loo or Leu. See above under Leu.

瀘 7327. [-] The name of a river, and of a district.

爐 7328. (-) A place to contain fire; a furnace; a stove; a fire-place; a vase for incense. Ho-loo 火 | a furnace. Fung loo 風 | the small portable furnaces of the Chinese. Heang-loo 香 | a vase containing the fragrant matches of the Chinese.

纑 7329. [-] A hemp of which cloth is made.

艫 7330. [-] A particular description of boat. The end of a boat. Some say The head, others the stern.

蘆 7331. [-] Reeds that grow from twelve to twenty feet high on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang. Used for fuel, and for repairing the banks of the Yellow River. The name of a city, of a river, and of a pass or barrier..

Loo chae | 柴 reeds used for fuel.

Loo-hwuy | 蕢 aloes.

臚 7332. (-) Leu or Loo, The skin. See Leu.

轤 7333. (-) Lŭh-loo 轆 | a kind of windlass, such as is used at the mouth of wells to raise a bucket.

顱 7334. (-) The head; the forehead; the scull. Koo loo tow 枯 | 頭 the scull of a dead person.

Loo gĭh | 額 or Tow loo 頭 | the forehead.

鑪 7335. (-) A place to contain fire; a furnace; a vase for incense. The same as 爐 Loo. A vessel for wine; applied to the name of an arrow.

髗 7336. [-] The head; the forehead.

鱸 7337. [-] The name of a fish.

鸕 7338. [-] Loo tsze | 鷀 the fishing cormorant.

LOO.—CLXXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

OW as in *HOW*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Leu*. The Dialect of Canton turns *O* into short *A*.

婁 娄 7339. [-] Loo, Leu, or Low. A cow bound or tied; a number that is troublesome and excessive. Name of a place; a river; and an animal. A surname. Used to denote Engraving. Also simple; dull; stupid. A mound or cumulus. Keuen low 卷 | mind and body both exerted.

僂 7340. [-] The back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname.

Low kow | 佝 short ugly appearance.

嘍 7341. [-] Loquacity, verbosity. Leën-low 嗹 | appearance of troublesomeness; troublesome.

Low-lëë | 唳 the voice of a bird.

摟 7342. [-] To draw; to pull; to drag; to throw the arms about; to embrace.

Seaou urh low tsae hwae chung 小兒 | 在懷中 to embrace a child, and hold it to the bosom.

Low choo | 住 to hold fast in the arms.

Low paou | 抱 to embrace; to throw the arms around.

樓 7343. (-) The upper stories of a house; an up-stairs room. To collect together. A surname. Froms part of the name of a country. Te ke low 第幾 | which story? which flight of rooms? Fei low 飛 | a certain military carriage or chariot of war. Ching low 城 | the apartments above the gate of a walled city. Tsin-low 岑 | the summit of a pointed hill or mountain.

Low pan | 板 the floor of a room.

Low shang | 上 in an up-stairs room.

瘻 7344. A swelling of the neck; a morbid swelling of any part.

窶 7345. [-] Leu, or Low. A poor habitation; a mean hut or other abode; poor and mean. See Leu.

氀 7346. [\] Loo hŏ | 歇 a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth, done by women.

簍 7347. [\] A kind of bamboo basket for carrying, or keeping any thing in.

蔞 蒌 7348. (-) Leu, or Low. Betel plant; piper betel; leaf eaten by the Chinese, with the areca nut.

螻 7349. (-) Name of an insect, and of a larger animal. Name of an orchard or garden.

縷 7350. (-) Low, or Leu. Silk thread; thread. See Leu.

Low tsëë | 切 to cut small; to mince.

膢 7351. (-) Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time; in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

豬 猣 豭 7352. (-) A sow.

鏤 7353. (-) Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. Oue says, A

boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. Kĭh low 刻 | to carve; to engrave; to cut.

髏 7354. [-] Tŭh low 髑 | the bones of the head; particularly the calvaria. Koo low 枯 | the scull of a dead person; vulgarly called King fun 輕粉 light powder, and also Tëen ling kae 天靈蓋 the celestial intellectual cover.

陋 7355. [ㄟ] To avoid; concealed; passed to oblivion; absconded.

陋 7356. [ㄏ] Narrow confined place; a narrow dirty lane. Ugly; low; vulgar; mean; obscure; petty; having seen but little of the world; uninformed, from living alone, or in obscurity. Also read Loo. Pe low 鄙 | low; vulgar, mean. Tsĭh low 側 | low obscure place or origin. Po low 破 | ruinous mean house. Maou low sin hëen 貌 | 心險 an ugly face and malicious heart. Yin low che tsze 淫 | 之詞 low obscene language. Chow low 醜 | an ugly person; vulgar and ugly looking. Koo low 孤 | alone and uninstructed. Këen shĭh shin low 見識甚 | knowledge exceedingly partial. Këen urh pŭh loo 儉而不 | economical without meanness.

Low keang | 巷 a narrow mean lane.

Low seĭh | 習 an absurd or depraved usage.

Low le che tsze | 俚之詞 vulgar speeches or forms of prayer.

漏 7357. [ㄏ] From *water*, *a body*, and *rain*: To drip or ooze through; to leak; to let out, or disclose a secret; a retired place; an aperture; to work or bore a passage through; to instill, to confer favor on. To lose; to omit. Name of a place, and of a well. ŭh che low 屋之 | the dropping of a house; the water coming through the roof. ŭh low 屋 | the north-west corner of a house, a secret retired place. Tung hoo teĭh low 銅壺滴 | or Kăng low 更 | names of the clepsydra. Sëĕ low 泄 | or Sëĕ low 洩 | to disclose secrets. Shĭh low 失 | to lose any thing. Chuen te low 船底 | a leak in a ship or boat.

Low tăng | 登 to omit to insert on any paper.

Low wang | 網 to escape out of the net; literally or figuratively; to evade the laws, or to escape the punishment.

瘺 7358. [ㄏ] A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

LŬH.—CLXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lŏ*. Peking Dialect, *Lew*. Canton Dialect, *Lok*.

六 7359. Six. Te lŭh 第 | sixth. Shĭh lŏh 十 | sixteen.

Lŭh chĭh | 赤 dice.

Lŭh fang | 房 six offices, or rooms for certain departments at public courts. The six departments are the same as the six boards at Peking. See 部 Poo.

Lŭh hŏ | 合 the four cardinal points, the zenith and nadir.

Lŭh shĭh | 十 sixty.

Lŭh shĭh hwa keă | 十花甲 cycle of sixty years.

Lŭh keĭh | 極 six forms of calamity incident to human beings.

Lŭh lŏh | | six times six, or thirty-six.

Lŭh tsoo Poo-să 祖菩薩 a certain divinity.

录 7360. To cut or engrave wood; the origin, or original material.

琭 7361. Name of a certain valuable stone.

盝 7362. To drain entirely of water; to exhaust or drain completely; the name of a place, and of a man. A particular kind of small box or press.

碌 7363. Stony appearance; rocky uneven ground is expressed by Lŭh-lŭh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting Small.

Lŭh lŭh yung jin 碌碌庸人 a mere drudge; a person of no talent.

祿 7364. Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income.

禄 The name of a district. A surname. Făh lŭh woo keang 福祿無疆 infinite happiness and wealth. Fung lŭh 俸祿 official emolument. Tëen lŭh 天祿 name of an animal. Lŭh heang tsëen chung 享千鍾 to enjoy an income of a thousand ingots.

Lŭh wei kaou shing 位高陞 high promotion in emolument and rank.

綠 7365. Lŭh-sŭh 簌 the rustling of garments.

簏 7366. A case for arrows.

綠 7367. A green colour. Lŭh fan 礬 green vitriol.

菉 7368. A plant of which cloth is made; applied also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

醁 7369. A kind of liquor or wine which is deemed excellent. Ling-lŭh 醽 the name of a generous wine.

錄 7370. The colour of metal; the veins of a pearl shell; to transcribe. To record. A record, or a narration of. To take; a general compound of; the teeth; order or series of. A list or index. Tăng-lŭh 謄 to transcribe or record. Mŭh lŭh 目 an index.

Lŭh-lŭh 碌碌 agreeing amongst themselves.

Lŭh sze 事 the name of an officer.

Lŭh tseĭh 籍 a certain list.

Lŭh tseu 取 or Tseu lŭh, To take and record; to be recorded, when chosen to a degree.

騄 7371. Lŭh urh 耳 a certain famous horse.

坴 7372. A high dry mound or dike; hence the common word Lŭh 陵 is applied to Loo 路 a road, denoting Land travelling in contradistinction from Shwĭy-loo 水路 going by water. A surname. Lŭh leang 梁 the dry and woody regions of the south.

稑 7373. Grain, the latest planted and the first ripe.

陸 7374. High and dry; the water completely drained off; a dry path; the name of a territory, and of a district. A surname. Shwĭy lŭh këen ching 水陸兼程 travelled both by land and water. Lŭh loo 路 land road, to travel by land.

Lŭh sŭh show tse 續收齊 in succession all received, that is the whole number in successive parts.

Lŭh sŭh taou 續到 arrived in succession.

鹿 7375. [c] Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麚 Kea, the female 麀 Yew, and the young 麛 Me. Lŭh is used in a great variety of proper names.

Lŭh yung 茸 the points of the stags horns—used as a medicine.

慮 7376. The mind at leisure; a change or turn of mind.

漉 7377. Name of a river. To ooze out; water drained off; the dregs.

簏 7378. A kind of basket; a tall basket.

轆 7379. Leĭh lŭh 轣 丨 the rut made by wheels.

麓 7380. The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill.

Lŭh show 丨 守 the keeper of a forest.

翏 7381. Leaou, Lew, or Lŭh. To fly high.

僇 7382. To put to shame; to disgrace.

勠 7383. United strength or effort. Also read Lew and Léw, in the same sense.

戮 7384. From *spears* and *flying about*. To kill; to slay by the sword of justice, or in war; to cut to pieces; to mangle. Foolish conduct; disgrace. Used for the preceding. Shă lŭh 殺 丨 to kill and mangle. Shă ke săng urh lŭh ke sze 殺其生而丨其死 to kill the living and mangle the dead.

蓼 7385. [c] Lŭh-lŭh 丨 丨 a long large appearance; otherwise read Leaou, and Lew. Kew lew 糾 丨 mutually leading or drawing each other.

LUN.—CLXXIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lun*. Canton Dialect, *Lun*.

侖 7386. [-] From Tseĭh, *To collect*, and Tsĭh, *To record* on a roll. To arrange in order. To think. Kwăn lun 昆 丨 the figure of the heavens; any thing spherical. The name of a famous hill, the parent of all other hills.

倫 7387. [-] Constant; regular. Species; class; kindred; relation; capable of comparison and arrangement; that which is right and proper. To choose. A surname. Woo lun 五 丨 five relations in which human beings stand to each other; they are also expressed by Jin lun 人 丨 the relations of mankind; and Ta lun 大 丨 the great relations. Ta pŭh shĭh woo lun 他不識五 丨 he is ignorant (of the common) relative duties.

圇 7388. [-] Hwŭh-lun 囫 丨 round; complete.

崙 崘 7389. [-] Kwăn lun 崐 丨 the name of mountains of which many fabulous things are said, probably the mountains of Central Asia.

掄 逾 7390. [-] To choose; to select, applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together

Lun seuen 丨 選 to choose; to select.

Lun tsae ta tëen 丨 才大典 the great state rules respecting the selection of talent.

淪 7391. [-] The ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind brushing over it, which, to the Chinese, suggests the idea of circles or wheels; the water whirling round; a whirlpool; to sink in a whirlpool; used to denote present disasters and future misery; hell; to perish; a confused undistinguished state; chaotic. Ching lun to lŏ 沈 丨 隨落 to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. Hwăn lun 混 丨 *chaos*; state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. Fun lun 濆 丨 a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point.

Lun hwuy 丨 洄 or Yiṅ lun 垽 丨 water circulating as a whirlpool.

Lun lŏ 丨落 to sink to a low state, always disastrous.

稐 7392. [-] A sheaf of grain.

綸 7393. [/] To arrange silk in order, to manufacture it. To compare and distinguish the different sorts and class them; to classify; to adjust; to wind silk. Name of a plant; and of a place; a surname. King-lun 經丨 to sort silk; King denotes Separating the ends of the threads; Lun, joining the several sorts; just thoughts; to put in order. Sze lun 絲丨 silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; second, the expression of them. Mwan fŭh king lun 滿腹經丨 the mind full of just conceptions and lucid theories.

Lun-yin 丨音 the commands given by His Imperial Majesty as they appear in the Peking Gazette.

論 7394. [/] To discourse about; to discuss; to reason; to consult; to place ideas in proper order and express them. Name of an office; a surname. Le-lun 理丨 or Lun-le, To reason or argue. Chuy lun 推丨 to infer. Pëen lun 辨丨 to dispute; to debate. E-lun 議丨 to deliberate.

Lun kwŏ ching 丨國政 to discuss the politics of the country.

Lun keĭh 丨及 to speak or discourse about.

Lun king yĭh tang tă keuen 丨經亦當達權 when discussing standard and fixed principles, it is also necessary to understand peculiar, or unusual circumstances.

Lun sze 丨事 to discuss business.

Lun she 丨世 to discourse about the world in different ages.

Lun twan 丨斷 to decide upon.

輪 7395. [-] A wheel; a wheel with spokes. Large; great; the north and south. Kwang-lun 廣丨 east and west, north and south.

Lun chuen 丨轉 to revolve, or circulate.

Lun hwuy 丨廻 the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

Lun lew 丨流 to flow or turn round as a wheel; to do by turns.

Lun-lew tso 丨流做 to do or take a task by turns; alternately.

LUNG.—CLXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lung*. Canton Dialect, *Lung*.

弄 7396. [/] To play with innocently; to play or trifle with in order to seduce; to take indecent liberties with; to treat with want of respect; used much to denote Performing, acting, or doing any business or work. Mae lung show twan 賣丨手段 to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. He lung 戲丨 to trifle and use familiarities with. Woo lung 舞丨 to play, as in fencing and dancing. Wan lung 玩丨 to play for mere amusement.

Lung chang 丨璋 is said of having a son.

Lung keaou fan chuĕ 丨巧反拙 to affect to be clever and turn out a fool.

Lung fan 丨飯 to prepare rice.

Lung leaou show keŏ 丨了手脚 to intrigue and play underhand tricks.

Lung hwae leaou 丨壞了 spoiled.

Lung tĭh yĭh këen haou sze 丨得一件好事 he has done a good thing.

Lung wa 丨瓦 is to have a daughter.

倥 7397. [/] Ignorant; stupid; silly.

哢 7398. [/] The note or voice of a bird.

隆 7399. (-) Rising high in the centre, as the summit of a mountain; high and fertile; eminent; abundant; rich; conspicuous; glorious. Name of a territory and of a district.

Lung koo kin 隆古今 to be the glory of ancient and modern times, said of the precepts of Confucius.

Lung ping 隆平 a glorious subjugation—or submission of all the earth to the dominion of China; name of a tune played at court on the reception of foreign Embassadors.

Lung le 隆禮 great politeness and generous hospitality.

Lung shing 隆盛 affluence; abundant; wealthy.

Lung tsing 隆情 liberal, generous disposition.

癃 7400. [-] Aged and diseased.

窿 7401. [-] Keung-lung 穹隆 the expanse or vault of heaven, is so denominated.

龍 7402. [-] From 月 Jow, *flesh*; the other parts are to represent *flying in a torteous manner*. The chief of all reptiles; the Draco or dragon; applied also to the Lacerta species, including the alligator, said to possess the power of increasing or diminishing its size, of being either visible or invisible, and so on. Some have horns, and others have no horns; some ascend to heaven, and others do not. The name of a star; of a hill; of a city; of an office; of a plant; and of a divinity. A man's name. Lung denotes The sovereign of China; and is An epithet applied to things pertaining to him. It is the Imperial badge or coat of arms affixed to his books and to his standards; on these it is embroidered or painted in the manner of the ancient Scythians, Parthians, Persians and Romans; hence the word "Dracones," *Standards*, and "Draconaries," *A standard bearer*. Occurs in the sense of To pervade; affection or love; harmony. Budding forth or expanding. Read Mang, Parti-coloured. Ying lung 應龍 the Draco volans. Keaou lung 蛟龍 the scaly dragon.

Lung chang 龍章 an Imperial honorary document given to old men.

Lung chuen 龍船 dragon boat, with which they run races, a person beating at the same time a large drum in the centre of the boat.

Lung hoo pang 龍虎榜 an Imperial list of the new Keu-jin graduates.

Lung chung 龍鍾 a certain species of bamboo.

Lung hing hoo poo 龍行虎步 walks like a dragon, and paces like a tiger, expresses a stately manner.

Lung-foo 龍輔 the name of a stone.

Lung hea 龍蝦 lobsters.

Lung kŭh 龍骨 the bones of the dragon, used as a medicine.

Lung tëen 龍殿 a temporary palace, in which to perform rites to relieve souls from purgatory.

Lung luy 龍類 the dragon or lizard class; lacerta.

Lung wang 龍王 the dragon king, or Hae shin 海神 god of the sea, the Neptune of China.

Lung wei 龍位 the Imperial throne.

Lung-yen 龍眼 the dragon's eye, the Dimocurpus Longan, or fruit *Longan*.

Lung yen 龍顏 His Majesty's countenance.

龓 7403. [丶] Lung tung 龍侗 rude, unfinished, unfit for any thing.

嚨 7404. [-] The throat. How lung 喉嚨 the throat; the gullet. How lung heang 嚨響 sound or noise in the throat.

龕 7405. [-] A great sound or noise. Read He, Sound, noise.

壟 7406. [丶] A grave; a high place in the midst of a field. In some of the Provinces, the husbandmen inter in their own fields. Read also Lung.

龐 7407. [丶] To walk in a distorted manner; to be embarrassed. Lung tung 龐侗 to walk straight forward.

龐 7408. [-] A lofty house, A mixed confused appearance. Name of a place; A surname.

攏 7409. [-] To grasp; to seize; to drag; to use effort; to effect some end; to work or operate on. Gaou-lung 拗 ㇀ to cast lots in a certain way, when drinking.

Lă lung 拉 ㇀ } to pull and
Chay lung 扯 ㇀ } drag to one.

Lung chuen ㇀ 船 to bring a boat to the shore.

Lung fă ㇀ 髮 to bind up the hair.

Lung kin ㇀ 近 to work near; to bring or cause to approach near; to near a boat.

Lung leŏ ㇀ 掠 to seize, to plunder.

Lung leŏ ㇀ 略 to form a compendium.

櫳 7410. [-] A kind of cage or railing to keep in animals.

瓏 7411. [-] A large precious stone laid on the altar when praying for rain. Ling-lung 玲 ㇀ the noise made by ornamental stones jingling against each other; the noise of the wind. A clear bright appearance.

礱 7412. [/] To rub, or grind; to grind corn, or to sharpen a tool by rubbing; to use effort to effect what we intend. A stone on which to grind. Mo-lung 磨 ㇀ to rub; to grind; to rub on a stone; to fag at study.

穠 7413. [-] Grain scattered about; grain in a diseased state.

竉 7414. [\ ] An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a den. Kung lung 孔 ㇀ a hole or orifice. Kŭh lung 谷 ㇀ a den or cavern.

籠 7415. [-] A basket for containing earth; a cage; a quiver for arrows; to hoard up and monopolize goods. Name of a place; a kind of arrow or carriage made of bamboos. Ho lung 火 ㇀ a basket containing embers, carried by people of the north in their hands during the cold weather. Tseŏ lung 雀 ㇀ a bird cage. Choo lung 猪 ㇀ a pig basket—a basket for carrying pigs in, according to the Chinese manner. Name of the plant Nepenthes distillatoria. Tăng lung 燈 ㇀ a lantern; a cage for a candle.

Lung chaou ㇀ 罩 a basket for taking fish; by allusion, a *sentence* which includes the sum of the whole essay.

Lung lŏ ㇀ 絡 a bridle; a snare; a thing that surrounds as a net; to inveigle and devour; to get the control of people.

聾 7416. [-] Deaf; unable to hear distinctly. Tëen lung te ya 天 ㇀ 地啞 heaven is deaf and the earth dumb. Tsung lung 葱 ㇀ name of an animal. Che lung 癡 ㇀ silly and deaf.

朧 7417. [- \ ] A fat appearance.

隴 7418. [\ ] A large natural bank; a dike between fields. Name of a district. A surname. Lung se ㇀ 西 name of a place of note in history.

韲 7419. [-] A horse's bridle.

LUY.—CLXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Luĭ.* Canton Dialect, *Luy.*

雷 畾 7420. [-] From *rain* falling on *a field.* Thunder; a thundering noise; to reiterate or echo what another says. A surname. Hing luy 行 | to thunder. Këen luy 欽 | name of a spirit that in heaven creates or forms. Luy keung | 瓊 the island *Hae-nan.* Luy ming pĭh le | 鳴百里 the thunder resounds a hundred Le. Luy pëen | 鞭 the thunder's lash, a poetical term for lightning. Luy shing | 聲 the sound of thunder. Luy sze | 師 Luy shin | 神 the thunderer; the spirit that presides over, or countrols thunder. Luy tëen | 電 thunder and lightning.

擂 7421. [-] To rub or grind any thing; to pound as in a mortar. Luy lan | 爛 Luy suy | 碎 to rub to pieces.

檑 7422. [-] The name of a wood.

癗 7423. [丶] Fei luy 痱 | small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat.

蕾 7424. [\] A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. Poo lŭh 蒲 | beginning to flower.

屢 7425 [/] Often; repeatedly. Also read Leu. Luy yĭh | 易 often changed.

累 7426. [\] To heap upon; to lay above each other: to pile up; to bind or tie to; to implicate; used for the preceding. He luy 係 | to bind together; to unite persons together.

Luy keĭh | 及 to cause involvement; to extend to some person, to implicate.

Luy sze | 事 a business involved and embarrassed; an embarrassing affair.

Luy tsze | 辭 repeatedly declined.

瘰 7427. [\] Luy leĭh | 癘 a gathering that swells and increases.

縲 7428. [-] A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal. Luy sëĕ | 紲 Luy sëĕ | 紲 a cord with which to bind a person.

儡 7429. [/] Excessively fatigued.

藟 蘱 7430. [/] The name of a plant and of a territory.

類 類 7431. [/] A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of Botanical and other classificatiou 部 *Poo* denotes *class, order,* or *genus;* and Luy | *a genus* or *species.* Tung luy 同 | of the same species. Jin luy 人 | the human species.

類 7432. (/) The joining of silk threads; a slight disease; perverse; requiring trouble to manage.

耒 7433. (/) A crooked wood which turns the clod in the manner of a plough. Luy sze | 耜 an instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

誄 7434. [丶] A kind of eulogy on deceased persons; to eulogize.

Luy wăn 丨文 a writing containing an eulogy; such papers are presented by friends and relations; they are written on silk, and are considered a present, which the other party returns with correspondent presents.

跚 7435. [′] To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

畾 7436. [-] Fields parted off or laid out.

儡 7437. (丶) To injure; to destroy; to injure mutually. Sze luy 思丨 a certain wood that does not rot. Kwei luy 傀丨 figures used for a mock drama, or puppet-show.

壘 7438. (丶) A military wall; a rampart or fence; piled or heaped up. The name of a star. The name of a public officer. A surname. A hilly appearance; the name of a hill. Reiterated, Luy luy, External form, figure or shape, strong and robust. Graves near to each other, and in a certain order. Read Leŭh, the name of a demon. Shun kow kaou luy 深溝高丨 deep ditches and high ramparts.

Luy shĭh 丨石 stones piled up to form a wall or hill. Hea luy shĭh 下丨石 caused a pile of stones or rocks to descend. Shin-too or Shoo 神荼 and Yŭh-leŭh 鬱丨 the names of two brothers, said to have lived in high antiquity, who were deified in consequence of their controul over evil spirits. Their names are pasted upon the doors of Chinese houses at the new year. Lă tse seĭh 臘祭夕 in the close of the year, sacrifices are offered in the evening to these two demons.

垒 7439. (丶) To form a wall by heaping up unburnt bricks; is expressed by 丨壘 Luy keĭh.

壘 7440. [-] A vessel for containing earth like a flower pot.

纍 7441. [丶] To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

儽 7442. [丶] Bending down; sickly. Idle; lazy. The appearance of standing up in the midst of many.

藟 藁 7443. [丶] To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

礨 7444. [丶] A rocky appearance; to strike.

蠃 7445. [丶] A certain creeping plant and its leaf. The name of a hill.

鐳 7446. [丶] An ornament of the hilt of a sword.

罍 7447. [/] A vessel to contain wine, with clouds and thunder depicted on it, to denote the stimulating effects of wine; a vessel to wash or bathe in, depicted in a manner similar to the preceding, to inspire awe.

鸓 鼬 7448. [丶] Luy shoo 丨鼠 a species of bat, known also by several other names.

㾘 7449. [/] Disease; sickness.

酹 7450. [/] To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

淚 7451. [/] Read Luy and Leŭh. From *water* and *ungovernable*. Tears flowing from the eyes; weeping. Read Le, To flow with rapidity, applied to water. Hea luy 下丨 to shed tears. Yu luy 雨丨 to rain tears, to weep copiously. Lŏ hea mŭh luy 落下目丨 the tears dropped from her eyes. Tse le 淒丨 cold, frigid, comfortless appearance. Han luy 含丨 to restrain one's tears; the tear standing in the eye.

Luy hăn 丨痕 the furrows made by tears falling.

羸 7452. [丶] Lean; thin; meagre; emaciated. Laou-luy 老丨 old and emaciated.

LWAN.—CLXXXII[ND] SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Leuen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Luon* and *Loan*. Canton Dialect, *Luen*; the French *U* as in *Peu*.

卵 7453. [\] The testicles of animals; the eggs of birds. Read Kwăn, The spawn of fishes, more commonly called Yu-tsze 魚子. Fan wŭh che săng pĕih yew tae lwan 凡物之生必由胎丨 every creature that is produced, is either from the womb or an egg. Ke lwan 雞丨 a hen's egg. Neaou lwan 鳥丨 a bird's egg. Luy lwan che wei 壘丨之危 the danger of piled up eggs.

Lwan paou 丨脬 the coat of the testicles.

Lwan săng 丨生 oviparous; produced from an egg, in contradistinction from Tae săng 胎生 formed in in the womb.

Lwan tsze 丨子 the testicles.

亂 乱 7454. [/] It denotes sometimes, To confuse; to disorder; a state of confusion and disorder. At other times, to regulate; to put in order. The latter sense occurs in ancient books. The first sense is that in common use. Tsŏ lwan 作丨 to cause disorder; to make insurrection or rebellion. Ta lwan 大丨 great confusion, or a formidable state of rebellion.

Lwan che 丨治 are often contrasted; Lwan, denoting a state of anarchy, confusion, disorder, political or moral; Che, a state of order and a general prevalence of moral principles.

Lwan chin 丨臣 a statesman who throws the court or the country into confusion; or who introduces anarchy by an attempt to overturn the government.

Lwan jang 丨讓 a tumultuous noise or clamour.

Lwan jĭh shin 丨日甚 anarchy prevailed more and more every day.

Lwan sëen 丨線 ravelled thread.

Lwan tsŏ lwan wei 丨作丨爲 irregular and disorderly conduct.

縺 7455. (/) See Leuen.

巒 7456. (\) A small pointed hill. The vertex or summit of a mountain, a mountain's peak; to surround, as hills sometimes do.

圞 7457. (\) Twan-lwan 團丨 put altogether as if formed into a ball.

戀 恋 7458. Lenen, or Lwan. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to; being devoted or addicted to. Compare with Lenen.

Lwan sĭh tan tsae 丨色貪財 addicted to sensual pleasure, and covetous of gain.

Lwan tsew 丨酒 a hankering attachment to wine.

欒 栾 7459. (/) The name of a tree, the wood of which is said to be yellow, the branches red, and the leaves green. A kind of railing. The two sides of the mouth of a bell. A surname. Applied also to the appearance of bamboos.

Lwan lwan 丨丨 lean; meagre; emaciated.

鑾 銮 7460. (/) Certain jingling bells, in ancient times attached to the Imperial carriage and suspended from the mouth of the Lwan 鸞 bird, hence these

two characters were used to denote the Imperial travelling vehicle.

Kin lwan 金鸞 the Imperial chamber of audience. Ke lwan 啟鸞 to begin a journey; to set off from a place; an expression used only by the Emperor.

Lwan kea 鸞駕 the Imperial carriage.

Lwan shing 鸞聲 the jingling of the Lwan bells.

鸞 7461. (-) Lwan, or Leuen, Flesh cut into pieces; minced.

鸞 7462. (-) A certain fabulous bird called divine, and adorned with every elegance of figure and colour, as well as every charm of voice. Fung lwan 鳳鸞 two fabulous and celebrated birds. Tsae lwan 彩鸞 most elegantly adorned and variegated.

Lwan tsëen fung këen 鸞箋鳳柬 a letter with presents from the bridegroom is called Lwan-tsëen; one from the bride's house, is called Fung-këen.

Lwan ling 鸞鈴 Lwan taou 鸞刀 certain jingling bells, attached to the Imperial carriage, and suspended from the Lwan's bill; hence Lwan is used to denote the Emperor's carriage. See 鑾 Lwan.

MA.—CLXXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ma.* Canton Dialect, *Mo.*

馬 7463. (\) The ancient form of this character resembles the mane, the tail, and the four feet of a horse. A horse; enraged; martial-like. A surname. The name of a gate and of a pavilion. The horse they say, has no liver, hence so easily affrighted; it is a hoax to tell a person to go and buy Ma chin 馬膽 a horse's liver. Ke ma 騎馬 to ride on horse back. Tëen ma 天馬 name of an animal. Shang ma 上馬 to mount a horse. Tsaou ma 蠷馬 a species of cricket.

Ma chay 馬車 a cart or chariot drawn by horses.

Ma che 馬薊 name of a plant.

Tow e 斗椅 Ma hoo 馬護 a stool, without back or arms, a square topped stool on which the Tartars sit cross-legged.

Ma kwa 馬褂 a riding jacket, the short garment of the present dynasty.

Ma lùh 馬陸 apparently a species of millepides.

Ma pëen 馬鞭 horse whip.

Ma shang 馬上 on horseback;—to do a thing on horseback, means to do it immediately.

Ma tow 馬頭 a landing place, by the side of a river.

Ma-tung 馬桶 a close stool.

嗎 7464. (\) Common form of Ma 罵 to rail, to scold. Ma-tsew 嗎酒 to chatter or talk much, with wine in one's hand.

Ma 嗎 in Canton, is used for the European measure of length, called Yard. It is also an interrogative termination in conversation, and in colloquial books.

媽 7465. From *female* and *horse.* A mare, the epithet by which children designate their mothers; mamma. Servant women and nurses are also called Laou-ma 老媽 and A-ma 阿媽.

罵 7466. [/] To rail at; to abuse by opprobrious language; to scold. King sze shen ma 輕士善罵 flippant people are fond of scolding. Le ma 詈罵 to rail and abuse. Seang ma 相罵 to rail at each other.

瑪 7467. (-) Ma-naou 瑪瑙 or Ma naou shih 瑪石 the cornelian stone.

禡 7468. [/] Certain sacrifices offered by persons who travel, intended to be addressed to the road. Also sacrifices offered by military commanders before a battle.

碼 7469 [\] Is used for the cornelian stone. See 瑪 Ma. Weights used in scales are commonly called 丨子 Ma-tsze. Ma is used at Canton for the European yard.

螞 7470. [\] An insect that is a blood sucker; a leech.

隲 7471. [/] To add to; to make ingenious appendages.

謣 7472. [ˊ] Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

麻 麻 7473. [-] Name of an instrument of music; a surname. A plant of which the skin is made into cloth, and the seeds eaten. Read (\) Hemp, also called 大丨 Ta ma. Ma poo 丨布 grass cloth; otherwise called Hea poo 夏布 summer cloth.

Ma-lŭh-keă 丨六甲 Malacca, otherwise called 滿剌加 Mwan-lă-kea; and 呷地 Keă-te.

Ma sëen 丨線 hempen thread.

Ma shing 丨繩 hempen cord or rope.

Ma yew 丨油 hemp-seed oil.

Ma se 丨枲 hemp generally. Se, is the male plant.

Ma moo 丨母 the female hemp plant.

Ma tsze 丨子 hemp seed.

Ma yew kung yew moo 丨有公有母 the hemp plant has male and female.

Ma ching 丨蒸 hemp stalk steeped and broken.

摩 7474. [-] A large kind of cow.

痲 7475. [-] A cutaneous spotted disease, to which all children are subject, attended with fever, probably the Measles Chŭh ma 出丨 to be attacked with the measles. Keŏ ma 脚丨 the feet asleep—stagnation of the blood.

Ma fung 丨瘋 an incurable kind of leprosy, to which the Chinese are subject. See 瘋 Fung.

蔴 7476. A Canton local word. Ya ma lan 牙丨籃 ivory camp basket.

蟆 7477. [-] Hea ma 蝦丨 a frog.

MĂ.—CLXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

帓 7478. [-] A kind of napkin rolled round the head in the ancient Chinese manner; a kind of turban; the hair done up in a certain way. A kind of bandage or sash.

Mă gĭh 丨額 a military ornament for the forehead.

抹 7479. [c] Mă or Mŏ, To rub or brush in order to cleanse; to obliterate or blot out. Mă shă 丨煞 to brush away, or usurp entirely; to seize or carry off the whole.

MAE.—CLXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mai* and *May*. Canton Dialect, *Mae*.

買 7480. [\] To buy; to purchase. Tso seaou mae mae 做小買賣 to carry on a petty trade. Mae shwŭy 買水 a certain ceremony of procuring water and sprinkling a corpse.

Mae chŭh 買囑 to bribe a person to obey one's dictates.

Mae ho 買貨 to buy goods.

Mae mae teĭh jin 買賣的人 a dealer; a trader.

Mae lae 買來 to procure by purchace.

Mae lung 買弄 to effect by the influence of money.

Mae mae 買賣 buying and selling; trading; dealing.

Mae pan 買辦 a kind of marketman; one who procures provisions and other necessaries in large houses and public offices; a comprador.

潤 7481. [\] Name of a river in Keang-se province.

賣 7482. [/] To sell; to part with for money.

Mae keu 賣去 to sell off.

Mae-kwan 賣官 to sell offices in the state.

Mae seaou 賣俏 the shewing off of a handsome vain woman.

Mae ko jin tsing 賣個人情 to procure favor or influence by money or bribes.

Mae show twan 賣手段 / Mae lung 賣弄 } a vain ostentatious display of one's cleverness.

賮 7483. [\] Name of a plant used for food, and in medicine.

埋 7484. [-] To inter; to bury; to put any thing into the ground; to secrete; to conceal; to harbour; to lay up. The Canton people use it for annexing to; connecting with; which is expressed elsewhere by Lëen 連 or Seang-lëen 相連. Show mae 收埋 to lay up; to put away. Yen mae 掩埋 to cover over; to close, or shut. Kŏ choo mae fŭh 各處埋伏 to lie in ambush in various places. Mae mae 買埋 to buy and lay up till wanted. The Canton people say, Seang mae 想埋 to think on all the particulars with one's self, so as to be ready prepared.

Mae mŭh 埋沒 to conceal, to hide.

Mae mŭh sing ming 埋沒姓名 to conceal one's name and surname.

Mae tsăng 埋葬 to inter; to bury.

Mae tsang 埋藏 to hord or lay up in secret.

Mae tuy 埋堆 to heap up.

Mae yeuen 埋怨 to harbour resentful feelings.

Mae shay 埋蛇 to bury a snake—a highly meritorious act to prevent people treading on it, which act, they say, is deadly.

邁 7485. [\] to travel remotely; to exceed; to extend far; to rise supereminent; old. Nëen mae 年邁 or Laou mae 老邁 aged; sixty years of age; old.

Mae chung chaou keun 邁種超羣 to exceed or rise superior to one's own race; and surpass the whole group.

Mae-mae 邁邁 negligent; remiss.

霾 **霾** 7486. [/] Sand and earth that has been raised by a whirlwind, and rained down as if from the clouds. Wind and dust darkening the heavens. A severe and sudden storm of this kind occurred in Peking, May 8th. 1818, and which much alarmed the reigning Emperor *Kea-king*.

MAN.—CLXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

A broad, as if written *Maan*; confounded with *Mwan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Man*. Canton Dialect, *Man*.

曼 7487. (ˊ) A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and.

Man yen 曼衍 extending interminably; infinite extent.

Man ke 曼姬 a famous beauty, mentioned in history.

僈 7488. [ˈ] Slow; remiss; negligent; careless. Keun tsze kwan urh pŏh man 君子寬而不曼 a good man is easy and liberal, but not negligent.

嫚 7489. (ˋ) Remiss; inattentive; disrespectful; contemptuous; to insult; to disgrace; to defile.

Woo man 侮嫚 } disrespectful,
Sĕĕ man 褻嫚 } contemptuous.

幔 7490. [ˋ] A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

慢 7491. [/] Leisurely; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude; proud.

Tae man 怠慢 idly; remissly; carelessly, negligent.

Man man 慢嫚 to behave negligently and disrespectfully.

Man-man 慢慢 } slowly; to take
Man seay 慢些 } time to do; used imperatively, Take time; a little slower.

Man tsang hwuy taou 慢藏誨盜 to lay by carelessly, is an invitation to steal.

熳 7492. Lan-man 爛熳 said of flowers that open in clusters or large numbers at the same time. The Character Man is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

蔓 7493. [ˊ] Creeping plants; to shoot forth and spread wide, as creepers.

Man yen 蔓延 to spread and shoot forth; diffusive, applied to style,—not esteemed.

Man yen 蔓衍 excessively diffusive verbiage.

謾 7494. [/] To insult; disrespectful. Used for 慢 Man. Used also as a Particle. Ke man 欺謾 to treat insultingly; to attempt to deceive; to deceive superiors, even Heaven.

趧 7495. (-) To walk slowly.

蠻 7496. [-] The southern barbariaos, a tribe that chatters like some birds. The name of a bird. A surname. Commonly used for a rude and barbarous people, or those that the Chinese esteem so. Unreasonable.

Man pih 蠻貊 barbarous nations.

Mang tse yaou tsze woo fă ko che 蠻妻拗子無法可治 there are no laws that can govern a barbarous wife, and an obstinate son.

Mang sing 蠻性 a barbarous disposition.

Teaou man 刁蠻 perverse and unreasonable;—not governed by reason, but by wilful passions.

Man keuen ta sze laou sze foo 蠻拳打死老師傅 the fist of the barbarian has killed the boxing master—the uninstructed has defeated a master of ordinary rules.

MANG.—CLXXXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mang*. Canton Dialect, *Mong*.

亡 7497. *Wang, A fugitive; lost; dead.*

吉 7498. (-) A foolish old person; an old dotard; to give no answer when spoken to.

忙 7499. (-) From *heart* and *lost*. Fluttered; hurried; pressed with business; excessively occupied. Hurry, precipitation. Pŭh yaou mang 不要 丨 don't be in a hurry.

Mang sŭh 丨 速 hurry; haste, bustle.

汒 7500. (-) Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. Mang-yang 丨 洋 extensive; ocean-like.

茫 7501. (-) Mang, or Mang-mang, The confounding and dazzling immensity of the surface of the ocean. Vastness; vagueness; incertitude. The name of a district.

Mang jen pŭh che 丨 然不知 stupid vagueness of conception, stupid ignorance.

Mang tsang 丨 蒼 the dreary appearance and effect of a road through a desert or common.

盲 7502. (c) Mang, Wang, or Măng. From *lost* and *eye*. An eye without a pupil. Blind; precipitate, applied to the wind. Mang-yen 丨 眼 blind eyes.

Mang yu sin 丨 于心 blinduess of heart or mind.

Mang fung 丨 風 a brisk gale of wind.

矿 7503. (-) A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

芒 芒 7504. (-) Mang, or Mang-tsze, The sharp beard or point of grain; any sharp point. Mang chung 丨 種 a term anwering to June 7th.

Mang-mang 丨 丨 is applied to what is excessively great, crowded or thickly compressed; to fatigue, and to great folly. Kwang mang 光 丨 shedding forth a radiance or glory.

鋩 7505. (-) A fine fat glossy Chinese face; a smooth, easy, flowing style. Fung mang 鋒 丨 the edge of a sword; a sharp edge.

麥 7506. (-) The beard of wheat.

尨 7507. (-) A dog with a thick coat of hair; mixed; blended; confused.

哤 7508. [/] Confusion, from a diversity of language or dialect.

庬 7509. [-] The appearance of a large rock. Large; great; abundant; affluent. A surname. Read Mung, Mung yung 丨 茸 to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects.

Mang tsă 丨 雜 blended and crowded together.

狵 7510. (-) A dog with a thick coat of hair. The Dictionaries prefer the character given above, without *dog* by the side.

莽 莽 7511. (\) A dog fond of hunting rabbits amongst the grass; thick brush-wood; jungle; confused, indistinct, disorderly. The name of a

plant which poisons or stupifies fish. The name of a country. Tsaou mang 草 | wild plants; rustic; countrified.

Mang chwang | 狀 } careless; irre-
Loo mang 鹵 | } gular; inconstant; incoherent in speech and in action; disorderly.

蟒 蠎 7512. (\) The royal serpent; the largest of the serpent tribe. Name of an insect which devours leaves. Mang lung | 龍 a large serpent of Cochinchina, said to have a square head. Mang paou | 袍 a certain embroidered court dress, worn by the officers of government on any public occasion.

懵 漭 7513. Loo-mang 慮 | perturbation of mind; suspicion.

7514. (\) Mang hang | 流 a vast expanse of water. Mang lang | 浪 a great desert.

MĂNG.—CLXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Meng*. Canton Dialect, *Măng*.

孟 7515. (\). A senior or superior; the beginning of; large; great. The name of a district. A surname. To use effort. The senior of certain relations; a woman's elder brother. The first month of any of the four quarters of the year.

Măng choo | 豬 the name of a lake.
Măng chun | 春 the first month of spring quarter.
Măng hea | 夏 the first month of summer.
Măng tsew | 秋 the first month of autumn.
Măng tung | 冬 the first month of winter quarter.
Măng how | 侯 the son of the Emperor at the age of eighteen.
Măng lang | 浪 great in one's own esteem; ungrateful and discourteous.
Măng tsze | 子 *Mencius*, a disciple of Confucius; writer of that portion of the Four-Books, which goes by his name, B. C. about 350: contemporary with Xenophon, Herodotus, and Socrates.

猛 7516. (c\) A fierce strong dog; strong; vehement; formidable; vicious; injurious; cruel. The name of a hill. A surname. Kwan măng 寬 | lenity and severity. San ta măng 三大 | the three most cruel passions; viz. Envy, detraction, and rebellion.

Măng ching | 政 severe, tyrannical government.
Măng hoo | 虎 a fierce tiger.
Măng lĕĕ | 烈 decided, resolute to an extreme; fierce, violent.
Măng fă sin sin | 發信心 rouse up a spirit of faith—in Providence.
Măng tsëang | 將 a resolute determined general.

蜢 7517. (c\) Tsŏ măng 蚱 | a species of locust, applied also to a particular kind of light boat.

艋 7518. (c\) Tsŏ măng 舴 | a small light boat, called so in allusion to a locust.

氓 甿 7519. (c) Subjects of the empire; according to some, it denotes those who have been fugitives or emigrants from other nations, and have been naturalized. Simple; imprudent; country people.

萌 7520. (c) From to *lose* and *light*. To go on without light. Precipitate; haste;

hurry. Otherwise read Hwang. Used also for Blind; loss of sight.

萌 7521. (c) Măng, or Ming. Plants budding forth; to germinate; to bud.

Măng nĕĕ 萌蘖 to send forth shoots as from an old stock. Măng nëen 萌念 the first risings of thought.

Măng ya 萌芽 to shoot forth young buds.

僸 僧 7522. (c-) Măng măng, hwuy hwuy 僸僸 confused, perturbed, stupified.

黽 7523. (c\) A species of frog, vulgarly called Too yă 土鴨 an earth duck, it makes a loud croaking, and is found chiefly about fish ponds. A particular kind of bamboo. A surname. Read Ming, To energize; to use great effort.

MAOU.—CLXXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mao.* Canton Dialect, *Mow.*

冃 7524. (\) to cover or overspread, as the canopy of heaven; a double covering. Also read Mow.

冒 7525. (/) A covering for the head. A child's cap used by barbarians.

冒 7526. From *to cover,* and *the eye.* To advance blindfold; to hold something before the eyes and still go on; to shut one's own eyes; to wish to be deceived. Blindly; rashly; to rush upon heedless; to assume; to affirm falsely. That which covers the head. Read Mĭh, To covet; to offend; the name of a people. Tae mei 毒冒 a certain shell fish, something like a tortoise. Tan maou 貪冒 to prefer being blinded; not wishing to see the truth.

Maou chŭh 冒觸 to give offence intentionally.

Maou fan 冒犯 to offend ignorantly or inconsiderately.

Maou sze 冒死 to rush rashly on death, to brave death.

Maou hëen e 冒嫌疑 to brave suspicions; to do what may lead one's character to be suspected.

Maou hëen 冒險 to brave danger; to run risks.

Maou mei 冒昧 to act rashly from ignorance.

帽 7527. (/) A cap. Maou hŏ 帽盒 a hat box. Maou tëen 帽店 a hat shop, a hatter.

Maou tsze 帽子 a cap or hat.

Maou ting 帽頂 the knob or button of various materials, worn by the Chinese as a mark of their rank.

娟 7528. (/) Envious; ill-will, occasioned by the happiness or eminence of others; to look at with hatred and dislike.

惘 7529. (/) Inordinate desire; covetous.

Maou tseĭh 惘嫉 envy; envious; Too maou 妒惘 dislike.

楙 7530. (\) A cross bar connected with the hinge of a door.

浾 7531. (\) Water rising high; the swelling of water by any increase of its quantity.

瞀 7532. (\/) To look down and examine minutely; to look near to or carefully at.

毛 7533. (-) The hair on the eye-brows; the hair of brute animals; feathers; down; nap of cloth, the short hair on the human skin; grass or herbage; the grain on the earth; to deprive of the

hair. The name of a bamboo. Jow maou 柔丨 sheep wool. Hwuy maou 回丨 curly hair. Pŭh maou 不丨 victims not of an unmixed colour. Urh maou 二丨 grey hairs. Pŭh maou che te 不丨之地 ground without any grass or herbage. Maou chung 丨蟲 animals covered with hair.

Maou kwŭh sung jeu 丨骨聳然 the hair and bones to stand erect; to be struck with astonishment.

Maou ping 丨病 a disease of the hair; any slight defect of character.

旄 7534. (-/) A cow's tail held in the hand to make signals with, by posture makers; used also in the army, as a kind of banner. Riding in a particular manner.

Maou kew 丨丘 a hill higher in front than or the further side.

Maou new 丨牛 a particular kind of wild cow.

Maou tow 丨頭 a certain constellation.

眊 7535. (′) A dull eye; dull; stupid; drunk; old.

Kwei maou 憒丨 not knowing what one does, muddled, clouded; stupified.

Maou maou 丨丨 occurs denoting to consider.

Maou tsaou 丨矂 } stupified; un-
Maou tsaou 毷氉 } successful, as a literary candidate.

耄 7536. (′) Thirty years of age; others say, it denotes also Seventy and eighty; aged. Laou maou woo che 老丨無知 old and ignorant.

Maou ke keuen yu kin 丨期倦于勤 diligent in study even at the age of ninety,-said of the ancient Shun.

芼 7537. (-) Herbage over spreading any thing; vegetable food; a kind of soup made of vegetables and meat.

耗 7538. (-) Maou, and Haou. Destitute of; exhausted. Compare with Haou.

覒 7539. (′) To select; to choose; to look askance.

酕 7540. Maou taou 丨醄 exceedingly drunk.

卯 7541. (丶) A horary character, the fourth of the Te che 地支 including the interval from five to seven o'clock in the morning; also expressed by Maou she 丨時. Keaou maou 交丨 five o'clock in the morning. Ching maou 正丨 six o'clock in the morning. Pŭh tuy tsze woo maou yew 不對子午丨酉 midnight and noon, morning and evening, not corresponding; i. e. discordance or irregularity in the thing spoken of. Flourishing; abundant; luxuriant. Sze maou 死丨 the day of one's death. Chwang maou 撞丨 to rush against the time; i. e. to fail of being present in proper season. Kae maou 開丨 commence a series of terms, as in the payment of duties to government.

昴 昴 } 7542. (丶) A certain star; one of the twenty-eight constellations.

眑 7543. (丶) Keaou-maou 眑丨 to look askance.

茆 7544. (丶) A certain water plant; herbs or plants growing luxuriantly.

苗 7545. *Meaou. Plants rising out of the ground.*

猫 貓 } 7546. (-) A cat; the animal that hunts mice and field rats, which destroy the grain; hence the character is compounded of Young grain, which the cat defends.

Maou choo 丨豬 a certain species of swine.

Maou urh 丨兒 a cat.

Maou urh tow ying 貓兒頭鷹 strix bubo, the great owl.

錨 錨 } 7547. (-) From *metal* and *cat*. The iron utensil used in boats to catch hold of the ground; an anchor. In Canton called Naou. Paou maou 抛

丨 to cast anchor. Ke maou 起丨 to weigh anchor. Chuen maou 船丨 a ship's anchor.

茅 7548. (-) Reeds or rushes that grow high out of the ground. Name of a nation; of a pavilion; of a gate; and of a hill. A surname.

Maou fang 丨房 Maou shay 丨舍 a thatched cottage.

Maou sih 丨塞 choaked up with reeds—said of the mind.

Maou too che tsoo 丨土之胙 earth rolled up in a plant, and given to a prince in token of the territory granted him to rule over.

Maou tsae 丨菜 a wild kind of endive.

Maou tëen 丨店 a thatched shop.

Maou tsaou 丨草 thatch; reeds used for fuel.

蟊螯蝥蝥 7549. (-) An insect that devours grain; a reptile that devours the roots of plants; grows numerous when corrupt magistrates prevail. Maou tsïh 丨賊 an insect which destroys the root, is called Maou; one that destroys the grain, is called Tsïh.

Maou-koo 丨弧 a particular kind of flag.

貌貌 7550. (′) The general colour or figure; the air; the manner; the visage; the countenance. A surname. Read Mŏ, To draw a likeness. Yung maou 容丨 the external figure; the aspect. Mëen maou 面丨 the countenance. Le maou 禮丨 polite carriage; polite. Seang maou 相丨 likeness in general.

Maou chow 丨醜 ugly.

Maou chow urh sin hëen 丨醜而心險 an ugly face and a malicious dangerous heart.

Maou haou 丨好 a good appearance.

Maou sze shen 丨似善 looks like the virtuous; hypocritical.

MAY.—CXCTH SYLLABLE.

乜 7551. (′) Aslant.

Yen may 眼丨 squinting eyes. A surname. In the Canton Dialect, pronounced Mat, and denoting, *Who? what?*

ME.—CXCIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mi*, and *My*. Canton Dialect, *Mei*, and *Mooe*.

米 7552. (\) Rice with the husk. A surname; name of an ancient school. Fun me 粉 | to embroider, as if scattering rice. Seaou me 小 | a kind of millet.

Me fun | 粉 rice flour.

Me kea ping këen | 價平減 the price of rice is lowered and is moderate.

Me leang | 糧 rice; grain.

采 7553. (–) To enter; to go round; deep; obscured.

悂 / 謎 7554. (-) The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

眯 7555. (\) Dust or motes entering the eye, and blinding it; or obscuring its vision. To dislike; to loathe.

迷 7556. (-) A deceived, perturbed state of mind. A blind stupid attachment to; a state of intellectual and moral stupifaction, such as is induced by vice; to stupify; to puzzle; an enigma is called | 語 Me yu, see below. Chìh me pŭh woo 執 | 不悟 pertinaciously stupid.

Me hwăn chin | 魂陣 a cloud or region that stupifies the mind.

Me bwŏ | 惑 to stultify and deceive; to bewilder; stupify and seduce, said of sensuality.

Me low | 樓 name of an ancient labyrinth, built by the Emperor Tsin-che-hwang.

Me too | 途 the path of vice and stupifaction.

瞇 7557. Dulness or obscurity (\) of vision; badness of sight.

謎 7558. (/) An enigma; a riddle; to puzzle. A rather modern word. Me yu | 語 a puzzle; an enigma.

醚 7559. (-) Intoxicated; drunk.

麋 7560. (-) A large species of deer, compared to a buffalo. Water plants mixed. A surname. Chow me 醜 | an ugly looking person

Me yung | 茸 the tips of a stag's horns, used in medicine.

鯠 7561. (\) The name of a fish; some say, the Spawn of a fish.

蘼 7562. (-) Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water.

Me woo | 蕪 name of an odoriferous plant.

靡 7563. (-\) Certain ornamental parts of a horse's harness.

糜 7564. (-) Rice boiled down to a gruel consistence. Me fei | 費 to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

Me lan | 爛 to boil to rags.

Me lan ke min | 爛其民 to tyrannize and break to pieces the people; slaughter and carnage of the people.

Me mëĕ | 滅 to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

縻 7565. (/) A halter for a cow; to connect or fasten to; something by which to lead or drag.

靡 7566. (−) Laid prostrate or inclined; to pour out; to scatter; extravagant; wasteful; selfish and small; destitute of; without; not having; not being; implicated in crime. Me me, Slowly; leisurely. Po me 波 | profuse, applied to the public manners. Che-me 侈 | prodigal.

Me chang | 常 inconstant; not forever.

Me le | 麗 gay, shewy; handsome display.

Me man | 曼 elegant; adorned with beautiful colours.

Me jĭh pŭh sze | 日不思 to think on every day.

糜 7567. (-) Boiled to rags; destroyed; a hot appearance, a people oppressed and broken.

Me lan | 爛 boiled to rags; broken; macerated; oppressed.

劘 7568. (-) To open out; to cut open. A local word.

弭 7569. (\) A bow with certain ivory ornaments, and wrapping at each end, is called Kung 弓 without those ornaments it is called Me. A bow unstrung and the two ends turned back. To desist; to stop; to set at rest; to repress; to keep down; to destroy; to pass to oblivion. Name of a place.

浘 7570. (\) The appearance of water; to wash a corps. To drink.

彌 7571. (\) To let go the string of a bow; to shoot the arrow. To reach or extend every where; the close of; the end of the first moon after lying in; to extend; remotely; to spread to heaven noxious influence. A surname. Ta-me 打 | the name of a state.

Me fung | 縫 } to mend; to repair;
Me poo | 補 } used also in a moral sense; to screen or cover over.

Me-lĭh fŭh | 勒佛 one of the names of Buddha; the first of the triad, he whose rule is already past.

Me yuĕ che king | 月之敬 the presents sent at the close of a month after lying-in.

Me lun | 綸 the principles of nature; to supply what seems deficient.

Me lung | 龍 certain ornaments of a carriage.

Me-me | | in a small degree.

瀰 7572. (\) Appearance of an extensive collection of water. Meaou-me 渺 | a wide expanse of water.

Me-me | | the appearance of water flowing.

獼 **猕** 7573. (-) A female monkey. Me how | 猴 a monkey.

麛 7574. (-) A young deer; a young animal of any kind.

黿 7575. (-) Me-ma | 鼉 a species of turtle.

哞 7576. (\) May or Me. The bleating of a sheep. Tseu may 苴 | the name of a city in 雲南 Yun-nan.

MËAOU.—CXCIIND SYLLABLE.

As if written *Me-aou.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Miaou.* Canton Dialect, *Mew.*

少 7577. *Shaou. Small; few.*

妙 7578. (\) Spiritual and incomprehensible transmutations; delicate; minute; fine; subtile. Spiritual; abtruse; wonderful; good in a high degree; excellent. Ke meaou 奇 | strange; wonderful. We meaou 微 | minute and subtile. Tsing meaou 精 | subtile essence; abstruse speculation.

Meaou ke | 計 | 算 a fine plan; a divine calculation.

Meaou swan

Meaou nëen | 年 young; youth.

Meaou sze | 事 a fine affair; amazingly good.

Meaou seang | 想 a fine thought.

杪 7579. (\) The highest point of a tree.

秒 7580. (\) The pointed beard of grain; any thing very small and minute.

玅 7581. (/) From *dark* and *small.* Small; minute; abstruse.

眇 7582. (\) One eye small; piercing view; eye deep sunk; wanting one eye. Small minute; subtile. Shin meaou 深 | profound and abstruse.

Meaou nǎng she | 能視 he who has but one eye, can yet see.

渺 淼 7583. (/) Meaou haou | 漫 the appearance of the ocean, viewed at an immense distance; white; glittering; vast; confounding and indistinct.

Meaou meaou hoo | | 乎 how vast; how boundless.

Meaou mang | 茫 immense; dazzling; confounding, as the surface of the ocean, applied to subjects, which from their vastness or intricacy, cannot be subjected to strict investigation and proof; hence it implies what is vague and doubtful.

緲 7854. (/) Fine; flowing, applied to style.

藐 7585. (/) Delicate fine plants; a small delicate stem of a plant.

杳 7586. Distant; obscure, as the sun sitting behind trees. Meaou ming | 冥 deep; obscure; profound.

Meaou meaou | 眇 a distant, indistinct view.

苗 7587. (\) From *field* and *plant.* Grain growing in a field; the first budding forth of any plant; excellent grain; the summer's hunt; numerous descendants or progeny. An ancient and still independant tribe of mountaineers on the south-west corner of 貴州 Kwei-chow Province. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A surname. Ho meaou 禾 | young paddy. Mih meaou 麥 | young wheat.

Meaou e | 裔 posterity.

Meaou tsze | 子 a tribe of savages, who have wings and live like brutes. (Kang-he.) Name of a tribe of barbarians.

描 7588. (\) To draw; to sketch pictures. Meaou kin | 金 to put gold on China or lacker ware.

Meaou hwa | 畫 | 寫 to sketch or copy.

Meaou seay

猫 貓 7589. (/) A cat. See Maou.

錨 7590. (\) Meaou or Maou, An anchor.

貶 7591. (\) Small; to esteem small and petty; contemptuous; to view with disrespect and contempt.

Meaou-king 貶輕 to regard lightly; to disregard.

Meaou she kwei 貶視鬼 a proud contemptuous devil.

Meaou she 貶視 to look at with supercilious contempt; to disregard.

廟 廟 7592. (/) A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Buddha, a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. Tsin meaou 寢貶 Tsin, is the back or interior part; and Meaou, the front of a temple.

Meaou-haou 貶號 the title or designation of deceased Emperors.

Meaou meaou 貶貌 the appearance or arrangement of a temple.

Meaou tang 貶堂 the hall of a temple; the more public apartments.

MËĚ.—CXCIII^RD SYLLABLE.

As if written *Me-ĕh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Miĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Meet*.

威 7593. (c) To consume or destroy, as by fire; to terminate. Same as 滅 Mëĕ.

搣 7594. (c) To pluck up with the hand; to rub; to work with the fingers.

滅 滅 7595. (c) To destroy or consume with fire; to exterminate; to cut off; to annihilate; to extinguish. Chuy mëĕ 吹滅 to blow out a light. Tsze tseu mëĕ wang 自取滅亡 to bring ruin on one's self. Tseaou mëĕ 勦滅 to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people.

Mëĕ tseuĕ 滅絕 to cut off; to be without posterity.

Mëĕ wang 滅亡 to destroy, as a house or family.

Mëĕ tsin 滅盡 completely destroyed.

篾 篾 7596. (c) Twigs for making baskets of; to split up reeds and twigs for the purpose of making baskets or mats.

蔑 7597. (c) Scraped or pared; light, thin, easy; negligent; uncivil; contemptuous; not; a negative particle; destroyed.

Mëĕ le 蔑禮 rude.

Mëĕ woo 蔑無 without, destitute of.

Mëĕ yew 蔑有 have not.

幭 7598. (c) A certain transverse belt or skin in military carriages, intended to sit on. To cover.

蠛 7599. (c) Mëĕ mung 蠛蠓 certain small insects generated by damp and putrid masses, and which are destroyed by the sun.

衊 7600. (c) Putrid blood; defiled by blood. Woo mëĕ 污衊 to defile; to misinterpret a person's actions.

MËEN.—CXCIVTH SYLLABLE.

As if written *Me-ĕn.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Miem.* Canton Dialect, *Mëen.*

丏 7601. (丶) A low wall toward of arrows. Unable to see. An undistinguished mass or crowd, on the right and left.

沔 7602. [丨] The name of a river; an excessive quantity of water.

俛 7603. [丨] To hang down the head. Mëen chŏ 丨 啄 to hang down the head and peck.

免 7604. [丶] From Too, *A hare*, the dot being omitted. To dispense with; to prevent; to avoid. To put away; to stop; to put off; to free from. To put off the cap, and bind up the hair in the rites of mourning. A surname. Read Man, Silent; a mourning cap. Also read Wăn, To bear a son; any thing new.

Hing urh mëen 幸而 丨 happily avoided; or dispensed with. Choo mëen 除 丨 to dispense with entirely, to excuse; to forgive.

Mëen tsuy 丨 罪 to forgive an offence.

Mëen laou 丨 勞 to prevent trouble.

Mëen tŏ 丨 脫 to put away. Mëen kwan 丨 官 to remove from office. Mëen kwan 丨 冠 to put off a cap.

勉 7605. [丶] To endeavour; to use effort; to force one's self to do; diligent; to urge to; to persuade to; to stimulate. Fun mëen 奮 丨 prompt, ardent effort; or to excite and stir up to exertion.

Mëen keang urh tso 丨 強而做 to force one's self to do, either from dislike to, or from the difficulty of that which is to be done.

Mëen le 丨 勵 strenuous effort.

Mëen keang 丨 强 by constraint, by a force put upon one's self.

娩 7606. [丶] To bring forth offspring; to bear a child. Read Wan, Slow; sauntering; flattering female deportment; used in a good sense. Fun mëen 分 丨 the act of parturition.

挽 7607. [丶] To bring forth young; to bear a child.

冕 7608. [丶] A kind of crown worn by the Emperor and inferior Princes in ancient times. The top part appears like a flat board laid on the head with pearls or gems strung on silk, and suspended in regular rows, before and behind. The difference of rank was marked by the number of gems. The Emperor is said to have had two hundred and eighty eight. Ma mëen le yay 麻 丨 禮 也 a linen crown was the (ancient) dress of ceremony. Kwan mëen tang hwang 冠 丨 堂 皇 the crown, palace, and Emperor: these words express An open, noble, and dignified behaviour, in any station.

棉 7609. [-] Măh mëen 木 丨 the name of a tree, the Bombax Pentandrum, of the flower of which cloth is made. Yih paou mëen hwa 一 包 丨 花 a bale of cotton.

Mëen hwa 丨 花 cotton.

Mëen hwa sha 丨 花 紗 cotton yarn.

Mëen poo 丨 布 cotton cloth.

綿 **緜** 7610 [-] A preparation of fine silk, having the appearance of cotton; floss silk; uninterrupted continuation of; connected; to continue to posterity;

remote; enduring; thick; close; weak. A surname. Chow mëen 綢 丨 closely bound.

Mëen chang 丨 長 enduring long; lasting a long time; perpetual.

Mëen jow 丨 柔 soft; delicate; weak.

Mëen leïh 丨 力 having little strength, weak.

Mëen meïh 丨 密 close thick texture; closely united.

Mëen mëen pŭh tseuĕ 丨 丨 不絕 uninterrupted succession or continuation of.

Mëen yuen 丨 遠 remote; distant.

瞞 7611. [-] Black eyes. Mëen maou 丨 眇 to see to a great distance.

面 7612. [/] The face; face to face; the surface; the first appearance of things; the front; towards. Tang mëen 當 丨 face to face. Pei mëen 背 丨 back to back. Mwan mëen chun fung 滿 丨 春 風 a vernal breeze spread over the whole countenance. Le mëen 裡 丨 within; the inner surface. Shang mëen 上 丨 the surface; the upper superficies; to rise to the face.

Mëen chĕ 丨 折 to point out a person's faults, or to reprehend him to his face.

Mëen chĭh 丨 斥 to speak sharply to and find fault with a person to his face.

Mëen pang 丨 旁 the side of the face; the jaws.

Mëen pin 丨 稟 to state to a superior verbally, and face to face.

Mëen shin 丨 申 to explain to in person, not by letter.

Mëen sung 丨 送 to deliver to in person; to give into a man's own hand.

Mëen peïh kung shun 丨 壁 功 深 the face to the wall, the merit is great,—attainments are made by the student who retires for study.

Mëen tsëen 丨 前 before one's face.

Mëen tsung 丨 從 to follow with the face; to give countenance to, by smiles or looks of approbation.

勔 7613. [\] To endeavour; to encourage; to excite; to stimulate. A local term. Shaou mëen 劭 丨 to endeavour; to excite.

愐 7614. [\] To think; to reflect; to endeavour.

湎 7615. [\] Sunk or immersed in. Chin-mëen yin tsew 沉 丨 飲 酒 addicted to drinking.

緬 紆 7616. [\] Fine silk. Remote; distant; absent; to think about over and over; backwards and forwards. Mëen seang 丨 想 or Sze-mëen 思 丨 to ponder; to think upon what is absent.

Mëen tëen 丨 甸 country on the west of Yun-nan province, answering to Ava.

麵 麪 7617. [/] Wheaten flour. Mëen shĭh 丨 食 pastry. Mëen fun 丨 粉 flour.

盯 眄 7618. [/] To look askance.

黽 7619. [\] Thus read, forms part of the name of a place.

瞑 眠 7620. [-] Read Ming, to shut the eyes. Read Mëen, Confused; perturbed; applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. Ming-mŭh 丨 目 to shut the eyes, as in death. Mëen heuen 丨 眩 said of a certain medicine which confuses the mind and bedims the eyes.

瞑 7621. [\] To hear; to listen.

𡕒 𡕒 𡕒 7622. [°] The top of the scull which covers the brain.

MEI.—CXCVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Moei.* Canton Dialect, *Me.*

未 7623. *A negative particle answering to* Yet. *Commonly read Mei, but in the Dictionaries placed under We.* Mei yew 丨有 have not possessed, acted, or done.

妹 7624. [丶] The name of a state; the name of a territory; the younger of sisters; the senior is called Tseay 姐 and 姊 Tsze; hence Tsze-mei 姊丨 sisters, generally. Mei, is a very general epithet applied to women, without understanding it strictly. Name of a flower. Kwei mei 歸丨 denotes the settling or marriage of a woman. Wae mei 外丨 sisters by the same mother, but a different father.

昧 7625. (丶) From *sun* and a *negative.* A deprivation of the light of the sun; obscure; dull, as about the time of sun rise or sun-set. Name of a medicine. Meaou mei 冒丨 rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. Mung mung mei mei 矇矇丨丨 dull; obscure; stupid. Going on without a clear understanding of what one is about. Yew mei 幽丨 dull and obscure,—applied to a path.

Mei sin 丨心 to deceive one's own heart.

眛 7626. [丶] Dullness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

韎 7627. [丶] A plant used as a dye.

魅 7628. An unnatural monster, (丶) demon, fairy, or elf, that proceeds from mountains, to frighten and injure human beings; described as having a human face, body of a brute, four feet, and delighting in seducing or tempting mankind; otherwise called 魑丨 Che-mei.

寐 7629. [丶] To desist from effort; to rest; to shut the eyes and withdraw the soul; to sleep; sleepily; stupid. The name of a fish. Mung mei 夢丨 to dream in sleep. Tsin urh puh mei 寢而不丨 to sleep without shutting the eyes; unsound sleep.

Woo mei 寤丨 to be awake, and to sleep.

鰶 7630. The name of a fish.

枚 7631. [-] From *wood* and to *strike.* A small tree, the stem of which is fit to make a staff of, a switch for a horse, branches are called 枝 Che. One of a thing; a numeral particle. A surname. Certain inner eaves of a house. Hëen mei 銜丨 a cross piece of wood put in the mouth as a gag when entering into battle. Ke mei 幾丨 how many? Yang tsëen urh mei 洋錢二丨 two pieces of foreign money. Chae mei 猜丨 to guess the number of fingers thrown out when drinking, is thus written by some. See Chae.

玫 7632. [-] Mei kwei 丨瑰 a certain red stone.

嫩 7633. [-] From *woman* and *small.* A small delicate woman; elegant; handsome; good.

黴 7634. [-] Black mould induced by long exposure to rain. Dirty spots on the face; black; spoiled.

某 / 某 7635. [-] *Anciently read Mei. From* mouth *with* one *in it. Sour fruit. Read Mow, and used instead of the proper name of a person, place, or thing; as,* A certain person, *and so on.*

媒 7636. [-] One who goes between certain persons, not yet fully known to each other, in order to arrange marriages, or family alliances; a go-between. Whatever operates as a cause of bringing to pass. Obscure; to covet. Tsze mei 自 | to push one's self officiously into other people's affairs. Lung mei 龍 | a high spirited horse. Tsew mei 酒 | a certain ferment for liquor.

Mei chŏ | 妁 / Mei jin | 人 / Mei po | 婆 a person, who in China, goes between families to arrange marriages; the last expression denotes that the go-between is a woman.

煤 / 湒 7637. [-] Spoiled. Mei-lan | 爛 putrid or spoiled from age.

煤 7638. [-] A collection of soot; coals. Yen mei 烟 | or Ho tan mei 火 煙 | soot, condensed smoke. Mĭh mei 墨 | ink.

Mei tan | 炭 or Shĭh tan 石炭 coals.

禖 7639. [-] Sacrifice offered by the Emperor, for the purpose of obtaining an heir.

鶩 7640. [-] To ensnare birds by some artifice and catch them.

每 / 𠊎 / 𠊎 / 𠊎 7641. [\] Grass growing or springing up; each; every; commonly; on every occasion; constantly; always; although; notwithstanding; to covet or desire; a surname. Mei jin | 人 each person. Mei yĭh kĕen sze | 一件事 each or every affair. Mei tĕen | 田 a fruitful field.

梅 7642. [-] A general term for the genus Prunus. Swan mei 酸 | a sour prune. Yang mei chwang 楊 | 瘡 a bubo, or inflammatory tumour in the groin. Yang mei 楊 | the name of a red fruit. Peaou mei 標 | the falling prunes, applied to the marriageable age.

Mei hwa | 花 name of a flower.

Mei-ling | 嶺 a well known mountain which divides the province of Canton, on the north, from Keangse province.

Mei-mei | | obscurely.

Mei sin | 信 true as the Mei.

Mei-tsze | 子 a prune.

Mei yu | 雨 rains in the 3d and 5th moons.

痗 7643 [\] Disease occasioned by anxiety; anxious concern of mind. Chin mei 疢 | indisposition arising from an accumulation of anxious cares, and vehement feeling.

脢 7644. [\] The flesh upon the back; the ribs or sides of the back. Defined also Above the heart, and Below the mouth.

Mei jow | 肉 the flesh upon the back, said to be a dainty bit of pork.

莓 7645. [-] A certain herb which grows in damp places a kind of moss; a fertile field.

鋂 7646. [-] A certain kind of large lock; a lock with which hounds are fastened to each other; two locks inserted in one ring. Mun mei 門 | certain rings which serve to fasten a door and which are called Tsze moo hwan 子母環 the mother and son rings, from one being larger than the other.

霉 7647. Rain in the hot weather, or summer months which causes clothes to mould and rot; damp; mould. Kŭh mei hew 穀 | 朽 grain rotted with the damp. Ying mei yu 迎 | 雨 rains in the 3d moon. Sung mei yu 送 | 雨 rains in the 5th moon. Fă mei 發 | to mould; to be spoiled with the damp.

Mei lan | 爛 rotten with the damp, said of clothes laid up, as in

case of pawning them; the Pawn-brokers are not answerable.

眉 脣 7648. [-] The eyebrows; an epithet of aged persons; certain stone ornaments; the ground about the mouth of a well. A surname. Tseuen mei 攢｜ to contract the eyebrows, as in a frown. Tsow mei 愁｜ sorrowful eyebrows, to make a rueful countenance. Kew jen mei che keĭh 救燃｜之急 to save from danger imminent as burning eyebrows,—used when begging the loan of money. Laou keun mei 老君眉 name of a kind of Pekoe tea.

Mei mŭh tsing sew ｜目清秀 elegant eyebrows—not thick and bushy.

Mei show ｜壽 the eyebrow of old age.

堳 7649. [-] A kind of mound or altar of earth, or its surrounding wall.

媚 7650. [丶] From *woman* and the *eyebrows*. To speak to; to accord with; smirking; smiling; wheedling; flattering; adulation; looks of love, and seduction; adulation from men. Name of a place. Hoo mei 狐｜ artful and seducing. Chen mei 諂｜ flattery; flattering. Foo mei 嫵｜ soothing; flattering. Keaou mei 嬌｜ elegant; fascinating appearance.

Mei keuen ｜權 to flatter power.

Mei tae ｜態 the mincing gait of a Chinese woman.

嵋 7651. [-] The name of a hill.

楣 7652. [-] The eves of a house; the cross beam at the top of a door.

Mun mei 門｜ the lintel of a door.

湄 7653. [-] The *eyebrows* of *a lake*. Plants growing on the margin of a stream. Water plants growing freely and much mixed together. The name of a lake.

鄘 7654. [-] A certain place in Shen-se.

浼 浼 7655. [丶] To stain; to defile, as by foul water; in the language of affectation, to defile another person with one's mean affairs; to annoy by making requests; i. e. to request, or ask to do.

Mei tŏ ｜托 to request or engage a person to do something for one.

Mei mei ｜｜ water flowing; the appearance of water.

瑁 7656. [丶] Tae mei 玳｜ or Tae mei 瑇｜ a species of tortoise shell. Read Maou, A sort of sceptre held in the hand.

袂 7657. [/] The sleeve or cuff; an embroidered sleeve; to take hold of and open; to open and spread out. The name of a state. Fun mei 分｜ to separate, as friends going to different places.

美 7658. [丶] From *large* and *sheep*. Sweet; good; excellent, in its kind; elegant; beautiful; to be fond of pleasure; to delight in. Tsan mei 讚｜ to praise; to commend; to extol.

Mei jin ｜人 / Mei neu ｜女 a beautiful woman

Mei jin keŭh ｜人局 place where are handsome women; to employ it as a bait for extorting money—a practice of Chinese blackguards.

Mei sze ｜士 an elegant scholar.

Mei we ｜味 a pleasant taste.

Mei kwae pŭh ko shing yen ｜快不可勝言 inexpressible delight.

魅 7659. [丶] The manes of any thing; the subtile part which remains after the grosser parts are destroyed or corrupted; an apparition.

塵 7660. [-] Minute particles of earth. Dust; weak; unstable; wanting hardihood and intellectual courage to advance. Mei-too ｜土 dust; or Yen chin che mei 煙塵之｜ smoke and dust, seem to express stupidity and weakness.

MĔIH.—CXCVITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Mih* and *Mĕĕ*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Miĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Mat*, and *Meet*.

一 7651. From *hanging down at the ends*. To cover; to overspread. To cover any thing with a napkin.

宓 7662. To stop; rest; repose; stillness; silence; silent; secret. A man's name. Read Fŭh, A surname.

瞑 7663. To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

謐 謚 7664. A whisper; careful; attentive; at rest; still; silent. Tseĭh-meĭh 寂 謐 still; quiet; silent.

密 宻 7665. Hills forming a kind of amphitheatre, or large hall; to stop; to rest; profound; still; silent; secret. Name of a state, and of a district; a surname. Pe meĭh 祕 密 secret; hidden. Se meĭh 細 密 small; delicate. Tsing meĭh 靜 密 still; silent; close; secret. Ke meĭh 機 密 a secret spring or moving cause. Chow meĭh 稠 密 close; thick. Kin meĭh 近 密 intimate; familiar.

Meĭh how 密 厚 close; intimate friendship or acquaintance.

Meĭh shĭh 密 室 a secret apartment.

Meĭh yew 密 友 an intimate friend.

蜜 蜜 7666. Honey; applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering.

Fung meĭh 蠭 蜜 bee's honey.

Too meĭh 土 蜜 ground honey, so called from the bees in the north making their hives in the ground.

Mŭh meĭh 木 蜜 honey found on trees.

Po lo meĭh 波羅 蜜 the Jaca, or jack fruit.

Meĭh fung 蜜 蜂 a honey bee.

Meĭh lă 蜜 蠟 wax;

Meĭh tang 蜜 糖 honey.

汨 7667. Meĭh lo 羅 the name of a river in Hoo-kwang.

覓 覓 7668. From *claws* and *to see*, trying to find; and from *not* and *to see*. To search for that which is not seen; to seek; to search; to enquire after.

Meĭh yin shĭh 覓 飲食 to go about from house to house, seeking something to eat and drink.

縪 縪 7669. The ropes or cords of a net.

冥 7670. To cover over; a certain snare for taking wild animals. Read Ming, Obscure.

塓 3671, [丶] To plaster, as a wall; to smear; to daub.

糸 7572. Fine silk; small; fine; delicate; connected. What *one* silk worm emits, is called 忽 Hwŭh, *five* Hwŭh, make Meĭh, and *ten* Hwŭh make 絲 Sze.

冪 7673. To cover; to cover any thing with a cloth.

鼏 7674. The cover of a vase or tripod in which are placed the victims for sacrifice; a cloth cover.

冥 7675. To put transverse spokes through the rings of a large tripod for the purpose of lifting it.

MEW.—CXCVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *Mieu.* Canton Dialect, *Mow.*

繆 7676. [/] Silk wound round; closely bound; perverse. Chow mew 綢 | closely bound together; intimately connected; thick; close. Pe mew 紕 | a man who is an enemy to himself and others also.

謬 7677. [/] Mistake; erroneous; fallacious; false; irregular speech. A surname.

Cha-mew 詐 | erroneous.

Mew woo | 誤 erroneous; deceitful; false.

MĬH.—CXCVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Sounds like the *Mi* of Mint, *nt* being suddenly dropped. Manuscript Dictionary, *Mĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Mĭk.*

貊 貉 7678. A certain tribe in the north. Quiet; settled; fixed.

駾 狊 7679. Tŏ-mĭh 馰 | an animal resembling a mule, but smaller, produced from a male ass and a cow. (Kang-he.)

陌 7680. A raised path between fields, in the Chinese manner, that serves as well for a division, as to walk on; a street in the market place. A road. A surname. Tsëen mĭh 阡 | a path north and south, is called Tsëen, east and west, is called Mĭh.

Mĭh shang | 上 in the streets; on the road.

Mĭh loo seang fung | 路相逢 to meet upon the street or high way.

脈 脉 衇 7681. From *flesh* and *blood*, and a *stream dispersed in all directions.* A vein of an animal body, or a streak in stone or wood. The pulse; the blood flowing; the current of blood. One vein of thought, or a complete idea from beginning to end; one line of succession. Chin mĭh 診 | or Kan mĭh 看 | to feel the pulse.

Heuĕ mĭh 血 丨 the veins. Yih mĭh urh lae 一 丨 而來 coming in one unbroken line of descent or succession. Te mĭh 地 丨 the veins of the earth.

Mĭh seun hwan fŭh pei woo so pŭh-che 丨循環腹背無所不至 the blood circulates to the belly and back, and extends to every part.

Mĭh seĭh ping ho 丨 息平和 the beats of pulse even and regular.

Mĭh lŏ 丨 絡 the arteries.

Mĭh le 丨 理 a vein in wood or stone; also the principle of the pulse.

Mĭh mun 丨 門 the parts at the wrist where the pulse is felt.

眠 瞑 7682. Mĭh, or Kwa. The eye; to look at lightly.

霢 7683. Mĭh mŭh 丨 霂 small rain, that distills without noise.

莫 7684. Commonly read Mŏ, As a negative. Occurs in She-king, read Mĭh-mĭh, Silent, still and respectful.

慕 7685. Still; quiet; silent.

驀 7686. To mount a horse; to leap or pass over.

貊 貘 7687. An animal said to resemble a wild boar; to have the trunk of an elephant, the eye of a rhinoceros, the tail of a cow, and the foot of a tiger.

麥 7688. The bearded grain. Wheat, of which several species are distinguished. A surname. Tsoo mĭh 粗 丨 oats, not esteemed. Ta-mĭh 大 丨 or Ta-tsoo mĭh 大粗 丨 barley, thought unfit for human food. San keŏ mĭh 三角 丨 buck wheat, used partially to make pastry of. Mëen mĭh 麵 丨 wheat, used for bread, &c. Tsoo mëen mĭh 粗麵 丨 rye, used partially. Keaou-mĭh 蕎 丨 a species of wheat said to have triangular grains: probably the same as Sae-keŏ-mĭh.

Mĭh tsew 丨 秋 autumn; harvest.

默 7689; A dog driving out a person for a while; dark; still; in a deep sombre recess: silent. A surname. Këen mĭh 緘 丨 complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up.

Mĭh mĭh woo yen 丨 丨 無言 silent—not uttering any words.

Mĭh jen kew 丨 然久 kept a long silence.

Mĭh-tĭh-na 丨 德那 Medina.

Mĭh shĭh yu sin 丨 識於心 silently to impress upon the mind.

Mĭh shoo 丨 書 to write out from memory.

Mĭh seang 丨 想 to meditate in silence

Mĭh she 丨 示 a silent declaration of the will of heaven; revelation of the Divine will.

嘿 7690. Quiet; still; silent. Occurs denoting A feeling disquieted, or discontented.

Mĭh-mĭh pŭh tsze gan 丨丨不自安 Mĭh-mĭh, not self composed.

Mĭh jen 丨 然 silent; silently.

Mĭh seang 丨 想 to think silently; to meditate.

Mĭh urh tnou keu 丨而逃去 preserved silence, and ran away.

墨 7691. From *earth* and *black*: *black*, is from *two fires* and an *opening*, where the black smoke issues forth. See Hĭh. Black ink; a dark colour; black as ink. One of the five Chinese punishments consisting in marking the face of a criminal with ink. A measure of five cubits. Darkness of countenance. A dark visage. Obscure. The name of place. A surname. Read Mei, A weak frail appearance. Wăn mĭh che jin 文丨之人 a man of letters and ink, a literary man. Han mĭh 翰 丨 pencils and ink. Han is a poetical word for pencil. Mo mĭh 磨 丨 to rub (Chinese) ink. Lŏ mĭh 落 丨 to drop ink, i. e. to write. Lin le mĭh 淋漓丨 to shed forth ink, as in watering plants, to write with great freedom; a flow of words. Tan mĭh 貪 丨

to covet ink; denotes a magistrate being corrupted by bribes. Tan mĭh sëen 彈 | 線 to strike a line with a string. Koo mĭh 姑 | the name of a country. On epitaphs, the use of the word Mĭh, implies the Censure of corruption in a magistrate; and of slander, injurious to virtue and the virtuous.

Mĭh yu | 魚 name of a certain fish.

Mĭh hwuy | 灰 an ink-like or black kind of ashes or dust.

Mĭh teĭh | 翟 a certain leader of a sect in the time of Mencius.

Mĭh lin | 麟 a person of note during the Dynasty Ming.

嚜 7692. Mĭh, Me, or Mei. Fallacious speech. Me-ne | 尿 artful; crafty.

纆 7693. A string or cord of two-folds, or according to others, A three-fold cord; to bind with a cord.

MIN.—CXCIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Min.* Canton Dialect, *Măn.*

民 党 7694. [丶] A general budding forth or growth; growing up, or vegetating merely, without knowledge. The people or subjects of a country, in contradistinction from those in the service of government or who possess rank. The prince is the *mind* or *soul* of the people, and they are his *body*. Yu min 愚 | the simple foolish people. Shoo min 庶 | the common people. Sze wei sze min che show 士爲四 | 之首 scholars are at the head of the four classes of people, viz. Sze, nung, kung, shang 士農工商 scholars, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants. Sze min 司 | or Ta min 大 | or Seaou min 小 | names of stars.

Min ping | 兵 a kind of militia in China; an armed police.

Min poo | 部 formerly the board of revenue, now called 戶部 Hoo poo.

愍 黽 7695. [丶] Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration; chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country; strong; violent.

岷 7696. [丶] The name of a hill in Sze-chuen; and of a district in Shen-se.

泯 7697. [丶] The appearance of water; an extensive sheet of water; water flowing away; exhausted; exterminated; put an end to; destroyed. Name of a marsh.

Min mŭh woo chuen | 沒無傳 dead and forgotten; nothing narrated respecting one who is no more.

珉 7698. [丶] A certain valuable stone of an inferior sort. A man's name.

湣 7699. [丶] Turbid foul water; stupid, confused. Read Hwan, Disturbed, unsettled.

緡 7700. [丶] A certain line for taking fish; a line or cord. A string of Chinese coin. The name of a city. As a local word, it denotes To give one's garments to another person.

Min man | 蠻 the note of a certain bird.

文 7701. *Wăn. Streaks; veins; lines; letters; elegant. Numeral of Chinese cash.*

砇 7702. (丨) A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

忞忟 7703. (\) Exertion; to exert one's self; effort employed; the heart's wish unaccomplished. Min min 忞忞 a state of disorder or confusion.

旻 7704. [\] An autumnal sky; melancholy feelings suggested by the fall of the year. Haou keĭh yu min tëen 號泣于旻天 to weep and call upon or invoke heaven.

Min tëen 旻天 heaven, in allusion to its brightness and splendor in autumn.

昏昏 7705. Min-min 昏昏 cordial agreement and harmony.

憫愍 7706 [\] Grief; sorrow; commiseration; to compassionate or feel for the distresses of others. Min tsĭh 憫惻 to compassionate; to commiserate.

Min jin che koo 憫人之孤 to compassionate peoples' being destitute of any assistance, as orphans, widows, and those who have no one to depend on.

閔 7707. [\] Mourners standing at the door or gate, the mind or feeling wounded by painful reflections, disease induced by grief. Exertion; effort. Name of a place. A surname; a man's name.

笢 7708. (\) A hollow kind of reed fit for making mats of. Hollow as a reed.

閩 7709. [\] From *an insect* in *a gateway*. A species of serpent. The ancient designation of the inhabitants of Canton and Fŭh-këen 福建 previously to their union with China.

Min săng 閩省 the province now called Fŭh-këen (Fo-kien.)

敏勉 7710. (\) To advance with celerity; to speak in a free and flowing style; clearness, and quickness of perception; grave, serious, respectful. The great toe of the foot. Name of a tone in music. Tsung min 聰敏 clearness of perception and quick parts.

Min urh haou heŏ 敏而好學 clever and fond of learning.

Min shin 敏愼 possessing quick parts and close attention.

Min tsëĕ 敏捷 or Tsëĕ-min, Celerity; quickness, applied to the mind or to the actions.

黽黽 7711. Min, Mang, or Mëen, See Mang. Read Min, To strive; to force one's self; to do against one's will. Min mëen 黽勉 a kind of force or constraint put upon one's self; to use effort unwillingly.

僶 7712. (\) To exert; to use effort. Min mëen 僶勉 effort; exertion; to force one's self.

澠 7713. (\) Name of a river in Ho-nan.

MING.—CCTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ming*. Canton Dialect, much the same; the *vowel* is sometimes drawled out.

名 7714. From *evening* and *mouth*, because in the dusk, in order to be known, it is necessary to call out one's name. (Shwŏ-wăn.) To name; to designate. A name; a title; being named much; famous; meritorious; fame; repute; reputation; nominal. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 字 Tsze. To do a thing under such a name, is to do it under such a pretence. Tsze ming 自 丨 to name one's self. Joo ming 乳 丨 milk name; i. e. the name given to an infant at the breast. Yu ming 御 丨 the Emperor's name. Mae ming 買 丨 or Koo ming 沽 丨 to buy a name; i. e. to use various arts to procure notoriety. Hăou ming shing 好 丨 聲 a good reputation; a good name. Yew kung ming 有功 丨 possessing merit and fame, denotes commonly having some rank, obtained either by purchase or any other means. Pŭh koo ming 不顧 丨 to disregard one's reputation. Pŭh yaou ming 不要 丨 not desirous of fame. Kew ming kew le 求 丨 求利 seeking fame and gain. Maou ming 冒 丨 to assume another's name, or reputation; to forge a name. Tŏ ming 奪 丨 to assume the name or credit of, openly and by violence. Nĕih ming 匿 丨 to conceal a name; anonymous. Tŏ ming 脫 丨 to throw off one's name; give it up, or desert from where it is enrolled. Tseay ming 借 丨 to borrow a name; to make a pretence of. Jin yĭh ming 人一 丨 one man. Ke ming 幾 丨 several persons; or interrogatively, How many persons? Ke ming 記 丨 to record the name of; or make a list of persons.

Ming tĕĕ 丨 帖 a card with one's name on it; a visiting card. Yew ming, woo shĭh 有 丨 無實 it is *nominally*, but not *really* so.

Ming shĭh pŭh ching 丨 實不稱 the name and the reality do not balance in the scales.

Ming chin 丨 臣 eminent or celebrated statesmen.

Ming e 丨 醫 famous medical practitioners.

Ming haou 丨 號 an epithet, or denomination by which any thing or person is known.

Ming mŭh 丨 目 a list or index of names.

茗 7715. (丶) The buds of the tea plant; tea plucked in the evening. Tea. Name of a flower; and of a hill. Used to denote Generous wine.

Ming mŏ 丨 邈 a high, tall appearance.

Ming chung 丨 種 a name of tea.

詺 7716. (/) From *name* and *to speak*. To name, or give an appellation to every thing. To discuss the names of things; or distinguish things by appropriate names.

酩 7717. [丶] A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of.

Ming ting 丨 酊 very drunk.

銘 7718. [-] To remember the name and the merits of; to write and to engrave and to publish; to cause to be known and remembered in succeeding generations.

Ming sin 丨 心 } to engrave
Ming kĭh sin 丨 刻心 } upon the heart; to remember in honor of.

明 7719. [-] The united splendors of the *sun* and *moon*. Clearness, brightness, brilliance. Bright: clear; intelligent, perspicuous; to shed light on, to illustrate or explain. Fun ming 分 丨 clearly; manifestly.

Ming chaou 丨 朝 the last Chinese dynasty, which closed, A. D. 1613.

Ming chĕ 丨 晰 clear; perspicuous.

Ming tow mae 丨 投賣 to sell by auction,—the Chinese of the interior do not appear to have the usage.

Ming pĭh 丨 白 clear; to understand clearly.

Ming yen hëen paou 丨 驗顯報 a clear verification and manifest retribution,—in the punishment of sensuality.

Ming pëen 丨 辨 clear; discrimination; perspicuous distinction.

Ming ke tăng 丨 其等 to illustrate or explain the order.

明 7720. [-] To see with great clearness.

萌 7721. [-] To bud forth. Also read Măng, which see.

Ming chaou 丨 兆 incipient action or motion, the first symptoms of.

盟 7722. [-] An open or explicit declaration before the gods; to bind one's self with an oath; an oath, taken with the shedding of blood, and sipping or drinking of it; implying a wish, that in case of violating the promise made, the individual may be treated as the slain animal.

Ming how woo e 丨 後無疑 after an oath there are no doubts.

Ming sin 丨 心 a heart not afraid to appeal to the gods.

Ming she 丨 誓 to take an oath over a sacrifice.

Ming heung te 丨 兄弟 sworn brothers; persons not related, who bind themselves to seduce others, a practice now strictly prohibited by the government for obvious reasons.

冥 7723. [/] Derived from *Day sixteen*, and *to cover*, because on the sixteenth the moon begins to be obscured. Ten to be added to the six, is implied in the character *day*. Obscure; dull; gloomy; deep and silent recess, as of a cavern or wood; dark, The obscure perceptions of childhood. The setting sun; obscure; a state of obscurity; the invisible state of departed spirits; *hades*,—a middle state previous to the final retribution. Yew ming 幽 丨 the obscure regions of the dead, hades. Read Meĭh, To cover, or blindfold; to take and tie animals.

Ming wan pŭh ling 丨 頑不靈 dull; stupid; unintelligent. Tsing ming 青 丨 heaven. Pĭh ming 北 丨 the northern sea.

Ming këen 丨 間 in hades.

俱 7724. [丶] From *Man* and *clouded*. Very drunk.

嫇 7725. [-] Clear; pure; bright appearance. Ying ming 嫈 丨 a young woman.

Ming-ting 丨 奵 to control one's self, a plain, even face.

溟 7726 [-] A small drizzling rain; cloudy vapours, as about hills; an extensive sheet of water presenting to the eye no limit. A certain northern sea.

Ming-mŭh 丨 沐 filled or mascerated with water; rendered glossy by gradually instilling moisture.

瞑 7727. [丶] Ming, and Mëen. To shut or close the eyes; dullness of sight. The eyes of fish, it is said, are not shut night nor day. Compare with Mëen. Kan sin ming mŭh 甘心 丨 目 to close the eyes chearfully in death.

Ming-ming 丨 丨 the appearance of looking at without distinguishing.

䶂 7728. [/] To close the eyes, the same as the preceding, Ming-tsing 丨 靘 a mixture of blue and black colours.

蓂 7729. [-] Ming këĕ 丨 莢 a fortunate plant; a leaf grows every day from the first to the fifteenth of the moon: and from the sixteenth to the end of the moon, one falls every day. Sze ming tsze 思 丨 子 the name of a medicine.

螟 7730. [-] A certain small insect which destroys the heart of grain.

皿 7731. [丶] Ming or Măng, Vessels which are used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. Ke ming 器 丨 all manner of household utensils.

命 7732. [ノ] From *the mouth*, and *to order*. Fate; fatum est quod dii *fantur*. The fate; the lot; the destiny of individuals in this life. The life of human beings. An order; a command; a decree; a precept. Tëen ming 天 丨 the decree or will of heaven. Haou ming 好 丨 a good destiny. Ill-fated, is expressed in various ways. Koo ming jin 苦 丨 人 a bitter fated man. Sze ming 死 丨 a deadly fate. Swan ming 算 丨 to calculate destinies; to tell fortunes. Sing ming 性 丨 or Săng ming 生 丨 life. Shang ming 傷 丨 to wound life; i. e. to kill. Săng ming 喪 丨 or Shĭh ming 失 丨 to lose one's life. Pŭh koo sing ming 不顧性 丨 to disregard life. Hwang shang ming ling 皇上 丨 令 the Imperial order. Ling ming 領 丨 I received (your) commands, —a civil mode of expression. Fŭh ming 覆 丨 to return an account how orders have been executed. Yĭh yĭh joo ming 一一如 丨 every thing has been done according to order. Pin ming 稟 丨 or Tsing ming 請 丨 to request commands; to ask permission.

Ming pŏ joo che 丨 薄如紙 fate thin as paper, a bad fate.

Ming chang 丨 長 long life.

Ming gan 丨 案 cases of murder.

Ming yew kĕĭh heung 丨 有吉凶 there are fates felicitous and infelicitous.

Ming tŭh 丨 毒 poisonous fate.

鳴 7733. [-] The note or voice of a bird. The voice or cry of any animal; a noise made by the wings of an insect, or by a bell; sound emitted from any thing. The name of a bird. A surname. To sound the fame of; to cause to emit sound. New ming 牛 丨 the lowing of a cow. Tsze ming tĭh e 自 丨 得意 to sing or hum from attaining one's wishes, and feeling happy.

MO.—CCIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mo.* Canton Dialect, *Mo.*

麻 7734. *Read Ma, Hemp. To rhyme, read Mo.*

摩 摹 7735. [-] From *hand* and *hemp*. To touch; to rub with the hand; to rub against each other; to feel; to grind; to press or urge; to destroy or extinguish. Chuy mo 揣 丨 to feel; to endeavour to find out, to conjecture. Foo mo 拊 丨 to soothe as by patting a child on the head. Seang mo 相 丨 to rub against and vex each other. Tso-mo 磋 丨 to rub and polish. Seaou mo 消 丨 to operate upon by medicine.

Mo kĕĭh te kwŏ 丨 竭提國 also written Mo-keay-to 丨 伽陀 the state or district of Magŭdhă, where Buddha was born.

Mo lung 丨 弄 to feel about and play with.

Mo ne 丨 尼 the name of a place where Buddha resided with the assembled gods.

Mo so 丨 挲 to play with.

Mo tang 丨 盪 are used to denote the *operations* of nature in creation.

磨 7736. [-] To rub; to grind; to afflict; a stone or mill. Used in common with the preceding. Name of a place. Chaou mo 照 丨 keeper of the seal. Shwŭy mo 水 丨 a water mill. Joo chŏ joo mo 如琢如 丨 like cut-

ting and polishing Ta mo 打 ㄧ to rub or grind; to screw out of a person.

Mo koo ㄧ 菰 a fleshy edible Tartar root.

Mo lëen ㄧ 鍊 to practice; to fag at study.

Mo lung ㄧ 礱 a stone for grinding; a milstone.

Mo nan ㄧ 難 to vex; to afflict.

魔 7737. [-] Demons supposed to afflict human beings, devils. Keang fŭh choo mo 降服諸 ㄧ to subject all devils. Tëen mo woo 天 ㄧ 舞 certain genii.

Mo kwei ㄧ 鬼 a wicked super-human spirit; a devil.

麼么小 7738. [-] Yaou mo 么 ㄧ small; delicate; minute; an interrogative particle. Shin mo 甚 ㄧ or Shĕ mo 什 ㄧ what? Ta lae leaou mo 他來了 ㄧ has he come?

MŎ.—CCIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Mut.*

末 7739. The highest part of a tree; small; thin; weak. The *end*, in contradistinction from the *origin*, the *root*, or the *beginning*; the close; the last; the termination of. Mŏ, applies to the four extremities of an animal body; and to trading people, as the lowest order of the community. The name of a hill; a surname. A negative particle. Mŏ, denotes the ends; minute leavings, the dust of things broken small and reduced to powder. Cha mŏ 茶 ㄧ the broken dust of tea which is bought by the poor. Lew hwang mŏ 硫磺 ㄧ brimstone in flour. Pun, mŏ 本 ㄧ the *origin* and the *end*; what is *fundamental* and what is *accessory*.

Mŏ jĭh ㄧ 日 a last or final day.

Mŏ keu ㄧ 句 the last sentence of a paragraph; the last member of a sentence. Mŏ ke ㄧ 季 a closing, or the last portion of any, period.

Mŏ she ㄧ 時 the last time; the last period.

Mŏ tseĭh ㄧ 疾 the four extremities diseased.

Mŏ tsin ㄧ 親 the last or meanest of your relations; meaning one's self, when speaking to one's kindred.

妹 7740. The name of a female famous in ancient times. Ke mŏ 棄 ㄧ to reject or despise mechanical arts; according to some, To reject or throw away fragments of food.

Mŏ heŏ ㄧ 學 the mechanical arts.

抹 7741. Mŏ, or Mĭh. To rub; to rub out; to blot out; to obliterate; to brush; to dust; to rub a knife across one's throat. Too mŏ 塗 ㄧ to blot out or erase an erroneous character.

Mŏ king ㄧ 頸 / Mŏ sze ㄧ 死 } to cut one's throat.

Mŏ leaou tsze ke teĭh tëen le ㄧ 了 自己的天理 to obliterate the *moral sense* in one's mind.

Mŏ shă ㄧ 煞 to take or brush away entirely.

Mŏ tae ㄧ 枱 to rub a table; to scrub it clean.

沫 7742. Name of a river; name of a city; slightly obscure; one of the stars of Ursa-major. Used to denote Spittle; slaver. Pĭh mŏ tsze 白 ㄧ 子 white spittle.

秣 7743. To feed a horse with grain. The name of a place. Mŏ ke ma ㄧ 其馬 to feed a horse.

Mŏ ma kaou keu 丨 馬膏車 to feed the horse and grease the carriage wheels, to make the preperations necessary for a journey.

茉 7744. Mŏ-le-hwa 丨 莉花 a well known flower in China. Jasminum grandiflorum.

莫 7745. The sun obscured by an intervening forest; a cessation of; a negative; not; do not. It generally denotes the highest degree of the adjective which follows, when that adjective has a noun following, as Mŏ ta tëen 丨 大天 there is nothing greater than heaven.

Mŏ fei 丨 非 not not; is it not? it certainly is.

Mŏ jŏ 丨 若 not as; not so good as; better, so and so.

Mŏ shin yu sze 丨 甚於斯 nothing in a higher degree than this.

Mŏ tung show 丨 動手 don't move the hand; don't stir; don't do any thing.

Mŏ kwo yu 丨 過於 nothing more than; nothing more so than.

嗼 7746. Stillness; quiet; silence; rest. Read Mĭh, in the same sense.

寞 7747. Silence; stillness; quiet. Tseĭh mŏ woo shing 寂 丨 無聲 still and without noise; or Tseĭh-mŏ, denotes An absence of noise.

幕 7748. Mŏ pin 丨 賓 or Mŏ yew 丨 友 or Mŏ kĭh 丨 客 friends of the acting officer, who assist him in a capacity superior to that of a clerk; a private secretary; otherwise called Sze yay 師爺 or Tsŏ mŏ 作 丨 to act in the capacity of a Mŏ-jin.

摸 7749. Mŏ, or Moo. To seek by feeling with the hand; to feel; to grasp with the hand. Yung show mŏ wŭh 用手 丨 物 to feel for a thing with the hand.

Mŏ pŭh chŏ tow loo 丨 不着頭路 unable to feel his way; unable to devise any plan of proceeding.

Mŏ sŏ 丨 索 to seek for with the hand.

漠 7750. Floating sands, as in the sandy deserts of Tartary; a dry careless manner. Name of a river. Sha-mŏ 沙 丨 the sandy desert in Tartary, known by the name Shamo. Tan mŏ 淡 丨 pure, without vicious passions; indifferent to.

Mŏ mŏ jen 丨 丨 然 extensive fields of sand; widely spread out.

Mŏ pŭh seang kwan 丨 不相關 of no consequence to the person speaking.

瘼 7751. A disease which consists in an itching eruption.

膜 7752. The thin delicate skin beneath the external skin of animals; the thin peel, on the internal surface of reeds, or within the outer bark. To touch delicately; to soothe; to soothe by submission or kneeling to.

Mŏ she 丨 視 to view as of no consequence.

Chŭh mŏ 竹 丨 the internal peel of the bamboo.

貌 7753 To sketch alikeness of any thing; to make a draught of. Read Maou, The figure; appearance or resemblance.

貘 7754. Mŏ-tsze 丨 茈 the name of a plant. Read Meaou, To view with contempt.

邈 7755. Remote; distant; to view, as far off; to look at in a distant manner; to view with contempt.

Mŏ urh nan chuy 丨 爾難追 remote and impossible to be overtaken; either physically or mentally.

Mŏ jen pŭh ko füh kew 丨 然不可復求 irrecoverably gone: gone so remotely as not to be again sought after.

Mŏ mŏ 丨 丨 distant; far gone; mournful; sorry.

坳 7756. To die. See 歿 Mŭh.

MOO.—CCIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mu.* Canton Dialect, *Mow* and *Máw.*

拇 7757. [\ ] The fingers of the hand: The definition is rejected by Kang-he.

牡 7758. [\ ] Moo, or Mow. The male of quadrupeds. See Mow.

毋 7759. [-] The character is said to represent the female breast. A mother; figuratively, that which produces. Ke moo 繼 丨 a step mother. Tsoo moo 祖 丨 a grand mother. Ke keung 雞 公 a cock. Joo moo 乳 丨 a wet nurse. Foo moo 父 丨 father and mother. Ta foo moo 大父 丨 heaven and earth. Ke moo 雞 丨 a hen. Moo tsin 丨 親 a mother. Moo tsze 丨 子 a mother and child; thus, and reversed, Tsze moo, applied to things which produce, and the things produced; as also to things of which there is a large and a small of the same kind.

姆 7760 [\ ] A widow of the age of fifty, who becomes a kind of school mistress. The wife of a younger brother, calls her husband's sister Moo. Used to denote a midwife, vulgarly called 受生 Show săng. 接生 Tsëë săng.

拇 7761. [\ ] The great toe of the foot. Pëen moo 駢 丨 the great toe or thumb growing on to the adjoining toe or finger.

牳 7762. [\ ] A term for a cow. A female cow.

慕 7763. [/] To call upon; to invite to do; a general invitation or request as when calling upon people to join the army; requesting a public subscription for the repair of temples. To give a bounty to induce to enter some employment. Chaou moo 招 丨 an invitation or request addressed to all persons.

Moo ping 丨 兵 to invite by proclamation to join the army.

Moo yuen 丨 緣 or Moo-hwa 丨 化 begging appeals made to the public by the priests of Füh and Taou.

Moo hwa chung sew 丨 化重修 a public invitation to subscribe to the repair of a temple.

墓 7764. [/] A hillock; a grave; a tomb. Fun-moo 墳 丨 is the common term for a tomb or grave. Tsăng mòo te 爭 丨 地 to contend about the place of interment. The great preference given to certain situations leads to frequent litigations about graves.

Moo-le 丨 厲 the limits of a grave. The present law is that the limits shall extend, Tsĭh chĭh 七尺 seven cubits, within which space no other person has a right to bury.

Moo che 丨 誌 / Moo che 丨 識 an inscription on a tomb-stone; an epitaph.

嫫 7765. [/] The name of an ancient royal concubine.

慕 7766. [/] To desire ardently; to think upon with affection; to look up to with esteem and respect; to accustom one's self to think of; to have a hankering after; to wish for.

Moo yung 丨 容 a double surname.

Moo she 丨 勢 to love power; to be ambitious.

Moo ke kea tsze 丨 其家資 to wish to obtain the property—of some rich person by adulation.

摸 7767. [c] Moo or Mŏ, To touch; to feel. See Mŏ.

摹 7768. [-] To touch; to imitate a form; to sketch from memory. A form; a pattern; the manner of. Kwei moo 規 丨 the external manner; the deportment; a rule; a law.

Moo seay 丨 寫 to draw a likeness.

暮 7769. [-] The evening. A surname. Chaou moo 朝 丨 morning and evening.

Moo chung 丨 鐘 the evening bell.

Moo yay 丨 夜 evening and night.

謨 7770. [-] Plans fully matured and settled; well organised plans. Mow moo 謀 丨 to devise and settled what is to be done. Mo -] heuen 丨 訓 to instruct in what is requisite in one's situation.

模 7771. [-] A pattern or mould; the form or manner of; external figure. A surname. Moo tsze 丨 子 a form to be imitated; a pattern. Moo yang 丨 樣 a pattern.

Moo fan 丨 範 a mould for casting any thing in. Kwei moo 規 丨 manner or deportment; behaviour. A rule; a law.

氋 7772. [-] Feathers folding over each other, as in the natural state of birds.

膜 7773. [-] Read Moo. To kneel long on making obeisance to a person is called Moo pae 丨 拜. Otherwise read Mŏ, which see.

畝 畝 7774. [\ ] Moo or Mow, the Chinese acre of land. See Mow.

MOW.—CCIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Meu.* Canton Dialect, *Maou.*

厶 7775. Sze, or Mow. Deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. In this sense 私 Sze is commonly used. Read Mow, in the sense of Mow 某 a certain person, place, or thing; the proper name not being known, or purposely concealed. A blank is sometimes filled up thus 厶 厶 厶 and read Mow, mow, mow. Ideas well expressed, or passages which are emphatic, are often in MS, and sometimes in print, marked with a string of these Mows, and which are called Lëen mow 連 丨 answering the purpose which Europeans effect by drawing a line below a word in MS. or printing it in Capitals. The Lëen mow, are vulgarly denominated Tsëen kenen 尖圈. Lëen chuy ta mow 連綴打 丨 to mark with a line of Mows. Lëen tëen 連點 a string of dots, thus 丶 丶 丶 gives inferior emphasis; and Lëen kenen 連圈 a string of circles, thus ○ ○ ○ gives the highest emphasis to, or intimates the fullest approbation of a passage.

Mow te 丨 地 a certain country.

牟 7776. [-] The lowing of a cow; to like; to advance; to pass over; to encroach upon or invade; to take; to seize. Barley; a certain vessel to contain grain in temples. Chung mow 中

丨 the name of a territory. Tsin mow 侵 丨 to usurp what belongs to another; to seize from the people.

侔 7777. [-] Equal to; of the same rank or class; even. Hing pŭh seang mow 迥不相 丨 totally different; quite unequal.

勒 7778. (·) To urge or persuade to diligence; effort; endeavour.

眸 7779. [-] The pupil of the eye; and the eye generally; they suppose the eye shews the character, and teach to watch a person's eye. Tsun hoo jin chay, mŏ leang yu mow tsze 存乎人者莫良於 丨 子 there is nothing about a man which shews his character more than the eye.

Mow tsze 丨 子 the pupil of the eye.

Mow tsze pŭh yung wei 丨 子不容僞 it is not easy to act the hypocrite with the eye.

麰 7780. [-] Barley; in Chinese called large wheat. Mow mĭh 丨 麥 barley and wheat.

矛 7781. [-] A spear or halberd with three hooks. Mow chun 丨 盾 a spear and shield; two things, sentiments or expressions, which oppose each other.

Tsze seang mow tun 自相 丨 盾 to contradict one's self.

敄 7782. *Woo. To exert one's strength; great effort.*

傲 7783 (/) Keu mow 佝 丨 mean, miserable.

⿱敄土 7784. [/] Mow, or Woo. An earthen vessel to contain grain. A boiler with a cover to decoct medicines. Hwang mow 黃 丨 an earthen boiler made of Yellow clay, used for decocting certain medicines, employed to heal ulcers.

愁 7785. [/] Kow mow 怐 丨 a simple foolish appearance.

瞀 7786. (-) From *effort* and *eye*. To bend down the eye and look intently; a dimness of sight; confused; dishevelled hair. The name of an insect. A surname. Mow mow 丨 丨 dim; dull; clouded.

鍪 鍪 7787. [-] A kind of iron boiler. Armour for the head; a helmet; certain circular casing inside a cap. Tow-mow 兜 丨 a helmet.

楙 7788. [/] Plants growing freely and luxuriantly; a certain species of melon.

Mow shing 丨 盛 plenty; luxuriant; abundant.

懋 7789. [/] From *heart* and *plenty*. The mind fully engaged in action; strenuous effort; abundant; flourishing luxuriantly. Used also in a moral sense. Mow sew 丨 脩 strenuous endeavours in the cultivation of virtue.

蚤 蝨 7790. [-] Certain insects which are destructive to grain.

袤 褻 7791. [/] The parts of a garment above the sash or girdle. Long garments. Kwang mow 廣 丨 Kwang, denotes east and west; Mow, north and south.

戊 7792. [/] One of the *ten* astronomical characters called Shĭh kan 十幹 the middle one of the *ten*, answering to the period when all things in nature are flourishing.

茂 7793. [/] From *flourishing* and *plant*. Plants and trees growing freely. Luxuriant; flourishing; affluent; strong; in high health. Elegant; strenuous effort. Five persons are called Mow. Name of a territory. A surname. Also read Moo and Mŏ.

Mow shing 丨 盛 or Fung mow 豐 丨 exuberant; abounding in a high degree.

某 某 7794. [/] From *mouth* and *one* in it. Sour fruit. Used for the name of any thing when that is not known, or is wished to be concealed. Also read Moo. Used for the pronoun I, and also for other persons without mentioning their names; as,

Mow jin 某人 a certain person.

Mow kĭh 某客 a certain stranger.

Mow mow 某某 is used when reading and passing over names or sums, and so on, without pronouncing the proper characters.

謀 7795. [丶] To deliberate. To plan; to devise; to consider probable evils and provide against them. To scheme, to contrive; to plot; to consult with; to lay plots for the acquisition of. Name of a vegetable; of an instrument of music; and of an office. A surname. E mow 議 某 to consult with or about.

Mow chin 某臣 a statesman whose duties consist in devising stratagems.

Mow kwŏ 某國 to meditate the conquest of another country.

Ke mow 計某 a stratagem.

Mow leŏ 某畧 schemes, plans, stratagems.

Mow mëen 某面 to study a person's physiognomy.

Mow sze 某事 to plan; to devise; to lay a stratagem; to contrive an artifice.

Mow sze 某士 persons skilled in devising stratagems.

Mow le sin 某利心 a mind covetous of gain.

Mow tŏ 某度 to scheme and to conjecture.

牡 牾 7796. [丶] The male of brutes; a bolt of a door; a piston or embolus; the part of a Chinese lock which is inserted into the case containing the spring. Name of a hill.

Mow tan cha 牡丹茶 a variety of the Camellia Japonica.

Mow le 牡礪 a kind of oyster.

Mow ma 牡麻 the male hemp plant.

Mun mow 門牡 or Hoo mow 戶牡 the bolt of a door.

Mow pin 牡牝 male and female.

Mow tan 牡丹 a famous Chinese flower: the Pœnia Moutan.

畝 畝 7797. [丶] Read Mow or Moo. Six cubits make a Poo 步 or pace, a hundred of those paces make a Mow of land, the Chinese acre. A hundred of the ancient acres were equal to only forty of the modern ones; by the arrangements of Tsin 240 acres were made into one acre. Name of a hill; and of a territory. Tëen mow 田畝 fields; land.

姆 7798. [/] Also read Moe, which see.

貿 7799. [/] To barter commodities for each other; to deal; to trade; to carry on commerce; to buy or sell.

Mow mow 貿貿 dulness of the eye; obscure vision.

Mow yĭh 貿易 to trade by barter.

MŬH.—CCVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Mok.*

木 7800. A tree, striking its roots downward and growing upwards. Wood. One of the five elements of the Chinese; one of the eight musical sounds; stiff; unbending. Name of a planet. A surname. Shoo mŭh 樹 | a tree.

Mŭh chang | 杖 a bludgeon; a club.

Mŭh he ang | 香 *putchuk*, a fleshy root.

Mŭh keŏ | 角 a kind of wood scoop.

Mŭh poo | 部 in Botanical language, denotes the Class or Genus of trees.

Mŭh leaou | 料 wood, as a material, of which to make any thing.

Mŭh l.wan shoo | 欒樹 sapindus abruptus.

Mŭh mëen shoo | 綿樹 Bombax Ceiba.

Mŭh sing | 星 the planet Jupiter.

Mŭh tow | 頭 wood.

Mŭh tŏ | 鐸 a kind of bell with a wooden tongue, used by heralds in ancient times to call the multitude together, to listen to their message from the prince. See 適 Yew.

沐 7801. To wash and oil the hair; to enrich, as by dews or precious ointments; to be enriched; to receive favors or blessings; to regulate. A surname.

Ming mŭh 溟 | gentle small rain.

Mŭh yŭh chae keae | 浴齋戒 to bathe and fast.

Mŭh show | 手 to wash the hands, sometimes performed as a religious ceremony, denoting respect to sacred things, as Mŭh show kin seu | 手謹序 I washed my hands and reverently composed this preface.

Mŭh găn te tsze | 恩弟子 a disciple who has received blessings —from some divinity; then follows the person's name. This is the way in which persons who repair temples sign.

Se mŭh 洗 | } to wash the head
Mŭh yŭh | 浴 } and bathe.

霂 7802. Mĭh mŭh 霂 | small rain, that falls without noise.

目 眉 } 7803. Originally intended to resemble the eye. The eye; that which directs; the head or principal person. The index of a book; a square on a chess-board is called 方 | Fang mŭh. To name or designate; to look with the eye. Hŏ mŭh 合 | to shut the eyes,—and compose the thoughts is the way, Pei yang mŭh leĭh 培養 | 力 to strengthen the eyes. Teaou mŭh 條 | a list of; a schedule; an index. Yen mŭh 眼 | the eye. Kang mŭh 綱 | the noose of a net; a compendium; *a general account of*, applied to History, to Botany, and so on. Tsĕĕ mŭh 節 | the several sections of. Te-mŭh 題 | a text or theme; a little of a thing, to afford occasion for more enlarged discussion, or further action. Fan mŭh 凡 | a general list in which the several persons or things are stated separately. Ko mŭh 科 | the literary ranks Keu-jin and Tsin-sze. Hung mŭh 横 | a certain plant. Sze mŭh 四 | the four quarters of the globe.

Mŭh lŭh | 錄 an index to a book; a list of the contents.

Mŭh keĭh urh wăn | 擊耳聞 to have seen with one's own eyes, and heard with one's own ears.

Mŭh hea | 下 in one's eye sight; immediately.

Mŏh pŭh shĭh ting 目不識丁 eye not know a nail,—ignorant of letters.

Mŭh lëen 目蓮 name of a priest who rescued his mother from the sufferings of a future state.

Mŭh che 目之 to look at it.

Mŭh woo fă ke 目無法紀 to pay no regard to the laws.

Mŭh chung woo jin 目中無人 to look with contempt on every body.

Mŭh choo wŭh 目諸物 to name every thing.

苜 7804. Mŏh sŭh 目蓿 a certain kind of grass used to feed cows and horses.

睦 7805. A kind benignant eye; respectful and cordial; true; kind feeling, attached to; agreement amongst kindred and friends. Ho mŭh 和睦 living at peace and in harmony.

Mŭh lin 睦鄰 to agree with neighbours, in an individual or national sense.

Mŭh tsin 睦親 harmony subsisting amongst relations.

瞐 7806. Mo, or Mŭh. Pretty eyes; or otherwise deep sunken eyes.

及 7807. The ancient form of this character represents a *hand* below *water*. To take any thing out from amongst water; to dive into water in order to take out something.

歿 7808. To terminate; to end; to die; the dead; the same as the following.

Mŏh tsun keun kan 歿存均感 both the dead and the living are thankful,—said to friends who have assisted at funerals.

Mŭh yu chin 歿於陣 died in the ranks.

沒 7809. To exceed or transgress; to covet; to sink; to terminate; to end; to die; a negative particle. Name of a river. Kan mŭh 乾沒 Kan, expresses To enrich; Mŭh, To impoverish; to enrich one's self at the expense of another person. Min mŭh 泯沒 to sink to utter oblivion. Wang mŭh 亡沒 to die; to perish.

Mŭh jin le 沒人理 no body pays any attention to it.

Mŭh yŏ 沒藥 myrrh.

緙 7810. Certain ornamental binding to a carriage, five different leather belts of different colours which fasten it together, and serve also for ornament.

鶩 7811. A kind of wild duck.

牧 7812. From *to strike* and a *cow*. One who tends cattle; a herd; a pastor; a shepherd; a keeper of horses; to put out to pasture; to feed; pasture; to oversee; to take care of one's self; or others; a man's name. A surname. Jin mŭh 人牧 a local magistrate.

Tsing mŭh 井牧 } a husbandman.
Tëen mŭh 田牧 }

Mŭh yang 牧羊 to keep sheep.

Mŭh ma yuen 牧馬苑 pasture or grass for a horse.

Mŭh ma 牧馬 to take care of horses at grass.

Mŭh min 牧民 to rule or take care of the people.

Mŭh new 牧牛 to tend cows.

Mŭh tung 牧童 a boy who takes care of cattle; a shepherd's boy.

穆 7813. Grain; a pleasing, beautiful appearance; personal demeanour that commands respect, esteem and admiration; grandeur; respect; cordial feeling; pleased. A surname. Syn. with the following. Chaou mŭh 昭穆 a certain order observed in placing the tablets in temples; Chaou, denotes the left side; Mŭh, the right.

Mŭh mŭh 穆穆 an expression of admiration, applied to 文王 Wăn-wang, a famous ancient king.

繆 7814. Read Mew, and Lew, Close intimate intercourse. Read Mŭh, A certain name of bad import applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leaou, To wrap or wind about.

坶 7815. The name of a place. Thought the same as Mŭh 牧 a shepherd; the land of shepherds.

MUN.—CCVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Muen.* Canton Dialect, *Moon.*

門 7816. [-] From 戶 Hoo, *A door* with *one fold*, repeated. A two leaved door; a gate; a door of any kind; an entrance. Name of an office; of a territory; of a surname. A family; a sect; a division of a subject; a class of persons, a profession. E-mun 醫門 the medical profession. Chwang mun 窗門 a window. Fŭh mun 佛門 the sect of Buddha. Tan mun 單門 a single leaved door. Shen mun 扇門 a two leaved door Keaou mun 教門 a sect or class of persons who hold certain opinions or doctrines. Soo mun 素門 an obscure family.

Mun fung 門風 the credit or reputation of a family.

Mun hea 門下 / Mun săng 門生 a pupil; a scholar.

Mun hoo 門戶 a door.

Mun hoo pŭh tuy 門戶不對 an unsuitableness in the circumstances of families so as to prevent a marriage alliance.

Mun low too te 門樓土地 the gods of the door and of the upper story.

Muo nuy 門內 inside the door, or gate.

Mun shang 門上 / Mun tsze 門子 attendants in the outer apartments, and at the gates of public offices; gentlemen's porters.

Mun wang 門旺 a splendid family.

Mun wae 門外 outside the door.

Ta mun kow 大門口 / Kaou mun 高門 a great or high gate, means a family of wealth and grandeur, really—or one which affects to be so. Chen jŭh mun fung 玷辱門風 to debase or dishonor the character of a family.

們 7817. [′] Mun kwăn 們渾 fat, full, plump appearance. A Particle added to Pronouns and Appellatives of persons, to form the plural; as Wo mun 我們 or Gan mun 俺們 we, or us. Ne mun 你們 ye, or you. Ta mun 他們 they, or them. Te heung mun 弟兄們 brothers. Yay mun 爺們 the attendants of officers of government in public offices. Kŏ wei yay mun 各位爺們 all you gentlemen. Koo neang mun 姑娘們 you ladies. By the Tartars, Chay mun 這們 is used for This, here, &c. Na mun 那們 for That; there; they, &c.

悶 / 懣 7818. [′] Grieved; sorry; Yen-mun 厭悶 sorrowful. Fan mun 煩悶 the mind vexed -] and grieved Mun tĭh hăn leaou 悶得很了 exceedingly sorry. Sin hea ŭă mun 心下納悶 become sorrowful and melancholy.

Tsow-mun 愁悶 / Yew-mun 憂悶 grieved; sorry; melancholy.

捫 7819. [-] To touch with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to feel; to take hold of; to shake; to stamp. Che mun 持捫 to take hold of; to grasp. Shang heung mun tsŭh 傷胸捫足 to wound the breast and stamp with the feet,—has an allusion to ancient story, and expresses counterfeiting external appearances contrary to one's real wishes.

Mun sih 捫虱 to feel for; or crack lice.

Mun sin tsze wăn 捫心自問 to lay the hand upon the heart and ask one's self.

亹 7820. [-] Read Mei, Indefatigable. Read Mun, Water running between two hills which seem to form a door or passage for it.

澶 7821. [-] A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Same as the preceding. Haou mun 浩 丨 the name of a district.

蘴 蘴 7822. [-] Name of a certain plant; a species of grain

璊 7823. [-] A certain stone of a reddish hue.

懣 7824. [丶] From *full* and *heart*. Vexation and grief. Mun mun 丨 悶 or Fan mun 煩 丨 vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

MUNG.—CCVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mung*. Canton Dialect, *Mung*.

冢 7825. [-] From *to cover* and *a hog*. Covered over; dull; stupid boy; unintelligent. Same as the following.

蒙 7826. [-] The name of a plant; of a vegetable, and of a medicine. Large; dull; obscure; dulness of perception; rash; to behave to rashly or rudely; in affected humility, used to denote Receiving any thing, implying at the same time something degrading to one's self, as rash, blind, and so on, but meant as an expression of gratitude. A term by which the mean and petty are designated, as a stupid school-boy. Name of a hill, of a river, and of a gate. To mung 多 丨 many thanks. Hung mung 洪 丨 *chaos*. Ta mung 大 丨 the place of the rising sun. Ke mung 啓 丨 to enlighten the dull.

Mung fan 丨 番 a foreign tribe on the west of Sze-chuen.

Mung găn 丨 恩 to be grateful for kindness received.

Mung hwăn 丨 混 } dull, confused,
Mung yu 丨 愚 } clouded, simple state of intellect.

Mung heun 丨 訓 to teach boys.

Mung-koo jin 丨 古 人 a Mungkoo Tartar.

Mung mei 丨 昧 rash, dull, precipitate; to act blindly.

Mung pe 丨 蔽 obscured; covered over.

Mung sze 丨 師 a teacher of boys.

Mung sze 丨 士 a dull scholar.

Mung tung 丨 童 a school boy.

噱 7827. [-] Language which is obscure, wanting in perspicuity.

懞 7828. [-] Mung tung 丨 憧 blind, so stupid as not to see the plan.

幪 幪 7829. [-] To cover over and shelter, as a house does. Ping mung 帡 丨 a screen; a covering; a shelter. The comforts of a shelter, is best known, they say, in the midst of a bleak wind and heavy rain.

Mung mung 丨 丨 abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

攃 7830. [-] To gather or collect together.

檬 7831. [-] Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree.

Mung kwo 丨 菓 mangoes; fruit of the Mangifera Indica.

濛 7832. [-] Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river.

Mung hung 丨 鴻 original vapours; thick, undistinguished mass of vapours.

曚 7833. [′] Mung lung 丨 朧 he sun obscured by vapours. Mung mei 丨 昧 dim apprehension; dull perception; stupid.

艨 7834. [′] Mung tung 丨 艟 along narrow species of war junk; used on the Po-yang lake at a famous battle A. D. 1420; in which six hundred thousand men were engaged on one side.

蠓 7835. [\ ] A small flying insect. A summer's insect.

獴 7836. Mung kwei 丨 獴 the weasel according to some, others say A species of monkey.

朦 7837. [-] A large appearance, fleshy, big. Used also for Obscure; to obscure.

Mung lung leaou 丨 朧 了 to hide from and deceive.

霥 7838. [-] Small drizzling rain.

饛 餫 7839. [-] A vessel filled full of food; the appearance of such a vessel.

夢 夢 梦 7840. [′] The moon amongst clouds; obscure; to see obscurely, to see appearances in one's sleep; to dream; a dream. Dreams, by diviners of their import, are divided into six sorts. The name of a marsh.

Mung yĭh chang 丨 一 塲 a dream; any thing that is like a dream; the present world.

Mung chaou 丨 兆 some intimation or prognostic in a dream.

Mung keën 丨 見 to see in a dream.

Mung këen 丨 間 in a dream.

Mung mei 丨 寐 dreaming in one's sleep.

Mung seang 丨 想 dreaming thoughts; reverie.

Mung yen 丨 魘 unpleasant dreams, occasioned they say by laying one's hand upon one's heart; the nightmare.

曾 瞢 曹 7841. [′] Dimness of the eye; obscure vision; want of light; dulness; obscurity; to feel ashamed; to be sorry. Read Mëĕ, Meaning dull. Read also Mang, in the same sense. The third form is not authorized.

懵 懵 懜 7842. [′] Dull; stupid; grieved; vexed; sorry. Mung jen wang keĕ 丨 然 罔 覺 quite lost to all observation. Mung mung 丨 丨 dull; stupid; ignorant; ashamed.

MWAN.—CCVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Often confounded with *Man*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Muon*. Canton Dialect, *Man* and *Moon*.

曼 7843. [-] A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. See Man.

墁 7844. (-) To cover, or be covered with earth.

幔 7845 Man, or Mwan, A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

漫 7846. [-] Appearance of being filled with water; excessive quantity of water, destroying things by its superabundance; spreading and extending remotely; set loose; the source of a river; colour of the clouds. Lan mwan 爛 | widely diffused; extensively disclosed. Sing keĭh 性急 a hasty disposition: Sing mwan 性 | a slow mild disposition. Me mwan 靡 | vague, loose; diffusive style. See 慢 Man.

Mwan mwan | | level; even; a long road, a distant appearance

Mwan seay | 些 slower a little.

Mwan taou joo tsze | 道如此 don't talk thus.

縵 7847. [-] Plain, unembroidered silk, applied to long tracts of land which have not undergone much cultivation.

蔓 7848. (-) Mwan, or Wan. Plants which creep and spread widely, applied also to other things which extend widely and become intricate. A surname. Long; extensive; a certain vegetable.

謾 7849. (-) To insult; disrespectful. See Man.

鄤 7850. (-) The name of a place.

鏝 7851. (-) A bricklayer's trowel, vulgarly called Ne mwan 泥 | or Ne taou 泥刀 a mud trowel or knife.

墁 7852. [\] To cover or be covered with earth. One says, The rotting of iron; rust.

滿 7853. (\) Full; the whole of all; sufficient; enough; the completion of a fixed period. Chung mwan 充 | filled; completed, applied either to things or to time.

Mwan sin hwan he | 心歡喜 rejoiced with all his heart.

Mwan tang keĭh king | 堂吉慶 the whole house filled with joy and blessings.

Mwan fŭh mwan lŭh | 福 | 祿 full of blessings and wealth.

Mwan ke fă mae | 期發賣 the time being elapsed, sold off.

Mwan mëen | 面 over all the face.

Mwan te urh sun | 地兒孫 the whole floor filled with children and grand children.

Mwan shin | 身 the whole body.

Mwan tow | 頭 the whole of the head.

Mwan te kin tsëen | 地金錢 the ground all covered with gold and coin.

Mwan yuĕ | 月 the month completed, applied to the month of a woman's confinement.

Mwan kow ying ching | 口應承 to have the mouth full of promises; a profusion of promises.

Mwan-chow | 洲 Man-chow, or Mantchoo Tartars

幕 7854. [c] Read Mŏ and Mwan, The back of coin. A surname.

瞞 7855. [-] Dulness of sight; to blind or deceive another person. A surname. To deceive and impose upon. Wo pŭh mwan ne 我不丨你 I won't conceal it from you.

Mwan pëen 丨騙 to deceive and impose upon.

Mwan chŏ tsin yew 丨着親友 concealed it from his relations and friends.

蹣 7856. [-] To pass over a wall. Read Pwan, Pwan shan 丨跚 to walk in a lame manner.

NA.—CCIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Na*. Canton Dialect, *Na*, and *No*.

那 那 7857. [ˊ] Read No and Na, To transfer; commonly used for pointing to another person, place or time; a. That; there; then. A surname. See No.

Na choo 丨處 there, or that place.

Na ko 丨個 that thing, or person.

Na le 丨裡 where? how!

Na nëen 丨年 that year.

Na she 丨時 that time; then.

Na sze 丨事 that affair.

拏 拿 7858. [-] To prosecute and seize; to take hold of. Na wăn 丨問 to seize and examine. Na hwŏ taon fan 丨獲盜犯 to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti.

Na pŭh wăn 丨不穩 / Na pŭh choo 丨不住 unable to get a firm fast hold, or to ascertain a point with certainty.

Na ta teĭh tso 丨他的錯 seized hold of his mistake, error, or fault.

詏 7859. [-] Chay na 諮丨 inexplicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

誽 7860. [-] Chen-na 詀丨 incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

㕞 7861. [-] Pa-na 爬丨 to collect together and throw away, as filth that is collected.

鬖 7862. [ˊ] Pa-na 髢丨 the hair in confusion; dishevelled hair.

NĂ.—CCX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nă*. Canton Dialect, *Nap*.

乀 7863. Read Fŭh. Bending or curved towards the left; commonly read Nă, A line drawn from left to right.

内 7864. Commonly read Nuy, Within. Anciently, read Nă, To put within; to receive inside.

妠 7865. Nă-ŏ 丨姶 to take or collect together. Wa-nă 婠丨 the appearance of a fat little child; a handsome appearance.

忷 7866. Mournful; sorry.

抐 7867. From *hand* and *to put within*. To place any thing in water; to immerse.

納 7868. From *silk* and to *put* or *receive within*. Silk put to steep or soak; to put into; to give to; to present or offer to; to receive into one's possession.

A surname; used to denote within. Yung nă 容 | to contain; liberal feelings.

Nă chĭh | 職 to receive tributary offerings from smaller foreign states.

Nă fŭh | 福 to receive or enjoy happiness; to be in comfortable circumstances.

Nă heang | 餉 } to pay duties to
Nă shwŭy | 稅 } the government.

Nă kung | 貢 } to offer presents; to
Nă tsin | 贐 } present offerings to a superior in token of devoted submission and attachment.

Nă nă | | of large containing capacity.

衲 7869. Nă e | 衣 certain garments of the Buddha priests.

Nă tsze | 子 a priest, a term by which they designate themselves; the expressions

Pin nă 貧 | } are also used by
Nă te | 弟 } them.

豽 7870. A fox-like animal, that hunts the mouse species.

軜 7871. A certain ring or bar to which a pair of horses are fastened to a carriage.

鈉 7872. To hammer, or work iron.

捺 7873. To press upon heavily with the hand. Pĕĕ nă 撇 | lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called Pĕĕ; those from left to right, are called Nă.

NAE.—CCXITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nai*, and *Nay*. Canton Dialect, *Nae*, and *Noe*.

乃 迺 7874. [ㄟ] A Particle expressive of demurring, *But: it may be*; often translated Is, am, was, then, will then, certainly. At the beginning and end of sentences, it is an expletive. Sometimes used in the sense of *You*, a certain person. The name of a place; the name of a fruit. The Chinese thus define it, A particle connecting the preceding and the following; a particle continuing a subject; denoting a difficulty of expression; denoting a slowness of expression; denoting a sentence already finished. Jŏ nae 若 | or Nae jŏ | 若 as to, or but as to.

嬭 奶 妳 7875. The female breast; milk; to suckle. Newnae 牛 | cow's milk. Nae tsze cha | 子茶 a preparation of milk, which the Tartars drink as tea. Nae-nae | | a term of respect addressed to young married women.

Nae-ma | 媽 } a nurse to give suck
Nae-po | 婆 } to a child; a wet nurse.

Nae pe | 皮 the skin of milk; the scum or cream. The Tartars congeal it and carry it on journeys.

Nae tow | 頭 the nipple of the breast.

鼐 7876. (ㄟ) Nae, or Nae ting | 鼎 a large vase or tripod.

耐 7877. (/) A certain light punishment, which may be borne; to deem light and bear with, to endure. Patient endurance; to bear; to forbear. Jin nae 忍 | patient endurance or forbearance.

Nae fan | 煩 to bear trouble and annoyance patiently. Nae fan | 繁 to bear patiently a press of occupation, or business.

Nae han | 寒 to bear the cold.

Nae sing | 性 a patient disposition.

Nae fung shwang | 風霜 to bear wind and hoar-frost.

柰 7878. [/] Name of a plum-like fruit of which there are three species, of different colours and of an acid taste. To occur r meet with. Woo nae ho 無奈何 or Mŭh nae ho 沒奈何 having no resource.

Nae ho 奈何 in any affairs undecided on, to solicit assistance or a decision from others.

Nae tĭh wo ho 奈得我何 what can he do to me?

Nae ho ta pŭh tĭh 奈何他不得 you can do nothing to him.

NAN.—CCXIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nan.* Canton Dialect, *Nam.*

南 7879. (-) From *luxuriant vegetation*, and Jin 羊 giving sound. The region of heat and luxuriant vegetation. The region which sustains and cherishes plants and living creatures. The south. The name of a piece of music; a surname. Nan, the South, and the other words referring to the points of the compass, are, in historical works, used as Verbs also, for going to the South, north, &c. To rhyme, read Nin or Ning. Che nan chay 指南車 a compass. Che nan chin 指南針 the needle of a compass. Ho nan 和南 to fold the hands, and bow in the manner of the priests of Fŭ!.

Nan chang foo 南昌府 the capital of Keang-se Province

Nan fang 南方 the southern regions; in the south.

Nan-hae-hëen 南海縣 the district in which the European factories, at Canton, are situated, and the magistrate of that district.

Nan keĭh 南極 the south pole.

Nan-king 南京 the city so called, formerly the seat of government.

Gan nan 安南 Cochinchina; in the Classics called Nan-keaou 南交 in the time of Han called Keaou che 交趾 or Che 趾.

Nan keaou 南郊 the hill on which the Chinese sacrifice to heaven, at the winter solstice.

Nan mëen 南面 towards the south; sitting with the face towards the south, which the Emperors of China always do, when sitting in state.

Nan mo 南無 are two characters which precede the epithets of Buddha and various other demi-gods; it seems to answer sometimes to O! in ascribing praise or offering supplications.

Nan-wan 南灣 Praya Grande, at Macao.

Nan yuĕ 南越 an ancient name of Canton Province.

喃 7880. [-] Ne nan yen pŭh leaou 呢喃言不了 Ne-nan, is interminable talking; incessant chattering; hence, applied to, Yen yu 燕語 the chattering of swallows.

楠 7881. (-) Nan, or Shĭh nan 石楠 the name of a wood. Nan mŭh tae e 楠木枱椅 table and chairs made of the Nan-wood.

諵 7882. (-) Nan-nan 諵諵 muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. Chun man 諵謾 the sound of conversation.

難 难 7883. (-) Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. Këen nan 艱難 distressing difficulties. Hëen nan 險難 dangerous and difficult. Mŭh nan 木難 the name of a pearl.

Nan ching 丨成 difficult to effect.

Nan e tsĭh leang 丨以測量 difficult to comprehend.

Nan năng 丨能 difficult to be able.

Nan sze 丨事 a difficult or distressing affair.

Nan tĭh 丨得 difficult to obtain.

Nan hwŏ chin tsae 丨獲眞才 difficult to procure true talents—for the service of government.

Nan taou 丨道 it is hard to say, it cannot, must not, or shalt not be.

戁 7884. (\) Fear; reverence.

男 7885. (-) From *field* and *strength*. An official charge or office; the lowest of the five titles of nobility. The male of the human species; the male throughout nature. Chĭh wŭh yĭh yew nan neu 植物亦有丨女 plants all have male and female. Chŭh yew tsze heung che luy 竹有雌雄之類 bamboos have female and male species.

Nan tsze 丨子 a man; a husband.

Nan neu show show pŭh tsin 丨女授受不親 men and women in giving and receiving must not approach each other—but the one lay on a table what is to be given, and the other come and receive it.

Kang jow	剛柔	These expressions are all so many terms for *male* and *female* in the sexual system, which is supposed to pervade nature. The first character in each example denotes the Male, and the other the Female.
Këen kwan	乾坤	
Nan neu	丨女	
Mow pin	牡牝	
Heung tsze	雄雌	
Yang yin	陽陰	

赧 7886. (\) To redden in the face; to blush; to feel ashamed; bashful. Nan yen seang këen 丨顏相見 saw each other with blushing contenances.

枏 枏 7887. (-) Mei nan 梅丨 name of a tree which bears an acid fruit; the leaves of the tree are like those of the mulberry.

蚺 蚺 7888. Name of a large snake, said to be edible.

NANG.—CCXIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nang*. Canton Dialect, *Noang*.

囊 7889. (-) A bag; a sack; a large bag or sack; to hold in a bag. A surname. Hing nang 行丨 travelling bag, expresses whatever one takes with him on a journey.

Nang sŭh ching kow-tae 丨俗稱口袋 a sack is commonly called Kow-tae.

Nang kung joo se 丨空如洗 purse is as empty as if it had been washed.

儴 7890. (/) Slow; tardy.

攮 7891. (\) To advance or push forward violently; to fill by force. Tuy nang 推丨 to push from one with the exertion of strength.

曩 7892. (\) In former times; formerly; in times past; the other day.

Nang jĭh 丨日 on a former day; some days ago.

Nang seĭh 丨昔 in former times.

灢 7893. (/) The appearance of water flowing. The name of a river.

NĂNG.—CCXIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Neng* Canton Dialect, *Năng*.

能 7894. (c) To be able; ability; power; talent; skilled in work; competent for one's duties. Name of an animal resembling a deer. Tsae năng 才 ㇑ talent and capacity,

Năng jin ㇑ 人 an able person.

Năng-kan ㇑ 幹 able to manage business; clever in business.

Năng sze ㇑ 事 competent for business; capable.

儜 7895. (c) Weak; wearied.

獰 7896. (c) A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. Tsaou năng 噪 ㇑ clamorous contentions.

薴 7897. (c) Plants growing in confusion.

NAOU.—CCXV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nao*. Canton Dialect, *Now* and *Naou*.

奴 7898. *Noo*. *A slave*.

呶 7899. (-) Clamorous noise. Heuen naou 喧 ㇑ out cry; vociferation, clamour. Also read Na. Laou na 嘮 ㇑ noise of people's voices.

恢 7900. (-) Hwăn naou 惛 ㇑ confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

⿰匕⿱巛囟 7901 (丶) From to *arrange* and 巛 Chuen, which represents the hair, and Sin 囟 the *brain* itself. Tow suy 頭 髓 the marrow of the head; i. e. the brain. Mŏ 莫 or Woo tow naou 無頭腦 no head nor brains; denotes Inability to find out the causes of an affair, more from the unaccountableness of the affair itself, than from deficiency of talent in the person considering it. The MS. Dictionaries say, it denotes, Imprudent; foolish.

Naou low ㇑ 漏 the rheumatism. (MS. Dictionary.)

腦 腦 腦 7902. (丶) The marrow of the head; the brain; glossy and soft, as if rubbed with marrow. Naou tae ㇑ 袋 the bag that contains the brains; the head. Chang naou 樟 ㇑ Chinese camphor.

Naou low ㇑ 漏 is said to denote rheumatism.

Wo yaou ne teĭh naou kae 我要你的 ㇑ 蓋 I want your scull, —is a threat intended to induce inferior officers to be careful of their behaviour.

Naou kae ㇑ 蓋 the top of the scull, which covers the brain.

惱 惱 媱 7903. (丶) From *heart* and *brain*. Something that vexes one's mind and disturbs one's brain; having vexation; indignation and resentment. Fan naou 煩 ㇑ or Gaou naou 懊 ㇑ vexation and disturbance of mind.

Naou hăn 丨恨 anger and indignation.

Naou noo 丨怒 } anger; angry; to
Fă naou 發丨 } become angry; to give vent to one's anger.

諂 諂 諂 7904. (丶) To speak contumeliously to each other. To vex or provoke by words.

瑙 瑙 7905. Ma naou 瑪丨 the cornelian stone.

撓 7906. (-) To twist; to contort; to wrench; to disturb; to vex; to mix in a confused manner; to scratch.

Naou lwan she fe 丨亂是非 to pervert right and wrong; causing confusion and animosity by slander and tale-bearing.

Naou sin 丨心 to vex and disturb the mind.

橈 7907. (/) Crooked wood; bent; distorted, in a moral sense; to bend; to wrench; to break; weak; flexible; to disperse, as the wind. Read Jaou, An oar; to row. Wang naou 枉丨 distorted representations; misrepresentations or false charges. Jow naou 柔丨 supple and delicate, applied to the body. Sëen naou 孅丨 in the west country, denotes Any thing small and delicate.

Naou chuen 丨船 to row a boat.

譊 7908. (-) Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangle. Heuen naou 喧丨 clamorous debate.

Naou naou che heŏ 丨丨之學 a state of learning in which every one follows a different master, and whose opinions clash.

鐃 7909. (-) A kind of bell used in the army, but which has no tongue; the sound of the bell. The noise of metal instruments, or trumpets in contradistinction from droms. At the sound of the Naou, the drums stop, and the troops form themselves into a certain position.

猺 7910 (-) A certain kind of dog. Name of a mountain.

愮 7911. (-) Weak, feeble, delicate.

猱 7912. (-) A species of monkey.

懮 7913. (-) Weak; feeble.

鬧 佘 7914. (/) From *gate* and *market*. The noise, tumult, clamour and bustle of a market place; to rail and scold at in anger; streperous; to make a bustle about. Haou pŭh jĕ naou 好不熱丨 a great bustle and tumult of joy. Chaou naou 吵丨 to make a streperous noise when blaming or scolding any one. Jaou naou 擾丨 to make a disturbance. Ta naou yĭh chang 大丨一場 to make a great bustle and noise for a while.

Naou jĕ 丨熱 bustle and heat; hurry, tumult, from a great concourse of busy people on any occasion; or tumult of joy.

Naou pin tëĕ 丨稟帖 to make a disturbance by numerous petitions.

臑 7915. (/) The bones of the front of a tortoise; the bones of the arms. Hot and broken as over-boiled meat. Some say, A part of a dress.

淖 7916. (/) Mire; Miry. Name of a stream; a surname. Read also Chŏ and Chaou.

NE.—CCXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ni*. Canton Dialect, *Ne* and *Nei*.

尼 7917. (-) To approach from behind; to accord with; concord; part of the name of Confucius. A nun or priestess of Buddha. Stopped; fixed; settled. Săng ne mëen tsin 僧 ㇐ 免進 priests and nuns, are not allowed to enter here,—is pasted up at the door by many persons who do not wish to be importuned for charity.

Ne koo ㇐ 姑 } a nun; a priestess.
Ne săng ㇐ 僧 }

Ne kew ㇐ 丘 } the name of a hill;
Ne shan ㇐ 山 } to this hill the mother of Confucius addressed her prayers and received Confucius as a son, in consequence; hence *Ne*, forms parts of his name.

你 伱 倪 7918. (丶) Thou; thee. Ne mun ㇐ 們 you or ye. She ne mun teĭh tsze 是 ㇐ 們的事 it is your affair. Used also for You, in direct address. Chay ko pŭh she ne mun teĭh mo 這個不是 ㇐ 們的麼 is not this yours?

Ne teĭh ㇐ 的 thine, or yours?
Ne mun teĭh ㇐ 們的 your, yours.

坭 7919. (/) The name of a place. Water mixed with earth.

呢 7920. (/) A colloquial Particle, interrogative; also suppositive, if, whee. Read Nè, To call to or direct a person. Tsăng mo she heaou ne 怎麼是孝 ㇐ what, then, is filial piety?
Ne-nan yen yu yay ㇐喃燕語也 Ne-nan, the chattering of swallows.

妮 7921. (-) A slave girl, in a family, is called Ne ㇐ or ㇐ 子 Ne tsze.

怩 忸 悉 7922. (-) Nŭh ne 忸 ㇐ a feeling of shame; ashamed; to colour up with shame.

泥 7923. (-) From *water* and *mud* mixed. Mire; to put in the mire; miry; rotten; soft; weak; thick; clammy; adhesive; stagnant; impervious; bigoted. Name of a river. A surname. Keu ne pŭh tung 拘 ㇐ 不通 bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to argument. Tsze ne 紫 ㇐ a certain national seal. To ne tae shwŭy 拖 ㇐ 帶水 dragged through mud and water—an obscure style.

Ne chwang ㇐ 窗 a window pasted with paper.

Ne shwŏ ㇐ 說 muddy clayey speech; i. e. a stiff senseless adherence to any certain form of speech.

Ne yu fung shwŭy ㇐ 於風水 bigotedly attached to the superstition of the Fung-shwŭy.

Ne show ㇐ 首 to put one's forehead in the mire; said by the courtiers to His Majesty, when expressing that they will prostrate themselves before him.

涅 7724. (-) Mire; clay; miry, clayey.

渿 7925. (/) The fœces of wine.

秜 7926. (-) From *grain* and *coming after*. Grain springing spontaneously from the seed which fell the preceding year. Wheat. Read Neĭh, The first ripe grain.

祝 7927. (-) Mourning dress for the head. E-ne 裿 丨 a good well-looking dress.

詭 7928. (/) To call upon, or to a person; speech which is unintelligible.

倪 7929. (/) Appellative of little children; a limit; the utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. Twan ne 端 丨 the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. Pŭh loo twan ne 不露端 丨 not to make the least disclosure. Pe ne 俾 丨 to peep; to look obliquely.

猊 7930. Swan ne 狻 丨 an animal said to resemble a lion, and which can go five hundred le at a time.

貌 7931. (/) A species of deer; also used to denote a lion like animal. This character is commonly written erroneously for Maou 貌 the external appearance.

蜺 7932. A certain small insect; used also to denote the rainbow. Këĕ ne 孑 丨 appearance of stretching out the head.

霓 7933. Hung ne 虹 丨 the rainbow. Ne hëen yu che 丨 現雨止 where the rainbow appears the rain stops.

Ne shang yu e 丨 裳羽衣 variegated dresses,—worn by the inhabitants of the moon, now worn on the stage.

鯢 7934. Ne, or E. A fish said to have four feet. See E. The MS. Dictionaries consider 鯨 丨 King and Ne, the whale; the first being the male, the other the female.

輗 7935. (/) A certain transverse bar in a carriage.

麑 7936. (-) A certain lion-like animal. A young deer. A man's name.

Ne kew 丨 裘 a large garment made of young deer skin.

禰 7937. (\) A father, in life, is called 父 Foo, after death 考 Kaou, and when in the hall or temple of ancestors, he is called 丨 Ne. The hall or temple of a father. A surname. The name of a place. A tablet, dedicated to ancestors, when moving from place to place, is called Ne.

瀰 7938. (-) Me, or Ne. The appearance of water flowing. See Me.

憒 7939. (\) A chearful disposition.

膩 7940. (/) Fat; glossy; smooth; oily matter; congealed. Fei-ne 肥 丨 fat. Kow ne 垢 丨 dirty and greasy.

Ne che 丨 滯 a stoppage in the stomach from excessive eating.

Ne hwă 丨 滑 fat and smooth.

餌 7941. A composition of flour; a cake; a bait, literally and figuratively. Properly read Urh, which see.

NEANG.—CCXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Niang.* Canton Dialect, *Neong.*

卬 7942. Neang or Gang. Used by females for the pronoun I. Read Yang, Towards; to look up to; to look towards; to hope for; to wait. See Gang. Yang 仰 is now used in the former sense. Neang neang 卬 卬 great, how great! high; dear in price. Strenuous effort. Tsze neang 自 卬 to exert one's self.

仰 7943. Neang or Yang. To raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire. To look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence. An expression of affectionate regard. To order an inferior. To transmit an official document to another officer. Read Yáng, To trust to; to rely, or wait on. A surname. See Yang. Neang lae 仰 賴 to look up to and depend upon.

娘 孃 7944. (-) A designation of young females. Also a vulgar term for mother. The first form is in most general use. Yay neang 爺 娘 or Yay neang 耶 娘 father and mother. Seŭh e neang 雪衣娘 a name of a parrot. Seŭh mëen neang 雪面娘 name of a horse.

Neaug tsze 娘子 / Koo neang 姑娘 } respectful epithet for a young female, either married or not.

Neaug-neang 娘 娘 a title of ladies of the Imperial house, and of goddesses; the Empress or Queen.

釀 7945. (/) To ferment liquor, or wine; to ferment; to excite, as sedition or rebellion. Neang tsew 釀 酒 to make liquor or wine.

NEAOU.—CCXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Niao.* Canton Dialect, *New.*

鳥 7946. (-) The feathered tribe; a bird. Name of a state; of a star, and of a hill. Name of an office.

Neaou chow 鳥 舟 a light boat for a party of pleasure.

Neaou lan 鳥 檻 an aviary.

Neaou tseang 鳥 鎗 a fowling piece; a musket, or match-lock.

Neaou taou 鳥 道 a tortuous path; a winding road.

蔦 7947. (-) Neaou or Teaou, Plants which grow from or rest upon an other, as parisites.

Neaou lo che tsin 蔦 蘿 之 親 a relation of mutual dependance, or rather entire dependance of one on the other,—is an expression used by either side when negociating a marriage.

裊 7948. (-) To wind round with a cord; connected with to a great distance, or depth; profound; remote; soft; delicate.

Neaou neaou 丨 丨 winding upwards like smoke.

Neaou swan 丨 邃 profound, or deep; wrought with care; not superficial, applied to style and thought.

Neaou yuen 丨 遠 distant, remote.

⿰髟褭 7949. (′) Soft; flexible and long. The definition given in the preceding is by some applied to this character.

⿰亻褭 7950. Handsome; excellent. (-) To bend.

嫋 7951. (-) From *woman* and *weak*, or small. Long and small. Delicate, feeble as a woman; moved by the wind; reeds waving in the wind; pleasant sound, as is made by trees shaken by the wind.

Neaou no 丨 娜 a wriggling mincing walk; wriggling motion, like a worm.

溺 7952. (′) Read Neĭh, To sink into. Read Neaou, To pass urine; urine. A vulgar word, the same is expressed by Go-neaou.

⿰男娜 7953. (-) To pull about, and play with, in a lascivious manner; lewd gambols; light, seductive speech and behaviour.

尿 7954. (′) From *body* and *water*. Animal water; urine. To pass urine, more delicately expressed by Seaou pëen 小便 the smaller convenience.

屁 7955. (′) A vulgar character used in the sense of the preceding.

嬈 7956. (-) To play and make fun; to jest and laugh. Also a troubled mind; feeling an aversion to. Read Yaou, Delicate and beautiful. Read Jaou, Flattering and fascinating.

NËĖ.—CCXIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Nïĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Neep*.

⿰扌兒 ⿰扌皇 ⿰扌呈 7957. From *child* and *hand*. A child handling its toys all the day. Read E, To determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read Nëĕ, To take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname.

Nëĕ hëen 丨 陷 / Woo nëĕ 誣 丨 to make up false charges which involve and ruin other people.

Nëĕ tsaou yaou yen 丨 造謠言 to raise false reports, or idle stories.

⿰呈 ⿰土呈 皇 7958. (-) To stop or fill up; to put down. The second is a vulgar unauthorized form.

涅 湼 7959. Name of a certain stream or river; black dirty mud, at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. Nëĕ pwan 丨 盤 or 槃 a dirty platter, applied by the Buddha sect, to the defilements of the world.

Nëĕ pŭh tsze 丨 不 緇 though plunged in mud, not defiled,—said by Confucius respecting himself.

Nëĕ yen tsze 丨 染 緇 mud dyes a black colour.

隉 5960. Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. Wŭh nëĕ 阢 丨 in a disturbed state; dangerous.

聶 7961. *Three ears*. A whisper addressed to the ear of another person.

囁 7962. A mouth without any rule or law to itself The mouth moving or chattering and talking; vilifying; backbiting. Joo nëĕ 嚅 | loquacious; wordy, indistinct murmuring. Chen nëĕ 呫 | indistinct whispering.

攝 7963. To take with the hand, to lift up, as long garments. Nëĕ jen | 然 a quiet state of the country or of the world.

Nëĕ tse shing tang | 齊升堂 lifted his robes even when he ascended the hall of audience,—said of Confucius.

躡 7964. To tread upon with the feet; to ascend or walk up. Nëĕ keŏ | 蹻 to advance forward; to walk up an ascending path.

鑷 7965. Tweezers for eradicating hair; nippers; forceps. An utensil for taking up a thing.

Nëĕ shĭh | 石 the loadstone.

熸 7966. Read Nëĕ, A blaze of light, effulgence. By Tsze-hwuy read Hwang.

臬 7967. A mark to shoot at; a rule; a law; the person who in criminal cases decides according to law; the judge.

Nëĕ sze | 司 } the *Nëĕ-sze*, or the
Nëĕ tae | 臺 } criminal judge in a Province.

闑 7968. A small pillar erected in a gate way; a kind of door in the centre of a gate way, in the Chinese manner; on common occasions persons pass round on each side, on more important seasons the centre door is opened.

嶭 7969. Tëĕ-nëĕ 嶪 | high, lofty mountain.

臲 7970. Any thing exceedingly dangerous. Wŭh nëĕ 卼 | or reversed, Nëe-wŭh, Unsettled; disturbed state.

業 7971. Any occupation; that which is a person's employment, whether manual or mental, for a livelihood or for amusement, that which is already done; a particle forming the past tense; that which has been acquired by labour; a patrimony. Sze nëĕ 事 | business, occupation, profession. Heŏ nëĕ 學 | study or the literary profession. E-nëĕ 藝 | the mechanical arts. Ta nëĕ 大 | rich in virtue having made great attainments in virtue. Kung-nëĕ 功 | having merit; having deserved well of one's country. Pun nëĕ 本 | one's original profession. Ke nëĕ 繼 | hereditary property. Kea nëĕ 家 | or Tsan nëĕ 產 | family property of any kind.

Nëĕ e | 已 } already; sign of
Nëĕ king | 經 } the past.

憪 7972. Fear; apprehension: danger; dangerous.

鄸 7973. Name of a place known in Chinese history. A surname.

孽 } 7974. From *guilt* and *son*; the children of concubines; the children of women who have commited some crime which are compared to the sprouts from the root of a tree which has been cut down; the offspring of guilt; applied literally and figuratively for the consequences of crime. Luxuriant and elegant.

Nëĕ chung | 種 a race, the offspring.

Nëĕ chang | 賬 a debt of guilt, claims coming on one in consequence of guilt.

蘖 7975. That which remains in the ground of a tree that is cut down. A surname.

Nëĕ săng | 生 to sprout out again from a remaining stock of that which is cut down.

Măng nëĕ 萌 | the first shoots, or young sprouts.

囡 7976. (-) To take any thing clandestinely with the hand, to draw it in and secret it. To take with the hands; to hide.

齧 7977. To bite; to gnaw; to seize with the teeth. A surname. Woo nëĕ kŭh 毋 | 骨 do not gnaw bones—before company.

捻 7978. (c) To take or work with the fingers.

NËEN.—CCXXTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Nien*. Canton Dialect, *Nëen*.

拈 7979. To take hold of with the fingers; to handle.

Nëen hwa 丨 花 to take a flower with the fingers.

Nëen kew 丨 鬮 to draw lots.

Nëen lung 丨 弄 to play with the fingers as when studying and writing.

Nëen peĭh 丨 筆 to hold a pencil.

Nëen shoo 丨 書 to take a book to read.

秥 7980. A certain species of grain.

粘 7981. Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste. Same as the following.

Nëen me 丨 米 a glutinous rice.

Nëen chaou 丨 抄 to paste a document to the end of another.

Nëen poo 丨 補 to repair by pasting to; to cut out an erroneous character and paste a piece of paper on the place.

鮎 7982. Name of a fish with a large head and small body, having no scales.

黏 7983. Viscous substance; paste; to paste; to fasten together, or against a board or wall with adhesive substance; to be connected with a person; the name of a place.

Nëen tsae peĭh shang 丨 在壁上 to paste against the wall.

Nëen sin fung 丨 信封 to paste (in the Chinese manner) the cover of a letter.

Nëen che e fan 丨 之以飯 paste it with rice (the usual manner in China.)

念 7984. [/] To ponder; to consider, to read in a singing tone; the thoughts. A surname. Sze nëen 思 丨 to think, to reflect. Hwae nëen 懷 丨 to harbour thoughts of. Yĭh nëen che ching, k'e ting tëen te — 丨 之誠可動天地 one *sincere* thought can move heaven and earth. Tsă nëen 雜 丨 mixed or confused thoughts. Choo nëen 注 丨 to turn one's whole attention to. Kwa nëen 掛 丨 suspense; to think about in suspense.

Nëen king 丨 經 to sing or chaunt over religious books.

Nëen shoo 丨 書 to study, or to recite.

Nëen keĭh tsze 丨 及此 reflecting on this, or the thoughts arriving at this point.

Nëen tow 丨 頭 the head of a thought; that is, the first conception of an idea; thoughts; reflections, intentions.

淰 7985. [丶] Muddy, to take mud from amongst water.

綩 7986. [/] The track rope of a boat, or the rope with which it is fastened to the shore, and which is usually made of reeds.

艡 7987. [/] A kind of a oakum put into the seams of a boat.

唸 7988. Në nor Yen. Yen-yung 丨 嘴 the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

驗 7989. Nëen or Yen. To examine and verify, as goods are by the custom house waiters. To examine and judge whether an effect arises from a given

cause or not, as in taking a kind of Coroner's inquest; effects which prove the existence of a given cause, as the efficacy of a medicine; the fulfilment of what was previously declared. Heaou nëen 效 | the fulfilment of; efficacious operation. An effect or consequence.

Nëen ho | 貨 to examine goods on account of the custom house.

Nëen kan | 看 to look at and examine.

Nëen ming | 明 to examine closely.

Nëen she | 屍 to examine officially a dead body.

碾 7990. [丶] A round stone roller, used by husbandmen to break any thing with, or to grind off the husk of grain.

輾 7991. (丨) Nëen, or Chen. A wheel for breaking or grinding, used in husbandry.

廿 7992. [丿] Two tens, united; twenty. | 一日 Nëen yĭh jĭh, The twenty-first day.

撚 7993. [丶] To work with the hands, as in forming felt. Nëen maou | 毛 to work hair or wool into a felt.

年 7994. [-] A year; the year of a person's age. Shaou nëen 少 | a young person. Laou nëen 老 | an old person. Kew nëen 舊 | last year. Ming nëen 明 | next year. Tëen në n 天 | the period of life decreed by heaven.

Nëen chang chay | 長者 seniors

Nëen tăng chay | 等者 those of the same age.

Nëen shaou chay | 少者 juniors.

Nëen hea | 下 } at the close of the
Nëen te | 底 } year.

Nëen tăng pŭh hwŏ | 登不惑 about forty years of age.

Nëen shaou tsae kaou | 少才高 young in years and possessing eminent talents.

Nëen tsin leaou | 盡了 the close of the year.

Nëen tsëang pă shĭh urh | 將八十二 near eighty-two years of age.

Nëen nëen | | annually; yearly.

儼 7995. Nëen or Yen. Carrying the head high; fine looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

讞 7996. To deliberate respecting what is to be done in a doubtful case.

忍 7997. [-] Tëen nëen 㴱 | bad wine or spirituous liquor.

NEĬH.—CCXXI^ST SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yĭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Nĭĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Nĭk* and *Yĭh*.

匿 7998. (c) To hide; to conceal; to be hidden; concealed; to abscond; clandestine. Tsze neĭh 自 | to hide one's self. Tsang neĭh 藏 | to hide or conceal. Taou neĭh 逃 | or To neĭh 躲 | or Neĭh pe | 避 to avoid shewing one's self; to lie concealed. Neĭh ming | 名 to conceal one's name; anonymous. Neĭh wei | 微 to run away and hide one's self.

暱 } 7999. Small eyes.
昵 }

愜 8000. A feeling of shame; to be ashamed. Nuy neĭh 內 | internal sense of shame.

暱 } 8001. Daily; frequent intercourse with, familiar acquaintance with.
昵 }

搦 8002. Neĭh or Neŏ. See. Neŏ. To lay the hand on; to grasp; to excite or provoke. Neĭh chen 搦戰 to provoke to battle. Chŏ neĭh 捉搦 } to catch or take Che neĭh 掣搦 } hold of, as catching a bird.

溺休 8003. *Weak as water.* Unable to guide or save one's self; to sink or put under water; to drown; to be sunk into an excess of any passion or vice, so as to be unable to recover one's self. Read Neaou, To pass urine. La n neĭh 濫搦 to over power by lascivious airs. Neĭh gae 搦愛 blind attachment, as that of parents to spoiled children. Neĭh shwŭy 搦水 to sink into the water.

榱 8004. A name of wood.

岌 8005. A small but lofty hill; a smaller hill whose summit rises higher than a neighbouring large mountain. Dangerous height. Also read Keĭh. Keĭh keĭh he 搦搦兮 what dangerous elevation!

怒鰓 8006. Mournful; sorry; grieved and mourning for want of food; anxious thought.

逆 8007. Neĭh and Yĭh, From *to run* against with *a spear.* Rebellious; opposed to just authority; contrary or opposed to, said of the wind and of the tide; confusion. To calculate before hand; to receive. Name of a river. In the time of *Tsin,* to present a paper to court was expressed by Yĭh. Woo neĭh 忤搦 a great degree of disobedience to parents, which is a capital crime. Fŭh neĭh 拂搦 disobedient; rising in opposition to. Fan neĭh 反搦 to rebel against the government. Neĭh che 搦知 to know before hand; prescience. Neĭh fung 搦風 a contrary wind. Neĭh foo 搦婦 a disobedient wife. Neĭh fan 搦犯 a rebel; a traitor. Neĭh shwŭy 搦水 an adverse tide. Neĭh tsze 搦子 a disobedient child. Neĭh tsĭh 搦賊 rebellious banditti.

鶂鶃 8008. A certain water bird, said to conceive by looking at each other. Neĭh neĭh 搦搦 the cry of a wild goose.

鸏 8009. A certain small plant of various colours.

NEŬ.—CCXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yŏ.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Nĭŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Yok* and *Gŏk.*

虐 8010. Neŏ, or Yŏ, From *tiger* and a *boar's head* inverted. Unfeeling; harsh; fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities sent from heaven. Paou neŏ 暴搦 cruel; tyrannical; causing suffering like the scorching sun, or a tempest. Ling neŏ shin choo 陵搦神主 to insult and afflict the gods,—means to do so by afflicting the people. Neŏ ching 搦政 tyrannical government.

瘧 8011. Cruel disease, attacked by two extremes; disease in which a person is sometimes cold and sometimes hot; there are numerous distinctions and varieties of the disease. Pin neŏ 牝搦 cold without heat. Mow neŏ 牡

丨 hot fits, without the cold. Kwei neŏ 鬼丨 irregularity in the time of the fits. Neŏ tseĭh 丨疾 fever and ague.

The diseases to which Neŏ is applicable, are divided into Pă chung 八種 *Eight* sorts, according to what are considered their different causes, viz. 風.寒.暑.熱.濕.食 瘴. 邪 Fung, han, shoo, jĕ, shĭh, shĭh, chang, seay, Wind, cold, the heat of the atmosphere, artificial heat, damp, food, vapours, and demoniacal influence.

搦 8012. Neŏ, or Neŭ. To catch; to seize. See Neĭh, Chĭh neŏ 搦丨 to work with the hands and feet, as in convulsions.

噩 鱷 萼 8013. These several characters are variously read Gŏ, Neŏ, and Yŏ. See under Gŏ.

NEU.—CCXXIII^RD SYLLABLE.

EU, as in the French word *Peu*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Niu*. Canton Dialect, *New*.

女 8014. [丶] Name of a star; of a river; and of a state. The female of the human species; a woman; a daughter. To give a daughter in marriage. A married woman is called 婦 Foo; an unmarried woman, Neu. Foo-neu 婦丨 wives and daughters. Choo-neu 處丨 a young lady not introduced to society. Ching neu 貞丨 or Tung neu 童丨 a virgin.

Neu chĭh 丨姪 a niece.

Neu choo pŭh wăn yu ching 丨主不聞預政 the Queen or Empress is not previously informed of any act of government; is not allowed to interfere. (Kang-he's praises of the Ming dynasty.)

Neu ching 丨貞 Neu ching 丨楨 name of a tree; plants which do not cast their leaves in winter; evergreens.

Neu kung 丨工 women's work.

Neu săng 丨僧 a priestess or nun.

Neu se 丨壻 a daughter's husband; a son-in-law.

Neu yew woo pŭh tseu 丨有五不取 there are five feminine faults to prevent a woman's being taken in marriage.

Neu tsze 丨子 a woman; a girl.

Neu urh 丨兒 or Hae neu 孩丨 a female child; a girl.

繁 8015. [丿] A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read Na, Chana 縿丨 the appearance of two things adhering.

NEW.—CCXXIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nieu.* Canton Dialect, *Gow.*

牛 8016. [\] Those animals that the Chinese consider of the *Bos Genus*; large victims. The name of an office. A surname. A man's name. Hwang new 黃 丨 the common bull and cow. Shwŭy new 水 丨 a buffalo. Sze new 兕 丨 a rhinoceros. Pin new 牝 丨 a cow. Mow-new 牡 丨 a bull. Këen new 牽 丨 to drag a cow; name of a constellation.

New pe chang 丨 皮帳 tents made of the skins of cattle, as used by the Tartars.

New hwang 丨 黃 bezoar; a concretion formed in the stomach of animals.

New pe keaou 丨 皮膠 glue.

New jow 丨 肉 beef.

New pe 丨 皮 hides.

New lang 丨 郎 an insect of the cerambix or hectle tribe.

New pe tang lung 丨 皮燈籠 a leather lantern; a dull stupid fellow.

New shun sĭh 丨 純色 a cow of an uniform colour, not spotted.

New tsze (or tsae) jow 丨 仔肉 veal. New nae ping 丨 奶餅 milk cakes, a species of the Chinese cheese. For European cheese, they generally use the English word *cheese.*

New pĭh yĕ 丨 百葉 the guts or tripe of a cow.

New tsuen wan 丨 全完 a cow that is perfect, used as a victim.

忸 8017. [\] New, or Nŭh. To feel ashamed. New ne 丨 怩 ashamed; to blush; to redden in the face.

扭 8018. [\] New, or Chow. To turn or twist with the hand; to wring as a wet cloth; to grasp or collar a person.

New chuen 丨 轉 to turn and twist; to throw the arms about for exercise.

New kĕĕ 丨 結 to twist; to twine.

New pin 丨 稟 to collar and carry before a magistrate and state one's case verbally.

New sung 丨 送 to seize a person one's self, and carry him before a magistrate.—This is done when the police runners are bribed to omit their duty.

杻 8019. [\] New, or Chow. The name of a wood.

炄 8020. [\] Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry.

Yew new 炏 丨 nearly dry, approaching to dryness.

狃 8021. [\] A dog of a proud disposition; to approach near; accustomed; familiar with; disrespectful. Reiterated, To do again; the foot steps of the fox and other animals; a fox. A man's name.

New yn ke këen 丨 于己見 vainly and pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion.

粗 8022. [′] A mixed kind of rice.

紐 8023. [\] To knot in a manner that may be loosened again; to bind; a knot; the place where things are knotted or bound together, as where a sash is tied. A surname.

New hŏ 丨 合 to bind or join together.

鈕 / 玸 8024. [\] The top part of a seal where it is grasped by the fingers; a knob; a button which fastens clothes; the knob on which any thing turns. A surname. Kow new 扣 丨 to button.

New kow 丨 扣 a button.

NIN.—CCXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nin.* Canton Dialect, *Yin.*

紉 8025. [-] Nin or Jin. To thread a needle; a single thread; to twist threads and form cord; to connect; to seek to attain.

Nin chin 紉箴 to thread a needle.

NING.—CCXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ning.* Canton Dialect, *Ning.*

寧 寧 甯 8026. [/] From *heart below a shelter*; and placed on necessary *utensils*; *below* all is an *aspiration*. Rest; repose; tranquility; desiring one thing rather than another. That which had better or rather be done; generally followed by that which had better not be, in a succeeding member of the sentence. Name of a district. A surname. Kwei ning 歸寧 a bride's visiting her parents for the first time after leaving home. Ting ning 丁寧 to charge over and over again. Kang ning 康寧 a state of repose and tranquility. Yu ning 予寧 retiring from office for three years after the death of a parent. Ning sze pŭh keu 寧死不去 better die than go.

Ning tsŏ tae ping keuen mo tsŏ le lwan jin 寧作太平犬莫作離亂人 better be a dog in times of general peace, than a man in the midst of civil wars.

Ning-po 寧波 a place in Chĕ-keang, N. L. 30°.

Ning koo tă 寧古塔 a region near the river Amour.

Ning ko sin ke yew, pŭh ko sin ke woo 寧可信其有不可信其無 it is better to believe that it exists, than that it does not exist,—no harm can arise from believing it, but disbelieving it may be attended with serious consequences.

嚀 8027. [-] Ting-ning 叮嚀 to direct; to caution; to give a charge to, as parents to children, or servants; seniors to juniors. To state fully to, amongst equals. Fan fŭh ting ning 反覆叮嚀 over and over again, charged him or her.

擰 8028. To pull and drag and throw into confusion. Tseang ning 搶擰 to seize and throw into confusion.

檸 8029. A wood, the bark of which is steeped in wine and taken medicinally.

Ning mung 檸檬 limes.

Ning mung shwuy 檸檬水 lemon juice.

濘 8030. [/] Water and mire, slippery with mire. Ne ning 泥濘 or Te ning 地濘 a slippery miry road.

佞 侫 8031. [/] From Sin, *Truth*, abbreviated, and *A woman*; because the belief of women is easily obtained by artful and specious language. Talents; insinuating address. Smart in reply; ready in verbal disputation. Artful in language; flattering. Le kow tsae yuĕ ning 利口才曰佞 being expert in the mouth, talent, is called Ning, i. e. talkative, ready in reply, retort or debate. Hwŏ yuĕ Yung yay jin urh pŭh ning 或曰雍也仁而不佞 one said, as to Yung, he is a good man, but not ready and smart in reply. Chen ning 諂佞 cringing, specious flattery. Këen ning 奸佞 crafty; specious; malicious adulation.

Ning foo 佞婦 artful specious woman.

寧 8032. [/] A surname; to desire; quiet. Same as 寧 Ning.

NO.—CCXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *No.* Canton Dialect, *No.*

那 8033. (-) How? where? great, much; to terminate; rest; repose; to transfer to. A surname. Show fŭh pŭh no 受福不那 to receive infinite happiness. No tseay 那借 to transfer from Che no 支那 one use to another; to apply to some use not intended. See the second character below. Compare with Na.

娜 8034. [/] Easy, leisurely deportment of an elegant female.

Go-no 婀娜 handsome; elegant; O-no 阿娜 beautiful appearance.

挪 8035. [-] To rub with the hand; to change or transfer from one use to another.

No e 挪移 to transfer from No tseay 挪借 the proper use, and appropriate to some purpose not intended;—often used in money affairs. To embezzle. See No. 8033, above. These characters are in this sense used for each other. Tso-no 搓挪 to rub between the hands.

捼 挼 8036. [-] To rub between both hands. No sha 捼沙 to rub sand between the hands for the purpose of cleaning them.

㮈 8037 [-] A pill made quite round.

壖 8038. No, or Juen. Land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall. Ground between two walls. A lower wall beyond the principal one. See Juen, N° 4800.

懦 8039. [/] No, or Nwan, Weak; fearful; timorous; apprehensive. Wei-no 畏懦 fearful; apprehensive.

No jŏ 懦弱 weak and feeble

糯 稬 糥 8040. [/] No me 糯米 a glutinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor; not commonly used for food.

儺 8041. [\-] To drive away by certain rites malignant or pestilential demons, for-

merly done thrice a year. Those peculiar rites are now discontinued, but various of the present day, are performed with the same intention.

Abundant; copious. O no 猗 丨 delicate, soft: yielding; slender, as a branch or twig. Walking in a measured pace; a genteel gait.

8042. [-] No, or Nan. To expel pestilence or demoniacal influence. The same as the preceding.

NO.—CCXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Nok*.

諾 8043. [c] A tone of assent, approbation, or promising. When a master or father calls 勿 丨 Wŭh nŏ, do not answer; i. e. do not take time to answer, but run immediately. Ying nŏ 應 丨 to answer; to respond. Tsëen jin che oŏ nŏ, pŭh joo yĭh sze che gŏ gŏ 千人之丨丨不如一士之諤諤 the perpetual assent of a thousand sycophants, is not equal to the blunt disapprobation of one good man. Yĭh nŏ tsëen kin —— 丨千金 one word (is promise enough) for a thousand pieces of gold.

NOO.—CCXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nu*. Canton Dialect, *Noo*.

奴 8044. [-] A slave; anciently persons who had committed some crime; it now denotes persons bought with money. The reigning family sentences many lighter offenders to slavery; applying the word slave to those bought is not now sanctioned by law.

Noo pŏ 丨僕 a slave man.

Noo pei 丨婢 a slave woman.

Noo-tsae 丨才 a slave; or one possessing abilities not superior to a slave. Used by Tartar statesmen for I, when addressing the Emperor.

努 8045. [丶] Strenuous effort; the exertion of strength.

Read Noo, A desperate exertion of strength; effort that terminates in death.

Noo leĭh kea tsan 丨力加餐 exert yourself to take an additional quantity of food; said when advising persons to be careful of themselves.

Noo leĭh hëang tsëen 丨力向前 to exert strength and press forwards.

帑 孥 8046. [-] The wife's children; children and grand-children. The tail of a bird; blandishment; delicate. Read Tang, A place to store up treasure; the national treasury. Tse-noo 妻丨 a wife and children. Luy tse noo 累妻丨 to involve one's wife and children.

弩 8047. [丶] A cross-bow; it propels several arrows in succession; they are sometimes placed as traps in passes to

shoot animals, in which case it is necessary to suspend a board giving warning to passengers. Fang noo 放 丨 to let off a cross-bow. Shang noo 上 丨 } to stretch Chang noo 張 丨 } a bow. Noo hëen 丨 弦 the string of a bow.

怒 8048. [\ ] Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with. Han noo 含 丨 repressed anger. Paou noo 暴 丨 fierce anger. Fă noo 發 丨 to vent one's anger. Fun noo 忿 丨 or Naou noo 惱 丨 anger; angry; vexed

Noo ke sh ang kan 丨 氣傷肝 angry feeling hurts the liver—and the liver is connected with the eyes, therefore anger hurts the sight.

Noo yen, noo sĭh 丨 言 丨 色 angry words and an angry countenance.

Noo she fan seaou 丨 時反笑 when angry to turn to its opposite and laugh,—a sign of craft and intrigue.

駑 8049. [-] An ugly old horse; a carriage horse. Used by statesmen to express themselves when writing to the Emperor.

Noo tae këĕ leĭh 丨 駘竭力 I (a weak old horse) will exert my strength,—in token of my obligation to your Majesty.

砮 砸 8050. [\ ] A stone fited to the end of an arrow, as a point. A coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

督 8051. A tumour growing by the side of the eye.

NOW.—CCXXX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Neu.* Canton Dialect, *Năou.*

耨 8052. [/] A kind of hoe for rooting up weeds; to clear the ground of weeds.

檽 8053. [/] Now, or Juen. A certain tree from which a tincture is made.

⿰雨兔 8054. [-] A sort of rabbit or hare. A surname.

⿰口投 8055. [-] The language of imprecation.

⿰𠂇殳 ⿰𠂇殳 8056. Now and Kow. To suckled a child, Ignorant.

NUN.—CCXXXI^ST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nun.* Canton Dialect, *Nune.*

嫩 8057. [/] Weak, small, fine, delicate; soft; small and good; young.

Shaou nun 少 丨 young.

Keaou nun 嬌 丨 delicate and handsome—said of women and of colours.

⿰女耎 8058. [/] Same as the preceding.

NÜH.—CCXXXII[ND] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nü.* Canton Dialect, *Now.*

忸 8059. Nüh, or New. To feel ashamed. See New.

訥 8060. To stammer; slow of speech. Kow nüh 口 | to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

抐 8061. The hand moving constantly.

恧 8062. An internal feeling or sense of shame. Tsan nüh 慙 | ashamed; feeling shame.

衄 8063. To wound with sharp weapons.

詬 8064. To feel shame; to be ashamed.

NUNG.—CCXXXIII[RD] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nung.* Canton Dialect, *Nung.*

農 8065. [-] To break up the ground and plant the grain; to cultivate the ground; to plant, or sow. Shin nung 神 | the divine husbandman,—an ancient Emperor who taught agriculture to the Chinese. Woo nung 務 | to allude to agriculture; or the affairs of agriculture.

Nung kea | 家 those who follow agriculture.

Nung foo | 夫 / Nung kung | 工 / Nung jin | 人 } a husbandman; a peasant

Nung sih | 穡 to sow, and to reap.

噥 8066. [-] Much talk, but not to the point; unintelligible jargon. Nung-nung | | muttering in a low tone.

儂 8067. [-] Nung | or O nung 阿 | I, me. Keu nung 渠 | he, him. In the dialect of 吳 Woo, Nung is used for Man

濃 8068. [-] Tung nung 凍 | appearance of extreme cold.

濃 8069. [-] Thick, applied to liquids; much dew; rich; strong, applied to flavors and to infusions, as Heang nung 香 | high flavored.

Nung cha | 茶 strong tea.

Nung tan | 淡 thick and thin; these are opposite terms, applied to liquids and to style. The Nung, denotes A close, compact, nervous style; the Tan, denotes A more diffuse style; verbose; many words but little meaning.

癑 8070. [丶] Pain; disease.

穠 8071. [-] Grain growing close and thick; plants and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.

襛 8072. [-] Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

膿 8073. [-] Ulcerous matter; pus. Nung paou | 胞 a pustule filled with matter.

Nung heuĕ | 血 purulent matter.

醲 8074. [-] Strong liquor; generous wine: high flavored wine. Nung tsew | 酒 generous high flavored wine.

NUY—CCXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nui.* Canton Dialect, *Mow* and *Nuy.*

内 8075. [丨] From *to enter,* and *a void space.* Within; withinside; the inner part; internal; in the midst of; inside a house; an inner apartment; included in. Pŭh tsae nuy 不在丨 not within; not included. Tsae tsëang che nuy 在牆之丨 inside the wall. Fang shĭh yuĕ nuy 房室曰丨 inner apartments are called Nuy; hence, San nuy 三丨 three inner apartments. Go nuy 臥丨 a bed chamber. Ta nuy 大丨 the inner apartments of the imperial palace. Chĭh nuy 職丨 a certain office; also called 少丨 Shaou nuy. Ho nuy 河丨 the name of a place. Woo nuy 五丨 or Woo chung 丨中 same as Woo tsang 五臟 the five viscera. Fun nuy 分丨 within one's part; i. e. included in one's duty. Nuy chĭh 丨姪 one's own nephew, in contradistinction from one's wife's nephews. Nuy woo foo 丨務府 Tartar domestics in the Imperial household; the Emperor's personal slaves. These persons are always sent to lucrative offices connected with the revenue. Nuy jin 丨人 or Nuy tsze 丨子 my wife. Nuy chĭh neu 丨姪女 a husband's own neice.

Nuy mŏ 丨幕 assistants employed by public officers at their own expence.

Nuy kŏ heŏ sze 丨閣學士 ministers of the privy council.

Nuy te 丨地 the interior of a country.

Nuy tsae 丨才 scholastic learning; book learning,—in contradistinction from a general knowledge of letters and mankind.

Nuy, wae 丨外 inside, outside; internal, external.

Nuy yun 丨云 in which it is said, referring to any letter or other document.

婑 8076. [丶] A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

餒 8077. [丶] Hunger; famine; famished. Putrid fish or flesh.

Nuy urh 丨而 famished; destitute,—applied to departed spirits whose posterity on earth is exterminated.

NWAN.—CCXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nuon.* Canton Dialect, *Nune.*

暖 8078. [丶] Warm; temperate, soft; mild; gentle; bland. Nwan jih 丨日 a warm day.

溫 8079 [丶] Warm water.

煖 8080. [丶] Warm; warmth arising from fire. Wăn nwan 溫丨 warm, as by steam. Nwan ke 丨氣 warm vapour.

餪 8081. [丶] A warming—in the cant sense of that word applied to feasts. A feast given in China, three days after marriage.

Nwan seĭh 丨席 a feast to the friends of the bridegroom after marriage.

O.—CCXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *O.* Canton Dialect, *O* or *Ah.*

猗 8082. Commonly read E, A fierce violent dog. Read O, The appearance of the mulberry tree.

O-no 丨儺 soft and flexible—as the waving branches of the mulberry tree.

疴 痾 8083. [-] Disease; sickness. Read Kea, A disease of little children, by which they appear in a fright; convulsions.

阿 8084. [-] O, or Ah. One side higher than the other, as a man appears when carrying some thing heavy on one shoulder; distorted; the side of a mountain; a bank; to lean upon or against. The name of a place; a palace; and a demon. Who? what? A familiar appellative.

O-ching 丨城 a certain palace.

O-me-to-fŭh 丨彌陀佛 Amida Buddha! is an exclamation uttered, with uplifted hands, by devout Chinese, when they would affirm any thing solemnly, or express serious concern. O-chay 丨奢 a man who marries an old woman.

O-ko 丨哥 the sons of the Emperor; the princes of the blood are so called under the Manchow dynasty. It is a Tartar word

O-pe 丨比 to suit one's own crooked purposes to the caprice of others.

O-shwuy 丨誰 who.

O-me-to-fŭh pŭh yaou yuen keŭh ta 丨彌陀佛不要寃屈他 for Buddha's sake don't accuse him falsely.

O-wa 丨瓦 sounds like Ava;—a country placed on the south of Yun-nan province.

O-wei 丨魏 Asafœtida.

O-keaou 丨膠 mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine: See No. 5646.

Ŏ, OR GÒ.—CCXXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *O.* Canton Dialect, *Ok.*

偪 8085. Gŏ, or ŏ. Earth of various colours. See Gŏ.

堊 8086. Vicious; bad; wicked. See Gŏ. ŏ hing 丨行 vicious conduct; wicked actions. ŏ seĭh 丨習 vicious practices. ŏ sing 丨性 a bad disposition; a thing bad in its nature. ŏ tseĭh 丨跡 traces or evidences of wicked conduct.

惡 8087. A wicked man.

慪 8088. ŏ, or Ngŏ. The involuntary noise made by persons exerting their utmost strength.

堨 8089. ŏ, or Gŏ. An aperture or slit in a wall. Read Yae, Blue earth. Read Kĕĕ,

渠 | Keu kĕĕ, To make a great breach upon an enemy, or a set of banditti. Yung ŏ 壅 | to oppose water by an earthen mound or dike. 石 | Shĭh ŏ, The name of a place.

遏 8090. To forbid or prohibit to do; to cause to desist. See Gŏ.

ŏ che | 止 | to stop; to cause to
ŏ yĭh | 抑 | halt; to prevent
ŏ choo | 住 | going further.

焰 8091. To place fire beneath; to put fire under fuel.

糝 8092. Painted with various colours.

罨 8093. A kind of net for taking fish, or birds, which is cast over them; to take with a net. Name of a mountain stream.

喔 8094. O or ŭh. The crowing of a cock.

頰 8095. The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname. Tsŭh ŏ 蹙 | to frown and rumple the nose, when pained. Yew ŏ 鼬 | the name of an animal.

閼 8096. To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of. Yung ŏ 壅 | to prevent, or stop from going further, to prevent being told to.

O fung | 蓬 to stop or prevent the growth of.

盦 8097. To cover over; a covert; a small religious house.

PA.—CCXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pa.* Canton Dialect, *Pa.*

巴 8098. [–] The crust which forms inside a boiler; to adhere. Name of a territory; of a state, of several districts, and of a plant; a surname. Ko pa 鍋 | the crust which adheres to a rice boiler.

Pa too loo | 圖魯 a Tartar title of honor, given to general officers in the army.

Pa tow | 豆 a leguminous plant, which with rhubarb, forms a very drastic purge.

Pa shŭh | 蜀 the name of a place mentioned in history.

Pa pŭh tĭh | 不得 to wish; to desire; to desire much.

吧 8099. [-] Pa ya | 呀 Large mouthed; also the angry striving of an infant. Ya pa 啞 | dumb. Pŭh chŭh shing ya-pa 不出聲啞 | a silent dumby.

帊 8100. [ᵉ] Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

弝 8101. [/] The part of a bow which is grasped by the hand.

Pa ma yew | 嗎油 tar.

疤 8102. [-] A disease of the tendons, or joints. Chwang pa 瘡疤 the cicatrix of a wound.

把 8103. [/] From *hand* and to *adhere*. To take hold of; to grasp; to seize; to grasp that with which one brushes away a thing; numeral of things grasped with the hand. A musical instrument; to grasp with one's hands; a surname. Yew pa ping 有把柄 having a hold of a hand; having proof; decision of character. Ho pa 火把 a torch. Yih pa taou 一把刀 a knife.

Pa che 把持 to take hold of; to hold; figuratively, applied to affairs; or to controuling one's self.

Pa heung 把胸 to take hold of by the breast; to collar.

Pa ping 把柄 to grasp a handle; to have a handle to grasp; to have something to lay hold of.

Pa po 把播 that with which one sifts, or drives away a thing.

Pa show 把守 to hold fast; to keep possession of.

Pa too 把土 to scrape the ground.

Pa tsung 把總 an inferior military officer.

笆 8104. [-] A kind of rake for raking together plants. Woo che pa 五齒把 a five-toothed rake.

杷 8105. [/] An utensil for collecting wheat; an instrument for levelling the ground; a handle. Pe pa 枇杷 the name of a fruit, commonly called Loquat, the Mespitus Japonica; also the name of a musical instrument with three strings, commonly written 琵琶 Pe pa.

爬 8106. [-] To scrape; to scratch; to crawl like the motion of a crab. A surname. Ma pa 馬把 a curry-comb. Urh pa 耳把 an ear pick. Pa ke lae 把起來 crept up. Pa show 把手 to scratch the hand.

琶 8107. [-] Pe pa 琵把 an instrument with three strings, played on with the fingers. Pe, is to push the hand from one; Pa, to draw it back again; as in playing on the Pe pa.

潖 8108. [-] The name of a place.

皅 8109. [-] The white of plants or flowers; a colour not truly distinguished. Used for the following.

葩 8110. [-] The flower of a plant; the inflorescence, applied also to flowery elegant composition.

杷 豝 8111. [-] Meat of any kind dried. The second character is also defined, An ugly looking animal.

舥 8112. [-] Floating spars; a raft or floating bridge.

芭 8113. [-] Pa-tseaou 芭蕉 the Musa Coccinea. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

蚆 8114. [-] Shells which are esteemed valuable.

笆 8115. [-] A particular kind of bamboo, or reed which has thorns growing out of it, the shoots when eaten are said to cause the hair to fall out. A fence made with reeds.

Pa-le 笆籬 or Le-pa, A prickly fence, or thorny hedge.

豝 8116. [-] A sow; a sow two years old; some say, A large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

鈀 耙 8117. [-] A military carriage. Iroo; a harrow with five teeth; a rake; applied also to the barbed point of an arrow. Pa-tëen 耙田 to harrow the ground.

靶 8118. [/] The leather of a bridle; the part of the reins grasped by the hand; certain leather straps about a carriage; the reins.

髽 8119. [c-] The appearance of the tuft of hair done up in the Chinese manner.

Pa na 髽髻 the hair in disorder.

齮 8120. Pa-ya 齮齞 distorted teeth, irregular teeth.

帕 8121. [/] A cloth to wrap round and adorn the forehead; a kind of turban; a kerchief; a cloth worn to cover the breast and belly of children. Show pa 手帕 a handkerchief. Tow pa 頭帕 a turban.

袹 **帊** 8122. [/] Used in the same sense as the preceding. The second is vulgarly used thus.

怕 **帊** 8123. [/] From *Heart* and *white*. To fear; to apprehend; to imagine; to suppose. A surname. Read Pŏ, Pure. Pŭh pa 不怕 don't be afraid, there is nothing to fear. Kung pa 恐怕 to apprehend; to suppose or imagine; to think probable; I dare say. Read Pĭh, The body of the moon darkened. Same as the word Pĭh 魄 the manes; the shades of a person deceased; the moon beginning to shed light and increase, hence Pă, To usurp; to encroach upon by force. Name of a place; and of a river. A surname.

Pa hĭh 怕黑 afraid of the dark.

Pa sze 怕死 to fear death.

Hae pa 駭怕 / King pa 驚怕 } to fear; to be alarmed.

霸 **伯** 8124. [/] Pa chen 霸佔 to encroach upon and usurp. Pa wang 霸王 an usurper, applied to a prickly plant, a species of Cactus, placed by the Chinese on the tops of their houses, in order to expel any evil influence.

Pa taou 霸道 the rule of mere force. Wang taou 王道 the rule of reason.

壩 **礮** **埧** 8125. [-] An artificial embankment raised on opposite shores of a river, and extending considerably into the stream, so as to narrow the passage for the water, and to impede its course.

欛 8126. [/] The handle of a knife or weapon. Pa-ping 欛柄 a handle, either literally or figuratively.

灞 8127. [/] The name of a river in Shen-se.

罷 8128. [/] From *net* and to *be able*. To be able to deliver from a false accusation or a petty fault; to desist; to put a stop to; to say nothing more about; a frequent tone at the close of sentences, meaning little or nothing.

Pa-kung 罷工 to give over work; in the ordinary sense, to strike work for a rise of wages, as is often done by the Canton Weavers.

Pa kwan 罷官 to dismiss from office.

Pa show 罷手 to desist from acting or doing any thing.

Pa leaou 罷了 enough; very well; let it be so; there's an end of it.

Pa she 罷市 to stop trading; to desist from buying and selling.

Pa she 罷試 to desist from the usual public examinations. These are united acts of the people, when unusually oppressed by the government. This requires, Jin sin tse 人心齊 sameness of disposition, and union of heart; which is the character of the people of Fŭh-këen Province, but not of Canton.

PA.—CCXXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pa.* Canton Dialect, *Pat.*

八 8129. [丶] The ancient Character represents the back; hence it denotes To turn the back upon; to separate from; to put asunder; in which sense, also read Pei. Eight. Te pă 第丨 the eighth, Sze mëen pă fang 四面丨方 expresses the *four* cardinal points of the compass; and the same divided, so as to make *eight* points, as South, Southwest, West, &c. Nëen fang urh pă 年方二丨 age just twice eight; i. e. just sixteen years of age. Shĭh pă 十丨 eighteen. †Wang pă 王丨 or Wang pă tow 王丨頭 and Woo kwei wang pă 烏龜王丨 are all terms of abuse, denoting one who lives on his wife's prostitution; one lost to virtue. Wang pă tan 王丨蛋 or Wang pă jĕ tĕĭh 王丨熟的 a bastard, in opprobrious language. Pă shĭh 丨十 eighty. Pă pă 丨丨 eight times eight, or sixty-four. Pă keŏ 丨角 or Ta hwuy 大回 star anniseed. Shaou hwuy 小回 small anniseed.

发 8130. A dog dragged by the foot by a person going to stab it; to stick into and pluck out gain. Hĭh pă 拹丨 to put away.

坡 8131. Fă, Pă, or Pŭh. The name of a place. To regulate; to stick in the ground; to till the ground.

拔 8132. [c] To pull out; to pluck up with the hand; to eradicate; to storm and take a city; to raise to a higher place; to stand forth, eminent or conspicuous; to return, fleetly or precipitately; the point of an arrow. Read Pŏ, To grasp. Read Pae, To shoot forth branches. Chaou pă 超丨 to raise or rise over the heads of other. Te pă 提丨 to raise; to promote. Kew pă 救丨 to pluck out or rescue, to save.

Pă këen 丨劍 to draw out a sword.
Pă kung 丨貢 a degree of literary promotion that occurs once in twelve years. Pă ke kăn 丨其根 to pull up the roots.
Pă leĭh 丨力 to exert strength.
Pă tseu 丨取 totake from amongst.
Pă tsuy 丨萃 eminently conspicuous, like plants growing higher than others near them.

軷 8133. To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of the road, when about to take a journey.

魃 8134. The demon of drought; an apparition said to appear in the southern regions like a pigmy two or three cubits high; with the naked body appearing through tattered raiment, and having one eye in the forehead; its motion is rapid as the wind, and precedes severe drought.

捌 扒 8135 [c] From *hand* and to *separate*. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number *eight*. Read Pëĕ, To tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

撥 8136. [c] Pŏ or Pă, To rule or direct; to arrange in order. To exclude; to separate; to spread out; to appoint. Tung pă 動丨 to distribute or give forth from a treasury. Chĭh-pă 叱丨 the name of a fine horse.

Pă lwan fan ching 丨亂反正 to put away anarchy and restore to regular order.
Pă kae 丨開 to spread out; to lay open, to break and open as clouds do.
Pă keu 丨去 to exclude; to reject.
Pă sung 丨送 to divide and send to.
Pă tsze 丨刺 to draw a bow.

† This phraseology, according to the people of Canton, arises from the viscera of the tortoise having parts like the Characters 王 Wang and 八 Pa. Dr. Hager, and others, say, the Wang should be 忘, Wang, To forget; and that the Pă, *eight*, refers to Eight virtues.

PAE.—CCXLTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pay.* Canton Dialect, *Pae.*

俳 8137. [-] Pae yew 丨優 or reversed, Yew pae, Dissipated play and amusement; theatrical amusement. Also read Pei, 丨徊 Pei hwuy, Irresolute; undetermined, flying about from thing to thing.

排 8138. [-] To push, as pushing open a door; to arrange or put in order; to place in proper situations. Gan pae 安丨 to compose and adjust. Pae chŏ 丨桌 to arrange tables. Pae keae 丨解 to arrange any difference; to put an end to a quarrel. Pae keae 丨揩 to rush forcibly and abruptly. Pae lëĕ 丨列 to arrange in a series. Pae pan 丨班 to stand in ranks, as soldiers. Pae pe 丨比 to arrange in uniform order. Pae pĭh 丨拍 to put in order; to adjust. Pae tse 丨齊 to arrange in a line; to arrange the whole number. Pae nan fun yew 丨難分憂 to arrange people's difficulties and share their sorrows.

揮 8139. [-] To strike with both hands; to throw from one. Read Pe, To throw in ruin. Read Pĭh, To tear meat and throw it upon a hot stone and roast it.

牌 8140. [-] An official exhibition of the will of government; a warrant; a permit of the custom; a clearance for ships. Cards; a shield; a board with an inscription on it at a door or gateway. Tsing pae 請丨 to request a permit for a boat, or clearance for a ship. Che pae 紙丨 gaming cards. See Che. Ya pae 牙丨 cards made of ivory. Hung pae 紅丨 or Ta pae, A port clearance. Fă pae 發丨 to issue a permit or warrant. Ho pae 火丨 an express. Hoo tow pae 虎頭丨 boards carried before government officers in the streets. Pae kŭh 丨骨 the ribs, applied to mutton or pork chops. Pae low 丨樓 Pae fang 丨坊 an ornamental gateway commonly called a triumphal arch. Pae peaou 丨票 a warrant to seize any person. Pae she 丨示 a proclamation.

稗 粹 粺 8141. [-] A small species of grain; small; minute. 8142. [/] Very white rice. A small fine species of grain; very small and minute, applied to hypocrites.

蒲 菁 8143 *Read Pe, Prepared; provided with; ready.*

憊 憊 懶 8144. [-] Wearied; exhausted; extreme lassitude, induced by disease. Pae-lae 丨懶 weak, doltish, foolish blockhead.

糒 8145. [/] Dried food; dried rice prepared in a certain way as rations for the army; also for the reception of guests.

韝 8146. [c/] A leather tube for blowing up a fire, a leather bag to put musical instruments in.

拜 8147. [/] To bow the head to the ground; to let the hands hang down as a token of reverence. To bow; to worship; to visit; to perform the usual ceremony on being appointed to high offices in the state; not to accept these offices is expressed by Pŭh pae 不丨 not performing the obeisance. The name of a plant. Hwuy pae 回丨 to return a visit. Pae hwuy 丨會 to assemble on ceremony. Pae këen 丨見 to go to see a person; to pay a visit.

Pae ho 丨賀 } to pay one's re-
Pae nëen 丨年 } spects to, and congratulate, as at the new year.

Pae kĭh 丨客 to visit a person who has come to a place.

Pae fŭh nëen king 丨佛念經 to worship Fŭh and recite his form of prayers.

Pae poo să 丨菩薩 to worship heathen gods.

Pae seang 丨相 a minister of state.

Pae shin 丨神 to worship the gods.

湃 8148. [/] The sound of water; water increasing in a great degree. Păng pae 澎 丨 water rushing forcibly; clashing and raging.

敗 8149. [/] To subvert; or to be subverted A verb, either Active, Passive, or Neuter, according to the scope. To break; to spoil; to ruin, said of things or of affairs, or of persons: to defeat an army; spoiled meat.

Shing pae 勝 丨 victory and defeat.

Pae hwae 丨壞 to injure; to spoil.

Pae kea 丨家 to ruin a family.

Pae loo 丨露 ruined and divulged, applied to secret transactions which are brought to light.

Pae sze 丨事 to ruin an affair.

Pae mŭh 丨沒 was defeated and killed. Pae fung sŭh 丨風俗 to injure or ruin the customs or usages of a people.

Pae hwae jin 丨壞人 to ruin men, as vicious practices do.

唄 8150. [′] Reciting or praising. Used in the dialect of Fan 梵 which is situated in the west.

𠂢 8151. [/] To branch off into streams.

派 8152. [/] Water dividing into several streams; to ramnify; to branch off; to appoint to various departments.

Che pae 支 丨 to branch off literally, or figuratively. Tsung pae 宗 丨 ancestors and the posterity that branches off.

Pae le 丨理 to appoint persons to attend to certain affairs.

Pae pëĕ 丨別 to separate into several branches; to separate.

擺 擺 擺 8153. [\ ] To separate; to spread out; to open asunder; to strike with force; to rouse. Yaon yaon pae pae 搖搖 丨丨 an ostentatious vain manner of walking; strutting; affecting state. Pae show 丨手 to swagger and throw the arms about.

Pae poo 丨佈 to spread out; to arrange in order; a cant term for *doing* a person, settling him, or doing him some injury.

Pae tsew 丨酒 to lay out wine.

Pae mae shĕ wŭh 丨賣什物 to spread out things for sale.

PAN.—CCXLI^ST SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Pwan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Pan*. Canton Dialect, *Pan*.

扮 8154. To take or grasp with the hand; to dress; dress. Ta pan 打 丨 or Chwang pan 裝 丨 dress; exterior show and manner. Ta pan tĭh haou 打 丨 得好 well dressed. San fun jin tsae shĭh fun ta pan 三分人材十分打 丨 three tenths of material, may be made ten tenths by dress,—said of beauty.

Pan koo sze 丨故事 to dress up processions in the ancient fashion, —Chinese are very fond of it.

Pan sĭh 丨色 or Chun sĭh 春色 certain gay processions of the Chinese at the commencement of Spring.

瓜 8155. [-] A certain melon, deemed felicitous.

盼 8156. [/] The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; the rolling eye of a beautiful woman; to look affectionately; to look about

A name of wood; the name of a district. A surname.

Pan koo 盼顧 to look to and take care of; to look watchfully.

Pan wang 盼望 to look and hope for.

頒 8157. [-] Read Pun, A fish with a large head; numerous. Read Pan, To confer; to spread every where; to disperse; to divide to; chiefly said of the Emperor conferring gifts and disseminating orders, books, and so on. Used to denote the temples. The name of a bird.

Pan hing 頒行 to send to every part of the empire; to promulge.

Pan hea 頒下 to send down; to promulge; to give or make known to inferiors.

Pan shang 頒賞 to grant or bestow extensively, said of the Emperor.

Pan tsze 頒賜 to confer—said of the Emperor.

扳 8158. [-] To pull back; to lead; to draw to; to reach from a lower place and grasp something above. Tuy pan 推扳 to push from; and to put to.

Pan chay 扳扯 to pull into some affair; to implicate.

版 8159. [-] A board; a plank; planks used in raising mud walls. Hoo pan 戶版 a list of houses taken in the country.

Pan tseĭh 版籍 a list of population.

Pan too 版圖 a statistical account of the empire; the extent and population of the empire.

板 8160. [-] A wooden board; a flat board, used as an instrument of punishment; a kind of bastinade, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, A register. Ta pan tsze 打板子 to bastinade.

Chwang pan 床板 the boards of a bed. Heang pan 香板 two pieces of wood with which singers beat time; to beat with them is called 打板 Ta-pan. San pan 三板 or San pan chuen 三板船 an European boat is so called at Canton.

Pan chĭh pŭh tung 執不通 impenetrable obstinancy.

眅 8161. [-] An eye with a great deal of white. A man's name. Pan-tsing 眅睛 a cataract.

磐

班 8162. [-] From *knife* and *stone*; to divide stone seals and give one to each prince. To confer and distribute and place in regular order; a series; a rank; a row; a gradation; a class of persons extending to every part; colours arranged in order as stripes; variegated; name of a district. A surname. San pan 三班 three classes of attendants in public courts. Mun pan 門班 those who attend to the person of the magistrate in his official character. Tsaou pan 皂班 the lictor who inflicts the bamboo. Kwae pan 快班 messengers who run on public business. Yĭh pan jin 一班人 a class or series of persons; a company. He pan 戲班 a company of play actors. Pae pan 排班 to arrange the order in which persons stand or serve; to arrange in ranks as soldiers.

Chang pan 長班 one who fills a place constantly. Shang pan 上班 to serve one's turn. Hea pan 下班 to retire after serving one's turn. Kăn pan 跟班 a foot-man; a personal servant.

Pan kew 班鳩 wild pigeon, the Chinese accuse it of undutifulness to its parents.

Pan lĕĕ 班列 } these several ex-
Pan tsze 班次 } pressions denote
Lun pan 輪班 } A series of persons who attend to some service in rotation, as persons who wait on kings and nobles.

Pan maou 班茅 cantharides, by some written 斑猫 Pan-maou.

Pan pan 班班 the noise of carts or carriages; things arranged in order.

Pan shang 班上 a Supracargo, is so called, in Canton. Ta pan 大班 is the name by which the Chief or first Supracargo in a Company is denominated. The Chinese of Canton also apply the term to Supracargos of single ships, who have been of long standing, or whom they wish to compliment.

Pan wăn 班文 streaks.

斑 8163. [-] Streaks, stripes, or variegated colours. Pan lan 斑爛 variegated stripes.

般 8164. From *boat* and something with which to turn it round; to move; to remove; to separate; to divide and distribute; to revert to; manner; class; way; or fashion. A man's name. Name of an animal, and of a place. Name of a river, used for several other characters.

瘢 8165. [-] The scar of a healed wound; a cicatrix; the marks of the small pox.

Pan-ke 丨 者 a scar on a horse's back.

攀攽扳 8166. [c-] To lead or draw: to pull; to climb up to a higher place. Fung pan 奉 丨 or Kan pan 敢 丨 I venture to drag you to my house—form of invitation. Kung pan 供 丨 to depose and implicate other people.

Pan chay 丨 扯 to drag into an affair; to implicate.

Pan kwei 丨 桂 an epithet denoting the degree, otherwise called Keu-jin.

Pan hea lae 丨 下來 to pull down, as the branches of a tree.

Pan tse 丨 躋 to climb up.

Pan yuen 丨 援 to climb up, as to a bird's nest.

磻 8167. [ˋ] The veins on a stone.

彬 8168. [-] Variegated; adorned with bright colours.

辦 8169. [ˊ] To exert one's strength in doing, arranging or managing; to manage; to transact; to do; to provide; to prepare. Pe pan 備 丨 to make previous arrangements; to provide for. Mae pan 買 丨 a kind of market-man; one who makes all necessary purchases for the house and table; a comprador. Shoo pan 書 丨 a writer or inferior clerk in a government office. Those in the Hoppo's office are called 清書 Tsing shoo. Pan tih haou 丨 得好 well managed; done well.

Pan le 丨 理 to attend to and direct what is to be done.

Pan sze 丨 事 to manage business.

瓣 8170. [ˊ] The internal sections of a melon, or of fruit like the orange. The petals or flower leaves of a plant are called 花 丨 Hwa pan.

胖 8171. [cˊ] Pan or Pwan. From *half* and *flesh*. The half of a victim; a slice of. Large; fleshy; enjoying ease. Some say, Lean. Sin kwang te pan 心廣體 丨 an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

PANG.—CCXLII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pang*. Canton Dialect, *Pong*.

丰 8172. [ˊ] *Pung. Luxuriant herbage.*

柈 8173. A wooden club.

蚌 8174. [ˊ] Pang or Pung. A fish which divides in half, and which contains brine. An oyster from which pearls are procured. Yu jin tih le 漁人得利 the fisherman is a gainer by it; this adage is employed to denote that the retainers about public courts are great gainers by bitter litigations.

Pang hŏ seang che 丨 鶴相持 when the oyster grasps fast—the bill of the heron. Pang choo 丨 珠 a pearl from the oyster.

邦 8175. [-] A state, or nation; commonly applied to smaller states. A surname.

Pang kea 丨 家 the family that presides over a nation; and the nation which the prince considers his family.

Pang kwŏ 丨 國 a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations, generally.

胖 脖 8176. [c/] From *flesh* and *exuberant*. Fei-pang 肥 | fat, large, fleshy. Pang chang | 脹 a swelled, protuberant abdomen. An ugly appearance. Fat, large.

梆 8177. [-] A piece of wood, used by Chinese watchmen on which they strike the hours of the night. Used at public offices, and in the army also.

榜 8178. [/] A big stick, or wooden club.

綁 8179. [\] To tie; to bind with cords. A modern character not used in ancient times.

Pang foo she tsaou | 赴市曹 take him bound to the market place and execute before the multitude —is a sentence always written on the board which contains the warrant for capital punishment. The board is affixed to the criminal's back.

Pang-fŭh | 縛 to bind; to tie.

幫 幫 8180. [-] To perform the necessary work to the edge of a shoe; to bind a shoe. Commonly used to denote To help; to assist. Seang pang 相 | to render assistance to. Heae pang 鞋 | the binding of a shoe.

Pang-koo | 顧 to pay attention to, and take care of.

Pang show | 手 to put one's hand to in order to assist.

犇 8181. [-] To stand opposed; to guard; to defend; to surround for the purpose of defence.

旁 旁 8182. [-] Large; great; by the side; near to. Pang woo | 午 by the side of noon, near noon. Pang chŭh | 出 diverging from the side,—as a bye road. Pang pëen | 邊 by the side. Pang jŏ woo jen | 若無人 as if there was no body standing near,—proud disregard of others.

Pang jin | 人 bye-standers.

Pang kwan | 觀 to look on each side; indifferent and regardless.

傍 8183. [-] To approach to; to lean against. Read Pang, The right and left side, lateral. E pang 倚 | or | 着 Pang chŏ, To draw near to; to recline against.

Pang jin mun hoo | 人門戶 to depend on some family for support.

Pang mun | 門 a side door.

搒 搒 8184. [-/] From *hand* and *side*. To screen by placing before; to propel a boat by working at the side. Read Pang, To strike; to pound; to wrest or plunder from.

Pang jin | 人 a boatman.

徬 8185. [-/] To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart.

Pang hwang | 徨 perturbed; agitated state, commonly through fear.

艕 8186. [\] Two boats laid by the side of each other. Pang jin | 人 a water man. The preceding and the following are both used in this sense.

榜 榜 8187. [\] Read Păng. A support attached to the side of a bow; to propel a boat. Read Pang, A splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected is called Pang. Used to denote a fleet of boats, or ships. Peaou pang 標 | to publish the names of the graduates—to become notorious, in a bad sense. Tăng pang 登 | to attain literary rank, that of Keu-jin. Yih pang chuen 一 | 船 a fleet of boats, or ships.

Pang che | 笞 to flog, or bastinade.

Pang yen | 眼 second person from the top of the literati.

Păng jin | 人 a waterman.

滂 8188. [/] Rain, or water rushing down; the name of a river; the noise of water rushing and dashing, as in a torrent. Pang pang 沸 | the noise of the wind striking against a thing.

Pang pei | 沛 or Pang to ta yu | 沱大雨 a very heavy rain.

磅 8189. [c-] The noise of a stone falling; the name of a hill; to rub; to grind. Used in Canton for the European pound weight, and for a pound sterling.

Pang pŏ yu tseih 丨礴鬱積 the crash of bursting accumulated vapours; a phrase denoting Heaven.

螃 8190. [-] A side-going fish; a crab, also called 丨蠏 Pang heae.

Pang ke 丨蜞 a different species of crab.

謗 8191. [/] To slander; to vilify; to injure a person's reputation. Fei pang 誹丨 or Hwuy pang 毀丨 to vilify; to slander; to injure a person's reputation. Pang tŭh 丨讀 to slander; to speak ill of persons.

膀 8192. [-] The groin. Pang kwan shan ke 丨疝 疝氣 a kind of rupture or hernia, consisting in an inflation of the groin and parts adjacent.

Pang kwang 丨胱 the region of the groin.

轑 輣 轡 8193. [c] Pang, or Păng, A kind of military carriage; a chariot with an elevated superstructure resembling a room. Pang pang 丨丨 the sound of a chariot.

霈 霶 8194. [c-] An abundant fall of snow; the appearance of rain and snow. Pang pang 丨丨 or Pang pei 丨沛 snow in great quantities.

棒 8195. [丨] A staff; a club; a cudgel. Yung pang lwan ta 用丨亂打 to fight in a disorderly manner with cudgels and sticks. Keaou seĭh keuen pang 教習拳丨 to teach and practice boxing and cudgelling.

彷 8196. [-] The name of an insect; to move about. Read Fang. Fang fŭh 丨彿 resembling; seeming as if.

Pang-yang 丨徉 to saunter about and pass the time.

Pang hwang 丨徨 to be agitated with fear.

苹 8197. Pang, or Ping. A certain wild plant.

龐 8198. [-] A lofty house; filled full; crammed, the name of a place.

PĂNG.—CCXLIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Peng.* Canton Dialect, *Păng.*

朋 8199. [c] Of the same class, school, or society; an acquaintance; an associate; a friend. A pair of wine cups.

Păng yew 丨友 a friend or acquaintance.

Păng-tang 丨黨 a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about a court.

堋 8200. [c] Ping, or Păng. To put the earth into, or cover over a grave; to inter. A path or walk for the purposes of archery. To stop a stream of water for the purposes of irrigation. To shake; to tremble; the noise of earth rushing down from a wall from which it is loosened

崩 8201. [c] To fall in ruins; the fall of any things high, massy, or honorable; to fall to lower circumstances. To rush down as a falling mountain; the death of an Emperor is expressed by this word. A surname.

Păng sha 丨紗 a species of butterfly or moth.

棚 8202. [c] A kind of tent pitched in the fields or other places for temporary purposes. The tents or sheds erected by the Chinese for theatrical exhibitions.
Tă păng 搭 丨 to pitch a tent.

殠 殪 8203. [c] A dead body swelled out.

痭 8204. [c] Păng, or Ping. A swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

硼 磣 8205. [c] Name of a stone. Păng sha 丨 砂 borax sub borate of soda, used in medicine.

綳 繃 8206. [c] To bind; to tie; to fasten garments about a child; certain bandage for children to fasten them to the back of the nurse.

輣 8207. [c] A certain kind of military carriage.

鵬 8208. [c] A certain fabulous bird, transformed from a fish of an immense size, several thousand Chinese miles in extent; at every frisk or leap it rises ninety thousand miles.
Păng ching wan le 丨 程萬里 to spring ten thousand miles at once, —said of rapid promotion.

彭 8209. [c] The sound of a drum; certain appendages to military chariots; the name of a river; and of a district. Name of an ancient state situated in the modern Province of Chĭh-le.
Păng le 丨 蠡 the western side of the Po-yang lake. Abundant; numerous; affluent; haughty; a path; a road; to progress unceasingly.

蟛 蟚 8210. [c] Păng ke 丨 蜞 a small kind of crab found or the sea shore.

膨 8211. [c] Large swelled belly. Păng hăng 丨 脝 large swelled belly, like a hog.

帡 8212. [c] Păng, or Ping. A kind of curtain or covering. Păng mung 丨 幪 spread as a canopy: by the side, a curtain or screen is called Păng; spread over or above, it is called Mung.

姘 8213. [c] To exclude or put away illicit intercourse with women, as with the slaves or female servants in the house. A fine of four taels imposed for indulging in sexual intercourse during a fast. Păng mun 丨 門 a side door.

荓 8214. [c] The name of a plant; the name of a man.

絣 絣 8215. [c] To unite silk or cotton threads; to form a kind of cloth; to unite or join many together. A line for marking with; or to twitch the line, which in the Chinese manner, is inked. To extend the string, as of a bow.

祊 8216. [c] Păng or Fang. See Fang.

浜 8217. [c] A kind of wet dock in which boats are safely moored.

伻 8218. [c] To send; to cause. To accord with; to follow. To hasten.

怦 8219. [c] Hastiness of disposition; precipitancy of feeling; a faithful, straight forward manner.
Păng păng yŭh tung 丨 丨 欲動 a vehement, impetuous desire to act.

脉 8220. A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large bellied.

烹 亨 8221. [c] To boil by the application of fire. The second form is the ancient character, the first is vulgar and modern. Păng cha 丨 茶 to boil the water for the purpose of making tea.
Păng lëen 丨 煉 to boil for a length of time, and stir about; to decoct.
Păng teaou shĭh wŭh 丨 調食物 to boil and prepare food.

PAOU.—CCXLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pao.* Canton Dialect, *Paou.*

勹 8222. [-] To fold about; to enwrap; to envelope.

包 8223. [-] From *to infold,* and *self.* To wrap round as a womb that is pregnant. To enwrap; to infold; to envelop; to contain; to assume to one's self; to undertake; to transact for another person. A surname. The name of a hill. To rhyme, read Pŏw.

Kae paou 開丨 to commence the usual contracts. So paou shin kwang 所丨甚廣 that which it *includes* is very extensive, speaking of the sense or meaning of words.

Paou chwang 丨庄 a storehouse or shed in the fields or hills, for the reception of tea or other products of the earth.

Paou chung 丨種 a name of tea, so called from being folded up in paper parcels.

Paou pan cha 丨辦茶 to form a kind of wholesale contract to procure teas.

Paou fŭh 丨袱 a wrapper with which to surround a bundle; that which is wrapped up; a bundle.

Paou han 丨含 to contain in the mouth; i. e. not to disclose one's feelings; to say nothing.

Paou kwŏ 丨括 to include within; to surround and include, said both of things and of ideas.

Paou kwan 丨管 to be security for; to pledge one's self that an affair will succeed

Paou kaou 丨縐 a kind of silk bag.

Paou ko 丨裹 to wrap round; to wrap up.

Paou ke 丨起 to bundle up. Yung-paou fŭh paou ke 用丨袱丨起 to take a cloth wrapper and tie up a bundle.

Paou lung 丨籠 to enclose as in a cage; to cage.

Paou ke lae 丨起來 to bundle up.

Paou lan 丨攬 to forestall; to monopolize; to take the whole direction of any affair; to conduct a law suit is called 丨攬詞訟 Paou-lan tsze tsung.

Paou-pe 丨皮 the wrapper as of a bundle or bale.

Paou pan 丨辦 to engage to transact in a wholesale way, taking upon one's self the detail.

Paou tsang ho sin 丨藏禍心 to cherish a malevolent spirit under a fair exterior.

Paou sŏ 丨索 or Paou sŏ shing 丨索繩 twine.

Paou tsang 丨藏 to be stored up or contained in.

Paou yung 丨容 or Paou han 丨涵 to contain or bear with patiently.

刨 8224. [-] Paou, or Páou; To pare off; to plane. A joiner's plane. To cut or dig with a hoe.

Paou seŏ 丨削 to pare; to thin by paring.

咆 8225. [-] The roar of an enraged tiger, or of a wild boar. To roar. An enraged or angry appearance.

庖 8226. [-] A kitchen or cook-house. Paou choo 丨厨 or Paou jin 丨人 a place for killing animals and cooking food. A cook.

枹 8227. [-] A drum-stick. Read Peaou, Free growing; bushy shrubs. Read Tow, The name of a plant.

抱 褒 8228. (-) From *hand* and to *infold*. To grasp hold of; to compress between the arms. To infold; to embrace; to have within one's breast; to feel. Vapour directed towards the sun. Read Peaou, To lead; to take. Hwae paou 懷 | to carry in the bosom, as an infant.

Paou choo | 住 to embrace or hold in the arms.

Paou e | 義 to adhere to justice.

Paou foo | 負 to embrace and sustain; to undertake; to imitate good examples.

Paou hăn | 恨 to feel or cherish resentment.

Paou kaou | 告 an inferior who impeaches in behalf of his master.

Paou keŭh | 屈 to feel aggrieved.

Paou kwei | 愧 to feel shame and regret.

Paou fŭh keŏ | 佛脚 to embrace the feet of Buddha.

Paou ping | 病 to be sick.

匏 8229. (-) Paou, or Paou kwa | 瓜 or Paou hoo | 瓠 a certain gourd of which a drinking cup is made.

泡 8230. (-) The bubbles which rise on boiling or agitated water. Pustules or blisters on the skin. The noise made by water bubbling up. The name of a river; the name of a fish. Shwŭy paou 水 | a water bubble.

Paou sow | 溲 copious, abundant.

Paou shĭh | 濕 to moisten or make damp with water.

炮 爻 8231. (-) To *embrace* or *surround* with *fire*. To roast or bake amongst cinders, or surrounded with a crust of clay. To apply flesh to the fire, is expressed by 炙 Chĭh; to roast before the fire, is expressed by 燔 Fan. Commonly used in the same sense as Paou 砲 and applied to Guns and cannons and rockets, in which powder is enclosed. Fang paou 放 | to fire guns. Ta paou 大 | great guns. Haou paou 號 | a signal gun King-paou 敬 | a salute.

Paou che | 製 to decoct medicines.

Paou tow | 頭 the common rocket.

Paou yen | 眼 the gun port hole of a ship's side.

疱 皰 8232. (c/) A disease which causes a swelling on the part effected. A swelled face.

礮 砲 拋 8233. (c/) An engine employed in war for throwing stones; it threw stones twelve catties weight twelve hundred cubits; this character is now applied to cannon, for which some use 泡 Paou. See above. The last character is in common use for throwing stones with the hand.

Paou chay | 車 a war chariot for throwing stones, otherwise called 霹靂車 Peĭh leĭh chay.

苞 8234 [-] To *cover* and *plant*. A kind of grass that grows on high and dry ground, and of which mats are made; to fold up in mats; that in which meat is folded up; free growing luxuriant herbage. Also Read Pow, The husks of grain.

Paou chĕ fă | 脽法 a certain mode of mincing meat.

Paou leĭh | 栗 a certain fruit.

Paou pun | 本 the root, the parts adjacent.

Paou tseu | 苴 to fold up in rushes or grass; to fold up presents one sends to a friend; presents.

袍 8235. [-] To *cover* and *garment*. A long garment reaching down to the feet and covering the inferior parts of dress. The front part of dress.

Paou kwa | 褂 a long under garment, and a shorter one outside.

Mang paou 蟒 | } upper dress
Lung paou 龍 | } with an embroidered square on the back and breast, worn by person's of rank in China; a kind of court dress.

跑 8236. [-] To run; to run away; to raise the earth as some animals do with their feet; to excavate. Read Pŏ, To stamp with the feet.

Paou lae paou keu | 來 | 去 to run backwards and forwards.

Paou ma 丨馬 to run horses.

Paou tsow 丨走 to run off; to race.

皰 8237. [ᄇ] A blister on the hands or feet; a vessicle.

胞 8238. [-] From *flesh* and to *surround*. That which surrounds an infant in the womb is called Paou, and 丨衣 Paou e. To swell; a bladder. Chuy yă paou 吹鴨丨 to blow a duck's bladder full of air. Tung paou che heung te 同丨之兄弟 brothers by the same father; *brothers* in the strict sense of the word,—the Chinese use the word *brother* in a very extensive sense.

Paou heung 丨兄 an elder brother by the same father.

Paou le heu ke 丨裏噓氣 a bladder filled with air.

Paou te 丨弟 a younger brother by the same father.

Paou jin 丨人 occurs denoting a butcher and cook.

鉋 8239. [′] Paou, or Paou tsze 丨子 a plane for flattening the surface of wood.

Paou seŏ 丨削 to plane off.

飽 8240. [∖] Satiated; filled with food; used also in a metaphorical sense; an indolent self-indulgent disposition, and an ear open to flattery. A surname.

Paou shĭh 丨食 satiated with food; indolent.

Paou yŭh 丨飫 satiated with food or drink.

Paou leaou 丨了 } I am satiated—
Shĭh paou 食丨 } is used by the Chinese in the same way as *I have dined*, is by Europeans.

鮑 8241. [∖] Fish preserved in brine; stinking fish; dried and disagreeable smelling fish. A surname.

Paou tsan keun 丨叅軍 a famous poet.

Paou yu che sze 丨魚之肆 living in a place where salted fish is sold—corrupts the smell and blunts its power of distinguishing, as the society of vicious people does the moral taste.

匏 8242. (′) A containing vessel; a gourd; a calabash. Twan king ta fŭh yuĕ paou 短頸大腹曰丨 a vessel with a short neck and wide belly is called Paou. Chang urh sow shang yuĕ hoo 長而瘦上曰丨 long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo.

Paou yĕ 丨葉 the leaves of the Paou, when young make soup; in the eighth month they become bitter.

Paou kwa 丨瓜 the name of a star.

鞄 8243. [-] To till or plough. To stick into the ground.

呆 8244. Paou or Gae. See Gae.

保 8245. (∖) From *Man*, and an abbreviated form of Foo, *To hatch*. To feed; to nourish. To embrace; to defend; to protect. To preserve entire; to give repose; to sustain; to be surety for; to be answerable for. A surname. A city of a certain size. Chung paou jin 中丨人 a middle person; a mediator. Tsew paou 酒丨 a kind of waiter in a tavern.

Paou tsuen 丨全 to preserve entire.

Paou tsuen shin ming 丨全身命 to preserve life.

Paou chang 丨長 a kind of constable; an old person in a street or neighbourhood.

Paou chuen 丨船 to secure a ship—as the phrase is at Canton.

Paou hoo 丨護 to preserve; to protect.

Paou kea 丨家 or Choo paou 主丨 a surety, one who is answerable for another.

Paou kea 丨家 one who is security or surety to the government for a given European ship.

Paou keu 丨舉 to recommend a person, and be security for his good behaviour.

Paou shang 丨商 a security merchant, a native merchant who is made responsible for foreign merchants who trade to China.

堡 8246. [∖] A station for defence; a small citadel or post defended by military.

褓 8247. [∖] From *clothes* and to *protect*. Keang paou 襁丨 cloth in which to wrap

up children; a cloth with which, in China, they are fastened to the nurse's back. The following also occurs in the same sense.

葆 8248. [丶] From *Plants* and to *protect*. Thick luxuriant growing plants. Name of a certain vegetable. New sprouts from an old stock of the mulberry tree, growing thick and spreading as a cover or shade; to cover; to shade in an easy tranquil state. Used for a cloth in which Chinese children are carried on the nurse's back; to store or lay up, applied to a variegated flag or banner.

褒褒褒褒 8249. [-] To proclaim the excellence, beauty, or merits of; to praise; to commend virtuous and proper conduct. Large garments. Used in several proper names. A surname. Read Pow, To collect together. Paou ming 褒明 long garments. Paou pëen shĭh chung 褒貶適中 praise and censure impartially distributed.

暴 8250. [丿] The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chace; a fierce, boisterous wind; a storm; a tempest. Paou is applied to the loud boisterous clatter of instruments. Paou-paou 暴暴 rising suddenly and abruptly. A tract of land six le square. The name of a place. A surname. Read Pŭh, To dry with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

儤 8251. (丿) To pass over and above. Paou chĭh 儤直 or Paou sŭh 儤宿 the person or persons who remain over night in the public offices at court; also denominated 豹直 Paou chĭh.

爆爆 8252. [丿] Fire going forth and uttering a sound. Hot; falling; fire bursting; rending or splitting as by the explosion of powder. To dry with fire. Paou chŭh 爆竹 crackers made of gunpowder stuffed in paper.

乍 8253. (丶) From *to compare* and *arrange*, and *ten*; hence it denotes A tything, or tything-man.

鴇 8254. [丶] A parti-coloured horse.

鴇鴇 8255. A certain water bird, applied also to designate a horse.

抛 8256. (丿) Put down at. To throw with the hand; to throw or spread out.

Paou shĭh tow 抛石頭 to throw stones.

Paou wang 抛網 to throw and spread out a net.

Paou ke 抛棄 to reject; to throw away.

Paou chuen yin yŭh 抛磚引玉 to throw a stone in order to bring a gem. To give a thing with a view of getting something better in return.

麃 8257. [-] Name of an animal resembling a deer in some respects. Read Peaou, A martial appearance. Name of a plant. To eradicate plants; a bird changing its colour or casting its feathers.

嘂 8258. (-) Sound; the voice of any animal. Same as 咆 Paou.

寶宝 8259. [丶] A gem; precious; valuable; a term of respect. To esteem valuable, felicitous, happy; applied to the national signet, the great seal, and to the throne. Tăng ta paou 登大寶 to ascend the Emperor's throne. Tung paou 通寶 the coin of China. Sze paou 四寶 four sorts of precious stones—used by scholars to express *Paper, pencil, ink*, and *a stone* on which to rub it: they are woo kea paou 無價寶 invaluable.

Paou hang 寶行 precious mercantile house; i. e. *your* house of business.

Paou pei 寶貝 a precious pearl; any thing very valuable.

Paou shen 寶善 to esteem and value virtue.

Paou shĭh 寶石 / Paou sha 寶砂 corundom stone.

Paou tan 寶誕 the birth day of a demi-god.

Paou shen jin yay 寶善人也 to esteem and value good men.

報 8260. [′] To make a return according to what has been received or done; to recompence; to repay; to requite. Recompence; requital. To announce to; to give information of, either verbally or by letter; to report or state to. Yew găn paou găn 有恩丨恩 he who has received a favour must make a recompence for it. Wang paou 望丨 is to hope for a recompence from others. Too paou 圖丨 is to hope to be able, and to be desirous of making a return to others. How găn too paou 厚恩圖丨 I hope to make a return for your great kindness. Yang paou 陽丨 an open or manifest recompence. Yin paou 陰丨 a secret or hidden recompence. Fŭh paou 福丨 a happy or blessed recompence. Gŏ paou 惡丨 a recompence of evil. Gŏ peĭh yew gŏ paou 惡必有惡丨 vice or the vicious shall be recompenced with evil. Sŏ paou 速丨 a sudden recompence, or a quick notification. Tsĕĕ paou 捷丨 to announce to with haste. Tuog paou 通丨 to notify every where; or a general information given to all the officers of a city or province. King paou 京丨 the Peking Gazette. In the Provinces it is in manuscript, and hence is called 京抄 King-chaou. Paou, occurs in the sense of Hŏ 合 to unite.

Paou chow 丨讎 to revenge.

Paou găn 丨恩 to make a return for some favor or benefit received; an act of gratitude.

Paou sin 丨信 information or intelligence given; to report or state to.

Paou tsze 丨子 a messenger.

Paou tă 丨答 and Paou ying 丨應 to make a return, or to recompence; in a religious use, Rewards and punishments.

Paou yae tsze yuen 丨睚眦怨 to revenge a wrong look.

PE.—CCXLVTH SYLLABLE.

Often confounded with *Pei*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Pi* and *Py*. Canton Dialect, *Pe* or *Pei*.

匕 8261. [\ ] A ladle or spoon; a wooden ladle with which flesh is lifted from the pot when performing the rites of sacrifice,—a word not in common use.

朼 8262. [\ ] A stick or sticks used as a fork, with which, at funeral sacrifices, victims are lifted out of the boiler, and placed in the vessel prepared for them.

比 8263. [-] *Two spoons* uniformly arranged on a table. To compare one thing with another; to put in order; to classify; to collate; in epitaphs denotes To select and follow a virtuous course. To provide; to prepare; to make; to approach near to; nearly related, or contiguously situated; to reach or extend to. To refer to; to equal; even; regularly placed; according with; corresponding or answering; close. The point of an arrow. Pe, is further found in connection with various other characters.

Pe fang 丨方 a comparison; an analogy.

Pe kew 丨丘 is an Indian word, untranslated, applied to the mendicants of the Buddha sect.

Pe-kew ne 丨丘尼 a mendicant nun or priestess.

Pe kaou 丨考 to collate and examine.

Pe-kew săng 丨丘僧 a mendicant priest.

Pe ping 丨評 to compare and criticise, applied to books, or to the actions of the people.

Pe ping teĭh hwa 丨評的話 debate or discussion about the merits of.

Pe meĭh 丨密 close; closely connected; thickly situated; intimate.

Pŭh pe 不丨 not equal to.

Pe te 丨體 metaphor, used in poetry.

Pe yu 丨于 } as to, respecting;
Che yu 至丨 } extending to; equalling.

Pe yĭh pe kan shwuy kaou 丨一丨看誰高 make a comparison and see which is the tallest.

仳 8264. [丶] To separate from; to divide; ugly.

Pe hwuy 丨倠 an ugly woman.

坒 坒 8265. [丶′] Steps. To be paired with. One says, The step on the shoulder. A man's name.

妣 8266. [丶] The epithet of a deceased mother. Tsoo pe 祖丨 a female ancestor. Kaou pe 考丨 Kaou, denotes A deceased father; and Pe, A deceased mother;—deceased parents.

屁 8267. [ᶜ] To pass wind backwards. Fang pe 放丨 to break wind from behind, used contemptuously for what a person says; as are also the expressions Kow-pe 狗丨 and 放狗臭丨 Fang kow chow pe. Ta pe koo 打丨股 to flog on the posteriors

Pe koo 丨股 the posteriors.

庇 8268. [′] Affording shade and shelter; to cover over, applied to certain covering of wheels; to lodge or reside in a place. Name of a place.

Pe min 丨民 to protect the people; to shelter them from evil.

Pe yew 丨祐 to protect and aid—said of divine protection and assistance.

批 8269. [丶] To strike with the hand; to push from; to turn round; to compare and decide; to declare officially; to decide upon and reply to; a petition or statement from an inferior; the reply. To pare or scrape off; to assist. Part of the name of a musical instrument.

Pe chun 丨准 to declare an acquiescence in, or granting the prayer of a petition.

Pe hwuy 丨回 official reply.

Pe mëen 丨面 to slap the face.

Pe ping 丨評 to criticise on any thing.

Pe she 丨示 an official answer to some proclamation.

Pe ping jin che chang twan 丨評人之長短 to compare and discuss—to animadvert on people's merits and defects.

Pe pwan ching tsze 丨判呈詞 to animadvert officially on the language of a petition.

枇 8270. [丶] A fruit bearing tree; that with which victims are lifted and put in their place; a small toothed comb.

Pe pa 丨杷 the Mespilus Japonica; a fruit commonly known by the name Loquat 盧橘 Loo keŭh.

Pe pa yĕ 丨杷葉 the leaves of the loquat tree, used as a medicine in coughs.

琵 8271. [-] To push from with the hand. Name of a fish.

Pe pa 丨琶 name of a stringed instrument.

毗 毘 毘 8272. [-] Adjoining, as contiguous fields; clear; manifest; substantial; to assist; the heart full; the navel. Forms part of the name of hills; name of a district. Kwa pe 夸丨 to crouch softly or servilely. Se pe 犀丨 the clasp of a girdle or belt.

Pe lëen 丨連 adjoining.

Pe loo 丨盧 a name of Buddha.

Pe lew 丨劉 the branches of trees open and irregular.

⿰比皮 ⿰比文 8273. [丶] A crack in any utensil; the parts still adhering.

砒 磈 8274. [c-] Pe-shwan 丨霜 a caustic medicine, applied to ulcers. It is exceedingly poisonous, and is sold with much caution.

紕 8275. [-] Ornamental silk fringes and tassels, applied to flags or banners. Silk

almost spoiled. Silk of an open wide texture; a series.

Pe mew 丨繆 loose and complicated; erroneous, said to apply metaphorically to personal character.

粃 秕 秕 8276. (丶) Grain which does not arrive at maturity. A kind of tare which grows amongst grain, and requires to be carefully separated from it; a kind of chaff or grain not filled; ignorant. Pe kang 丨糠 chaff or husks; dust and dirt; broken fragments.

肶 膍 8277. (-) The guts or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, or important. A certain sacrifice.

蔍 蓖 8278. (-) Pe ma 丨麻 a certain plant with a leaf resembling hemp; from the seed an oil is expressed which is used in making the red pigment, used by the Chinese, to make an impression with a seal.

鈚 鎞 錍 8279. [-] Iron; the iron coulter of a plough; the barb of an arrow; the name of an arrow having a broad long barb.

躭 8280. (-) Kwa-pe 躸 丨 a person soft and cringing; servile and boasting.

貔 貔 狔 8281. [-] Name of an animal resembling a hog.

狴 8282. [丶] Pe kan 丨犴 the name of an animal; a prison; a jail.

阰 8283. [-] Name of a hill.

陛 8284. [丶] Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. Keae pe 階丨 steps; steps leading up to a hall, or court.

Pe hea 丨下 denotes *the Emperor*, and is used by his ministers in direct address.

Pe pe 丨丨 many arranged in regular order.

篦 笓 8285. [-] A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

皉 8286. [-] The navel of an animal body.

媲 8287. [/] To pair; to couple with; to equal. A woman's name. E pe 嫛丨 a small appearance. Pe mei 丨美 equally beautiful or excellent.

搥 拟 8288. [c-] To strike with the hand thrown backwards. Read Pëë, To play on a stringed instrument with the fingers.

貔 貔 8289. [-] Name of a certain ferocious animal found in Leaou-tung, said to resemble the tiger; name of a flag. Pe hew chin tuy 丨貅鎮兌 the *Pe-hew* keeps down noxious influences—is a sentence written as a charm on the corners of Chinese houses.

毖 8290. [/] Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; pains taking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

柲 8291. [/] The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Peïh, A pair; the stem of a pencil.

Pe kew 丨丘 hills with wood on their summits.

泌 8292. [/] Water flowing between two banks; the appearance of water flowing as from a spring with constant uninterrupted motion increasing and widening as it rolls. The name

of a river. Read Peïh, in a similar sense.

Pe yang 陽 the name of a district.

秘 祕 8293. [/] Divine; that which cannot be fully explained; abstruse; secret; mysterious. The name of an office. A surname. The second character is also read Pëë. Name of a fragrant plant.

Pe show 授 Pe chuen 傳 secretly communicated—generally used by quacks in reference to their modes of cure.

俾 8294. (c) Pe or Pei. To give a seal to, and constitute a ruler or governor; to give authority to. A clean pure stone or gem. Read Sïh, according to the old definition.

閟 8295. [/] A closed door; any thing secret, not allowed to transpire; deep; mysterious; divine; careful, attentive.

閉 8296. To shut a door; to screen or shade from; to conceal; to store or lay bye; to stop or close up; to shut any thing. Kin pe 緊 to shut closely, as in locked jaw. Ke pe 啓 to open and to shut.

Pe mun seay kïh 門謝客 to shut one's door and thank visitors—but not see them.

Pe mun 門 to shut a door or gate.

Pe hoo 戶 to shut one's door from a wish to be undisturbed in study.

Pe mun sze kwo 門思過 to shut one's self up and consider one's errors.

Pe kow 口 to shut the mouth.

Pe sïh 塞 to close or fill up.

Pe tsang 藏 to store or lay up—applied to the stores of nature.

皮 8297. [-] To skin; skin; bark; peel; a wrapper; a case. A surname. Pŏ pe 剝 to peel off the skin. Lŭh pe 鹿 deer skin. Hae lo pe 海騾 sea mule skin; i. e. beaver skin. Hoo pe 狐 fox skin. Le pe 貍 is also fox skin, but of a different sort. Ta pïh hwuy shoo pe 大白灰鼠 squirrel skin. Teaou shoo pe 貂鼠 marten skins,—none below the third degree of rank allowed to wear them. Tae piog teaou pe 大平貂 seal skin; also called 魚 Yu pe. Tă pe 獺 otter skin. Kwei pe 桂 cassia bark. Shïh lew pe 石榴 pomegranate peels.

Pe foo 膚 the skin which covers an animal body.

Pe kŭh seang lëen 骨相連 the skin sticking to the bones, applied to the suffering of hunger in a future state.

Pe shïh 室 the region of the heart.

Pe yaou tae 腰袋 a leather purse worn round the waist.

剫 8298. (-) To cut with a knife; to chop; to hew.

帔 8299. [c-] A part of clothing which covers the breast and back; a kind of waistcoat.

彼 8300. [\] *That* person, place or thing; a term denoting To put away or exclude.

Pe tsze 此 that and this; you and me; he and him; both.

Pe tsae 哉 exclude him out of the question

披 8301. To open or spread out: to open, as a scroll or book, to cover over as with clothes, or to cast them off, to break or rend as a vessel.

Pe shan 山 to open a passage amongst hills.

Pe me 靡 the appearance of an army routed and thrown into disorder.

Pe tow san fă 頭散髮 the hair of the head in a disordered state; dishevelled hair.

Pe-lan 覽 to turn over and read slightly the pages of a book.

Pe shoo 書 to open a book.

疲 8302. [-] Fatigued; wearied; in a state of lassitude; weakness; inability.

Pe keuen 倦 wearied; fatigued, as by study.

Pe nan 難 fatigueing and difficult, said of official situations.

Pe-wan 玩 remiss; idle, careless.

秘 8303. [c-] A rent paid in grain.

怓 8304. [c-] Angry; vexed; sorry.

被 8305. [c-] Pe or Pei, The covering spread over a person when sleeping; to cover over; to extend to; to add to; to be added to; the sign of the Passive in verbs; to cover with, or to put on clothes, to prepare or provide; the space enclosed by joining the ends of one's fingers and thumb. A surname.

Pe kaou 丨 告 one who is accused; a defendant.

Pe mëen 丨 面 or 丨 窩 Pe wo, A pallampore, or coverlid.

Pe shwŭy tsae 丨 水災 to suffer some calamity from water.

Pe hae 丨 害 to suffer an injury.

Pe këen 丨 見 was seen.

詖 8306. [/] Artful debate and litigation; animating others by specious declamation; insidious accusation.

Pe tsze 丨 辭 the language of debate or insidious disputation.

貱 8307. [/] To confer upon; to benefit. E-pe 貤 丨 in a regular series or order.

跛 8308. [/] Read Po, Lame in the feet. Pe or Pei, To bear up only on one side, as a person lame in one foot; to stand on one foot, in a careless irreverent manner.

Pe keŏ 丨 脚 lame in the feet.

陂 8309. [/] Pe or Pei, A bank; to embank; the side of a lake or pond; the side of the road; the name of a place. Distorted; leaning on one side; subverted.

鞁 8310. [/] A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

骳 8311. [\ ] Crooked; distorted bone. Wei-pe 骫 丨 crooked; winding; distorted, both in a literal and figurative sense.

畀 **卑** 8312. [/] Pe, or Pei. The ancient form of this character, is from Tso, *the left*, and Keă, *the head* or *first*; hence, Inferior. Tëen tsun te pe 天尊地 丨 heaven is superior, earth inferior. Kaou pei 高 丨 high and low.

Pe chĭh 丨 職 inferior, or low office; i. e. he who fills one; used by inferior officers, when addressing their superiors, instead of the Pronoun I.

Pe kang 丨 亢 meanly crouching and proudly assuming.

Pe keŭ h 丨 屈 mean, servile bending and stooping; crouching; sneaking.

Pe low 丨 陋 or Pe pei 丨 鄙 mean, vile, vulgar, low.

Pae pe 輩 丨 inferior, low class of persons.

Pe woo kow tsëen 丨 汚狗賤 mean and filthy as a dog; base.

Pe pe pŭh tsŭh taou 丨 丨 不足道 very mean, unworthy of being mentioned.

Pe seuen 丨 巽 humble; lowly; obedient, in a good sense.

Pe wei 丨 微 mean condition.

俾 8313. [c/] To cause that; to enable; to give; to benefit; to fulfil the duties of an official situation. To accord, or follow.

Pe ne 丨 倪 to squint, or look aslant.

埤 **埤** 8314. [-] Pe, or Pei. To be attached to; to devolve upon; thick; abundant. A low wall; a low damp place; marshy land.

婢 8315. (\ ) From *woman* and *low* or *mean*. A slave woman, either one who has been bought with money, or one who has been made such, as a punishment. Applied to the name of a fish, and of a bird. Kwan-pe 官 丨 slave women, who are made so by the government.

Pe-tsze 丨 子 a female slave generally, was, in former times, a person who committed some offence; a term by which women sometimes designate themselves.

庳 8316. (\ ) A low cottage; applied also to palaces that are built low; low; short. Used to denote the nose; a certain female bird. Yew pe 有 丨 the name of a state.

淠 8317. (c') Name of a river.

痺 8318. (-) A disease arising from damp; the name of an arrow.

焺 8319. (-) Hot, with fire; heated.

睥 睥 8320. (ɛ) To look askance. Pe e 丨 睨 or Pe e 瞬睨 to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

碑 碑 8321. Pe, or Pei. An upright stone to which victims in the temples were formerly fastened. A stone set on its end and having an inscription on it; a stone tablet erected in temples or at tombs, in palaces or in houses.

Pe ke 丨 記 / Pe wăn 丨 文 the inscription on a stone tablet; the memoranda engraven on it.

諀 8322. [\] Slanderous; fond of detraction.

裨 8323. [-] To be benefited; to give to; to assist; to supply what is deficient; to enable to do; to give permission to do. Small; the name of a city. A surname. Yew pe ching che chay 有丨政治者 that which assists or is beneficial to government.

Pe joo 丨 襦 a long garment.

Pe yĭh 丨 益 to be beneficial to; to assist an affair.

綼 8324. [c] Pe or Peĭh, To ornament, with a sort of facing, the upper border of a garment.

脾 8325. [-] A part of the stomach; the internal tunic of the stomach; that which, as the Chinese conceive by its action, causes digestion. To stop. The name of a city.

Pe ke pŭh haou 丨 氣不好 bad temper; vicious disposition.

Pe ke shin hwae 丨 氣甚壞 temper or disposition exceedingly spoiled; the principles vitiated.

Pe-ke 丨 氣 the gastric effluvia; the disposition; the temper of a person.

Pe-wei 丨 胃 the stomach; the appetite.

郫 8326. [-] The name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

陴 8327. [-] The embrasures on the top of a city wall. To benefit; to cause advantage to. Show pe 守 丨 an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

髀 髀 8328. [\] From *bone* and *inferior*. The thigh bone. Pe koo 丨 股 the thigh.

綁 8329. (-) Name of a place; of a district; and of a hill. A surname.

鼙 8330. [-] A certain military drum; also a drum employed in court amusements of fencing and posture making. To drum.

否 8331. (\) Pe, or Pei. Vile; wicked; bad. Read Pe, To obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course; in which sense, it is the name of one of the Kwa. Tsang pe 臧 丨 good and evil. Chang ke che pei 嘗其旨 丨 (or fow,) Try whether they taste well or not. She Fow 是 丨 is it, or is it not; is it not right, or is it not. So yen we che she fow 所言未知是 丨 I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. She fow ko hing 是 丨 可行 may it be done or not. Ko fow 可 丨 is it proper or not; may it be, or not? Tsăng fow 曾 丨 has it occurred; or is it done yet, or not? We che tĭh show fow 未知得收 丨 I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

痞 8332. [\] Pain; disease; a gathering or concretion in the abdomen; an obstruction; stoppage. Weak; debilitated.

Pe kwae 丨 塊 a disease like the stone or gravel.

嚭 8333. [\] Great, large. A man's name. Also read Pow.

辟 8334. [-] Commonly read Peĭh, which see. Read Pe, in the sense of Comparison

嬖 8335. [/] A mean person under the influence of success and prosperity; partiality for; blind affection for, depraved; concupiscence; lechery; name of an office.

Pe tsëĕ 丨 妾 a favorite concubine.
Pe hing 丨 倖 / Pe tung 丨 童 / Pe jin 丨 人 persons abused for unnatural purposes.

譬 8336. [c/] To make a comparison and declare; to compare one thing to another, or to suppose a case for the purpose of illustration; to make, or to be, clearly or well understood.

Pe fang 丨 方 / Pe joo 丨 如 / Pe yu 丨 喻 a comparison; a metaphor; to make a supositive comparison.

Pe pŭh yuen 丨 不遠 not very different from.

Pe jŏ 丨 若 supposing; as if; like as.

蘗 8337. [/] Pe, or Peĭh, Name of a tree, the wood of which is yellow. A certain odoriferous plant.

臂 8338. (/) The arm from the elbow to the wrist. From the shoulder to the elbow is called 臑 Naou. The shoulder and leg of a victim. Tsoo yĭh pe che leĭh 助一丨之力 to assist with the strength of an arm.

Pe che she che 丨之使指 the arms directs the fingers.

Pe chuen 丨 釧 a bracelet worn at the wrist.

Pe tsëĕ 丨 節 the joint of the arm.

避 8339. (/) To go out of the way of; to avoid; to shun; to retire from; to go into solitary retirement. Hwuy pe 迴 丨 to retire; to stand back when magistrates pass along the street.

Pe she fei 丨 是非 to retire from notice, in order to avoid making one's self the subject of discussion or altercation, for and against.

Pe nan 丨 難 to shun distress and difficulties.

Pe she 丨 世 to shun the world.

Pe sŭh 丨 俗 to avoid what is vulgar and common.

敝 8340. (/) Tattered bad raiment; spoiled; poor; bad of its kind; to desist. Used, by affectation for the pronoun My and Our. A surname. Used to denote Stopping up; closing.

Pe ke 丨 跬 the appearance of using effort.

Pe leu 丨 廬 my house.

Pe sŭh 丨 俗 our vulgar customs—in this place or neighbourhood.

Pe yew 丨 友 my friend.

幣 8341. (/) Silk; wealth; things given as presents of whatever they consist.

Pe pĭh 丨 帛 pieces of silk; presents generally.

蔽 8342. (/) Low brush wood which covers the surface of the ground. To shade as by the foliage of a tree; to conceal; to shelter; to screen; to oppose; to cut off. Small; minute. The name of a place. Read Peĭh, To strike; to brush; to separate.

Pe koo 丨 辜 to cover the crime; to take satisfaction for it. Pŭh tsŭh pe koo 不足丨辜 insufficient to make satisfaction for a crime.

Pe hëen 丨 賢 to keep eminently virtuous men in the shade, instead of drawing them into public life.

Pe mŭh 丨 目 to screen or shut the eyes.

Pe sĭh 丨 塞 to screen and close up.

Pe seĭh 丨 膝 a cover for the knees, a pad worn on each knee; an apron.

Pe tsang 丨 藏 to screen and keep warm, applied to nature in summer.

Pe fung yu 丨 風雨 to shelter from the wind and rain.

Pe yu ke chĭh yay 丨於氣質也 (the mind) obscured, clouded, or shaded by grosser matter—so as to cause idiotism.

備 8343. [/] Completed; ready; prepared, provided against; sufficient; entirely; every thing prosperous. To provide; to assist; to guard against. A surname. Occurs denoting the Claws of animals, and long military weapons. Kaou pe 告 丨 to announce that a thing is completed. Chun pe 准 丨 to prepare. Fan sze tse pe leaou 凡事齊丨了 every thing is ready.

Yu pe 預 丨 to provide for; to make previous arrangements.

Pe hea leaou 丨 下了 prepared.

Pe hwan keïh 丨 緩急 to be prepared for emergencies.

Pe kaou 丨 考 to retain for future investigation, said of literary subjects.

糒 8344. (/) Certain dried cakes, used in the army when on a march; also used for the entertainment of guests.

奰 8345. (′) Large and robust; to urge and tyrranize over, to be angry without the influence of liquor.

瘈 8346. (/) Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtile fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

啚 8347. (\) From *mouth* and *a granary*. To accumulate avariciously, and distribute nothing. Avaricious; mean; sordid.

鄙 鄙 8348. (\) A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place. Five Pe make a Hëen 縣 district. Rustic, low, vulgar, mean, vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to contemn.

Pe sŭh che ching 丨 俗之稱 a vulgar term of compliment.

Pe e 丨 意 poor vile idea; i. e. my thoughts or ideas.

Pe jin 丨 人 a mean low person.

Pe lin 丨 吝 parsimonious; contemptible; niggardly.

Pe low 丨 陋 low, vulgar; mean.

Pe le 丨 俚 vulgar; coarse.

Ko pe 可 丨 despicable; contemptible.

鼻 8349. (/) The nose; the first or origin of, from an idea that the *nose* is first formed in the womb; to bore the nose of an animal.

Pe chun 丨 準 the point of the nose.

Pe te chung 丨 涕蟲 a slug.

Pe kung 丨 孔 the nostril.

Pe leang 丨 樑 the bridge of the nose.

Pe te 丨 涕 bubbles.

Pe tsoo 丨 祖 the first ancestor in a line of genealogy. Occurs in several proper names.

Pe yen 丨 烟 snuff.

贔 8350. (′) Pe foo 丨 負 the appearance of using great effort; robust strength, angry; indignant.

賁 8351. (/) Glossed over; adorned; ornamented, applied to herbage. Read Fun or Pun, Impetuous.

轡 8352. [′] Pe or Pei. The reins by which a horse is guided in a carriage.

羆 8353. Pe or Pei. A certain wild animal like a boar and possessing great strength; sometimes having yellow and white streaks. A man's name.

PEAOU.—CCXLVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Piao.* Canton Dialect, *Pew.*

表 8354. (丶) The outer garments; the highest point of. Exterior; external; to manifest externally; any thing set up as a guide; statement offered to a superior; a manifest. It is applied to relations by the mother's side, as they do not partake of the same surname, and constitute one Tang 堂 or house. Name of a place. A surname. She shin peaou 時辰 丨 a watch. Chung peaou 鐘 丨 a clock.

Peaou choo 丨 著 to make manifest; to arrange seats so as to shew the rank of the persons.

Peaou chang 丨 章 a kind of prayer, read before an idol, and then consumed by fire.

Peaou pĭh 丨 白 to make a clear exposition of.

Peaou peaou 丨 丨 erect in person; conspicuous amongst many.

Peaou tsin 丨 親 a relation not of the same surname.

Peaou heung te 丨 兄弟 distant brothers; that is, cousins by the mother's side.

俵 8355. (丿) Peaou san 丨 散 to give; to distribute.

婊 8356. A female name.

捿 8357. (丿) To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

裱 8358. (丿) Peaou, or Hoo peaou 帍 丨 a lady's handkerchief. A kind of kerchief worn round the neck by women, particularly Tartar women. Used for pasting paper pictures on silk or thicker sheets of paper, and fitting them to a roller.

票 ⿱票火 ⿱⿱⿰票火火 8359. (-) Flying with the velocity of light or fire; a signal made by fire; rising in a light airy manner, applied to the motion of a streamer; a government warrant to seize persons; a Pawn broker's ticket; a paper authorizing a person to act. Tang peaou 當 丨 a pawn broker's ticket. Chŭh peaou 出 丨 to issue a warrant. Tsëen peaou 錢 丨 a paper authorizing to receive money. Pae peaou 牌 丨 a government warrant. Occurs also written with *wood* by the side, in the same sense.

僄 8360. [-] Light; airy, volatile; nimble; active. Applied to personal character, occurs in a bad sense, denoting Levity; giddiness.

剽 8361. (-) A middle-sized bell, giving an acute light sound. Read Peaou, To prick a wound with a pointed stone. To cut off; to rob; to plunder. Also Swift; light; urgent. Read Peaou, The close; the termination of.

Peaou leŏ 丨 剝 to rob or plunder.

Peaou tseĭh 丨 疾 or King peaou 輕 丨 swift; nimble; active, applied to soldiers.

Peaou tseang 丨 鎗 a missile dart or spear.

勦 8362. (-) To seize by violence; to attack and plunder. Peaou 剽 occurs in the same sense.

嘌 8363. (-) Having no rule, measure or limit; irregular. The appearance of being blown rapidly. A carriage running

with an immoderate degree of swiftness.

Peaou chang 唱 singing loose or licentious songs.

嫖 8364. (c/) Levity; lightness of character and conduct; given up to prostitution; a whore; to go a whoring; to follow after loose women. A woman's name. Haou peaou 好 addicted to lewdness.

Peaou chae 寨 Peaou shay 舍 a bagnio or bawdy-house.

Peaou keaou 姚 to put away disease.

Peaou tsze 子 a prostitute.

Peaou, too, yin 賭飲 whoring, gaming, and drinking.

幖 8365. (-) A silken streamer affixed to the end of a pole; a cloth wrapped round the head.

慓 8366. (c/) Urgent; pressed; vehement.

摽 8367. (\/) To strike; to beat, or feel the breast; laying the hand upon the heart; to fall; the point of a knife or sword; to make a signal to.

Peaou ke 旗 to make a signal with a flag.

瞟 8368. (ᵉ) To dry any thing in the sun.

標 8369. (\) The highest point of a tree; the point opposite to the root; a branch highly situated; a signal port; a sign board; a streamer; a streamer as a signal on the end of a pole; a warrant from government; to inscribe or insert in a book. Chă peaou 插 to hoist a signal.

Peaou che 緻 exceedingly gay and handsome.

Peaou chun 準 Peaou yang 揚 to exhibit an example to others.

Peaou ke 旗 a flag used as a signal.

Peaou chŭh lae 出來 to appear conspicuous amongst others.

Peaou tseang 鎗 a missile weapon.

漂 漂 8370. (ᵉ) To float; to be moved and agitated, as by the wind; cold and black. Name of a river. Used to denote A certain disease.

Peaou hae 海 to navigate the seas.

Peaou pĕih 撇 a kind of echo.

Peaou peaou 〃 〃 the appearance of soaring high in the air. To stretch out cloth on the surface of the water, and expose it to the air in order to whiten it; to bleach.

Peaou lew lang tsze 流浪子 a floating wave; a dissipated person.

薸 8371. (-) A moss-like plant, which grows and flows on the water.

燘 8372. (-) The rapid flight of light or fire, applied to a palace gate of a red colour. Chĭh peaou noo 赤 〃 怒 a divinity of the southern regions.

Peaou keuĕ 〃 闕 a certain gate of the Imperial palace.

瓢 8373. (-) A kind of gourd or calabash, of which a drinking cup is made; used also to lift water with.

縹 8374. (\) Silk of a blue and white colour; an azure colour.

Peaou peaou 〃 〃 a light blue colour; light, buoyant, ascending appearance, applied to a bird rising in the air.

Peaou meaou fung yun 緲風雲 a style elegant and sublime, phraseology remote from common use.

飄 8375. (-) A spiral wind; a whirlwind; a sudden and rapid wind; a light sailing appearance, as if carried by the wind; to blow or be blown by the wind; to fall; easy flowing gait.

Fung peaou 風 〃 a gust of wind.

Peaou hae 海 Peaou yang 洋 to be blown over the surface of the sea or ocean. In this sense synonimous with 漂 Peaou.

Peaou peaou jŏ sëen 〃 〃 若仙 a flowing gait like one of the immortals,—said in praise of a woman's manner of walking.

Peaou tung 動 moved or agitated by the wind.

驃 8376. (c/) A fleet horse; strong and valorous; a yellow horse changing co-

lour to white spots. One says, A horse with a white tail.

Peaou ke 丨騎 the name of a military office.

鰾 8377. (\) Part of the viscera of fish of which glue is made.

麃 8378. (\) Peaou, or Paou. See Paou.

儦 8379. (-) Appearance of moving or walking; a group; a company; a herd.

瀌 8380. (-) The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

皫 8381. (\) A white colour; a bird changing its feathers, any thing of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

穮 8382. (-) To eradicate weeds from a field. Peaou maou 丨穜 grain not filled.

藨 8383. (-) Name of a plant of which mats and sandals are made. Applied also to several other plants.

鑣 8384. (-) The bit of a horse's bridle.

Peaou-peaou 丨丨 copious; abundant.

杓 8385. (-) Three of the first stars in Ursa-Major, called also Tow ping 斗柄. The handle of the Tow measure, to which that group of stars is compared. To bear or draw; to attach to, as with cords. A target.

猋 8386. (-) From *three dogs*. The appearance of dogs running round about, as when playing; applied to a spiral wind which rises from the ground; a whirlwind.

殍 8387. (\) Peaou or Fow. To die of hunger; to be famished to death. Trees or plants decayed or rotten and falling to the ground.

PËĔ.—CCXLVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pĭĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Peet*.

別 8388. (c) To separate; to put asunder; to distinguish. Read Pëĕ, To recede from each other; to leave; different; other; another. In the Peking colloquial dialect, used in a prohibitive sense, as Do not; or less formally Don't. Formed from *To separate flesh from bones*. Fun pëĕ 分丨 to separate with the hands, or to distinguish by words, or any of the senses. Hĭh pĭh pŭh năng fun pëĕ 黑白不能分丨 cannot distinguish black from white. Fun pëĕ sëen how 分丨先後 to distinguish that which precedes from that which comes after. Pëen pëĕ 辨丨 to distinguish or discuss the difference of things. Le pëĕ 離丨 to recede or go away from. O-ko! pëĕ săng ke 阿哥丨生氣 brother! don't be angry. Ne pëĕ kwan wo 你丨管我 don't you interfere with, or controul me.

Pëĕ urh ching che 丨而稱之 to speak of them separately.

Pëĕ che 丨之 to distinguish them.

Pëĕ how 丨後 after separating; after we separated,—used in the beginning of letters.

Pëĕ ko jin 丨個人 another man, or other people, according as the scope may make it singular or plural.

Pëĕ urh ko 丨二個 another.

Pëĕ hea tŭh show 丨下毒手 in some other way put down or apply his poisonous and destructive hand.

Pëĕ yang sze tsing 丨樣事情 another or a different affair.

Pëĕ le tsow 丨 離愁 the sorrow of parting.

敝 8389. (/) *Pc. Spoiled raiment; mean; bad; rejected.*

儆 8390. (c) Pëĕ sëĕ 丨 俯 the appearance of flowing garments. There are various other modes of writing this phrase.

憋 憋 8391. (-) Peïh or Pëĕ. A hurried manner or appearance; hastiness of temper or disposition; vicious; bad. Pëă jen 丨 然 diligent. Pëĕ sing 丨 性 a hasty bad disposition.

擎 撇 8392. (-) To strike; to strike lightly; to knock asunder; to brush away; to put off; to seize; to lead; to drag; to draw. Pëĕ hwuy ma tow 丨 回馬頭 to turn round a horse's head.

Pëĕ kae 丨 開 to cast off; to pay no farther attention to.

Pëĕ tsing 丨 清 to push aside in order to clean; to make an excuse in order to avoid an imputation of immorality.

Pëĕ nă 丨 捺 pëĕ, denotes drawing a line with a pencil from right to left, thus 丿. Nă, is to draw one from left to right thus 乀.

瘢 8393. (c) A painful swelling, which has burst the skin.

瞥 8394. [c-] To pass the eyes over; to glance at; to look at slightly; a hasty glance. The eyes or sight obscured.

Pëĕ këen 丨 見 to take a hasty glance at.

襒 8395. (c) Clothes, garments, to brush or dust, as with a wide sleeve, or the tail of a long robe.

蹩 8396. [-] To tread with the feet; to lean on one foot. Pëĕ-sëĕ 丨 蹕 to walk round circular motion.

鷩 8397. [c] A bird of the fowl species with handsome feathers, which it is said to admire in the reflection of water; called by a variety of names, some of which correspond to that of the Gold pheasant.

Pëĕ mëen 丨 冕 a certain ornamented cap worn in ancient times.

鼈 蟞 鱉 8398. (c) A species of tortoise, said to be produced on the land, but to reside in the water; to have three feet, and to hear with its eyes. Name of a star, and of an office. A surname. Mŭh pëĕ 木 丨 the name of a plant.

PËEN.—CCXLVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pien.* Canton Dialect, *Peen.*

片 8399. [c′] A splinter; a fragment; a bit; a slip; a petal of a flower; a leaf of tea; the half of. To break asunder; to divide; to judge.

Pëen han 丨 函 a short note or letter, as Europeans say, *A line.*

Pëen che 丨 紙 a slip of paper.

Pëen yen 丨 言 a small portion of speech; a word; a sentence; one half, or one side of a story.

Pëen she 丨 時 a short period of time; a few minutes.

卞 8400. (cf) The name of a district. A surname. Hurry; perturbed; hasty; also expressed by Pëen keïh 丨 急 a rule of government; a law, as Ta pëen 大 丨 grand system of government. Read Twan, Joy, gladness.

忭 8401. (c/) A gladsome joyful appearance. Pǎh shing bin pëen 不勝忭 excessively glad.

抃 8402. (c/) To touch with the hand; to strike the hands together as when beating time to a song, or Chinese dancing and posture making. Read Fan, The appearance of turning round in a yielding manner.

汴 汳 8403. (c/) The name of a district, and of a river.

乏 8404. *Fǎ. Defect; want; weary.*

砭 8405. (/) A stone needle; a certain stone probe, used by Chinese Surgeons.

Pëen chin 針 a stone needle, to probe, literally or figuratively.

窆 8406 (c/) To put a coffin into a grave; to inter. Pëen pǎh lin ke heuĕ 不臨其穴 when interred I was not present at the grave.

貶 8407. (c\) To dispraise; to censure; to injure; to depress; to detract, applied either to just or to unjust censure; to merited blame or detraction. Paou pëen 褒 to praise and to censure—as the historian does.

Pëen hea 下 Pëen tsih 謫 to depress; to censure and degrade, as is done by the government to its officers.

Pëen sun 損 to censure; to blame, either one's self or others.

弁 8408. (c/) A cap or dress; bonnet serving to keep up the hair, and to shew the rank; a kind of leather helmet, used as a designation of military officers. Struck with fear; hurried; precipitate; to strike with the hand. Name of a star; of a territory, and of a hill. A surname. Yuen pëen 員 civil and military officers. Koo pëen 股 to clap the hands. To shake with fear.

Pëen hing 行 to run with haste.

拚 8409. (c/) To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject.

Pëen tsze wǔh pǎh yaou leaou 此物不要了 throw this thing away, it is not wanted.

Pëen ming 命 to risk one's life, to throw it away to attain some object,—chiefly revenge.

鴘 8410. (\) The name of a bird, said to be a species of vulture.

并 竝 并 竮 8411. (-) Ping. *From* two men, *with* two shields. *Two or more united. The two middle forms are abbreviations.*

胼 跰 8412. (c-) Pëen, or Pëente 胝 indurated skin; hard, stiff skin, as that on the hands and feet of ploughmen. A loose skin, as if not adhering to the muscular part. Ping show che tsǔh 手胝足 the skin of the hands and feet indurated,—as by severe labour.

輧 8413. (c-) Read Ping, A light kind of carriage. Read Pǎng, The noise of horses and carts. Read Pëen, in the same sense.

駢 8414. (c-) A pair of horses attached to a carriage or cart; additions made to the side; together; approaching at the same time. Name of a place.

Pëen tsin 臻 together arrive—said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

骿 8415. (-) The ribs united as one, not distinctly marked. Used also to denote indurated skin.

便 8416. (-) From *Man* and *Change*. To alter the situation of him who is in uncomfortable circumstances. Rest; ease. Convenient; expedient; ad-

vantageous; giving repose to. Accustomed to; experienced in. To perform the offices of nature. Then; thus; so; immediately; forthwith; straightways. Just; just the same as; that is. Read Pëen, and repeated, as 丨丨 Pëen pëen, To discuss. A fat, plump, fine appearance. It also denotes To accord with the people's desires. A surname. Pŭh pëen 不丨 inconvenient; disadvantageous; inexpedient. Këen pëen 簡丨 less troublesome; more convenient and pleasant. Tsew shun pëen 取順丨 to embrace a convenient opportunity. Tseu pëen 就丨 to aim at convenience, ease or comfort, or that which contributes to them. Tsung pëen 從丨 and 隨丨 Suy pëen, To follow one's convenience.

Pëen she 丨是 is; is of course; just so, an affirmation in which there is a freedom of assent and fullness of conviction, as to that which follows as matter of course. Ta pëen 大丨 to ease nature by stool. Seaou pëen 小丨 to pass urine;—*Ta seaou pëen*, expresses both motions.

Kung pëen 公丨 just and expedient. Tĭh leaou pëen yĭh 得了丨益 obtained what is advantageous. Ho tăng pëen e 何等丨易 how very convenient and easy. Shwŏ tĭh pëen 說得丨 easy utterance, or said to the point. Fang pëen 方丨 is a phrase used by Moral and Religious writers, denoting *great advantage*, doing that which tends to the welfare of persons.

Pëen che 丨至 then it comes to; at last.

Pëen ko 丨可 then, or thus may.

Pëen tang 丨當 convenient and safe; comfortably arranged.

喂 8417. (-) Artful speech; specious language.

鞭 8418. (-) A whip; a lash; a rod of wood or iron. To whip; to flog; flogging is the punishment inflicted on officers of government. Ma-pëen 馬丨 a horsewhip. Ta ta ke hea pëen tsze 打他幾下丨子 give him a few lashes.

Pëen tsĭh 丨策 or Ta pëen 打丨 to whip; to lash.

鯿 8419. (-) The name of a sea fish.

扁 8420. (-) Read Pëen, Pin, or Fan. From *door* and a *tist* or *writing*. Tablet placed over a door with an inscription on it, in the manner of Chinese graduates. Flat; low; a round appearance; a small boat. Se kwa pëen 西瓜丨 the Chinese lighters or chop-boats.

Pëen choo 丨諸 name of a sword.

Pëen chow 丨舟 a boat.

Pëen tow fung 丨頭風 a certain hissing poisonous snake.

Pëen tso 丨鵲 a famous physician of antiquity.

偏 8421. (-) By the side; lateral; inclined; partial to; bent upon having or doing; retired; selfish; depraved; one half; belonging to. Fifty men; twenty-five chariots of war. A surname. Chung che leang pang yuĕ pëen 中之兩傍曰丨 the two sides are called Pëen. Sing tsing pëen peĭh 情性丨癖 led away by a perverse attachment to; disposition wholly devoted to one form of pleasure or amusement. Yĭh pëen che këen 一丨之見 a partial view, or opinion.

Pëen fang 丨房 a concubine.

Pëen gae 丨愛 strong partiality.

Pëen che wei hae 丨之爲害 injured by excessive partiality, or the excess of some passion.

Pëen yaou 丨要 inconsiderately bent on a thing; determined to have it at all events.

Pëen kaou 丨高 high on one side.

Pëen too 丨度 degrees of longitude.

匾 8422. (c\) A thin utensil or vessel. Appearing otherwise than round or globular; flat; a board or tablet.

Pëen gĭh 丨額 a board or stone tablet, with an inscription placed over the door, and in the chambers or halls of Chinese houses.

徧 **遍** 8423. (c) To make a circular tour; to extend, reach, or go to every part; to pervade every place. Pëen mwan 丨滿 to fill every part: to fill the whole empire.

Pëen poo 丨 布 to distribute to every place.

Pëen shin 丨 身 the whole body.

篇 8424. [-] A writing on a slip of bamboo, as was anciently the usage; a leaf or section of a book; in some parts of the country the bamboo with which punishment is inflicted, is called Pëen. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible; name of a hill; a surname. Shoo pëen 書 丨 the leaf of a book.

Pëen shĭh so tsae 丨 什所載 it is contained in books; it is found in print.

編 緶 8425. (-) To arrange together; to put in a certain order, said of books, of names; of the materials of which books are composed; to connect things together with cords; to twist; to plait. A certain head dress or turban Këen pëen 簡 丨 to arrange materials and compose a book. Ta pëen 打 丨 to plait as the hair.

Pëen le 丨 籬 to wind round a fence, as creepers do.

Pëen nëen 丨 年 to write annals.

Pëen sew 丨 修 to connect together materials and compose books, a literary title.

Pëen lëĕ tsze haou 丨 列字號 to arrange marks in certain order.

Pëen ko urh 丨 歌兒 to compose a song; to put a number of lines together.

翩 8426. (-) To fly swiftly; to move about, appearance of crowds and bustle, as at a palace, or a road filled with troops and banners.

Pëen pëen 丨 丨 to move lightly and airily.

Tseĭh tseĭh pëen pëen 緝緝 丨 丨 the appearance of going and coming incessantly.

蝙 8427. [-] The bat, which is known also by various other names. The name of a fish. Pëen fŭh 丨 蝠 a bat.

褊 8428. [c\] Small; straight; cramped; narrow,—applied to garments and to the mind; also to territory. Pëen low 丨 陋 cramped and mean.

Pëen seaou 丨 小 small.

Pëen sin 丨 心 narrow minded; hasty, fidgety; pusillanimous.

蹁 8429. [c] Lame or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee pan.

Pëen sëen 丨 躚 to walk round about.

騙 䮀 8430. [c/] To spring upon a horse; to mount; commonly used to denote taking an advantage of; to deceive; to cheat; to defraud. Shing chuen pëen ma 乘船 丨 馬 to go on board a boat, and to mount a horse. Hung pëen 哄 丨 to cozen; to cheat; to intimidate. Mwan pëen 瞞 丨 to cheat by concealing from. Kwang pëen 誆 丨 to defraud; to impose upon.

Pëen tsëen 丨 錢 to defraud of money.

鯿 8431. [-] A certain fish with a small head and a large body, a flat fish.

鼻 8432. [-] *Mëen, Not seen; to see indistinctly.*

僂 8433. [-] The body distorted.

邊 边 8434. (-) On the frontier; on the border; by the side. A surname. Chung pëen 中 丨 within and without; inside and outside. Pang pëen 旁 丨 by the side of.

Pëen king 丨 境 the borders of a province, or of a country.

Pëen shang keu 丨 上去 gone to the frontier.

Pëen shoo 丨 戍 or Pëen ting 丨 庭 stationed on the frontier; sometimes denotes Banished to.

Pëen sĭh 丨 塞 the outer or remote possessions of a country.

Pëen-te 丨 地 the country on the frontier.

Pëen wae 丨 外 beyond the limits.

籩 8435. [-] The name of an office.

Pëen, or pëen tow 丨 豆 a vessel made of bamboo used during the rites of sacrifice; a kind of basket to contain fruits

辮 8436. [\ ] To plait; to twist; to twine; to plicate. Fă pëen 髮 | the hair of the head plaited as a tail in the Chinese manner. Tă pëen 打 | to plait the hair.

辯 8437. [\ ] From *words* and *acrid*. To divide; to distinguish; to judge; to discriminate clearly; artful specious language. Dispute; debate; quarrelling. To rule or direct; to insinuate; to pervade every part. The name of a place. We pëen 微 | a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly. Tsăng pëen 爭 | and Tow pëen 鬪 | to fight and wrangle. Pëen lun | 論 or Lun pëen, To debate; to argue.

Pëen ming | 明 } to illustrate clear-
Pëen pĭh | 白 } ly; to argue a point clearly.

Pëen pŏ | 駁 to contradict.

Pëen pëĕ | 別 to discriminate; to distinguish and separate.

變 } 8438. [c/] A change of circumstances, whether great or small; an alteration; a turn of affairs; an insurrection, or a revolution in the state; a change from existence to non-existence; from non-existence to existence, is expressed by 化 Hwa. A change in the ordinary course of nature; an ominous calamity or judgement from heaven; the change which takes place at death.

Pëen-hwa | 化 change; transformation; transmutation.

Pëen kăng | 更 change; alteration.

Pëen tung | 動 or Keuen pëen 權 | a change from ordinary and standard principles on account of some present necessity or peculiarity of circumstances.

Pëen yĭh | 易 } change; alteration.
Pëen kae | 改 }

辨 辦 瓣 } 8439. [c\ ] From *knife* and *acrid*. To cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid c/] transversely below the boards of a bed to support them; numeral of fields regularly laid out. A surname. A change; the part where a skin is separated and again joined. Fe fun pëen 費分 | to be at the trouble of explaining.

Pëen ching e woo chay | 正疑 誤者 to discuss and rectify what is doubtful and erroneous.

Pëen keĭh heung | 吉凶 to distinguish and ascertain the felicitous and infelicitous.

Pëen pëĕ she fei | 別是非 to distinguish right from wrong.

Pëen pŏ | 駁 to contradict.

Pëen sĭh | 色 to distinguish colours.

PEI.—CCXLIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Pe*. In the Peking Dialect, *Pĭh* is usually read *Pei*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Poei*. Canton Dialect, *Poo-e*.

丕 8440. [-] Large; great; to present to; to receive with respect. Much used in the Shoo-king for 大 Ta, Great. Pei tsze | 子 the eldest son.

伾 8441. (-) Strong; many.

俖 8442. (ㄆ) Should not; ought not.

坏 8443. (-) To re-erect a mound or raise a hill; to stop; to fill up. The name of a hill; earthen ware not burnt; a wall behind a house; the name of a god. To add to or increase.

否 8444. (\) Pe, or Pei. Vile; wicked; bad. Read Pe, To obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course. Commonly read Fow.

呸 8445. (-) A tone of insult or defiance. The noise of persons wrangling.

坯 8446. (-) A hill or mound formed again, or added to.

柸 8447 Pei-che 坯治 a local phrase denoting a wish that a thing may be.

胚 姪 肧 8448. [-] From *not*, and formed into muscular substance. A woman in a state of one months' pregnancy; an embryo; an unformed mass, applied also To clouds and vapours. Pei tae 胚胎 an embryo of one month.

邳 8449. (-) The name of a place; a surname. Hea pei 下邳 the name of a district. Ta pei 大邳 the name of a hill.

醅 醅 8450. (-) Drunken and satiated with food.

駓 8451. (-) Pei pei. The appearance of a horse going; speckled with yellow and white colours.

倍 8452. (ㄆㄟˋ) To oppose; to act contrary to. Low; vulgar; vicious. To increase to as much again. Answers to *fold*, meaning to double. Kea pei 加倍 or Kea yih pei 加一倍 to double the number or quantity. Shih pei 十倍 ten fold.

Pei pan 倍叛 to rebel

Pei wăn 倍文 to extract from books secretly.

培 8453. (-) To add earth to; to add mould or manure to the roots of plants; to assist; to benefit; to nourish; to stop up with earth. Read Pow, A hillock. Tsae pei 栽培 to plant and to manure; to originate a person's fortune, and to continue to assist him.

Pei yang 培養 or Pei poo 培補 to nurse; to nourish; to endeavour to strengthen the constitution.

焙 焙 焙 8454. (ㄅㄟˋ) To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. Pei kan 焙乾 fire dried. Këen pei cha 揀焙茶 Campoi tea.

賠 8455. (-) A modern character, used to denote Making up a deficiency or loss; to restore.

Pei chang 賠償 } to repay; to under-
Pei hwan 賠還 } take to pay for another; to make good some loss.

Pei poo 賠補 to make up any loss; to supply a want.

Pei tëen 賠墊 to make up that for which one has been security; to make up a loss; sometimes required of the officers of government.

陪 8456. (-) To add mould or earth to; to fill; to attach to; to second; to accompany; to bear a person company; to assist; to benefit; the name of a hill.

Pei chin 陪吊 the comptroller of the households of ancient noblemen, the term by which they designated themselves when they visited the Emperor's court.

Pei kĭh 陪客 to attend a guest or visitor.

Pei pwan 陪伴 a companion; to bear one company.

Pei sung 陪送 to bear company when going to a place; to escort.

Pei she 陪侍 to wait upon, to assist or serve.

Pei kea jin 陪嫁人 bride's maids.

Pei tso 陪坐 to sit with.

俳 8457. See Pae.

悲 8458. (-) From *heart* and *negative* or *bad*. That which the mind deems evil; to commiserate; an expression of feeling without tears; the feelings affected by pain or tender commiseration. Tsze pei 慈悲 tender sympathy; compassion.

Pei gae 悲哀 grief and commiseration.

Pei, hwan, le, hŏ 悲歡離合 tragic, comic, parting, meeting—four kinds of plays.

Pei leang 悲涼 distressed

Pei shang 悲傷 pained and wounded —referring to the feelings.

Pei tsiĕ 悲切 accutely pained or grieved.

Pei tung 悲痛 grief and pain.

裴 8459. [-] The appearance of long garments or robes. The name of a district.

孛 悖 8460. [/] Plants shooting up luxuriantly and widely; a sudden change of countenance; disobedient; opposed to just control. A surname. Sĭh pei joo yay 色悖如也 assumed a respectful demeanour; full of veneration and respect.

Pei sing 孛星 a comet.

悖 哱 誖 鞴 8461. [\] Read Pŏh and Pei. Copious; abundant; perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence. A surname. The fourth character is 或 Hwŏ, *uncertainly*, turned upside down. Pei neĭh 悖逆 to rebel, rebellious. Pei tĭh 悖德 *perverse virtue*; i. e. to be kind to strangers and neglect one's own kindred.

Pei le 悖禮 *perverse civility*—being respectful to strangers and disrespectful to one's own kindred.

沛 8462. [/] The appearance of moving, walking, or progressing; increasing; large; great; copious; super-abundant, rainy; copious showers. The name of a river in Leaou-tung. The name of a marsh; of a plant; of a district; and of certain streamers or banners. A surname. Precipitate; laid prostrate. Che pei 滯沛 impetuous effort; to expand or spread out. Teen pei 顛沛 subverted and thrown into disorder; a state of extreme distress and poverty.

旆 8463. (/) Pae or Pei, Certain silken variegated waving banners or streamers, to attach them to the staff on which they are suspended.

Pei-pei 旆旆 long pendant streamers, and the appearance which they make.

霈 8464. [/] Copious heavy rain; appearance of water flowing; very wet and marshy. Pang pei 滂霈 drenching heavy rain.

Pei-pei 霈霈 the sound of rain and wind.

匕 8465. *A spoon, or ladle; to arrange in order.*

疕 8466. [\] Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name. Pei kea 疕痂 the dried scab which covers a sore.

北 8467. [/] Pĭh or Pei. From *two men* with their backs turned to each other; the north. See Pĭh.

背 8468. [/] The back of an animal body; the back part. The opposite of face, front and surface; to turn the back upon; to carry on the back; to be opposed to; to oppose. The vapours or halo seen by the side of the sun; it is applied to longevity. A man's name. ŭh pei 屋背 the roof of a house.

Pei foo 背負 to turn the back; to carry on the back; to desist; to be ungrateful to.

Pei how teaou lung 背後挑弄 to backbite, and excite animosities.

Pei le 背理 unreasonable; vicious.

Pei mëen 背面 the back and front; also the back surface.

Pei nang 背囊 to carry a bag on the back.

Pei sung 背誦 to repeat memoriter.

Pei shoo 背書 to repeat memoriter—it being the practice for boys to turn away the face from the person who hears them repeat.

Pei sin 背心 a kind of waistcoat without sleeves.

Pei-sin 背信 to turn the back upon one's belief; to apostatize.

Pei-she 背誓 to violate an oath.

Pei tseĭh 背脊 the back.

褙 8469. (/) Certain long garments.

輩 輩 8470. (/) A hundred war chariots despatched by an army make Pei; chariots arranged in order; a company; a sort, class or series; that may be compared or sort with; forms the plural of pronouns. Tung pei 同輩 of the same class or sort. Wo pei 我輩

we; us. Tsëen pei 前 丨 those that are first, or have the precedence. How pei 後 丨 those that come after in place or time.

貝 8471. [丶/] The tortoise shell, or pearl-oyster shell, which were used as a circulating medium in the exchange of commodities, till about 200, B.C. when the 錢 Tsëen or copper coin were introduced. Pei is now used for any thing valuable and precious; certain ornaments of military armour. Name of a silk; of a musical instrument; and of a district. A surname. Ho pei 貨 丨 the ancient money. Paou pei 寶 丨 any thing valuable; much esteemed; precious. Pei-lĭh 丨 勒 a Tartar title of nobility of high rank.

貟 8472. [-] The name of a water divinity. Pei wei 丨 尾 the name of a hill.

棑 8473. [/] Pei, or Pei-to 丨 多 the tree of the bark of which, in Ava, books are made; the same tree is said to be found in the state Magŭdhŭ, where Buddha was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

狽 8474. [′] An animal said to be of the wolf species, and the young of which are often born destitute of one or two feet, and cannot walk without support; hence a state of embarrassment is expressed by 狼 丨 Lang-pei.

琲 8475. [ˊ] Ornaments of tortoise shell; ornaments which are inlaid.

佩 8476. (-) From *a man, all,* and Kin, *A napkin.* Things attached to a girdle. As a Verb, to attach to the girdle. To gird about one; to have always with one. Metaphorically To remember. A great river receiving and carrying along the smaller streams in its winding course.

Pei fŭh 丨 服 one's girdle and clothes; to keep the recollection of always about one.

珮 8477. [′] A girdle or sash with certain stones attached to it for ornament. The same as the preceding.

卑 8478. [-] Pe, or Pei. For this and several of its compounds. See Pe.

陂 8479. [/] Pe, or Pei. An embankment. See Pe. Pei shwŭy 丨 水 water which is kept in by an embankment.

PEĬH.—CCLTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pĭĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Peet.*

丿 8480. Distorted on the right; as if leaning to the left. One says, it is like Raising the head, and stretching out the body. ReadE, To or at; down to the ground.

匹 8481. (c) From *Eight,* and *enveloped,* representing a piece of silk folded up. Eight folds of silk in length. Sze chang 四丈 four chang; i.e. 40 cubits make a piece of silk; to denote which 疋 peĭh is now commonly used. To correspond to; to unite; to pair. Two, or a pair; either; or one of two who have been united; an intimate friend; a husband or wife. A numeral of horses. Read Mŭh, A domesticated duck. Yĭh peĭh pei 一 丨 配 a pair.

Peĭh foo 丨 夫 a married man; a husband.

Peĭh foo 丨 婦 a married woman; a wife.

Pei peĭh 配 丨 or Peĭh pei 丨 妃 to match; to pair.

Peĭh pei che tse 丨妃之際 the time of pairing; the period of marriage.

疋 正 8482. [c] Read Seu, Sufficient; to record. Read Ya, Correct, right. Read Peĭh, A roll or piece of silk or cloth; applied also to the European cloth imported into China; numeral of pieces of silk or cloth. Poo yih peĭh 布一丨 one piece of cloth. Fun peĭh tow 分丨頭 to share amongst the Hong merchants, the Company's woollens.

Peĭh tow chuen 丨頭船 the ships which bring the woollens, the direct ships from England.

Peĭh tow fun 丨頭分 a share of the English Company's woollens, had by a particular Hong merchant.

Peĭh tow 丨頭 a piece of cloth; chiefly understood in Canton of the woollens imported by the English.

必 8483. From to *divide* and *a pointed lance.* Divided to the last degree of minuteness; aholutely; decision; an expression of decision; certainty and necessity; must; it is requisite; it is necessary. Ho peĭh 何丨 what necessity? Pŭh peĭh 不丨 it is not necessary. We peĭh 未丨 it is not by any means certain; it is not necessarily so.

Peĭh jen 丨然 it must be so.

Peĭh king 丨竟 it must at last, or after all, be so.

Peĭh ting 丨定 it is fixed; settled; decided on.

Peĭh yaou 要丨 it is absolutely wanted; it is insisted on.

佖 8484. Full. Ping yen peĭh loo 駢衍丨路 extended groups of horses filled the road.

拂 8485. Peĭh, and Pëĕ. To strike and knock down; to strike in play.

苾 8486. Fragrance; odour. The name of certain plants.

駜 8487. Peĭh, or Pe. A well fed horse; a horse fat and strong.

馝 8488. The savour of dressed provisions; the smell of certain fragrant herbs, said in reference to the rites of sacrifice.

畐 8489. *Fŭh. A thick and high appearance; pressing upon.*

偪 8490. To oppress; to ill use; to compress; to fill; to distend. Seay peĭh 邪丨 and Fŭh peĭh 幅丨 a kind of buskin tied round the leg, from the knee to the foot; used in ancient times when going to court.

Peĭh yang 丨陽 the name of a place.

幅 8491. Read Fŭh, A piece of silk or cloth spread out as a web, and having both its margins ornamented. Read Peĭh, Certain bandages rolled round the legs to strengthen the muscles when walking; a sort of greaves.

愊 8492. Sincerity of mind and intention; feeling of grief; something oppressing the mind. Kwăn peĭh 悃丨 the mind sincerely bent on; the most unfeigned sincerity.

湢 8493. Water agitated and dashing about; a bathing room. Decorous and regularly adjusted appearance.

Peĭh hwuy 丨沬 water thrown into tumultuous motion.

煏 熚 8494. To dry with fire; fire dried.

逼 8495. From *running* and *pressing.* To approach near; to press upon; to reduce to straits; to drive before one; to urge in an arbitrary despotic manner; to tyrannize over, to compel imperiously. Keu peĭh 驅丨 to press upon and drive out. Ling peĭh 凌丨 to insult and oppress; to urge cruelly as a person forcing his creditor to sell his children in order to be able to pay the debt.

Peĭh pih 丨迫 to press or urge by strength or power; to oppress; to compel to a certain line of conduct.

Peĭh kĭn 辟近 near or contiguous to.

Peĭh king 辟京 pressed hard upon the capital, with an army.

Peĭh sze 辟死 to cause people's death by tyrannizing over them.

辟 8496. (-) A designation of royal or imperial personages; an epithet applied to heaven; a term by which a widow addresses her deceased husband when sacrificing. Clear; discerning; a majestic exterior with little reality. Laws; punishment; to burst or rend open; to kill; a crowd of persons driven back affrighted. Name of a star; a surname. Used in the Ta-keŏ 大學 for partiality or excess in one's likes and dislikes. Jin che ke so tsin gae ush peĭh yen 人之其所親愛而辟焉 men are excessively partial in what they have an affection for.

Ta peĭh 大辟 to execute capitally, to put to death.

Peĭh kung 辟公 ancient princes.

Peĭh e che peĭh 辟以止辟 to kill some, to prevent the murder of many.

Peĭh ming 辟名 merely nominal

僻 8497. [c] Mean; low; depraved; licentious. Pëen peĭh 偏辟 deflected from what is correct, depraved. Seay peĭh 邪辟 licentious, lewd. Seay peĭh che sin 邪辟之心 a licentious disposition. Kwei peĭh 乖辟 perverse, bad. Fang peĭh 放辟 abandoned, licentious. Yew peĭh 幽辟 dark secluded recess, as amongst hills. Peĭh heang 辟巷 a bye lane.

劈 8498. (c) To strike or break open; to tear; to split; to rend; to cut; to divide. Luy peĭh 雷辟 or Peĭh leĭh 辟歷 the abrupt shock of the noise of thunder. Choo peĭh leĭh 初辟歷 the first shock; the first word uttered.

壁 8499. (c) A wall; a mud wall, or other military structure for the purposes of defence; a rocky precipice. The name of a constellation. The name of a country. Tseang peĭh 牆壁 a wall generally. ŭh-peĭh 屋壁 the wall of a house. Chaou-peĭh 照壁 a wall placed opposite the gate of a government officer. Kea too peĭh leĭh 家徒壁立 a family which possesses nothing but the bare walls of a house, a poor family. Këen-peĭh 間壁 or Kĭh-peĭh 隔壁 a partition wall. Kĭh peĭh lin shay 隔壁鄰舍 a next door neighbour. Këen peĭh teĭh 間壁的 or Kin peĭh teĭh 隔壁的 neighbours between whom there is only a partition wall. Kwa peĭh 挂壁 to hang against the wall. Ne peĭh 泥壁 or Too peĭh 土壁 a mud wall. Fŭh peĭh 複壁 a double wall. Fŭn peĭh 粉壁 a white-washed wall.

擗 **擘** 8500. [c] To beat the breast; to bend; to break asunder; to pluck off; to open; to draw a bow; to drive away, or separate from. The thumb. Chĭh peĭh 擿擘 to bow the arms and legs, when doing obeisance. Keu peĭh 巨擘 the thumb, which the Chinese call the *largest finger*; the greatest person amongst many.

Peĭh kae 擘開 to break open; to separate.

Peĭh ping 擘餅 to break bread.

Peĭh seĭh 擘析 to split or rend open.

Peĭh yung 擘踊 to beat the breast and stamp with the feet, as in cases of extreme distress.

澼 8501. [c] Peĭh, or Ping peĭh 洴澼 to bleach clothes or garments in the sun.

璧 8502. [c] A valuable stone made round to resemble heaven, and sometimes in the centre a square hole, which is to represent Earth; an auspicious stone; much used in ancient Chinese Courts as a ornament or badge of authority. Hollow in the middle. Kwei, peĭh 圭璧 are different sorts of ornamental stones in ancient use; a sort of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about a cubit long; the Peĭh round.

Peĭh seay 璧謝 to decline receiving a present, and returning it with thanks,—written on the card which is returned.

甓 8503. [c] A large kind of brick.

癖 8504. [c] Peĭh, or Peĭh tseĭh 癖痰 and 癖痕 Kea-peĭh. Indigestion; constipation; costiveness. An anxious desire of food; a craving appetite; physically and morally. A thirst or

spitting of phlegm, ocrasioned by excessive drinking. Tan peĭh 痰 | an accumulation of phlegm. Shĭh peĭh 食 | canine appetite Jin keae yew yĭh peĭh, wo peĭh tsae chang keu 人皆有一 | 我 | 在章句 every one has his craving appetite; my disease is an excessive fondness for poetry. E peĭh 衣 | an excessive fondness for dress.

襞 8505. [c] To fold or plait garments. Peĭh tseĭh | 積 to fold or plicate.

躃 8506. [c] Lame of both feet; unable to walk; to fall prostrate.

闢 8507. [c] From *a gate* and to *burst open.* To shake; to burst forth; to open; to expand, applied to the expanding or vivifying operation of nature in spring. To avoid; to shun; to retire back. To flow as a stream. Ke peĭh 啓 | to open. Kae peĭh tëen te 開 | 天地 spreading abroad the heavens and the earth—after the existence of the chaotic mass. Peĭh mun kew yen | 門求彥 to throw open the gates of the court and invite honest men to come in.

霹 8508. [c] From *rain* and to *burst forth.* The shock and noise of thunder; the rending, as of an earthquake; a name of the god of thunder. Peĭh leĭh | 靂 the shaking effect of a clap of thunder. Peĭh leĭh chay | 靂車 a chariot used in ancient times for throwing stones.

畢 8509. The end; close; termination. Completed; finished; all; at last. A writing or document; name of a star; certain wooden stilts for lifting victims. Certain iron beneath a cart or carriage. Name of a place; of a state; of a divinity, and of a bird. A surname Show peĭh 收 | all received; finished Show peĭh 手 | a writing offered to a superior. Peĭh-ke | 幾 English Cloth called Long Ells; written 嗶嘰 Peĭh ke, and 咱吱 Pĭh-ke. Peĭh ke chuen | 幾船 the ships which come direct from England, are so called. Peĭh nae sze | 乃事 complete is the business; the work or affair is finished. Peĭh hwuy yuen | 回院 having finished, he returned to his office. Peĭh king | 竟 at the last; after all.

潷 8510. Cold wind.

篳 8511. A hedge; a place round which a hedge is drawn; a poor place of abode; a cart for fuel. Pung mun peĭh hoo 篷門 | 戶 a country cottage with a wicker gate,—this expression is differently written. Peĭh loo | 路 a cart that goes amongst the hills for fuel. Peĭh mun | 門 a gate or wicker made of sticks or branches.

畢 8512 A net for catching rabbits and birds; a net affixed to a long handle.

蓽 8513. Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicker gate. Peĭh mun pung hoo | 門蓬戶 a wicker gate, and a mat door; a country cottage.

蹕 8514. Peĭh or Pe. To cause to stop; to oblige to halt; to clear the way before the Emperor; to put every other traveller off the same road; Imperial journeys or travelling. Choo peĭh 駐 | the stoppage of the Emperor and his retinue at any place when travelling. Peĭh lin | 臨 the arrival of the Emperor with his retinue at a place when travelling.

韠 8515. Pads or coverings for the knees, formerly worn on special occasions when having to kneel much at the rites of sacrifice; similar covering are now commonly worn by the Chinese. Soo peĭh 素 | mourning dress.

筆 8516. From *bamboo* and *a pencil.* A pencil or other instrument for writing with; the European pen they call 鵝毛 | Go maou peĭh, A goose quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin, the first great monarch of China called it Peĭh. Whatever it was made of, whether wood or bamboo, as long as it marked characters, the same name was applied to it. To write with a pencil or other instrument. Name of a star,

and of a flower. Han peĭh 含 | to put the point of the pencil in water, or in one's mouth. Tsan peĭh 蘸 | to wet the point of the pencil. Lŏ peĭh 落 | or Hea peĭh 下 | or Hwuy peĭh 揮 | to apply the pencil to paper; to begin to write. Ta peĭh 大 | a large pencil—denotes Good writing or composition.

Peĭh che yu shoo | 之於書 to write in a book.

Peĭh chŭh | 竹 a small bamboo of which pencils are made.

Peĭh mĭh chung jin | 墨中人 a man immersed in pencils and ink.

Peĭh chĭh | 執 a particular manner of forming the characters; a free bold hand, said chiefly of the running hand.

Peĭh tĕĕ shĭh | 帖式 a kind of secretary amongst the Tartars.

碧 8517. Stone of an azure or bluish colour. A surname. Peĭh lŏ | 落 the first or highest.

Peĭh yŭh | 玉 a certain valuable blue-stone.

弼 弼 8518. A certain supple splice attached to a bow; that with which a bow is supported and adjusted; to assist, to add to or double; distorted; perverse. Foo peĭh 輔 | assistants to the Emperor; ministers of state.

Peĭh keaou | 教 aids to instruction—such are penal laws.

佛 8519. Commonly read Fŭh, denoting Buddha. Read Peĭh, To assist; to help.

Peĭh yĭh | 佱 very strong.

觱 8520. A certain horn blown by the Tartars in order to frighten horses.

Peĭh fă | 發 a cold wind.

Peĭh fei | 沸 the bubbling up of a spring.

愎 8521. [c] Perverse; obstinate; self-willed, resisting advice and reproof.

椑 8522. Read Pe, A handle. Read Peĭh, The coffin which is next the corpse; in contradistinction from an external shell.

PEW.—CCLIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pieu.* Canton Dialect, *Pew.*

彪 8523. [-] The streaks or spots of a tiger; a small tiger; any streaks or veins. A surname. Pew ping | 炳 elegant and perspicuous style.

髟 8524. [-] Long hair; bushy hair. Read Shan, The wings of a house.

飆 8525. [-] Pew-pew | | the appearance of the wind blowing.

PĬH.—CCLIIND SYLLABLE.

Pih, sounds like the *Pi* of *Pith*, the *th* being dropped. Peking Dialect, *Pei*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Pĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Păk*.

白 8526. White; clear; explicit, manifest; to explain or make manifest; obvious, in allusion to this sense to write *Pih*, means To write or spell erroneously; i. e. to write the character which is most obvious to an uninstructed person. That which is done *freely* and *disinterestedly*.

Pĭh yun shan 白雲山 the high hill behind the city of Canton.

Pĭh chwang 白撞 to swindle; to act as a sharper; to obtain under false pretences. Pĭh fan 白礬 alum.

Pĭh yuen fun 白鉛粉 white lead or ceruse.

Pĭh she găn 白施恩 to do a kindness without any interested motive.

Pĭh jĭh 白日 / Pĭh chow 白晝 clear day light.

Pĭh haou 白毫 a name of tea.

Pĭh e jin 白衣人 a man of no rank.

Pĭh tow kow 白荳寇 cardamoms.

Pĭh kŏ 白叟 to glance at contemptuously; a slight supercilious look.

Pĭh loo 白露 September 9th, a Chinese term.

Pĭh lan 白欖 a fruit resembling olives, called the Chinese olive.

Pĭh tun tsze 白整子 an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain,—the characters are doubtful.

Pĭh lŭh tung 白鹿洞 the white stag ravine; a romantic valley on the borders of the Po-yang lake.

Pĭh lŭh tung shoo yuen 白鹿洞書院 the college of the white stag valley, where Choo-foo-tsze taught in the eleventh century.

Pĭh fan yu 白飯魚 a fish called the rice fish.

伯 8527. (/) A senior; a superior; to control. A father's elder brother, so called from having the control of the family. An elder brother. The third rank of nobility. Epithet by which a wife addresses her husband. The name of a bird. A surname. The god of a certain constellation. Also read Pa, A tyrant, a chieftain. Woo pa 五伯 five tyrants famous in ancient story.

Pĭh-chaou 伯趙 / Pĭh-laou 伯勞 a certain bird, said to eat or devour its parent, and hence the emblem of undutiful children.

Pĭh moo 伯母 aunt, father's elder brother's wife.

Pĭh shŭh 伯叔 uncles, on the father's side, generally; mother's brothers are called 舅父 Kew foo.

帕 8528. Read Pĭh and Pa, Certain ornaments for the head, worn by soldiers, used also to denote A napkin wound round the head, or worn as a sash. Show pa 手帕 a handkerchief.

迫 / 廹 8529. Urgent; pressing, reducing to straits; compelling in an arbitrary manner. The second is a common, but unauthorized form. To press hard upon and embarrass, as by an enemy's troops. Seang pĭh 相迫 to press upon each other. Keĭh pĭh 急迫 hurried, fluttered, bustling. Kwăn pĭh 窘迫 wearied and exhausted by the pressure of circumstances.

Peĭh pĭh 逼迫 to compel arbitrarily; to tyrannize over.

拍 8530. [c] To touch; to pat; to strike with the hand. Also read Mĭh and Pŏ.

Pĭh chang 拍掌 / Pĭh show 拍手 to clap the hands—amused or pleased.

Pĭh chang 𠃌張 the Chinese shuttlecock vulgarly called 打燕 Ta-yen.

Pĭh gan 𠃌案 } to strike
Pĭh kung gan 𠃌公案 } the judge's bench or table, in anger at the witness or prisoner.

Pĭh pan 𠃌板 the Chinese castanet.

柏 8531. The cypress or fir. Large; great; to urge, name of a state, and of a hill. A surname.

珀 8532. Part of the name of amber, which is called a medicine, and is said by the old Dictionaries to have been brought from India Its attractive electricity is noticed in these words, Shĭh jĕ năng hĕĭh keae 拭熱能吸芥 when rubbed hot, it can attract light straws. There is a great variety of sorts, and various opinions about its origin; several deem it a resin that falls from trees, which in time becomes amber; one thinks it dragon's blood. Heuĕ pĭh 血𠃌 red amber. Mĕĭh lă pĭh 蜜蠟𠃌 yellow amber. Hoo pĭh 琥𠃌 amber.

粕 8533. The dregs or fœces of wine.

舶 8534. A large vessel which navigates the seas. E pĭh 夷𠃌 a foreign ship. Pĭh tsaou chuen 𠃌艚船 a Chinese junk.

魄 8535. (c) From *white* and *demon*. The sentient principle; the animal soul; the spiritual part of the Yin principle: the Chinese use phraseology which answer to body, soul, and spirit. Pĭh, corresponds to the last word; they say the lungs contain the Pĭh. Pĭh is also defined, Form; figure; a certain tree.

Pĭh foo hing che ling 𠃌附形之靈 Pĭh, is the spirit attached to the material form of man.

Pĭh urh mŭh che tsung ming 𠃌耳目之聰明 Pĭh, is that in the ear and eye which hears and perceives.

Pĭh, jin yin shin 𠃌人陰神 the Pĭh is man's Yin spirit.

Pĭh jin che tsing shwang 𠃌人之精爽 the Pĭh, is animal spirit which gives hilarity or cheerfulness.

Pĭh san 𠃌散 the spirit was scattered or dissipated, expresses either a person's fainting or the dispersion of the Pĭh after death.

百 8536. From *one* and *clear*. Ten times ten; one distinct round number; a hundred; used for the whole number or species; many; numerous. The name of a place. A surname.

Pĭh mŭh che chang 𠃌木之長 the superior (or best) of all trees.

Pĭh fă pĭh chung 𠃌發𠃌中 a hundred *shots*, and a hundred *hits*, —to succeed as often as tried.

Pĭh hwuy 𠃌會 the hundred assemblage, the general assemblage of nerves; the brain.

Pĭh kwan 𠃌官 all the officers of government of every rank.

Pĭh le 𠃌里 the name of a sword.

Pĭh ling 𠃌鴒 name of a bird, the lark.

Pĭh ke ying mow 𠃌計營謀 to intrigue and employ numerous stratagems.

Pĭh tsŭh 𠃌足 a centipedes.

Pĭh tsëen wan 𠃌千萬 a hundred millions,—it is used as an indefinitely large number; hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands.

佰 8537. From *man* and *a hundred*. A hundred men, or the leader of hundred men; like Tsëen 仟 a thousand men. These two characters occur as denoting A thousand, or a hundred pieces of copper coin.

栢 8538. [-] Same as 柏 Pĭh. Pĭh heang mŭh 𠃌香木 a species of cedar.

北 8539. From *Two men* with their backs turned on each other. Perverse; to turn away from; to oppose. To retreat; to run away. The north.

Woo san chen san pĭh 吾三戰三𠃌 I have been in three battles, and thrice defeated. Pae pĭh 敗𠃌 to be defeated. Tung, se, nan, pĭh, 東西南𠃌 east, west, south, and north. Tsae pĭh pëen 在𠃌邊 in the north. Tso pĭh hëang nan 坐𠃌向南 sitting north towards the south, expresses a building having its front towards the south.

Pĭh-king 𠃌京 the northern Metropolis of China, commonly written Pekin or Peking.

Pĭh keĭh 𠃌極 the north pole.

Pih chĭh-le 丨直隸 the province usually called Pe-che-li, in which the Chinese court resides.

Pih-tsëen 丨遷 moved northward.

Pih sing 丨星 the north star.

Pih tow 丨斗 Ursa Major.

匍 8540. To fall prostrate on the ground. Poo pih 匍丨 to fall down on the hands and knaes; to go on the hands and knees like a child. To press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to hasten to relieve.

蔔 8541. An edible root; a species of turnip. Tan pih 蕾丨 name of a flower.

蘗 8542. A species of wild hemp. Read Pŏ, To split or rend. Read Pe, A certain fruit.

蘗 8543. A certain kind of yellow wood, resembles pomegranate, and has a yellow bitter bark; used in making wine, to denote which this character is sometimes employed.

跁 8544. To creep on the hands and feet.

棐 8545. From *man* in the midst of *thorns*. To expel; to banish to a remote distance amongst the foreigners of the west. The name of certain barbarous foreigners, known in the time of the Han dynasty.

PIN.—CCLIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pin.* Canton Dialect, *Pŭn.*

分 8546. *Fun. To separate; to divide; a division of.*

放 8547. [-] Read Pin or Pan, To separate; to divide; to partition.

邠 8548. [-] Name of an ancient state. Name of a modern district in Shen-se province.

貧 8549. [-] From *wealth* and a *share*. One who has a small portion of wealth; possessing no property. Poor.

Pin sze 丨士 a poor scholar.

Pin low 丨陋 Low pin 寠丨 poor and mean.

Pin-fă 丨乏 poor and inadequately supplied.

Pin tsëen 丨賤 poor and mean in circumstances.

Pin pŭh yu foo teĭh 丨不與富敵 the poor cannot contend with the rich.

Pin kĕung 丨窮 poor; exhausted.

牝 8550. [丨] The female of quadrupeds, applied also to birds. The female organ of generation. The female of plants. Pin tsze 丨子 the female organ of generation in animals generally, capable of procreating.

Pin hoo 丨戶 the vagina, rather a vulgar expression.

Pin mow 丨牡 female and male.

Pin-kĕ 丨谿 a valley.

品 8551. (cl) Many Mouths or Persons to whom *order* is dictated by one presiding; *two* would wrangle, *three* give decision and order to deliberation; hence, A series; rank; degree; class; sort; rule; limit; manner; actions; conduct. To arrange; to classify; a thing or substance. A surname; the name of a place. Kew pin 九丨 the nine ranks into which all persons possessing any rank are divid-

ed in China. They are distinguished by a small globe of different materials and various colours, worn on the top of their cap. Kwan pin 官 | the rank of officers, civil or military. Te yih pin 第一 | the first rank; also, the best sort. Sze pin kwan yuen 四 | 官員 an officer of the fourth degree of rank. There is a difference in the same degree, a first and a second; e. g. Ching urh pin 正二 | the first or principal of the second degree. Tsung urh pin 從二 | the subordinate of the second degree. Ho pin keih 何 | 級 what rank or degree?

Kung pin 貢 | articles of tribute.

Kwo pin 過 | to exceed one's rank or proper sphere.

Pin ping | 平 to classify or determine the place of.

Pin kih | 格 that conduct to which a person is naturally disposed.

Pin sing | 性 natural disposition.

Pin hing | 行 actions; conduct.

Pin chih | 質 the natural elements or constitution of.

Pin muh | 目 a table of contents, in the books of Buddha.

Pin kih kaou kwei | 格高貴 eminent natural talents and virtue.

Pin kih hea lew | 格下流 naturally of a mean and vicious disposition.

Pin wuh | 物 various articles or substances.

儐 8552. [/] To accompany; to receive a guest with the usual ceremonies. Read Pin, To pay respect to; to venerate, or worship; to arrange. To advance. Tsëë pin e le yuĕ pin; tsëë kwei shin yih jen 接賓以禮曰 | 接鬼神亦然 to receive a guest with the (usual) ceremonies is called Pin; to approach the gods, is expressed by the same.

Pin seang | 相 an assistant in performing the necessary ceremonies at the reception of any friend.

賓 賓 賓 8553. [-] One who is paid respect and attention to; a guest, a visitor; to receive a visitor; to submit or be subjected to the influence of right principles or civilization. Name of a western country; and of an office. A surname. The second form is common in all the compounds. Juy pin 蕤 | *a term* in the fifth moon. Se pin 西 | a domestic tutor; he calls his employer 東家 Tung kea. Yay pin 野 | a species of monkey.

Pin choo | 主 guest and host.

Pin fŭh | 服 to yield to and wait upon.

Pin kih | 客 a guest or visitor.

殯 8554. (c\) To put the dead in a coffin and carry forth to the grave; to perform funeral rites; to inter. Yu pin 虞 | funeral songs. Chuh pin 出 | to carry from the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions.

Sung pin 送 | to attend a funeral.

Fuh pin 祓 | the religious rites performed at the grave.

Pin lëen | 殮 to dress the corpse and place it in a coffin.

Pin tsang | 葬 to inter.

濱 瀕 8555. (-) The margin of a lake; the side of a river, or of the sea; a place that is near or contiguous. Shwüy pin 水 | the margin of any collection of water. Hae pin 海 | the sea shore; on the coast.

鬢 8556. [/] The hair on the temples, so called from its appearing on the margin of the face; or according to others, from its being near the top of the head. The present fashion with Chinese ladies, is to make the hair on the temples stick out in a bushy manner.

Pin fă | 髮 the hair on the temples.

檳 檳 檳 8557. [-] The areca or betel nut tree. Pin lang | 榔 areca or betel nut, of which there are various preparations. The last character is a vulgar form.

擯 8558. [/] To expel; to reject. Used for one sent to receive a national visitor, or kind of ancient envoy.

Pin chĭh 丨 斥 to eject, to expel, to drive from one. Pin ke 丨 棄 to reject; to put or cast away.

嬪 嬪 8559. [-] A woman; a handsome or beautiful woman; the appellation of wives deceased; a term applied to Imperial concubines; certain female genii. Fei pin 妃 丨 imperial concubines—the modern term is 貴 人 Kwei jin.

Pin jen 丨 然 numerous.

繽 8560. [c-] Numerous; crowded; in confusion; mixed; blended, applied to variegated ornaments.

Pin fun 丨 紛 / Pin pin 丨 丨 a numerous and confused mixture of colours and ornaments.

頻 8561. [-] Urgent; pressing; precipitate; uninterrupted; continually. A surname. Formerly used for the margin of any collection of water; and the name of a fruit.

Pin lae 丨 來 incessantly coming to one's house.

Pin pan 丨 頒 constant gifts conferred by the Emperor.

Pin sŏ 丨 數 continually; uninterruptedly.

Pin tsuy 丨 催 urge incessantly.

柸 8562. [-] To contract the eye brows, as in smiling or laughing. Pin seaou 丨 笑 to smile; to smirk; to laugh, said chiefly of women.

櫇 8563. [-] The apple tree. Pin kwo 丨 果 an apple; brought from the north of China to Canton. Pin po 丨 婆 a fruit produced in the south, the Sterculia Balanghas, the fruit of which is eaten as a substitute for chesnuts.

蘋 8564. (-) A plant that grows on the surface of the water; four leaves unite and form an appearance like the character 田 Tëen.

Pin fun 丨 蘩 certain water herbs employed in sacrifice.

顰 翩 8565. [-] To contract the eye brows from grief or anger; to frown. Heaou pin 效 丨 a bad imitation: refers to an ancient tale of an ugly woman imitating the frown of a pretty one—the ugliness of the one and the beauty of the other, were increased.

彬 8566. [-] A due mixture of plainness and ornament. Read Pan, Bright colours.

Pin pin keun tsze 丨 丨 君子 an honest man with an adequate portion of ornamental accomplishments.

稟 禀 8567. [丨] Anciently read Lin, From *granary* and *grain*. To give food to. To give; to confer; to receive what is conferred. Now read Pin, and commonly used to denote A clear statement of any affair made to a superior. Pin, is to state to a superior, whether verbally or by writing; whether *petitioning* something, or to give *information* of; whether from the people to an officer of government, or from an inferior officer to a superior several degrees higher. The official language is also used in families. A servant or inferior *speaking* to his master, is exprrssed by *Pin*; whilst the master's commands are called Yu 諭 which is used by superiors in the government to express their *orders* given to inferiors, or to the people. Governors of provinces and others, who write to the Emperor do not use Pin, but 奏 Tsow. For Europeans, Soo 訴 is perhaps better than Pin, for what is mere statement or explanation. Hwuy pin 回 丨 or Pin fŭh 丨 覆 to reply to government; to return an answer to some superior officer.

Pin gan 丨 安 to pay respects to a superior.

Pin kow 丨 叩 to prostrate and knock the forehead against the ground to a superior.

Pin këen 丨 見 to see a superior.

Pin ke 丨 氣 / Tsze pin 資 丨 a person's natural constitution and disposition of mind.

Pin ming 丨 明 to state clearly to a superior.

Pin ming 丨 命 to ask for leave to do.

Pin yu shin ming 丨 於 神 明 to state in prayer to the gods.

Kaou pin 告 | } to state to fully; to
Pin pĭh | 白 } accuse; to give information of.

Pin show | 受 } to ask permission to
Pin foo | 賦 } receive; that which is received from heaven; that which is natural to one.

Pin shin | 神 to pray to the gods.

Pin tsze | 辭 to take leave of a superior officer.

Pin tĕĕ | 帖 a petition or statement.

Pin yu tĕen | 於天 expresses the natural endowments received from heaven, or to declare to heaven.

瑀 8568. [-] Lin ping 璘 | elegantly ornamented with stones, ivory, and so on.

豳 8569. [-] Name of an ancient state, near the region of Sze-chuen, the region of the ancient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

PING.—CCLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ping*. Canton Dialect, *Ping*.

丙 8570. [\] Name of one of the *Shĭh-kan*, or characters used in the division of time. Tsing ping 青 | denotes heaven. Tsing woo 青戊 denotes earth. Ta ping 大 | the name of a deity. Ping is used as a surname. Sometimes denotes The tail of a fish.

怲 8571. [\ ] Mournful, grieved, sorry. Yew sin ping ping 憂心 | | a mournful heavy heart.

柄 棟 8572. [\] The handle of a spear, or of any instrument; a handle in a figurative sense; having the controul of; authority. The name of a hill. Hwa ping 話 | a handle of speech, something to found one's speech upon to make it plausible. Keuen ping 權 | authority; power. Urh ping 二 | two powers; viz. Punishments and rewards, or benevolent treatment. Yew pa ping 有把 | having a handle—having something to ground one's actions upon.

炳 8573. [\] Ping, Pung, or Pĭng. The light of fire; luminous; perspicuous. Wăn ping 文 | a luminous style.

病 8574. [/] Sickness; disease, literally or figuratively; physical or moral disease; defect; fault. To cause disease; to cause a vitiated sentiment or feeling in the world; to criminate. Che ping 治 | to cure a disease. Maou ping 毛 | fault of disposition or temper.

Ping fang | 坊 a merely nominal rank.

Ping she che heŏ | 世之學 a kind of learning that vitiates the world.

Ping tseuen | 痊 convalescent.

Ping yĭh che kea jin | 疫之家人 a family afflicted with the plague.

Ping koo | 故 died of disease, in contradistinction from any casualty.

Ping yuen | 源 the source of a disease.

鈳 8575. [\ ] Strong; defended; firm; well compacted.

窀 窊 8576. [\] An appellation of the third moon; a cavern or den; an excessive degree of sleep; disease occasioned by alarm or fright.

Ping yuĕ | 月 the third moon.

平 8577. [c-] Even; equal; fair; just equitable; level; tranquil; undisturbed. Read (c/) To level; to adjust prices or weights; to reduce to a state of submission; to conquer, a plain; tranquillity; plenty; name of place. Kung ping 公 | just and equitable. Tĕen ping 天 | scales or balances.

Tae ping 太 | a state of peace and plenty. Te ping 地 | a level place; a plain; a level place in front of halls and palaces.

Ping chang | 常 ordinary; common, in a derogative sense.

Ping fŭh | 服 to subjugate.

Ping gan | 安 a state of tranquillity and comfortable repose.

Ping yuen ho haou | 原和好 to reconcile conflicting parties.

Ping te ke fung po | 地起風波 to raise the wind and waves on a level plain—to make a disturbance where there is not the least occasion for it.

Ping she | 時 ordinarily; on common occasions; constantly.

Ping soo | 素 heretofore, usually.

Ping tăng | 等 of equal rank.

Ping jĭh | 日 daily; commonly.

坪 8578. [-] Level ground; a flat level place.

枰 8579. (-) Name of a tree; a door made with flat boards; a kind of table for chess.

苹 萍 8580. [-] Pin, or Fŏw ping 浮 | the thin moss-like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water; name of a place.

Ping shĭh | 實 name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognised on a certain occasion by Confucius.

Ping shwŭy seang fung | 水相逢 or Ping tsung cha hŏ | 踪乍合 the accidental meeting of friends,—as vegetable substances floating on the surface of the water are brought accidentally in contact.

評 8581. [-] To discuss and settle the order of; to deliberate; to arrange; to fix; to criticise; the name of an office; and of a city. A surname. Pe ping 批 | to criticise; to censure or praise. Kĕ ping 譏 | censorious; to speak against; to detract from the merits of. Pin ping 品 | to debate the merits and rank of. Shang ping 上 | or Kaou ping 高 | to praise.

Ping lun | 論 to discuss the merits of; to dispute.

Ping ting | 定 to fix; to settle; to criticise; to decide on the merits of a written composition.

Ping yuĕ | 閱 or Yuĕ ping, To look over and revise a book for the press; which is generally, in China, done by a different person from the writer or compiler.

竝 幷 並 并 8582. [丶] Two standing together. Together with; and; also; moreover. Act of coition. Ping leĭh | 力 with united strength. Ping fei | 非 not, by no means. Ping kea | 駕 to ride together. Ping te | 蒂 two flowers on the same stem. United together.

Ping chung | 重 equally heavy; equally important.

Ping hing | 行 to walk on a line with each other.

併 倂 8583. [′] On a line with; even with; together. Ping ming | 命 to expose one's life in combat with. Ping ke | 起 to rise up together; to contend.

Ping keu | 倨 to stand opposed, as an enemy.

Ping pă poo wei yih poo | 八部爲一部 reduced the eight tribes to one.

偋 8584. [丶] Retired; secluded. Read Ping, To exclude; to reject; to throw out.

屏 8585. [-] Anciently a wall built inside a door-way as a screen; to screen; to cover; to keep outside; to reject; to put away.

Ping e | 翳 a certain divinity that presides over rain.

Ping fung | 風 | a flat screen
Mun ping 門 | } placed in a door way; a certain aquatic plant.

Wei ping 圍 | a folding screen
Lĕen ping 連 | } placed behind an altar or a throne.

摒 拼 8586. [-] To expel; to drive away.

栟 栟 8587. [-] Ping leu 丨 櫚 the name of a tree.

缾 8588. [-] A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water.

軿 8589. [-] Ping, or Pëen. See Pëen.

迸 迸 8590. [-] To be dispersed or scattered abroad; to wander idly; to flow away as water from a spring; to expel; to drive away.

郱 8591. [-] Ke-ping 紀 丨 the name of a place.

頩 8592. [-] The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave countenance; a full bold countenance; an angry look.

餅 麲 8593. [-] *Food* made from wheaten flour *joined* in masses. Pastry; cakes made of any kind of flour. Tang ping 湯 麲 or Shwŭy yin ping 水 引 丨 a kind of dumpling or pudding; commonly called Shwŭy mëen 水麪 and 湯 麪 Tang mëen. Joo ping 乳 丨 milk cake; coagulated milk, a sort of cheese.

Ping tsze 丨 子 cakes or puddings.

Ping shĭh 丨 食 pastry in different forms.

兵 8594. (′) Weapons of war; those who use the weapons; soldiers; troops; an army. To use the weapons; to attack an enemy. Chang ping 長 丨 long arms. Twan ping 短 丨 short arms, as the sword. Tsaou ping 操 丨 to exercise troops. Ke ping 起 丨 to raise or put an army in motion. Chŭh ping ta chang 出 丨 打 仗 to go forth to battle. Yĭh che ping 一 枝 丨 a division of the army. Tëen ping 天 丨 the army of heaven, and Ta ping 大 丨 the grand army, express the Imperial troops. Kwan ping 官 丨 the government troops. Fŭh ping 伏 丨 troops lying in ambush. Yuĕ ping 閱 丨 to review the troops. Tsung ping kwan 總 丨 官 a general officer.

Ping chuen 丨 船 a ship of war. Ping chuen choo 丨 船 主 a captain of a man of war.

Ping ke 丨 器 or Ping keae 丨 械 military weapons; arms; military stores.

Ping tsŭh 丨 卒 or Ping ting 丨 丁 a soldier.

Ping kwan 丨 官 an officer in the army.

Ping tow 丨 頭 head of the troops, term applied by the Chinese to the Portuguese Governor of Macao.

Ping keu 丨 車 a war chariot.

Ping keă 丨 甲 armour.

Ping poo 丨 部 one of the six national councils, that which has the controul of the army.

冰 仌 8595. [-] Ice. Ping pëen 丨 片 or Ping tung 丨 凍 ice, or a piece of ice. Ping han 丨 寒 cold as ice. Ping pŏ 丨 雹 hail. Ping che 丨 脂 the fat of animals.

Ping shan yĭh hëen 丨 山 亦 險 ice elevated to the height of a mountain is still dangerous, is slippery and it may melt,—such is elevated rank.

Ping pëen 丨 片 Indian or Borneo camphor, it is brought from Sumatra.

Ping tang 丨 糖 sugar candy.

甹 甹 8596. (c-) Hasty; precipitate; giving unrestrained scope to one's temper or feelings; drawing each other into a vicious course; to make light of or disregard property. The second is a vulgar and unauthorized form.

俜 8597. (c-) To possess a generous confidence in. To employ; to send.

娉 8598. (c-) To ask; to enquire of; the same as the following.

Ping ting 丨 婷 elegant graceful carriage.

聘 8599. (c/) To ask; to enquire of; to invite; hence the character is formed with

ear, by the side. Ancient embassadors going on embassies of peace was expressed by Ping. Princes going personally to the Emperor, was expressed by 朝 Chaou. Enquiries respecting great affairs; a request to marry; to espouse; to betroth; the presents given, as fixing the subsequent marriage; to request, in a respectful manner. Hea ping 下 | to send marriage presents. How ping 厚 | a large marriage portion. Kwo ping le 過 | 禮 to send the marriage gift or espousals. Ching ping 徵 | to call forth from private life eminent and good men to fill offices in the state.

Ping ting hea | 定下 to betroth; to fix or settle the marriage.

Ping keun | 君 to answer the call of the sovereign and engage in the service of the state.

Ping tsing | 請 to request to come in a formal and respectful manner with presents; to engage a private tutor.

憑 憑 憑 8600. (-) A stand for a valuable stone; leaning on; resting or depending on; according to proof; that which is capable of being proved; this word commences statements implying that what follows can be proved. A surname.

Ping keu | 據 proof; evidence for the truth of a case.

Ping ta shwŏ | 他說 according to what he says; let him say what he likes.

凭 8601. (-) From *To depend on*; and a *bench*. To lean upon a bench or table; to trust to; that which may be trusted to; proof. Also read Ping.

Ping e | 倚 and Ping kaou | 靠 to lean against; to depend upon.

Ping ke | 几 to rest or lean upon a table.

Ping keu | 據 proof, evidence of.

棚 8602. (c) See Pǎng.

秉 8603. (\) From a *hand* grasping *grain*. A handful of grain; to grasp; to lay hold of. Ping e | 彝 the invariable principle of right, to maintain it.

Ping chĭh | 質 to adhere to a correct course of conduct.

Ping kung | 公 to lay hold on justice; to act justly; to conduct an examination on principles of justice.

PO.—CCLVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Po.* Canton Dialect, *Po.*

皮 8604. *Pe. Skin; leather; bark; peel.*

波 8605. [-] From *water* and *skin*: a ruffled surface; water moved and agitated by the wind; a wave; a fall of water; the glare of water; shining brightness, applied to the eye and the moon; glossy; name of a river; and of a lake; an appellation of age. Occurs in various proper names. We po 微 | to communicate one's wishes by a slight glance of the eye. Kin po 金 | the light of the moon.

Po keĭh | 及 to flow to, or communicate to others, either good or evil.

Po lang | 浪 } wave, the waves of
Po taou | 濤 } the sea.

Po -lo | 羅 name of a place and of a fruit, the pine apple. Po-lo-meĭh | 蘿蜜 the Artocarpus or jack fruit.

Po seaou | 俏 pretty, handsome.

坡 8606. [ʻ] A bank; a declivity; a hill; rubbish thrown up so as to form a hill.

菠 8607. [-] Po tsae | 菜 the name of a vegetable. Po lo | 蘿 or Meĭh po lo 蜜 | 蘿 the pine apple, and the jack fruit.

婆 8608. [-] An appellative of women; particularly of old mothers, much used in the books of the Buddha sect, in various senses. The name of a state. The name of a city. Used also in the names of some divinities. Yih pëen po sin 一片丨心 a kind feeling towards,—the feeling as of a mother. Tsëĕ sĭng po 接生丨 or Sĭng po 生丨 or Wăn po 穩丨 a midwife. Mei po 媒丨 a go-between to arrange marriages. Laou po 老丨 a familiar term for wife. Kung po 公丨 husband and wife; father and mother; a wife designates her husband's father and mother by the e terms.

婆 8609. [-] Po-po 丨丨 luxuriant vegetation; exuberant growth of plants or trees.

Po-ho 丨 閒 name of a medicinal plant.

玻 8610. [c-] Po-le 丨瓈 vitreous substance; commonly written Po le 丨璃 glass. In the Chinese Dictionary it is called 玉 Yŭh, "A gem; the precious commodity of the western nations;" and it is added, that during the Ming dynasty an eunuch was sent to Europe to procure a glass-maker to come to China.

Po le king 丨璃鏡 a looking glass.

Po le tsew pei 丨璃酒杯 a glass wine cup.

破 8611. [′] Rent; torn; broken; having holes rent through which one can see. Ruined, defeated, applied to armies; taken by storm, applied to towns; failed, found out, applied to schemes. Read (c-) Used as a transitive verb in all the above senses. Ta po 打丨 to rend; to break. Chŭh tsze po e 逐字丨義 to take each character apart and open up the meaning Kan po leaou 看丨了 to see through a device; to find out a deception; to see the vanity of the world. Shĭh po ta 識丨他 to see through false pretexts, assumed by a person. Keŭh po 曲丨 the name of a musical instrument.

Po kea tang chan 丨家蕩產 to ruin a family and waste the patrimony.

Po fŭh 丨腹 to tear open the belly—means to lay open one's mind to a person; also to open the bowels violently; to purge.

Po she jin che yu hwŏ 丨世人之愚惑 to break through the foolish delusions of mankind.

Po hwae 丨壞 to destroy.

Po lan 丨爛 broken in pieces, as meat which is over boiled.

Po pae 丨敗 to defeat an army.

Po suy 丨碎 broken into small bits.

Po ting 丨綻 to rip open a seam; to find out a plot.

Po e 丨衣 tattered garments.

跛 8612. [-] Po or Pei. Lame in the feet; leaning on one side, as when standing on one foot.

陂 8613. [c-] Commonly read Pe or Pei. Read Po, Po-to 丨陁 uneven; not level

頗 8614. Uneven; deflected on one side; in a small degree; rather; doubt; suspicion.

Po heang 丨香 rather fragrant.

Po haou 丨好 rather good.

Po kew 丨久 a good while.

Po po heaou tĭh 丨丨曉得 know or understand in a slight degree.

Po to 丨多 a good deal, rather much.

Po yew 丨有 to possess in some degree; abundant; to possess much.

蟆 8615. (丶) A species of frog; a toad.

簸 8616 [丶] A sieve with which grain is thrown up for the wind to blow away the chaff; a sieve through which the grain passes is called 篩 Shae.

番 8617 [-] Read Fan, Pwan, and Po. A surname. The name of a place. Po-po, A martial appearance; appearance of age.

嶓 8618. [-] Po-chung 丨冢 the name of a hill.

播 8619. To sow; to disseminate; to scatter; to disperse; to remove. Name of a district.

Po ke 丨棄 to reject; to put away; to throw away carelessly.

Po lung 丨弄 to befool; to dupe; duped; cheated.

Po yang 丨 揚 to agitate and expose to the wind, as grain, that the chaff may be blown away; to spread a report, or publish to the world.

皤 8620. [-] White; plain and unadorned; the grey hairs of old age. Large bellied; an animal with a white belly. Name of a plant; copious; abundant.

鄱 8621. [-] Po-yang 丨陽 name of a Hëen district, where the 丨陽湖 Po yang hoo, a well known lake on the northern frontier of Keang-se Province, is situated.

叵 8622. [丿] From 可 Ko, *May* or *should*, reversed. May not; cannot; incurable; forthwith; then.

Po pŭh ko yay tsung fan ko 丨不可也从反可 Po denotes May not, should not, and is from a reversed *Ko*. Po lo 丨羅 a certain cup for drinking wine.

Po nae 丨耐 insufferable.

叵 8623. [丶c] A vulgar form of the preceding. Po nae 丨耐 unable to sustain or to endure.

PŎ.—CCLVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Pok.*

白 8624. *Pih. White; clear; bright.*

拍 胇 膊 8625 [c] Read Pih and Mih, To stop; to strike. Read Pŏ, is applied to the arm and the shoulder. Këen pŏ 肩 丨 the shoulder.

泊 8626 From *water* and *white*. The glare of water; the appearance of water; a small wave; to anchor at the shore; to anchor or moor in a bay. Fun pŏ 紛 丨 the appearance of flying in a crowded group. Wan pŏ 灣 丨 to anchor in any creek or bay. Tan pŏ 澹 丨 still, retired, wholly unoccupied, abstracted from the world.

箔 8627. A kind of screen or curtain.

粕 8628. Tsaou pŏ 糟 丨 the fœces of wine or spirituous liquor; the grosser part is called Tsaou, and the rice which floats is called Pŏ.

鉑 8629. Kin pŏ 金 丨 thin leaf gold; gold foil.

犮 夬 8630. Pă or Pŏ. To drag along by the leg and stick it; to stab. Chĭh pŏ 赤 丨 or Chĭh pŏ 拔 to put away dead and noxious influences.

胇 8631. The sides; the ribs; the shoulder.

跋 8632. To walk or travel throught grassy or shrubby paths; the lower part of a candle.

Pŏ shĕ 丨涉 Pŏ, is to travel by land; Shĕ, to journey by water.

Pŏ sëĕ 丨蹩 the appearance of trudging along the road; to travel laboriously.

胈 8633. The short hair that grows on different parts of the body; white flesh.

芠 8634. [c] The roots of grasses; stubble; a thatched cottage; a name of different

plants. Peĭh pŏ 葦 | a plant said to be a cure against the tooth ache.

鈸 8635. Tung pŏ 銅 | or Poo pŏ 鋪 | or Naou pŏ 鐃 | certain small bells used to chime in harmony with the chaunting performed by the priests of Bnddha.

㝵 宋 8636. Plants taking root downwards and growing luxuriantly upwards; luxuriant growth.

博 愽 8637. General; extensive; universal. The second is an erroneous form. Pŏ heŏ | 學 generally learned; an universal scholar. Pŏ wăn | 聞 to have heard and read much.

Pŏ gae | 愛 universal love; general benevolence.

搏 8638. To apply the hand to; to touch; to strike with the hand; to fight with a person; to wrest from by violence. Pŏ keĭh | 擊 to strike; to attack. Pŏ foo kin sĭh | 拊琴瑟 to play with the fingers on a stringed instrument, as on the harp.

㷂 爆 8639. Pŏ or Pŭh. The noise made by the bursting of crackers; to rend; to burst; to urge or press with fire; fire dried; to dry with smoke or fire; to heat; to burn; to cauterize.

膊 8640. (c) The noise of striking, or of stones dashing against each other; to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the corpse; applied to the ribs and the shoulders; dried meat; large slice. Këen pŏ 肩 | the shoulder. Pŏ tow | 頭 the top of the shoulder on which a burden rests.

褩 8641. Garments with short sleeves; single garments.

鎛 8642. A large bell. Pŏ lin | 鱗 certain flowery ornaments on the cross wooden bar to which a bell is hung.

Pŏ, or Tsëen pŏ 錢 | an instrument of husbandry; a kind of hoe.

蔔 8643. A certain fragrant herb, which is burnt in order to emit its odour.

簿 8644. Trees of a forest standing singly, not blended with the underwood. Thin; slight; poor; bad; light, few; single; dislike; inattention to; poor treatment; a screen or curtain. Name of a river; of a pavilion; to extend to. Kĭh pŏ 刻 | to carve thin; near; stingy; to browbeat and extort from. King pŏ 輕 | light and trifling; contemptuous. Lin pŏ 林 | Lin, denotes woody; Pŏ, overgrown with herbs or plants.

Pŏ ho | 荷 the plant commonly called Mint.

Pŏ keŭh | 曲 or Tsan pŏ 蠶 | rings of cane suspended for the silkworm to form the cocoon in.

Pŏ ming | 命 a poor fate; ill-fated.

Pŏ moo | 暮 the evening twilight, near sunset.

Pŏ hing | 行 cold indifferent behaviour to.

Pŏ she | 視 to look upon lightly; to despise.

How pŏ 原 | thick and thin.

Pŏ tsing | 情 little affection for; cold; indifferent.

Pŏ tsĕĕ | 切 to cut into thin slices or small bits.

Pŏ tsuy | 罪 a slight offence.

礴 8645. Crammed together in confusion; stuffed all together; to fill up. Pwan pŏ | 槃 to sit cross-legged and disrobed.

剝 8646. From *a knife*, and *to cut and carve*. To split; tear, or rive; to peel, or scrape off; to flay; to put off; to uncover; to cut up an animal. To let fall; to cut; to wound. One of the Kwa 卦 or diagrams. Read Pŭh, To strike against with force; to break off the shell. Chow pŏ 抽 | to exact excessively and with severity.

Pŏ min | 民 to flay the people; i. e. to oppress and harrass them.

跛 8647. To tread with the feet; to step upon.

𦍌 𦍌 𦍌 8648. Chŏ, or Pŏ. A case in which bamboo reeds are stuck; woody luxuriant herbage.

樸 8649 [c] Plain, hard, close wood; metaphorically applied to the dispositions and characters of men; any utensil not yet finished; the matter or substance of, without the finishing gloss or ornaments. Chĭh pŏ 質 ⌉ substantial, honest, sincere, devoid of show.

Pŏ shĭh ⌉ 實 plain and solid; substantial; true and unaffected.

Pŏ soo ⌉ 索 plain and unadorned simple manners.

撲 撲 8650. [c] To lean towards; to lean against; to fall; to pat lightly; to strike; to flog; to brush away. Pëen pŏ 鞭 ⌉ to lash; to flog.

Pŏ mëĕ ⌉ 滅 to extinguish a light by a motion of the hand which causes a puff of wind.

Pŏ pe ⌉ 鼻 to strike the nose, or sense of smell, with odours of any kind.

璞 8651. (c) A gem not yet freed from its external coat; an unpolished gem. A surname. The external covering of a gem.

Pŏ yŭh ⌉ 玉 an unpolished stone.

撥 8652. From *hand* and to *issue forth*. To spread out; to expel or reject; to fall open; to disperse; to turn round; to reduce to order; certain cords used in drawing a hearse to the grave. Read Fŭh, A certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. Chĭh pŏ 叱 ⌉ appellation of a good horse. Pwan pŏ 搬 ⌉ to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several duties.

Pŏ kung ⌉ 弓 a bell recoiling back.

Pŏ kae ⌉ 開 to open out.

Pŏ lă ⌉ 刺 appearance of extending a bow; pert; saucy.

Pŏ sung ⌉ 送 to distribute to.

潑 8653. (c) To throw forth, or sprinkle water; water dripping out; a shower of rain; the showers following in succession. Hwŏ-pŏ 活 ⌉ lively, chearful. Yĭh pŏ 一 ⌉ a shower.

𠬝 8654. A sort of melon; name of a plant which has nine leaves growing from the same stalk.

鉢 8655. Pŏ-yu ⌉ 盂 a vessel with a narrow mouth, used by the Buddha priests in begging and when eating, occasionally. E-pŏ 衣 ⌉ the priests' robes and his dish; any thing transferred from one to another, as from father to son is so called. Yew yun pŏ 優曇 ⌉ a name of the fig.

駁 8656. A freckled horse; particoloured; diverse; contradictory; to contradict, to meet at the termination of the preceding and continue the succession. Pëen pŏ 辨 ⌉ to contradict in argument. Keae pŏ 解 ⌉ the breaking and opening of the clouds in a confused manner.

Pŏ chuen ⌉ 船 boats which receive the cargoes of other boats and continue the line of inland navigation.

Pŏ gan ⌉ 安 a decision of an inferior court reversed by a superior tribunal.

Pŏ-keĭh ⌉ 詰 to contradict; to oppose and argue a measure.

Pŏ jen ta noo ⌉ 然大怒 suddenly burst forth in a great passion.

Pŏ sŭh ⌉ 續 in continued succession; one after another.

勃 8657. Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname; the name of a place. See Pŭh.

亳 8658. The name of a place. Ancient name of a place in Ho-nan.

雹 8659. Frozen rain; hail; to hail; in some places called Pĭh-yu 白雨 white rain, and Găng tow yu 硬頭雨 hard headed rain, this applies to the larger hail stones which break the roofs of houses, and kill the cattle in the field.

嚗 8660. Pŏ, or Paou. The noise of anger; of laughing; of throwing down a stick.

POO.—CCLVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pu.* Canton Dialect, *Poo.*

布 8661. [/] Cloth made from cotton or hemp; to spread out in order; to arrange; to spread out; to diffuse; to infer; a spring or source; name of a plant; sacrifices offered to the stars. A surname. Lou poo 露 | n banner with writing on it; a proclamation extended at the end of a pole.

Poo che tĭh e | 置得宜 well laid out and assorted, properly arranged and transacted.

Poo-e | 衣 plain cotton garments, expresses being a simple citizen, without rank of any kind.

Poo pĭh | 帛 cloth and silk.

Poo-pa | 靶 object shot at by archers; a target.

Poo ching sze sze | 政使司 or Poo ching sze | 政使 to spread the decisions of government; the treasurer of a Province, all local appointments are managed by him

Poo she | 旋 Poo shay | 捨 to bestow charity.

佈 8662. [/] To extend; extensive; filling the whole space.

怖 **哺** 8663. (/) Afraid; alarmed; to cause fear; to alarm the mind. Cha poo yu min 詐 | 愚民 to frighten simple people with false pretences—as conjurors do.

Kung poo 恐 | King puo 驚 | alarmed, frightened.

Poo tsuy taou pe | 罪逃避 to run away under alarm for some crime committed.

抪 **捗** 8664. (/) To feel; to expand; to open out; to disperse; to scatter; to strike. Poo pae | 擺 to injure a person in some way.

甫 8665. *Foo. Great; honorable; many; to begin.*

匍 8666. [-] To go or creep on the hands like a child; to crawl.

Poo pĭh | 匐 to go on the hands and knees; to do one's utmost to go to; to strive to attain.

蔔 8667. [-] Considered a vulgar character. Poo taou shoo | 陶樹 the vine.

Poo taou tsew | 陶酒 wine made from the grape.

Poo taou tsze | 陶子 the grape, also called | 葡萄子 Poo te tsze.

Poo taou kan | 陶乾 dried plums or raisins.

哺 8668. (-) To feed as a child, by putting food into its mouth. Too poo 吐 | to put food out of one's own mouth into that of another person's, as is done by nurses.

Poo joo | 乳 to give suck to; to feed with milk.

圃 **圃** 8669. [\] A vegetable garden; an orchard. Poo yuen | 園 a garden for fruits and vegetables. Laou poo 老 | an old gardener.

捕 8670. (/) To take; to pursue after for the purpose of taking; to endeavour to catch or take; to strike and seize.

Poo hae | 害 to persecute.

Poo hwŏ | 獲 or Poo na | 拿 to pursue and take an offender.

Poo neaou | 鳥 to endeavour to catch birds; to fowl.

Poo tseĭh 捕緝 to pursue for the purpose of apprehending.

Poo ting 捕廳 a kind of inferior police officer who has a court of his own.

Poo taou 捕盜 to hunt out robbers.

Poo yu 捕魚 to fish.

Poo yĭh 捕役 police runners; constables.

Poo fung tsŭh ying 捕風捉影 to pursue the wind and catch at a shadow; to follow vissionary projects. The officers of government often caution the people against so doing, in cherishing hopes of influencing justice, for Chinese officers, they say, are incorruptible.

晡 8671. [-] Poo she 晡時 from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

浦 8672. [\] Streams that run into, or out of large rivers; a small creek or inlet A surname, compounded with various other proper names. Hŏ poo 合浦 name of a district in Canton province, where pearls are, it is said, obtained.

Poo keang 浦江 the name of a district.

蒲 8673. [-] A species of brush or juncus which grows in water, and of which mats are made. Name of a district. A surname.

溥 8674. (\) Large, great, pervading everywhere. In the four books written 普 Poo. To disperse abroad; all over the world.

Occurs denoting To daub. Read Pŏ, Pŏ mŏ 溥漠 the appearance of water.

簿 8675. [c \] A book to keep accounts or memoranda. A register; a narrow piece of ivory carried in the hand by ancient statesmen at Imperial interviews. Read Pŏ, An utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of curtain. Read Peĭh, A pillar. Choo poo 主簿 the name of an office, a kind of keeper of public accounts. Tăng ke poo 登記簿 to insert in the books—of a shop or mercantile house. Loo poo 鹵簿 the order of traveling with the Imperial carriage.

莆 8676, [-] Read Poo and Poo. The name of a place and of a plant; otherwise called the Sword plant.

痡 8677. [c-] Disease; to afflict with disease; an internal gathering or induration.

埔 8678. [-] The beginning or origin of any thing.

補 8679. [ ] To repair; to mend; to supply what is wanting; to make up a deficiency; to benefit; to assist. Name of a city. A surname. In numbers, *Poo* denotes one thousand millions. Poo is used medically for increasing, strengthening or stimulating.

Poo ke 補氣 to increase or strengthen the animal spirits.

Poo heuĕ 補血 to strengthen or increase the blood.

Poo hwan 補還 to repay.

Poo chuĕ 補綴 to join together the parts of a thing which has been torn to pieces.

Poo shŭh 補贖 to redeem.

Poo che 補置 make it up to you—I'll try to recompence you.

Poo tseĭh 補緝 to repair; to mend.

Poo po 補破 to repair or mend a rent garment.

Poo-e 補遺 to supply what has been pretermitted.

Poo ping tow 補平頭 to make up the injury a dollar may have received form its being cut or worn.

Poo yin shwŭy 補銀水 to make up the difference of silver in its value, under different circumstances; as whether in the form of dollars or *sycee* silver, whether broken or whole dollars.

誧 8680. [c/] Large; great; to talk big; to deliberate; to reprove; to assist.

舖 8681. (c/) Commonly used for a shop, but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries, they write it 鋪 Poo. Poo hoo 舖戶 or Poo kea 舖家 a shopkeeper.

逋 8682. [-] To abscond; to run away; to become a fugitive, to hang in suspense; to be owing to government.

Poo chae 逋債 to be owing a debt.

鋪 8683. (c/) To spread out; to extend; to arrange; to lay a table cloth or make a bed; to pervade; a shop where things are spread out. Disease; a ring for pulling to a door.

Poo chen 丨氈 to spread out or lay a carpet.

Poo chin 丨陳 / Poo chang 丨張 / Poo shĕ 丨設 all express spreading out or laying in order; arranging.

Poo-pe 丨被 a winding sheet.

Poo chang wăn tsze 丨張文詞 a shewy display of diction; a pompous essay, without regard to the solidity and truth of the matter.

餔 8684. (-) To feed; to supply with food; a meal taken between three and five in the afternoon; name of a bird.

Poo chuĕ 丨餟 to sneak for food.

鯆 8685. [c-] Name of a flat fish, said to have a presentiment of approaching rain, otherwise called Keang tun 江豚 and Keang choo 江猪 the river pig: both of which names answer to the Porpoise.

菩 8686. [-] Poo or Pĭh. Grass; herbage; a kind of moat; thatch for a cottage. Read Fow, The name of a fragrant plant.

Poo te 丨提 name of a tree produced in Magŭdhŭ, the district where Buddha was born. Poo-te-să-to 丨提薩埵 an Indian word introduced with the Buddha sect. Some of the priests say it means *To observe with feeling*; others that it denotes *Completely finished*; now, according to the genius of the Chinese language, contracted to Poo-să 丨薩 the gods, or demi-gods of the heathen. Choo poo să 諸丨薩 all the gods; much used in the books of Buddha for a class of intelligent beings, superior to man; not creators, deified men and women. The idols of pagan temples. The phrase is in continual popular use, and by some defined to be the same as Poo tse 普濟 *universal help*, or assistance afforded to all living creatures; and is considered, Tsun ching Shin ke 尊稱神祇 a term of honor and respect addressed to the gods of heaven and earth.

部 8687. (丨) Poo, is the sum of all the parts, a collective amount; a general controul of things arranged under one head; a general division of; a tribe; a class; an arrangement of the stars; the name of a particular star; a division of a book; a numeral particle of books. A public court. Poo, in the language of classification, denotes *Class* or *genus*; Luy 類 is *species*. Poo is used for a tribe of men applied to the Tartar and Mahommedan tribes. Yih poo shoo 一丨書 denotes all the volumes of a book. Yih pun shoo 一本書 one volume. Woo poo 五丨 the five elements into which the Chinese divide material existences. Hwuy poo 回丨 a Mahommedan tribe.

Poo show 丨首 speaking of characters, denotes one of the *radicals*.

Lŭh poo 六丨 six boards, or supreme courts at Peking, viz. 1st, 吏 Le, Appointments; 2nd, 戶 Hoo, Revenue; 3d, 禮 Le, Usages; 4th, 兵 Ping, Army; 5th, 刑 Hing, Punishments; 6th, 工 Kung, Public works.

普 8688. From 並 Ping, *Equally; all together*, and 日 Jih, *The day*. Day every where alike; universally pervading as the light of the sun; the uniform light of the sun; or the sun, without which, *all* is reduced to the *same* darkness; great; pervading. A surname.

Poo tëen che hea 丨天之下 over all the world.

Poo tëen tung king 丨天同慶 the whole world joining in congratulations.

Poo tse chuog săng 丨濟眾生 to afford universal help to all living creatures,—said of the gods.

Poo she 丨施 to confer on universally.

Poo tung tă 丨同塔 a general receptacle in which the ashes of the Buddha priests are put after death.

Poo yang 丨揚 to promulge every where.

Poo tse yuen 丨濟院 an hospital; for the reception of the aged poor.

譜 8689 (丶) A list of; a genealogical table; a biography. To insert in a genealogy, or write a biography; a list of the village population; a certificate; to pertain

to; to arrange; to spread out an affair in order. Tsŭh poo 族 | a genealogical table. Kin poo 琴 | a music book; a book to teach to play on the stringed instrument kin. Ke poo 棋 | a book on chess. Leĭh poo 歷 | historical annals.

步 8690. (/) In ancient times, denoted A single pace; it now expresses the distance taken in by a step with each foot; it is commonly called six cubits. To walk; to go; the course or ways of; to go on foot; to travel in a vehicle moved by men instead of horses; to walk leisurely. A footing or landing place by the side of a river; an anchorage for trading boats, in this sense the following is more generally used. Malevolent spirits that injure men or animals. A surname. Occurs in various proper names; a certain kind of dress; a sword; ornaments of a woman's head dress, a sword, &c. Yĭh poo yĭh poo 一 | 一 | step after step; step by step. Lew te poo 留地 | to leave a few paces of ground; not to push to the utmost, nor exhaust one's self entirely. Ma poo 馬 | name of a demon, supposed to injure horses; and to which sacrifices are offered in winter. Tŏ poo 獨 | singular talents; possessing some art unknown to others. Kwŏ poo 國 | the changes or fortunes of a country. Tëen poo 天 | the ways of heaven, the changes of providence. Kae poo 改 | to ascend a throne.

Poo-hing | 行 to walk on foot; went on foot.

Poo keun | 軍 an army of infantry.

Poo-ma | 馬 to practice riding on horseback.

Poo le këen nan | 履艱難 to walk with difficulty.

Poo tsze | 師 to move an army.

Poo leĭh | 歷 } to make astrono-
Puy leĭh 推歷 } mical calculation.

Poo yaou | 搖 certain ornaments of womens' head dress.

埠 8691. (/) Poo, or Fow. A mart; a place where ships and traders assemble.

POW.—CCLVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Peu.* Canton Dialect, *Fow.*

呠 8692. [-] To draw in the breath; to inspire.

抔 8693. [-] Pow or Fow, To take up, as water in the hollow of the hand in order to drink it; to take in the palm of one or both hands.

剖 8694. [\] Chung fun wei pow 中分爲 | to divide in the middle is Pow. To cut or tear asunder in the midst. To split asunder; to break or cut open.

Pow kae | 開 to cut rive or tear open.

Pow pwan | 判 or Pow twan | 斷 to decide in judgment, to say which is right and which is wrong.

掊 8695. [\] Read Pow and Paou, To grasp; to take to one; to exact the duties on salt. To strike. A surname.

Pow kĭh | 克 to exact duties with excessive rigour.

瓿 8696. [\] A certain earthen pot or jar. Tung pow 銅 | a copper vessel for containing things preserved in brine or pickle.

Pow low | 甒 an earthen ware vessel.

裒 8697. [-] To collect together; many; numerous, also to reduce or take from

Pow to yĭh kwa | 多益寡 to withdraw from the superabundant, and add to the deficient.

苞 8698. [c-] Pow and Paou, The husks of grain; a certain melon. See Paou.

PŬH.—CCLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Pok* and *Pat.*

卜 8699. Represents the ongitudinal and transverse veins of the tortoise shell. To scorch the tortoise shell to cause the veins to appear, and from thence to draw prognostics of good or ill: to divine by means of the tortoise shell. To conjecture; to guess; to confer upon. A surname. Chen pŭh 占卜 to cast lots; to observe the prognostic. Wăn pŭh kew shin 問卜求神 to ask by divination; and to supplicate deity.

Pŭh kwa 卜卦 to divine or foretell by the sixty-four kwa.

Pŭh ko 卜課 the service of divination.

Pŭh keĭh, hing kung 卜吉興工 to divine a lucky day, to commence the work.

Pŭh she 卜筮 to divine.

卝 8700. Pŏ, or Pŭh. A clod of earth.

不 8701. Not. Pŭh tĭh e 不得已 not can stop; expresses that one is compelled by circumstances. Wo pa pŭh tĭh 我巴不得 I wish.

Pŭh ko 不可 should or ought not.

Pŭh tĭh pŭh keu 不得不去 can not but go.

Pŭh kea pŭh këen 不加不減 neither to increase nor to diminish.

Pŭ hk an 不敢 not dare. Common expression in the language of courtesy, denoting, I presume not to assume the respect or civility which you shew.

Pŭh tseĭh pŭh le 不即不離 not instant not remote, denotes taking the middle course; not wholly concealing, nor yet disclosing too much; not very urgent, nor yet regardless

Pŭh peĭh 不必 not necessary.

Pŭh she 不是 not is; it is not so. When the emphasis is laid on She, Pŭb she, denotes being wrong, or in fault; as 我有不是 Wo yew pŭh she, I have not is; i. e. I have done something not right. 豈不是 Ke pŭh she, How is it not; affirming strongly that it is.

Pŭh she 不時 not time; not any fixed time. Haou pŭh hwan he 好不歡喜 good not to rejoice; i. e. exceedingly.

Pŭh san pŭh sze 不三不四 not three, not four; neither one thing nor another; an unsteady person who commands no respect.

Pŭh yaou 不要 don't want; do not.

Pŭh joo 不如 } not as, not so good
Pŭh. jŏ 不若 } as: better so or so.

Pŭh jĭh 不日 not (many) days.

Pŭh jen 不然 not so; by no means.

Pŭh ching jin 不成人 to act unworthy of a human being.

Pŭh ching tan 不成單 things that do nnt make a complete list; small retail articles.

Pŭh tĭh pŭh 不得不, cannot but.

Pŭh tĭh pŭh pëen 不得不辦 compelled to discuss.

Pŭb wei——yĭh tseay 不惟——抑且 not only——but also.

Pŭh joo she feijin 不如是非人 he who is not so (virtuous as this book requires) is not a man.

Pŭh tsŭh sin 不足信 incredible.

Pŭh tsae hwa hea 不在話下 not included in the narrative; i. e. there are occurrences omitted which are not worthy of being recorded.

Pŭh tsze keŏ che 丨 自覺知 to be unobservant of one's own temper or conduct.

Pŭh seaou 丨 消 it is unnecessary, there is no occasion.

Pŭh te 丨 題 not detail—occurs in light composition when one subject is dropped and another taken up; it also means not to introduce in conversation.

Pŭh ping tsĭh seŏ ping tsĭh shay che 丨 平則削平則舍之 when a grievance exists, redress it; when it is redressed, dismiss the subject.

Pŭh chĭh shin kew 丨 値深究 not worth investigating deeply; not worth enquiring into.

Pŭh seaou 丨 肖 not like one's ancestors, unworthy of them.

孛 8702. (c) Pŭh or Pei, Plants shooting up luxuriantly. Disobedient. See Pei.

勃 8703. [c] Pŏ or Pŭh. See Pŏ. Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname, the name of a place.

Pŭh jen hing ke 丨 然興起 arose suddenly.

Pŭh tsŭh 丨 卒 appearing fluttered or disconcerted.

悖 8704. (c) Pŭh or Pei. Possessing abundance; unsubmissive to just authority; disobedient, rebellious. See Pei.

Ke pŭh 氣 丨 to seize in anger.

Pŭh neĭh 丨 逆 rebellious; disobedient to parents.

誖 悖 憝 怫 8705. (c) To cause confusion by artful and seditious speech; to delude; to mislead by fair speeches, and induce a state of anarchy. Rebellion; disorder. Compare with Pei.

浡 8706. [c] Suddenly bursting forth, as plants budding, or as a spring bubbling up; copious; abundant; confused. Name of a place, and of a sea. Pang pŭh 澇 丨 impetuous dispersion, as of the feelings or of clouds.

Pŭh jen 丨 然 suddenly.

Pŭh keuĕ 丨 潏 agitated gurgling or gushing forth of water.

荸 8707. [c] Pŭh tsze 丨 薺 name of a plant, compared to the beard of lobsters; the outside of bulbous roots of which is black, the inner and edible part white. It is vulgarly called 馬蹄 Ma-te. The Scirpus Tuberosus.

鵓 8708. [c] Pŭh-koo 丨 鴣 Pŭh-ko 勃姑 and Poo-koo 步姑 a pigeon.

僕 8709. To follow or comply; he who gives himself to serve. A servant in a family; one engaged in inferior, laborious, and mean employments. A charioteer. A disciple. Used in the language of self-abasement to designate one's self. Employed in mean service. To have respect to; or belong to; to hide. A surname. Sze pŭh 司 丨 and Tae pŭh 太 丨 names of a certain official situation.

Pŭh pŭh 丨 丨 troublesome and degrading.

Pŭh pe 丨 婢 male and female domestics; strictly speaking, not slaves, but in common use the words are applied indiscriminately to domestics, whether bought or hired. Kea pŭh 家 丨 domestics.

濮 8710. Name of a river, and of a district. A particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes A drum.

幞 襆 8711. A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap. The lower garments pared off in a particular way.

蹼 8712. The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks. Joined; connected.

暴 8713. Read Paou, Scorching; tempestuous. Read Pŭh, To dry in the sun; to display; to manifest, to make known to the people; to publish; to promulge. Shae-pŭh 曬 丨 to dry; to expose to the air and sun.

瀑 瀑 8714. Read Paou, A heavy rain. Read Pŭh, Water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. Haou pŭh 濠 丨 water gushing forth with noise. Fun-pŭh 濆 丨 the noise and dashing of impetuous waves.

Pŭh poo 丨 布 water running with noisy velocity in paths or ways amongst the mountains.

艴 8715. [c] Pŭh or Fŭh, Displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.

PUN.—CCLX^TH. SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Puen.* Canton Dialect, *Poon.*

本 8716. [丶] The root of a tree or other plant; the foundation; fundamental; the origin; the root or source from which. Used for *I, my,* and *our.* Pun is used to denote a book of the lighter kind; an official document; a numeral of volumes. Foo pun 副 丨 a duplicate document. Keŭh-pun 曲 丨 a song book. He pun 戲 丨 a play book. Paou pun 報 丨 to be grateful to one's ancestors, and to shew it by offering sacrifices. Pei pun 背 丨 ingratitude to ancestors; ingratitude for favors received. Kăn pun 根 丨 the root; the fundamental part. Shang pun 上 丨 to state to the Emperor; to present a memorial. Show pun 手 丨 a visiting card presented by an inferior, saying who and what the person is.

Pun e 丨 衣 the garments proper for a person to wear,—such as belong to his rank and station.

Pun fun 丨 分 what is in the department, province, or duty of any one.

Pun foo 丨 府 I (the Che-foo magistrate.)

Pun hang 丨 行 my hong or factory

Pun-kwŏ 丨 國 one's own country.

Pun mŏ 丨 末 the root and the top branch; the origin and the end; what is essential; and what is only a circumstance.

Pun lae mëen mŭh 丨 來面目 original face and eyes; i. e. natural complexion.

Pun-sze 丨 事 ability, talent, capacity for business.

Pun sin 丨 心 one's original intention.

Pun tsaou 丨 草 the name of a large botanical work, or Chinese herbal.

Pun tsëen 丨 錢 original property possessed by a person; capital, principal, in contradistinction from interest.

Pun ying 丨 應 what is proper or incumbent on any one.

奔 奔 奔 犇 8717. [-] From three *cows* in *a fright.* To walk or run on the high way; to run about in haste; precipitation; hurry. To contract a marriage in an irregular hurried manner, without the necessary presents. Kŏ jin pun kŏ jin teĭh pa 各人 丨 各人的罷 let every one run about his own business.

Pun lae pun keu 丨 來 丨 去 running backwards and forwards—busy with the harvest.

Pun po laou lŭh 丨 波勞碌 to run amongst waves and to toil on a rocky road—denotes the toils and cares of life.

Pun mang 丨 忙 hurried; bustling about.

Pun she 丨 馳 to run with haste, hurried and propelled by want.

逢 8718. [丶] To walk or be conveyed at a quick pace; to run.

怦 8719. [丶] Want of intelligence; stupid; dull disposition.

捹 8720. (/) To throw into confusion with the hand.

笨 8721. (/) The interior part of the bamboo; thick headed; coarse; stupid.

扮
坌 8722. (/) Fun, or Pun. Dust; dust or earth raised. One says, A great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

汾
溢
盆 8723. (-) The name of a river; water bubbling forth, as from a spring; the noise of water gurgling forth or running with impetuosity.

8724. (-) From *to divide* and *an utensil*. An earthen ware vessel, used in ancient times as a measure, and also to beat time on during their rude singing and music; a jar, pitcher, basin, or tub, without regard to the material of which it is made. A vessel for boiling salt in. Name of a medicine, and of a place. Lëen pun 臉 | a hand basin to wash the face in. Hwa pun 花 | a flower pot. Lin pun 臨 | to descend to the tub,—the act of being delivered of a child. In Chinese usage, the woman stands and the child falls into a tub, which is prepared to receive it. Tung pun 銅 | a vessel used in cooking.

畚 8725. (丶) A kind of basket used by bricklayers and builders of mud walls, a basket for carrying earth or manure.

賁 8726. (-) Strenuous, impetuous effort, otherwise read Pe and Fun.

噴 8727. [c-] To expel forcibly the breath from the mouth; to spurt out; to snort; to hoot, as at a dog; hurried enunciation. Ta pun 打 | or Pun-te | 嚏 To sneeze.

Pun shwŭy | 水 to spurt water from the mouth.

Pun ke | 氣 to rave furiously in anger; to snort.

PUNG.—CCLXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pung*. Canton Dialect, *Pung* and *Fung*.

夆
峯 8728. *Fung. To occur; to meet; to rush against. The second form is usual in compounds, but is erroneous, it is Heang, To descend.*

篷
笨 8729. (c-) A mat covering for a boat; same as the following; a vessel for straining liquor.

篷 8730. (e-) A mat covering for a boat in the Chinese manner, used also for a mat sail. Poo pung 布 | or Chang pung 帳 | a covering like a tent, or large spreading umbrella. Ta pung 打 | to hoist a sail.

Hea pung 下 |
Meen pung 免 | } to lower a sail.

Pung chang | 廠 a temporary building made of mats, such as the Chinese erect to perform plays in.

逢 8731. [e-] Pung or Fung. To meet, or come in contact with; to occur; to fall in with; to rush against; to be opposed to. Occurs used for a seam. Large. The name of a state; an appellation of the year under certain circumstances.

Pung chŏ | 着 to fall in with; to meet or occur.

Pung pung | | the sound of a drum.

Pung jin ching che ke | 人稱

知已 to call every man one meets an intimate friend.

蓬塚 8732. (c-) Pung. Dust: One says, Dust raised by the wind.

蓬 8733. (c-) A plant that grows amongst hemp, said to be edible; confused; in disorder; growing freely; luxuriant; the name of a star; and of a district. A surname.

Pung lae shan 丨萊山 a hill inhabited by immortal genii.

Pung chŏ tow 丨着頭 with dishevelled hair.

鬆 8734. [c-] Pung tow 丨頭 a kind of helmet.

鬆髮 8735. (c-) Pung sung 丨髮 the hair complicated and in disorder.

唪 8736. (\) A loud laugh; a great noise; also read Fùng, Appearance of a high mouth.

槦桿棒 8737. (/) Fung, or Pang. A club; a long wooden cudgel. Pung chuy 丨槌 a wooden club or pestle.

琫 8738. (\) Pung chang 丨璋 a kind of stone worn as an ornament.

葑 8739. (c-) Pung pung. Free and luxuriant growth of plants; copious; substantial.

PWAN.—CCLXIIND SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Pan.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Puon.* Canton Dialect, *Poon.*

半 8740. [c'] Pan, or Pwan. From *to separate* and *a cow*, because, they say, a cow is large and may be divided. Wŭh chung fun yay 物中分也 a thing divided in the middle; the half of any thing. Read Pwan, A large fragment of. Kea yin yĭh yuen pwan 價銀一員丨 price half a dollar. Mei yang kŏ pwan 每樣各丨 a half of each sort. Yĭh nëen pwan tsae 丨年丨載 a year or half a year. Nëen ke pwan pĭh 年幾丨百 fifty years of age. Chĭh pan 折丨 to break off the half. Pwan heang 丨晌 half a day, a short time.

Pwan tsze 丨子 a son-in-law, by marriage of a daughter.

Pwan yay 丨夜 midnight.

伴 8741. [-] Eldest son. An associate; a fellow; a companion. To follow; to accompany; to attend upon. Also read Pwán, in the same sense. Ho pwan 夥丨 a partner; an associate; a colleague. Tung pwan 同丨 one of the same rank and circumstances, a companion.

泮 8742. Ice breaking up.

判 8743. From *knife* and *half*. To divide in the midst; to divide; to distinguish; to take asunder and again unite. To judge; to decide. Two halves fit to be joined; to be joined in marriage. Occurs in the sense of 拌 Pwan, To unite two halves; to join the two sides of two separate bodies. Shin pwan 斷丨 to judge; to decide. Shoo pwan 書丨 seems to denote official decision or sentence.

Pwan twan gan këen 判斷案件 to decide a case in law.

Pe pwan 批判 a written decision or sentence of government.

Pwan shoo 判書 an impression of a seal divided in two halves, which by their correspondence, afforded decided proof when joined together.

坢 8744. [丶] Level ground. One says, To turn up the ground; to move or level it.

拌 8745. [丶] To reject; to throw away; to disregard; to separate; to divide, to cut off; to halve; to separate, as an oyster.

Pwan ming 拌命 to risk one's life, to venture the loss of it.

Pwan shih 拌石 to throw a stone.

Pwan tsae 拌財 to throw away property extravagantly. (MS. Dictionary.)

叛 8746. [′] From *half* and *to go back*. To separate from; to revolt; to depart to another country. Read Pwan, Light; splendour. Pei pwan 背叛 to renounce allegiance to; to desert from. Fan 反 is properly To rise in immediate opposition to the government; and Pwan 叛 to flee from under its controul; they seem, however, to be used in common. Pei pwan 悖叛 to rebel against. Pwan lwan 叛亂 rebellion and anarchy. Mow fan pwan yih 謀反叛逆 to lay plans of insurrection and rebellion.

泮 8747. [丨] From *half* and *water*. A semi-circular pool of water in the front of Chinese colleges; seemingly to oblige persons to walk to the right and left. To scatter; to divide. Yew pwan 遊泮 to pass the pool, by means of a bridge thrown over. A ceremony performed on obtaining the lowest degree. Pow pwan 剖泮 to spread out—the heavens and the earth.

Pwan shwüy 泮水 } the semi-circular
Pwan che 泮池 } pool.

Pwan kung 泮宮 a college, in which is an image of Confucius.

畔 8748. [/] A path that divides fields; to disobey the rules for dress, imposed by an existing dynasty.

Pwan hwan 畔援 a martial, bold, violent appearance.

絆 8749. (c/) Ropes for throwing round and entangling the feet of a horse; Ke 羈 denotes The cords or halter which is put about a horse's head. Ke pwan 羈絆 to restrict—used metaphorically for the restrictions of moral principles.

Pwan taou 絆套 a snare; to cord or bind fast.

Pwan lŏ 絆絡 a snare or trap.

Pwan sŏ 絆索 to bind with cords.

胖 8750. (c/) See Pan.

靽 8751. (c/) Same as the preceding. Also certain leather harness to attach a cow to something which is to be drawn, or which fastens round the tail of a cow.

般 8752. (-) See Pan.

擊搬 8753. (c-) To put away; to remove. Read Po, in a similar sense. Pwan e 搬移 to remove to some other place; to remove to another place of abode.

Pwan tow she fei 鬬是非 noisy bickering and altercation.

Pwan lung she fei 弄是非 to be a tale-bearer; to carry stories from one to another; to tell tales and cause relations to disagree.

Pwan yun 搬運 to transport to some other place.

槃 8754. [-] A basin or platter, to wash in, or to drink out of. Pwan lŏ 槃樂 to rejoice.

瘢 8755. [-] See Pan.

盤 8756. [-] A tub-like vessel whether made of wood or metal; a bathing tub; a vessel to contain rice; name of a state; of a dog, and of a gate. A surname. Winding; curved.

Pwan cha 盤查 to examine into.

Pwan fei 丨 費 the expences of a journey. Pwan chen 丨 纏 denotes the same.

Pwan koo 丨 古 the first man, according to the Chinese.

Pwan këĕ 丨 詰 to investigate narrowly.

Pwan ming 丨 銘 engraved inscription on a bathing vessel.

Keaou pwan 交 丨 to transfer the affair.

Pwan seĭh 丨 膝 to sit cross-legged.

Pwan wăn 丨 問 to interrogate; to question all about an affair.

Pwan yu 丨 盂 vessels for rice.

磐 8757. (-) A rock or large stone, such as are found in mountains.

Pwan ya 丨 牙 intimately confederated—said of banditti.

Pwan shĭh che gan 丨 石之安 quiet and reposed, as if settled on a rock.

Pwan shĭh 丨 石 a rock. Tso yu pwan shĭh che shang 坐于磐石之上 sat upon a rock.

縏 8758. (-) A small bag. Pwan chĭh 丨 袠 Pwan nang 丨 囊 a little bag or satchel.

鞶 8759. (-) A large girdle worn round the waist; men's are made of leather, women's of silk. An ornamental girdle.

Pwan tae choo ying 丨 帶初膺 to receive a girdle when first entering on office.

番 8760. (c-) A surname; the name of a district. Also read Fan, Foreign. See Fan. Read Po, A martial bold appearance.

Pwan yu hëen 丨 禺縣 the district of Pwan-yu, in which European ships moor at *Hwang-poo*, (Whampoa) on the river of Canton.

潘 8761. (c-) The dregs or washings of rice; dirty like spots on the face. Name of a river, of a spring, and of an ancient city. Read Fan, bruised rice. Read Po, The name of a district.

Pwan-gan 丨 安 name of a person famous for his beauty.

Pwan yu hëen 丨 禺縣 the district of Hwang-poo, is also thus written. See the preceding.

磻 8762. (-) Name of a mountain stream, in which Tae kung 太公 angled. Read Po, Name of a stone fit for pointing arrows.

蟠 8763. (-) Read Fan, Certain insects which breed beneath earthen jars. Read Pwan, Prostrate on the earth; writhing; curling; burrowing in the ground; to recoil back to.

Pwan mŭh 丨 木 the name of a place.

Pwan taou 丨 桃 name of a fruit.

SĂ.—CCLXIII^RD SYLLABLE.

A short. Manuscript Dictionary, *Să*. Canton Dialect, *Sap* or *Sat*.

卅 卉 8764 Să. Three tens united. Thirty.

扱 8765. Să, or Tsă. To take; to receive; to obtain; to draw or lead; to raise. To courtesy in the manner of Chinese females, by letting the hands drop towards the ground; also the bow or prostration, by putting the head to the ground, performed by men. Read Keĭh, in the same sense. Read Chă, To tuck up the garments towards the girdle.

鈒 8766. A spear or lance; a small pointed weapon; to scatter on the surface for the sake of ornament; to engrave.

Să hwa | 花 to inlay flowers; or to carve flowers on pewter vessels.

Să low | 鏤 to carve on, or inlay with pieces of gold or silver; to wash with gold.

Să tsëen | 剪 sort of pointed instrument like blank scissars, with curved point for probing and examining silver.

靸 8767. Children's shoes. Shoes of a particular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

⿱歪止 8768. Coarse, ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

⿰土歪 **⿰土乖** 8769. Sŏ, or Să. Să să | | the noise of something falling.

⿰亻歪 8770. Să or Sŏ. Tan sŏ 傝 | inattentive; unobservant; disrespectful.

⿰衤歪 **⿰衤乖** 8771. Să-lă | 袙 mean, bad raiment.

撒 8772. To set loose; to scatter; to disperse; to throw from one. A surname.

Să chung | 種 to sow.

Să-ma-urh-han | 馬兒罕 Samarcand.

Să hwae | 壞 to throw from one and destroy.

Să kae | 開 to spread open; to put aside; in legal cases persuading the parties to come to an accommodation.

Să lae | 賴 to make much of a trifling circumstance, in the hope of implicating other people and benefiting one's self by it.

Să me | 米 to scatter rice, a ceremony performed at Chinese marriages.

Să pŏ | 潑 } to throw from one,
Să pŏ | 撥 } as water; to throw away one's property.

Să show | 手 to throw loose one's hand; to give up an acquaintance; to shake one's hand of a thing.

颯 **颭** 8773. Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Read Leĭh, in a similar sense. Shwae să 衰 | fading, declining, as is indicated by grey hairs on the temples.

Să jen | 然 a sudden gust of wind.

Să-să | | sound of wind.

薩 8774. A surname. Poo-să 菩 | the gods and goddesses of the heathen, in which connexion it is defined To assist or help, and to see every thing; or thus, Leaou këen 了見 seeing perfectly every thing; also Che-hwuy leaou këen 知慧了見 wise, intelligent; perfect discernment; omniscient. The term *Poo-să* seems to have been introduced from India, with the Buddha sect.

SAE.—CCLXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sai* and *Say*. Canton Dialect, *Shae*.

帥 8775. [c] Sae and Shwae. A napkin worn at the girdle. A leader; One that heads many; that takes them under his command and controul; a general or commander in chief in the army. A surname. Read Seŭh, To lead and to be led; to collect together, and to yield obedience.

Tseang sae 將帥 } a general officer;
Keun sae 軍帥 } a commander.
Yuen sae 元帥 }
Choo sae 主帥 }

思 8776. *Sze. To rhyme, read Sae. To think; to consider; to desire; to commisserate.*

愢 8777. Uncertainty; a want of correspondence in the thoughts or intentions.

揌 8778. [-] To move; to agitate. Read Tsae or Chae, To choose; to select. Tae sae 撻揌 to move.

鰓 8779. A bony substance found in some horns.

罳 8780. [-] Sze or Sae, A kind of screen for a door. Fow sae 罘罳 a kind of screen for a door; according to some, a sort of gallery.

顋腮 8781. [-] The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws. Sae kĕĕ 腮頰 the jaws; the sides of the face. The first word refers particularly to the jaws; Kĕĕ, to the whole of the side of the head.

鬗 8782. [-] A bushy beard.

寒 8783. *Hea. An interstice, an aperture.*

塞 8784. [/] Read Sĭh. To stop, or fill up. Read Sae. A boundary; a limit.

傺 8785. [/] Sze or Sae, Small; trifling; petty; captious; over minute; insincere.

簺 8786. [/] Bamboos joined together to intercept the passage of fish. A term used in playing at chess, denoting the stopping of the enemy's pieces from coming over the other side.

賽 8787. From *to stop* an aperture *with pearls*. To make a return, or grateful recompense; to aim at excelling; to strive to surpass; to contend for the victory, in play.

Sae ma 賽馬 to run horses against each other.

Sae seuĕ 賽雪 may contest with snow for whiteness, said of white paper.

Sae sĭh 賽色 Sĭh, colours, here denotes figures representing the antiquities of China, dressed up in the gayest manner and carried round the streets in processions, together with certain idols; Sae, denotes A contest for excellence.

Sae shin 賽神 } are equivalent ex-
Paou tse 報祭 } pressions, thank-offerings at the close of the year, presented by the husbandman.

Sae tăng 賽燈 a striving to excel in an exhibition of lanterns. Occurs 1st moon, 15th day, commonly called the feast of lanterns.

SAN.—CCLXVTH SYLLABLE.

A, broad and long. Confounded with *Shan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *San*. Canton Dialect, *Sam*.

三 8788. (-) Three. A surname. Te san 第三 third. Tsae san 再 | again, and a third time; i. e. repeatedly. Chaou san moo sze 朝 | 暮四 morning three, evening four; indistinct perception of things,—indetermined; irresolute.

San chĭh fă | 尺法 *three cubits of law*; an instrument of torture with which the ancles are compressed.

San chun cha | 春茶 tea plucked after the 22nd of June, the *third* time that the leaf is plucked in spring.

San kang | 綱 *three* bonds or relations; they say these are A prince and minister, father and son, a husband and wife.

San keĭh te | 及第 the *three* highest in literary ranks.

San koo lŭh po | 姑六婆 three young ladies and six old women; various. Sorts of strolling women, whom some Chinese families forbid to enter their doors.

San kwang | 光 *three* lights, the sun, moon, and stars.

San lew kew | 六九 the *third*, *sixth*, and *ninth* days (after marriage) appointed to receive visitors to the bride.

San pan | 班 three classes of attendants in public courts. See Pan.

San paou | 寶 three *Precious* Ones, which are worshipped by the sect Fŭh.

San sing | 星 three felicitous stars.

San tsing | 清 three *Pure* Ones; worshipped by the sect Taou.

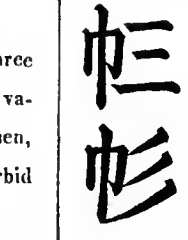
San sze | 司 the *three* superintendants; viz. The treasurer, judge, and superintendant of salt, in each province.

San tsae | 才 three powers, commonly said to be Heaven, Earth, and Man.

San tseaou | 焦 the upper portion of the kidneys.

San tsŭh | 族 the *three* kindreds, viz. of father, mother, and wife.

San tsze | 次 thrice.



8789. The appearance of torn garments. Lan san 爛 | tattered clothes.

8790. (/) San, or Shang. Ornaments consisting of hair or feathers streaming, coloured, or worked in a particular way. Read Tsëen, Name of a fish; a surname.

8791. (-) San, or Shan. The pinus lanceolata, or fir wood. A wood much used in Canton for making furniture, and in Keang-nan Province used for boat building. See Shan.

8792. (-) San, or Shan. A short garment; a single garment; a general term for clothes or garments. See Shan.

Chang san 長 | a long garment.

E sau 衣 | garments generally.

Nan jin chuen teĭh san 男人穿的 | men's clothes.

8793. (丶) The noise of a dog barking.

8794. (丶) Rice mixed up with soup in a particular way; rice flour mixed up with minced meat; mixed; blended.

8795. (-) Read Săn and San. Certain pendant ornaments consisting of feathers; ornaments attached to flags and banners.

San joo | 襦 a certain garment to absorb the perspiration.

刪 8796. (丶) San, or Shan. From *a knife* and a *written document*. To pare off; to obliterate; to expunge; to reject; to settle; to fix what to retain, or what to reject in any work.

San choo 刪除 to reject; to expunge.
San kae 刪改 to expunge and alter.
San seŏ 刪削 to pare off.
San ting 刪訂 to expunge and fix the reading.

跚 8797. [-] Mwan-san 蹣跚 to walk in a lame manner; to appear not to make progress. Used to denote, Scattered; dispersed.

珊 8798. [丶] Pwan san 槃珊 a creeping drawling gait. Lan-san 闌珊 in imminent danger of being broken, broken and scattered about.

San hoo 珊瑚 or San hoo che 珊枝 coral. San (or Shan) hoo choo 珊珠 coral beads.

San san 珊珊 the sound of stones or gems striking against each other, as stones suspended at a girdle.

散 8799. [/] To let go; to disperse; to scatter; to dissipate; to waste; to break up an assembly; to take amusement; dissipated state of mind. Name of a wine cup; a surname. Name of a musical instrument. Hëen san 閒散 leisure, amusement. Tsae san 財散 to disperse money liberally. Lan san 懶散 idle and dissipated.
San hwa 散花 to scatter flowers,—refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.
San kung 散工 employed only for a job, in contradistinction from Chang kung 長工 constant employment.
San man 散漫 diffuse and vague.
San mŭh 散木 wood that is useless.
San sze lwan seang 散思亂想 scattered, dissipated, irregular thought; incompatible with devotion.
San shĭh 散失 to scatter and lose, as papers.
San tso 散坐 to sit dispersed about in a room.

饊 8800. [/] A certain kind of cake or dumpling of easy digestion.

刹 8801. [/] San or Shan. To mow, or shear.

傘 8802. [/] To cover; to shade off the sun or rain; an umbrella. Parasols and umbrellas were first mentioned in books, published about A. D. 300. It is said, that they took their rise from standards and banners waving loose in the air. Yu san 雨傘 an umbrella to keep off the rain. Lo san 羅傘 the large parasol of the officers of government, carried by attendants; is otherwise called 日照傘笠 Jĭh chaou leĭh san, The broad brimmed bamboo hats of the poor Chinese. Chang san 張傘 or Kae san 開傘 to open, or spread out an umbrella.

SĂN.—CCLXVITH SYLLABLE.

A short. Confounded with *Sin* and *Shin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sen*. Canton Dialect, *Sang* and *Shăm*.

參 8803. [-] Săn or Săng, Jin săn 人 | the medicinal root commonly written *Ginseng*.

Săn kea | 價 a certain contribution paid to government by the Hong merchants of Canton.

滲 8804. (-) To ooze or leak out; leaky; name of a marshy lake.

Săn-le | 瀝 to leak or flow out.

Săn-low | 漏 to leak; to leak out gradually; to exhaust or weaken by a gradual process.

Săn sĕĕ | 洩 to ooze out imperceptibly.

椮 8805. (-) Long, tall, trees; tall branchless trees; fishing stakes planted in the water in order to catch fish.

森 8806. [-] A woody forest-like appearance; abundant; majestic; sombre and impressive; commanding. To plant trees. Melia azedarach, a tree bearing berries like the elder; the Chinese make clogs of the wood, and also clothes trunks, the wood being inimical to insects: the wood is, from the Canton pronunciation of the Chinese, commonly called by Europeans, *Sham wood*.

Săn mùh | 木 the Săn wood.

Săn shoo | 樹 the Săn tree, or *melia azedarach*.

Săn yen | 嚴 majestic; dignified; stern; severe.

瘁 8807. [\] A disease attended with cold and trembling.

SANG.—CCLXVIITH SYLLABLE.

A, long. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sang*. Canton Dialect, *Sŏng*.

桑 8808. [\] The mulberry tree. Occurs in several proper names. A surname.

Foo sang 扶 | the region of the rising sun. Kung sang 空 | name of a hill.

Sang chay | 柘 Sang and Chay are two varieties of mulberry trees.

Sang yn wan king | 榆晚境 in the evening of life planting the Sang and the Shoo trees,—said of old men who have retired from public life.

Sang shin | 葚 the mulberry fruit.

Sang hea yew seun che che e | 下有馴雉之異 the strange phenomenon of the gold pheasant unalarmed beneath the mulberry,—a state of peace by the virtues of the presiding magistrate.

Sang tsze che te | 梓之地 the peaceful region of a retired patrimony, in which are the mulberry and the Tsze trees.

磉 8809. [\] The stone base of a pillar.

顙 8810. [\] The middle of the forehead; the front. Used also to denote the mulberry tree. Kwo sang 過 | to pass over the head,—said of water struck on its surface.

喪 **丧** 8811. [\] From *to weep* and *to pass to oblivion.* To pass to obscurity; to be forgotten; to be lost. To lose the seat of authority; to fail to attain the chair of power or the throne. To lose; to destroy; to die. A surname. Read Sang, To mourn for the dead; whatever is connected with the period of mourning; the dress of the mourners; the funeral utensils, and the funeral rites. Pan le sang sze 辦理 | 事 to manage the affairs of a funeral. Keu sang 居 | dwelling in mourning, is said of those who are in mourning for their parents or senior members of the family. Foo moo che sang 父母之 | the funeral or period of mourning for father and mother. Sung sang 送 | to accompany to the grave; to attend a funeral. Tĭh sang 得 | like Tĭh, shĭh 得失 are opposites and express *success* and *failure.*

Sang fŭh | 服 mourning. Ta kung 大功 express mourning nine months: Seaou kung 小功 is mourning worn three months, and is also called 緦麻 Sze-ma.

Sang kea | 家 to ruin one's family.

Sang san nëen | 三年 to mourn for three years.

Sang shĭh | 失 to lose; to fail of succeeding.

Sang wang | 亡 or Sze sang 死 | to die.

Sang sze | 事 the affairs of funerals.

Sang sin ping kwang | 心病狂 to become mad.

SĂNG.—CCLXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

A short. Manuscript Dictionary, *Seng.* Canton Dialect, *Săng* and *Shăng.*

生 8812. To bear; to produce; to cause; to excite, human life; a state of existence, the present or the future. A male performer on the stage. Unripe; new. How săng 後 | a young man. Sëen sang 先 | a preceptor. Tsang săng 蒼 | the people. Laou săng 老生 an old venerable person. Heŏ săng 學 | or Mun săng 門 | a pupil; a scholar.

Săng chay pŭh sew; sze tsĕang he ken | 者不修死將奚具 if the living do not cultivate virtue how will they be prepared for death?

Săng che che tsze | 知之資 knowledge conferred by nature; natural talent.

Săng fan | 番 a foreign tribe on the west of Kan-sŭh province.

Săng ke | 氣 to be angry, to fume with rage or passion.

Săng ling | 靈 living creatures; animated nature.

Săng ming | 命 life.

Săng ping hing sze | 平行事 doing the ordinary business of life.

Săng shin foo moo | 身父母 the parents to whom one owes one's birth.

Săng sze sze ta | 死事大 life and death are great concerns.

Săng, shŭh | 熟 unripe, ripe; not mature, matured; little acquainted, well acquainted.

Săng sze jin che che chung | 死人之始終 birth and death are the beginning and end of man.

Săng pae tsze | 敗子 to give birth to a profligate ruined child.

Săng tĭh | 得 born, formed, fashioned.

Săng tseang | 漿 starch made from pulse, eaten by the Chinese.

Săng yuen | 員 a graduate of the rank called Sew-tsae.

牲 8813. Cattle used for victims in sacrifice; a bullock perfect and spotless. The San săng 三 丨 three victims, are, bullocks, sheep, and swine. The six Săng, are Horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine. When begun to be fed, they are called 畜 Chŭh; when about to be used, they are called Săng. He săng 犧 丨 victims for sacrifice.

Săng kow 丨 口 cattle or victims generally.

狌 **鼪** 8814. An animal of the dog species, said to have a human head, and to be able to speak. Also an animal of the mus species.

笙 8815. An instrument of music consisting of a collection of tubes: Chaou 巢 denotes a large one of the kind. Small; slender. Name of a place; a kind of mat.

Săng hwang 丨 簧 a wind instrument consisting of several tubes.

Săng ko 丨 歌 to blow the săng and sing—indicates peace and plenty.

瘁 8816. (-) Lean; meagre.

眚 8817. (-) The eye diseased by something growing over it, as a cataract. Error; excess; crime; calamity. A certain demoniacal disease; to lessen; to diminish; to save trouble; meagre; lean.

Săng keŏ 丨 却 to decline; to refuse.

Săng sze 丨 事 to abridge; to lessen the trouble of.

甦 8818. (/) Wealthy; opulent; rich.

甥 8819. A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname. Săng săng or Wae săng 外 丨 children of a sister.

Săng kew 丨 舅 săng, denotes a sister's children; Kew, a mother's brothers.

Săng se 丨 壻 a niece's husband.

省 8820. (丶) From *eye* and *small*. Read Sing, To look carefully; to examine. Read Săng, Within the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined. A province. To lessen; to diminish. Këen săng 減 丨 to diminish; to abate.

Kwang-tung săng ching 廣東 丨 城 the metropolis of the province of Caoton. Săng ching 丨 城 the capital city of a province. In each province its metropolis is generally thus designated; hence, at any place in the province of Canton, the city of Canton is denoted by *Săng ching*.

Săng hwuy 丨 會 the metropolis of a province.

Săng fun 丨 分 the distinction or different ranks in which the provinces are held.

Săng leĭh 丨 力 to diminish the exertion of strength, to save one's self trouble.

Săng yŏ 丨 約 abridged; restricted.

Săng këen 丨 儉 sparing, economical.

Săng hing 丨 刑 to diminish the punishment—on account of the heat of the weather.

Săng sze 丨 事 to abate; to abridge an affair; to make as little trouble about it as possible.

瘠 8821. (丶) Lean; emaciated.

僧 8822. Priests of the Sect 佛 Fŏh, who are otherwise called Sha-mun 沙門 and also denominated Shang-jin 上人 *superior men*, there are several other names by which they are designated; Ho-shang 和尚 *harmony and elevation*, is the name most usually given to them. These terms are not applicable to the priests of the sect 道 Taou. Laou săng ta tso 老 丨 打坐 an old priest sitting cross legged in silent meditation. They call themselves 貧 丨 Pin săng, Poor priests. Săng jin 丨 人 a priest.

Săng, sŭh 丨 俗 are opposites, the priesthood and the world; spiritual and secular affairs.

Săng kea 丨 家 a fraternity of priests, the priests of Fŏh generally.

SAOU.—CCLXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sao.* Canton Dialect, *Shaou* and *Sow.*

稍 8823. (丶) Saou, or Shaou, In a small quantity or degree; rather; gradually; a granary, so called from small quantities being given forth at a time. The distance of three hundred le around the royal abode; in an even or equal degree. Sometimes used for *Seamen.*

Saou ko 丶可 rather well; qualified approbation.

Saou saou pŭh ping 丶丶不平 rather discomposed; one's feelings rather troubled.

艄 8824. (丿) The stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast sailing boat, with armed men in it; swift; fleet; rapid.

埽 8825. (丶) To eject or put away; to sweep the ground; a dike made of bamboo or other reeds and earth blended. Ta saou 打丶 to sweep; to brush.

Saou pa 丶把 a broom.

Saou te 丶地 to sweep the ground.

掃 8826. (丶) To brush; to sweep; to search by the authority of government; to eject; to cast away. Naou saou 鬧丶 a particular mode of putting up the hair on the top of the head.

Ta saou 打丶 to sweep or brush.

Shae saou 洒丶 to sprinkle with water and brush.

Saou hing 丶興 to brush away a person's elevation of spirits, by reprobating that which affords him amusement or pleasure.

Saou pa 丶把 brooms.

Saou tsŭh 丶捉 to search and seize.

Saou tsang 丶艙 to send down the last boat load of goods to a ship, locally called the *Chow chow chop.*

Saou soo tseuen wan 丶數全完 to clear off entirely an account.

傻 8827. [-] Proud.

慅 8828. [-] Moved; agitated; sorrowful. Saou saou 丶丶 labour; fatigue; weariness.

搔 8829. [-] To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand.

Saou show 丶首 to scratch the head.

Saou yang 丶癢 to scratch a part that itches.

溞 8830. (-) Saou, or Saou-saou 丶丶 to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

猱 8831. (-) The name of an animal.

騷 8832. [-] Agitated; disturbed; mournful; lame. Enters into several proper names. Laou saou 牢丶 grieved, distressed.

Fung saou 風丶 } a poet,—so called
Saou jin 丶人 } from 屈原 Keŭh-yuen. An ancient Poet who drowned himself, and whose memory is still kept up by sailing the dragon boat annually to search for him. He composed a piece called 離丶 Le saou'

Saou shă or să 丶殺 to hang down waving, as any thing suspended.

Saou sĕĕ 丶屑 cold and bleak.

嫂 } 8833. [丶] An elder
婊 } brother's wife. Saou shŭh pŭh tung wăn 丶叔不通問 brother's wife and her brother-in-law should not converse together—is the old rule. Mow saou 某丶 a certain man's wife.

艘 8834. [-] A general term for boats or ships.

噪 喿 8835. (-/) From *Many mouths* on the top of *a tree*. The singing or chirping of a multitude of birds. The sound of many voices. The second character is the vulgar form.

燥 8836. [/] Dry; dried with fire; scorched. Kan saou 乾 丨 dry. Saou lëë 丨 烈 burning hot; fierce as fire—applied also to people's dispositions; burning with rage.

繅 8837. [-] From *silk* and *nest*. To unfold the raw silk from the state in which it is left by the silk worm. Variegated.

Saou san pun show 丨 三 盆手 to boil thrice and work in a basin with the hand—said of preparing silk.

臊 8838. [-] The fat of dogs and swine; lard, any kind of raw meat.

譟 8839. [/] Noise; clamour; disturbance; vociferation. The sound of drums.

SE.—CCLXX^TH SYLLABLE.

E, broad and open. Confounded with *Sze*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Si* and *Sy*. Canton Dialect, *Sei*.

西 8840. (-) The west; the region appropriated to metal. A surname. The name of a place. Read Sze, in the same sense. Tung se 東 丨 east and west; taken together, they answer to the word *thing*. Ta-se-yang 大 丨 洋 Europe. Saou-se-yang 小 丨 洋 India.

Se-kwa pëen chuen 丨 瓜扁船 or for shortness, Pëen chuen, a boat employed at Canton to load and unload ships, locally called a *chop-boat*.

Se-gan 丨 安 the capital of Shen-se province; the province itself is sometimes so called.

Se kwa 丨 瓜 the water melon.

Se fan shŭh lin 丨 番蜀林 a name of pearl barley. See 苡 E.

Se fan lëen 丨 番蓮 a species of Clematis.

Se-ning 丨 寧 a region on the N. W. corner of China, where there are some foreign tribes subject to the reigning dynasty.

Se pin 丨 賓 a private tutor.

Se-yang tang 丨 洋堂 the hall of Europeans, the establishment of European Missionaries at Peking.

Se-yang 丨 洋 *the western ocean*, was at first employed to denote Europe, and is now sometimes so employed; but it more usually denotes Portugal, which, in Peking books, is expressed by 博爾都噶爾亞國 *Po-urh-too-gŏ-urh-a* kwŏ.

栖 8841. (-) A roosting place for fowls. The birds pearching and resting on the trees, as the sun approaches the west. To desist; to rest; to rest from wandering. Ke se 羈 丨 to roost; to settle down in some strange place.

Se hwang taou tso 丨 遑道左 sauntering, unsettled by the side of the road.

恓 8842. (-) Much grieved; very sorry. To look angry.

粞 8843. [-] Bruised rice.

斯 8844. [-] Sze or Se, To break or cut away, as brambles before an entrance to a tomb; to open a passage to; forthwith; this.

嘶 8845. (-) A stoppage of the breath or throat; the neighing of a horse; a loud voice or noise; a broken, interrupted, mixed, crashing, clashing, clattering

sound. Se shă 嘶殺 slaughter or carnage effected with a crashing noise.

撕 8846. [-] To dash aside; to cut asunder; to rouse; to direct the attention of the learner. Te-se 提 丨 to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

徙 延 迻 8847. [\] To remove one's self, or other things; to be removed or be transported to another part of the empire by order of the sovereign. Tsëen se 遷 丨 to remove any thing; to shift one's place of abode. Măng moo san se 孟母三 丨 the mother of Mencius removed her dwelling thrice,—in order to obtain a proper place of abode for her son.

Se yuĕ 丨 月 to exceed the month, to be removed into another month.

蹝 躧 8848. [/] Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers. Yew ke pe se 猶棄敝 丨 like throwing away a pair of old sandals. Tŏ se 脫 丨 to put off one's sandals.

纚 縰 8849. [\] A kind of gauze bandage worn round the head in former times; to connect or bind certain ornaments for carriages; the appearance of many in a group. Read Le, A kind of cord. Read Sa, applied to certain streamers. Read So, A handsome looking kind of cord. Read She, A long appearance.

鞾 鞣 8850. [\] Read Se, and Sae. Certain shoes or sandals.

犀 屖 8851. [-] An animal of the cow species having a horn on its nose, and a horn on the top of its head; by some likened to a boar, and by some to a buffalo. The rhinoceros bicornis. Others are described with three horns, one on the nose, one on the forehead, and one on the top of the head, a strong inflexible weapon; strong; the internal part of a melon. Se new 丨 牛 a rhinoceros.

細 8852. (/) Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful. Tsing se 精 丨 subtile; attenuated; distinct. Ke se e shin 其丨已甚 his petty trifling has attained its extreme degree. Tsze se 仔丨 careful in conduct.

Se chă 丨 察 a minute investigation.

Se koo 丨 故 minute causes; petty, trifling reasons or circumstances.

Se poo 丨 布 fine cloth.

Se sze 丨 事 trifling petty affair.

Se sin 丨 心 minute, careful attention.

Se tsĕ 丨 切 to cut into small bits, to mince.

Se tsŏ 丨 作 a minute doer; a kind of spy.

洗 8853. (\) To wash the feet. To wash physically or morally; to cleanse. Occurs in several proper names. A vessel to contain water. Soo se 梳 丨 to comb and wash; to dress. Se chŏ 丨 濯 to wash. Se pŏ 丨 剝 to strip naked. Se yŭh 丨 浴 to bathe. Se show 丨 手 to wash the hands; also the name of a plant.

Se mëen 丨 面 to wash the face.

Se e shang 丨 衣裳 to wash clothes.

Se sin yaou yen 丨 心要言 important words to cleanse the heart.

枲 8854. (\) Se, or Se-ma 丨 麻 hemp; the male or unproductive plant; the statements in Kang-he are contradictory, some writers say the female plant.

Woo tsze yuĕ tseu 無子曰苴 the plant without seed is called Tseu, with seed it is called Se.

Se urh 丨 耳 a certain plant.

壻 婿 8855. (/) From *a scholar* and a *man of talents*. A superior; the person who is one's daughter's superior; daughter's husband is called Se by her father; a wife also uses the same appellation for her husband. In reference to this and similar appellations, different usages prevail in different parts of China. Neu se 女 丨 a daughter-in-law. Leaou se 僚 丨 an appellative used for each other by persons who live in the same house. A-se 亞 丨 two persons who have married sisters call each

other *A-se*. Chuy se 贅 | to issue a public notice to obtain a husband for one's daughter. In some provinces this is done by wealthy parents who are unwilling to part with their daughter, and who therefore bring the son-in-law into their own family, instead of the usual practice of sending the daughter from home.

璽 8856. (-) A royal or imperial seal; the great seal of a nation; commonly written thus 璽. Wang chay yin 王者印 the seal of him who rules.

葸 蒠 8857. [丶] Excessive timidity; fear in company; bashfulness, which prevents proper behaviour. Sih se 色 | looking afraid or ashamed.

SEANG.—CCLXXIST SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Tseang*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Siang*. Canton Dialect, *Seong*.

相 眽 8858. [-] From *eye* and *tree*. The eye prying amoogst trees; to look and examine; to blend with; to join with; mutually; reciprocally: often merely denotes that the verb is transitive. The substance of, in contradistinction from mere accidents. Read (/) To assist; to help; to lead. A minister of state; one appointed to receive an embassador. To support; to direct; to choose; the sound of beating to accompany a song; the art of physiognomy, an appellation of the moon. To reckon. Forms a part of various proper names. Kan seang 看 | to observe physiognomy. Foo seang 輔 | to assist; to help; to aid mutually. Seang, or Tsae seang 宰 | or Pae seang 拜 | a minister of state; Seang is also used as a verb denoting to perform the duties of a minister of state.

Seang yu yih chang | 與一塲

to associate with for a long time. Seang këen e choo | 見儀註 the ceremonial of visiting each other.

Seang fă | 法 the rules of physiognomy.

Seang hing | 形 the external figure.

Seang kung | 公 a title of respect applicable to young gentlemen, though sometimes coutinued to those advanced in years.

Seang seun yu jin | 狥於人 to accommodate one's self to people; to crouch basely to other people.

Seang haou | 好 mutually on good terms; intimately acquainted.

Seang ke | 繼 following in succession; consecutively.

Seang kew | 救 to afford mutual relief to.

廂 8859. (-) Side apartments; small rooms for bed chambers; rooms on the east and west sides. Seang fang | 房 a side apartment; a room for the retirement of the females of the family.

想 8860. [丶] From *Heart* or *mind*, and to be *attached* or *tending* to. To think; to consider; a thought; to think of; to expect or hope for; to think of that which one desires to obtain. Mih seang 默 | to think in silence; to meditate. Sze seang 思 | to think; to muse; to study.

Seang chŭh | 出 to conceive a new idea; to discover by thinking; to imagine. Seang ke | 起 *to think up*, to recollect a former idea, or to imagine a new one.

Seang pŭh lae | 不來
Seang pŭh ke | 不起
Seang pŭh chŭh | 不出
} unable to think of; unable to call to one's recollection.

Seang yih seang | 一 | to think or consider a while; to reflect for a short time.

Seang seang | 像 the image of a thought; an idea.

湘 8861. [-] Name of a river. Name of a hill, and of a lake. To boil. Seang-fei | 妃

a species of bamboo furrowed as with falling tears; the name has an allusion to an ancient tale respecting a concubine of the famous 舜 Shun.

箱 8862. [-] A kind of boot in large carriages; a bamboo basket. A box or chest; a place to store things; a granary; a small room. E seang 衣箱 a clothes chest. Cha seang 茶箱 a tea chest. Pe seang 皮箱 a leather trunk. Mŭh seang 木箱 a wooden trunk or box. Chŏh seang 竹箱 a bamboo basket.

Seang fang 箱房 a granary.

Seang kĕĕ 箱篋 a box for containing books.

緗 8863. [-] A light yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. Peaou seang 縹緗 or Seang peaou, Gay coloured silks.

Seang chĭh 緗帙 a variegated silk cover for books.

佯 8864. Seang or Yang. False; unreal; pretended. To feign. Shen wei chă seang chay 善爲詐佯者 skilled in making a feint. E yang 倚佯 a child's basket.

Seang wei pŭh che 佯爲不知 affected not to know.

Seang kwan pe she 佯狂辟世 —feigned madness to avoid the world.

庠 8865. From *a covert* and *sheep* or *lambs*. A village school; to feed or nourish with instruction; a school or college. In ancient times, a place to receive and take care of aged people belonging to the state. Heaou seu seang 校序庠 are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history. Yĭh seang săng 邑庠生 a graduate in a city school.

詳 **詳** 8866. Seang, or more commonly Tseang. To examine and deliberate on; to judge of; to illustrate; to explain; to state clearly to. Good; well; skilful. Name of an office. Occurs read *Yang*, To feign what is not real. See Tseang. Yen pŭh ko seang 言不可詳 denotes either what cannot or should not be exhibited clearly.

Seang chă 詳察 to state to in order, a clear investigation.

Seang keae 詳解 a clear explanation of. Seang seĭh 詳悉 clear, explicit, full and luminous.

Seang tŏ 詳奪 to state to a superior, in order that he may decide.

Seang wăn 詳問 to enquire into fully.

象 **爲** 8867. [丶] An elephant. Before a live elephant was seen by the Chinese, they put together the bones of a dead one to resemble the living; hence the word denotes An image or species. The visible forms or representations of the infinite changes, transmutations, or combinations, which take place in nature, by the combination of the Yin and Yang, or the Female and Male forms of Matter, and by which felicity or calamity are prognosticated. These are the mysterious subjects of the Pă-kwa, treated of in the Yĭh-king. A rule, or law; a kind of pantomime exhibition; a kind of official interpreter. Name of a district. A surname. Occurs also in several other proper names.

Seang ya 象牙 elephant's teeth, ivory.

Seang keaou 象教 the religion of Buddha.

Seang tsun 象尊 a particular kind of wine cup.

像 8868. (-) To imitate. Figure; like; similar. Jin seang 人像 figure or likeness of a man. Yung yang 容像 likeness of a person's face. Hing seang 形像 figure, likeness, an image. Shin seang 神像 an image of a deity; an idol.

Seang sze 像似 similar to.

橡 8869. [丶] The oak. Seang kwo 橡果 an acorn. Seang leĭh 橡栗 a chesnut.

襄 8870. [-] To disrobe one's self and plough the field; to put off or put away; to ascend; to pass over. To assist; to effect; to accomplish; merit obtained in the army; to praise the meritorious. Name of a territory; name of a district; the fore horses of a carriage. The name of a place. Kung seang 共襄 all joining to effect some work.

Seang sze 丨 事 to finish any affair, to accomplish.

攘 數 8871. [-] Jang, Neang, Seang, or Shang. To push away; to expel; to usurp; to seize what comes in one's way; to cause trouble and disturbance; to bare the arm to prepare to fight. Occurs denoting Courteous; yielding.

鑲 8872. Jang, Neang, or Seang. To coat inside or outside with metal plate; to inlay with metal. Kow seang 鉤 丨 a military weapon.

Seang pei 丨 杯 a cup coated inside with metal of any kind.

翔 8873. To fly back again; to look or turn back; to throw the arms backwards and forwards like the wings of a bird. Tseang-tseang 丨 丨 a dignified commanding appearance.

驤 8874. [-] A horse whose right hind foot is white; a spirited fleet horse. To elevate. Remote; distant. Name of an official situation. Tăng seang 騰 丨 a horse carrying its head in an elevated proud manner.

鯗 鯗 鱶 8875. [丶] Dried fish.

SEAOU.—CCLXXII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siao*. Canton Dialect, *Sow*.

小 8876. [丶] From 丨 Keue, *Beginning to appear*, and 八 Pă, *To divide*; just large enough to be divisible. Small; little; petty; mean; contracted; light. Ta seaou 大 丨 are opposites generally when speaking of things. Keun seaou 羣 丨 a parcel of concubines.

Seaou sin seaou fŭh 丨 信 丨 福 little faith (in rewards and punishments) will cause little happiness.

Seaou fŭh 丨 腹 the lower part of the abdomen or region of the mons veneris.

Seaou han 丨 寒 January 6th, a Chinese term.

Seaou jung 丨 絨 flannel.

Seaou jin 丨 人 a mean unprincipled selfish man; the opposite is 君子 Keun-tsze.

Seaou keae 丨 价 a servant; one's own servant.

Seaou kwo 丨 過 a small fault.

Seaou ke 丨 器 a small vessel, a contracted mind; the opposite is Ta-leang 大量 liberal feeling.

Seaou mwan 丨 滿 May 22nd.

Seaou kea soo 丨 家數 a person of petty calculations, and a minute vexatious mode of doing things.

Seaou sin 丨 心 to be careful and attentive.

Seaou seay 丨 寫 to write the smaller form of the numeral characters, to write an abbreviated form of letters.

Seaou shoo 丨 暑 July 8th.

Seaou seŭh 丨 雪 November 23rd.

Seaou-leu sung 丨 呂宋 Manilla.

Seaou tseay 丨 且 title of ladies, Miss, Madam, Mistress.

Seaou hae tsze 丨 孩子 a child.

Seaou tsze 丨 子 a little boy; a lad; a pupil.

Seaou yuen 丨 怨 a petty resentment.

Seaou-yu 丨 話 a whisper.

肖 8877. (-) Read Seaou, and Tseaou. From *small* and *flesh*. Flesh and bones; i. e. constitutional likeness; likeness between a parent and a child; they say that the blood of a father and his child, if let fall into the same cup, will unite

as one, but not so of other persons, and to this ordeal of legitimacy they sometimes have recourse. Small; dissipated; dispersed. A man's name. Pŭh seaou foo fòo 不 | 夫婦 an ignorant husband and wife; stupid, dull people. Pŭh seaou 不 | degenerate; depraved; not like the parent; a son designates himself *Pŭh seaou*, in letters to his father.

Seaou pe | 皮 handsome; pretty.

Seaou shĭh | 失 to dissipate; to disperse.

Seaou tsze | 子 a son who imitates his father.

俏 8878. (-) Like; appearing like; as if. Seaou 俏 or Seaou tsoo | 措 handsome, pretty. Săng tĭh po seaou 生得頗 | formed very pretty.

宵 8879. [-] Obscure; fully set in; night; small. Yuen seaou 元 | the night of the 15th of the 1st moon. Seaou hing | 行 the name of an insect which emits a light.

屑 8880. In the Dictionaries read Sĕĕ, which see. Colloquially Seaou, as Pŭh seaou lae 不 | 來 there is no occasion to come. Pŭh seaou tso 不 | 做 it is unnecessary to do it, you need not be at the trouble.

消 8881. (-) To thaw; to melt; to digest; to be dispersed; to be dissipated; consumption, in a mercantile sense, denoting The sale of goods; to be completely dried up. Name of a place; a certain disease.

Seaou chang | 脹 to disperse or lessen a swelling of the abdomen.

Seaou pae che chaou | 敗之兆 a sign of approaching ruin.

Seaou tsae keang fŭh | 災降福 to remove judgments and induce blessings.

Seaou hwa | 化 to digest.

Seaou kŏ | 渴 to allay thirst.

Seaou kĕen | 減 to diminish.

Seaou mĕĕ | 滅 to extinguish; to destroy entirely.

Seaou seĭh | 息 a melting and breathing; figuratively, something transpiring; a slight rumour or report of; news.

Seaou san | 散 to thaw and disperse; to make an end of or lay aside.

Seaou-seaou | | broken; tattered; mean.

Seaou shĭh | 釋 to thaw or melt; to dissolve.

Seaou show | 售 consumption of goods by sale.

Seaou shĭh | 石 the name of a medicine.

俏 8882. [-] To walk; to go; the appearance of walking.

硝 8883. (-) Salt petre, they distinguish it into seven sorts. A stone appearing hard. Yang seaou 洋 | foreign salt petre.

Seaou hwang | 磺 nitre and sulphur.

Seaou chang | 廠 salt petre works.

綃 8884. (-) Raw silk.

蛸 8885. (-) A name of certain insects. Name of a fish. A surname.

Seaou seaou | 蟏 a small spider with long legs.

逍 8886. (-) Seaou saou | 消 or Seaou yaou | 遙 to saunter; to move about for amusement; to indulge one's disposition without injuring one's self.

銷 8887. (-) To fuse metals; to melt; to dissolve. A surname.

Seaou chae | 差 to finish one's errand, and carry an answer back; applied particularly to official messages.

Seaou hwuy | 毀 to melt as metals; to dissolve; to destroy.

Seaou king | 金 to put gold leaf on paper, or on porcelain.

Seaou mo | 磨 to rub to pieces; to destroy by handling.

Seaou shwae | 衰 to fade or be in a declining state.

霄 8888. (-) A kind of sleet, in Chinese, called *damp snow*. Vapour; clouds; the lighter clouds in the higher regions of the air, near to heaven; the halo near the sun. Used to denote Heaven. The name of a place. A surname. Name of a state. Ling seaou 陵 | the name of a flower.

鞘 削 皵

8889. (丶) A case for a sword; a scabbard, generally made of leather, sometimes of shark skins. Taou seaou 刀 丨 a sheath for a knife; a scabbard for a sword. Taou chŭh seaou 刀出 丨 the sword (of the executioner) goes forth from the scabbard—of its own accord on the evening before an execution: This is the vulgar legend.

肅

8890. Commonly read Sŭh, Respect, awe, reverence. Read Seaou, in a similar sense.

嘯

8891. The sound of blowing; a hissing, whistling, roaring sound. To whistle; to roar. Read Chĭh, in the sense of 叱 Chĭh, To speak in a rough angry tone. Ke seaou yay ko 其 丨 也歌 whistled and sung—to divert the mind from what vexed it. Shen seaou 善 丨 skilled in whistling.

簫

8892. [-] A reed used as a musical instrument. The ends of a bow.

Seaou kwan 丨 管 a reed; a kind of flute.

蠨 蟏

8893. (-) Seaou seaou 丨 蛸 the name of an insect called a small spider, with long legs.

蕭

8894. (-) A certain bitter herb; the name of a state; of a barrier. A surname.

Seaou foo 丨 斧 an instrument for cutting plants.

Seaou sĭh 丨 瑟 plants and trees shaking and casting their leaves when blown by the northern wind.

Seaou sze 丨 寺 a temple of the Buddha priests.

Seaou seaou 丨 丨 the neighing of a horse.

Seaou teaou 丨 條 lowly; solitary; desolate; poor.

潚 瀟

8895. [-] Deep clear water; the name of a river in Hoo-kwang. A surname. Used for rinsing rice. Seaou sha seay 丨 灑些 to take a little amusement.

Seaou seaou 丨 丨 the wind and rain driving impetuously.

笑 呹 关

8896. (丿) To be pleased; to be joyful; to smile; to expand the countenance and open the teeth; to laugh. Name of an animal. He seaou 戲 丨 to make a jest of; to ridicule. Ko seaou 可 丨 laughable. Seaou nă 丨 納 to receive with a smile, or with courteous satisfaction, any thing given.

Seaou le tsang taou 丨 裏藏刀 beneath a smile to conceal a knife.

諉 謏

8897. [丨] To make fair speeches; specious seducing manner. To assume an unreal appearance of virtue and goodness; to appear to entice or persuade people to goodness. Read Sow, Angry words.

Seaou wăn tung chung 丨 聞動衆 to make a stir amongst, by an appearance of virtue and knowledge.

Seaou shwŏ 丨 說 the lesser historians.

翛

8898 [-] Rapid flight; fleet motion. Seaou-seaou 丨 丨 the sound of the wings of a bird; the feathers or tail of a bird rubbed off.

SEAY.—CCLXXIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sie.* Canton Dialect, *Say* or *Tsay.*

些 8899. (\) From *these* and *two.* A small quantity; small; few. Yih seay 一些 a little. Mŭh yew yih seay 沒有一丨 not have a little; i. e. not possessing any. Seay seu 丨須 a small portion of time, or of any commodity. Seay seaou che wŭh 丨小之物 a thing small and unimportant. Chay seay 這丨 these. Na seay 那丨 those.

灺 8900. [\] The snuff or remains of a candle.

斜 8901. [\] Not regular and straight; aslant; oblique; diagonal; spread out or scattered; unsettled. Read Yay and Chay, The name of a valley.

Seay yang 丨陽 the beams of the sun falling obliquely as in the morning and evening.

Seay wan 丨紋 transverse or diagonal streaks.

Seay fŭh 丨服 an outer garment or gown that widens as it descends.

Seay fung 丨風 an unsteady wind.

Seay she 丨視 to look askance.

Seay yuĕ 丨月 the moon's light falling.

邪 8902. [\] Deflected; swerved from the line of rectitude; depraved; bad, vicious; corrupting; noxious; obscene; lewd; impure thoughts; specious, but corrupting language. Read Yay, occurs in several proper names. An interrogative particle.

Seay hing 丨行 depraved vicious conduct.

Seay keaou 丨教 false and corrupt doctrines.

Seay mo 丨魔 wicked spirits; devils.

Seay sin 丨心 an incorrect vicious mind.

Seay shŭh 丨術 depraved arts, the demoniacal arts; charms or spells of sorcery.

Seay tsze 丨辭 lewd phraseology; obscene expressions.

衺 **衭** 8903. (\) A garment that wraps round; a kind of apron. Distorted; irregular; lewd, vicious. Used in the sense of the two preceding. Ke seay 奇丨 unusual, in a bad sense; irregular, applied to dress, to speech, and to behaviour; specious; slanderous; lewd. Seay choo 丨柱 an inclined post or pillar.

卸 8904. (\) Tŏ seay 脫丨 to put off. Tsih seay 拆丨 to pull down; to throw into ruins. Seay sze 丨事 to give up, or desist from an affair.

Seay ho 丨貨 to deliver cargo.

Seay hea ho 丨下貨 to deliver, and to take on board cargo.

舃 8905. *Seih. Shoes with wooden solcs; clogs worn in ancient times, the Emperor wore red.*

瀉 8906. [\] Thrown on one side; inverted; subverted.

寫 **冩** 8907. [\] To place or lay a thing down; to put aside or exclude; to subvert; to put an end to; to put away from one entirely, as resentful thoughts; to bring one's self to a placid tranquil state of mind; to let the water run off. To write; to draw; to paint; to cast a likeness in a mould. The second character is a vulgar form. Moo seay chuen shin 摹丨傳神 to draw the figure and exhibit the spirit or animation of the original.

Seay chin 寫眞 } to paint a likeness
Seay săng 寫生 } of a person.
Seay hwa 寫畫 to draw a picture.
Seay shoo 寫書 to write a letter.
King seay 傾寫 to cast an image.
Seay tsze 寫字 to write characters; a writer in a mercantile house.

瀉 8903. (\) To let the water run off land; to drain; a purging; a dysentery. Sand without herbage.

Seay juen 瀉軟 } to be weakened by purging. To seay 瀉吐 to vomit. Sëě seay 瀉泄 to purge; to leak out.
Seay juen leaou 瀉軟了 }
Seay yĭh tsaou 瀉一遭 to purge once.
Seay too 瀉肚 a flux or dysentery.
Seay yŏ 瀉藥 a purgative.

榭 8909. [\] A roof or covering supported by pillars, having no walls nor doors; a place for military exercises; a military school. To place; to store up things; a case for, or place to lay up musical instruments. Tae seay 臺榭 a raised mound or terrace with trees about it.

謝 8910. [\] To decline; to put away, or withdraw from. To thank; to express grateful feelings; to confess crimes or errors. Hwa seay 花謝 a fading and falling flower; a flower taking its leave. Tăng seay 燈謝 an expiring lamp. To seay 多謝 many thanks. Kan seay 感謝 to feel and express thanks.
Seay ching 謝政 to resign one's place in the government.
Seay kĭh 謝客 to thank visitors—through the medium of a servant, but to decline seeing them,—done by the literati without giving offence, when near the time of their examinations.
Seay kwo gan 謝過恩 having returned thanks.
Seay gan 謝恩 to return thanks for favors received; for kindness or gracious acts conferred.
Seay sze 謝事 to withdraw from any affair.
Seay she 謝世 to leave the world; to die.
Seay tseuĕ 謝絕 to break off a connexion with; to decline seeing or receiving. Seay tsew 謝酒 to thank with wine, to give a dinner to.
Seay tsuy 謝罪 to acknowledge or confess a crime.
Seay tĕĕ 謝帖 a hand bill or placard promising a reward. Seay tsaou 謝灶 thanking the furnace divinity.

SËĖ.—CCLXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

As if pronounced *Se-ĕ*, the short *e* in *Met*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Siĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Seet*.

屑 屑 8911. Pure; clear; respectful; observant; attentive; laborious; minute; broken into small parts; mere ends or crumbs. To reduce to dust or powder, to view with indifference, as unworthy of attention, is expressed by Pŭh sëě 不屑 by the Northern people, read *Pŭh seaou*. Pŭh sëě keu 不屑去 there is no occasion to go.

So sëě se koo 瑣屑細故 minute; petty causes; trifling reasons.

Sëě sëě 屑屑 an unsettled appearance; going and coming backwards and forwards.

糜 8912. The refuse of pounded rice; what remains in the mortar.

泄 8913. Read E, The name of a river; spread out; dispersed; amused. Read Sëě, To put away; to drain off; to flow out; to purge; to issue forth and

pass over; mixed; blended. A surname.

Sĕĕ scay 丨瀉 to leak out; dysentery; purging.

紲 8914. To tie; to bind; a bridle. Sĕĕ pwan 丨絆 to bind with cords; to fasten to with cords, as animals are.

齛 8915. A sheep chewing or feeding. Otherwise, read E.

媟 8916. Sĕĕ woo 丨汚 to treat with indecen familiarity.

渫 8917. To put away; to cleanse a well; to scatter; to disperse; to desist; to ooze or leak out; to perspire. The name of a stream. A surname.

Sĕĕ choo 丨除 to expel or put away.

契 8918. Commonly read Ke. Read Sĕĕ, An ancient statesman.

偰 8919. Seĭh or Sĕĕ. A surname. One of the sons of 帝嚳 Te-kŭh, and brother of the famous 堯 Yaou, who is supposed to have lived about A. M. 1600.

揳 8920. To rub, as when brushing the teeth; to rub off. Read Kĕĕ, To grasp and strike. Mĕĕ sĕĕ 撻 丨 irregular; uneven; not regularly square; to press with the hand; to close or fill up.

楔 8921. Sĕĕ and Kĕĕ, The two side posts of a door. A pillar; the name of a wood.

偰 8922. Sound; a gentle sound.

燮 變 8923. Accordance; to adjust; to blend and preserve order; to cause to harmonize; to confound; to mature, by the application of fire.

Sĕĕ le yin yang 丨理陰陽 to adjust the principles Yin and Yang, said of nature and of rulers.

懈 8924. Tĕĕ sĕĕ 怞 丨 levity of mind; incapable of noble purposes; discontented.

洩 8925. Read E, Expanded; amused. Read Sĕĕ, To desist or rest from; to be dissipated; to leak or flow out; to put away, to diminish from or lessen, applied to an offence. The name of a stream.

Sĕĕ low 丨漏 or Low sĕĕ, To leak or ooze out; to disclose a secret.

Sĕĕ ke 丨氣 to vent one's anger; to dissipate it and cease from it.

Sĕĕ seay 丨瀉 to purge; a purging.

薛 8926. Name of a plant, and of a state. A surname of notoriety.

褻 8927. Rags; the residue of tattered garments; defiled; impure; to defile; to treat with contempt and unbecoming familiarity; garments next the person; ordinary garments.

Sĕĕ e 丨衣 undress,—which implies disrespect to a guest or visitor.

Sĕĕ tŭh shin ming 丨瀆神明 to give offence to divine beings—by impure garments or vessels used in sacrifice; want of reverence for the gods.

Sĕĕ man 丨慢 disrespectful to; wanting in attentions to a friend or visitor.

Sĕĕ tŭh 丨瀆 to prophane what is sacred.

SËEN.—CCLXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Pronounced as if two syllables, *Se-ën*. Sometimes confounded with *Tsëen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sien*. Canton Dialect, *Seen*; the long sound of double *E*.

先 8928. (-) From 之 Che, *To go*, placed on 儿 Jin, To go forward; to precede; before; gone before, (deceased). Soon; early. To begin; in the first place; cause. Read Sëen, To lead on before; to precede those whom one ought to follow. To put first. A surname. Tsow sëen keu 走丨去 to advance forward. Ne sëen tsow yih poo 你丨走一步 do you step on first. Tang sëen 當丨 formerly; also in front. Ling sëen keun 令丨君 your late father. Sëen che sëen keŏ 丨知丨覺 prior knowledge and perception of. Sëen che 丨知 sometimes denotes foreknowledge, in respect of what has not yet taken place; a prophet. Sëen foo 丨父 or Sëen keun 丨君 my deceased father. The latter term Sëen-keun, is applicable also to the late Sovereign or Prince. Sëen how 丨後 before and after. Sëen jin 丨人 a person deceased. Sëen, is used with the words Father, mother, &c. to denote their being no longer in life. Sëen ma 丨馬 a forerunner; an harbinger. Sëen sǎng 丨生 added to a person's name, is a term of respect, as, Master; teacher; Sir. With the emphasis on the last syllable, it denotes a former state of existence. Sëen te sëen tëen 丨地丨天 before the earth, and before the heavens, said of 道 Taou, the *Logos* or *Reason*. Sëen tuy 丨退 to retire first, as in the case of two conflicting armies.

洗 8929. [丶] Commonly read Se, To wash. Read Sëen, To wash the feet. A surname.

跣 8930. [丶] Sëen tsŏh 丨足 bare footed. Pëen sëen 蹁丨 to walk or move round about, as in the Chinese manner of fencing and posture making.

銑 8931. [丶] Metal or gold which is burnished and glossy. A small chissel; the two corners of an ancient bell. Metal or gold ornaments at the two ends of a bow.

仙 8932. [-] From *man* and *hill*. Plato's demons of the third or lowest class, who being invested with vehicles of grosser materials are sometimes visible and sometimes invisible. They are supposed to inhabit hills and mountains away from the haunts of men; to be immortal, and to have the power of being visible or invisible at pleasure. They are spoken of as profoundly skilled in a kind of alchymy, and as having discovered the philosopher's stone, by which they can change whatever it touches to gold, raise the dead, and produce various wonderful transmutations. Pă sëen 八丨 the *eight sëen* or genii, a reference to whom is common. Woo sëen 五丨 *five sëen*, they are said to be Heaven, the gods, earth, water, and the human soul. Fung sëen 風丨 name of a flower, the impatiens or balsam.

秈 / 稊 8933. [-] Sëen me 丨米 a species of rice used to make starch of.

鮮 8934. [-] The name of a fish; a live or fresh fish; fresh killed meat or fowls; clean; pure, good. Name of a state; name of a hill, and of a stream that

issues from it. A surname. Read (\) Few; rare; seldom. Yen sĭh sëen ming 顏色丨明 clear, bright, beautiful, fresh colours. Sin sëen 新丨 new and fresh. Chaou sëe 朝丨 ancient name of Corea. Sëen e 丨矣 few! there are few such! it is rare! Tëen hea sëen e 天下丨矣 there are few such in the world! Sëen ming ho wŭh 丨明貨物 fresh new goods. Sëen yu 丨魚 fresh fish.

癬 瘲 8935. [\] Kind of running scabs which gradually spread over the skin, wider and wider; they are distinguished by various names.

蘚 8936. [\] Tae-sëen 苔丨 or Wa-sëen 瓦丨 moss that grows on old damp walls.

鱻 8937. (-) Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat. Used for 鮮 Sëen. See above.

卷 䙴 耎 8938. (-) Sëen or Tsëen, To ascend or rise high.

僊 8939. [-] Deathless; immortal. Same as 仙 Sëen.

Sëen sëen 丨丨 to brandish, as a weapon; to caper about.

蹮 躚 8940. [-] Pëen sëen 蹁丨 to walk round; to dance about; making various attitudes in the Chinese manner.

韱 韱 韱 8941. Certain wild leeks that grow on the hills.

孅 孅 8942. Small pointed; fine; minute; weak; delicate. Read Tsëen. Tsëen-tseu 丨趨 specious, artful, crafty, cunning. Sëen-o 丨阿 a famous Censor of ancient times. Sëen jŏ 丨弱 fine, delicate, slender.

礥 礥 8943. Sëen-tëen 丨磹 the glare of lightning.

纖 纖 8944. Fine silk; delicate; small. Silk, the cross threads of which are black and those lengthwise white; certain ornaments for clothes. Near; parsimonious; to prick with a small point. Sŏ sëen 掣丨 a very small appearance.

Sëen keaou 丨巧 ingenious fine work.

Sëen che joo chun sun 丨指如春笋 small fingers like the spring shoots of the bamboo.

Sëen show 丨手 a small hand.

Sëen yaou 丨腰 a slender waist.

涎 次 8945. (-) Slaver issuing from the mouth, as when the mind longs for something. Read Yen, The flowing of water; continued succession. To tëen mŭh 吐丨沫 to foam at the mouth, as in a fit.

Sëen mŭh 丨沫 saliva appearing like foam.

Sëen e 丨衣 a kind of bib for children.

撏 8946. Read Sëen, Sin, Shen, and Tsan, To take; to pluck.

摻 8947 A small delicate hand; a lady's hand. Small, delicate. To take with the hand. Read Tsan, and Tseaou, To take or grasp with the hand.

羨 羨 8948. (/) Covetous desire; to desire ardently. Excess; overplus; to praise. A surname. Read Yen, The path to a grave. Ching sëen 稱丨 to praise; to exalt. Tan sëen 貪丨 to covet; to desire to excess.

Hin sëen 欣 | to look to or expect with joy and delight. Yu sëen 譽 | to laud; to extol highly.

Sëen moo | 慕 to desire; to long for; to think on with affection.

Sëen yu | 餘 or Yu sëen, Excess; overplus; too much; a surplus of profit.

線 綫 8949. (′) Thread of any kind; silk or cotton thread; to lead or draw, used metaphorically for a spy. Chin sëen 針 | a needle and thread. Mae sëen 買 | to hire spies.

Sëen poo | 步 the paces of the thread; the stitches.

Sëen kung | 工 a spy.

Sëen sŏ | 索 a string or cord.

暹 8950. The sun rising higher with increasing splendor. Sëen lo kwo | 羅國 Siam, or Cambodjia, commonly read Tsëen-lo.

霓 霰 霹 8951. [/] Snow melting as it falls. Snow and sleet falling.

尠 尟 8952. [|] Rarely; seldom; few; regular; correct; fresh.

獮 獮 獮 豕 8953. [\ ] To kill; the autumnal hunt.

SEĬH.—CCLXXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sĭĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Sik* or *Tsĭh*.

夕 ☽ 8954. Half of the moon appearing at sunset; the evening. The evening of the day, of the month, or of the year,—to each there is a peculiar epithet. The name of an office; of a place; and of a hill. A surname. Inclined; not at right angles. Chaou seĭh 朝 | morning and evening. Tseĭh seĭh 七 | the seventh evening of the seventh moon,—a Chinese holiday. Seĭh shĭh | 室 a house not at right angles.

汐 8955. The tide rising in the evening; the evening tide, in contradistinction from Chaou 潮 which denotes the morning tide, but it is used for tide generally.

昔 笞 8956. From *meat cut up* and *sun* to dry it; dried meat. What existed in time past; formerly; anciently; a long time ago. Used to denote one night. A surname. Read Tsŏ, Streaks or marks on horn crossing each other. Nang seĭh 曩 | or Chow seĭh 疇 | yesterday. Seĭh nëen | 年 in former years. Yĭh seĭh 一 | or Tung seĭh 通 | the whole night.

Seĭh jĭh | 日 on a former day.

Seĭh ke | 期 a former appointment.

穸 8957. From *evening* under *a cave*: The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night. Chun-seĭh 窀 | laid up for a long night; coffined. Chung seĭh 冢 | a grave.

惜 8958. Painful feeling; regard for; affection to; regret for; to be sparing of; economical; parsimonious; covetous. Lëen seĭh 憐 ㄧ to compassionate; to sympathize with. Lin seĭh 吝 ㄧ to be parsimonious. Gae seĭh kwang yin 愛 ㄧ 光陰 to be careful of one's time. Ko seĭh 可 ㄧ worthy of regret; lamentable.

Seĭh shin ㄧ 身 to be sparing of one's person; to be careful of one's self, either laudably or to an excessive degree.

Seĭh yin tsze ㄧ 銀子 to be saving of money.

Seĭh wŭh ㄧ 物 to be sparing in the use of any thing; to be careful of, and not destroy or waste any thing.

息 8959. One expiration and one inspiration make Seĭh. To breathe; to sigh audibly. To desist; to stop; to take repose lazily, when repose should not be taken: a place of rest. To put a stop to; to toil; to labour; to increase; the increase of property by the use of the capital; interest; to stop up; to fill; name of an ancient state. Seĭh ㄧ or Le-seĭh 利 ㄧ interest on money. See Le. Tae seĭh 太 ㄧ a long sigh. Koo seĭh 姑 ㄧ excessively indulgent; overstrained affection for. Seaou seĭh 消 ㄧ melting and breathing; the news transpiring; news; a report. Shin shĭh 辰 ㄧ a moment. Chŭh tsëen săng tsze yuĕ seĭh 出錢生子曰 ㄧ to put out money to produce children (interest) is called Seĭh. Tsze seĭh 子 ㄧ a son. Gan seĭh 安 ㄧ rest; repose. Chow seĭh 抽 ㄧ to catch the breath as in sobbing. Seĭh leaou nëen tow pa ㄧ 了念頭罷 to give up all further thoughts about.

Seĭh tëen hea che ping ㄧ 天下之兵 to put a stop to military operations in the empire.

Seĭh yaou wang ㄧ 妖妄 to put a stop to idle tales of apparitions.

媳 8960. A son's wife. Seĭh foo ㄧ 婦 a daughter-in-law, by the marriage of a son.

熄 8961. From *fire* and to *stop* or *breathe*. To cover over embers to preserve them from being extinguished; also used to denote extinguishing fire, either literally or metaphorically.

析 晰 8962. From an *axe* and *wood*, or a *splinter*. To split or rend wood; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to distinguish. Name of a nation; of a city; and of a plant.

Seĭh e ㄧ 義 name of a book on ancient literature.

Seĭh e ㄧ 翳 a term denoting the rainbow,—not the usual name.

Pow seĭh 剖 ㄧ to split asunder; to discriminate accurately; to solve doubts.

晳 8963. To distinguish; to discriminate clearly.

皙 8964. A white skin; a pale or fair countenance. Name of a wood. Some confound together this and the preceding character.

淅 淛 淅 8965. To scour or wash rice. The name of a district. Seĭh leĭh ㄧ 瀝 the noise of rain.

蜥 蜴 8966. The name of an insect; a species of lizard.

裼 8967. A single garment with short sleeves that leave part of the arm exposed; to open a garment and expose the breast, as the Chinese do in bravado; to put off the clothes and expose the naked person, the arms or breast. Tan seĭh 袒 ㄧ the breast of a garment thrown open; the naked body seen through a garment.

Seĭh e ㄧ 衣 a kind of upper dress, which leaves part of the under dress exposed, in order to display its colours.

錫 8968. A metal having the colour of silver, and the consistence of lead or pewter. Tin. To confer; to bestow. A surname; the name of a place; a certain fine kind

of cloth. Heang seĭh 響 | hard or sounding tin,—it is deemed of superior quality to the soft tin, or that which will not ring on being struck; European tin. Kew seĭh 九 | nine presents, consisting of horses, garments, and so on, conferred on certain occasions. Fun seĭh 粉 | white lead.

Seĭh chang | 杖 a kind of official staff or crosier, carried in the hand by the superior of the Buddha temples.

Seĭh ke | 器 a tin or pewter utensil.

Seĭh lĭ | 鐵 a certain pewter-like metal.

Seĭh yu | 予 to confer; to bestow.

悉 8969. From 采 Tsae, To *discriminate* and *mind*. To know and understand perfectly; thorough comprehension of; complete knowledge; to investigate to the utmost; all; entirely. A surname. Seĭh che | 知 to know fully; occurs in government papers as a command, requiring those concerned to inform themselves fully of the contents.

Seĭh twan chow lan | 斷染纜 cut without exception all the painters of the boats.

蟋 8970. Seĭh sŭh | 蟀 a cricket. Ta seĭh sŭh 打 | 蟀 to fight crickets, or grasshoppers, a kind of gambling to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamesters fight them for *cakes*, but in their slang, each cake is understood to mean a certain sum of money.

習 8971. From *wings* and *white*. The reiterated motion of a bird's wings in rapid flight; to repeat the same act; to accustom; to be accustomed to; to practice; custom; habit. A surname. Heŏ seĭh | 學 to learn and to practice. Shin laou seĭh ching 身老 | 成 when old, habits are formed.

Seĭh sŭh so këen | 俗所牽 dragged by custom; the slave of habit.

Seĭh lëen | 鍊 to practice.

Seĭh ma | 馬 to practice riding on horse back.

Seĭh seĭh | | easy, as when accustomed to a thing.

Seĭh shŭh | 熟 accustomed and matured, formed into a habit.

Seĭh sŭh | 俗 practices, usages; custom. Seĭh shang | 尙 to be accustomed to, and to esteem.

Seĭh yen | 舟 to be influenced by the habits of others.

Seĭh kwan tsze jen | 慣自然 custom becomes nature.

嚦 8972. Seĭh, or repeated Seĭh-seĭh, The sound of enduring or suffering cold. The cry or exclamation of a person who suffers from cold.

熠 8973. Read Seĭh and Yĭh, Glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence.

Seĭh seĭh | | a sort of fire fly, or the light which it emits.

席 8974. A mat spread on the ground, the ancient custom before the invention of chairs and tables. A table; a repast; an entertainment. Affection for; dependance on; to rest; to arrange. A surname. Yen seĭh 筵 | a feast or entertainment. Wăn tung seĭh 問同 | to ask who is to be at the same table—when invited to an entertainment.

Seĭh chung | 中 at the table.

Seĭh shang paou | 上炮 crackers let off at entertainments of wine; the Chinese say the smell of the powder removes the effects of wine.

Seĭh shĕ | 設 the table is prepared, or laid out.

蓆 8975. The name of a plant. Large; wide, applied to garments. Used for the preceding.

Seĭh keu | 具 a kind of reed that grows in the north.

舄 8976. Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times; a large appearance. The name of a plant. Used for the following.

潟 8977. Salt land; land left dry by the tide, and from which salt is obtained.

膝 鄎 8978. From *varnish* and *flesh*, or *varnish* and *knot*. The knee, or the knees; a weapon of the spear kind, or a shield to fend off a spear. Pwan seĭh 盤 | to sit cross-legged. Che seĭh 騅 | an appellation of a gentle horse.

Seĭh hea chen e 丨下瞻依 children leaning on a parent's knee and looking up.

Seĭh hing 丨行 to walk or creep on one's knees.

Seĭh tuw kŭh 丨頭骨 the knee pan.

藤 8979. Name of a cooling opening medicine.

隰 8980. Low marshy land. Damp moist land whence prings and streams take their rise. Name of a district. A surname. Yuen seĭh 原丨 yuen is an elevated plain; Seĭh, is a damp, low marsh.

襲 8981. Double garments; a garment thrown over the inferior garments but disclosing them in part; to continue in succession; to receive; to succeed to; hereditary. To enter another country by force, or for purposes of submission; to invade slightly; confused; confusion. A surname. She seĭh 世丨 hereditary, applied chiefly to rank or honors conferred by the sovereign. Taou seĭh 道丨 to receive sayings or principles handed down from the ancients. Yĭh seĭh 一丨 a suit of clothes.

Seĭh tseŏ 丨爵 hereditary nobility.

Seĭh yin 丨蔭 hereditary protection—the heirs of officers who fall in battle are entitled to the situations their fathers held; the rank of Te-tŭh 提督 is hereditary forever in the family of the conqueror of Formosa; he is also a Kung yay 公爺 or Duke.

偰 8982. Sëĕ or Seĭh, A surname. See Sëĕ.

SEŎ.—CCLXXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Seok*.

削 8983. To cut and form; to pare, shave, or scrape off. A slight invasion or usurpation of territory; to plunder, or seize from by violence. Weak, and liable to spoilation. A tool used before the invention of paper and pencils for engraving characters, now applied to the 書刀 Shoo taou, or knife employed to erase characters. Read Seaou, A sheath or scabbard. Read Shaou, or Kea shaou 家丨 a certain official situation; a kind of overseer of a certain portion of land. Read Tseaou, Tseaou kĭh 丨格 that which is employed to spread a net. To rhyme, read Seĭh. Foo seŏ 斧丨 to chop off with a hatchet; to correct a written composition. Kŏ seŏ 割丨 to cut away from. Kwă seŏ 刮丨 to scrape off.

Seŏ chĭh 丨職 to degrade to a lower situation.

Seŏ keu 丨去 to substract or take away from.

Seŏ leaou chĭh 丨了職 to deprive a person of office.

鷦 8984. Name of a bird.

娋 8985. A slight invasion or encroachment on; to steal, or by stealth.

SEU.—CCLXXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Seu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*, or *Suy*.

圩 阝 序 8986. [\ ] A wall on the east and west; to be seated on the east and west sides, in the Chinese manner; hence the usual sense of the character, viz. Order; arrangement; a school room, or college; the order of precedence between seniors and juniors. A surname. The preface of a book in which it's subsequent arrangement is sometimes stated. Tsze seu 次 丨 in order; in a regular series. Seu lun 丨 論 to discuss in lucid order.

杼 8987. [|] Choo or Seu, Said to be an oak.

芧 8988. [\ ] Choo, or Seu. A certain plant.

須 湏 頦 8989. [-] From *head* and *hair*. The hair on the face; the beard; the beard of fish. To wait for or expect; slow; to wait for necessary materials; that which is necessary; requisite. The name of a state; of a city; of a plant; of a vegetable; and of a bird; the name of a weapon. A man's name. A surname. The second is a vulgar form, it is correctly read We or Hwuy, The name of a place. Seay seu 些 丨 a little of any thing. Tsze yu 斯 臾 or Seu yu 丨 臾 a moment; momentarily. Yaou seu 丨 要 or Peĭh seu 必 丨 absolutely requisite. Pŭh seu te keĭh 不 丨 提 及 there is no occasion to introduce the subject.

Seu yu këen jin 丨 臾 堅 忍 firmly endure for a moment.

Seu neu 丨 女 the name of a star.

⿱須土 8990. To stand expecting; to stop or wait for; a man's name.

鬚 8991. [-] The beard, particularly that on the chin. The stamens or chives of plants are called 花 丨 Hwa-seu. Pŭh yaou leuĕ hoo seu 不 要 捋 虎 丨 don't play with a tiger's beard. Hoo, seu, tsze 鬍 丨 髭 the beard on the upper lip, on the chin, and on the cheek, or the whiskers. Hoo, is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

Seu fă 丨 髮 the beard and hair of the head.

Seu fă tsin pĭh 丨 髮 盡 白 the beard and hair entirely grey.

胥 8992. [-] The fleshy part of a crab, cut or torn to pieces. All together; mutually; to wait. Name of an office; of a tree; and of a kind of butterfly. Name of a place. A man's name. A surname. An euphonic particle. Le seu 吏 丨 inferior officers or attendants in courts. Choo seu 儲 丨 to accumulate or store up, to be ready.

Seu leu 丨 閭 a particular door or gate.

偦 8993. [-] Epithet applied to those who possess talents and knowledge. Read Leu, Open, loosely connected.

湑 8994. [-] To purify or give a taste to wine by means of a certain plant. One says, Deep; to dig deep. To disclose or expose the figure of a thing; a rich appearance—applied to dress.

褙 8995. [\ ] A vessel used in offering sacrifice.

稰 8996. [-] Grain perfectly ripe. Ripe grain falling down. Grain used in offering sacrifice.

糈 8997. [-\] Grain given as a ration; grain used in sacrificing to the gods.
餌 How seu 厚 ⌉ large income from the government.

譍 8998. [\] To know; possessing natural talents and acquired knowledge; an appellative of those possessing wisdom. Fallacious; deceitful.

醑 8999. [\] Fine pure wine, or such liquor as the Chinese drink.
Seu tsew ⌉ 酒 generous wine.

徐 9000 (-) Easy manner; leisurely; the mind not hurried, nor flattered.

需 9001 (-) On meeting with rain to stop; rain falling from heaven. Necessary, what is necessary. To doubt; to hesitate; to delay; to stop. Keun
雲 seu 軍 ⌉ the necessary supplies of the army; an annual contribution paid by the merchants of Canton, on account of these supplies.
Seu sze che tsĭh ⌉ 事之賊 hesitation is the thief of business.

孺 9002. (-) Weak; feeble. According to some, A wife; and according to others, A concubine; an inferior wife, in which sense it is read Joo. Read *Now*, A woman's name.

繻 9003. (-) Fine close silk; silk of various colours. One says, A close fine net. A man's name. The edge of a piece of silk, from its being the usage in former times, for two parties to tear a piece of silk through the middle, and each retain one half; that by their subsequent joining, proof might be afforded.

嶼 9004. (\) An island; or according to others, a hill.
墅

蘇 9005. (-) A fragrant plant; elegant; excellent, applied to wine. Read Yu, Luxuriant herbage.

鱮 9006. (\) Seu or Yu. The name of a fish.

邪 9007. Commonly read Seay. Deflected; depraved. Read Seu, Slow; tardy; leisurely; dignified.

徐 9008. (-) A composed, dignified walk; easy motion; leisurely; steady, tranquil, sedate appearance; formal; grave; commanding; majestic. Tardy; slow. Name of a district, of an ancient state, and of the year, under certain circumstances. A surname.
Seu hing how chang ⌉ 行後長 to walk slow and keep behind seniors.

敍 9009. (\) To arrange in order; to converse about. Seang seu 相
叙 ⌉ Seu hwa ⌉ 話 Seu tan ⌉ 談 to converse together. Tëen seu 天 ⌉ the celestial orders; i. e. the five relationships, husband and wife, father and son, and so on.
Seu lun che ⌉ 論之 discourse of them in order.

絮 9010. [\] The coarser part of the silk obtained from the cocoon, it is unfit for being formed into threads. To compound, or make up various ingredients; to reiterate; verbose; any thing pendant. Lew seu 柳 ⌉ the flowers of the pendant willow. Maou seu 冒 ⌉ a cloth in ancient times wound round the head. Pae suy 敗 ⌉ useless silk. Kwo seu 過 ⌉ excessively verbose.
Seu taou ⌉ 道 to repeat over and over; tautology.
Seu lun ⌉ 論 to state the same argument repeatedly.

緒 9011. (\) The end of a thread, by pulling which a ball, or cocoon of silk, is unfolded. The commencement; the beginning of; that which is necessary to evolve the whole and to preserve order; the course of events; that which is left by ancestors to their posterity; to search or examine into.

Tow seu 頭緒 or Twan seu 端緒 the beginning of an affair; the first principles or circumstances, without which nothing can be done. Mŏh tsing, mŏh tseu 沒情沒緒 or Woo tsing, woo seu 無情無緒 no pleasant feeling, nor any means of effecting one's wishes; embarrassed; nonplused.

Seu yu 緒餘 remnant; overplus; something not included in the preceding general mass, like the end of a thread which remains outside the ball.

緟 9012. A certain kind of silk.

聚 9013. Seu, or Tseu. To collect together; to assemble; to live together; to accumulate.

SEUĔ.—CCLXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siuĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Seui*.

彗 9014. *Tsuy. A broom; a comet.*

撏 9015. [-] To brush away and extinguish, or exterminate with the hand.

雪霽 9016. [c] From *rain* and a *broom*. Rain that may be *swept* away; frozen rain; snow; because snow soils like dust and may be brushed away. To render white as snow; to whiten; figuratively, to clear one's self from blame; to revenge an insult or disgrace. To put away; to wash clean; to rub off. The name of a hill. A surname. Seaou seuĕ 小雪 a term that answers to the 23rd of November.

Ta seuĕ 大雪 a term that answers to the 8th of December.

Seuĕ cha 雪茶 a kind of moss that grows on stones.

Seuĕ che 雪恥 to revenge the shame caused by insulting a woman, to remove the disgrace.

Seuĕ hăn 雪恨 / Seuĕ yuen 雪怨 to take revenge by bringing to justice the person who has injured one, or by taking private revenge.

剬 9017. Seŏ, or Seuĕ. To pare off; to cut or scrape.

SEUEN.—CCLXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siuen*. Canton Dialect, *Sune*, *U* as in French.

旋 9018. (-) Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge.

宣 9019. [-] From a *house* or *covering* in which winds revolve and cause to circulate the material principles in nature; to revolve and extend to every place; to spread out; to expand. To promulge; to proclaim to; to declare to; to summon. A high degree of intelligence. Slow. The name of a district. A surname. A certain appurtenance of a carriage. Early

grey hairs; bald. Seuen hwa 丨化 to diffuse the principles of or der and of civilization.

Seuen kaou 丨誥 to proclaim; an Imperial proclamation.

Seuen shĭh 丨室 an Imperial mansion.

Seuen yang 丨揚 to spread or promulge.

瑄 9020. [-] A stone formed in a particular manner for ornament, six tenths of a cubit long.

匽 9021. (-) A certain utensil.

旋 9022. [-] From 㫃 Yen, *Waving as a banner*, and 疋 Peĭh, *A foot*. The *feet* of the soldiers' march round at the *signal* made by the colours. To circulate; to return; to come to the same point again, as any thing that revolves. Used as a particle for *afterwards; then; next*. Chow seuen 周丨 to bring matters round for people; to bring things about.

Seuen chuen 丨輪 revolving, as the sun and moon; to circulate.

Seuen fung 丨風 a whirlwind.

Seuen heang 丨鄉 to return to one's own village; to return home.

Seuen wăn 丨紋 curly down; air, or the ripple on water.

璇 璇 琁 9023. (-) The name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument, used in reference to the planets. The name of a star. A man's name.

還 儇 9024. (-) Commonly read Hwan, To revolve, or revert to. Read Seuen, To circulate; to revolve; quick; prompt; forthwith.

巽 巽 巽 9025. (/) A stand or support to any thing. Name of one of the diagrams or Kwa, in which place, it denotes Being humble and lowly, in a good sense. Humble; adapted to use; universally diffused, as the wind or air. To take hold of as if to place on a stand, or to select.

選 9026. (-) To dance round in a circle. To choose; to select; to choose and appoint officers of government. Apprehensive; timorous. Read Swan, To reckon up ten thousand. Read Sŭh, A piece of silver. Pĭh seuen 白丨 a certain pearl or shell of commerce, or rather a piece of money. Kin sŭh che pin 金丨之品 a certain series of fines for small offences.

Seuen hea 丨下 to choose; to select.

Seuen joo 丨懦 careful; apprehensive, timorous, undecided.
Seuen joo 丨耎

Seuen keu 丨舉 select promotions in the government.

Seuen këen 丨間 or Shaou seuen 少丨 for a moment of time; for a short period.

Seuen sze 丨士 to select officers of government from amongst the literary candidates.

Seuen tsĭh 丨擇 or reversed, Tsĭh seuen, To select from amongst; to choose.

圓 9027. (-) Seuen or Heuen, That with which a circle is made; a compass.

璿 璿 璿 9028. [-] Read Seuen and Juy. Name of a valuable stone. An astronomical instrument. Same as 琁 Seuen. Seuen-kwei 丨瑰 a certain precious stone used about ancient courts. Seuen-ke 丨璣 an instrument of stone to represent the revolution of the heavens; a sort of planetarium.

SEÜH.—CCLXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Seü*. Canton Dialect, *Sut*.

戌 9029. *Woo, or Mow, An astronomical character answering to summer, when nature, and the vegetable kingdom particularly, is in its most flourishing and luxuriant state.*

戌 9030. (c) From the preceding, and a *line* representing the earth. Nature sinking or fading, as in autumn. A character which answers to the ninth moon, and to the hours from 9 to 11 at night. To be distinguished from 戍 Shoo, A *man* and a *spear*, to defend the frontier.

恤 卹 9031. [c] The *heart's blood* affected. To feel for; to commiserate; mournful; to feel affection for; to love. Moved; agitated. To feel sorry; to commiserate; to compassionate. Woo seüh 撫 恤 to sooth and compassionate. Shin seüh 賑 恤 to compassionate and relieve the wants of the needy. Yew seüh 憂 恤 grieved for the distresses of others.

Seüh lëen 恤 憐 to compassionate; commiseration.

Seüh pin laou 恤 貧 老 to compassionate the poor and aged.

Seüh ching 恤 政 benevolent acts of government.

珬 9032. (c) Name of a certain stone.

SEUN.—CCLXXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siun*. Canton Dialect, *Sün*.

旬 9033. [-] Seun or Tsiun. A period of *ten*, either days or years. Each month is divided into three Seun. The first, second, and third, are expressed by 上 Shang, 中 Chung, or 下 Hea prefixed to Seun. To extend every where; all equally. Nëen e tseïh seun 年已七 旬 aged 70 years. San seun 三 旬 three decades; a month. Shang seun 上 旬 the first ten days of a month.

Seun che 旬 始 the name of a star.

Seun nuy 旬 內 within ten days.

Seun wae 旬 外 more than ten days.

侚 9034. (/) To bury one or more living persons with the dead, said to have been an ancient custom.

恂 9035. [/] Sincere; faithful; respectful manner; cherishing awe and reverence for. Shin seun 忱 恂 faithful; truly devoted. Seun lëïh 恂 慄 afraid; apprehensive; standing in awe of.

栒 筍 榫 9036. The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called 虡 Keu. The name of a district.

殉 9037. [/] To follow the dead to the grave and be interred with them, once the partial usage of China; to pursue an object immoderately and seek the attainment at any risk, even that of life, either in a good or bad sense according to the object sought. Che sze pŭh seun 至死不 | to refuse complying (with what is required) even to death. Seun kwŏ kea che keĭh | 國家之急 to venture life and fortune to serve one's country. Seun nan | 難 to take a voluntary share in difficulties of the country. Seun yu ho sĭh | 于貨色 to be given up to the pursuit of gain and pleasure. Seun tsang | 葬 to inter the living with the dead. Seun tsing | 情 to comply with people's humours.

洵 9038. [-] The name of a stream; faithful; sincere; distant; remote; to weep silently. Equal; even. Seun te | 涕 to shed tears; a discharge from the nose.

筍 笋 篔 9039. [/] Seun or Sun, The young shoots of bamboo, which are eaten by the Chinese; they generally sprout out in the fourth moon, but there is a species which sprouts forth in the eighth and ninth moons. Read Yun, A flexible bamboo of which mats are made. Seun ya | 牙 a sprout or bud; a tenon, or end of a piece of wood fitted into another piece.

荀 9040. (-) The name of a plant; and of a state. A surname.

詢 諄 9041. [-] To enquire; to investigate; to ask about. To communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme. Seun wăn ke koo | 問其故 enquire into the cause of. Seun keĭh ke sze | 及其事 to ask about an affair.

迿 9042. [-] To go before; to exhibit; to manifest; to attack by words. Seang seun 相 | to attack, or point at each other—said of friends, that it should not be done.

郇 9043. [-] Name of an ancient nation; name of a place. A surname.

循 9044. (-) To transmit to others what has been committed to one's self.

循 9045. [-] From to *walk* and a *shield*. To go as one is led; to comply or accord with; to act agreeably to; to go round with; to revolve; to sooth; to go about; to examine. Foo seun 撫 | to soothe; to encourage. Yin seun 因 | to fall in with existing circumstances; in a bad sense, implying sloth and remissness; doing nothing. Che seun 持 | to maintain a steady obedience to. Seun hwan pŭh e | 環不已 to revolve unceasingly. Seun hwan | 環 to revolve or circulate; to go round and begin again. Seun le | 例 agreeable, or according to law. Seun leang | 良 a docile disposition. Seun-seun | | leisurely.

揗 9046. [-] Shun or Seun, To rub with the hand. From *hand* and *shield*. To defend; to soothe; to encourage; to take an interest in; to sympathize with.

緧 9047. [-] The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

巡 巡 9048. [-] From *to go* and *a stream*. To go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing, whether by land or water, in the town or in the country; to cruise; to go the rounds. Tseun seun 逡 | to recede, to draw back; to hesitate. Seun chuen | 船 boats which cruise about the river for the detection of smugglers and petty pirates. Seun foo | 撫 the deputy governor of a province; otherwise called 撫院 Foo-yuen. Seun jaou | 繞 to make a circuit or tour. Seun këen | 檢 an officer placed over villages; a kind of overseer.

Seun poo 巡捕 kind of Aide-de-Camp to the principal officers of a province, they have both 文 Wăn, Civil, and 武 Woo, Military ones.

Seun she 巡視 to go and look round.

Seun show 巡守 to go round and keep a watch.

馴 9049. [-] Seun, Tseun, and Heun, A gentle, tractable horse. Yielding; docile; innoxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with. Seun leang 馴良 gentle; tractable; good.

峻 峻 9050. [ˊ] Seun or Tseun, High, lofty, said of mountains. Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous.

浚 濬 濬 9051. [ˊ] Deep beds of rivers or streams; deep water; deep; profound; abstruse; the name of a district. To take out of or from. Seun wo e săng 浚我以生 took my property to support himself.

SEW.—CCLXXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sieu.* Canton Dialect, *Sow.*

修 修 修 9052. (ˊ) To direct; to regulate; to adorn; to cultivate the reasoning faculty, or the principles and practice of virtue. A surname. Ching sin sew shin 正心修身 to rectify the heart and regulate the actions of the body. Tsëen sew 前修 the Sages of antiquity. Kin sew 勤修 to be attentive or diligent in the regulation of one's conduct. Tsëen sew 潛修 to compose a letter with care.

Sew yin chĭh 修陰騭 to practice virtue, to obtain the approbation and blessing of heaven.

Sew fŭh 修福 to study and practice what tends to happiness.

Sew le 修理 to direct; to regulate.

Sew yin kŭng 修陰功 to perform secret unostentatious deeds of virtue.

Sew lëen 修煉 to study the refining and purifying of one's nature.

Sew poo 修補 or Sew ching 修整 to repair.

Sew shin e sze sze 修身以俟死 to adorn one's person with moral virtue, as a preparative for death.

Sew shen 修善 to cultivate virtue.

Sew ke che jin che taou 修己治人之道 the principles or rules by which to improve one's own virtues and reform or govern other people.

Sew tĭh 修德 to cultivate the practice of virtue.

Sew shin 修身 to adorn one's person with virtuous habits.

岫 宙 袖 9053. [ˊ] A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

袖 9054. (ˊ) From *garment* and a *passage*. The part of a garment at which the hands go out and in. The sleeve of a garment; the cuff. Pwan sew 半袖 a garment with half or short arms.

Sew chin 袖珍 *a sleeve pearl*, a pocket book, containing what is thought valuable.

Sew show 袖手 to put the hands into the sleeves or cuffs of a garment.

秀 9055. [丿] Grain flowering; beautiful flowers; flowers which are followed by fruit. Gay; splendid; elegant; luxuriant herbage. The name of a district. A surname.

Sew e 秀衣 fine raiment.

Sew ke 秀氣 elegant, subtle matter; human beings; a fine person.

Sew sze 秀士 an elegaot scholar, applied to persons having the following degree,

Sew tsae 秀才 adorned talent,—a title of the lowest degree of literary rank, and of rank in military degrees.

羞 9056. (丿) From *sheep*. To offer or present to; savory food; food for the mouth. The mouth causes Shame; hence To be ashamed; to feel ashamed, a consciousness of having behaved ill or done wrong. Che sew 知羞 to know shame; to have a sense of honor. Pŭh che sew 不知羞 insensible to shame; no sense of honor. Han sew 含羞 to blush; to be bashful.

Hae sew 害羞 or Pa sew 怕羞 or Wei sew 畏羞 bashful; ashamed to do; ashamed of.

Sew che 羞恥 a feeling of shame.

Sew kwei 羞愧 } to feel ashamed;
Sew tsan 羞慚 } touched with a sense of shame.

Sew jŭh 羞辱 to be disgraced and insulted, as by reproach, or by rudeness to women.

Sew seŏ 羞削 to cause a person to feel much ashamed by some just reproach.

饈 9057. [丿] To present or offer food to a superior; savory food; to nourish; to feed.

宿 9058. [丿] Commonly read Sŭh, To stop at night; to lodge; the stars in their places; a constellation. Read Sew, A group of stars.

滫 9059. [丶] A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a slippery soup-like consistence. Sew suy 滫髓 a sort of jelly-like soup.

傚 9060. Sew, or Tsew. From *man*, and 就 Tsew, *To approach to*. To engage; to procure; to hire.

繡 9061. [丿] To variegate with different colours; to embroider; to embelish.

Sew hwa 繡花 to embroider with flowers.

Sew shang 繡裳 embroidered garments.

Kin sew 錦繡 to embroider and work with gold and silver threads.

Sew hwuy tseuen too 繡全圖 to ornament with a complete set of cuts or prints.

鏽 銹 9062. (丿) Rust on metals, they express it by metal producing a garment or cuvering for it self.

SHA.—CCLXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xa.* Canton Dialect, *Sha* and *Sa.*

沙 9063. (-) From *water* and *small.* The small stones dispersed by water; sand; pebbles. An appellation of any thing small and sweet. Name of a district; of a hill; of a wood; and of certain pulse. A surname. Chang sha foo 長沙府 the capital of Hoo-nan province.

Sha le 沙梨 a particular kind of pear.

Sha kŭh me 沙谷米 sago; some call it 西米 Se me.

Sha mŏ 沙漠 the sandy desart in Tartary, also called Cobi.

Sha mëen 沙面 the shallow sandy shores of a river, on which the Chinese build houses, which are the resort of prostitutes, generally.

Sha mun 沙門 the priests of Buddha, hence *Shamanism,* in this connexion it is said to denote Diligent careful conduct.

Sha pĭh 沙白 a species of oyster.

Sha tang 沙糖 soft sugar.

Sha te 沙底 island of St Johns.

Sha tăng 沙籐 rattan.

Sha shing 沙聲 a kind of hoarseness or catarrh.

Sha yu 沙魚 the shark; otherwise called 胡沙. Hoo sha.

裟 **袈** 9064. (-) Kea sha 袈裟 a kind of cloak worn by the priests of Buddha.

砂 9065. [-] Small stones; pebbles; sand. Used for 沙 Sha. Choo sha 硃砂 cinnabaris nativa, used by the Buddha priests from writing charms with. Tan sha 丹砂 a red oxide; vermillion.

Sha le 砂梨 pears.

Sha pe 砂皮 the hide of the cow.

Sha jin 砂仁 the seeds of a certain fruit, used in medicine.

粆 9066. [-] Sugar, as expressed from the cane. Sha tang 粆糖 soft sugar.

紗 9067. [-] Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer. Poo te sha 蒲提紗 the leaf of a tree dried, and every part removed but the fibre which has the appearance of gauze, and upon which the Chinese paint figures, usually of their demi gods.

Tsow sha 縐紗 crape.

Sha maou 紗帽 a cap with two silk wings, worn under the Ming dynasty; now used to denote an official cap, or the official situation one occupies; not to keep the *Sha-maou* on one's head, is to lose one's situation.

Sha sëen 紗線 the threads of which gauze is wove.

Sha tăng 紗燈 gauze lanterns.

鯊 **鮫** 9068. [-] From *sand* and *fish.* Sha yu 鯊魚 the shark fish.

傻 9069. (-) Light; giddy; sprightly; light-headed, crazed.

Sha seaou 傻俏 or Sha tsew 傻俶 vicious; immoral.

灑 9070. (-) To sprinkle water; to scatter; to disperse as by the wind. Read (\) To fall down. Read Se, To wash.

Sha saou ting nuy 灑掃庭內 to sprinkle water on the floor and sweep inside the hall.

Sha jen 灑然 an alarmed appearance.

洒 9071. [-] Read Sha, and Shae, To wash or cleanse; to sprinkle, used for the preceding. Read Sëen, A respectful appearance; deep water; a steep bank. Read Săn, Afraid; apprehensive; frightened. Read Se, To wash. Occurs denoting Snow. Read Tsuy, A fresh appearance; lofty; eminent.

嗄 9072. (/) The voice broken as by hoarseness. Read Yae, The voice spoiled; the breath rebelling or rising; sobbing.

SHĂ.—CCLXXXV^TH SYLLABLE.

A, short. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xă*. Canton Dialect, *Shat*.

唼 9073. Tsă, or Shă. Shă-tëë 丨喋 the sound of ducks or geese feeding. Shă-heuĕ 丨血 to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, said to be an ancient custom.

箑 9074. A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

翣 翌 9075. A kind of pall or mantle of state thrown over a coffin; in ancient times made of feathers—not commonly used by poor Chinese. A fan; a kind of banner.

歃 欱 9076 To smear the lips and sides of the mouth with the blood of a sacrifice, over which an oath is taken; swearing mutual attachment to. Shă heuĕ 丨血 to sip or smear the lips with blood. Shă heuĕ heung te 丨血兄弟 persons not related, who take a solemn oath to adhere to each other.

霎 9077. Small rain; a slight shower. Shă she 丨時 the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

瞌 9078. Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

殺 杀 杀 9079. From *hand, a club* and a *spear*. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to kill; to murder; to be destroyed or forgotten. To die; to destroy by the application of caustic. Murderously; used to denote the superlative degree. The hoar frost killing vegetable life. The name of a lance. Read Să, To disperse; to scatter; to sweep away entirely; to hang down, as any thing suspended. Read Shae, To pare off; to degrade; to cover with the feathers or wings. Used to denote the tone of grief and distress. Read She, To murder a superior. Fŭh shă 服 丨 to submit to entirely. Shă lŭh 丨戮 to kill and mangle the corps. Shă sze 丨死 to wound mortally; to kill. Shă show 丨手 an executioner. Shă tsing 丨青 to prepare bamboo for writing on; an ancient usage.

箑 9080. Shă or Tsëë. A fan. 扇 Shen, is a more usual term; the first term was used in one part of the empire, and the other in another part. Shă-foo 丨脯 a certain utensil formerly used to keep meat cool and fresh.

煞 9081. Shă or Shae. The vulgar form of 殺 Shă. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to injure; to kill; to strike with noxious influence; to terminate. Shă kĭh seang jang 丨隔霄壤 as far apart as the heaven and the earth. Shă sing 丨星 a baleful star.

SHAE.—CCLXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Shaï*, and *Shay* Canton. Dialect, *Shae.*

殺 9082. (/) Read Shă, To kill. Read Shae, To pare off; to degrade; to cut off and form the seam of a garment; the lower part of a shroud. Haste, rapidity of motion.

篩 9083. (-) Read Sze, The name of a bamboo. Read Shae, A sort of sieve; to pass through a sieve; a vessel through which liquor is strained.

鍐 9084. (/) A long spear; to hurt or injure; certain scissars for clipping wings.

灑 **洒** 9085. [\] Sha, or Shae. See Sha.

曬 **晒** 9086. [/] To dry in the sun; to air.

Shae kan 丨乾 to expose to the sun till dry. Shae e 丨衣 to air clothes. Shae yuen 丨圓 sun-dried Langan fruit.

SHAN.—CCLXXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xan.* Canton Dialect, *Shan*, or *San.*

山 **灬** 9087. (-) A hill; a mountain; hills in general. Wild, applied to birds. Shan chuen 丨川 hills and rivers, an account of them. Shan chay 丨車 a wheel for raising water turned by the current of a stream.

Shan fung 丨峯 the peak of a mountain.

Shan go 丨鵝 a wild goose.

Shan hae kwan 丨海關 a pass at the eastern end of the great wall, on the sea coast between the province of Chĭh-le and Man-chow Tartary.

Shan-se 丨西 a province on the west of Shan-tung.

Shan tung 丨東 a province of China.

Shan chuen kwei shin wang yen 丨川鬼神妄言 unfounded tales about the spirits of hills and rivers.

Shan yew kan 丨由柑 species of Evonymus. Shan soo hing 丨素馨 species of Jasmine. Shan kin keŭh 丨金橘 Daphne Indica.

Shan keang 丨羌 species of Alpinia.

Shan pin lang 丨檳榔 Callicarpa.

Shan shĭh lew 丨石榴 species of Gardenia.

Shan hwang pe 丨黃皮 species of Hypericum.

Shan keae shoo 丨介樹 species of Fagara.

Shan lan shoo 山欖樹 species of Sideroxylon.

Shan pih tan 山白蟾 or Pih yĕ cha 白葉茶 mussænda.

Shan tăng 山橙 species of Melodinus.

汕 9088. [丶] Fish frisking in water; to amuse; to take fish with a kind of wicker work net. Name of a river.

疝 9089. [丿] A disease which causes pain in the lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of generation.

Shan ke 山氣 wind which causes a swelling of the testicles, with acute pain and stoppage of urine. A kind of stricture.

訕 9090. [丿] To slander; to speak evil of; to vilify; to backbite. Shan pang tĭh ke 山謗德已 to slander others, and take merit to one's self.

彡 9091. (-) Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. Read Tsëen, A surname; the name of a fish.

杉 9092. [-] San, or Shan. The pine or fir tree. Shan shoo 山樹 Pinus Lanceolata. Shan mŭh 山木 deal or pine wood, much used in China.

衫 9093. [-] A short garment; a term applied to garments or clothes generally. Han shan 汗山 a garment to absorb the perspiration. E shan 衣山 garments; short clothes.

芟

襂

刪 9094. [-] To pare off; to obliterate; to expunge; to reject; to settle; to fix what to retain, and what to reject in any work. See San. Chung fŭh chay shan keu 重復者山去 to obliterate repetitions.

姍 9095. (丿) Good or beautiful; to speak against and ridicule. Read Pwan, Ugly. Read Sëen, A person's gait or manner of walking. Read Sŏ, The appearance of a lady's garments trailing on the ground as she walks.

Shan seaou 山笑 to speak against and laugh at.

珊 9096. Shan-hoo 山瑚 coral. Also read San, which see.

芟

薪 9097. [-] To cut herbs or grass; large sickle or scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants.

潸 9098. [丶] Tears flowing, shedding tears copiously.

嗲 9099. [-] To hold a thing in the mouth. Read Tsan, Sound or noise.

SHANG.—CCLXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xang*. Canton Dialect, *Sheong*.

上 9100. / When read (/) it denotes High; above; eminent; exalted; honorable; on, or upon. Read (\) It denotes To ascend; to advance forward; to present to a superior; to put upon paper; i. e. to write down. To honor or respect. Hwang shang 皇上 a sovereign prince, or emperor. The Emperor of China; they object to give the title to any other monarch. Tae shang 太上 epithet of the most honorable, applied to the Emperor's deceased father; and to the founder of the sect Taou. Pŭh shang yĭh kò yuĕ 不上一個月 not more than a month. Che shang 至上 the highest. Tëen shang 天上 in heaven. Kan shang keu 趕上去 to pursue after.

Shang chuen 上船 to embark.

Shang gan 上岸 to go on shore.

Shang hea 上下 above or below; about, more or less.

Shang hëen 上憲 the superior officers of government.

Shang hea yew san tsëen jin 上下有三千人 about three thousand men.

Shang jĭh 上日 the 1st day of the moon.

Shang koo 上古 or Shang she 上世 high antiquity; former ages.

Shang keae keĭh keu 上階級去 to go up stairs.

Shang low 上樓 to go up to an upper room.

Shang pŭh shang, hea pŭh hea 上不上下不下 neither able to go up nor down,—a person nonplused.

Shang pun 上本 to present an official document to a superior, or to the Emperor. The single word 上 Shang often denotes the Emperor, or the Supreme Person, either on earth, or amongst assemblies of the gods.

Shang yu 上諭 an imperial mandate or order.

Shang yuĕ 上曰 the Emperor said.

Shang noo 上怒 the Emperor was angry.

Shang shoo 上數 to enter or write down in an account.

Shang shing 上聲 the second of the Chinese tones.

Shang seun 上旬 the first decade or ten days of every moon.

Shang woo 上午 or Woo shang 午上 the forenoon.

Shang te 上帝 the High or Supreme Ruler; the epithet, though seemingly to express the Christian idea of the Deity, is however applied to more than one divine personage.

Shang kĭh tsăng keung 上格蒼穹 to reach, extend to, or influence heaven above—by virtuous actions.

Shang heŏ 上學 to go to school.

Shang ping 上平 to ascend the scales; i. e. to be weighed. Tsĭh tsëen shang ping 七錢上平 to weigh or reckon the dollar at seven mace value. Shang sze ma ping tuy 上司碼平兌 to put on the weights and weigh.

Pĭh shang 北上 or Shang king 上京 to go to Peking.

尚 9101. (/) From Pa 八 *separated*, and 向 Hëang, *directed towards*. The mind wishing to attain; to esteem; to value; to receive in marriage a princess, by which it is intimated that she is not娶 Tseu, *taken*, as a wife usually is, but received as a favor from the Emperor. To direct or controul whatever is carried before the Emperor; hence a title of officers about the court. Used as a particle, Yet, still; nearly; probably. To boast;

to brag. A surname. To add to; to adorn. Used for the preceding. Haou jin chay, woo e shang che 好仁者無以上之 he who loves virtue and benevolence can have nothing more said in his praise. Ho-shang 和上 a superior of the Buddha priests, any priest of that sect. Kaou shang che sin 高上之心 a high ambicious mind. Hea shang hĭh 夏上黑 the ancient dynasty Hea, esteemed a black colour; Yin jin shang pĭh 殷人上白 the people of the dynasty Yin, esteemed white for mourning.

Shang kung choo 上公主 to marry a princess.

Shang e 上醫 the head imperial physician. Shang keaou 上膠 to attach or paste to.

Shang shĭh 上食 to attend to the Emperor's food, an appellation of the head cook.

Shang shoo 上書 title of presidents of the six boards, or tribunals at court; they are said 主大計 Choo ta ke, To direct the great plans of state.

Shang 上 *Yet*, often corresponds to 雖 Suy, *although*, in the beginning of a sentence; q. d. *although* it be so, *yet*, &c.

Shang tseay 上且 still; yet; however.

裳 9102. Read Shang or Chang. Clothes; garments. See Chang.

賞 9103. [丶] To give from a superior to an inferior; to confer; to bestow; to grant as a largess or reward; to encourage by rewards; to reward. Said also of heaven or providence. To praise; to commend; to take pleasure in. A surname. Ching shang 稱上 to praise.

Shang keĭh 上給 } to bestow; to
Shang lae 上賚 } to confer upon
Shang tsze 上賜 } an inferior.

Shang fă 上罰 to reward and to punish.

Shang hwa 上花 to delight in flowers.

Shang he 上戲 to confer a theatrical entertainment; the language of the Emperor respecting foreign embassadors.

Shang wan 上玩 to afford or supply amusement.

Shang yuĕ 上月 the 15th of the 8th moon; the harvest moon.

餉 9104. [丶] Shang or Hëang, Rations of food; grain. Keun shang 軍上 taxes paid for the support of the army.

商 9105. (-) From 商 Nŏ, *Difficulty of utterance*, and 章 Chang, abbreviated, added to give sound to the character. From without, to ascertain what is within. To devise; to arrange; to deliberate; to adjust by consultation; to measure. A travelling merchant; a merchant; to carry on commerce. Name of the second Dynasty of Chinese Historians, it commenced about the year 1750, B. C, and ended about 1113, B. C. The latter part of the Dynasty was denominated 殷 Yin, and is spoken of by some Historians as distinct from Shang; the Sovereigns of this period are denominated 王 Wang. The name of a kingdom founded by 契 Keĭh. The name of a state, and a district. Applied to a portion of time before sun-rise and after sun-set. One of the notes of music. A surname. In elegies, To illustrate the meritorious and peaceful citizen, is called Shang. In the sense of To deliberate, syn. with 謫 Shang, To be distinguished from 商 Teĭh, which is formed by 古 Koo, withinside. *Hang*-shang 行商 or Yang-hang-shang 洋行商 a Chinese merchant, engaged in European or foreign trade, at Canton; they are commonly called, from the Provincial Pronunciation of the word 行 Hang, *Hong*-merchants. The same character is also pronounced Hing, hence 行 *Hing*-shang, a travelling merchant. Yen-shang 鹽商 salt merchant, of whom there are licenced companies in China. Kĭh shang 客商 a merchant who has come from a distance, one who visits a place for mercantile purposes.

Shang tung yew woo 商通有無 the merchant makes a transfer of what is possessed for what is not.

Shang e 商議 or Shang leang 商量 or Shang chŏ 商酌 or Shang seang 商相 all express, Consultation or deliberation between two or more persons.

蔏 9106. (-) Shang teaou 蔏蕘 or Shang low 蔏蔞 names of certain plants.

傷 9107. (-) To wound; to injure; to hurt; to wound the heart. Grieved; mournful thoughts; distressed in mind. To give pain to the feelings. A surname. Also read Shang. Chŏ shang che sze 戳丨致死 mortally wounded. Tĕĕ ta sun shang 跌打損丨 to wound and injure by falls and blows. Nuy shang ping 內丨病 an inward complaint. Shang ming keaou 丨名教 a breach of morality.

Shang jin ming 丨人名 to injure a person's reputation.

Shang tsae 丨財 to waste property.

殤 9108. (-) To die before arriving at the age of puberty; untimely death; to die. Kwŏ shang 國丨 to die in battle. Chang shang 長丨 to die between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. Chung shang 中丨 to die between the years of twelve and fifteen. Hea shang 下丨 to die between eight and eleven years of age. Woo fŭh che shang 無服之丨 not to be mourned for,—is said of those who die under seven years. Pŭh wei shang 不爲丨 to die under three months after birth. Kea shang 嫁丨 to marry an espoused wife after her death,—a young woman who dies under nineteen years of age, has a paper effigy made by her parents, and the intended husband receives the effigy home to his house with the bridal rites; he then burns the effigy and erects a tablet to her memory. This is the object of the parents. The laws forbid in vain this usage.

禓 禓 觴 醺 9109. (-) To worship on the road; to offer sacrifice to the spirit of a road; to expel evil spirits.

9110. (-) A general term for wine cups; a full cup; to cause people to drink wine. The name of a deep river. Lan shang 濫丨 beginning to issue forth; the commencement of a stream when the quantity of water appears not more than would fill a cup.

SHAOU.—CCLXXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xao.* Canton Dialect, *Shew.* *Ew*, as in *Pew.*

少 9111. (\ /) Not much; not many; little in quantity; in a slight degree. Few in number; young in years; to detract from; to be wanting to, or deficient. To owe; to suffer the want of; to be deprived of; to diminish. To che 多之 to praise. Shaou che 丨之 to detract or slander. To shaou 多丨 many, or few; i. e. how many? Laou shaou 老丨 old and young. Shaou nëen 丨年 or Shaou nëen jin 丨年人 young; the young.

Shaou foo 丨傅 } guardians of the
Shaou paou 丨保 } heir apparent,
Shaou sze 丨師 } and regent; in case of his minority. Now a mere honorary title.

Shaou king 丨卿 a certain office of the fourth rank.

Shaou këen 丨欠 to owe to.

Shaou pŭh tĭh ta 丨不得他 or Shaou ta pŭh tĭh 丨他不得 could not endure to be deprived of it; cannot want or spare it.

Shaou tsze 丨子 the youngest son.

Shaou yay 丨爺 a gentleman's son when a boy; a young gentleman.

劭 9112. [′] Exertion; effort; endeavour, or as they express it, Tsze keang yay

自強也 to force one's self. Also Beauty; excellence. Shaou nung 農 to stimulate or exhort husbandmen to diligence. Also read Shaou and Keaou.

招 9113. [-] To invite by a motion of the hand. See Chaou.

紹 9114. [/] To connect; to join the ends of a cord; to continue in succession; to lead. Ke shaou 繼 to continue or keep up what existed before; to imitate and equal the virtues of a predecessor. Shaou wei 位 to succeed or be heir to.

Shaou keae 介 or Keae shaou, One who is the medium of communication between two principals.

韶 9115. (-) An ancient instrument of music; to continue the virtues of a predecessor, said of 舜 Shun, being a worthy successor of the ancient king 堯 Yaou. Elegant; pleasing; bland. Name of a district. A surname.

Shaou hwa 華 the fading glory of human life.

Shaou kwang 光 the pleasing splendors of spring.

邵 9116. [/] The name of a city. A surname. Erroneously used for the following. Nëen kaou tĭh shaou 年高德 advanced in years and eminent in virtue.

Shaou-foo tsze 夫子 a celebrated scholar of the Sung dynasty.

劭 9117. [/] Commonly used for the preceding. High; eminent; to persuade; to encourage

哨 9118. (/) Small and distorted in the mouth or spout. Verbose; to mention often. Cry of lictors who precede officers of government. Read Seaou, Shaou, or Chaou, Any thing pointed; any place where guards are stationed as a defence against banditti, which application of the word arises from its being used for 筲 Tseaou, To blow a trumpet in order to give an alarm. Seaou paou 堡 a kind of fortress.

Seaou tsung 總 and Seaou chang 長 certain officers in the army; captain of the guards.

Shaou hea 下 to be stationed on a particular guard.

Shaou jin 人 a sentry.

Shaou chuen 船 war boats with troops employed against pirates.

Seaou tan 探 a spy; a scout.

弰 9119. (-) A bow shooting forth an arrow; the ends of a bow.

捎 9120. (-) To select or take from amongst; to eject or cast away; to brush aside; to pluck up; to eradicate. Read Seaou, To move; to shake. Yaou seaou 搖 moved; agitated.

Shaou leŏ 掠 to seize by violence; to plunder.

梢 9121. [-] A tall tapering branchless tree; the extreme top end of a tree or of a branch; a pole or staff held in the hand by posture-makers. Small; small wood for fuel; the rudder of a boat; the person who steers; a waterman or sailor. To strike and drive away. Mŭh shaou 末 the end of; the end of a rope. Kaou shaou 篙 a long pole with which watermen propel boats. Shaou kung 公 a skipper of a boat. Shaou tsze 子 a helmsman; a seaman.

稍 9122. [/] In a small quantity; in a slight degree; gradually; a ration of grain from the government stores; expressed by Shaou, because it is given in small quantities at a time.

Shaou shĭh 食 an allowance from government. Shaou yew 有 possess in a slight degree.

筲 9123. [-] Shaou or Tow shaou 斗 or Shaou ke 箕 a bamboo vessel for containing rice, either when washing it, or after it is boiled.

蛸 9124. [-] A large species of spider. Name of a fish. A surname.

燒 9125. [/] To burn with fire; a fire lit in moors or waste land, to burn down the ferns and bushes to serve for manure. To boil; to roast. Shaou chŏ 着 to take fire; to set on fire.

Shaou ho 丨火 to light a fire.
Shaou tsew 丨酒 spirituous liquor.
Shaou kŏ 丨割 slices of roasted meat.
Shaou ke 丨鷄 roast fowl.

Shaou yih hoo cha 丨一壺茶 to boil a pot of tea.
Shaou e tsĕĕ 丨衣節 7th moon, from the 1st to the 15th day, when clothes or parti-coloured paper in lieu of clothes are burnt, and so sent to the invisible state to clothe the deceased.

SHAY.—CCXCTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *She.* Canton Dialect, *Shay.*

余 9126. [丿] A surname. The authority of this character is disputed. Some suppose that it is erroneously written for 余 Yu.

畬 畭 9127. [-] According to Shwŏ-wăn, A field which has been cultivated *three* years; according to others, one that has been cultivated *two* years. Read Yu, To cultivate. Land cleared the first year is called 菑 Sze, the second year 丨 Shay, the third year 新 Sin, the fourth year it is called 田 Tĕen.

賒 賖 9128. [-] To sell goods without receiving their value at the time; to give credit. Slow; emiss; distant. Shay chang 丨賬 credit.
Shay mae 丨買 to buy on credit.
Shay mae 丨賣 to sell on credit.

舍 9129. [丶丿] To stop; to rest; a lodging in a market place. A cottage; used for the pronoun I, when speaking of one's own junior relations. A constellation of stars; a day's march of thirty or thirty-five le. To cease or stop; to fall; to part with or let go; to remit. Name of an office. Maou shay 茅丨 a thatched cottage.
Shay te 丨弟 my brother.
Shay chĭh neu 丨姪女 my neice.
Shay hea 丨下 my house.
Shay tsin 丨親 my relation.
Shay neĭh 丨匿 to abscond. Shay ming 丨命 to part with one's life.

捨 9130. (丶) To let go; to part with; to give in charity; to reject. A surname. The preceding is also used in this sense. She shay 施丨 to part with one's property in charity to the poor and distressed.
Shay pan 丨板 to part with boards for a coffin,—to give a coffin in charity. Shay pih tĭh 丨不得 cannot part with.

奢 9131. (-) Chay or Shay. Affluent; extravagant; prodigal. See Chay.
Shay-yung 丨用 extravagant expenditure.

闍 9132. (丿) Read Tae, or Shay. A terrace or room built over the gate of a city. Yin shay 闉丨 the building over the gate of a Chinese city. Hae shay le 海丨黎 the priests of Buddha. Shay-le 丨黎 the priestesses of Buddha.
Shay wei 丨維 or Cha-pe 茶毗 these two expressions denote Burning a dead priest, according to the usage of the Buddhists.

社 9133. (丶) From *a heavenly prognostic* and *land.* The spirit that presides over any given region; the supposed divine beings who grant a particular region to any given family of rulers; when the dynasty fails, they are said to lose the Shay tseĭh 丨稷 i. e. the gods of the land and of the grain; these are worshipped by all the officers of government. Shay, also denotes the sacrifices which are offered to the gods of the land. It sometimes denotes also the altars where they are

offered. Anciently twenty-five houses constituted a Shay, and had an altar; at present every street and village has one. These are called Sze shay 私 | private or local altars, they were at one time prohibited. Tëen shay 田 | ten or fifteen houses.

Shay jĭh | 日 a certain day in spring on which the lares rustici and compitales are worshipped.

樢 9134. (丶) E-shay 宜 | the spirit that presides over favorable dreams.

射 9135. (㇒) From the *body* and a *measure*. To send from the body to a measured distance. To shoot an arrow; to aim or shoot at as with an arrow; to dart, as the rays of light. Read Yay, A certain office. Read Shĭh, To point at any thing and take it. Read Yĭh, To dislike. Ying-shay 影 | to cast blame upon another which does not belong to him. Seang shay 相 | to point to, or be opposed to each other. Chung shay 冲 | to be pointed against, or to overlook, as a wall; the end of a house, and so on—deemed unlucky.

Shay kwang | 光 to shoot forth rays of light.

Shay kung | 工 a beetle-like insect, whose proboscis and feelers appear like a bow and arrow.

Shay tsëen | 箭 to shoot an arrow.

Shay ying | 影 an imaginary fiend, that seeing the shadow of a man walking along the shore, shoots forth sand from the water, which causes his death; to implicate a person.

蛇 **虵** 9136. [ノ] A snake or serpent; they divide them into four classes; viz. such as are natural to water, to herbs, to wood, and to earth. They say, A serpent hears with its eyes, and a cow with its nose. The name of a place. A surname. Read E. Wei-e 委 | tortuous; to wriggle with self satisfaction.

Shay sin | 心 a poisonous mind; malicious; designing harm.

Shay tsŭh | 足 the feet of a snake are a useless addition to a picture,—tautology is useless.

Shay ying | 影 the shadow of a snake—makes a suspicious person ill.

赦 **赦** 9137. [ノ] To remit punishment; to forgive; to pardon; to let go; to set at liberty. A surname. Ta-shay 大 | a general pardon granted by the Emperor.

Shay seaou kwo | 小過 to forgive a small offence.

Shay tsuy | 罪 to forgive a crime against society; or to forgive sins against the Deity.

Shay yew | 宥 to forgive; to pardon.

麝 9138. (㇒) Read Shay or Shĭh, From *a deer* and *to shoot*. A small animal like a deer which expels from its navel a fragrant substance; the Moschiferus, or musk animal.

Shay heang | 香 musk.

SHE.—CCXCI[ST] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xi.* Canton Dialect, *She.*

The Northern Pronunciation of *She*, is not strictly the open sound of *E*, it is modified by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and lengthening the sound of *i* in *with*. The same sound that *E* has in *Sze* and *Tsze*.

尸 9139. (-) The character represents a person stretched out; as a dead body. A corpse; an effigy of a deceased person clad in the clothes he wore when alive, and placed in state to be worshipped by his or her descendants,—an ancient usage. To arrange; to set in order. Kung she 公 | the effigy of an ancestor. Tsin pŭh she 寢不 | do not sleep stretched out like a corpse.

She le | 利 inactive as a dead body, and yet receiving the emoluments of office.

She tso | 坐 to sit formally and attentively—motionless as a dead body.

屎 屘 屙 屁 9140. (丶) Ordure; excrements. She tung 屎桶 a close stool. She neaou | 溺 ordure and urine. Tëen she 殿 | a moaning sighing tone; a humming sound.

屍 屍 9141. (-) From *death* and *a body* stretched out. A dead body; a corpse. On the bed it is called | She, in the coffin it is called 柩 Kew. Sze she 死 | a corpse.

She hae | 骸 a dead body, including every part of it.

She tsin | 親 the friends of a deceased person, generally of a murdered person.

鳲 9142. (-) She kew | 鳩 a species of pigeon.

士 9143. (-丶) She or Sze, A learned man; a scholar; applied also to soldiers; and is a general appellative of men. See Sze.

仕 9144. (-) Sze, or She, or Che. To learn; to serve; to fill a public situation; to act as a magistrate. Chŭh sze 出仕 to go from home and enter on the public service. Choo tăng sze pan 初登 | 扳 when first enrolled as a public officer. Fŭh wăn, fŭh sze 弗問弗 | not to enquire into affairs; not to attend to business.

氏 9145. [丶] A family, in the larger sense of the word. Kindred; one of a family or clan; collectively they are called 族 Tsŭh. The surname of females: The family names of women; formerly only applicable to persons of family. The poor had 名 Ming, Names, but not | She. This character was applied to women, as Sing 姓 to men.

She sing shoo | 姓書 a biographical book.

舐 舔 舐 提 咶 狧 9146. [丶] To lick up any thing with the tongue; to lick, as animals do. Laou new she tŭh 老牛 | 犢 an old cow licks it's calf—old people love their little children.

示 祇

9147. From a horizontal *line* representing *heaven*, and *three* perpendicular strokes representing the light coming down from the *sun*, *moon*, and *stars*. A sign from heaven; a declaration of the will of heaven. To declare; to manifest. Declaring; proclaiming; telling to inferiors. A surname. Used to denote Seeing. Kaou she 告 | a government proclamation. Heun she 訓 | to teach; to instruct. Kae she 開 | to open the minds of the simple or ignorant. Mĭh she 默 | a silent manifestation; a revelation from heaven;—a Chinese term. Che she 指 | to point out to. She che | 知 to cause to know; used when asking a person to tell one something.

史 吏

9148. (丶) From *Hand* seizing *the middle*. An impartial narrator of events; an historian; history. A surname. Tae she 太 | the president of the historiographers. Name of one of the nine rivers. Neu she 女 | one who attended to the affairs of the Queen. Ta she 大 | who revised the books of six principal officers. Seaou she 小 | who narrated the affairs of neighbouring states. Kwŏ she 國 | or She kwan | 官 writers of history, employed by government. Koo kin shoo she 古今書 | ancient and modern books and histories.

Shé shoo | 書 an historical work composed in the time of Chow-seuen-wang 周宣王 (B. C. 770) by Chow 籀 who held the situation of Tae she 太 | and who framed the Ta-chuen-wăn 大篆文 *ancient* seal character. She shoo, is also used to denote any history.

She ke | 記 history.

使

9149. [丶] From *Man* and *Business*. To send a man to manage affairs. (Lŭh shoo.) To order; to send; to cause to succeed or answer the purpose; to use, or employ. Read She, To be sent; to be employed on public service. A messenger; to act, or operate. Che she 指 | to point out, or direct what others are to do. Chay yang she pŭh tĭh 這樣 | 不得 it will not answer in this way. Heu to she yung 許多 | 用 a great deal of expense. Pŭh foo she yung 不敷 | 用 not enough for (necessary) use. Yĭh ko lae she 一個來 | a messenger who comes.

She jin keu | 人去 send a man.

She tĭh | 得 will it answer? or affirmatively, it will answer.

She yung teĭh | 用的 one employed in a family; a domestic.

She fei ta | 費大 great expense.

She yŭh | 役 a servant; a man sent or called; i. e. a servant.

She yung | 用 to employ or use; that which is used, expense.

She jin | 人 a messenger.

She kwan | 官 or She chin | 臣 an envoy, or ambassador.

駛 駛

9150. (丶) A horse running fast; rapid motion; progressing swiftly; sailing fast, not stopping to observe customary forms.

She tsin | 進 to run into, as with a ship into a harbour.

市

9151. (丶) A market place; to buy; to trade in the market; a concourse of different sorts of people; crowded, like a market place. To encourage and rouse talent by the hope of bringing it to a good market. Occurs in the names of several stars. Name of district; low, vulgar, vicious. Pa she 罷 | to stop trade. See Pa.

She kea | 價 the market price; the value of any thing at a certain period.

She low | 樓 a tavern for drinking and dissipation.

She yu | 語 low vicious language.

She tsing che jin | 井之人 vulgar low people, such as crowd about markets and public wells.

世

9152. (丿) An age, or generation; the space of thirty years. The world of persons Mankind. A surname. Tsze she 此 | this life. Lae she 來 | the life to come. These expressions are to be understood

according to the Chinese notions of a Metempsychosis; the former life, and the life to come, generally denote a former and a future existence in this world. Shang she 上 the high ages; i. e. ancient times. Mŭh she 末 last age of a Dynasty; or the last period of the world. How she 後 the next or succeeding age. Chung she 終 expresses either the whole of life; or at other times, to close life. Tang she 當 in that age; also, in presence of the age. Jin tsae she shang 人在上 the people of the world. Chŭh she 出 to be born into the world. Wang she 往 and Keu she 去 express ages that are past and gone, or to go from the age; i. e. to die; which is also expressed by Kwo she 過 Ke she 棄 Wang she 亡 and 辭 Tsze she. Tsëen she 前 or Sëen she 先 the former life. E shin shĕ she 以身涉 to enter personally into the business of the world.

She choo 主 a title of Buddha.

She keae pŭh haou 界不好 the state of the world is not good.

She kea 家 an ancient family; or a family that has stood for several generations.

She sze 事 the business of the world.

She tae 代 generations of men.

She seĭh che tseŏ 襲之爵 hereditary nobility.

She jin 人 people of the age; mankind.

柿 林 枺 柿

9153. (丶) Name of a fruit with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp. The Diospyros.

貰

9154. (/) To give credit in mercantile transactions; to shew lenity to offenders.

齙

9155. (c) To graze; to chew the cud, said of sheep.

矢 介 笑

9156. (丶) Said to represent the barb of an arrow. An arrow; a dart; as swift as an arrow; straight forward; true to the mark. To vow; to swear. Name of a star. A surname. Haou she 嚆 an arrow formed on purpose to whistle as it passes through the air; the whistling sound.

She kow pŭh e 口不移 to adhere firmly to the same declaration.

She hea joo yu 下如雨 the arrows fell like rain.

She yuen 願 to vow; to swear.

豕 亥

9157. (丶) Che or She. Intended to represent the bristles and tail of a swine. They say, dogs delight in snow; horses in wind; and pigs in rain. The name of a state, of a star, and of a medicine. The second form was anciently used for She, and also denoted A many headed monster, they are now occasionally confounded with each other in compound characters.

寺 閹

9158. (/) Sze or She, From *ground* and the *tenth of a cubit.* A place measured and subject to fixed laws; certain chambers for officers about court. Eunuchs. The first Buddha priest invited to come from India to the Chinese court, was lodged in one of these, from which the temples of Buddha took the name She.

侍

9159. (/) To receive, as the orders of a superior. To be near to; to be at the side of; to follow; to wait upon. Occurs in the sense of A duke. Shwŭy show she leĭh 垂手侍立 to stand by with the hands hanging close to the side, the posture of respect in Chinese attendants. Chang she 常 a denomination of ten Eunuchs, who caused the revolution, or wars of the San-kwŏ, during the reign of Heaou-ling, of the Han dynasty.

She lang 郎 a certain office about the court.

She këang heŏ sze 講學士 a kind of reader to his Majesty,—a situation of the fourth rank.

She tŭh 讀 is used in a similar sense as the preceding.

She wei 衛 the imperial bo y guards.

She fung tso yew 奉左右 to attend on superiors.

恃怖 9160. (/) From *heart* and *a public office*; depending on one's power or authority. To trust or rely upon; to presume on; dulness of intellectual discernment. Tsze she 自 恃 self confidence; presumption. Shĭh she 失 恃 to lose one's chief support; viz. one's mother by death.

She keang 恃強 to presume on one's physical strength.

She lae 恃賴 to trust to; to rely upon; to assume, used either in a good or a bad sense.

She she 恃勢 to rely on the possession of authority and influence.

She tsae 恃財 to depend on one's wealth.

She ke ling wŏh 恃己凌物 confidence in self, and insulting to other creatures,—assuming and insolent.

時昔 9161. (-) Time; an hour, or two hour period; one of the four seasons. To time rightly; to wait for a proper time; an occasion. The name of a place. A surname. Shĭh urh she 十二時 twelve two-hour periods of the Chinese. Yĭh ko she shin 一個時辰 one two-hour period. Sze she 四時 the four seasons. Yĭh she 一時 at once. Tsëen tsae yĭh she 千載一時 one opportunity in a thousand years. Ho she 何時 or Shin mo she how 甚麼時候 when? what time? Na she tsëë 那時節 then; just at that time. Pŭh she 不時 no fixed time; continually. Koo she 古時 ancient times. Tseĭh she 即時 immediately. Suy she 隨時 whenever it occurs; whenever it is convenient. To she 多時 a long time.

She e 時衣 fashionable clothes.

She hing 時興 / She shang 時尚 } to be in present demand, said of articles of commerce.

She pŭh tae jin 時不待人 time will not wait for man.

She kwo 時果 fruit that is in season.

She kĭh 時刻 every moment of time; constantly.

She shin peaou 時辰表 *an hour manifestor*, a watch.

She pae 時派 / She yang 時樣 } the fashion; i. e. the present form of garments, &c. She tsëë 時節 a time, or particular period; a term.

She she 時時 always; continually.

She jĭh ho tsŭh ne tsae 日何足泥哉 what sufficient reason is there for a bigoted adherence to times and seasons.

塒 9162. (-) A kind of hen roost formed in a wall

蒔蒔蒔 9163. [-] To replant; to erect, as a standard. She lo tsze 蒔蘿子 name of a plant. She tëen 蒔田 to replant a field, as is done with rice.

詩詩詩 9164. (-) The internal bent of the mind is called 志 Che; when chanted in words, it is called 詩 She. Verse; poetry; an ode; composition which may be sung or chanted. To take in the arms as is done with an infant.

She king 詩經 name of the collection of verses made by Confucius.

She yun 詩韻 the rhyme of verse.

She jin 詩人 a poet. The two most famous poets in China are 李太白 Le-tae-pĭh, and 杜甫 Too-foo.

She shoo che kea 詩書之家 a family devoted to poetry and letters. Tsŏ she 作詩 to write poetry.

Lŭh she 六詩 the six sorts of verse contained in the She-king

Go she 哦詩 to chant verses.

鰣鰣 9165. (-) The name of a fish, which enters the Yang-tsze-keang in the fourth month, and returns to the sea, in the eighth.

施 9166. (-\) The appearance of a banner unfurled. Expanded; spread out; to arrange; to set out; to act; to use; to add to. Read E, To remove; to transfer to; to extend to. To confer upon; to bestow. A surname.

She wei 丨 爲 actions; conduct; behaviour.

She tse 丨 濟 to supply the wants of people in a charitable manner.

She shay 丨 捨 to part with one's property in charity.

She le 丨 禮 to pay respects to.

She poo 丨 布 to extend to or bestow upon.

She găn 丨 恩 to bestow a favor; to shew kindness.

She hing 丨 行 to grant that a thing may be done; the language of entreaty to superior, and of courtesy to equals.

She chang 丨 張 to stretch out; to do one's utmost.

She chen 丨 展 to expand; to spread out; to launch forth.

She she 丨 丨 progressing with difficulty; coming from outside; easy; jocund; chearful.

She găn pŭh kew paou 丨 恩不求報 to do a favor without wishing for a recompence.

弛 9167. [\] To let go the string of a bow; a bow unbent: Laid aside; set loose; unexerted; spoiled. Used also for the preceding,—said of the strings of a bow, or an instrument. Chang she 張 丨 to extend; to slacken.

She leĭh 丨 力 remiss.

She fang 丨 放 / She fei 丨 廢 / Fei she 廢 丨 a bow unbent; disregard of roles. To decline; to fail; to decay; to become obsolete, or annulled.

是 昰 9168. (\) From the *sun* on the *meridian*. Straight; direct; right; that which the mind approves and delights in; *to be* in a certain condition; is, am, are, or any of the other tenses, as the scope requires. *She*, affirms that a thing is so, and anwers to *Yes*; also affirms that it is *right*; to be right. Yew pŭh she 有不是 to be in an error. *She* often answers to a relative pronoun, *This, that*, or *these*, pointing to what immediately precedes. A surname. Pŭh she joo tsze 不 丨 如此 it is not so.

She e 丨 以 by these; from these circumstances; on account of these reasons; by these means; therefore. The verb *She*, refers to some State, condition; quality, or accident. To *exist*, said of things, is rather expressed by 有 Yew and 在 Tsae; *Yew* expresses absolute existence; and *Tsae*, existence in a particular place.

She fei 丨 非 is, not; right, wrong.—Tattle; slander; altercations *pro* and *con*.

She fei pŭh keuĕ 丨 非不決 right and wrong in an undecided state; doubt.

She tsĭh yen she 丨 則言是 what is so, say that it is so—do not lie nor prevaricate.

She ko tan yay 丨 可歎也 it is to be lamented!

匙 堤 楔 9169. (-) A spoon; a key. Cha she 茶 丨 a tea spoon. Tang she 湯 丨 or She kăng 丨 羹 a soup spoon. Yŏ she 鑰 丨 or So she 鎖 丨 a lock's key; a key.

提 9170. [-] Commonly read Te, To raise up. Read She, To collect or assemble together, as a flock, said of birds flying in groups. The people of the north use She to denote A spoon. Choo she 朱 丨 name of a district, said to abound in silver.

耆 9171. (/) Commonly read Ke, The age of sixty; aged. Read She, used for the following.

嗜 饎 醏 膌 9172. (-) To take high pleasure in; to have a great relish for; to desire ardently. To indulge the animal appetites; to lust after. Pŭh she shen yen 不 丨 善言 to disrelish virtuous discourse. She sing heŏ 丨 姓學 to relish, or take pleasure in biography. She tsew sĭh 丨 酒色 to be addicted to wine and debauchery.

著 9173. (-) Name of a plant used in divination; sixty four *She* of different lengths are used.

折 9174. Commonly read Chĕ, To crook; to bend; to break. Read She, in the same sense.

誓 9175. (/) From *words* and *to break*. By words to *decide* a crime; that is to decide whether it exists or not; to bind; to bind down to; to bind to the truth; to bind solemnly. To receive the command, or be commanded, or appointed by the Sovereign. A man's name. To swear; to utter an oath, or imprecation; to vow. Oaths are accompanied by various significant forms, as *breaking* a porcelain cup; blowing out a light; and shedding blood; cutting off the head of a cock is deemed most solemn, and which none like to witness, deeming it infelicitous. The government in China require no oaths. Wang she yuen 枉 丨 願 to utter a false oath.

She ko shŭh ke kwo 丨 可束其過 an oath can restrain his excesses, or faults.

She yŏ sio 丨 約信 an oath binds to belief—between parties.

She hing shĭh shen 丨 行十善 vowed to perform ten virtuous and benevolent actions.

She yuen 丨 願 wish uttered with an oath; an imprecation.

She yŏ 丨 約 to bind with an oath.

逝 9176. (/) From to *break* and *to go*. To depart; to depart this life; to go away; to be lost in oblivion. A particle of affirmation at the beginning of a sentence. Jĭh yuĕ she e 日月丨矣 the days and months are gone. Kŏ she 殂丨 to die; sudden death; used by the Emperor when mentioning the demise of statesmen.

試 9177. [/] To use; to employ; to compare; to try, to essay; to endeavour; to experiment; to try or examine the literati at fixed periods, and in different places. Chang she 嘗丨 to try the taste of, to make a trial. Kaou she 考丨 a literary examination. L ĭh she 立丨 to institute a trial, or an immediate examination.

She yĭh she 丨一丨 } to make a
She she 丨丨 } trial.

She tseu 丨取 endeavour to take—with the hand or the mind; i e. to think on.

She yung 丨用 to employ or use on trial.

弑 9178. ['] To kill a superior; to assassinate, to murder. She ke choo 丨其主 murdered his master.

篩 9179. (-) She or Shae, A certain kind of bamboo; a sieve made of bamboo; to sift.

螄 9180 (-) She or Sze, A shell fish. Lo-she 螺丨 a cockle; a spiral shell fish like a screw.

筮 9181. (/) She, or She-tsaou 丨草 a certain herb used in divination; to divine with the She herb. The name of a hill. Pŭh she 卜丨 certain kinds of divination.

噬 9182. [/] To eat; to gnaw; to devour. She hŏ 噬嗑 one of the Pă-kwa. See under 嗑 Hŏ. A tone of voice i sued on beginning to speak; extending or reaching to a given point. Grief; sorrow. Al o read E.

She tse ho keih 丨臍何及 wishing to gnaw the umbilical cord, how can you reach it! Often used in proclamations to intimidate and warn the people by assuring them that after they have violated the laws, a wish to undo what they have done, will be impracticable.

始 9183. [\/] She, often read Che. The beginning; the commencement, the origin. Read (') To begin; to originate. Answers to *then*, when introducing the second member of a sentence, which expresses a circumstance that must be preceded by something else. Enters into several proper names. Name of a hill, and of a district. Pun che 本丨 the origin. Fang che wei 方丨爲 and then it may be done,—some thing else having preceded.

She choo 丨初 at the beginning.

She chung 丨終 the beginning and the end.

視眎 9184. [\ ] From to *manifest* and *to see*. To look; to view; to examine; to take knowledge of; to receive, or take; to cause to be seen and understood; to teach; to behave to. Name of a hill; and of a river. A man's name. A surname. Pŭh ko e she 不可易丨 must not view lightly. Fă she 法丨 to imitate. Ming she 明丨 a rabbit. Shen she che 善丨之 treated him well.

She jin yew ke 丨人猶己 to view or treat others as one's self.

Seun she 巡丨 to go round and examine, as police officers do.

迍跩跇 9185. [′] To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

事 9186. [′] She or Sze. Derived from 史 She, *one who records occurrences.* Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service. To serve. The subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. See Sze.

豉枝踶 9187. [/] From 未 Shŭh, A certain plant, and Tow, Pulse. Mëen she 麵丨 a jelly-like condiment made from flour. Tow she 豆丨 a similar substance, made from pulse, both used in cooking.

She chung 丨蟲 name of a black insect about the size of a bean, which flies on the surface of water.

She yew 丨油 or Tsëang yew 醬油 soy.

勢 9188. [/] Strength; authority; power; influence; splendour; the parts in which the strength of male animals reside. The parts of generation. Figure; state or condition of. Yew tsëen yew she 有錢有丨 possessing wealth and power, or influence. Ta she keang chang she 他恃強仗丨 he trusts to (his own) violence, and depends on his own influence. Tsae she 財丨 wealth and power. Keuen she 權丨 authority, power. Wei she 威丨 manifestation of greatness; pomp; state; splendour; majesty. Fung tow ho she 風頭火丨 a state of things like a conflagration driven by the wind;—important, sudden, and irresitible. Tsae she 在丨 in actual authority, holding an official situation. Yi g she 形丨 the figure, appearance, or state of. Che keu she 豕去丨 a castrated or gelded pig. Ke hoo che she 騎虎之丨 the state of a person who rides on a tiger, it is more dangerous to dismount than to remain on it's back; to be so involved in a bad cause that retreat is certain ruin.

謚 9189. An epitaph; an eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the Sovereign after a person's death. Fung 封 expresses those conferred during life.

SHĔ.—CCXCII^ND SYLLABLE.

To be distinguished from *Shïh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Shĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Sheet*.

舌 9190. The tongue. Used for the hook of a clasp; the tongue of a bell. Occurs denoting words. A surname; the name of a state; of a plant; and of a bird. Kow shĕ 口 丨 the mouth and tongue—to be talked about. Woo shĕ 無 丨 the name of an insect. Chang shĕ 長 丨 the name of an animal.

Shĕ chen 丨 戰 a war of tongues; a war of words; verbal altercation.

Shĕ kow 丨 口 a master; a teacher.

Shĕ tsëen 丨 尖 the point of the tongue.

Shĕ këen shin tsëang 丨 劍 唇 鎗 a tongue, sword, and lips like lances.

折 9191. Shĕ, or Chĕ, To break asunder. To break off. To deduct, to diminish; to lose. See Chĕ. Shĕ pun 丨 本 to lose part of the principal in trade; to obtain less than the prime cost.

Shĕ chin 丨 陳 to be defeated in battle.

拾 9192. To step over; to ford, as by stepping stones. Read Shïh, To take up. Read Këĕ, To change.

葉 9193. Commonly read Yĕ. A leaf of a tree, or of a book. Read Shĕ, The name of a district in Ho-nan.

韘 碟 9194. A bone or ivory ring, worn on the right thumb by archers, to prevent the string of the bow injuring the hand.

涉 9195. From *water* and *to pace*. To ford a stream; to cross over; to wade up to the knees. In a moral sense for Passing through; crossing over to; implication. Name of a district. A surname. Read Tĕĕ, Blood flowing. Che shin shĕ she 持 身 丨 世 to maintain proper conduct in passing through the world. Kan shĕ 干 丨 to implicate; to involve. Këen shĕ 牽 丨 to drag into and implicate. Haou woo kan shĕ 毫 無 干 丨 not at all implicated or concerned.

Shĕ she hwa 丨 世 話 to be acquainted with, and make great use of the language of the world—unmeaning compliments.

Shĕ kĕïh fei le 丨 及 非 禮 to have a tendency to indecency.

Yu wo woo shĕ 與 我 無 丨 it does not implicate or concern me.

Shĕ lĕĕ shoo she 丨 獵 書 史 to wade and to hunt through books and history, to read much. The same expression is used in reference to the world, having by experience become acquainted with it.

設 9196. From *words* and *a weapon*: The things with which to impel people, and put them into their place. To place; to arrange; to establish; to insititute; to suppose. Large. A surname. A band of soldiers, or cantonment.

Shĕ fă 丨 法 to enact a law; to devise some means.

Shĕ hwŏ 丨 或 } supposing that; let
Shĕ sze 丨 使 } it be supposed.

Shĕ lĕïh 丨 立 to establish; to appoint; to institute, or constitute.

Shĕ sĕïh 丨 席 to make an entertainment; to provide a feast.

Shĕ seang 丨 想 to make various suppositions in one's own mind.

Shĕ wang 丨 網 to spread a net for birds, or for men.

攝 9197. From *hand* and to *whisper*; to lead by the ear. To take; to receive; to put in order; to direct; to controul; to take the general management of; to act for; to pursue after; to record. Këen shĕ 兼攝 to take the general charge of several affairs. Kwan sze pŭh shĕ 官事不攝 to direct affairs without economising the number of persons employed, by giving one person several departments.

Shĕ she 攝著 to pull out straws—a kind of drawing lots for the purposes of divination.

Shĕ le 攝理 to take the management of for another person; to attend to more affairs than one.

Shĕ chĕ 攝懾 agitated; perturbed; alarmed; subjected.

Shĕ tseu wŭh 攝取物 to take a thing up, as from the ground.

歙 9198. Heĭh or Shĕ. To pucker up the nose; to draw in the breath. Name of a district in Keang-nan province. See Heĭh.

Shĕ chang 攝張 are opposites,—to draw together, and to spread out.

Shĕ shĭh 攝石 the loadstone—is sometimes thus written.

噾 9199. She, or Shĕ. To utter opprobrious language. Shĕ tŭh 噾吐 to vomit forth angry or virulent speeches.

SHEN.—CCXCIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chen* and *Shan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xen*. Canton Dialect, *Sheen*.

善 9200. (-) From 羊 Yang, *A sheep*, in the midst of 言 King, *Mutual wrangling*. Read Shèn, Good; great; excellent; well adapted to. Virtuous; moral; felicitous; gentle; mild. Read Shén, To be attached to that which is good; to be skilled in; dextrous. To do a thing well; to do in a great degree.

Jin sing pun shen 人性本善 the nature or disposition of man is originally good.

Mëen shen, sin gŏ 面善心惡 a virtuous face, but a wicked heart.

Mëen shen 面善 on good terms with a person externally; acquainted with. Pan le pŭh shen 辦理不善 to mismanage. Neu-tsze shen hwae 女子善懷 a female cherishes many anxious thoughts.

Pŭh kăn e shen yu le 不敢以善漁利 dare not make virtue a bait to fish for gain. Pe shen pŭh lew; peĭh yew ke ho 秘善不流必有奇禍 he who makes a secret of the principles of virtue (instead of diffusing them) will have some strange calamity befal him.

Cha shen chay 詐善者 or Wei shen chay 僞善者 hypocrites.

Shen ching 善政 good government.

Shen fă 善法 a good plan; means adapted to the end.

Shen leang 善良 mild; gentle.

Shen, hing che yu ke, kung che yu jin 善於己公之於人 行之於己 virtue, practice it yourself, and extend it to others.

Shen le ke kea 善理己家 to manage one's own house or family well.

Shen kăn pŭh koo 善根不固 the root of virtue not firm.

Shen kow 善狗 to castrate a dog.

Shen ma 善馬 a gentle horse.

Shen gŏ leang paou 善惡兩報 virtue and vice have two different recompenses.

Shen sze 善死 to die well; to die a natural and easy death, in a good old age.

Shen gŏ fun too 善惡分途 virtue and vice take different roads.

Shen tĭh 丨德 virtue, morality; virtuous, moral.

Shen le kea woo 丨理家務 to manage the affairs of a family well.

Shen jin jĭh tsang 丨人日增 good men daily increase.

Shen yaou 丨搖 to wave beautifully, said of trees.

繕 9201. (′) From *good* and *silk*. To mend; to repair; to put in order; to provide; to adjust; to state on paper; to write out. Occurs denoting magisterial anger.

Shen sew 丨修 to put in order—said of weapons.

Shen seay 丨寫 to write.

膳饍 9202. [′\] From *flesh* and *good*. The flesh of victims; good food duly prepared. Name of an office. Tsaou shen 早丨 breakfast. Wan shen 晚丨 dinner. Chin shen 珍丨 excellent food. Kung shen 供丨 to give provisions to—used chiefly in reference to private tutors.

Shen sew 丨羞 food, victuals.

鄯 9203. [′] Name of an ancient state on the west.

單 9204. [\] Commonly read Tan, Single; alone. Read Shen, A proper name.

Shen foo 丨父 name of a city.

Shen yu 丨于 a certain Tartar general.

鱔鱓 9205. (-) A species of eel, described as resembling a snake, without scales, and covered with slimy matter; found during the summer months in shallow water, where it buries itself in the mud. Otherwise called 蛇丨 Shay-shen. Read To, Name of a large fish, the skin of which is used to cover drums.

墠 9206. Shen, or Chen. A level place at the foot of an altar; a place for sacrifice; where the earth is removed; to level it, or excavate it slightly; ground which is wild or common. Read Tan, Broad, wide. Chŏ too we tan choo te wei shen 築土爲壇除地爲墠 to build up earth makes (an altar called) Tan; to remove the earth, makes Shen.

嬋嬗 9207. (-′) An appellative of whatever possesses beauty and elegance of motion. See Chen. See also the second character in a different sense below.

Shen keuen 丨娟 elegant gait; pleasing carriage.

Shen lëen 丨連 relations; kindred.

禪禫 9208. (′) Shen or Chen, A change of dynasty; to resign to; to transfer to another generation. Meditation; contemplation; abstraction; the sitting in the posture of deep thought, and abstraction, adopted by the priests of the Buddha sect. Tsan shen woo taou 參丨悟道 to contemplate and discern the principles of reason and virtue.

Shen sze 丨師 the priests who engage particularly in the religious exercises, in contradistinction from those who attend to the secular economy of a monastery. Compare with Chen.

蟬 9209. (\) Shen or Chen, An insect of the cricket kind. See Chen.

扇 9210. (′) From an *opening* in a wall, and *wings*. That which moves like a wing; a door; now applied to two-leaved doors; q d. a pair of wings to the door way. A fan. To fan; to agitate. Ta shen 打丨 to ply a fan. Tsze shen 自丨 to fan itself—said of the common flea.

Shen mun 丨門 a two-leaved door.

Shen tsze 丨子 a fan.

搧 9211. (′) From *hand* and *fan*. To brush off; to agitate; to fan.

煽 9212. (′) From *fire* and *fan*. To fan the flame; physically and morally; to make a flame; to act as an incendiary; to seduce the people and lead them on to mischief; to put the public mind in a ferment; to delude as an impostor.

Shen hwŏ 丨惑 to delude as an incendiary.

Shen hwŏ jin sin 丨感人心 to deceive and stir up people's minds.

碥 9213. (ˊ) A certain valuable stone. Shen poo shĭh 丨布石 a mangling stone, used by Calendrers to put a gloss upon cloth.

謆 9214. (ˊ) From *words* and *fan*. To seduce and impose upon people by fair speeches; to instigate people to do what one wishes.

騸 9215. (ˊ) To geld a horse; a gelding.

詹 9216. From *eminent*, to *divide*, and *words*. An officer who in ancient times explained divinations. In the time of Tsin, an officer who controuled the Queen and the heir apparent's household. At present a certain officer about court. See Chen.

蟾 9217. [-] Chen or Shen. A species of toad. See Chen.

贍 9218. (ˊ) Plentiful; having sufficient for; to give to; to bestow upon the poor.

Shen pin 丨貧 to supply the wants of the poor.

儃 9219. [ˊ] Chen or Shen. See Chen. Read Tan, But; but when.

Shen hwuy 丨佪 appearing to advance with labour and difficulty.

嬗 9220. (ˊ) To resign to another sovereign; to change the dynasty; used in this sense in common with 禪 Shen. Read Tan, Slow; remiss; a female slave.

Shen e tëen hea 丨以天下 resigned the empire.

擅 9221. [ˊ] Shen or Chen, To determine to have; to assume; to usurp; to take upon one's self to do, without proper authority. See Chen. Tsze shen 自丨 self assumption; to assume.

禪 9222. [ˊ] To sacrifice to heaven; to resign to, as the ancient king 舜 Shun, did to 禹 Yu. In the books of the Han dynasty, this word was often written 禪 Shen, and succeeding ages used them for each other.

羶 9223. [-] Smell of sheep; rank; frouzy; fetid; the fat of sheep. The smell of all animals that feed on grass or herbs. Chow shen 臭丨 rank; frouzy; fetid.

膻 9224. Used in the sense of the preceding. Read Tan, To expose a part of the arm or breast. A man's name.

閂 9225. Shen or Shan. From *door* and a *cross* line. A cross bar with which to fasten a door.

Shen mun 丨門 to shut or bolt a door way.

閃 9226. [ˊ] From *door* and a *man* standing. To peep out of a door; the appearance of stepping suddenly out at a door. To shun; to evade; to be seen a short time; to move or pass quickly as a flash of lightning. A surname. Ta shen 打丨 to lighten.

Shen kwo keu 丨過去 to slip over unnoticed, as by a small door.

Shen she 丨視 seen but for a short time.

Shen shen 丨丨 to be agitated and move hither and thither.

Shen tëen 丨電 a flash, or the flashing or darting of lightning.

Shen yu 丨榆 specious; artful; adulatory.

焫 粘 炻 9227. [ˊ] From a *flash* and *fire*. The motion of fire; the darting motion of lightning. The second and third forms are also read Tëen.

痁 9228. [ˊ] A species of fever and ague, in which there is an interval of several days.

陝 9229. (ˋ) Shen-se 丨西 a province adjoining Honan, on the west, the region in which, on the page of history, the Chinese first appear; it was anciently called 虢國 Kŏ-kwŏ. Tsin 秦 the first universal monarch (who sub-

dued the six contending states of China) arose from this region, which is said to be easily defended; in his time called 關中 Kwan-chung.

傑 9230. [丶]. Jeu, or Shen. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, Harmony and ease.

剡 9231. [丶] Commonly read Yen, Sharp pointed. Read. Shen, The name of a city.

SHĬH.—CCXCIVTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Chĭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Ac*. Canton Dialect, *Shap*, *Shat*, and *Shek*.

十 9232. Ten. Te shĭh 第十 the tenth. Yĭh shĭh 一十 ten. Yĭh woo yĭh shĭh 一五一十 five, ten,—and so on. Pŭh shĭh tseuen 不十全 incomplete; imperfect.

Shĭh fun 十分 ten parts, or ten tenths, the whole, complete, perfect, perfectly, the highest degree; used as an Adverb, making the Superlative degree.

Shĭh fun haou 十分好 very good; perfectly good.

Shĭh-san-hang 十三行 the site of the European factories at Canton.

Shĭh tsze keă 十字架 a frame like the character 十 Shĭh, *A cross*.

Shĭh tsze keae 十字街 streets lying at right angles.

Shĭh tsze mun 十字門 cross-harbour; the Typa, at Macao.

Shĭh shĭh 十十 ten times ten.

Shĭh fun ta 十分大 very large.

Shĭh tseuen 十全 complete, perfect.

Shĭh pŭh tseuen 十不全 ten(i. e. all) are incomplete.

Shĭh pă tsze 十八子 eighteen beads, an abbreviated number of the 108 used by the Buddha sect.

Shĭh fun che urh 十分之二 two tenths.

Shĭh yĭh 十一 eleven.

什 9233. From *man* and *ten*. Ten persons. In military language, two files of five men each, are called Shĭh.

Shĭh wŭh 什物 or Shĭh ke 什器 household utensils.

In the Colloquial style, Shĭh mo 什麽 is used for What? and who? Shĭh mo sze 什麽事 what affair?

失 9234. Without controul; remiss; to err; to leave behind one. To lose; to fail. Failure; to slip; to miss; to neglect. Wang shĭh 亡失 to die; completely lost. Ne shĭh hwăn mo 你失魂麽 have you lost your soul? used when railing at people for their stupidity. E shĭh 遺失 to leave behind one and lose.

Shĭh chă 失察 to neglect to examine into.

Shĭh ching 失政 misrule; bad government.

Shĭh ke chuen 失其傳 to lose the knowledge of, by not being handed down.

Shĭh wŭh to e 失物多疑 to cherish many suspicious in consequence of losing something.

Shĭh gae 失愛 lost favor.

Shĭh ho 失火 to set fire to by accident.

Shĭh hwăn 失魂 to faint away; spiritless.

Shĭh lŏ 失落 to lose by falling down or mislaying.

Shĭh hwăn pĭh maou 失魂魄貌 looking as if one had lost one's soul. Spiritless; stupid.

Shĭh she 失時 to lose the time,—means at an improper time.

Shĭh teaou seu 失條緒 losing the thread, or the end of the thread.

Shĭh jin 失人 to address one's self to an improper person.

Shĭh keu 失去 to lose altogether.

Shĭh sin 失心 to break one's promise.

Shĭh tsĕĕ 失節 the loss of female chastity, an act of adultery.

Shĭh tsŭh 失足 to slip one's foot; to stumble; to fall.

Shĭh yen 失言 to say what is improper or offensive.

式 9235. A rule or pattern; a specimen; to measure; to form like; to imitate; to use or employ; to respect; a cross bar in the front of carriages; an euphonic Particle at the beginning of sentences. A surname. Tsze shĭh 字式 a copy-head.

Shĭh yang 式樣 or Kĭh shĭh 格式 a pattern; a specimen.

拭 **帩** 9236. To dust clear; to wipe with a cloth; to rub; to cleanse, applied also to the washing of sheep. Fŭh shĭh 拂拭 to dust off; to wipe away.

Shĭh kow 拭垢 to wipe off the dirt.

Shĭh te 拭涕 wiped away the tears.

軾 9237. A cross bar in Chinese carriages and sedan chairs placed before the person sitting, for the purpose of leaning on when he bows to persons passing.

拾 9238. Shĭh, or Shĕ. From *hand* and to *unite*. To gather together; to take with the hand and collect; to enquire about what is not known. The number Ten; a certain covering for the arm, used in archery.

Shĭh e 拾遺 to take up what is lost.

Shĭh ke 拾起 to take up from the ground.

Shĭh kae 拾芥 to take up a straw,—as easy as doing so.

Shĭh mŭh 拾沒 vulgarly used for 拾麼 who? what?

Show shĭh 收拾 to collect together and put in order; to prepare baggage for a journey.

石 9239. The bones of mountains. Stones; a stone; hard sonorous stones for musical purposes; a measure for grain and liquids. Name of a star, and of a district. A surname. Fan shĭh 礬石 alum. Pwan shĭh 磐石 rocks. Ho shĭh 火石 a flint. Yŭh shĭh 玉石 rare and valuable stones.

Shĭh chay 石蠏 name of a medicinal plant.

Shĭh choo 石硃 a stone of a red colour.

Shĭh e 石衣 Shĭh juy 石蕊 a kind of moss that grows on stones.

Shĭh hwuy 石灰 lime.

Shĭh lew hwa 石榴花 Balaustiæ or pomegranate flowers.

Shĭh chung joo 石鐘乳 stone formed like icicles; stalactites.

Shĭh hwuy kwang 石灰礦 a lime kiln, or quick lime.

Shĭh lew 石榴 the pomegranate; 皮 Pe, added, makes Pomegranate peels. The pomegranate is poetically called 丹灶 Tan-tsaou.

Shĭh tow wei shĭh 十斗爲石 ten tow make a shĭh; i. e. 120 catties.

Shĭh hwa tsae 石花菜 Agal, a species of sea-weed of which glue is made.

Shĭh lung tsze 石龍子 the stone dragon, the lacerta crocodilus.

Shĭh tan 石炭 or Mei shĭh 煤石 coal.

Shĭh naou yew 石腦油 Shĭh tseĭh 石漆 naptha or bitumen.

祏 9240. From *divine manifestation* and *a stone*. A sort of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

秅 **石** 9241. A grain measure containing one hundred and twenty 斤 Kin, or catties.

碩 9242. Large, full, ripe; mature, applied to grain. Learned; virtuous; eminent. Maou che shĭh 苗之碩 grain fully ripe.

Shĭh sze 碩士 Shĭh yen 碩彥 epithets applied to eminent men.

鼫 9243 A certain field rat, very destructive to grain.

室 9244. From *a covering* and *to go to*. A place of rest; a dwelling; the apartments

of the family. A wife; a house, or family. A cavern or grave; a case for a thing. Name of a hill. A surname. Ching shĭh 正 | the principal wife. Tsĭh shĭh 則 | a concubine. Kung shĭh 宮 | a house; a dwelling, sometimes means the Imperial apartments. Tsëen shĭh 箭 | a quiver. Ying shĭh 營 | a northern constellation. San shĭh yew shĭh 三十有 | at thirty marry. Show shĭh 受 | to take a wife for one's self or one's son. She shĭh 世 | a temple or hall dedicated to ancestors.

螲 螲 9245. Shĭh tang | 螳 the ant lion.

鞚 9246. A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

食 飠 9247. Read Shĭh and Chĭh. The means of nourishing the body; to eat or drink,—chiefly To eat, to feed, to undo what was before done; to retract; to eclipse the sun or moon: to befool or impose upon. Read Sze, Food; to give food to; to feed. The second is a vulgar form. Occurs in various proper names. Heuĕ shĭh 血 | a sacrifice. Yuĕ shĭh 月 | an eclipse of the moon. Pĭh shĭh 白 | a livid complexion. Hwang shĭh 黃 | sallow. Jĭh shĭh 日 | an eclipse of the sun. Urh shĭh pŭh hwa 耳 | 不化 to eat with the ear, but not digest—to hear instruction without studying or comprehending it. Mŭh shĭh 目 | dishes made for mere ornament—not to be eaten but to be looked at. Këen shĭh 艱 | food obtained with difficulty from the land. Sëen shĭh 鮮 | fruits, fish and animals.

Shĭh che | 之 to give food to; to feed.

Shĭh che | 指 the fore finger.

Shĭh fan | 飯 to eat rice; to take any meal.

Shĭh hwae jin | 壞人 to eat that which is injurious; to be injured by eating.

Shĭh jow | 肉 to eat flesh—means, when used by the Emperor, *feasting on a sacrifice.*

Shĭh keŏ | 角 a horn of the rhinoceros.

Shĭh woo lëen | 無廉 to eat immoderately; gluttonous.

Shĭh kae lae | 開來 to spread, as oil does on paper.

Shĭh king nae soo | 頃乃甦 in the time that one may eat a meal, revive again,—said of a person in a fit.

Shĭh maou, tsëen too | 毛踐土 to eat the herbs and tread on the soil.

Shĭh tsew | 酒 to drink wine.

Shĭh yen | 言 to retract what one previously said.

飭 9248. To enjoin; to order; to command; to strengthen; to repair; to prepare; diligent; attentive. Shin shĭh 申 | to charge; to enjoin upon.

Shĭh chae | 差 to give orders to police officers; to despatch on some government duty.

Shĭh fang | 房 to give orders to any office, or the office from whence the orders are issued.

蝕 蝕 9249. To injure; to corrode; to diminish; to encroach gradually; to eclipse; an eclipse of the sun or moon. Jĭh shĭh 日 | an eclipse of the sun. Sun shĭh 損 | to be gradually wasted—said of property. Yuĕ shĭh 月 | an eclipse of the moon.

飾 飾 9250. From *Man* and a *napkin*: 食 Shĭh, gives sound. To wipe; to cleanse; to rub and brighten; to paint; to adorn; to gloss over; weapons; the neck or cuff of a garment, generally ornamented with fur. The second is a vulgar form. Fun shĭh tae ping 粉 | 太平 a pretended general tranquility. Yen shĭh pŭh lae 掩 | 不來 unable to gloss over effectually. Le-shĭh 厲 | a martial appearance—used to denote the Emperor. Show shĭh 首 | ornaments for a head dress. Neĕ shĭh 捏 | to make up some pretext in order to excuse some fault. Fun shĭh 粉 | to white-wash; to colour the outside; a false gloss. Wăn shĭh 文 | ornamented; elegant. Shĭh ke | 器 military weapons.

Shĭh che ke yu 識智欺愚 to assume the garb of knowledge in order to impose on the simple.

翳 9251. *Read Yĭh, To look narrowly; to prosecute; to lead; to give; to produce; good; delightful. Read Chĭh, Glossy.*

釋 9252. To wash and cleanse rice.

釋 9253. From 釆 Tsae, To *take* and *separate*. To take up; to unloose; to liberate; to free; to put from one; to melt; to disperse; to submit. A denomination of the sect Fŭh. To explain; to illustrate; to gloss over. To happen; to occur. A surname.

Shĭh e 釋疑 to dispel doubts.

Shĭh hwuy 釋回 to liberate and send back from banishment.

Shĭh hăn 釋恨 to lay aside one's resentment.

Shĭh-kea-mow-ne 釋迦牟尼 one of the names of Buddha, probably the same as *Shakyĭi-singhu*, an Indian name of Buddha.

Shĭh-kea 釋家 / Shĭh mun 釋門 the sect of Buddha; the first syllable of Shĭh-kea-mow-ne being taken for the whole word, which is the usage of the Chinese.

Shĭh tëen 釋典 the canonical books of the Buddha sect.

Shĭh ming ming tĭh 釋明明德 explain the clear discernment of illustrious virtue.

適商 9254. From *To accord* and *to walk*. To go to; to occur; to happen; to hit exactly; to accord with; to suit; usual; self possession. Tranquility; good; joy; filled; supplied equally. The bride going to the house of her husband. Read Teĭh, The principal wife. To direct; to controul. Occurs denoting An enemy. Read Shĭh, To accord with. Teĭh tsze 適子 the son of the principal wife, the heir. Teĭh sze 適士 an eminent scholar. Pŭh shĭh yung 不適用 does not answer the purpose.

Shĭh chĭh 適值 just occurred, or met at the point of time.

Shĭh jen 適然 suddenly; accidentally; by chance; common; usual. Read Teĭh jen, Alarmed.

Shĭh tsae 適纔 just now occurred.

Shĭh tsung 適從 to follow; to adhere to.

識 9255. To know; to recognise. Read Che, To remember; to record; any inscription or letters engraven on any utensil. Kĕen shĭh shin 見識深 profound knowledge. Mŭh pŭh shĭh ting 目不識丁 his eye does not know a nail,—ignorant of letters. Yew pwan mëen che shĭh 有半面之識 to know half a person's face—a slight acquaintance. Kĕen shĭh 見識 to see and know; knowledge. Seang shĭh 相識 acquainted with. Shŭh shĭh 熟識 intimately acquainted.

Shĭh jin 識認 or Jin shĭh 認識 to know; to recognise.

Shĭh tseu tëĭh jin 識趣的人 an agreeable person.

Shĭh ke mëen 識其面 to know a person's face, to be acquainted with him.

Shĭh tseu 識趣 to *know* and practice what is *agreeable* to others.

實 9256. From a *covering* over *a string of pearls*. Affluent; full; stuffed; solid; real; sincere; to cram or fill; fruit; the effects; things; that which really is. A surname. The third form is an abbreviated vulgar form. Sze shĭh 事實 the reality of affairs; the facts. Yew ming woo shĭh 有名無實 has the name, not the reality, merely nominal. Hwa shĭh 華實 flowers and fruit; specious show and reality. Chung shĭh 充實 filled with wealth or learning. Mwan shĭh 滿實 a vessel filled full. Kĕĕ shĭh 結實 the forming of fruit after the blossom. Chŏ shĭh 着實 to set about a thing in earnest; strenuous effort. Laou shĭh 老實 old and honest; simple and sincere.

Shĭh-shĭh-lŏ-lŏ 實實落落 truly, really; safely; securely.

Shĭh shŭh 實屬 really pertains or belongs to; really is.

Shĭh shĭh 實實 / Chin shĭh 眞實 true; sincere.

Shĭh tsae 實在 true; real; very; really.

濕溼 9257. From *water* appearing *stagnant* and covered over upon the *earth*. Damp; moist; hurried; figuratively Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of mind; disappointment, in this sense prevailed chiefly in the western parts of the empire. The second is a common, but erroneous form, it is read Tă. The name of a river. Kan shĭh 乾 丨 dry and moist. Shŭh shĭh 束 丨 extremely impetuous. Ta shĭh 打 丨 to moisten. Chaou shĭh 潮 丨 damp; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; wet. Shĭh ke 丨 氣 humid vapour.

Shĭh shĭh 丨 丨 glossy, having a glare like the surface of water.

Shĭh săng 丨 生 animals supposed to be generated by damp and moisture, in contradistinction from the Lwan săng 卵生 oviparous.

射 9258. Commonly read Shay, To shoot an arrow. Read Shĭh, To point at any thing and take it.

奭 奭 9259. Plentiful; carnation colour; anger. Name of an ancient statesman. A surname.

SHIN.—CCXCV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Shun*. Canton Dialect, *Shun*.

申 申 9260. (-) Said to represent the *back* of a human body, which is capable of contraction or *extension*. To extend to; to stretch out; to explain to; to clear up. To yawn; the hours from three to five in the afternoon. Again; to reiterate. The name of a state; of a district; of a hill, and of a lake or pond.

Shin keŭh 丨 曲 to straighten out, and to crook.

Shin kĭh 丨 刻 the time from three to five P. M.

Shin le 丨 理 to clear up the rights of a case; to redress a grievance.

Shin ming 丨 明 to explain clearly.

Shin s'ĭh 丨 飭 to extend orders or injunctions to.

Shin shin 丨 丨 easy; indulgent; enjoying ease and comfort.

Shin yuen 丨 寃 to right a person who is falsely accused.

Shin wăn 丨 文 an explanatory paper from an inferior officer to his superior.

伸 9261. (-) To extend; to spread out; to explain; to straighten; to stretch out; to clear up the cause of the injured. A surname. Shoo shin 舒 丨 to extend; to exhilarate. Kĕen shin 欠 丨 to yawn and stretch one's self.

Shin show shin keŏ 丨 手 丨 脚 to extend the arms and feet.

Shin pŭh chĭh 丨 不直 unable to straighten, or to procure justice for one who is oppressed.

Shin ming 丨 明 to explain fully and clearly.

Shin keŭh 丨 屈 are opposites, Straight, crooked; and in a figurative sense, Righted and injured, or oppressed.

呻 9262. To rehearse; to recite, the sound of recitative. The moan of acute and painful feeling. To sigh; to lament, which is expressed also by 丨 吟 Shin-yin.

抻 搷 9263. [/] To stretch out any thing in order to increase it's length.

神 9264. [丶] Wood that fades and dies of it's own accord.

神 9265. (-) From to *extend* and *signs from heaven.* Every evanescent, invisible, inscrutable, spiritual, operating power or cause, is called Shin. A spirit; the human spirit. Divinity; God, in the sense of heathen nations. Divine; spiritual; the animal spirits. A surname. Tsing ling yuĕ shin 精靈曰神 what is subtile and spiritual is called Shin. They say the *shin* or spirit of man resides in the heart. Kwei shin 鬼神 spirits, generally: Kwei is the spiritual part of the 陰 Yin principle. (See Yin.) The human spirit after death is called Kwei; and bad spirits, or devils, are called Kwei. 神 Shin, is the spiritual part of the 陽 Yang principle. (See Yang.) Ying shin sae hwuy 迎神賽會 idolatrous processions in which the images of their gods are paraded about the streets. Tsing shin 精神 life, animation, good spirits.

Shin choo 神主 the tablet on which the name of a deceased person is inscribed; by some Europeans used to denote the Lord of Spirits; the Supreme God.

Shin che gān 神之恩 the favor or benevolence of Deity.

Shin hwăn 神魂 the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of man. Shin ling 神靈 spiritual; intellectual, not material.

Shin ming 神明 the gods before whom nothing is dark or obscure.

Shin meaou 神妙 divinely excellent.

Shin che tsze pe 神之慈悲 the mercy of Deity.

Shin tsëen fă she 神前發誓 to take an oath before the gods.

Shin seang 神象 effigy of a god; an idol.

Shin sëen 神仙 certain genii much spoken of. See Sëen.

Shin tsaou 神草 the divine plant. The same as 芝 Che.

Shin sze pŭh tsŭh 神思不足 a defect in the cogitations of the soul,—idiocy is thus defined.

Shin mŭh joo tëen kwang yung 神目如電光熒 the eye of God is like the lightning's flash.

紳 9266. [-] From *silk* and *extended.* A sash or girdle; a sash to surround the waist, leaving it's ends hanging down as an ornament. To bind as with a sash; those entitled to wear an ornamental sash; gentry Heang shin 鄉紳 a country gentleman. Tsin shin 縉紳 all the civil and military officers of the government, or the *red book* containing a list of them.

Shin sze 紳士 a graduated scholar.

辰 9267. [-] To excite motion. Time; the sun, moon, and stars, which divide time by their motions; the hours from 7 to 9 in the morning. Pĭh shin 北辰 the north polar star.

Shin mo she shin 甚麼時辰 what time? what hour of the day?

娠 **媖** 9268. [-] From *woman* and *motion.* To be pregnant. The motion of a child in the womb of it's mother.

宸 9269. [-] From a *covering* and the *north polar star.* A retired apartment; the Imperial apartments, in allusion to the Emperor being like the polar star.

晨 **曟** 9270. [-] From *the sun,*—and to *excite,* or put in motion. The light of the sun beaming forth in the morning; the morning; clear; bright; light. Tsing shin 清晨 very early in the morning.

Shin fung 晨風 a certain bird of prey which devours the pigeon tribe.

Shin tsaou 晨早 or reversed Tsaou-shin, Early in the morning.

祳 **脤** **胆** 9271. [丶] The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land. Raw flesh; when dressed for sacrifice it is called 膰 Fan. The second form occurs in some proper names.

蜃 9272. A certain sea spectre; the frog. Name of a district.

Shin chay 蜃車 a certain hearse.

Shin ke 蜃氣 } a certain visionary
Shin low 蜃樓 } monster seen at sea, said to be like a snake, with

horns; and like a dragon, in the lower part of the body, having scales; sometimes assumes the form of a watch tower.

Shin tan 丨炭 lime put into the coffin, by Chinese.

身 9273. [-] Said to resemble the human body. The body of any animal; used also metaphorically for the trunk of a tree; the hull of a ship. Used for the pronouns I, or Me; one's person. Chuog shin 終丨 the whole of one's life; sometimes denotes the close of life. Chĭh shin 赤丨 a naked body. Chŭh shin 出丨 what a person springs from, either their parentage, or what they were when they entered into the business of life.

Shin chwang 丨壯 body stout, hale, robust.

Shin te ping gan 丨體平安 to be in health.

Shin kea kwŏ tëen hea 丨家國天下 one's person, one's family, one's country, the world.

Shin te juen jŏ 丨軟體弱 a weak delicate body.

Shin tŭh kwŏ 丨毒國 an ancient name of India.

Shin chwang leĭh këen 丨壯力健 hale and strong.

Shin kea 丨家 body and house, or family, to have these denotes possessing property.

Shin tsze yew ping 丨子有病 unwell; sick.

Shin te 丨體 the human body.

Sing hëang kaou tseŏ 丨享高爵 he enjoyed a high degree of noble rank.

侼 9274. (-) The name of a deity; pregnant. A surname.

甚 9275. (丶) From *sweet* and to *pair*. Social delights; excess of pleasure; hence its usual meaning In an extreme degree; very; it generally precedes the adjective, sometimes follows the words which make the affirmation as, Ling jŭh e shin 凌辱已丨 insult and disgrace already carried to it's utmost degree. Tae shin 太丨 to excess—in any thing. Ke shin 既丨 being in an extreme degree. Yĭh che e shin ke ko tsae hoo 一之已丨豈可再乎 once is too much, how should I do it again.

Shin pŭh seang e 丨不相宜 very unsuitable.

Shin tĭh e 丨得意 to succeed in one's wishes very fully.

Shin e 丨矣 an exclamation denoting a thing having arrived at an extreme degree.

Shin haou 丨好 very good.

Shin kwei 丨貴 very dear.

Shin 丨 or Shin mo 丨麽 what? who?

Shin sze 丨事 } what business? what affairs.
Shin mo sze 丨麽事 }

Shin she 丨是 very right.

愖 9276. [-] From *much* and *heart*. Sincere; true. Read Tan, Pleasure; delight. Read Chun, Silly; foolish. Chin shin 斟丨 slow and suspicious.

Shin shin 丨丨 the heart deviating from rectitude.

椹 9277. Sang shin 桑丨 the mulberry fruit. Read Chin, A kind of hatchet for felling timber.

瘖疣 9278. [-] Sickness; disease; a disease of the abdomen; a chronic obstinate disease of the abdomen.

諶 9279. [丶] Sincere; true; faithful. The name of a state. A man's name.

蕃 9280. [丶] The name of a plant.

審案 9281. From a *covering* and to *separate*. To protect and discriminate; to investigate clearly; to form an opinion of. To judge righteously; to restrain. A surname.

Shin pwan 丨判 to judge; judgement.

Shin sin 丨訊 } to try; to investigate; to examine into; a judicial inquiry.
Shin wăn 丨問 }

嬸 9282. [丶] An appellation of one's father's younger brother's wife, and of one's own younger brother's wife.

愼 慎 9283. [⿰] From *true* and *heart*. Sincere; thoughtful; respectful; Still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname. Keae-shin 戒 | to be watchful and circumspect; to be observant of one's own conduct. Kin shin 謹 | to be attentive to; to be careful of. Kin shin 矜 | scrupulously careful about one's conduct. Shin ke tŭh yay | 其獨也 attends carefully to what he does in solitude; and to the secrets of his heart, known only to himself; said of Keun-tsze 君子 the good man.

忱 訦 9284. [⿰] Sincere; true; devoted. Kwăn shin 悃 | or Chung sin 忠 | sincerely devoted to.

沈 沉 9285. [⿰] Read Chin, To sink. Read Shin, Name of an ancient state. A surname.

哂 9286. [⿰] To smile; to laugh at. Some say, To laugh aloud.

矧 弭 殄 9287. [⿰] From *an arrow* and a *bow*. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

深 滲 9288. (⿱) From *water*, a *cavern*, and *a wood*. Deep, applied to water; deep, strong colours; very; extremely; profound; recondite. Name of a river, of certain clothes, and of a district. Read Shin, To measure the depth. Che shin 智 | profound wisdom. Shin chĭh | 宅 a retired secret apartment.

Shin gaou | 奧 profound and abstruse.

Shin keaou | 交 a deep intercourse; that is an intimate acquaintance.

Shin lan | 藍 a deep blue colour.

Shin we, gaou meaou | 微奧妙 extremely subtle and wonderfully abstruse.

Shin shin | 審 deep inquiry, or investigation of principles.

Shin shan | 山 far amongst hills.

Shin tsëen | 淺 deep; shallow; abstruse; easy.

Shin-shin tsŏ yĭh | | 作揖 made a profound bow.

諗 9289. [⿰] From *thought* and *words*. Thought; to consider; to express one's thoughts in the way of advice or reproof; serious reproof. To recede to deep places.

腎 9290. [⿱] The viscera which secrete the urine; the kidneys. To lead; to induce. Sin shin pŭh keaou 心 | 不交 want of communication between the heart and kidneys, is the cause of an involuntary emission of semen. Nuy shin 內 | the kidneys. Wae shin 外 | the testicles.

Shin nang | 囊 the testiculorum bursa

滲 9291. [⿰] To flow down with noise; to run off, said of water. Name of a marsh.

Shin-le | 灘 the appearance of the flowing of a stream or current.

SHING.—CCXCVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xing* and *Shing*. Canton Dialect, *Shing*.

升 9292. [-] A certain measure for grain and liquids; it contains a hundred and twenty thousand grains of millet, and is shaped like an English pint, without the handle. To accumulate; to rise; to ascend; to advance; name of one of the Pă-kwa. Among Weavers, eighty threads make a Shing. Me shing 米升 a measure for rice. Peĭh shing 筆升 a stand (like the measure Shing) in which to put pencils. Yuĕ shing tëen ting 月升天頂 the moon rises to the zenith. Hwăn shing yu tëen 魂升於天 the spirit (of the deceased) ascends to heaven.

Shing shang 升上 to ascend up.

Shing tëen 升天 to ascend to heaven.

昇 9293. (-) From *sun* and to *ascend*. The sun ascending; to ascend; the sun high in the heavens; tranquil; peaceful; universal tranquility.

Shing ping, shing she 昇平盛世 an age of peace and plenty.

丞 9294. [丶] Shing or Ching. See Ching.

陞 阱 跉 9295. [-] From *to ascend* and *a mound of earth*. To go up steps. To ascend; to advance; to be promoted to a higher degree. A surname. Lëen shing yĭh pin 連陞一品 to rise successively to the first rank. Kaou shing 高陞 high promotion, often used as a wish.

Shing tang 陞堂 to ascend a hall or public court.

Shing paou 陞炮 to fire a salute; to fire a gun.

成 9296. Shing or Ching. To perfect; to effect; to complete; to accomplish. See Ching.

晟 9297. [/] From *sun* and *perfect*. The sun shining in his strength. Light; splendor; glory. Name of a piece of music. A vessel for containing rice.

盛 9298. [/] From *to complete* and *a vessel*. The grain prepared in vessels for offering to the gods. Accomplished; perfected; completed. Great; abundant; plenteous; affluent; flourishing; any good in the highest degree; excellent. Complimentary adjective applied to another person's country, or native place. The name of a certain vessel; of a hill; of a country; and of a place. A surname. To put into a vessel. To receive or contain any thing. Also read Ching, which see.

Shing che 盛治 generous rule or government.

Shing fŭh 盛服 pompously and solemnly dressed out.

Shing găn 盛恩 abundant kindness and favour.

Shing hwuy 盛惠 liberal gifts,—used in courtesy for any kindness done.

Shing king 盛京 Mouk-den, the metropolis of Manchow Tartary.

Shing le 盛繼 the luxuriance of elegance.

Shing ming 盛名 famed; celebrated; famous.

Shing tëen 盛典 especial state regulations.

Shing tĭh 盛德 daily moral renovation; continual increase in virtue.

Shing-shwae che she 乘衰之勢 the state or circumstances of prosperity and of decline.

Shing she 乘世 an abundant age; a period of general plenty and prosperity.

乘 9299. To drive a carriage; to ascend; to overcome; to avail one's self of an opportunity; to take occasion from the state of circumstances. To rule. To plan. A surname. Read (/) A carriage; things in pairs, or in fours. Name of a plant; name of a place.

Shing choo 乘除 are two words used in arithmetic, the first denotes increasing the number either by addition or multiplication; the latter diminishing it by subtraction or division.

Shing chaou 乘潮 to take advantage of the tide.

Shing fung 乘風 to avail one's self of a fair wind.

Shing ke 乘機 or Shing she 乘勢 to embrace an opportunity, as to circumstances. Shing ma 乘馬 to mount a horse. Shing she 乘時 to embrace an opportunity, as to time.

剩 9300. Overplus; surplus; remainder; not only. Yu shing 餘剩 that which remains over and above.

Shing yĭh pwan 剩一半 one half remains over.

騬 9301. To geld a stallion.

惩 9302. To warn; to caution. Otherwise read Ching.

Shing-shing 惩惩 caution; attentive to; cautious.

澠 9303. The name of a river.

誦 9304. To laud; to praise; to commend. A man's name.

繩 9305. Shing or Ching, A string, rope, or cord; a line; to point out the line of duty; to enforce it. See Ching. San hŏ shing 三合繩 a three-fold cord.

Shing sŏ 繩索 cord or string.

Shing shing ke ke 繩繩繼繼 strung and connected together, or continued in a line.

Shing këen 繩愆 to adjust errors as with a line.

勝 9306. [-] To be adequate to; to be worthy of; to sustain; to raise or elevate; to carry to the utmost degree. A surname. Ornament of a lady's head dress. Read [/] To be superior to; to overpass; to overcome; to conquer; to gain the victory over; to win at a game. The name of a district. Hwa shing 花勝 or Jin shing 人勝 ornaments of flowers or embroidery; used on Jin jĭh 人日 *man's day*, as the seventh day of the first moon is called. Tae shing 戴勝 the name of a certain bird. Năng shing chung jin 能勝重任 adequate to an important situation. Pŭh shing jin 不勝任 not equal to the duties of one's station. Pŭh shing 不勝 not to be surpassed; the highest possible degree, as Pŭh shing hin he 不勝欣喜 inexpressibly glad.

Shing foo 勝負 to conquer, and to be conquered; to win, and to lose.

聖 圣 9307. [/] From *mouth*, *ear*, and *skilful*. To comprehend as soon as heard; Intuitive perception of all truth; one who knows the nature of things instantly, from the hearing of the ear, and who can explain every principle. Possessing universal knowledge; wise; sage; perfection in virtue and knowledge; sometimes seems to denote Sacred; holy. Name of a wood, and of a river. A surname.

Shing choo 聖主 all-wise sovereign, the Emperor of China.

Shing tëen tsze 聖天子 the all-wise son of heaven—means the reiguing Emperor; and

Shing chaou 聖朝 his all perfect rule or dynasty.

Shing che 聖旨 the imperial will.

Shing tae 聖代 and Shing she 聖世 the period of his reign.

Shing seang 聖象 holy or sacred images.

Shing hëen 聖賢 the wise and the virtuous.

Shing jin 聖人 a man possessing all wisdom and knowledge; a wise man; a sage, such as Confucius.

Shing jin jin, luy che show 丨人人類之首 a wise man is the head of the human species.

Shing jin che le 丨人制禮 the sages formed the laws of decorum.

Shing ming 丨明 sage-like perspicacity.

Shing shin 丨神 holy and divine, are expressions applied to Kang-he, Emperor of China.

Shing mun te tsze 丨門弟子 a disciple of Confucius.

Shing yu 丨諭 any proclamation of the Emperor; in particular, a book of Political Moralities, composed by a late Emperor, and paraphrased by a Vice Governor of a province. On the 1st and 15th days of every month, or the new and full moon, the principal officers of the province assemble in a hall, and listen to a preacher mounted on a table, who rehearses memoriter, a section of the Shing-yu, first in Chinese, and next in the Tartar language for the benefit of the soldiers who attend. Compare with 遵 Yew and 講 Keang, which, with this, exhibit the ancient and modern *preaching* in China.

陾 陑 隔 9308. The noise made in beating a mud wall, when raising it. Many; a multitude.

聲 殸 声 9309. [-] Sound; any sound or noise; voice; to utter the voice; to speak; to declare; to state in writing; the notes in music; the tones or accents, in the Chinese language; to promulge; to praise. A surname. Te shing 底丨 a low voice. Kaou shing 高丨 a high voice. Haou ming shing 好名丨 a good reputation; celebrity. Ta shing 大丨 a loud voice; a great noise. Woo shing 五丨 the *five* notes of music. Sze shing 四丨 the *four* tones, in the Chinese language. Yŭh shing 樂丨 the sound of music.

Shing ching 丨稱 to state verbally.

Shing chang 丨張 to give publicity to.

Shing ming tsëan kaou 丨名漸高 name gradually becoming distinguished or famous. Shing kaou 丨教 instruction; moral teaching.

Shing, sĭh, ho, le 丨色貨利 music, lewdness, the possession of wealth, and the desire of gain—are the snares which ruin mankind.

祁 9310. Happiness; felicity; again; forthwith; to complete.

SHŎ.—CCXCVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Shŭh* and *Chŏ*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Cheok*.

勺 9311. Read Chŏ or Shŏ. A kind of spoon; to take or lift out with a spoon. See Chŏ.

汋 9312. Noise of dashing against water. See Chŏ.

杓 9313. A spoon or ladle for lifting water. Read Peaou, The tail of Ursa-major. To lead; to connect.

芍 9314. A certain medicine. See Chŏ.

繳 9315. Shen-shŏ 效丨 a disquieted unsettled appearance.

爍 9316. Light; splendor; to embellish. Used also for the following. Read Lŏ, The branches of trees, withered and broken.

稍 槊 鎙 9317. Sŏ or Shŏ. A particular kind of spear or lance.

鑠 9318. To melt or fuse metals. To urge, as with fire; to impel with the clamour of a multitude. Shining; bright; beautiful eyes.

嗍 9319. Sŏ or Shŏ. To suck.

獨 9320. (c) Shŏ, or Shŏ-shŏ 丨丨 timorous; frightened, said of a dog that will not come near a person.

SHOO.—CCXCVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Choo*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Shu*. Canton Dialect, *Sheu*; *Eu*, as in the French word *Peu*.

殳 9321. (-) To be distinguished from 殳 Mŭh, To sink. A military weapon of the spear kind; the handle of a spear, an appellation of an ancient form of the character. Shĕ shoo 攝丨 a sort of flail.

杼 9322. (\) Shoo, or Choo. See Choo.

抒 9323. [\] To take by the hand. See Choo.

紓 紓 舒 9324. [\] Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.

舒 9325. [-] To open out; to spread open; to expand; to exhilarate; leisure; ease; order; comfort. Name of a state, and of a tripod. A surname.

Shoo chang 丨暢 chearful; in good spirits.

Shoo chen 丨展 or Chen shoo, To do business in a free easy manner.

Shoo e 丨意 } an easy mind.
Shoo sin 丨心 }

Shoo keuen 丨卷 spread out; rolled up.

Shoo hwan 丨緩 leisurely; unhurried performance of any thing; ease.

Shoo yung 丨容 being at one's ease; unrestrained manner.

Shoo yung 丨用 leisurely, easy circumstances in respect of property.

Shoo shin 丨申 wide; expanded; roomy; having free scope.

鴥 9326. [-] Name of a bird resembling a duck; the preceding was originally used in this sense.

Shoo foo 丨鳧 a duck.

Shoo yen 丨鴈 a goose.

殊 9327. [-] To kill; to cut off; to put an end to; to exterminate; to wound but not destroy; to distinguish or separate; differing from; to exceed. A particle marking strongly the superlative degree; an expletive. Name of a pavilion of the Sëen 仙 genii.

Shoo yew che chan 丨尤之產 rare productions.

Shoo pŭh keae e 丨不介意 far from giving any concern to the mind.

Shoo too tung kwei 丨途同歸 all the different roads unite in one; i. e. all the systems of moral instruction agree in requiring virtue.

Shoo pŭh ko keae 丨不可解 quite inexplicable.

Shoo sze 丨死 to put to death.

Shoo shŭh 屬 very much related to; is very. Shoo ting 庭 a residence of the Sëen 仙 genii.

茱 9328. [-] Name of a medicinal plant. See Choo.

銖 9329. [-] Shoo or Chuo, Name of an ancient coin. See Choo. Tsze shoo peĭh ke 錙 必計 determined to reckon to the last farthing—extreme rigour in exacting taxes.

署 9330. [丶] A public court; to be attached to; to be placed in. *Shoo*, before an officer's title, expresses that he is not permanently appointed to the situation, but is merely acting in it for the time being.

Shoo chung 中 / Shoo nuy 內 a public office or court.

Ya shoo 衙 / Kung shoo 公 / Kwan shoo 官 the office of a magistrate; a court for the administration of justice.

曙 9331. [丶] The light of the rising sun; the heavens illumined in the east; the morning; light; clear; manifest.

薯蕷 9332. A root like the potatoe. Shoo-yu 薥 or Shoo-yu 蕷 an esculent root. *Ho-lan* sloo 荷蘭 or Shoo tsae 仔 the European potatoe—in Canton named after the Hollanders or Dutch, who probably first introduced it.

鼠鼠 9333. [丶] The Mus species; rats or mice; it includes the squirrel and the rabbit. The name of a bird. Name of a wood, and of a plant. A red colour; mournful. Laou-shoo 老 / a rat or mouse. Sung shoo 鬆 / a dormouse, or squirrel.

Fei shoo 飛 / Fŭh shoo 蝠 a bat.

Shoo yen 眼 excessively timorous.

Shoo show leang twan 首兩端 a rat's head double design, i. e. irresolute; undetermined.

癙 9334. (丶) The disease of melancholy; afflicted with grief. The character is formed with Shoo, *a rat*, in reference to the timidity of that animal.

豆 9335. *Tow, An ancient vessel for containing flesh. Every species of pulse.*

褕襹 9336. Short garments; mean clothing.

樹樹 9337. (丶) A generic term for all plants that grow erect; a tree; to set on end; to erect; as a tree; to plant; to hang upon a pole; a door screen; the name of an animal; a surname.

Shoo che 脂 the fatty substance of a tree; the resinous matter which exudes from it.

Shoo yin hea 陰下 under the shadow of a tree.

Shoo mŭh 木 a tree; trees.

Shoo pe 皮 the bark of a tree.

Shoo tsze 子 the legitimate sons of princes, who are by the Emperor appointed to be heirs.

澍 9338. To enrich as with seasonable rain, diverging streams; water rushing through narrow passes. Kan-shoo 甘 / sweet, (i. e. seasonable) showers.

豎僮豎 9339. (丶) From a *royal domestic*, a *hand*, and *an urn*. To stand erect; to raise on end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior office; an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person. A surname. Ching tsze 子 a child; an inferior low person. Mŭh shoo 牧 a shepherd's boy; a poor lad.

Shoo leĭh 立 or Këen-shoo 建 / to establish—one's reputation.

戍 9340. (丶) To be placed at the frontier or extremities of the country to defend it. It is often a kind of banishment; and is sometimes inflicted as a punishment. This character must be distinguished from 戌 Seŭh.

Shoo show 丨守 or Shoo pëen ting 丨邊庭 to defend a frontier against an enemy or banditti.

荼 9341. (-) Read Too, A certain bitter herb. Read Shoo, Slow.
Shoo che 丨遲 slow; leisurely.

塾 9342. (丶) Shoo or Yin, and Tow. To stop or dam up water.

恕 忞 9343. (丶) *According* to *the heart* or feelings. Benevolent; indulgent; considerate. To excuse; to treat others as one would like one's self, and not an excessive indulgence. Tsze shoo 自丨 to excuse one's self, the opposite of blaming one's self. Chung shoo 忠丨 faithful and benevolent.

庶 9044. [丶] From *a house* and the ancient form of *effulgence*. A great many; a multitude. Near to; nearly. A surname. Fat and handsome. Che shoo 支丨 or Shoo tsze 丨子 the son of a concubine. An ancient name of an office. Teĭh shoo 嫡丶丨 the principal wife, and a concubine.
Shoo min 丨民 or Shoo jin 丨人 the common people.
Shoo keĭh sze 丨吉士 a new-made Han-lin graduate.
Shoo ke 丨幾 or Shoo hoo 丨乎 a qualifying expression, as Nearly; somewhere about; not far from.

書 書 9345. [-] To *declare* or *manifest* with *a pencil*. To write; the thing written; a letter; a book; the name of some particular book; a certain form of the character. Wăn shoo 文丨 an official document. Tsing shoo 清丨 the Heppo writers. Sze shoo 四丨 the Four Books of Confucius.
Shoo che 丨致 a kind of bond or written agreement.
Shoo chĭh 丨帙 a case or cover for a book.
Shoo choo 丨廚 / Shoo keă 丨架 / Shoo kwei 丨櫃 a stand or shelf for books; a case or wooden press for books.
Shoo e 丨衣 clothes for a book; i. e. a cover of cloth or silk.
Shoo mŭh 丨目 the eye of a hook, an index.
Shoo pan 丨辦 / Shoo show 丨手 a writer in a government office.
Shoo săng 丨生 a scholar; I, me.
Show shoo 手丨 to write with one's own hand.
Shoo tung 丨童 a boy to dust and take care of a library in a gentleman's house.

輸 9346. [丶] To lose in a contest of any kind; to present or offer to, as from an inferior to a superior; nationally, in a tributary sense, the things offered, the empire and all it contains, considered the property of the sovereign; to exhaust the whole of; to ruin. A part of an animal body.
Shoo nă tsëen leang 丨納錢糧 or Shoo tsëang 丨將 to offer up, or pay the taxes to the Sovereign.
Shoo nă 丨納 to offer up to; to present.
Shoo ying 丨贏 to lose, and to win; to be beaten, and to gain a victory.

腧 9347. [丶] Shoo or Shoo heuĕ 丨穴 a spot about an inch and a half in extent on the back, opposite to the navel, referred to by those who practice cauterizing.

黍 9348. (丶) Grain; a kind of millet; the name of a place; of a bow; of a yellow bird, and of an insect. A certain plant. Keŏ shoo 角丨 a certain preparation of grain, used on a holiday in the fifth moon.

墅 9349. (丶) Shoo or Choo. A cottage in a field; a garden, or a house in a garden; a village; a separate apartment. Read Yay, in the sense of 野 Yay, The country beyond the limits of a town. Heu-shoo 許丨 the name of a place on the west side of 蘇州 Soo chow.

SHOW.—CCXCIXTH SYLLABLE.

OW, as in *How*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xu*. Canton Dialect, *Show*.

手 9350. (\) The arm, fore-arm and hand, forming *three* divisions to which there is an allusion in the character; it commonly means the *Hand* alone. To handle. Hea show 下 | to put one's hand to; to act. Yew show 遊 | or Hëen show 閒 | an idle, unoccupied, profligate person. Ying show 盈 | or Mwan show 滿 | the whole hand, what one can grasp with the whole hand.

Show chang | 掌 the palm of the hand; a handful.

Show hea | 下 beneath one's hand; subject to one.

Show pei | 背 the back of the hand.

Show pun | 本 a card held in the hand by inferior officers when they have an audience of superiors, and by which they tell who and what they are.

Show twan | 段 handicraft; art; trick; cleverness; to be clever in the performance of. Show tsŭh | 足 hands and feet; brothers.

Show wan | 腕 the wrist of the arm.

Show yin | 淫 manustupration.

守 9351. (\) From 官 Kwan, *A government officer*; and 寸 Tsun, *a law*, To hold fast; to keep; to maintain; to guard; to defend; to protect; to supervise. Ching show 城 | a garrison.

Show tĭh choo | 得住 to maintain firmly; to hold fast,—as the patrimony left one.

Show ching | 貞 } to maintain chas-
Show tsëĕ | 節 } tity inviolate.

Show pëen | 邊 to guard the frontier.

Show fă | 法 to keep or obey the laws.

Show how | 候 to wait for.

Show kung | 宮 the defender of the palace, the Lacerta Bullaris, a lizard.

Show pei | 備 a military officer, about the rank of a Major.

Show suy | 歲 watching for the year; i. e. sitting up all night waiting for the commencement of the new year.

Show sang | 喪 to sit on the ground around a corpse.

Show ting | 定 to maintain firmly, either physically or morally.

狩 9352. [\] A hunt in winter; an imperial hunt on lands of which the grass is burnt. Seuen show 巡 | a hunting tour, in former days performed by the Sovereign, who went round to the smaller principalities.

受 9353. (′) From 爻 Peaou, *to drop drown*, and ⟶ Meĭh *to cover*. To receive; to accept of; to continue the succesion of; to contain; to endure; to bear. Forms the passive Tense of Verbs. Tsze show 辭 | to refuse and to accept. Pŭh kan show | 不敢 dare not accept; in the language of courtesy, I presume not to accept of your present. Pŭh ying show 不應 | it is not proper to receive. Ling show 領 | or Ching show 承 | to receive. Mae show 買 | to purchase. Tëen show 典 | to receive in pledge; to give a sum of money on a house or other property, left in pledge.

Show găn shin chung | 恩深重 to receive great kindness and bounty.

Show che yew kwei | 之有愧 I blush to receive it.

Show tsaou 丨造 to be made; created.

Show hing 丨刑 to be punished.

Show ke 丨氣 to be subject to a person's anger.

Show nan 丨難 / Show koo 丨苦 to suffer distress and ill-usage; suffering from any cause.

Show tsuy 丨罪 to receive the punishment of a crime; to be punished.

受 9354. [/] To inform of verbally.

授 9355. [丨] To give to; a surname. Chuen show 傳丨 to communicate to, as a master to a pupil

Show e heaou-king 丨以孝經 gave him (the book) Heaou-king.

Show show 丨受 to give and receive.

綬 9356. (丶) A piece of silk to which official seals are suspended; they were formerly twelve tenths of a cubit long, in allusion to the *twelve* months of the year; and *three* cubits broad, in allusion to the *three* powers Heaven, earth, and man. A kind of fastening of a curtain.

收 収 扣 9357. [丶] From a *hand*, and to *wrap about*. To bind or restrain; to collect together; to take; to rouse; to receive; to desist; a certain cross bar in Chinese carts; an ancient cap; name of a divinity. Fă show wăn 發丨文 to issue and to receive official documents. Ching show 征丨 to levy taxes.

Show chĭh 丨拆 receive and break open, common on the address of letters.

Show fang 丨放 to detain and to set at liberty—are opposites.

Show teĭh show, kŏ teĭh kŏ 丨的收割的割 some were gathering in, and some were reaping the grain.

Show shĭh hing le 丨拾行李 to prepare baggage and necessaries for a journey.

Show-lew 丨留 to receive and retain, as persons who run away.

Show-shĭh 丨拾 applied to things, is To prepare; to make ready; applied to persons, to make away with them, by imprisonment and death.

Show shŭh 丨贖 to receive a fine instead of punishing; to receive a ransom.

Shou lëen 丨斂 to gather in the harvest.

Show lëen seay 丨斂些 to draw in a little when one has gone too far in any affair.

Show-tan 丨單 a paper acknowledging the receipt of things; a receipt.

Show tsang 丨藏 to receive and lay up; to conceal.

首 酋 9358. [丶] The second form is intended to represent the *head* with it's *hair*. The head; the chief; a leader; to head; to go forth; foremost; to manifest externally; the beginning; the origin of; the chief importance; the first. To come forward and submit. Occurs in various proper names. Yuen show 元丨 a monarch or sovereign. Tun show 頓丨 to knock the head against the ground—in the manner of the Chinese prostration.

Show keĭh 丨級 heads,—used when speaking of cutting off so many heads.

Show ling 丨領 a head or leader.

Show sëen 丨先 the first; first; most important.

Show shĭh 丨飾 head dress of women.

Show tsuy 丨罪 to come forward and acknowledge one's crimes.

Show tsung 丨從 the principal offender, and the accomplices.

艏 9359. [丶] From *boat* and *head*. The head of a boat; the prow.

壽 耆 9360. [丶] The second form is from *old, spoken,* and *sentence*. Longevity; great age; long life; used as a delicate term where *death* is really meant. Name of a star, and of a place; of a hill; and of a wood. A surname. Shang show 上丨 a hundred years of age. Chung show 中丨 70 years of age. Hea show 下丨 50 years of age. Yaou, show 夭丨 are opposites Premature death, and long life.

Show e 丨衣 garments for a corpse, prepared in one's life time.

Show pan 丨板 planks to make a coffin, bought and brought home with music and feasting during a person's life time. The Emperor prepares

his coffin on the day of his ascending the throne. They have an idea that to do so prolongs life.

Show she 壽世 long life—said in connexion with medicines calculated to prolong life.

Show tsëen 壽錢 presents of money given by old men to visitors on their birth days; the visitors carry home the money and give it to their children as a pledge of long life.

Show tsew 壽酒 entertainments given by old people on their birth days.

Show-tan 壽誕 a birth-day; the birth-day of deified persons.

獸 9361. [/] Animals with four feet and hairy; a quadruped; a brute animal; a beast; a wild beast; tame domestic animals are called 畜 Chŭh. Jio mëen show sin 人面獸心 a human face, but the heart of a brute; ignorant, cruel, brutish. Kin show 禽獸 birds and beasts. Tsow show 走獸 terrestrial animals.

Show chin 獸臣 an officer placed over the imperial forests, or game; a royal game-keeper.

售 9362. [/] Show, or Chow. To sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shŭh, in the same sense. Koo-show 賈售 or Mae-show 賣售 to sell. Seaou show 消售 the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale.

Show kea 售賈 or Show-chĭh 售直 the price or value of what is sold.

SHŬH.—CCCTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Shŏ*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Chŏk*, or *Shut*.

朮 9363. An abbreviated form of Shŭh 秫 a certain bitter plant, which is so named when it grows amongst hills; when it grows in a plain, it is denominated 薊 Ke.

怵 **忧** 9364. Shŭh, Chŭh, or Seŭh, Fearful; apprehensive; to entice; to seduce. Yew shŭh 誘怵 to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

秫 9365. A certain grain; a viscous substance made from grain.

誅 9366. Seŭh or Shŭh, To entice; to lead astray; to seduce by specious pretexts. A man's name.

術 9367. From *amongst grain*, where the path is not easily discerned. To *walk*; a path or road; a foot path; a road in the midst of a city; the way of doing a thing. An art or artifice; a trick; a plan; a device; a scheme; a precept or rule; the means of effecting some end; sometimes in a good sense; often referring to demoniacal arts; witchcraft, &c. An occupation; art or trade pursued for a livelihood.

Heŏ shŭh 學術 the art of study; the art of thinking. Sze shŭh 四術 the *four* fine *arts*,—She, shoo, le, yŏ 詩書禮樂 poetry, general reading, the rules of decorum, and music.

Yaou shŭh 妖術 } superstitious or
Seay shŭh 邪術 } diabolical arts.

Fă shŭh 法術 } art, craft; recon-
Fang shŭh 方術 } dite rules for
Ke shŭh 機術 } effecting, generally something abstruse and mysterious, and often bad. Sin shŭh 心術 the arts or schemes of the mind—taken either in a good or bad sense.

Shŭh-e 術藝 Shŭh soo 術數 kind of magic arts or calculations, which are illegal.

Shŭh sze 術士 a kind of magician; one who pretends to have intercourse with invisible beings.

Shŭh yew shen, yew pŭh shen 有術有不善 there are both good arts and bad.

述 9368. From *to go* in a *track*. To comply with what has before existed; to continue; to practice what has been invented by another. To narrate; to state to; to tell; to rehearse; to collect and give publicity to other men's sayings; to publish orders received. To arrange. The name of a cap. Tsŏ 作 and Shŭh are used in a kind of opposition, the one for making or inventing; the other for declaring to the world, or following up the practice of. To translate. Shŭh-chĭh 述職 officers, at an Imperial audience, arranged according to their rank.

Shŭh urh pŭh tsŏ 述而不作 published, but did not invent.

束 9369. From *wood* and to *surround*. To be distinguished from 束 Tsze, A thorn. To bind with cords, as a bundle of sticks; to restrain; to coerce and keep within proper limits; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. Five 疋 Peĭh make a Shŭh; fifty arrows make a Shŭh; ten pieces of dried meat also make a Shŭh. Name of a place; a surname. Yŏ shŭh 約束 Kwan shŭh 管束 to restrain those under one's care from any irregularities.

Shŭh sew 束脩 a bundle of dried joints of meat; the ancient stipend given to a teacher; hence the money given to a school master is now called Shŭh-sew, and

Sew-kin 脩金 Sew-yin 脩銀 money to buy the flanks of meat.

Shŭh tae 束帶 to bind a sash or girdle about one.

倏 9370. Sŭh or Shŭh. Tŭh sŭh 倏忽 to move or shake the head. A short ugly appearance.

啜 9371. To suck; to inspire; to imbibe. Read Tsuy, The bill of a bird.

尗 9372. From *superior* and *small*. The lesser superior; i. e. a father's younger brother; an uncle by the father's side. The following character is now used. Occurs also for 菽 Shŭh, Pulse.

叔 9373. To collect; to gather; an epithet of respect applied to men by their juniors. Term by which a wife addresses her husband's younger brother; a junior brother of one's father; an uncle. A surname. Pĭh shŭh 伯叔 a senior and a junior uncle by the father's side, otherwise denominated 父叔 Shŭh foo. Shŭh moo 叔母 uncle's wife; aunt. Shŭh 叔 or Shŭh shŭh, Husband's younger brother; wife's brother-in-law. Seaou A-shŭh 小亞叔 the junior. Ta A-shŭh 大亞叔 the senior, of those denominated Shŭh. Shŭh chĭh 姪 an uncle and nephew. Ling shŭh 令叔 your uncle. Kea shŭh 家叔 my uncle. Tae shŭh 太叔 title of a certain officer.

俶 9374. To begin; to move; to act; to do; to repair. Good; excellent.

婌 9375. A female officer for the controul of the Imperial household.

淑 9376. From *water* and *superior*. Pure; limpid; uncorrupted; virtuous; accomplished.

Shŭh jow 淑湫 the appearance of water.

Shŭh jin 淑人 title of the wives of officers of the third rank; an epithet applied also to men of virtuous lives.

Shŭh ke 淑氣 temperate weather; spring season.

Shŭh neu 淑女 a virtuous and accomplished woman.

Shŭh shin 淑愼 heedful; careful; correct conduct.

Shŭh jin keun tsze 淑人君子 an eminently virtuous man.

Shŭh tĭh 淑德 female virtue.

菽 9377. A generic term for all kinds of pulse. Shŭh shwŭy ching hwan 菽水承歡 (the poor man) with pulse and water offered (to his parents) causes them to rejoice.

Shŭh tsae 菽菜 Indian corn,

蜀 9378. Name of an insect resembling the silk worm, said to produce a kind of wax. Name of an animal; of a place; and of an utensil, used in sacrifice. Pa shŭh 巴 丨 the name of a place in Sze-chuen province.

Shŭh kwŏ 丨 國 one of the three kingdoms of the third century; also an ancient state in China, situated in the region of the modern Sze-chuen.

Shŭh ke 丨 雞 a large species of fowl.

櫡 9379. Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

蠾 蠾 9380. Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

襡 襡 襩 9381. A long garment; a garment worn by prostitutes. Read Tow, A short garment; otherwise read Chŏ, in the same sense. Read Tŭh, To put into or lay up in.

鐲 9382. Read Chŏ, A kind of small bell, commonly used to denote bracelets for the arm. Read Shŭh, A warm vessel, used in the north for warming the hands. Name of a medicine.

鷵 9383. Name of a bird,

屬 嘱 屬 9384. From 尾 Wei, A *tail* of an animal, and the *sound Shŭh*. Attached to, as a *tail* is to the *body* of an animal; connected; related; to pertain, or belong to; to be nearly allied to; particular state of being; *is*, absolutely; to collect or assemble together; coming in succession; a class or species; relation; kindred; the nine degrees of consanguinity. To cause, or occasion; to give charge of; respectful. Tsin shŭh 親 丨 persons related to each other. Kea shŭh 家 丨 domestic relations; persons allied to the same family. He shŭh 下 丨 inferior. Tang shŭh 倘 丨 if it should be. Ta shŭh 大 丨 is in a very high degree. Shang shŭh 尚 丨 still is. Wăn woo tung shŭh 文武統 丨 the Governor-general of civil and military affairs. Shĭh shŭh 實 丨 is really; truly is.

Shŭh tsae seang haou 丨 在相好 very intimate.

Shŭh kwŏ 丨 國 small states attached to and dependant on a larger one; tributary states.

Shŭh tsae che tsin 丨 在至親 is very nearly related.

Shŭh yuen 丨 員 an inferior officer is the *Shŭh-yuen* of that superior under whose orders he is placed.

孰 9385. Who? what? The original form of 熟 Shŭh, Food dressed with fire; ripe; mature; plentiful.

Shŭh năng tang che 丨 能當之 or Ke shŭh năng che 其丨能之 (exclusive of sages) who is adequate to it?

塾 闕 9386. Shŭh, or Chŭh. A kind of lodge or hall by the door; in ancient times the room appropriated to the education of children in a family. A domestic school. An outer apartment in the palace where ministers meet to arrange and make each other acquainted with the business with which they are about to advise the Sovereign; hence 塾 Shŭh, has always been said to imply 熟 Shŭh, Being matured, or fully acquainted with. These antichambers, lodges, or halls, are on each side of the gate, and are referred to by the terms East or west, right or left. Shoo shŭh 書 丨 a school or academy. Places intended to be let out at the public examination times for the convenience of strangers, are so denominated.

熟 9387. Food dressed with fire; meat quite done. Ripe; mature; well versed in; skilled; acquainted with; intimate. The eldest son's wife. In the books of the Han dynasty, read F, denoting Insinuating speech. Ho tsow pŭh shŭh 何愁不 丨 what fear of not succeeding? Seang shŭh 相 丨

intimate with each other. Săng, shŭh 生 丨 are opposites, Raw, boiled; ripe, unripe; unskilful, skilful. Choo shŭh 煮 丨 well boiled. Yĭh nĕen yĭh shŭh 一年一 丨 one crop a year. Leang shŭh 兩 丨 two crops.

Shŭh show 丨 手 a skilful hand; a hand accustomed.

Shŭh shwŏy 丨 睡 sound sleep.

Shŭh tow 丨 透 thoroughly done; i. e. boiled, matured, thoroughly perceived by the mind; applied to study.

倏 倏 9388. Shŭh hwŭh 丨 忽 hastily, rapidly; a dog running fast. Shŭh to pĕen 丨 多變 many sudden changes.

贖 9389. To ransom; to redeem what has been mortgaged; to redeem from punishment by paying a ransom or fine; to atone for crimes by meritorious deeds. A surname. Tsëang kung shŭh tsuy 將功丨罪 by meritorious acts, to make atonement for crimes.

Shŭh hing 丨刑 Shŭh tsŭy 丨罪 to pay a ransom to be freed from the punishment of a crime.

Shŭh hwuy 丨 回 to ransom and bring back, as a captive previously taken.

摔 9390 To throw to the ground.

SHUN.—CCCIST SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chin*, and with *Shin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xun*. Canton Dialect, *Shun*.

屯 9391. Shun, Chun, and Fun. Plants budding forth with difficulty. See Chun.

純 9392. [-] Pure; unmixed. See Chun.

Shun sĭh 丨 色 without spot, applied to victims used in sacrifice.

Shun yĭh 丨 一 purity and singleness of object or intention; unmixed.

芚 9393. Read Tun, The appearance of plants beginning to spring forth; an edible plant. Shun or Chun, A foolish ignorant appearance.

淳 9394. (-) Pure; simple; unmixed; true; genuine. To wash; washed pure; large; great; a salt taste. Read Chun, A broad piece of cloth or silk. See Chun. Shun fung 丨 風 correct public manners.

Shun how fung sŭh 丨 厚風俗 pure and faithful usages.

Shun-shun 丨 丨 the appearance of flowing and moving onward; to pour out water.

犉 9395. [-] A bullock of a yellowish colour, and having black lips; a bullock seven cubits high, such as are used for sacrifice.

醇 9396. [-] Generous pleasant wine; liquids of a thick substantial body; seminal matter, applied to nature generally; essence. Respectful; attentive; observant.

Shun tsew 丨 酒 excellent wine.

錞 9397. Shun, or Tun. A certain musical instrument made of metal. Read Tuy, The lower end of a spear. Read To, A certain covering for a corpse.

唇 脣 膞 9398. The lips; the margin of the mouth; the second form is common, but not correct. New shun 牛 丨 the name of a plant.

鶉 9399. [-] A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. Gan shun 鶴 | or Gan shun 鶺 | a quail.

漘 9400. From *lip* and *water*. The margin of a stream.

舜 9401. [-] Name of a plant, and of a red flower, otherwise called Shin hwa | 華. Sage; benevolent; holy. An ancient king, or Chinese chief, who lived B. C. 2100, also called 虞氏 Yu-she, and 虞 | Yun-shun.

瞬 眴 眒 瞚 9402. [-] From a *quick-fading Shun flower*. The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. Yĭh shun che këen — | 之間 in the twinkling of an eye. Shun yen urh chĕ kung | 眼而輒空 annihilated in the twinkling of a moment. Shun sĕih | 息 the twinkling of an eye.

橓 蕣 9403. [-] Name of a pretty flowering plant, which is remarkable for its fading soon, it blossoms in the morning and dies before night; in this sense the same as the preceding, otherwise called 木槿 Mŭh-kin.

吮 9404. Tsëen, or Shun. To suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

蓴 莼 9405. [-] A certain water plant. Shun tsae | 菜 a certain edible water herb. Read Twan, Free growing plants.

順 9406. (-) From *a head* and *streams* flowing as it directs. To accord with the will of another; to obey; to yield; to comply with; complaisant; to let go as it likes; to offer no hindrance nor restraint. The name of a hill; harmonizing with; flowing smartly by; prosperous; to avail one's self of an opportunity. Ho-shun 和 | harmonizing with agreeably. Pĭh shun 百 | to agree to every thing. Pŭh shun 不 | disobedient; bad, unintelligible style.

Shun e | 意 agreeably to one's wish.

Shun fung | 風 a fair wind.

Shun tëen foo | 天府 the capital district in the province of Chĭh-le, or Peking.

Shun kow | 口 to speak without care.

Shun king | 境 born in prosperous circumstances.

Shun le | 理 to act reasonably; to write well.

Shun le | 利 with freedom and ease.

Shun pëen | 便 to take an opportunity. Shun peĭh | 筆 to write with freedom.

Shun sze | 事 to comply with circumstances; to serve one's parents dutifully.

Shun shwŭy | 水 the tide with one.

Shun tsëen | 遷 to remove obsequiously; to draw a fair consequence.

SHWA.—CCCII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoa.* Canton Dialect, *Sha.*

訲 9407. [\] To give a violent and forced construction to.

頦 酸 9408. (\) An ugly face.

耍 9409. Shwa or Sha, To play; to trifle; to amuse. Tsëen shwa 尖 | expert; clever. Wan shwa 玩 | or He shwa 戲 | or Shwa he | 戲 to play; to trifle; to pass the time idly or viciously.

Shwa gae tsze | 獃子 to play with a fool or an idiot, by telling him ridiculous stories.

⿰口馬 9410. (\) To say what is not right.

SHWĂ OR SHWĔ.—CCCIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoa.* Canton Dialect, *Shat.*

刷 9411. (c) Shwă, or Shwĕ. To scrape; to brush; to rub; to scrub; to cleanse; to put away from. Se shwă 洗 | or Shwă se | 洗 to wash and scrub. Se shwă këĕ tsing 洗 | 潔淨 to wash and scrub clean. Saou shwă 掃 | to brush. Heae shwă 鞋 | a shoe brush.

Shwă chow | 箒 a scrubbing brush.

Shwă heae | 鞋 to brush shoes.

Shwă pa | 把 a scrubber for cleansing vessels.

Shwă paou | 刨 a curry-comb.

Shwă ya | 牙 to brush the teeth.

⿰尸叔 9412. From *hand* and *napkin* below the *body*. To wipe; to dust or rub clean.

涮 9413. (/) The name of a river.

唰 ⿰口叔 9414. (c) Shwă, or Shwĕ. A bird arranging it's feathers with it's bill. A slight taste or trial.

啐 9415. (c) A sip. Otherwise read Leùh, A sound, as of sipping.

SHWAE.—CCCIVTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Shae*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoai*. Canton Dialect, *Shuy* and *Tsuy*.

衰 9416. (-) From Yen 丗 *weak* and *clothes*. Wearing away like a garment; to fade; to decline; to become weak: to lessen; to diminish; to fall off, to exterminate. Read Chuy, Mourning garments; the name of a city.

Hing shwae 興 丨 rising and declining,—opposites. Shing shwae 盛 丨 plentiful and deficient; vigorous and declining.

Shwae pae che chaou 丨 敗之兆 a sign of approaching ruin.

𣏌 9417. (-) Long soft hair. One says, Solitary.

瘥 9418. (-) Weakness; debility, occasioned by disease; sickness.

獀 9419. (-) The name of a dog.

榱 9420. (-) The name of a wood.

SHWANG.—CCCVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoang*. Canton Dialect, *Shong*.

爽 爽 9421. (-) From Le 爻 *cloth of an open texture which admits the light*, and Ta 大 *to enlarge*. To enlarge the openings and admit the light. Light and chearful; a grateful sensation of ease and health; chearful; comfortable; to please; to gratify; impetuous; valuable; name of a star; a man's name. To miss; to fail of; error; defect. Mei shwang 昧 丨 very early in the morning; day break. Tsing shwang 清 丨 pure and pleasing,—a good style; perfect health.

Yew seay pŭh shwang kwae 有些不 丨 快 a little indisposed,—said of one's health.

Yih seay pŭh shwang 一些不 丨 not perfectly right.

Shwang kwae 丨 快 pleasant; delightful: good health and spirits.

Shwang mŭh yuĕ sin 丨 目悅心 to gratify the eye and please the heart,—said of books or style, or any thing that interests.

Shwang shĭh 丨 失 to lose.

Shwang sin 丨 信 to fail of one's promise.

Shwang sin 丨 心 grateful to the heart.

Shwang yŏ 丨 約 to miss of, or break an engagement.

慡 9422. [丶] Used for the preceding. An intelligent, chearful, natural disposition.

凔 9423. (丶) Read Chwang, Shwang, or Tsang. Cold.

磢 9424. To rub and cleanse things with tiles or stones in water.

霜 9425. (-) From *rain*, the other part employed for sound. *Congealed dew.* Hoar frost; figuratively, Frigid; cold; grave. A surname. A chrystalization. Pih joo shwang 白如 | white as hoar frost. Pe shwang 披 | to brave the hoar frost,—to expose one's self to it. Tsze shwang 柿 | a certain candied fruit. Shwang keang | 降 a term which answers to October 21st. Shwang wei | 威 dignified; striking with awe.

孀 9426. (-) A widow. Koo shwang 孤 | or Shwang foo | 婦 a widow woman. Shwang keu | 居 to dwell alone as a widow.

雙 **双** 9427. (-) From *two wings* grasped by *one hand.* A brace of birds; a pair of any thing; double; a pair of oxen to plough with. Name of a quadruped; and of a bird. A surname. A piece of land of a certain size. Yih shwang heae 一 | 鞋 a pair of shoes. Yih shwang show 一 | 手 two hands. Woo shwang 無 | no equal. Ta shwang lŭh 打 | 陸 to play at dice. Shwang to | 托 double flowers are chiefly so called. Shwang lŭh | 陸 dice. Shwang tsin | 親 the two relations—father and mother.

鸘 9428. [-] Name of a bird that flies before the fall boar frost.

SHWŎ.—CCCVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xuĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Shuet.*

說 9429. (′) Read Shŏ, Shwĕ, or Shwŏ. From *words* and to *exchange.* To say; to speak; to converse; to narrate; to explain; to teach; words. Speech; discourse; explanation; illustration; statement. Read Shwae, To talk to and persuade. A surname. Keae shwŏ 解 | explanation; commentary. Shwŏ che | 知 to tell; to state to verbally. Shwŏ jin she fei | 人是非 to talk scandal. Shwŏ hwang | 謊 to tell a lie. Shwŏ tih yew le | 得有理 it is reasonably said; what you say is reasonable. Shwŏ tih che le | 得支離 said in an incoherent, irrelevant manner. Shwŏ cha leaou | 差了 or Shwŏ tsŏ leaou | 錯了 said erroneously; mistaken expression. Shwŏ po | 破 to divulge, or to tell clearly what is secretly designed. Shwŏ chang shwŏ twan | 長 | 短 or Shwŏ twan, shwŏ chang, Altercation *pro* and *con*; tittle tattle, respecting any person or thing. Shwŏ po jin | 破人 to declare to a man's face what his ill designs are.

SHWŬY.—CCCVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xuy*. Canton Dialect, *Suy*, or *Shuy*.

水 9430. [丶] Intended to represent *streams* of water. One of the five Chinese elements. Water; a stream of water. Used for tide; a tide; a voyage; an occasion of bringing to market; as, Shwŭy ho 丨貨 the goods brought by a particular opportunity. Tsëen shwŭy 前丨 last voyage. Ta shwŭy 打丨 to draw water.

Ta ping shwŭy 打平丨 to measure with a line.

Tuy jin hea shwŭy 推人下丨 to involve a person in ruin.

Jŭh shwŭy 入丨 or Hea shwŭy 下丨 to dive.

Shwŭy kan 丨乾 low water.

Shwŭy ta 丨大 high water.

Mwan shwŭy 漫丨 slack water.

Shun shwŭy 順丨 the tide with one.

Neĭh shwŭy 逆丨 the tide against one.

Kan shwŭy 赶丨 to go with the tide.

Tsëen shwŭy leaou 淺丨了 to get a ground.

Shwŭy che 丨蛭 a kind of leech.

Shwŭy chay 丨車 the Chinese husbandman's water wheel, applied also to a fire engine.

Shwŭy keŏ 丨脚 expense of water carriage; or of a passage by water.

Shwŭy lŏ 丨落 ebb tide.

Shwŭy le 丨利 water or rivulets, beneficial to agriculture.

Shwŭy lëen 丨練 } a waterman, or
Shwŭy show 丨手 } sailor.

Shwŭy mo 丨磨 } kind of water
Shwŭy keŏ 丨碓 } mills.

Shwŭy new 丨牛 a buffalo.

Shwŭy pe 丨皮 the skin of the buffalo.

Shwŭy peĭh 丨筆 a sort of pencil always kept moist in water.

Shwŭy tsing shĭh 丨晶石 crystal.

Shwŭy shay 丨蛇 a water snake.

Shwŭy tun 丨豚 a kind of porpoise.

Shwŭy tsin 丨清 rivers and streams.

Shwŭy sze te tŭh 丨師提督 a naval officer who takes the command of a fleet, an admiral; perhaps answering to an European senior Captain, or Commodore. A similar sense is expressed by 丨師總兵官 Shwŭy-sze-tsung-ping-kwan.

Shwŭy yin 丨銀 quicksilver or mercury.

Shwŭy tsze 丨漬 stained by water.

帨 9431. [/] A napkin attached to a Chinese girdle; a handkerchief.

祝 餕 } 9432 [/] A sacrifice offered to a gate; a smaller sacrifice.

稅 9433. [/] From *to weigh* and *grain*. The taxes levied on land; taxes; custom duties; to leave to persons—as by will at death, to lay to rest. A surname. Read Tuy, To put on mourning after hearing of the death of a person at a distance. Read Twan, Black garments. Read Tŏ, To unloose or liberate. Nă shwŭy 納丨 to levy taxes. Tsuy shwŭy 催丨 to urge the payment of the taxes. Low shwŭy 漏丨 to smuggle. Shwŭy kea 丨駕 to rest on a journey. Shwŭy kwan 丨館 a custom-house.

祝 9434. [/] To confer garments; to clothe a corpse; to mourn for a person at a distance when first hearing of his death. To sacrifice.

說 9435. [/] Read Shwŏ, To speak: to converse. Read Shwŭy, To persuade to, by specious eloquence; to excite or seduce to. Occurs read Yuĕ, To be pleasing; pleased.

誰 9436. [c-] Who? whose? what? A surname. Tsze wŭh she shwŭy teĭh 此物係 的 whose is this thing? Nae tĭh shwŭy ho 奈得 何 to whom is it of any consequence! do your worst!

Shwŭy ho 何 who? what?

Shwŭy jin 人 what person?

Shwŭy kan 敢 who dares?

She shwŭy 是 who is it?

Shwŭy che tsze 之子 whose son?

Shwŭy kea tsze 家子 of whose family is he a son?

瑞 9437. [/] Shwŭy, or Sŭy, Certain stone signets in ancient times given to the princes or chiefs of the small states in China, by the person acknowledged as Emperor, and which was the symbol of authority; a sign of happiness; an auspicious omen; any thing good. The name of a district. Suy wŭh 物 a thing which is considered auspicious. Tsĕang suy 祥 an auspicious omen; a favorable prognostic.

睡 9438. [/] From *Eye* and *to hang down*. To sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant. Ta shwŭy 打 to go to sleep; to put one's self in a posture for sleep. Shin shwŭy 深 or Shwŭy shŭh 熟 sound sleep; deep sleep.

Shwŭy keaou 覺 to sleep; to be asleep.

Shwŭy sing 醒 to awaken from sleep.

SĬH.—CCCVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Shĭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Sĭh* or *Shih*.

色 9439. The first idea of this character is the exhibition of the feelings in a person's change of colour in the countenance. Colour; quality; description or kind of persons or things. Lust; sexual pleasure; appearance; manner. Woo sĭh 五 the *five* colours, blue, yellow, red, white, black. Sĭh sĭh ,, every visible object. Tsae sĭh 采 diversity of colour; variegated. Yen sĭh 顏 colour. Pe-sĭh 祕 porcelain. Kŏ sĭh 各 every kind. Ching sĭh 正 a grave sedate aspect, air or countenance. Show sĭh 手 self pollution. Keu sĭh 遽 hurried; agitated manner. He sĭh 喜 a joyful countenance. Noo sĭh 怒 an angry appearance. Neu sĭh 女 sexual intercourse with women. Nan sĭh 男 or Ke sĭh 鷄 unnatural crimes. Ching sĭh 成 refers to the quality or touch of gold and silver. Tsze yin ke kaou 此銀幾高 what is the touch of this silver? Tsŭh sĭh 足 perfectly pure; or Kew-kew 九九 it is nine and nine tenths. In allusion to the *knife* at the top of this character it is said, of persons, that they are Taou tow 刀頭 *knife-headed*, addicted to venereal excess Sĭh chow 醜 an ugly face. Sĭh tsze 子 dice.

Sĭh jen urh hea 然而駭 coloured up with fright.

Sĭh te 低 the colour or quality inferior.

Sĭh shin yen 甚艷 very beautiful and fascinating.

Sĭh yŭh 慾 or Haou sĭh 好 addicted to sensuality.

Colours of cloths. Hung 紅 red; Poo 甫 or Poo taou tsing 葡萄青 purple; Lan 藍 blue; Tsĕen lan 淺藍 light blue; Tsung 宗 brown; Hĭh tsung 黑宗 dark brown; Hung tsung 紅宗 light brown; Lŏ 綠 green; Hwang 黃 yellow; Yuen 元 black; Hwuy sĭh 灰 French grey or ash colour.

虱蝨 9440. From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast running insects; lice, those that breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle. Teaou sĭh 跳 | a flea; a lop.

瑟 9441. A certain stringed instrument; numerous; many; a robust, stern, severe manner. A man's name. Kin sĭh teaou bo 琴 | 調和 conjugal harmony. Seaou sĭh 蕭 | bleak and stormy; blasting vegetation.

S h sĭh | | the noise of the wind.

嗇 9442. Sĭh, or Shĭh. From 來 Lae, *To come*, and 亩 Lin, *A granary*. Whatever comes or is brought, is stored up in the granary by husbandmen, and therefore they are called Sĭh-foo | 夫 or Show-sĭh 收 | to gather in the harvest. Desirous of accumulating; covetous; avaricious; sparing; parsimonious; frugal. A surname. Lin sĭh 吝 | or Këen-sĭh 慳 | sparing; frugal; parsimonious, avaricious.

Sĭh foo she | 夫馳 officers, who in ancient times superintended the affairs of seed-time and harvest.

Sĭh yen | 言 sparing of words.

穡 9443. A surname. Same as the preceding.

穡 9444. From *grain*, and to *store up in a granary*. The grain fit to be gathered in. Saving; avaricious. Kea and sĭh 稼 | to sow, and to reap. Lin sĭh 吝 | covetous; avaricious; niggardly.

澀澀濇 9445. From *water* and *several impediments*. Rippled, like the surface of water running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of a bamboo.

嗇 9446. Sĭh, or Shĭh. Inability to speak, or to speak with difficulty.

愬 9447. Commonly read Soo. To state to; to inform of. Read Sĭh, or Shĭh. Timid; alarmed; afraid.

塞 9448. To fill; to fill up; to close; to stop an aperture; to obstruct; to hinder or prevent. A solid, sincere character. An important and dangerous pass to a country. Epithet, applied to the moon under certain circumstances. Read Sae, A boundary; a limit on the border. A surname. Tuy sĭh 堆 | to stop up, as by piling earth over. Pe-sĭh 閉 | to close or shut. Tëen-sĭh 填 | or Sĭh mwan | 滿 to fill up. Ke, sĭh 啟 | Ke expresses Gates, roads, and bridges; Sĭh, walls and other means of obstructing the approach of an enemy.

Sĭh sĭh | | a disquieted; untranquil appearance.

Sĭh kow | 口 to stop a person's mouth; either by not affording him any reason to talk, or reasoning so that he is unable to reply; it may also denote the stoppage of any aperture, which word is generally expressed by *mouth*.

Sĭh tsĭh | 責 to stop or prevent censure,—to endeavour to slur over an affair, or perform any work in a careless manner, designed merely to preserve appearances.

SIN.—CCCIXTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Sun.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Sin.* Canton Dialect, *Sun.*

凡 9449. [′]. A bird flying swiftly; rapid flight. To be distinguished from 凡 Fan, All, every.

汛 9450. [′] From *swift* and *water.* To sprinkle with; the appearance of water; speed; velocity; applied to the wind, and to military stations, which, as well as answering other purposes, expedite important information to the chief seat of government. Fung sin 風 | the commencement of a gale, or the times in every month when they are expected; a gale. Ying sin 營 | a military station—they are placed at the distance of three or four English miles from each other.

Sin te | 地 the place where a military station is situated.

訊訐誶 9451. [′] From *quick* and *words.* To interrogate an inferior: judicial examination. To accuse; to rail at; to speak sharply to, to direct; to move or agitate. Chĭh sin 執 | to seize or employ a person's words; also to seize and to interrogate. Tang sin 堂 | to examine in open court. Ting sin 庭 | to examine in a private apartment.

Sin kung | 供 the answers given at an examination.

Sin kĕĕ | 結 the close of an examination.

Sin tsze | 辭 the questions put to a criminal.

迅 9452. [/] From *swift* and *to go.* To go with speed; speedy; quick; hasty; sudden.

Sin sŏ woo chang | 速無常 fleeting and inconstant—said of human life.

Sin loy | 雷 thunder that follows immediately after the lightning. Confucius always rose and dressed himself when severe thunder storms occurred at night, in order to pay respect to Tëen-noo 天怒 the wrath of heaven.

心 9453. [ ] Intended to *represent the human heart.* The heart; the affections; the mind; the intentions; the motive; the origin; the middle of a thing. Forms a part of proper names. Ching sin 成 | to have made up one's mind. Chang jin che sin, pĭh tsŭh ĕ kwei-tsĭh tsze le 常人之心不足以窺測此理 the minds of common men are not able to fathom this principle. Wang fei sin ke 枉費 | 機 to waste one's contrivances. Fan sin tsĭh hwa 反 | 的話 to tell lies. Yung sin 用 | to employ the mind. Lĭh sin 立 | to determine; to resolve on doing. Seaou siu 小 | to be careful. Leang sin 良 | a virtuous mind; a good conscience. Shĭh sin hwuy 釋 | 回 to liberate and send back from banishment. Fang sin 放 | to set one's mind at rest.

Sin hwa too kae 心花都開 the heart's flowers all blossomed,—hopes were excited, the mind was exhilarated.

Sin te kwang ming | 地光明 an intelligent mind.

Sin pŭh tsae | 不在 | absence of
Sin pŭh tsun | 不存 | mind; wandering of the thoughts.

Sin fŭh woo e | 腹無依 the heart or mind without ought to lean on; without fixed principles.

Sin how | 厚 *heart thick*; a liberal benevolent good state of the heart.

Sin che kaou | 志高 high toned mind and feeling, in a good sense.

Siu chay maou che kăn | 者貌

之根 the heart is the root of the countenance.

Sin ling 丨 靈 spirituality of mind; denotes great intellectual acumen.

Sin woo hing te, woo lëen leang 丨 無形體無限量 mind is incorporeal and infinite.

Sin sze 丨 死 to be dead to an object; to give up all intention of obtaining. Its opposite is expressed by 丨 不死 Sin pŭh sze.

Sin tsang shin 丨 藏神 the heart contains the human spirit.

Sin sing 丨 性 the temper or disposition of a man.

Sin to 丨 多 full of thoughts tending to suspicion.

Sin shŭh hëen tŭh 丨 術險毒 a turn of mind or disposition which is dangerous and poisonous—applied to the love of slander.

伈 9454. (丶) Sin, or Tsin. Fearful; timorous; apprehensive.

囟 **顖** 9455. Read Sin and Seĭh. The calvaria. Open space between the ossa temporalia, which, in young subjects is filled up with cartilaginous substance; in Chinese called 丨 門 Sin-mun, or 頂門 Ting-mun.

辛 9456 [-] Acrid; pungent. A character employed in the division of time; occurs in proper names. A surname. Ke wei sin 其味 丨 it's taste is acrid.

Sin e 丨 夷 the Magnolia Purpurea.

Sin koo 丨 苦 severe labour; bitter toil; distress.

辥 9457. [-] Said of a bow which bends easily. A man's name.

莘 9458. [-] A long appearance; the name of a place. A surname. Se sin 細 丨 a medicinal plant used as a sudorific.

Sin sin 丨 丨 numerous; many.

Sin yay 丨 野 desert; wilderness.

駪 9459. [-] A horse of a mixed red and yellow colour. A red or carnation colour; applied to the colour of animals and of the earth; a bow which is equally flexible.

信 9460. [/] From *man* and *word*. A man of his word. Sincere; unsuspicious; unwavering; true to one's word; truth. To believe; to trust belief; faith; that which is believed; truth; true. A seal. According to ancient usage A messenger. To lodge two nights. A surname; a name of a district. Sze shŭh ko sin 似屬可 丨 it appears worthy of belief. Wo pŭh sin 我不 丨 I do not believe. Këen sin 堅 丨 to confirm faith, or *Këen* being an Adjective, Firm belief. Koo sin 固 丨 denotes the same. E sin 易 丨 credulous. Ke ko shin sin 豈可深 丨 how can one entirely believe it? Yin sin 印 丨 a seal. Shoo sin 書 丨 a letter. Shĭh sin 失 丨 to break one's word. Ta sin ta fŭh 大 丨 大福 great faith (in Providence) great happiness.

Sin chin 丨 臣 an envoy.

Sin poo hing 丨 步行 to go wherever one's feet leads one,—in a careless manner.

Sin king shwŏ 丨 經說 to believe the sayings of sacred books.

Sin she 丨 史 a true historian; a true history.

Sin seĭh 丨 息 news.

Sin tĭh 丨 德 truth, or faith.

Sin hing keun tsze 丨 行君子 a man of truth and virtuous conduct.

Sin shĭh tëĭh jin 丨 實的人 a sincere man.

尋 **𡰥** 9461. (-) Sin or Tsin, From *work* and *mouth* denoting *confusion*, and from *hand* and a *measure*. To express putting things to rights. The name of a measure of eight cubits length; to continue as before; sudden; temporary; to use; to employ; to search for; to seek; to investigate. Used as a local word for Long. A surname.

Sin pŭh chŏ 丨 不着 to search without finding.

Sin chang 丨 常 common,—ordinary.

Sin shĕ mo tung se 丨 什麼東西 what are you seeking for?

Sin sze 丨 思 to study.

Sin wei 丨 味 to try to discover the relish of.

Sin yĭh 丨 繹 to investigate the reasons of things; to study.

撏 9462. To take hold of; to take and draw to one. Sin chay 撏搽 to seize with the hand; to pull; to tear.

潯 9463. [-] Deep water near the bank; name of a river, and of a district. Sin yang te 潯陽地 the name of a place.

燖 9464. [-] To warm any thing with the fire.

鱘 9465. (-) Sin yu 鱘魚 or Sin lung yu 鱘龍魚 the sturgeon fish; the dearest fish in China.

新 9466. (-) From *hatchet, to erect,* and *wood.* To cut down wood. Fresh; new; to renovate; to renew or improve the state of; to restore or to increase what is good, applied to persons increasing in virtue; and to the daily increase of plants. A surname.
Sin chung 新充 to fill a new situation; to be newly made or installed.
Sin fow 新阜 Penang.
Sin kan hëen 新淦縣 a district in Keang-se, where the camphor tree grows large.
Sin he 新喜 Sin nëen 新年 the new year.
Sin lang 新郎 a bridegroom.
Sin foo 新婦 or Sin foo jin 新夫人 or Sin jin 新人 a bride.
Sin sëen 新鮮 fresh, applied to fish or to any material.
Sin tëen 新田 newly cultivated land.
Sin wăn 新聞 newly heard,—news.

薪 9467. [-] Fuel; brambles or larger wood for the fire; fire-wood; to collect fire wood on hills, on in forests.
Sin chae 薪柴 fire-wood; Sin, denotes single pieces of wood; Chae, buudles of sticks.

牲 9468. From 先 Sëen, *To go forward,* doubled. To advance; to proceed forward.
Sin sin 牲牲 appearance of a multitude; a crowd.

詵 9469. (-) From *words* and *to go before.* To enquire; to ask; many together.
Sin-sin 詵詵 a large company; the voices of many; an harmonious assembly.

駪 9470. (-) From *horse* and *preceding.* The appearance of many horses; a large group or company. Sin sin 駪駪 the sound of many persons going and coming.

甡 9471. (-) From *to be born* or *living,* reiterated. Many living beings standing up together.

鱷 9472. (-) A large sort of boiler; a certain kind of vase.

鐔 9473. (-) The hilt of a sword; a small kind of dirk. The name of a district. A surname. Otherwise read Yin and Yin, The edge of a sword.

SING.—CCCXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sing*. Canton Dialect, *Sing* or *Shing*.

姓 9474. (丿) From *woman* and *to be born*. Those born of woman. The family name or surname. The Chinese express the whole of their surnames by *the hundred Sing*, which is a general term for the people or subjects. Pĭh sing 百丨 the hundred surnames. Sing ming 丨名 surname and name. Sing-poo 丨譜 a list of surnames; a biographical work. Sing, she 丨氏 both denote A surname; Sing is the more comprehensive term; She, is a particular branch of an extensive kindred.

性 9475. (-) From *heart* and *to be born*. The nature, principles, or properties communicated by heaven; innate qualities; what is born with man. The nature or properties of a thing; the natural constitution, ability, disposition or temper of man; what is done without effort; natural. Tsing sing wan ho 情丨温和 a mild agreeable disposition. Sing chuĕ 丨拙 a person naturally dull and unskilful; unable to learn. Sing han 丨寒 cold in its nature, applied to plants on other natural productions. Sing hwŏ kwan hwan 丨或寬緩 perhaps of a liberal easy disposition. Sing kelh 丨急 of a hasty disposition. Sing hŏ yu ke 丨合於己 a disposition agreeing with one's own. Sing le 丨理 nature's principles; the light of nature. Sing tsing 丨情 the temper or disposition of a person. Sing wăn 丨溫 warm in its nature.

星曐 9476. (-) From the *sun* and *to produce*. A star; a spark of fire. Dots; single, unconnected things. Name of a plant. A surname. Woo sing 五丨 the five planets—in which the sun and moon are not included. King sing 經丨 a fixed star. Ho sing 火丨 a spark of fire. Yĭh sing che ho 一丨之火 one spark of fire. Ling sing 零丨 miscellaneous; various. Kin sing 金丨 Venus. Mŭh sing 木丨 Jupiter Shwŭy sing 水丨 Mercury. Ho sing 火丨 Mars. Too sing 土丨 Saturn. Sing ke heŏ 丨氣學 astrology, it was prohibited in China before the Christian era. Sing ho 丨河 the starry (milky) way. Sing pëen 丨變 a comet, or extraordinary appearance of a star. Sin sŭh 丨宿 a constellation. Sing sing 丨丨 numerous as stars. Sing san 丨散 scattered about like stars. Sing yay 丨野 *stars and wildernesses*, parts of the heavens corresponding to the Chinese ideas to parts of the earth; phraseology used in Chinese topography.

惺惛 9477. From *mind* and *star*. Fear; apprehensive during the stillness of night. A tranquil and intelligent mind.

猩狌 9478. [-] The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang. A species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.

腥胜 9479. [-] Raw meat; or meat not sufficiently boiled; the fat of an animal body. Stinking; filthy.

醒 9480. [丶] From *wine* and *a star*. To be roused from intoxication. To awaken, or arouse from sleep; to awaken morally; to excite to a state of serious reflection. Read Tsing, The name of a star. Ta sing 打丨 to rouse; to awaken.

Sing yen 丨言 words which awaken or arouse attention.

Sing mŭh 丨目 to arouse the attention of the eyes.

Sing sin 丨心 to awaken the heart; to arouse the mind.

鍠 9481. [-] The coating of iron; rust.

省眇 9482. [丶] From *small* and *eye*. To look narrowly; to examine into; to watch; watchful. Read Săng, To diminish; to lessen. A province. Woo jĭh san sing woo shin 吾日三丨吾身 I examine myself thrice every day. Shwŭy sing 睡丨 to awaken from sleep. Tsuy sing 醉丨 to become sober after intoxication.

Sing chă 丨察 to investigate.

Sing chă kĭh che che kung 丨察克治之功 the meritorious work of examination and reformation.

Sing sin 丨心 to examine the heart.

Sing woo 丨悟 to arouse; to awaken to a sense of.

錫 9483. Sing or Tang, A certain sugar-like substance made from rice.

SO OR SHŎ.—CCCXITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *So.* Canton Dialect, *So.*

所斫斫 9484. [丶] From a *hatchet* and the sound *Hoo*. To fell timber; the place where it falls; a place; a thing; a cause or means; the things which; that which; to direct the whole strength to one affair. A surname. Jin so gae 人所愛 the thing or things which men like. Hing tsae so 行在丨 any temporary residence of the Emperor. Kung so 公丨 a public place; a public hall. Fang ŭh yĭh so 房屋一丨 a house; a place. Keu so 居丨 a dwelling place. Ke so 幾丨 a good many; some.

So tsae 丨在 a place.

So e 丨以 that by which; the cause; on account of which; therefore.

So e jen 丨以然 causes generally.

So foo shang chay 丨俘傷者 the wounded who were taken prisoners.

So kĕen pŭh shoo 丨見不殊 that which (we) see—our views, or opinions—are not different.

So wei ho sze 丨爲何事 what is it that he is doing?

唆 9485. [-] Kwo so 喎丨 the chattering of little children to each other. Keaou so 敎丨 She so 使丨 to instigate to what is bad; to sow discord among neighbours or friends.

So hung 丨哄 to seduce by false and artful representations.

梭 9486. [ ] A weaver's shuttle. Read Tseun, The name of a wood.

箋 9487. An utensil used in weaving.

娑沙 9488 (ノ-) To dance or make postures; appearance of the garments tucked up; to sit at rest. Name of an ancient palace. Po so 婆丨 to

bear; to endure. Lo so 邏 丨 name of a chief city on the western frontier of China. Keïh so 馺 丨 a fleet horse.

So po she keae 丨 婆世界 an idle, negligent world.

沙 9489. Commonly read Sha, Sand. Read So, The name of a pavilion. The name of a wine.

蔞 9490. (-) So po 丨 蔞 exuberant growth of plants and trees. Reversed, Po so, The roots of plants.

抄 挲 9491. (-) Mo so 摩 丨 to rub with the hand. Read Sha, Cha sha 拕 丨 the appearance of opening.

貞 貟 9492. (\) The sound of shells rubbing against each other; the second is a vulgar form.

蝜 9493. (\) So këë 丨 蛄 a small diminutive sort of crab.

瑣 瑣 9494. (\) The sound of stones or gems striking against each other. Minute, small, petty, troublesome, intrigues. Delicate; fine; continuous; connected together on the borders. Name of a place; a surname. Tsing so mun 青 丨 門 an ancient official situation. Lëen so wăn 連 丨 文 a chain carved in the wood of the door posts and gilded over.

So këë 丨 結 connected together.

So sëë 丨 屑 minute; petty; troublesome; fidgetty; contracted mind; low petty cares and occupations.
So so 丨 丨
So suy 丨 碎

鎖 鏁 鎖 9495. (\) A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain. Tung so 銅 丨 a brass lock. Lang tang so 銀鏜 丨 a long chain. So tsze keă 丨 子甲 a kind of armour made of small rings.

So mun 丨 門 to lock a door.

So shang 丨 上 to lock up.

So she 丨 匙 the key of a lock; a key.

麩 麩 麩 9496. [\] From *wheat* and a *branching* sound. Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

誶 9497. (-) From *words* and *to sit*. To set people down by talking; to agitate by specious language: to get the better of by adulation.

傞 9498. (-) The wild frolics or ludicrous tricks of a drunken man.

蓑 9499. (-) From *a plant, slender*, and a *garment*. A garment composed of leaves to defend persons against the rain; to cover over and screen from. Read Suy, The appearance of pendant flowers.

So e 丨 衣 a coat made of bamboo leaves to keep off the rain. The poor wear coarse ones; government couriers wear a finer sort, which go into a small compass when not worn.

SŎ.—CCCXII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Sok*.

索 紊 縤 9500. (U) From *wood* and *silk thread*. Cords made of the fibres of plants; a string or cord; to bind with a cord; that which binds morally; a law; disquietude of mind; to take hold of; to pull or extort from. Read Sĭh, To stretch or exert the mind; to study; to talk. Name of a place. A surname. Also read Soo. Wan sĭh 玩 ⌉ to study a subject with pleasure. Lĭh sŏ 勒 ⌉ extortion; to extort from by intimidating, or by the unjust use of power. Pă sŏ 八 ⌉ refers to the Pă-kwa.

Sŏ cha ⌉ 詐 to extort from by false pretexts.

Sŏ keu ⌉ 居 to live apart from friends.

Sŏ sŏ ⌉ ⌉ fear; apprehension.

Sŏ sze ⌉ 思 to study; to comprehend.

搽 9501. (c) From *hand* and to *pull*. To take secretly; to pull or draw out; to infer from certain premises. Read Să, To take out with the hand; to select. Mŏ sŏ 摸 ⌉ to feel or try with the hand.

Sŏ soo ⌉ 數 to find a result from given numbers.

瘰 9502. (c) From *disease* and *a cord*. A diseased agitated pulsation.

鎍 9503. (c) From *metal* and a *string*. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire. Read Să, A chain or iron fetters.

朔 胼 9504. [c] From *moon* and *to oppose*. The moon beginning to recover from it's obscurity; the first day of the moon; to begin; to commence. Ho sŏ 賀 ⌉ congratulations and compliments paid at the houses of the rich, and at the public offices on the first day of the new moon. Kaou sŏ 告 ⌉ an ancient usage of sacrificing a sheep on the new moon.

Sŏ fang ⌉ 方 a northern region.

Sŏ jĭh ⌉ 日 the first day of the new moon.

槊 鎙 9505. [c] A long sort of spear. ŭh sŏ 握 ⌉ a certain play at chess.

數 9506. [c] Commonly read Soo, A number; to number; to reckon. Read Sŏ, and Sŭh, Numerous; troublesome; hurried; irreverent; the mind fluttered. Pin sŏ 頻 ⌉ in an excessive degree; too frequent.

Sŏ sŏ ⌉ ⌉ irreverent haste—is improper when offering sacrifice.

SOO.—CCCXIIITH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Shoo*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Su*. Canton Dialect, *Soo* and *Sho*

素縗 9507. [′] From *to hang down* and *silk*. Pure white silk hanging down; white; plain; not coloured; not ornamented; the original state of; heretofore, or as a thing was at first. A surname. Read Sïh, To search into what is mysterious. Sïh yin 隱 or Sïh yin 索隱 to seek after the strange and marvellous. Shïh soo 食 to eat simple food; a vegetable diet; to fast.

Soo choo 珠 the name of 108 beads, used by the Buddha sect, in their prayers; used as an ornament by the reigning family, and called 朝珠 Chaou choo. They seem to have a reference to the 108 ceremonies mentioned in Ward's Hindoo Mythology, vol. 2, p. 260.

Soo hing hwa 馨花 Jasminum officinale.

傃 9508. (′) Towards; constantly inclined to.

愫 9509. [/] From *heart* and *pure*. Sincere; true feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose. Pe sin fŭh kĕen tsing soo 披心腹見情 to open one's mind and exhibit one's real intentions.

嗉 9510. (–) The craw or crop of a bird. A certain star.

塐塑 9511. (/) To mould earth or clay into the form of something, to make an image; an idol.

揟 9512. [/] From *hand* and *uncoloured*. To take a thing furtively.

溯溯泝溯 9513. (/) To drive water back contrary to it's natural course.

梳梳梳 9514. (-) From *wood* and to *flow in streams*. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read Shŭh, To dress. Keŏ soo 角 a horn comb. Chwang shŭh 妝 to dress—a term used by women.

Soo se 洗 to comb and wash; to dress.

Soo tow 頭 to comb the head.

疏疋 9515. (-) From the *feet diverging* as streams. Open; wide apart; coarse; to divide; to spread or lay out; to state to; a statement presented to the Emperor; to direct or rule; to engrave; to dismiss. Large. Name of a vegetable; of a hill; of a bird, and of a quadruped. A surname. Tsin and soo 親 nearly, and more remotely related. Foosoo 扶 branches and leaves in abundance. Shang soo 上 to present a statement to the Emperor.

Soo and meĭh 密 open and close.

蔬 9516. (-) A generic term for all edible herbs; a grain. Keu soo 蘧 | a species of mushroom. Soo shih | 食 coarse food,—such as is eaten by the poor.

踈 踈 疎 疏 所 9517. (-) Coarse; open; distant; remiss; lax; careless; free. See above under the third form, of which these others are varieties. /) Soo yu | 虞 evils arising from remissness. Soo tsae 財 free in parting with one's property to assist others.

9518. (\) Soo or So. A place; that which. See So.

訴 溯 諦 愬 9519. (/) From *words* and to *reprehend*. To inform of; to accuse, or to state in one's defence, after being accused; to detract from; detraction; calumny. Kaou soo 告 | to tell or inform of. ') Soo koo | 苦 or Soo yuen | 寃 to tell one's grievance. Soo ching | 呈 } an explanatory or de-
Soo che | 帋 } fensive statement.

遡 9520. (/) To go contrary to the stream; to meet or go against; to urge or accuse.

數 数 9521. (\) To reckon; to count; to number; a number; several; a /) few; to enumerate a person's faults and reprimand him. Soo, is applied to a kind of numerical fate or destiny. The second is a common but unauthorized form. Ke soo 幾 | how many? Ke soo 計 | to enumerate; to reckon. Ke soo 記 | to make a memorandum of an account. Pŭh soo nëen 不 | 年 not many years. Swan soo 算 | to reckon up an account. Yew ting soo 有定 | it is determined by fate.

Soo mŭh | 目 an account; a number.
Soo pwan | 盤 the Chinese abacus.
Soo poo | 部 a book of accounts.
Soo jin | 人 several persons.
Soo jĭh | 日 a few days.

穌 甦 9522. (-) To take and collect together as grain; to desist and rest; to enjoy tranquil joy; to come to life again from the dead; to resuscitate; to revive after apparent death, as is the case with some insects; in this sense the following is also used. *Yay-soo* se kwŏ yen kew she săng yay 耶 | 西國言救世生也 *JESUS*, said by the western nations to save the world. (Kang-he.)

Soo hŏ yew | 合油 storax.

Soo lŭh kwŏ | 祿國 the islands in the Soo-lo sea,—these islanders bring small pearls to China.

蘇 9523. (-) A certain medicinal plant; chearful, joyous; happy; to desist, to take; to resuscitate; to agitate. Name of a pavilion and of a state. A surname.

Soo tung po | 東坡 a famous Chinese poet.

Soo-chow | 州 a famous and populous district in Keang-nan.

櫯 9524. (-) A certain wood used in forming a red die.

酥 酴 醾 9525. (-) A certain preparation of milk, called in the north 馬思哥 Ma sze ko. Too-soo 酴 | a certain liquor to drink as wine, a medicinal preparation.

釃 9526. [-] To pass wine through something to purify it from dregs; to separate; to divide.

甦 甡 9527. [-] From *again* and to *live*. To live again; To come to life again, as after a fit of the falling sickness; to revive; to resuscitate; resoscitation.

SOW.—CCCXIVTH SYLLABLE.

OW as in *How*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Seu*. Canton, *Sáou*.

叟 9528. [丶-] From *hand* and a *mortar*. An old person. Read Sow, A respectful epithet applied to an old man. Read Saou, in the sense of 搜 Saou.

Sow sow 丨 叟 the noise made in washing rice.

傻 9529. (丶) Aged; an epithet of respect addressed to aged persons. A man's name.

廋 9530. (-) From *to scour*, below a *cover*. To conceal; to secret; to hide; crafty; to seek for what is hidden; to search a house. Sow jin 丨人 the name of a certain office.

挼搜 9531. (-) From *hand* and to *scour*. To shake; to move or toss about, as when searching for any thing; to search as the police does by order of government. To study the import of; intellectual researches; the sound of an arrow flying. Sow këen 丨檢 to search a man's person.

Sow-lo 丨羅 to search books.

Sow sin 丨尋 to search; to find any thing.

Sow-sow 丨丨 moving; shaking.

Sow tseĭh 丨緝 to search in order to seize.

溲溇 9532. (丶-) To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass urine; the name of a river. Tsëeu how sow 前後丨 the natural evacuations.

Paou sow 泡丨 plentiful; abundant. Sow sow 丨丨 the noise of cleansing rice.

Sow pëen 丨便 the urinal discharge.

瞍瞍 9533. (丶) An eye without a pupil; a term applied to old men.

瘦 9534. (/) From *disease* and *to scour*. Scoured by disease. Lean; emaciated. Fei and sow 肥丨 are opposites, fat and lean.

Sow joo chae 丨如柴 as lean as billet wood.

艘 9535. [-] Saou, or Sow. A generic term for a boat or ship.

颼颼 9536. [-] The sound of the wind.

蒐 9537. [-] From *demon* and *herb*. A plant called the earth's blood, taken as a medicine to increase the quantity of blood; also used as a red dye. A hunt in spring season; to hide or screen.

嗽 9538. (/) To cough up phlegm; to cleanse the mouth. Kĭh-sow 咳丨 to cough; coughing. Kĭh-sow, too tan 咳丨吐痰 to cough and spit out phlegm.

謏謏詶 9539. [/] From *speech* and *to scour*. Read Saou, or Sow. Small; minute; to seduce; to lead; secret detraction; to rail at behind backs.

藪 9540. [丶] From *Plants* and *a number*. A thicket or wood in which is a numerous collection of animals fit for food, and where are lakes for fish; crammed into. Keu sow 箕丨 an utensil put on the head by those who carry baskets on their heads.

擻 9541. [丶] To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off. Tow sow 抖丨 or Tow soo 斗藪 to shake off,—as dust.

漱 9542. [ノ] Sow kow 丨口 to wash or rinse the mouth. Yung cha sow tsing kow che 用茶丨淨口齒 use tea to wash the teeth clean with.

SŬH.—CCCXVTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Shüh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Sok*.

夙 9543. [㇆] Early in the morning; respect and diligence shown in the morning. A surname. Sŭh tsaou 丨早 the morning. Sŭh yay 丨夜 morning and night.

侀 9544. (ノ) Chŭh sŭh 偯侀 unextended, not stretched out.

俗 9545. [㇀] From *man* in *a valley*. The lower walks of life; common, the custom; vulgar; inelegant. Also the common business of life, in contradistinction from the pursuits of those who affect to rise above the affairs of this world. Fung sŭh 風丨 the public manners; the customs of the world. She sŭh 世丨 the customs or manners of the age. Săng sŭh 僧丨 priests and people. Hwan sŭh 還丨 to leave, or be turned out of the priesthood.

Sŭh yu 丨語 the common dialect; a common saying; a proverb. Sŭh wŭh 丨物 a vulgar thing.

Sŭh yu 丨語 a common saying; a proverb. Sŭh jin 丨人 a common vulgar person.

率 蟀 9546. [c] Intended to represent a silken net handle to catch birds with. To accord with; to follow; or to cause to follow; to head; to lead; to take the direction or command of; to receive under one's orders; prompt; sudden action; light and active; a mark; an object erected as a guide; arranged in order; generally. A general view or statement of. A surname. Name of an office. Tung sŭh chung keun 統丨衆軍 took the general command of the whole army. Tsung sŭh 總丨 to take the general lead or control of. Peaou sŭh 表丨 a leader or example. Ta sŭh 大丨 generally speaking, on the average.

Sŭh ling 丨領 to go before and lead.

Sŭh kwei ken 丨規矩 to adjust laws and usages.

Sŭh sëen 丨先 to take the lead; to go before; to be first in the practice of. Sŭh sing 丨性 the light or guidance of natural reason.

Sŭh jen 丨然 suddenly; promptly.

捽 9547. [c] To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

蟀 9548. [c] Seih sŭh 蟋丨 a cricket.

蔌 9549 [c] A generic term for vegetables. A surname. Sŭh-sŭh 丨丨 the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

簌 9550. A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve, applied to leaves falling.

Sŭh sŭh hea luy 丨 丨 下淚 shed copious tears.

欶 嗽 唻 嗍 9551. Sŏ, or Sŭh. To pant; to hem; to suck in. Read Sow, To cough.

遫 9552. [c] To step smartly to a proper position on seeing a superior; attentive; respectful; to pass with alacrity; speedy; fleet. Peaou sŭh 票 丨 light; quick; nimble. Pŏ sŭh 僕 丨 the appearance of any thing that is short.

觫 9553. [c] Kŭh sŭh 觳 丨 appearing afraid of death, originally affirmed of oxen.

速 9554. [c] The footsteps of a deer; fleet; with haste; speedily; quick; hurried. Woo yŭh sŭh sŭh 無欲 丨 丨 don't desire to make too much haste. Pŭh sŭh che yung 不 丨 之容 an easy manner. Mang sŭh 忙 丨 hurried; precipitate.

Sŭh sŭh 丨 丨 hurried; in a hasty manner.

Sin sŭh 迅 丨 haste and expedition; with promptness.

餗 9555. [c] The food contained in a tripod or boiler; rice food.

宿 宿 9556. [o] From a *shelter* for a *hundred men*. A halting place at the distance of every thirty le. A stage to rest at during the night when travelling, and where is situated an inn at which people collect together to pass the night in any place. Read Sŭh, or Sew, The stars of night; a general term for a constellation; the name of a city. A surname. Used for 夙 Sŭh, see above. Urh shĭh pă sŭh 二十八 丨 the twenty eight constellations—of the Chinese. Heĭh sŭh 歇 丨 to stop and rest. Lew sŭh 留 丨 to detain to pass the night.

Sŭh chang 丨 娼 to spend the night with prostitutes.

Sing sŭh 星 丨 the stars.

縮 9557. [c] From *silk* and to *gather together*. To confuse; in a state of disorder; to contract in dimensions; to creep in; to pucker up. To bind with a string or cord. A surname. Tsung sŭh 縱 丨 in confusion or disorder.

Sŭh shin 丨 伸 } to contract and to
Sŭh shin 丨 申 } extend, as a worm does.

Sŭh show 丨 手 to draw back one's hand; to cease from.

Sŭh twan 丨 短 to shorten.

蓿 9558. [c] Mŭh sŭh 苜 丨 or Mŭh sŭh 牧 丨 name of a wild root on which cows and horses can feed.

粟 粟 9559. (c) A particular sort of grain much esteemed and used in distilling liquor, otherwise called 小米 Seaou me. Small sand; the name of a place; of a river; and of an ancient state. A surname. Name of an official situation.

Sŭh-me 丨 米 Indian corn, Maize.

慄 9560. (c) Insincere and adulatory compliance with the will of a superior; to be influenced by their looks; timid; sycophantic.

續 續 績 9561. (c) From *silk*, *cordial agreement*, and *a pearl*. Commonly, but erroneously written with *silk* and to *sell*. To connect together; to follow in succession; continuous; successively; coming one after another; to continue the virtues of a predecessor. A surname. Chuen sŭh 傳 丨 to continue a family. Lŭh sŭh 陸 丨 successively; in continuance, applied to the occurrence of events and to the arrival of ships. Ke sŭh 繼 丨 to continue the acts of a predecessor; to be a successor.

Sŭh hëen 丨 絃 to marry a second wife, after the death of the first.

Sŭh sze 嗣 an adopted heir.
Sŭh sze 事 to continue the performance of.

薰 9562. (c) Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

肅 粛 9563. (c) From *moving* on the surface of an *abyss*. Dread; fear; awe; respect; stillness; reverence; to recede or draw back; religious awe; to receive a guest courteously. With speed; urgent. Occurs in several proper names. Yen-sŭh 嚴 dignified; commanding; severe respect; veneration for the gods.
Sŭh sŭh 肅 肅 a display of respect and decorum: also fleet; swift.
Sŭh tsing 靜 a reverential stillness.

瀟 9564. (c) Deep and clear; rapid motion. A surname. Used also to denote scouring rice.

謖 9565. (c) To rise up with eagerness; to draw together, as one's garments.
Sŭh-jen 然 the appearance of pulling one's garments about one and rising up.

帥 率 9566. (c) From to *walk* and *holding a standard*. To lead foward as a standard bearer does; to be led forward; to follow; to honor. To collect together, as around a standard. Read Shwae, A general, a leader. Këen sŭh 率 to drag forwards.
Sŭh sze 師 to lead forward an army.

SUN.—CCCXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sun*. Canton Dialect, *Sune*.

損 9567. (丨) From *Hand, mouth,* and *a pearl*. To diminish; to lessen; to injure; to spoil; to lose. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams. Yew sun woo yĭh 有 無益 injury is connected with it, but no advantage.
Sun hwae 壞 to injure and spoil a thing.
Sun jin, yĭh ke 人益己 to injure others for the sake of benefiting one's self.

孫 9568. (ノ) From a *son* and a *thread*. Denoting continuance in a *line* of succession; a son's son; a grandchild. Any thing that grows a second time. A surname. Tsze sun 子 posterity. Nan sun 男 a grandson. Neu sun 女 a granddaughter. Urh sun 耳 a remote descendant. Tsăng sun 曾 a great grandson. Heuen sun 玄 a grandson's child. Wae sun 外 a daughter's child. Tëen sun 天 a fabled goddess, otherwise called 織女 Chĭh-neu. Pŭh seaou sun 不肖 a degenerate grandson—a mode of speaking used by grandchildren, when referring to themselves in the presence of their grandfathers.
Sun-keuen 權 a name of a sovereign who lived during the civil wars of the third century, and who with Lew-pe, king of the state Shŭh, opposed the growing power of the state Wei.

喙 9569. Water boiling or bubbling forth.

猻 9570. (ノ) An animal of the monkey species.

蓀 蓀 荃 9571. [ノ] A certain fragrant plant.

遜 愻

9572. [′] From *to walk as* and *a grandchild.* Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning, humble; respectful. Këen sun 謙 丨 humble; yielding.

Sun che 丨 志 a humble mind.

Sun jang 丨 讓 or Jang sun, Humbly yielding.

隼 鶽

9573. [\ ] A bird of prey, said to spare pregnant birds.

榫 𢷎

9574. [\ ] To point a piece of wood and fit it to enter an aperture. Sun-tow 丨 頭 the end of a piece of wood fitted to a hole; a wooden spike.

噀

9575. (′) To spurt water or any liquid from the mouth. To eject with force from the mouth.

飧 飧

9576. (′) From *evening* and to *eat.* An evening meal; water and flour mixed; dressed food. A morning meal or breakfast, is expressed by 饔 Yung.

巽 巽 巽 巽

9577. [\ ] From *a stand* with things *placed orderly* upon it. To select, and arrange; to grasp and keep hold of. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams. Humble and submissive. Sun yu che yen 丨 與之言 to speak to mildly. Sun yen 丨 言 insinuating speech. Sun jŭh 丨 入 to enter gradually and in an insinuating manner.

SUNG.—CCCXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sung.* Canton Dialect, *Tsung.*

松

9578. (-) From *tree* and *general.* The generally prevailing tree; the pine or fir tree; its resin is said to be converted to amber in the space of one thousand years. The name of a district, and of a river.

Sung heang 丨 香 a certain fragrant plant.

Sung hwa keang 丨 花江 a river which runs eastward and enters the river Amour or the southernside.

Sung shoo 丨 樹 the fir tree.

Sung shoo 丨 鼠 the sciurus or squirrel.

崧 嵩

9579. (-) From *pines* and a *mountain*, or from *high* and a *mountain.* A lofty mountain; eminent; highly elevated.

菘 苾 蘴

9580. (-) From *pine* and *plant.* A vegetable which flourishes all the year round.

鬆 鬆 鬆 鬆

9581. (-) From *hair* and the *pine tree.* Pung sung 髼 丨 dishevelled hair; a state of confusion; to loosen the hold of; loose; lax. Sung hwa 丨 花 cotton uncompressed, worked up in flakes.

Sung kin 丨 緊 are opposites, Loose, fast; slack, tight.

Sung seay 丨 些 a little looser or less restricted.

Sung kae show 丨 開手 to let go one's grasp.

Sung tsuy 脆 | soft and spongy—applied to provisions.

訟
讼

9582. (/) From *words* and *public*. Public litigations about property; strife; contention; wrangling; the noisy disputations of a great many people. Read Yung, in a similar sense. Tseu sung 聚 | the wranglings and contentions of many persons, some taking one side and another party the opposite side. Kwan sung 官 | official litigations. Tsze sung 自 | self reproach; the voice of conscience.

頌

9583. (/) From *public* and *head*. The countenance; the visage seen by every body; an easy free state; public. Read Sung, To make known to the public by praises; to publish or declare the virtues of; a certain sonorous stone; the name of a musical instrument; a term used in divination. A surname. Tsan sung 讚 | praises; commendations; songs of praise.

Sung tih | 德 to praise the virtues of.

悚
慫
慳

9584. (\) From *double* and the *mind*. Double minded; timorous; fearful, agitated by hopes and fears. Sung jen | 然 in a timorous manner.

娀

9585. (-) The mother of the ancient Emperor 商 Shang.

鷞

9586. (-) The name of a bird of prey, which resembles a hawk, it devours smaller birds, and is said to be employed in catching fish.

竦

9587. (\) From *to stand erect* and *bound round*. To stretch one's self out and stand in a stiff form | manner. Respect; awe; fear. To raise or exalt; to rouse up, to shudder with fear; the sensation caused by horror; the flesh creeping on one's bones; the name of a bird.

Sung tung | 動 to rouse or agitate; to be roused or moved.

從
从

9588. Sung, Shung, or Tsung. Originally from *two men* listening to each other. According or complying with; easy, calm manner; an absence of all hurry. See Tsung

Sung sung yung yung | | 容容 with ease, leisure, and gracefulness.

聳
竦

9589. (\) From a *buzzing sound* in the *ear*, such as is felt by deaf persons. To excite by continual talking to; to stir up persons by advice; often used in a bad sense. To elevate; high ambitious notions. Chuy sung 追 | to egg on; to urge and stir up; to revive afresh. So sung 唆 | to instigate persons to illegal conduct; to stir up injurious litigations.

Sung ke | 起 to stir up mischief.

慫

9590. (\) From *heart* and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice.

Sung yung | 恿 to excite to action by advice; to stimulate a person to joy or anger, which he did not previously feel.

宋

9591. (/) From a *covering* and a *wooden pillar*. The materials which constitute a dwelling; to dwell. The name of an ancient Chinese state; name of a district. A surname. Name of one of the most famous dynasties in China.

Sung chaou | 朝 the name of two Chinese dynasties, the first ending A. D. 273, distinguished by the term 北 | Pih sung; the latter ending 1281, distinguishsd by 南 | Nan sung, and 大 | Ta sung.

送

9592. [/] To send to a place; to present to; to accompany a guest or an embassador a short way when he takes his departure to return home; it was the ancient usage to accompany him to the gate of the city. Mŭh sung 目 | to follow with the eye, as long as one can see a person who is receding from the view. Tsung sung 縱 | a skilful archer; the appearance of one who shoots

with freedom and ease. Pae sung 拜丨 to visit a person who is about to leave.

Sung nëen keung 丨年窮 seeing out the old year.

Sung le 丨禮 to offer presents of courtesy.

Sung săng sze ma 丨生司馬 divinities who preside over the birth of children.

誦 9593. [/] To recite; a kind of recitative; chanting or singing, to accompany music. Used also to express discussing; disputing; reviling and calumniating. The name of an office. The name of a bird.

Sung king 丨經 to chant prayers or sacred books in the manner of the Buddha priests. Sung tŭh 丨讀 to read in a humming tone.

嵩 崇 9594. (-) From *high* and *mountain*. A lofty mountain; high; elevated. A surname; the second form is otherwise read Tsung, and is applied to elevated devotion. See 崧 Sung.

Sung pae 丨拜 the highest worship; the worship due to the Gods. Sung shan 丨山 a mountain in Ho-nan Province, also called 中嶽 Chung yŏ.

SUY.—CCCXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Su, as if going to pronounce *Sun*, and then terminating in the *y* of *truly*, or an open *e*. Manuscript Dictionary *Suy*, and *Sui*. Canton Dialect, *Suy*.

夊 9595. [-] Suy, or Shwae, The lower part is intended to represent a man's legs pacing along with a slow step. To drag one's legs after one sluggishly; to walk in a composed steady manner.

浽 涹 9596. [-] From *water* and *tranquil*. A small still shower of rain; the name of a river. Read Nuy, Thick; turbid.

綏 9597. (-) The traces of a carriage. A certain sash inside a carriage for a person to hold by and steady himself. Steady; quiet; tranquil; to tranquillize by stopping or driving back, applied to an army. Keaou suy 交丨 a kind of drawn battle. Sze suy 死丨 to die in battle.

Suy-suy 丨丨 great tranquillity. The name of a district. Read Chuy, The appearance of long hair or feathers,—one says of A person walking alone. Read Juy, Certain fringes to colours or to caps. Occurs Read Tuy and Hwuy, Applied to a sacrifice. Read Tuy, Sitting at repose. Read To, To sink deep into the mind.

荽 9598. Name of a fragrant plant. A plant of which it is remarked that geese will not eat, and which is beneficial in head aches. Yuen suy 莞丨 coriander Yuen suy jin 莞丨仁 coriander seeds.

睟 9599. [/] A clear bright eye; pure; unmixed; shining and glossy; to look at straight; a direct view; the margin of the eye. Name of one of the nine heavens spoken of by the Chinese.

Suy tëen 丨天 the fifth heaven.

悴 忰 9600. ['] From *heart* and *to die* Grief; sorrow; melancholy shewing itself in the countenance. Tseaou-suy 憔丨 vexed and grieved. Kwăn suy 困丨 depressed; languid; grieved.

碎 9601. [/] To rub or grind; to bruise or break to pieces; to separate and reduce to small bits by the application of any external force; minute and troublesome affairs. Ling suy 零丨 in minute odd bits; miscellaneous articles. Ta suy 打丨 to smash or break to pieces. Fan suy 煩丨 troublesome; vexatious; scrupulous;

importunate. So suy 瑣 | little bits; troublesome. Pŏ suy 破 | broken to bits. Fun suy 粉 | reduced to bits and to powder. Să suy 鈒 | to clip silver into small pieces.

Suy show | 首 to beat one's brains out.

Suy yin | 銀 broken silver, or dollars clipped to pieces.

粹 9602. (/) Grain in which there is no mixture; unmixed; pure; all the same, complete. Occurs used for the preceding. Shun suy 純 | containing no admixture; of the same sort; unmingled; incomplex.

誶 9603. To rail at; to abuse; to vilify; to interrogate; to reprimand; to impeach; to accuse. Read Tsüh, To rail at and abuse a person. Fun suy 忿 | angry abuse. How suy 詬 | opprobrious speech; abusive language. Ling suy 凌 | to insult.

遂家豕 9604. (/) To accord with; to give loose to; to refrain from offering any check or hindrance to; not to oppose; to pass on prosperously; to presume to do of one's own accord; to advance; to succeed; to effect. Finally; then; next; forthwith. The name of a state; a water course. Wan sze suy e 萬事 | 意 every thing according to one's wishes. Pŭh suy 不 | not to accord with; not to comply; not to yield; to offer resistance to. Heang suy 鄉 | moor or common outside a town. Chung suy 充 | fully supplied with every thing.

Suy yuen | 願 } to have things
Suy e | 意 } agreeable to one's wishes or desire.

Suy pëen | 便 to act according to one's convenience; to do as one likes.

Suy ke tang teĭh che tsing | 其蕩佚之情 to give loose to dissipated passions.

Suy jin | 人 the name of an office.

邃 9605. (/) Deep recess; far in amongst; applied to houses which have apartments behind; far removed from the front entrance; and to banners far in the rear.

隊遂 9606. (/) A small trench or ditch in which is water. A water course in fields, two cubits deep.

燧邃隧鑒 9607. [/] An instrument to obtain fire. A speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy or 金 | Kin-suy. Mŭh suy 木 | an utensil to procure fire from wood by rotatory friction.

Suy-jin-she | 人氏 the first person who procured fire for the use of man.

璲 9608. [/] A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

穟髓 9609. [/] The flower of grain. Suy-suy | | the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

襚遺 9610. [/] From *garment* and to *follow* or *to send*. Garments presented to the friends of a deceased person, intended to clothe the corpse; in modern usage, money is given instead of garments.

譟 9611. (/) To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend; to blame; to rail at. A man's name.

隧隊墜 9612. [/] A path leading to a tomb; a bye-path to avoid an enemy or banditti; a subterraneous passage; a way, path, or road. Name of a plant; of a territory, and of a small district; to turn round; to come back; far retired from view. The second form is otherwise read Tuy.

鞣縌 9613. [/] Strings by which the Chinese attach stones to their girdles or sash,—not much in modern use.

隋 9614. [\ ] Name of an ancient kingdom. A surname. One of the ancient dynasties of China. Read Tow, To tear flesh to pieces.

Suy chaou 丨 朝 the Suy dynasty.

隨 9615 [-] To accord with; to yield; to follow obediently; forthwith; immediately.

Suy yu urh gan 丨 寓而安 to feel repose wherever one lodges.

Suy po chŭh lew te jin 丨 波逐流底人 a man who goes down with the stream, and sinks to a low intellectual or moral state.

Suy tseĭh 丨 卽 immediately.

瀡 濆 9616. (\ ) Smooth; slippery; a marrow-like substance with which a thing is made slippery.

彗 9617. [/] From a *hand* grasping *two bamboos*, hence A broom or besom, and a *broom tailed star*. A comet. The name of a plant.

Suy sing 丨 星 or Pei sing 孛星 an ominous star; a comet.

篲 9618. [′] A broom made of bamboo; used for the preceding, which was the original form.

Suy sing 丨 星 a comet.

蔧 9619. The name of a plant.

繐 纏 9620. [/] An ancient kind of fine cloth.

髓 髓 髓 髓 髓 隋 9621. [\ ] The marrow, or medullary substance in a bone. Lun ke, tsëĕ suy 淪肌浹 丨 to sink into the flesh and penetrate the bones—denotes Instruction penetrating the mind.

睢 眭 9622. [-] From *eye* and *to fly high*. Read Hwoy, To raise the eyes and stare; to look angrily. Read Suy, The name of a river, and of a district. A surname.

雖 雖 9623. [-] The name of an insect; and also of a quadruped. A suppositive or hypothetic particle; though; although; supposing or admitting that it be.

Suy lŏ yĭh pŭh tsung 丨 樂亦不從 if an affair or course of action be wrong,—although pleasurable, do not follow it.

Suy jen 丨 然 although; even if it were.

稌 穲 稯 9624. [-] Juy or Suy. Four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.

穗 遂 采 9625. [\ ] From *grain* and *a favour*. An ear of corn; the flowers and fruits of grasses; elegant; any thing resembling an ear of corn. The third is the original form derived from *grain* and *fingers* or *claws* at the top to resemble an ear of corn.

祟 9626. Read Suy or Seŭh. From *to issue forth*, and a celestial prognostic. Calamities and frightful monstrous appearances, inflicted or exhibited by the gods, in consequence of the imprecations or vices of man. Ho 禍 expresses evils or calamities which men inflict upon themselves. Suy 丨 denotes those that are immediately sent from heaven. Kwae suy 怪 丨 a strange, monstrous appearance.

歲 岁 嵗 嵗

9627. [丿] From 步 Poo, *A pace* or *to pace*, and Seŭh 戌 *an astronomical character*. A measured space of time that includes the four seasons; a year; the produce of the year; the harvest; the planet Jupiter. Read Seŭh, in the senses above given. Read So, A certain species of grain. Kwei suy 饋 ㄧ presents offered on the last day of the year. Tae suy 太 ㄧ name of a heathen god who presides over the year. Wan suy 萬 ㄧ the name of a hill, also epithet or title of the reigning monarch. Wan suy yay 萬 ㄧ 爺 or Wan wan suy 萬萬 ㄧ denote the Emperor of China. The last phrase is used on particular occasions by the military, as in Europe the cries of *Long live the king! Vive l'Empereur! &c.* Tsëen suy 千 ㄧ a title of kings or governors. Nëen suy 年 ㄧ the years of a person's age. Sin suy 新 ㄧ the new year. Show suy 守 ㄧ kind of vigil kept on the last night of the year. Suy ching ㄧ 成 the acts of the year, or the things incumbent to be done during the year.

Suy sing ㄧ 星 the planet Jupiter.

Suy wan ㄧ 晚 the last night of the year. Suy jĭh poo yay ㄧ 日 步 也 Suy, denotes the *march* or annual course of the *sun*.

Chwang suy 壯 ㄧ strong robust age.

瑞

9628. Also read Shwŭy, Auspicious; felicitous. See Shwŭy. Suy kwŏ ㄧ 國 Sweden.

SWAN.—CCCXIXTH SYLLABLE.

A, broad. Manuscript Dictionary, *Soan* and *Suon*. Canton Dialect, *Sune* and *Suen*.

夋 9629. *Tseun. To walk slowly, and with a proud gait.*

俊 駿 麇 酸

9630. [-] Swan ne ㄧ 麇 a name of the lion, said to devour tigers and leopards. One says, A wild horse; and another says, A dog running precipitately.

9631. [-] From *wine* and *slowly* drawn off; a sour taste: they say all sour medicines nourish the bones; a loitering gait, as when there is great debility felt; a grieved and afflicted state of mind. Name of a territory; of a river; of a wood; and of a bird. Sin swan 心 ㄧ the mind grieved and afflicted by any distressing news. Swan kwo ㄧ 菓 pickles.

Swan ke ㄧ 雞 the name of an insect.

筭 算 笇

9632. [-] A Chinese abacus. From *bamboo* and *to play*, indicating that long practice is requisite to make one familiar with it. To reckon with the abacus; to reckon in any way; to number; slips of wood to keep an account in certain games. To speculate; speculation; scheme. A certain bamboo utensil. Ta swan 打 ㄧ to suppose; to guess; to estimate; to devise. Haou meaou swan 好妙 ㄧ a most excellent scheme or stratagem. Ta hwuy swan pwan 他會 ㄧ 盤 he knows how to calculate; he is skilful at framing schemes. Chay ta swan pwan 這打 ㄧ 盤 or Chay ko swan ke 這個 ㄧ 計 this calculation or speculation.

Swan ke ㄧ 計 to calculate; to scheme; to plot.

Swan ke jin ㄧ 計 人 to lay schemes,

in reference to other persons; to plot against them, or to meddle with their affairs. Swan pwan 算盤 an abacus for calculating with.

齒酸 9633. (-) From *teeth* and *sour*, abbreviated. Swan, or Ya swan 牙酸 the teeth set on edge.

蒜葼 9634. (-) Allium; garlic. Tsung swan 葱蒜 onions. Swan lwan 蒜卵 or Swan tow 蒜頭 the head or bulb of garlic.

匳 9635. (-) A vessel to contain any thing. A box to keep caps in. A bamboo utensil to contain rice in a boiler. A bamboo platter.

SZE.—CCCXXTH SYLLABLE.

A final sound to which there is nothing similar in the English language. Manuscript Dictionary, *Su* and *Szu*. Canton Dialect, *Se*.

士 9636. (\) From *one*, the commencement of numbers, and *ten* a *perfect* number. Learned man; one who devotes his mind to the study of moral duties chiefly: one who is complete; an appellative also of men generally, and of soldiers; a general term for officers of the government. A surname. Name of a district. Yung sze 勇士 a brave soldier; a strong man. Ting sze 鼎士 a strong military man, one who can lift a tripod. Hea sze 下士 an inferior officer. Chung sze 中士 an officer of a middle rank. Shang sze 上士 an officer of higher rank. Neu sze 女士 a woman of masculine talents. Ta heŏ tsze 大學士 *a great learned man*; a statesman of the first rank. Tsin sze 進士 a literary title of the third rank. Mŭh keu sze 木居士 an idol. Tëen sze 天士 an astronomer. Tĭh sze 德士 or Woo shang sze 無上士 a devoted follower of Buddism.

Choo sze 處士 / Keu sze 居士 a retired gentleman; one who disregards gain and the pursuits of ambition.

Sze che yu taou 士志於道 the mind of a good man is devoted to right principles.

Sze tsŭh 士卒 a soldier.

仕 9637. (-) Che, She, or Sze. To learn; to serve; to fill a public situation; to act as a magistrate. See She. Che sze 致仕 to resign a public office.

巳 9638. [\] An astronomical and horary character. Shang sze 上巳 the third day of the third moon, a term or holiday. Sze she 巳時 from 9 to 11 in the forenoon.

祀禩 9639. [\] To sacrifice; to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits. One says, that Sze 祀 implies Like as if; sacrificing is like meeting with those who have departed to a separate state. An ancient designation of the year. Tseuĕ sze 絕祀 having no one related, to sacrifice to one's manes.

Sze kwei 祀鬼 to sacrifice to the devil.

Sze shin 祀神 to sacrifice to th gods.

Sze haou tëen Shang-te 祀昊天上帝 to sacrifice to Heaven, or to the Supreme Power therein.

Sze hwang te 祀皇地 to sacrifice to the earth.

Sze che săng, peĭh yung tseuen wŭh 祀之牲必用全物 for the victims in sacrifice, perfect

animals must be used, they must be without blemish.

Sze sëen jin 丨先人 to sacrifice to the spirits of the deceased.

耜 耜 相 杞 枱 耜

9640. [丶] An instrument of husbandry for levelling the ground previously to throwing in the seed; a kind of harrow.

史 9641. [丶] An impartial narrator of events; an historian; history. A surname. See She.

使 9642. [丶] She, or Sze. From *Man* and *Business*. To send a man to manage affairs. To order; to send; to cause; to succeed, or answer the purpose. To use, or employ. Read She, To be sent; to be employed on public service. A messenger. See She.

Sze wei che 丨爲之 to cause to be done; to cause to be effected.

Sze ke ling 丨其靈 to give it spirituality,—applied to idols having the eye dotted with blood.

事 9643. [丶] She, or Sze. Derived from 史 She, *One who records occurrences*. Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service. To serve. The subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. Wan sze 萬丨 ten thousand affairs; i. e. every thing that engages human effort; all the concerns of intelligent beings. Wan wŭh 萬物 ten thousand things; i. e. every thing that exists. Ta keang shin mo sze 他講甚麼丨 what is he talking about? Seaou sze 小丨 a small or unimportant affair. Chae sze 差丨 service on which one is sent. Pŭh ching king che sze 不正經之丨 licentious, immoral pursuits. To sze teĭh jin 多丨的人 a busy body. Yew sze 有丨 *have business*, expresses either Being engaged, or there is some unpleasant affair going on. Pun sze 本丨 ability; talent. Ta she yew pun sze tëĭh 他是有本丨的 he is a person possessed of ability. King sze 敬丨 to pay respect to business, to be attentive to it. She sze 詩丨 the subject of odes, poetry. Tso sze 做丨 or Kan sze 幹丨 or Hing sze 行丨 or Pan sze 辦丨 all express Doing some work or service. Ching sze 政丨 national affairs, politics. Kung sze 公丨 public business. Shang e kwŏ sze 商議國丨 to consult on the affairs of the nation.

Sze sze joo e 丨丨如意 every thing according to (your) wish; an expression of good will towards a person.

Sze tsing ta tĭh hăn 丨情大得很 a very great or important affair.

Sze foo moo 丨父母 to serve or attend dutifully on father and mother.

Sze, when translated into English, is often implied in the other words of the sentence, as Ne tso shin mo sze 你做甚麼丨 what are you doing?

As a Verb, Pŭh sze sze 不丨丨 not manage affairs?—not attend to business?

Sze te 丨體 or Sze tsing 丨情 or Sze kan 丨幹 or Sze woo 丨務 all express An action, business, or an affair.

Sze-te 丨體 the decent, becoming and proper, in any affair.

駛 駛 9644. [丶] Sze or She, From *horse* and a *government* officer; to run fast as a courier. Haste; to hasten; to sail fast; to run with speed.

四 9645. [丶] From 囗 Hwuy, *Four square*; and 八 Pă, *To divide or separate*, denoting that the square is to be separated, hence Four. A surname. Te sze 第丨 the fourth.

Sze-choo 丨處 or Sze-hea 丨下 or Sze-fang 丨方 or Sze-mëen 丨面 express All around; every where.

Sze-chuen 丨川 a large province on the west side of China.

Sze-e 丨夷 foreigners on all sides of China.

Sze-fang 四方 four square; the four points of the compass.

Sze fang che fung 四方之風 a wind which blows from all points of the compass; a whirlwind; a typhon.

Sze hëang 四向 the four points of the compass.

Sze-ke 四季 / Sze she 四時 } the four seasons.

Sze hae che nuy 四海之內 within the four seas—denotes every thing in the world, in a louse way of speaking.

Sze koo tseuen shoo 四庫全書 the imperial library; a great national collection of books.

Sze fang keun tsze 四方君子 good people all around.

Sze te 四體 / Sze che 四支 } the extremities of an animal body.

Sze tŭh 四瀆 four principal rivers in the north.

泗 9646. [\] The name of a river, and of a district. Name of an ancient state. Te sze 涕泗 tears from the eyes are called Te; a secretion from the nose is called Sze.

Sze shwŭy 泗水 a place in Shantung, where Confucius established a school.

駟 9647. (\) From a *horse* and *four*. Four horses attached to one vehicle; a carriage and four. The name of a star, and of a territory.

司 9648. [-] A minister of state transacting business at a distance from the court; hence the character is formed of 后 *a prince* or *king* reversed. To have the controul of; to rule; to manage; to direct. A surname; the name of place. To rhyme, read Sze. San sze 三司 the three sze, viz. Poo-ching-sze 布政司 the officer who is entrusted with the revenue of a province. Gan-cha-sze 按察司 the criminal judge of a province. Yen-yun-sze 鹽運司 the inspector of the salt department. Tung-ching-sze 通政司 the officer through whose hands official documents pass to the Emperor.

Sze sze 司事 to manage or have the charge of any business or affair.

Sze le 司理 to rule; to manage.

Kung sze 公司 to controul or manage any public or general concern, in contradistinction from that which is an individual concern. It is a term applied to European Mercantile Companies, Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ Kung-sze 英吉國利公司 the English company.

San-fă-sze 三法司 a subordinate officer in criminal boards at Peking.

Ta kwan sze 打官司 to go to law.

Seun këen sze 巡檢司 the officer of a village, or of several villages.

Sze yŏ 司獄 a jailer.

Sze ma 司碼 weights.

伺 9649. [\] To wait for; to wait upon; to observe; to spy out; to examine.

Seang mëen sze 相覘 to observe or watch each other; an oblique glance. Tan sze 探伺 to enquire into; to try to find out.

Sze how 伺候 to wait; to attend upon.

笥 9650. [\-] A square bamboo trunk for containing clothes or other things. The name of a hill. Shoo sze 書笥 a book chest.

覷 / 覰 9651. [-] From to *controul* and *to look*. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

飼 / 飤 / 飴 9652. [\] From *to eat* and *a man to controul*. To feed; to give provisions to; food; victuals; provisions.

嗣 9653. [\] From 冊 Tsĭh, *A record*, and *Mouth*. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors. To succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession. Children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants. Hereafter. To learn; to practice. A surname. How sze tsze sun 後嗣子孫 descendants; posterity. Woo tsze sze 無子嗣 no son to succeed.

Ke sze 繼 ⌋ to adopt a son. Tseuĕ sze 絕 ⌋ to exterminate a family.

Sze tsze ⌋ 子 an adopted son.

姒 9654. A woman's name.

似 9655. [丶′] Like; similar to; as; as if; class or kind; to continue in succession. Still more; to offer. A surname. Seang sze urh pŭh tung 相 ⌋ 而不同 like each other, and yet different. Tsing sze shwŭy 清 ⌋ 水 as clear as water.

Sze she urh fei ⌋ 是而非 like right, but wroog.

Sze fei ⌋ 非 it appears wroog.

Sze she ⌋ 是 it appears right.

Sze pŭh năng yen ⌋ 不能言 as if unable to speak.

姒 9656. [丶] A term by which brothers' wives designate each other; the senior sister is commonly called Sze; and the junior 娣 Te. Tae sze 太 ⌋ a concubine of the ancient king 文 Wăn.

俟 9657. [丶] To wait; to stay. Great. A surname. Repeated, Sze sze ⌋ ⌋ a herd of animals walking slowly. Sze how ⌋ 俟 or Tăng sze 等 ⌋ to wait.

Sze she ⌋ 死 to wait or prepare for death.

Sze taou jĭh ⌋ 到日 wait till the day arrives.

涘 9658. (丶) The bank of a river; the margin of a stream.

寺 **閑** 9659. [丶] Sze or She. From *a measure* and to *issue forth.* A place from whence laws are promulged: Chambers or courts for public officers; temples of Buddha. A hall; a chamber of eunuchs. Hae-chang-sze 海幢 ⌋ a famous temple opposite the European factories at Canton. Foo sze 府 ⌋ a public court. Foo sze 婦 ⌋ women and eunuchs.

Sze mun ⌋ 門 or Yuen sze 院 ⌋ a temple of Budhha.

Sze hwan ⌋ 宦 / Sze-jin ⌋ 人 / Hwan sze 宦 ⌋ an eunuch.

死 **歿** **歹** 9660. [丶] From *man* and *evil,* that evil which befalls all men. The dispersion of the principle of life; to dissolve as ice; to die; the act of dying; death; in respect of young persons and inferior men, it is expressed by Sze; in reference to old persons and Princes, it is expressed by 終 Chung, *To come to an end.* A surname. Pŭh sze 不 ⌋ immortal. Occurs as the name of a place, and of a tree. Shen sze 善 ⌋ a natural death; to die well. Shen sze mŏ yaou yu shen shin 善 ⌋ 莫要於善身 to die well, nothing is of more importance than to practice virtue. Sew shin e sze sze 修身以俟 ⌋ to practice virtue to prepare [wait] for death.

Sze săng yew ming ⌋ 生有命 death and life are decreed.

Sze ming ⌋ 命 death decree,—denotes urgently and seriously.

Sze pŭh ming ⌋ 不明 to die without a manifest cause; a legal phrase; a death suspected not to have been by natural means.

Sze pĭh ⌋ 白 a pale livid complexion, like a corpse.

Sze show ⌋ 守 to maintain or hold fast till death.

思 **恩** 9661. [丶-] From *heart,* and the *sensorium* or *brain.* To think; to consider; to desire or wish; to commiserate. The name of a district. A surname. An euphonic particle, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes closing a sentence. E-sze 意 ⌋ the thought, intention, or will. Sin sze 心 ⌋ the thoughts of the mind.

Sze leang ⌋ 量 to deliberate.

Sze seang ⌋ 想 to consider; to reflect upon.

Sze woo seay ⌋ 無邪 pure thoughts. Sze sŏ ⌋ 索 to study; to search for with the mind.

偲 9662. [-] Sze sze ⌋ ⌋ to reprove or admonish with frankness and sincerity. Read Tsae, Strenuous effort; great talent and ability. Appearance of a large beard.

緦 9663. A particular kind of cloth worn in mourning.

Sze ma fŭh 麻服 } coarse gar-
Sze fŭh 服 } ments that constitute a lighter mourning.

罳 9664. (-) Sze or Sae, Fow sze 屏 a kind of wooden screen, placed by the Chinese in a door way; a certain curved and connecting part of the walls of different chambers.

師 9665. (-) Many persons assembled together; an army; a *place* where many are assembled, as the metropolis of a kingdom; a *person* who collects and heads many, as a commander or general. A master; a teacher; a moral instructor of the world; sometimes a patron. Name of a divinity; of a kingdom; of a district; and of an office. A surname. Sze, denotes a person skilled in a thing; hence, Cha sze 茶 a tea inspector, one who judges of the quality of teas. Shwŭy sze 水 a naval officer. King-sze 京 the residence of the Imperial court. Wan she che sze 萬世之 one who is an instructor of ten thousand ages—Confucius. Pĭh she che sze 百世之 any sage.

Sze chuen 船 Chinese war boats.

Sze tae 太 a kind of abbess in Chinese nunneries.

Sze yay 爺 a kind of literary friend, or unofficial assistant, generally attached by government officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy-mŏ.

獅 9666. [-] From *a dog* or *quadruped*, and *a master*. The noblest of animals, the lion; a dog that bares two whelps.

Sze tsze yĭh how 子一吼 the roar of a lion.

Sze tsze 子 }
Tseuen ne 狻麑 } all denote the
Pĭh show 白獸 } lion.

蝤 9667. [-] A small shell fish. Lo-sze 螺 a cockle.

騅 **駟** 9668. [-] A wild horse.

斯 **祈** 9669. [-] Sze or She, From *a hatchet* and a particle which refers to *things* before named. To split or rend by a hatchet; to separate by splitting. This; that; these; a demonstrative pronoun of any person or gender. An euphonic particle; a particle denoting Forthwith; immediately; in a slight degree. Low; mean; inferior. A surname. Ke sze 雞 an appellation of a horse. Pe tsze 波 the name of a kingdom.

嘶 9670. The neighing of a horse; to belch.

澌 **澌** 9671. (-) Sze, or Se. Ice melting; a thaw. The commencement of a thaw is called 泮 Pwan; flowing away, is called Sze. The noise of scattering or dispersing; to melt away entirely.

Sze kĕen 減 to diminish as by melting away.

廝 **傞** 9672. [-] Persons, who with armies procure fuel and forage. A servant. To cut and slash, as in the confusion of battle; in a confused manner.

Seaou sze 小 a servant boy; my servant.

Sze shă 殺 to fight and kill in the confusion of battle; carnage.

Sze yang tsŭh 養卒 men who procure forage and dress food.

廝 9673. To cut forage for a horse; to feed; to bring up; to serve; one who does serve; menial; foragers. To divide; to part; used for the preceding and following. Several of these compounded with 斯 Sze, are used for each other.

撕 9674. [-] Sze, or She. To raise with the hand; to rend; to rive; to split. Used for the preceding.

絲 絲 9675. [-] That which is vomited forth by the silk worm; raw silk; called also 絲髮 Sze fă. Minute; small; fine as silk. Hoo sze 湖絲 the silk which comes from Hoo-kwang province in contradistinction from Too-sze 土絲 the native silk of Canton.

Sze měen 絲綿 silk garments, stuffed with silk; coverlets, and shrouds are made in this way; the garments are exceedingly warm, and the shrouds preserve the body long.

Sze haou pŭh tsŏ 絲毫不錯 not the least error or mistake; perfectly right.

鷥 9676. [-] Loo sze 鷺鷥 a bird employed in catching fish. A species of pelican.

厶 9677 Mòw, or Sze. Deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. See Mow.

私 9678. [-] From *grain* and *selfish*. The proprietor of grain, is in the north, called Sze choo 私主. Peculiar; private; individual; plebian; applied to all below the Emperor. Privately; secretly; clandestinely; selfishly; selfish; private; clandestine; nefarious. A surname. A term by which sisters designate each other's husband. Kung 公 and Sze 私 are used as opposites Public, private; equitable, selfish. E kung mĕĕ sze 以公滅私 to destroy private feeling by regard for the public. Jĭh yuĕ woo sze chaou 日月無私照 the sun and moon shine on all alike.

Tsow sze 走私 to smuggle.

Sze hea 私下 Sze te 私地 a private secret apartment.

Sze kĭh 私客 private merchant.

Sze hing taou neĭh 私行逃匿 to run away.

Sze sin 私心 selfish, partial, unjust feeling.

Sze keŭh che tsing 私曲之情 selfish and crooked disposition.

Sze yŏ 私約 a clandestine engagement, as between lovers.

Sze ya 私衙 a private office of a magistrate.

Sze yŭh 私慾 selfish, inordinate propensities or lusts.

兕 9679. An animal like a wild cow or buffalo, and having a single horn; a rhinoceros. The horn is said to be three cubits long, and to weigh a thousand pounds; the skin is hard and thick, fit for making cases or armour.

Sze kwang 兕觥 a cup made of the rhinoceros' horn, or any horn cup.

食 9680. [\] Commonly read Shĭh, To take victuals; to eat or to drink. Read Sze, Food; to give food to; to feed. See Shĭh.

賜 賜 9681. [\] Read Sze or Tsze. From *pearls* and *to change*. To change the possessor of them. To confer; to bestow on inferiors; to give as matter of favour. Shang sze 賞賜 to confer as a reward. Kin sze 欽賜 an Imperial bestowment.

Sze and kung 賜貢 are opposites, Tsze is conferring on an inferior, Kung, is offering to a superior.

Sze yen 賜宴 to confer an entertainment,—phraseology used by the Emperor.

Sze ting tae 賜頂戴 to confer a knob worn on the cap,—a mark of rank.

Sze koo 賜顧 to patronise.

謕 9682. To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame. Otherwise read Te.

獄 伺 獄 9683. [-] To watch, guard, or keep, as a prison; to examine; to investigate, as a jailer.

肆 9684. (1) Used as a kind of capital letter for the number *four*. Great; large; the utmost degree; excess; error; profligate; dissolute, to arrange; to lay out and expose dead bodies, a shop or market. A certain sacrifice. Name of an office. A surname.

Sze choo she chaou 諸市朝 or Sze chin 陳 to spread out dead bodies in the street or public places.

Fang sze 放肆 Fang tsze 放恣 loose, dissipated, irregular; profligate.

TA.—CCCXXIST SYLLABLE.

A, broad. Manuscript Dictionary, *Ta*. Canton Dialect, *Tae* and *Ta*.

大 9685. (/) Large; great; to enlarge; to *greaten*. Plump; fat; extensive; long. Also read Tae. Forms a part of several proper names. Ta leaou tan 丨了胆 or Ta chŏ tan tsze 丨着胆子 enlarged his liver; i. e. assumed courage.

Ta chang foo 丨丈夫 a great man; a man of eminent talents and disinterested mind.

Ta e 丨意 great idea—of one's self, denotes the cold ungrateful indifference with which some person's receive benefits.

Ta e 丨醫 members of the medical board.

Ta han 丨寒 a term which answers to January 21st.

Ta hëen 丨限 the great limit; death. "Mors *ultima linea* rerum est." (Horace.)

Ta heŏ sze 丨學士 ministers of state.

Ta hing hëen 丨興縣 the district in which Peking is situated.

Ta hwang 丨黃 rhubarb.

Ta jin 丨人 a title applicable to persons of the 1st and 2nd degrees of rank. Used by courtesy to inferior persons, and amongst the people to each other in private letters.

Ta kae 丨概 } generally speaking;
Ta te 丨抵 } speaking in general
Ta leŏ 丨畧 } terms.

Ta laou yay 丨老爺 a title applicable to persons of the fourth and third degrees of rank.

Ta leŏ seang kin 丨略相近 generally speaking, nearly the same.

Ta seaou 丨小 great and small; old and young.

Ta show keŏ 丨手脚 large hands and feet; i. e. having great influence or power.

Ta seŭh 丨雪 a term which answers to December 8th. Ta shoo 丨暑 a term which answers to July 21.

Ta ting 丨艇 a chop boat.

Ta tsing 丨青 smalts.

Ta tsing kwŏ 丨清國 China, under the Manchow dynasty.

Ta tsing ping 丨清兵 the army of the Manchow Tartars is so denominated by the historian of Ming.

他 9686. He; him; she; her; it; that; other; another.

Ta fang 丨方 that place, or some other place.

Ta jĭh 丨日 another day.

Ta jin 丨人 that man, or some other man.

Ta shwŏ shin mo 丨說甚麼 what does he say?

Ta nëen 丨年 another year.

Ta mun 丨們 they; them.

Ta teĭh 丨的 his; hers.

Ta mun teĭh 丨們的 theirs.

打 9687. [丶]. From *a hand* and a *nail*. To strike; to beat; to thump; to lash; to fight. An auxiliary verb which precedes many active verbs denoting a *doing* or *performing* the action.

Ta pan 丨扮 to dress; dress.

Ta chung 丨種 to cover a mare.

Ta chang 丨帳 to arrange.

Ta tsew fung 丨秋風 to raise the autumnal wind; to endeavour to obtain some favor.

Ta fă 丨發 to send.

Ta ho 丨火 to strike a light.

Ta leaou chaou hwuy 丨了炤會 to make a signal or sign to,—understood by both parties. Kung ta 攻丨 to fight, to attack as in battle. Gow ta 毆丨 to fight and squabble in the streets. Ta kung 丨工 to engage to work or labour.

Ta kea 丨 架 to fight with sticks or hands.

Ta kew 丨 毬 or Pih ta 白 丨 a certain play with a ball.

Ta leang 丨 量 to measure.

Ta laou 丨 撈 to drag or pull out of the water.

Ta shwŭy 丨 睡 to sleep.

Ta fung paou 丨 風暴 to blow a gale of wind; a storm.

Ta saou 丨 掃 to sweep or brush.

Ta pa shĭh 丨 把實 to box; to fist one's way through life—means to succeed by one's own effort.

Ta tëen 丨 點 to point out; to arrange; to plan.

Ta ting 丨 聽 to listen; to hear; to try to find out.

Ta chae chaou too 丨 齋超渡 rites performed to deliver souls from purgatory; the friends of the deceased invite the priests to perform these rites at considerable expense.

Ta yen 丨 燕 to play at shuttlecock.

TǍ.—CCCXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tă.* Canton Dialect, sometimes *Tap*, and at other times *Tat.*

妲 9688. [c] Tă-ke 丨 己 a vicious queen, famous in history, B. C. 1100.

咀 9689. [c] Mutual recrimination. Ta-ta, or Tă-tă 丨 丨 to giggle and laugh; to stammer.

詌 9690. [c] Disquieted; restless.

怛 悬 9691. [c] Read Tan, and Tă. From *heart* and the *morning*. Labour; fatigue; grief; a wounded mind, urged and oppressed; commiseration.

Laou sin tă tă 勞心 丨 丨 or (Tan-tau) An anxious, disturbed mind.

Ho pĕĕ king tă 何必驚 丨 what occasion for alarm and fear?

沓 9692. [c] From *water* falling into *a receptacle*. The monotonous sound of water falling; a person echoing whatever is said to him; to join or unite; reiterated, Reviling; backbiting; rash; audacious; blindfold or fool-hardy. Avaricious, sluggish, sleepy. Name of a river. To march beating a drum.

搭 韘 搨 搭 9693. [c] A defence for the finger in sowing; a thimble. To cover or add to; to feel or rub; to engage or avail one's self of.

塔 9694. [c] The sound of something falling; earth heaped up, as appears when a wall or other building falls into ruins.

踏 蹋 蹹 9695. [c] From *a foot falling on the ground.* To tread; to beat on the ground with the foot, as when singing. Tă shĭh te poo 丨 實地步 or Tă kĕŏ wan 丨 脚穩 to place the foot firmly on the ground; used metaphorically for Steady conduct.

Tă po tĕĕ heae 丨 破鐵鞋 to tread to pieces iron shoes—in search of a grave, whilst a grave may be found at the place from which one set out.

Tă tsing 丨 清 to observe the worship at tombs during the seventh moon of the year.

答荅 9696. (ㄩ) A bamboo rope to drag boats with; that which follows a question, viz. An answer. To answer, either by words or actions; to reply to; to make a return for kindness received; to recompense. To sustain. Name of a river; a surname. Ying tă 應 | or Tă ying, To answer; to respond. Paou tă 報 | to make a return for favors received. Pŭh tă 不 | to give no reply. Pŭh pĕĕ toy tă 不必對 | there is no occasion for any reply.

Tă le | 禮 presents sent in return for some received.

Tă pae | 拜 to make a bow in return for one received.

Tă poo | 布 a kind of coarse cloth.

Tă seay | 謝 to return thanks, or presents with thanks.

嗒 9697. (ㄘㄩ) Tă jen | 然 to forget; appearance of freeing one's self from; ridding one's self of care. Read Tă, To take with the tongue; to lick.

塔 9698. (ㄘㄩ) The sound of something falling; earth piled up; a tall spire consisting of three, five, seven, nine, and even thirteen stories, commonly called a Pagoda; a temple of Buddah. A surname. The Tă or Pagodas are very common in the interior of China, they are generally placed on some eminence, and often on the tops of high hills. Withinside, they are hollow, have windows in each story, and often a winding staircase leading to the top, contained in the wall of the building, like the monument at London Bridge, which is indeed a kind of Tă. The pagoda half way to Hwang-poo, where European ships moor, is called 赤岡 | Chĭh kang tă. The Second-bar pagoda (a spire known to all who have visited Canton) is called Sze tsze yang tă 獅子洋 | or 石礪 | Shĭh le tă. Pa chow tă 琶洲 | is a famous pagoda in the province of Canton, built about, A. D. 1600.

搭揲搨 9699. (ㄘㄩ) From *hand* and *to follow as an effect*. To touch; to strike; to place upon; to add to; to raise or build up; to engage or take a passage in a boat or ship; to suspend; to lean upon. Tă paou | 報 or Tă ho | 貨 to announce in addition to, or put on goods, expresses the Hong Merchants of Canton adding the duties payable by shopmen to their own in their reports to government; or Te tĕen kea hea ho 替店家下貨 shipping goods for shopmen, whom the government does not recognize.

Tă tă urh | | 兒 the Tartars.

Tă choo | 住 to take a temporary lodging.

Tă pang | 棚 to erect a stage for the performance of plays in the streets, and for other purposes.

Tă too chuen | 渡船 to engage to go by a passage boat.

Tă kae | 蓋 to cover in; to raise a shed or house.

Tă suy | 碎 broken pieces of dollars *added* to make up the full value of a sum or a discount of so much per cent, to make up for the lightness of dollars.

達达 9700. [c] From *to go* and *fortunate* or *great*. A thorough passage. Permeable on every side; penetrable; pellucid; transparent; intelligible; intelligent; to cause to know; to inform; passing through; *successful* in literary pursuits or in the affairs of the world. To promote; to spring forth as a plant; to accord with and advance; to visit every place. Every; all; all equally suitable. A narrow room; a window. A small sheep; the name of a district. Chĭh tă yu tsĕen 直 | 御前 to address immediately to the Emperor.

Tă keuen | 權 to understand peculiar circumstances and not apply general rules to them.

Tă tsze | 子 a general term for the Tartars; they dislike it. 韃 Tă is used in history.

Tă taou | 道 the great high road of right principle; the regular exercise of the passions; joy, anger, and so on.

Tă pŭh le taou | 不離道 in

prosperity (the good man) does not depart from right principles. Tă jin 丨人 an intelligent person, thoroughly informed on every subject.

⿰亻達 9701. [cu] To run away; to rebel against.

撻 9702. [cu] To strike; to beat; to chastise. Ta-tsze 丨子 the Tartars—other syllables pronounced Tă, are used to denote the same.

澾 9703. [cu] Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

⿰犭達 獺 9704. Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the cu] water and to eat fish; these are called Hae tă 海丨 sea tă, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called Shan-tă 山丨 the hill Tă, by some called the Castor or Beaver; some say the Otter. Tă, or Shwŭy-tă 水丨 the otter.
Tă pe 丨皮 the otter skin.

⿱艹達 9705. [c] The name of a plant.

躂 踔 9706. (cc) To slip the foot; to stamp with the foot.

闥 9708. [c] A small door in the interior part of the palace; a screen in a door way.

傝 9707. [cu] Tan or Tă. Uneasy; disquieted.

⿱冒羽 9709. From *wings* and *to cover* or *overspread*. A numerous or a daring flight; to fly in company with many; to fly high.

塌 9710. (cu) Ta, or Tă. Below the surface of the ground. To fall down. Fang ŭh taou tă 房室倒丨 the house was completely subverted, or thrown down. Tsaou tă 遭丨 to knock or throw about; to annoy or distress,—is sometimes written thus.

愒 9711. To repress feeling; to submit.

⿰⿱鼎毛 毹 9712. Tă-tăng 丨氈 a fine sort of cloth, said to be brought from India, and which is otherwise called To-lo-jung 多羅羢 the name now given to English woollens.

搨 撿 搭 搭 9713. [cu] From *hand* and the sound *Tă*. To approach with the hand; to feel; to strike; to take a fac-simile with ink and paper from ancient tablets or vases; to make a sketch of. Sung tă 宋丨 fac-similies of the dynasty Sung. Kew tă 舊丨 an old fac-simile.

Tă te tsëen 丨地錢 to take a duty from dealers in tea.

榻 9714. (cu) From *wood*, a *covering*, and *feathers*. A couch or bed; a long narrow bed. A certain kind of couch.
Tă shang shwŭy 丨上睡 to sleep on a couch.

蹋 蹹 9715. [cu] To tread upon with the feet to place the feet upon the ground. Le 履 or Tsëen 踐 or Tă 丨 or Taou 蹈 all express placing the feet upon the ground; the degree of force with which the foot is put to the ground, is increased in each succeeding word; as To walk; to pace to tread; to stamp with the feet.

闒 鞳 9716. [cu] From a *door* and *to fly*. A door in an upper gallery. Name of a nation beyond seas, where there is a race of savages with human faces and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour. Tă jung 丨茸 possessing mean talents; low; brutal; savage.

爓 9717. [c] Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces.
Tă ping 丨餅 a cake dried in a certain way.

遢 9718. [c] From *flying* and *to walk*. A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step. Lëë-tă 邋丨 a hurried step; a careless manner of doing things.

漯 9719. [co] Name of a river; and of a district. Chŭh tă 滴 waters rushing together.

噠 9720. [c] Tă, or Tŏ. To slobber up greedily. To swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. Tă tă urh shĭh 而食 ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

TAE.—CCCXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

A broad, and *e* coalescing like *igh* in *high*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tai* and *Tay*. Canton Dialect, *Tae* and *Toe*, like the final sound of *Hoy*, a passage boat.

大 9721. [/] See Ta. Read Tae, The same as the two following.

太 泰 9722. [c/] Large; great. Very great; excessive; broad and extensive. Used as a term of respect and honor. Forms a part of several proper names, of hills, winds, districts, divinities, and so on. Slippery. A surname.

Tae fung 風 the west wind.

Tae hwa shan 華山 a famous mountain in Shen-se province.

Tae kĕen 監 a great overseer; an eunuch of the palace.

Tae urh pŭh keaou 而不驕 great, but not proud, applied to the Emperor.

Tae jow chay tsŏ sze nan ching 柔者作事難成 he who is too soft in his disposition, in performing any work, (or transacting any business) completes it with difficulty.

Tae shan 山 a famous mountain; there is another called the (Seaou 小) Little *Tae-shan*.

Tae suy 歲 a clay image of a man to represent the divinity of spring.

Tae sze 師 } guardians of the
Tae foo 傅 } sovereign. In
Tae paou 保 } cases of minority they act as regents. None at present enjoy this dignity.

Tae tae a title of ladies whose husbands hold a certain rank, and of the elderly ladies in a gentleman's house.

Tae to 多 too much; excessive.

Tae tsze tae sze 子 師 }
Tae tsze tae foo 子 傅 }
Tae tsze tae paou 子 保 } guardians of the prince.

Tae tsze shaou sze 子少師 }
Tae tsze shaou foo 子少傅 }
Tae tsze shaou paou 子少保 } secondary guardians of the prince.

Tae tsze 子 a prince; the heir apparent. Tae yang 陽 the sun.

Tae yuen 原 the capital of Shan-se province.

Tae yay 爺 title applicable to persons of the fifth, sixth, and seventh degrees of rank.

伕 9723. The name of a place in the midst of the sea.

汰 9724. [0] Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away. Excess; to boast. Taou-tae 洮 to wash or cleanse. Sha tae 沙 to cleanse with sand.

奮 9725. [\c] From *large* and *face*. Read Pwan, A large face. Read Tae, Big jaws, a term of abuse applied by the people of the south of China to those born in the north.

Tae tsze 子 a northern Chinese.

台 9726. Read E, I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read Tae, A surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. Tëen tae 天 the name

of a hill. Tae ting 鼎 an epithet applied to the three highest officers of state. Eminent; exalted, in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. Laou tae 老 venerable sir. Heung tae 兄 exalted brother.

Tae chaou 照 for your Eminency's review,—put at the close of letters.

Tae foo 甫 your honored name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name.

Tae kea 駕 eminent sir.

歹 歺 夕 肉

9727. (丶) The opposite of whatever is good. Perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tae. (Kanghe.) The two middle forms are corruptions of the last, which is a part of the word 骨 Kŭh, *a bone*, and denotes a Rotten broken bone.

殆

9728. [/] To begin; to approach; to be nearly about; on the limits of; dangerous. Used for the following. Woo seaou jin tae 無小人 don't approach bad people. Wei tae 危 dangerous; in imminent hazard. Tae-keĭh 及 nearly; not far from.

怠

9729. (/) From *heart* and *high*. High minded; supercilious; careless; remiss; negligent; inattentive to; a kind of negative rudeness. Read E, in the same sense. Name of a bird.

Tae hwan 緩 slow; sluggish; idle.

Tae to tsze gan 惰自安 lazy and self indulgent.

Tae man pŭh king 慢不敬 careless; negligent; disrespectful.

Tae yu ting twan 于聽斷 remiss in deciding—in public courts.

Tae-to 惰 idle; remiss; lazy.

擡 抬

9730. To raise; to lift up, as a sedan chair; to shake; to move. The second form is in common use, but is properly read Che. Tae keu 舉 to raise up.

Tae hwuy keu 回去 to carry back again.

Tae sae 揌 to move; to agitate.

紿

9731. [\c] Silk threads ravelled; wound about. Slow, dilatory. Suspicion; doubt; to deceive; to impose upon.

苔

9732. (c-) Tae luy 類 the class of mosses and lichens in Chinese botany.

Tae hăn shang keae lŭh 痕上堦綠 the mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green.

詒 詔

9733. (c-) Read E. Mutual imqosition; to leave to. Read Tae, Appearance of weariness and fatigue; to deceive or to insult. Ke tae 欺 to deceive.

胎

9734. (c-) From *flesh* and *raised*. A female three months advanced in pregnancy; any period of pregnancy; the womb. To run from and rebel against. Pe tae 胚 the first stages of pregnancy; the embryo; the beginning. Pŭh shă tae 不殺 not kill pregnant—animals. Yew tae 有 (Hwae tae 懷 to be pregnant.

Lŏ tae 落
Hea tae 下
Chuytae 墜
To tae 墮
} To fall from the womb; abortion.

Tae koo 瞽 born blind.

Tae keaou 教 taught from the womb—said of the mother of Wănwang; to teach in the womb,—a Chinese idea.

Tae săng 生 born a living animal from the womb—not from an egg.

迨 逮

9735. (/) To reach or extend to a given time; even till. Tae kin 今 even till now.

代

9736. (/) To change; for; instead of; in the place of. An age; a generation. The name of a country. A surname. A certain state of the pulse. Tsoo tsung san tae 祖宗三 ancestors for three generations; i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandfather. Leĭh tae 歷 successive generations. San tae 三 three

generations, often refers to the three dynasties Hea, Yin, and Chow. Chaou tae 昭丨 recent ages—in contradistinction from antiquity. Pĭh tae kwan se 北丨關西 the northern or Tartar dynasties, and the region about the province of Shen-se, or the N. W. corner of the empire.

Tae keuen 丨權 authority exercised instead of another; delegated authority.

Tae jin tso sze 丨人做事 to do something for a person.

岱 9737. (/) Tae shan 丨山 or Tae tsung 丨宗 or Tae shan 泰山 or Tung yŏ 東嶽 a certain mountain in the province of Shan-tung, said to be upwards of forty Chinese miles in height; considered the highest mountain in China. At various periods of their history it has been an object of worship.

玳 9738. (′) Mei tae 瑇丨 or Tae mei kŏ 丨瑁殼 a particular sort of tortoise shell used in manufacturies.

袋 帒 9739. (/) A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books. Shoo tae 書丨 a bag to contain books—a man whose mind is full of books. Yin tae 銀丨 a bag to contain money. Ho paou tsin tae 荷包襯丨 a purse worn about one's person. Chen tae 纏丨 a sash formed like a bag open at both ends, frequently worn by the Chinese.

貸 9740. (/) To confer upon; to give to; to lend with an intention of being returned to the original owner; to lend on interest. Read Tĭh, same as Tĭh 貣 to lend to a person. Kwan tae 寬丨 to shew indulgence to those who have committed some fault. Tae tseay 丨借 or Tseay tae, To lend or to borrow.

黛 9741. (/) Derived from *for*, or *instead of*, and *black*. A black line painted instead of the hair of the eye-brow, which has been previously removed. Tsing tae 青丨 name of a medicine. Tae hĭh 丨黑 to paint the eye brows black.

隶 隸 逮 9742. From *hand* and from *tail*. To grasp an animal's tail with the hand; to approach from behind; to extend to.

埭 9743. A kind of lock or bar on a river. A rapid, caused by water straitened in its course. There is a kind of windlass on the bank of the rivers to draw boats or other vessels up the lock or rapid. Sometimes (Leang gan shoo chuen chŭh 兩岸樹輔轉) on each bank is erected a turning wheel or windlass. Tae kĭh 丨格 a table or list of the duties to be levied at those places.

睐 睫 9744. Gae-tae 曖丨 an obscure dull appearance; remote and indistinct.

棣 9745. [′] Read Te, A certain wood. Read Tae, and reiterated, Tae-tae, Accustomed to; skilled in from having had long experience; completely master of.

逮 9746. [′] From *to go* and *to*. To pursue after and undertake; to reach or extend to any given time. To have talents that equal the task. To over take and to be connected with. Read Te, To blend. Wo we che tae yay 我未之丨也 I am not equal to the task. Te te 丨丨 appearing to blend harmoniously; tranquil.

靆 靆 9747. [′] From *clouds* and *touching to*. Cloudy; dull; obscure; expressed also by Gae tae 靉丨 clouds obscuring the sun.

帶 帶 9748. [′] Intended to *represent* the thing meant, viz. A kind of sash worn round the waist to fasten the clothes; a girdle; tape or ribban. To carry

with one, as if attached to one's girdle; to take a person or persons to accompany one. To be connected, or appended to, either physically or mentally. Places locally connected; a neighbourhood. The second is a vulgar form. Keă tae 夾 丨 to carry secretly about one. Shoo tae 書 丨 name of a plant. Yĭh tae te fang 一 丨 地方 a neighbourhood.

癉 9749. [/] Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albous; a disease of women.

臺 臺 9750. [c-] An elevated terrace open on all sides; a stage; a gallery; in ancient times raised at city gates; a title of official rank, sometimes applied to persons of mean condition. Occurs read Hoo. Low tae 樓 丨 a gallery. Chung tae 中 丨 the presidents of the courts in Peking. Hëen tae 憲 丨 the Yu-she or Censors. Wae tae 外 丨 a title of other inferior officers. Yung tae 容 丨 the board of rites. Shae tae 曬 丨 a terrace on the roof of houses for drying things. Tae tsëen 丨 前 before the bar of a judge or magistrate. Tae wan 丨 彎 Formosa.

儓 9751. [c/] Pei tae 陪 丨 a superior domestic in the houses of the great; an assistant in the houses of statesmen. Tëen tae 田 丨 an epithet applied to hired labourers in husbandry,—a disgraceful epithet.

懥 9752. Tae-gae 丨 獃 alarmed; frightened; perturbation of mind.

擡 9753. [c-] From *hand* and *high*. To elevate with the hand; to raise or lift up; generally denotes two persons carrying a thing.

Tae keu 丨 舉 to elevate; to raise; to lift.

Tae sae 丨 揌 to agitate; to shake.

薹 9754. [c-] Name of a plant. Yun tae 蕓 丨 an edible vegetable.

泰 泰 太 太 9755. [c/] Large; great; excessive; extravagant; an appellation of the western wind; the name of a hill; of a district; of a lake, and of the Imperial altar; a term of respect. Tae-ping 丨 平 general or universal peace, general tranquillity. Tae-shan 丨 山 a mountain of Shan-tung, famous in history.

待 9756. [/] To stand till the proper season arrives; to wait till; to wait for; to be provided against. To behave to; to treat well or ill. Seang tae 相 丨 to treat or behave to—in any manner.

Tae-tsuy 丨 罪 to wait for the punishment of one's crimes.

Tae man 丨 慢 to treat with indifference and neglect.

Tae ta pŭh haou 丨 他不好 treated him ill.

Tăng tae ming yĭh 等 丨 明日 wait till to-morrow.

Tae tëen she 丨 天時 wait Heaven's time; i. e. till the proper season, or till suitable weather.

慷 忕 忲 9757. [c-] From *heart* and *large*. Extravagant; prodigal. Che tae woo too 侈 丨 無度 unlimited extravagance. Seaou sin 小心 a little heart, denotes *care*.

態 能 9758. [c/] From *mind* and *able*. When the mind feels its ability to act, it induces a certain external posture; the figure or manner of; the gait and behaviour. E tae 意 丨 the exhibition of one's thoughts by the manner. Tsing tae 情 丨 the external expression of the passion which exists in the mind; amorous behaviour. Seaou jin tae 小人 丨 the manner of worthless persons. Che tae 癡 丨 a foolish manner. Tae too 丨 度 external manner or behaviour.

獃 9759. [-] Commonly read Gae, A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp. In Kang-he read Gae.

Tae tsze 丨 子 a simpleton; a fool.

戴 9760. (/) To pile one thing on another; to carry on the head; to heave over head; to bear or sustain physically or morally; to meet, occur, or fall in with. Foo tae 負 丨 to bear or sustain. Ting tae 頂 丨 wearing a knob on the top of the cap as a mark of rank; the knob worn. Pŭh kung tae tëen 不共丨天 not live together under the canopy of heaven—determined that one must perish,—the language of revenge.

Tae maou 丨 帽 to wear a cap.

Tae jĭh 丨 日 the place where the rays of the sun fall.

襶 9761. (/) Nae tae 褦丨 ignorant of affairs; unskilful.

TAN.—CCCXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tan*. Canton Dialect, *Tan*.

丹 曰 9762. (-) A certain carnation colored stone. The dot represents the *stone*, the outer part a *well*. Carnation color. A kind of philosopher's stone, spoken of by the sect Taou. Chĭh sin woo wei yuĕ tan 赤心無僞曰丨 a red heart without guile is called tan; hence, Tan sin 丨心 a sincere heart. They say that the heart of a bad man is black. Tan tan, The name of a country. Mŭh tan 木丨 and Mow tan 牡丨 name of flowers. The Mow-tan, they call Hwa wang 花王 the king of flowers.

Tan sha 丨 砂 a red oxide, vermillion; denotes the same as 硃 Choo.

Tan tsaou 丨 灶 poetical name of the pomegranate.

Tan tëen 丨 田 the lower region of the abdomen.

坦 9763. (c-) The banks of a canal or river thrown down.

聃 耽 眈 聆 9764. From *ear* and *weak*. Dull of hearing. The name of an ancient state. Tan anciently denoted teacher or master. Tan 丨 or (-) Laou tan 老丨 an appellation of the founder of the 道 Taou sect.

旦 9765. (/) The *sun* rising above the horizon, which is represented by the lower *line*; the morning; clear; bright; luminous. The first day of the year. Occurs in the sense of God or spirit. A character, which in plays denotes a female character. See He. Yuen tan 元丨 the first morning in the year. Kŏ-tan 盍丨 a bird which in the night calls for the morning. Chin-tan 震丨 a name given to China, in the western regions. Neu tan 女丨 an actress,—one who acts a female character.

但 9766. [′] Tan, or Tan. To expose the naked arm. Only; expecially; but very; whenever; as soon as; unrestrained. A surname. Ke tan 豈丨 how only't Tan yuen ne haou 丨願你好 particularly wish you well.

Tan ma 丨 馬 or Tan ma 擬馬 a horse left at full liberty.

担 笪 9767. (\) To strike or brush aside; to lift; to raise; commonly used for Tan 擔 to carry a burden; and the quantity called a load or pecul, viz. 100 catties.

Tan chin 丨 塵 to brush away the dust.

Tan keaou 丨 撟 to raise or lift high.

Tan tow 丨 頭 a person at the Hoppo's office, who superintends a certain peculage on all goods shipped from Canton; the whole amount is divided amongst the inferior writers, &c. at the office.

坦 9768. (c\) Level; plain; wide; composed; lightsome. A surname.

Tan jen pŭh e 丨 然不疑 mind quite even, perfectly unsuspicious.

疸 **癉** 9769. (/) Hwang tan 黃 丨 the yellow jaundice.

袒 9770. [c\] To bare the left arm and side, always done in divination; the right side is bared when punishment is inflicted; to expose a part of the naked body. Read Chen, The place where garments open or fold over.

Tan mëen 丨 免 to make bare, or to disclose.

Pe tan 鄙 丨 Sew tan 羞 丨 garments intended to absorb the perspiration.

胆 9771. [e-) Fleshy; fat; phlegm. Vulgarly used for 膽 Tan. See below. Lă tan 膉 丨 fat, fleshy, greasy.

閒 9772. [c\] The bolt of a door; any thing by the side of a door by which it is fastened.

炎 9773. From *fire* placed above *fire*. Read Yen, The ascent of flame. Read Tan, Clear and beautiful discrimination, or argumentation. Ta yen tan tan 大言 丨 丨 a copious and perspicuous style.

倓 9774. Stillness; quiet; rest; repose. Settled; unsuspecting conviction of. Used in the sense of 賧 Tan, see below.

啖 9775. [c\] To taste; to eat; to entice with a bait; to swallow. Wild; madlike. Occurs in the sense of insipid. A surname. Tseaou tan 嘵 丨 or Tan shĭh 丨 食 to taste; to eat.

塘 9776. Lan-tan 壏 丨 a long level space of ground. A kind of earthen vessel.

惔 9777. [c-] From *heart* and a *burning flame*. Grief and vexation of mind; a state of feeling compared to any thing hot and burning. To burn. Read Yen, Hot; to heat.

淡 **啖** 9778. (/) From *water* carried off by the application of *fire*. Thin as vapour; tasteless as water; insipid; used figuratively in a bad sense; light; volatile; carried away with the wind. Watery; a rich taste is expressed by 濃 Mung. Tsing tan 清 丨 poor; pure.

Tan pŏ 丨 薄 thin; indifferent; poor; free from vicious passions.

毯 **氈** 9779. [c\] A sort of ground cloth or carpet made of hair.

痰 9780. [c-] Phlegm. Tan ho ping 丨 火病 internal disease, fever and phlegm.

Tan yung 丨 壅 the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

荻 9781. [c\] Young sprouts of certain rushes that grow in marshy places.

談 9782. From *warmth* and *words*. Conversing on a subject one feels with warmth; free conversation; chit chat. To converse familiarly; familiar conversation; to dispute; the name of a district. Show-tan 手 丨 the name of an ancient royal play thing.

Tan chaou ching 丨 朝政 to prate about the government or politics.

Tan king pŭh peĭh ne yu yĭh tsze che hëen 丨 經不必泥於一字之閒 in conversing about, or explaining the classical books, it is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word.

賧 9783. To redeem by money, or procure exemption from punishment.

餤 9783. [c-] To serve up food. Otherwise Read Yen, Certain cakes.

單 單 9784. (-) A single garment; alone; one; single; simple; an orphan. Only; entirely; to exhaust; thin; poor or bad. Sincere; credible; that which is the ground of belief, as *a bill* or *bond*. To make sincere; to go round or enwrap. Read Tàn, Great. The name of a district; a double surname. Read Tán, as a surname. Read Shen or Chen, in the proper name Chen yu 丨于 a general of the Heung-noo 匈奴 Tartars; Hunnorum dux. (De Guignes.) Chuen yih këen tan shan 穿一件丨衫 to put on a single garment; i. e. a garment of a single plait or fold, not double. Shin tsze tan pŏ 身子丨薄 a body poor and slender,—a feeble constitution. Koo tan 孤丨 or Koo koo tan tan 孤孤丨丨 orphan-like, isolated. Paou tan 報丨 a paper announcing something. Hwuy tan 會丨 a bill on some one to pay money. Chang mŭh tan 賬目丨 a bill, as from a shopman. Ho wŭh tan 貨物丨 a list of goods bought or sold. Këen tan 欠丨 an account of money owing. Kae tan 開丨 to make out a bill. Fă tan 發丨 to send a bill. Show tan 收丨 a receipt. Ping tan 憑丨 a paper drawn up to be referred to for affording proof on a given subject. E tan 議丨 a paper drawn up after mutual deliberation; an agreement.

Tan han 丨寒 thin and cold, poor and distressed.

Tan pŏ 丨薄 denotes Thin, poor, weak, deficient, either in plain language or metaphorically.

Tan tŭh 丨獨 alone, single.

Tan tan 丨丨 only; nothing more.

Tan tĕĕ 丨帖 a visiting card of one fold of paper only, a card of many folds is called 全帖 Tseuen tĕĕ.

僤 9785. [-] Tán, or Tàn. Thick; heavy; intense; urgent; great.

匰 9786. In temples a kind of wooden platter in which the tablets of the deceased are placed.

幝 9787. [c-] Tan or Chen. A kind of covered carriage.

嘽 嘽 嘽 9788. [c-] A horse panting, or broken winded. Joy; rejoicing; fulness; abundance, as of strength or ability. See Chen.

Tan ho 丨嗳 denotes the appearance of shedding tears.

Tan yen 丨嘽 ease and leisure.

彈 彈 弓 9789. [c-/] An ancient bow which threw a sort of bullet. A bullet; a ball; any thing small; a small city; to draw the string of a bow; to play on a stringed instrument with the fingers. Kwei tan 鬼丨 certain meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. Tsow tan 奏丨 to accuse to the Emperor.

Tan chang 丨唱 to play and sing.

Tan kin 丨琴 to play on the kin instrument.

Tan mĭh sëen 丨墨線 a Carpenter's marking line.

憚 9790. [/] From *heart* and the sound *Tan*. Distress; afraid; timorous; worn out with fatigue and labour. Read Chen, Difficulty and distress. Ke tan 忌丨 afraid of; apprehensive. Sze woo ke tan 死無忌丨 in danger of death and still without fear,—said to over-bold children. Pŭh tan laou koo 不丨勞苦 not afraid of labour.

Tan kae 丨改 afraid and unwilling to reform.

殫 9791. [-] The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely.

Tan leĭh 丨力 with the whole strength of.

癉 9792. [-/] A disease arising from excessive labour or fatigue, applied also to the yellow jaundice; and according to some, to erysipelas. Also a disease of children, accompanied with windy swellings.

簞 9793. [-] A sort of small round bucket for carrying provisions in; the name of a bamboo.

潬 9794. [/] A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, Water rushing and dashing.

鄲 9795. [-] The name of an ancient district, and of a hill. Read To, The name of an ancient nation.

覃 9796. [c-] Reaching or extending to; spreading out wide and extensive; the name of a place; a surname. Read Yen and Shin, Sharp; an instrument of husbandry. Chung-kwŏ tan keĭh kwei fang 中國丨及鬼方 from China to the regions of devils, —viz. foreign states.

Tan găn 丨恩 great kindness.

嘾 9797. [/] To take far into the mouth, or to take into the mouth greedily.

憚 9798. [/] To think; to ponder.

撢 9799. [c-] To feel or explore with the hand; to search or examine into; to tear or rend. Also read Yin and Sin, To arrange; to adjust.

潭 9800. [c-] The name of a river; deep; the name of a district.

Tan-tsze yang mëen 丨子洋面 passage opposite the south side of Macao, into the Typa.

禫 9801. [c-] Sacrifices offered seven months after the decease of parents, when certain mourning is put off.

譚 9802. [c-] From *words* and *extending widely*. Large; to talk big; to manifest or declare; to discuss. Easy and conniving at; to deceive. The name of a state; a surname.

談

黮 9803. [c\] To pay before hand for things bought.

臉

鐔 9804. [c-] From *metal* and *reaching to*. The edge of a sword; also the hilt of a sword. Otherwise read Sin.

驔 9805. [c-] A dark colored horse, with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

儋 9806. To bear a burden; to carry; to sustain; to be answerable for. A surname; a name; a certain long necked vessel for preserving fire. A measure of a certain size.

憺 9807. [c/] Tranquil; easy. Also occurs denoting To move; to excite.

擔 9808. [/-] To carry on the shoulder; to sustain a burden, physically or morally; to undertake and be responsible for. Read Shen, To lend support to. Pŭh kan tan ching 不敢丨承 I dare not undertake it. Tan tang pŭh choo 丨當不住 unable to sustain it; unable to bear up under it.

担

Shen choo 丨主 to lend support to a lord or patron.

Tan-ho 丨荷 to sustain a burden; to help any affair.

Tan-kan 丨干 Tan teaou 丨挑 Pëen tan 扁丨 the pole used by Chinese to carry burdens with across the shoulder.

Tan paou 丨保 to be surety or security for.

澹 9809. [c-] The name of a river; the appearance of water; tranquil; still; sometimes moved and agitated.

聸 9810. [-] Pendant ears; applied as a proper name to a people, who are said to occupy certain southern regions.

膽 9811. [\] Tan, or Koo tan 苦丨 the gall, supposed the seat of courage, hence Courage; the horse they say has no gall, hence so easily affrighted. The name of an insect, and of a plant; a surname. To rub the down off peaches. Hëĕ tan 俠丨 the courage of a great man. Kan

胆

tan 肝 | the liver and gall. Ta tan 大 | great courage; bravery. Hwăn shin she tan 渾身是 | the whole body is gall—insensible to fear.

Tan ta | 大 bold; daring.

Tan fan | 礬 vitriolum romanum.

亶 9812. (\) A large quantity of grain. Truth; to trust; sincere; abundant; plenty. A surname. The name of a country beyond seas. Also Read Chen.

儃 9813. (c\) Air; look; manner. Tan hwuy | 佪 appearing not to advance. Also read Shen.

Tan tan jeo | | 然 easy, leisurely; no appearance of haste. Read Tan, But; but then.

勫 9814. [-] Strength exhausted; failure of strength.

壇 9815. [c-] An altar at which to offer up sacrifice, pronounce oaths, or perform other religious services, a temporary erection, or appropriation of a place for a sovereign to meet the princes of other states; for priests to perform religious services; an arena or place appropriated to some special purpose. Occurs in history denoting a central hall. Read Shen, To put a side earth, or level the ground. Common or waste land. To rhyme, read Chang, Occurs read Tëen. Tan denotes Tse-chang 祭場 an arena or level space on which to sacrifice. Shïh tan 石 | a stone altar. Shan chuen tan 山川 | the altars of the hills and rivers. Shay tseïh tan 社稷 | altars to the gods of the land and of the grain. Chŭh tan 築 | to erect an altar. Wăn tan 文 | a place of meeting for literary men. She tan 詩 | a place to meet and compose verses. Yin tan 吟 | a place for reciting verses. Hăng tan 杏 | the place where Confucius taught. Yaou tan 瑤 | or Sëen tan 仙 | the region of those genii called Sëen. Saou tan 騷 | a place of concourse for music and amusement. Tan man | 曼 wide extensive appearance.

檀 9816. The name of a wood, and of a district. A surname. The name of an individual. Tsze-tan 紫 | a certain red wood used by the Chinese for making furniture. Pïh tan 白 | white sandal wood. Hwang tan 黃 | yellow sandal wood. Tan mŭh | 木 or Tan heang | 香 sandal wood.

攤 9817. [c-] From *hand* and *a certain bird* or *difficult*. To open; to spread out with the hand. The place on which things are spread out. A stall To arrange and pay in certain sums or dividends; slow; remiss. A surname. Read Nan, To settle with the hand. Tsae tan 菜 | a stall with vegetables exposed to sale. Kwo tan 果 | a fruit stall; a stall with fruit spread out. Pae tan 擺 | to spread out, as wares upon a stall.

Tan keaou | 繳 to pay, in certain proportions each, to government.

Tan pei | 賠 to make up any loss, by every one paying a proportion.

灘 / 潬 9818. [c-] From *water* and *difficult*. Water rushing through narrow passages amongst rocks; a rapid; a shallow rocky rapid. Read Nan, The appearance of water rushing with rapidity. Read Han, Water running off and leaving a place dry. Shïh pă tan 十八 | eighteen rocky rapids in the Kan-keang 灨江 river, in the Province of Keang-se. Tan sze | 師 a pilot through the rapids.

癱 9819. [c-] A disease which consists in a rigid contraction of the muscles or tendons, and is commonly spoken of in connexion with cold and damp. Fung tan 風 | palsy. Tan twan | 瘓 rigidity of the muscles inducing lameness in the hands and feet.

冗 9820. *Yin or Pan. Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, Doubtful; hesitating.*

仇 9821. Appearance of the hair hanging down. To stop.

統髡 9822. Ornamental fringes to a cap which hang down over the ears, or in front.

眈 躭 愖 湛 媅 妉

9823. (\) From *eye* and *hesitating*. Looking furtively like a tiger about to spring on its prey. To look at something near, when the intention is directed to something more distant; excessive enjoyment or indulgence; addicted to pleasure. Read Chin, To put forth the head and peep.

耽

9824. (-) Large ears hanging down. Addicted to pleasure; excessive indulgence; to look like a tiger about to spring on its prey. Properly 眈 Tan.

Tan tan 丨 丨 a formidable fierce look.

Tan urh 丨 耳 ears that hang down to the shoulders.

髧

9825. [c\] The hair hanging down; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, as is the usage with children.

炭

9826. [c/] From *fire* and a *bank* or *shore*. That which remains from burnt wood; charcoal; coals. A surname. Mei-tan 煤 丨 coals. Shĭh tan 石 丨 a stone which is burnt as fuel. Too tan 塗 丨 mud and coals—calamities; distress. Mŭh tan 木 丨 charcoal. To too tan 墜塗 丨 to fall into distressing circumstances—said of the people.

Fow tan 烰 丨 / Foo tan 麩 丨 a light kind of fuel used in decocting medicines.

醓 膻 沈 醓

9827. [c\] Gravy; the serous juice that oozes from flesh. Tan hae 丨 醢 gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

探 揬

9828. [c-] From *hand* and to *issue forth from a cavern* or *deep*. To bring with the hand from a distance; to explore; to feel or search for; to spy about; to make enquiries respecting; to essay; to examine; to visit and make civil enquiries. Ta tan 打 丨 to search; to explore; to spy. Tung tan 洞 丨 to discover most clearly.

Tan-hwa 丨 花 the lowest of a triad of literati, who are placed at the top of all those in China.

Tan shwŭy 丨 水 to sound the depth of water.

Tan she 丨 試 or She tan, To essay; to try; to examine.

Tan sin 丨 信 to endeavour to obtain information respecting.

Tan ting 丨 聽 to try to hear a ⌓ out.

Tan păng yew 丨 朋友 to visit a friend.

嘆

9829. [′] A sighing sound; to sigh. One says, A long breathing. According to Sha-mŭh, to express either grief or admiration and praise. Tseay tan 嗟 丨 lamentation and sighing. Chang tan shwŏ taou 長 丨 說道 with a long sigh said. Woo yung tan 無永 丨 not perpetual (or eternal) sighing. Tan seĭh yĭh fan 丨 惜一番 sighed and lamented awhile. Tan sëen 丨 羨 or Tsan tan 讚 丨 to utter aspirations of praise.

歎 嘆

9830 [c′] To emit the breath with strong feeling, either from grief or admiration; a drawling tone at the end of a line when singing in concert. To sigh; to utter aspirations of praise. Chang tan 長 丨 a long sigh.

Tan mei 丨 美 / Tan sëen 丨 羨 to praise or admire with inarticulate aspirations.

忐

9831. [c\] Tan tĭh 丨 忑 mind above and mind below, a vacant and inconstant mind; afraid, timorous. Otherwise read Kăn.

蛋 延

9832. [′] An appellation, in ancient times, of certain barbarous tribes; now commonly used to denote An egg of any bird. Yă tan 鴨 丨

duck's egg,—the name of a place. Ke tan 鷄 | a hen's egg.

Tan hoo | 戶 a tribe of people, who at Canton, live entirely in boats,—originally fishermen who came from the south to Canton. They seem to have been named from the figure of their boats resembling an egg.

誕 誕 誕

9833. [c /] From *protracted* and *talk*. To talk at random; to give scope to a fabulous, incoherent, incredible mode of speaking; fabulous nonsense; to deceive by lies and nonsense; great; wide; extensive; to bring forth and rear children; the birth day of great personages, and of the gods is called Tan or 降 | Keang-tan. The name of an ancient state. Show tan 壽 | Tan shin | 辰 birth day. Vulgo Săng jĭh 生日. Poeticé Tsëen tsew 千秋 a thousand autumns.

Tan ma | 馬 to dispose of horses.

Tan săng | 生 to bear children.

Tan wang | 妄 or reversed, Wang-tan, Rude, fabulous legendary tales.

啗

9834. [/] To eat; to swallow; to devour; to entice with a bait. Tan e le | 以利 to ensnare or seduce by the hope of gain.

萏

9835. [c\ ] Han-tan 菡 | flowers about to blossom,—their appearance when about to bud forth.

嘾

9836. Tan tan 嘾 | the appearance of abundance or affluence; a great number, or quantity of.

黮

9837. [c /] From *black* and *very*. Dark; umbrageous; cloudy.

貪

9838. [c-] To desire inordinately; to covet; to encroach on the property or province of another person. Covetous; avaricious. Anxious to succeed, or to make progress on a journey; avidity.

Tan hwuy | 賄 covetous desire of bribes.

Tan haou | 饕 gluttonous.

Tan kŏ | 酷 covetous and cruel, often applied to the magistracy in China.

Tan she lŏ | 世樂 to covet the pleasures of the world.

Tan lan | 婪 to covet wealth is expressed by Tan, To covet food is denoted by Lan. They are used generally for avarice and covetousness.

Tan hing loo | 行路 to be eager to get along the road.

Tan tow | 頭 the object coveted.

Tan tsae | 財 to covet wealth.

傪

9839. Tan-kin | 侹 a foolish appearance.

TANG.—CCCXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tang*. Canton Dialect, *Tong*.

宕 9840. [c′] From a *covert* and a *hill* or *beautiful stone*. A house built in a cavern; eminent; to exceed; excess; the name of a district. Fang tang 放 丨 loose, profligate, dissipated.

圄 9841. Păng tang 砰 丨 the sound of stones striking against each other.

菪 蝪 9842. [c/] Name of certain plants, medicinal and poisonous.

傷 9843. [c\] A long appearance.

湯 9844. (c/) From *water* and *to change*. Water changed from its original state by fire; hot water. Broth; soup; gravy, or sauce. Name of a river, of a valley, and of a district. Tang ping 丨餅 puddings and Tang mëen 丨麪 dumplings.

燙 9845. Tang tow 丨斗 a smoothing iron,—in common use.

㵎 9846. [c-] To push and stop with the hand.

蕩 9847. [c/] Large; wide; extensive; agitated; driven hither and thither, as plants by the wind; unsettled; spoiled; ruined; the name of a place, and of a river. Fang tang 放 丨 dissolute; dissipated; incoherent. Yĭh tang 佚 丨 slow, remiss. Tang che 丨志 to dissipate and bewilder the mind. Tang chan 丨產 to squander and waste a patrimony. Tang mëĕ săng ling 丨滅生靈 wantonly exterminated every living creature, said of the ingress of the western Tartars who formed the dynasty Yuen. Tang tang 丨丨 a deep extensive sheet of water; great; vague.

盪 9848. (c/) From *hot water* and a *tub*. A vessel to wash or bathe in; moved; agitated; to move a boat over dry land; large; great. A surname. Name of a place. Chĭh tang 直 丨 name of an office. Teĭh tang 滌 丨 agitated or shaken about as when things are washed. Teaou tang 跳 丨 name of a division of an army.

碭 9849. (c/) A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. Mang tang 芒 丨 the name of a hill. Hang tang 沆 丨 a white vapour.

堂 坐 9850. (c-) A dignified honorable mansion; a palace; a temple; a court or chamber of justice; a hall, or public room; principal chamber of a college or school. The person who fills a principal place in a palace or court of justice. High; dignified; splendid; honorable; illustrious. A wide level place on a mountain. The name of a country. A surname. Relations of the same house or kindred; distant relations; its opposite is 親 Tsin, nearly related. Tsung ke wei tang 崇至爲 丨 an eminent and honorable foundation constitutes Tang. Ching tsia yuĕ tang 正寢曰 丨 a middle and principal apartment is called Tang. Ming tang 明 丨 a royal or imperial chamber of audience. Ming lun tang 明倫 丨 a hall in

the temple of Confucius, where the relations of social life are illustrated. Heŏ tang 學 | a school or college, the principal chamber is called 廳 | Ting taug. Shang tang 上 | to ascend or enter the hall. Ta tang 大 | the great, first, or principal hall of justice. Tang tang 當 | in open court. Ching tang 正 | the principal officer in a district. Tso tang 左 | the left hall, and Yew tang 右 | the right hall, express Two assistant officers; the left-hand-man is the superior, the left side being the place of honor. Kwan-foo tso tang 官府坐 | the magistrate is in court. Tëen tang te yŭh 天 | 地獄 the palace of heaven, and the prison of earth,—heaven and hell. Kĭh tang 客 | a hall for the reception of visitors. Yŭh jing tang 育嬰 | a foundling hospital.

Tang kĭh | 客 denotes the female inhabitants of a house.

Tang ung | 翁 a term of respect used by inferior magistrates to their immediately superior local officer.

Tang tsze | 姊 a mother's female relations.

Tang tsze mei | 姊妹 a mother's sisters.

Tang ming | 名 a name assumed by persons as a name of the whole family.

Tang heung te | 兄弟 a father's brother's sons; cousins.

膛 9851. (c-) From *flesh* and *a hall.* A fat, fleshy appearance.

螗 9852. (c-) Tang lang | 螂 a sort of locust. Name of a river; name of a district.

餳糖糖糧糲 9853. (c-) Sugar; any thing preserved with sugar. Pĭh tang 白 | white sugar. Tang kwo | 果 fruits preserved with sugar; sweets made from fruits and sugar; Ping-tang 冰 | sugar candy.

尚 9854. *Shang. Above; eminent; to aim at.*

党 9855. (\) A surname.

棠棠棠棠 9856. (c-) The name of a wood; and of a place. A surname. Certain transverse bars of a cart or carriage. Sha tang 沙 | a certain fruit. Lŏ tang 落 | name of a hill. Tang te che e | 棣之依 a brother on whom to rely for support.

當 9857. (-) From a *field* and the *value set upon it.* What is suitable, or proper; that which ought to be done. To sustain; to bear; to stand in opposition to; to meet or occur; to be equal to; adequate for; considered as or equal to; to rule. To give any thing as a pledge for money received; to pawn. The name of a district. A surname. Kow tang 勾 | to usurp authority, as is done by understrappers; illicit intrigues; business; job. Pae tang 排 | to spread out a certain banquet. Kwo tang 過 | beyond what is right and proper. Tëen tang 典 | to pawn. Choo tang 主 | or Tang choo, He who receives a pledge. Chĭh tang 質 | he who pawns; to pawn. Le tang 理 | ought, in reason to be so.

Tang fă | 罰 to sentence a ciminal and execute a proper punishment.

Tang hea | 下 then; at that time, when the thing occurred.

Tang tĭh to jin | 得多人 to be equal to many; to be competent for various duties.

Tang kea | 駕 to stop the carriage—of a visitor, and take the compliment intended. This usage is perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and is a great accommodation when the visiting person has to go to many places, which is the case after a birth day, and similar occurrences.

Tang pŭh ke | 不起 unable to bear up under; inadequate to sustain the weight or responsibility of.

Tang mun | 門 to close or stop up a gate.

To tang 妥 | 停 / Ting tang 停 | } well and safely arranged.

Tang kin 丨今 that which at present exists. Tang kae 丨該 secretaries and writers in public offices. Tang mëen 丨面 before a person's face. Pei how 背後 behind one's back. Tang ho sëen 丨何先 what ought to be first? Tang kin ho-shang 丨今和尙 priests who act at the present time. Tang taon 丨道 name of a plant. Tang kin Hwang-te 丨今皇帝 the reigning Emperor.

儅 9858. (c-) To cease; to stop.

黨 鄧 鄮 9859. (\) From *high* and *black*. Not new; soiled by keeping; a village consisting of five hundred families; fellow villagers; associates; companions; persons leagued together for illegal purposes; an intriguing cabal; a traitorous party; to involve. A place; a time; knowing; intelligent; sudden appearance. To compare; to speak straight forward, to rouse to attention. Read Chang, A surname. Tung tang 同丨 of the same party. Tang ching 丨正 the chief man of a village who settles their disputes. Tang yu 丨羽 the wings (adherents) of a traitorous party. Tang sǎn 丨參 a species of Ginseng.

攩 9860. [\] Tang or Chang, A group or gang of persons. To strike; to impede; to cover or screen; to push. Read Hwang, To strike; to beat. Te-tang 抵丨 to oppose stop and hinder. Chay tang 遮丨 to cover; to screen; to impede.

儻 倘 9861. (c\) If; should; a conditional Particle, commonly written 倘 Tang. Sin tang tang 心丨丨 an enlarged easy mind. Tang jen 丨然 suddenly, or unexpectedly. Tang lae tëen te 丨來田地 landed property falling to one in some sudden and unexpected manner.

欓 9862. [\] An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper,—is produced in Fo-këen. A sort of wooden tub.

讜 讜 9863. [丶] From *words* and *proper*. Right words; excellent speech; to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice. Tang lun 丨論 correct ratiocination.

鑵 9864. A certain military weapon.

擋 9865. [/] To oppose and impede the progress of: to stand in the way of; to withstand. Tang choo 丨住 to stop effectually. Tang pŭh choo 丨不住 unable to stop. Tang kea 丨駕 to decline putting a visitor to the trouble of coming all the way. See 當 Tang.

Ping tang 摒丨 Ping tang 屏丨 to put an obstacle to.

檔 9866. (c\) Name of a wood; a wooden couch: certain transverse beams of a house. Kwang tang 框丨 certain transverse beams.

Tang tsze fang 丨子房 Tsih tang 冊丨 an office containing military clerks under the Tartar banners.

璫 9867. (-) Tang, or Urh tang 耳丨 ear rings, or other pendant ornaments; certain jingling ornaments attached to the girdle or suspended in other places. Name of a plant. Lang-t ang 銀丨 or Kin lang tang 金琅丨 certain ornaments hung up in the palace which make a noise when agitated by the wind; Lang-tang, is also a kind of lock or fetter. Tang-tang 丨當 or Ting tang 丁丨 or Ting tung 丁東 stones appended to the sash or girdle which make a jingling noise when a person walks.

簹 9868. (-) Yun-tan 筠丨 a particular kind of bamboo. Certain bamboos by the side of a carriage to lean against.

襠 9869 (-) From *garments* and *proper* or *decent*. Garments for the breech; the part where the lower extremities divide. Kae-tang 襠丨 or Leang tang 裲丨 certain garments for the breast and for the back. Kwăn

tang 緄 丨 or Kwăn tang 褌 丨 breeches.

膛 瞠 9870. The pendant part of the ear; the *well* (or lower hollow part) of the ear.

鐺 9871. (-) A certain tripod for containing hot wine; the sound of a drum. Lang tang 鋃 丨 a large lock or fetter; an iron chain.

唐 9872. (c-) Boasting extravagant language. A surname; name of a place; name of a large bow used by learners. Name of a district. Path in the hall of ancestors. The name of a state; the denomination of one of the most celebrated dynasties in Chinese history, which commenced about A. D. 618, and continued till 923. The surname of the founder was Le 李 hence the word is distinguished from its other applications by connecting it with the word Le. Hwang tang che yen 荒 丨 之 言 extravagant, exaggerated, inconsiderate language. Le tang 李 丨 or Tang chaou 丨 朝 express the dynasty above mentioned.

Tang tŭh ta pŭh tĭh 丨 突 他 不 得 must not, or dare not offend him. See the following Character.

傏 9873. (e) Tang tŭh 丨 傒 wanting in humility; abrupt.

嗐 9874. Tung tang 哃 丨 great talking; impertinent; not to the point.

痦 9875. Struck with the cold; feeling cold.

塘 9876. (c-) An artificial pond; a pool of water; a fish pond. It is the usage in China to have a pond of stagnant water attached to the house of every gentleman. Che tang 池 丨 or Tang che 丨 池 or Yu tang 魚 丨 all express A fish pond. Lëen tang 蓮 丨 a pond for the growth of the water-lily. Yay tang 野 丨 a pool in a wilderness.

Tang haou 丨 蒿 celery.

搪 9877. (c-) To stretch or extend. Tang tŭh 丨 揬 abruptly bolting upon; offending.

Tang sĭh 丨 塞 to stop; to put a stop to.

糖 糭 9878. Sugar; honey; candy. Tang shwang 丨 霜 crystals of sugar. Ping tang 冰 丨 sugar candy. Meĭh tang 蜜 丨 honey. Sha tang 沙 丨 soft sugar.

螗 9879. Chow tang 蜩 丨 name of an insect, said to be of the gryllus species.

圵 9880. High land. To be distinguished from 北 Pĭh, The north.

掌 9881. Tang or Chăng. An inclined post.

帑 9882. [c\] Commonly read Noo, denoting Wife and children; also the tail of a bird. Read Tang, the place in which gold and silk are laid up; a treasury. Kwŏ tang 國 丨 the national treasury.

Tang tsang 丨 藏 a place where valuable things are stored up; a precious store.

熨 9883. Properly read Yŭh, pronounced Tang in Canton. To smooth by the application of fire.

Tang-tow 丨 斗 a smoothing iron.

TĂNG.—CCCXXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Teng*. Canton Dialect, *Tăng*.

疼 胬 9884. [c-] From *winter* and *disease*. Pain; *acute* feeling; affection or regard in an extreme degree; sometimes used in a good sense, as the affection of a parent to a child.

Tăng tung 丨 痛 severe, acute pain.

Tăng gae 丨 愛 ardent affection.

等 苛 9885. (\) To compare, those which agree in their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of pronouns. Kind or quality; class; species; sort; rank. To wait. Shang, chung, hea, san tăng 上 中 下 三 丨 three sorts—superior, or best, middling and inferior. Pŭh tăng 不 丨 denotes a variety; some more; some less. E tăng 伊 丨 they; them. Seang tăng 相 丨 of the same sort. Chay tăng 這 丨 of this sort; such. Wo tăng 我 丨 we, us. Urh tăng 爾 丨 ye; you.

Tăng hĕen pŭh chŭh 丨 閒 不 出 did not go out on ordinary occasions.

Tăng how 丨 後 } to wait or stay
Tăng tae 丨 待 } for.

Tăng yin 丨 因 is an expression which closes a recapitulation of circumstances, and denotes These; or, these and such like causes and circumstances.

戥 9886. [\] Le-tăng 釐 丨 a small steelyard with which silver is weighed in China.

登 9887. (-) From 又 *a hand* raising 月 *flesh* of a victim, and placing it on 豆 Tow, the *vessel* used in sacrifice. An earthen ware vessel used in sacrifice; to place higher; to ascend. In which sense the following is properly used.

登 9888. From to *step out* or *stride*; and an *utensil* which is stepped on; intended to represent stepping up into a carriage. To ascend; to go up higher; to advance; to place on paper; to record; to commence doing; to effect; a step or that on which the foot is placed in order to ascend higher. Tăng-tăng, The reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star and of a district. Fung tăng 豐 丨 plentiful; abundant, applied to the harvest.

Tăng ching 丨 程 to commence a journey.

Tăng kaou 丨 高 ascending high; refers to going to the hills to fly kites on the ninth day of the ninth moon.

Tăng ke 丨 記 to record.

Tăng low 丨 樓 to ascend to an upper chamber.

Tăng tseĭh tow ming 丨 即 投 明 to make an explicit statement forthwith as soon as the thing occurs.

Tăng she 丨 時 on the spur of the occasion; immediately.

凳 9889. [\] A kind of bench stool or couch. A seat. Pan tăng 板 丨 a stool made of a long deal or board. Chang tăng 長 丨 a long form or stool.

僜 9890. Tăng, or Ching. Walking as if lame, or debilitated. To disregard business.

劅 9891. Tăng kow 丨 鉤 a kind of hook.

橙 9892. [′] From *wood* and to *ascend*. Read Chăng, or Tsăng. One of the species

of orange. Read Tăng, A sort of seat or small table.

蹬 9893. [′] From *foot* and to *raise*. Tsăng-tăng 蹭 | a careless hurried pace by which a person misses his road. To tread; to stamp; to act with indecission, and a hurried incapacity.

鐙 9894. [\ ] From *metal* and to *ascend*. The metal by which a person mounts a horse; a stirrup. Used also to denote a lantern. The name of a hill.

墱 9895. A step; steps by which to ascend. A small channel by which waters branch off.

燈 9896. ( ) From *fire* and to *elevate*. A light raised high; a lamp; a lantern. Used figuratively for laws or precepts; moral lights. Kin tang 金 | the name of a plant. Tëen tăng 點 | to light a lamp. Tëen tăng 天 | the moon; a lantern raised to the top of a pole.

Tăng ho hwuy hwang | 火輝煌 the lustre of a great many lamps or lanterns.

Tăng ho | 火 lamp light.

Tăng lung | 籠 a lantern.

Tăng tsae | 彩 the variegated colours of lanterns.

Tăng yew | 油 lamp oil.

簦 9897. [-] A kind of umbrella made of reeds to keep off the rain.

蔧 9898. [-] Kin-tăng 金 | or Koo-tăng 苦 | certain plants.

鄧 9999. [-] Name of several places. A surname.

滕 9900. [c-] Water starting up and thrown to a distance; to gape wide when speaking. Empty; name of a country.

藤 9901. [c-] A generic term for all creeping plants. The name of a district. Sha tang 沙 | rattan or rotang.

Tăng hwang | 黃 Cambogia or Gamboge.

Tăng pae | 牌 a shield made of canes.

Tăng tow | 頭 the ground rattan.

謄 9902. [c-] To remove a writing to another surface. To copy papers; to transcribe.

Tang lŭh she keuen | 錄試卷 to transcribe the essays written by literary candidates.

Tăng lŭh so | 錄所 place where essays are transcribed before they are sent in to be examined. They are all copied to prevent any one's hand writing being known.

Tăng chaou | 抄 } to copy; to tran-
Tăng seay | 寫 } scribe.

螣 螣 蚉 蟘 9903. [c-] A serpent said to resemble a dragon, to fly, and to cause rain; called also a divine serpent.

縢 縢 9904. [c-] A cord or string; to fasten; to bind. Hing tăng 行 | certain wrappers rolled round the legs; worn by person who have to travel far.

儯 9905. [c-] Ling tăng 俊 | long appearance.

騰 騰 9906. [c-] To leap upon, as a stallion; to run fiercely; to ascend; to transfer or propagate; to rise up. A surname. Luy new 累牛 Tăng ma | 馬 denote the copulation of cows and horses; a general term is 乘匹 Shing-peĭh.

TAOU.—CCCXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tao.* Canton Dialect, *Tow.*

刀刂 9907. (-) A cutting weapon or instrument; a sword; a knife; the name of a coin so called from its form, or from its great influence amongst the people; a small vessel or boat. Seaou taou 小 | a small knife or sword. Paou taou 寶 | a sword ornamented with gems. Yaou taou 腰 | a sword to hang at the side. Teaou taou 挑 | a kind of long spear. Tsĕĕ tsae taou 切菜 | a knife for cutting vegetables. Tsëen taou 剪 | a pair of scissars. Le taou 利 | a sharp knife.

Taou fung | 鋒 the sharp edge or point of a knife.

Taou kŏ | 殼 a wooden sheath.

Taou kow | 口 the edge of a knife or sword.

Taou pei | 背 the back of a knife.

Taou seaou | 鞘 a leather sheath for a sword.

Taou tsae | 仔 a small knife; a pen knife is commonly so called by natives who have seen it.

叨 9908. [c-] The desire of food; inordinate desire of; addicted to; to innovate from ambitious motives; to feel disgraced and ashamed, as having cherished inordinate desire; an affected self-humiliating expression, used in the language of courtesy. Tan taou heung yin 貪 | 凶淫 to be addicted to cruelty and debauchery. Hŏ kea hing taou tëen keuen 合家幸 | 天眷 the whole family happily enjoyed the kind protection of heaven.

Taou gae | 愛 inordinately desirous of your love and regard.

Taou keaou | 敎 I am inordinately desirous of your instruction.

Taou kwang | 光 inordinately desirous of your light or countenance. These expressions all imply gratitude and self-abasement. Taou lan | 濫 my covetousness is insatiable; I am inundated with your presents.

Taou mung | 蒙 and Taou mŭh | 沐 are used to express Thankfulness for undeserved benefits conferred.

Taou tëen | 忝 or Taou jŭh | 辱 I am ashamed of being so covetous of your kindness.

忉 9909. [-] From *heart* and *knife.* The mind cut or pierced. The appearance of grief and sorrow. Sin yen taou taou 心焉 | | the heart indeed was much grieved.

舠 9910. [-] From *boat* and *knife* or sword. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred 斛 Hŏ, are called Taou.

到 9911. [c-] To arrive at; to go or come to; to extend to. A surname. Defined by 自遠而至也 Tsze yuen urh che yay, To come to from a distance. Woo so pŭh taou 無所不 | extending to every place. Taou choo | 處 or Sze taou choo 四 | 處 every place.

Chow taou 周 | to every part of the circumfereuce; i. e. every where, entire, complete.

Pŭh taou choo 不 | 處 deficiency, defect, failure in one's duty.

Yew chuen taou leaou 有船 | a ship has arrived.

Taou tè | 地 down to the ground.

Taou te | 底 } at the bottom; still;
Taou te | 底 } however; after all.

Taou tsze tëen te | 此田地 come to this state or pass.

倒 9912. [丨] To fall; to fall prostrate; to subvert; to turn upside down. As an Adverb, it possesses a qualifying sense, such as *Yet*, *still*; *after all*. Loo hwă tëĕ taou 路滑跌丨 to fall on a slippery road. Tëen taou 顛丨 to turn upside down; to put into disorder; the mind deranged. Tuy taou 退丨 to go back; to recede. Tuy taou 推丨 to push over. Tseuĕ taou 絶丨 immoderate laughter. Ling jin seaou taou 令人笑丨 make a person fall down with laughing. King taou 傾丨 to fall down in ruins; to disorder. Sin heung king taou 心胷傾丨 the heart disordered, or perplexed. Taou chwang丨床 to lay one's self down in bed. Taou cha丨茶 to pour out tea. Taou tun丨頓 trowsers, or pantaloons.

唎 9913. Taou lă丨喇 a name of a certain kind of comic singing.

兆 9914. A tortoise shell dried by fire for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth. A million. Read Chaou 兆 or 丨頭 Taou tow, or Sëen taou 先丨 an omen; a prognostic. Keĭh taou 吉丨 a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. Heung taou 凶丨 a prognostic of evil. Yĭh taou 億丨 the hundred thousand and the million, denotes The mass of the people, which is also expressed by 丨民 Taou min. King chaou 京丨 the place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court. Tsĭh taou 宅丨 the ground round a tomb. Yew taou 游丨 a certain year of the cycle.

咷 9915. Haou taou 號丨 the noise of bitter weeping. Keaou taou 噭丨 the incessant weeping of children.

桃 9916. (c-) The peach. Name of a river; a surname. Hĭh taou 核丨 the walnut. Han taou 含丨 or Ying 櫻丨 a cherry. Pëen taou 扁丨 the flat peach. Hŏ meĭh taou 哈密丨 the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed.

Taou hwa丨花 the peach flower.
Taou she丨氏 a maker of swords.
Taou shoo丨樹 the peach tree.
Taou tsze丨子 a peach.
Taou jin丨仁 almonds, or rather the kernels of peach stones.

眺 9917. A cave or pit in a field.

逃 迯 跳 9918. [c-] From *to go* and *outside*. To run away as a criminal does; to abscond. Taou tsow丨走 to run off. Taou wang丨亡 run away and lost. Taou jin丨人 a runaway; a fugitive.

Taou to丨躲 / Taou pe丨避 / Taou neĭh丨匿 to run away and hide one's self; to abscond.

鼗 鞉 9919. (c-) A sort of drum that is twirled backwards and forwards on a handle, whilst two suspended balls strike against each end—a child's toy.

討 9920. From *words* and a *measure* or *rule*. To direct; to investigate; to scrutinize; to excite or stir up; to bring upon one's self; to rail; to eject; to mix; to put away; to kill. The name of an office. Tan taou 探丨 to try to find out; to explore; to search for. Tsze taou 自丨 to interrogate one's self; to bring evils on one's self. Taou chang丨賬 to ask for a debt owing to one. Tsze taou koo keĭh 自丨苦喫 to bring trouble upon one's self.

Taou shang丨賞 to solicit a reward for being the bearer of good tidings.
Taou yen丨厭 to dislike; to bring upon one's self dislike.

舀 *Yaou*. 9921. *A hand laving out of a mortar.*

臽 *Hëen*. *A man standing on the top of a mortar or pit.* To be distinguished in compound characters.

慆 9922. (c-) From *heart* and the *sound* of *laving out*. An ebullition of joy; indulgence; excess; excessive length of time; doubt; suspicion; to store up.

Taou taou pŭh kwei丨丨不歸 remained long without returning.
Taou sin丨心 vicious appetite.

滔 9923. (c-) From *water* and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher.

Taou tëen 丨天 rose high as heaven—said of the waters of the deluge.

稻 9924. (′) Grain that is planted amongst water; the paddy of the southern regions. A surname; the name of a place.

謟 9925. (c-) From *words* and *laving* or *plashing*. Dubious; doubtful; uncertain. To be distinguished from 諂 Chen, To flatter.

蹈 9926 (′) From *foot* and to *splash*. To put the foot forcibly to the ground; to tread under feet; to tread in the footsteps of, or to tread under foot. To move; to agitate. Kaou taou 高丨 to walk far.

Taou fă 丨法 to tread the laws under foot; to violate them with a perfect knowledge of doing so; or to walk according to them.

韜 **弢** 9927. (c-) A case or covering for a bow; a clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow; wide; broad; equitable. Lŏh taou 六丨 the name of certain ancient books; rules or plans such as they contain.

Taou leŏ 丨畧 plans; rules; modes of proceeding; certain military rules.

裯 9928. [-] Read Chow, and Taou. From *garments* and *to go round*. The sleeves of garments; garments to absorb the perspiration.

綢 9929. [c-] From *silk* and *going round*. To wind as on a clue or ball of silk; to wrap round as a bundle of sticks; to bind; to fasten round. To shake the head.

匋 9930. An earthen vessel Now also read Yaou, in the sense of Taou or Yaou 陶 a furnace for burning earthen ware.

嗵 9931. Many words; much talk; stories going and coming. The indistinct prattle of a child. To roar out; to supplicate or impreeate.

淘 **洮** 9932. [c-] From *water* and an *earthen vessel*. The scouring noise made when washing rice, the sound of a torrent; to stir about; to excite.

Taou ho 丨河 the name of a bird.

Taou me 丨米 to scour rice.

Taou sha 丨沙 } to scour and sift
Taou tae 丨汰 } sand and rubbish for the sake of finding pieces of metal or silver.

Taou-taou 丨丨 the flowing of water.

Taou tsing 丨淨 to wash clean, to purge.

綯 **綒** 9933. [c-] To twist a cord or rope; a string or cord.

萄 9934. [c-] Poo-taou 蒲丨 the grape; the name of a palace. Taou-tăng 丨藤 the vine. Poo taou tsew 蒲丨酒 wine made from the grape. Poo is thus written 葡.

醄 9935. (c-) Maou taou 酩丨 a drunken appearance.

陶 9936. [c-] A potter's furnace; a hill thought to resemble a furnace; the hill where the ancient king 堯 Yaou is said to have dwelt, and hence he is called 丨唐氏 Taou tang she. Earthen ware; to melt; to expand; to excite; to stir up; to exhilarate; the first emotions of joy; to transform; to rectify; to cherish, or foster. Used to denote the Grape; and for the following. Yŭh taou 鬱丨 mournful thoughts; a pleasing melancholy. Ying taou, poo taou 櫻桃蒲丨 cherries and grapes. Shaou wa taou 燒瓦丨 a furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou.

Taou ching 丨正 the name of an office. Taou jin 丨人 a potter.

鞀 9937. From *leather* and a *furnace*. A drum. Kaou taou 皐 | an officer of celebrity.

墝 9938. (\) A high mound of earth; earth raised up as a defence.

幬 9939. (′) Read Chow, A curtain. Read Taou, A canopy or covering, as that of heaven. Tow taou 覆 | to overspread.

擣 擣 搗 搗 捯 9940. (丶) To beat with the hand; to pound; to condense by reiterated striking, like mud walls; to lead on. Read Chow, To collect together. Taou lan | 爛 to pound to pieces. Taou ping | 平 to pound people down to a state of tranquillity. Taou se e shang | 洗衣裳 to wash clothes by beating.

檮 9941. (c-) A broken stunted piece of wood; the name of an historian; the name of a certain auspicious quadruped; and of a plant; a stupid foolish appearance; to pierce. A coffin.

Taou wŭh | 杌 a stupid fellow.

濤 9942. (c-) Large waves, billows; waves dashing upon the shore; angry billows. Po taou 波 | waves beating and urged on by succeeding waves.

禱 禱 9943. (\) To pray; to supplicate of the gods: to spread out one's case and supplicate happiness, or blessings; to entreat: often used in the language of courtesy. Ke taou shin 祈 | 神 to pray to God. Kew che taou kew e 丘之 | 久矣 Kew (I Confucius) have long prayed.

Taou ta ho shaou | 打火燒 may the thunders strike and the fires consume me.— Solemn imprecations before the idols in attestation of innocence, are frequent in China; after an imprecation under the supposition of guilt is uttered, the person generally prays for a blessing under the contrary supposition.

翿 纛 9944. (/) A kind of flag made of feathers used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers. To cover over.

道 衜 9945. (′) From *to walk* and *head*. A way; a path; being at the head; the way that leads to; a thoroughfare on all sides. A principle. The principle from which heaven, earth, man, and all nature emanates. Le 理 is a latent principle; Taou is a principle in action. Correct, virtuous principles and course of action. Order and good principles in a government and country. A word; to speak; to say; the way or cause from or by which; to direct; to lead in the way. To accord with or go in a course pointed out. The name of a country. Used by the Buddhists for a particular state of existence, whether amongst human beings or amongst brutes. Ta taou fun ming chĭh; kĕen jin keŭh keŭh hing 大 | 分明直奸人曲曲行 the great road (of truth and honesty) is plain and straight; but bad men choose devious winding paths.

Taou | in the books of Laou-tsze is very like the *Eternal Reason* of which some Europeans speak; *Ratio* of the Latins, and the *Logos* of the Greeks.

Taou tĕĕ | 帙 a certificate by which the priests of Buddha are entitled to three days provision at every temple they go to.

Taou chang | 場 an arena for the cultivation of virtue.

Taou chow | 周 a winding road.

Taou he | 喜 to congratulate, amongst equals.

Taou loo | 路 a road; a way.

Taou le | 理 right principles; a natural sense of right and fitness; reason; reasonable.

Taou sze | 士 a well known sect in China, which originated B. C. 500. Taou-tsze, a priest of that sect, the superior is called | 長 Taou-chang.

Taou tĭh 道德 virtue; virtuous.

Taou tsĭh 道側 by the side of the road.

導 9946. (丨) From *a road* and *to measure*. To point out the way, either physically or morally; to direct or lead in the right way; to induce to go in a certain way; to rectify. To braid up the hair and put it below the cap.

Taou yin 導引 or Yin taou, To lead; to go before and show the way.

絛 9947. (-) From *silk* and 條 Teaou, A *string*, abbreviated. Silk threads hanging down as an ornament; a fringe. Sze taou 絲絛 silk fringe. Ta taou 打絛 to twist three fold threads.

套 9948. (乛) From *great* and *long*. Large and wide; that which is put outside over something else, as a case or external covering; any thing superadded. A snare; particles or phrases of general application. Name of a place. Hwŏ taou 活套 or Tung taou 通套 of general application; what will fit any thing. Shoo taou 書套 or Fung taou 封套 an envelope or case for a letter or books. Tsze mëen taou yung 字面套用 phrases of general use may be inserted in different places. Ho taou 河套 a region beyond the Yellow River. See Ho. Pŭh lŏ taou 不落套 not to fall into a snare; to avoid any trap or intrigue laid for one by designing people. Tŏ taou 脫套 to throw off the trappings of custom, and the general usage of worldly people,—to regulate one's conduct more by reason than the usage of the day or the fashion.

Taou e 套衣 Wae taou 外套 large garments that are put on over others.

Taou seang 套箱 a wooden case or box that goes out side another box.

Taou yung kew wăn 套用舊文 to imitate ancient writings—as a case is made to fit.

悼 惠 9949. (′) Wounded feelings; feelings of commiseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension.

Taou tan 悼嘆 to sigh forth feelings of compassion, or grief.

盜 盜 9950. [丿] From *to covet* and *an utensil*. To covet the property of others, and take it by force or fraud; to rob; to plunder; to commit piracy; to promote one's own interest by underhand, clandestine means. Name of a spring, and of a star, and of a plant; an appellation of a fleet horse. Seaou taou 小盜 a petty pilferer. Chung taou 中盜 a sort of swindler. Ta taou 大盜 an high-way robber; banditti. Keang taou 強盜 opeo robbers and plunderers.

Yang taou 洋盜 Hae taou 海盜 sea pirates.

Taou tsĭh 盜賊 a robber, a bandit; a pirate.

島 隩 9951. (丶) From *a bird* perched on a *hill* or mound; an island. Hae taou 海島 an island of the sea.

纛 翿 9952. A certain standard or banner used in the army; also carried before funerals. Ke taou 旗纛 the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. Tsaou taou 皁纛 a military banner.

饕 9953. (c-) From to *roar out* and *food*. To be gluttonous; to eat and drink voraciously, or to be greedy of money; rapacious. Haou tĕĕ low seĭh ching wei ko che 饕餮陋習誠爲可恥 rapacity, gluttony, and low practices, are indeed things to be ashamed of. Taou and tĕĕ 饕餮 are distinguished from each other; Taou denotes sometimes Avarice, and Tĕĕ, Gluttony.

鼕 9954. A term which denotes 90 years of age; 70 years of age is expressed by 耆 Taou.

TE.—CCCXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ti* and *Ty*. Canton Dialect, *Te* and *Tei*.

地 9955. [ノ] The earth; a place; the ground or seat of. Tëen te wan wŭh 天｜萬物 heaven, earth, and all things. Hwang tëen how te 皇天后｜ Imperial Heaven and Queen Earth. Shay te kew 射｜球 a kind of ball at which soldiers shoot an arrow when at full gallop. Chung kwŏ teĭh te fang 中國的｜方 a place belonging to China; Chinese territory. Pun te 本｜ native place or district, in contradistinction from Wae keang 外江 another province. Pun te jin 本｜人 a native of a place. Pun te hwa 本｜話 the dialect of a place. Tëen te 田｜ fields; cultivated land; state of things.

Te chen ｜氈 or Te chen ｜毡 a carpet

Te e ｜衣 a kind of lichen or moss that grows on the ground; called also Yang tëen pe 仰天皮 the skin that looks up to heaven.

Te fang ｜方 a place; territory; contry; a space.

Te yu too hing ｜輿圖形 a map of China or the world, on a large scale.

Te kew ｜球 a globe representing the world; the terrestrial globe.

Te le ｜理 geography.

Te le too ｜理圖 a map.

Te paou ｜保 a constable of a single street.

圮 9956. To throw down; to subvert; to cast in ruins; to destroy; to ruin.

氐 9957. [\-] From to *descend* and a *line* denoting the *ground*. Reaching to the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arrive at. The name of a star. To pass the night. Kăn te 根｜ the root of a tree. Hwuy te 回｜ the god of ink.

Te jin ｜人 the name of a foreign state.

Te show ｜首 to hang down the head.

底 9958. [丶] From *below* and an *over-hanging shelter*. To dwell at the foot of a mountain. To be set down; low; the bottom of; to arrive at and to stop. Only; mean; menial. In the books of the 宋 Sung dynasty, used for the modern 的 Teĭh; and also in the Poetry of the Tang dynasty. Woo kăn te 無根｜ no root; no foundation. Heae te 鞋｜ the sole of a shoe. Seaou te 小｜ a term by which menial servants designate themselves. Fang te 方｜ a bag for containing books. Woo te 無｜ bottomless.

Te chŏo ｜佐 the name of a hill; also a pillar, literally or figuratively.

Te hea ｜下 down below; mean.

Te hea teĭh jin ｜下的人 inferior people.

Te shĭh ｜石 a foundation stone; literally or figuratively.

Te ting ｜定 to repress; a fallacious place.

Te te 地｜ the centre of the earth.

低 **佗** 9959. (-) From *Man*. Low; to bend down; to droop; to hang down. Mean. Kaou kaou, te te 高高｜｜ very high, and very low. Tae te 太｜ too low. Kea tsëen te 價錢｜ a low price.

Te tow 丨頭 to hang down the head.

Te hwuy 丨回 to hang the head and revolve in the mind.

Te chŏ tow 丨着頭 hung down his head.

Te te shwŏ taou 丨丨說道 said in a low voice.

忯 9960. (′) From *heart* and *low*. Low spirited; grieved; sorry.

抵 搋 9961. [丶] From *hand* and *to reach down to*. To arrive at; to oppose or stop; to rush against; to sustain or bear opposition; to bear what one deserves; to throw from one; to slap or strike. Pŭh te tsëen 不丨錢 not worth any money.

Te chang 丨賬 to settle an account, by giving the value of what is due in some commodity instead of money; used also for paying a debt.

Te săng ching 丨省城 arrived at the provincal city.

Te chang 丨掌 to strike or clăp one's hands.

Te ke 丨几 to slap the table—as when conversing with warmth.

Te ming 丨命 to forfeit one's life.

Te seanu 丨銷 to make the payment compensation, or pay an equivalent and settle the affair.

Te sih 丨塞 to stop up and oppose; to evade an accusation.

Ta te 大丨 / Ta te 大底 } generally speaking.

Keŏ te 角丨 to oppose horns to each other; to push to measure one's strength with others. Seang te 相 to rush together as in battle.

Te tsuy 丨罪 to make amends for one's faults or crimes.

Te tang 丨擋 to oppose.

Te tuy 丨對 to give an equivalent for.

Te woo 丨捂 to place a guard or prop against, either morally or physically.

柢 9962. [-] From *wood* and the *lower part*. The root of trees or plants. Shin kăn koo te 深根固丨 a deep firm root.

疻 疧 9963. [丶] Te or Che. From *disease* and *downwards*. A kind of stoppage of the bowels.

砥 9964. [丶] Te or Che, A whetstone or grindstone; even, level. See Che.

眡 眎 9965. From *eye* and to *bend down*. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

觝 牴 9966. (-) A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck. Te-chŭh 丨觸 to push with the horns; to gore.

舰 9967. [丶] From a *boat* and to *rush against*. Te tang 丨艟 a particular sort of war boat.

觝 牴 9968. [丶] From *horn* and *cow*, and to *rush against*. To push with the horns; to gore; to strive to oppose. Read Che, A certain drinking vessel.

Te he 丨戲 a kind of play in which people try their comparative strength, a sort of wrestling.

Te pae e twan 丨排異端 to oppose false doctrines.

Te wei 丨隈 to push against the shore.

詆 譙 呿 9969. [丶] From *words* and to *attack*. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander; to accuse falsely. Read Teĭh, Crafty; artful. Chow te 醜丨 shameful slanders. Te hwuy 丨毀 or Te paug 丨謗 to slander; to vilify; detraction.

邸 邸 9970. [丶] From a *place* and to *go to*. The place to which all people of rank, kings, princes, and nobles repair; the residence of the court; apartments for the residence of such visitors; in modern use, any lodging house for travellers. Also that which extends to the ground; radical; at the bottom; fundamental; a sort of screen; to rush against. A surname.

Te paou 邸報 / Te chaou 邸抄 the Peking gazette issued by government.

偍 9971. [c-] To advance with difficulty.

剚 9972. [-] To split or tear open.

堤 9973. (-) To stop or fill up with earth; a bank or dike raised against water, to guard or raise a barrier against. To divide land by dikes. A thing fixed or placed steadily on its base. The name of a place. Chang te 長堤 a long bank. Read Kwei, Mŭh kwei 沐堤 the name of state.

Te gan 堤岸 the bank of a stream, river or canal.

Te te 堤底 the bottom of a dike or bank.

提 9974. (\c-) From *hand* and the *sun on the meridian.* To lift as high as the zone or girdle; to lift up; to take or bring up; to bring before a magistrate; to throw from one; the name of a drum. Read She, the gathering together of a flock. Poo te 菩提 in the dialect of the Buddhists means Correct principles. Kew mun te tŭh 九門提督 the commander of the nine gates of Peking, he is a civil officer and commander of the forces about the capital. Hae-te 孩提 a child. Chaou te 招提 dwellings or dormitories of the Buddha priests. Urh te mëen ming 耳提面命 to introduce to a person's hearing; and to command him—to instruct with authority.

Te tŭh heŏ ching 提督學政 is the first literary officer in the province, and has a certain controul in the army on special occasions.

Te choo 提住 to seize fast hold of.

Te fang 提防 to provide defence against.

Te hing 提刑 a criminal judge.

Te he 提携 / Te këë 提挈 to raise up and support; to lift up and carry—as a child

Te ke 提起 to bring up—as in conversation; to introduce a subject.

Te tŭh tsung ping kwăn 提督總兵官 a general officer of high rank both in the army and navy.

Te shin 提審 / Te kew 提究 to bring up to trial; to bring forward to a judicial examination.

Te tŭh 提督 a general officer of the navy, and also of the army; at Canton there are two, one in each department, they are at the head, and are entitled 大人 Ta-jin.

Te te 提拔 to fly about joyfully.

醍 9975. (c-) Clear, pure wine; a red sort of wine. Te woo 醍醐 a thick cream-like rich liquor, which yet oozes through every vessel except a calabath or an egg-shell; it is used figuratively for the munificent disposition of Buddha.

鞮 9976. The name of a place.

鞮 鞻 9977. (-) Leather shoes; the name of a place and of a person. A surname. Lŏ te 絡鞮 a kind of greave that comes up the leg.

題 9978. (c-) The forehead; the head; the conspicuous part; the title of a book; a theme; the name of a country, and of a district; to bring forward to notice; to praise; to write poetry; to subscribe money. Pin te 品題 to discuss the merits of a person; to praise. Teaou te 雕題 an appellation of the inhabitants of Cochinchina, who in ancient times marked their foreheads with red and other colours. Tsëen te 簽題 to subscribe to any public work.

Te ke 題起 to introduce a subject.

Te mŭh 題目 a theme or text on which to compose an essay; figuratively used for the authority granted him by his superiors on which he grounds his proceedings. A man who can claim a governor's authority for what he does is said to have a Ta te mŭh 大題目 a great theme.

Te she 題詩 to compose verses.

弟 第 9979. [/] To bind with leather straps twining round and rising from the bottom to the top; hence Degrees; successive steps; an order of succession. A junior brother; and to perform the duties of one. Heung te 兄弟

an elder and a younger brother; brothers. Tsze te 子 丨 sons and younger brothers—will become Foo heung 父兄 fathers and elder brothers.

鶗 鶗 9980. [c-] The name of a bird.

騠 9981. [c-] Keuĕ te 駃 丨 a fine young horse. Te tsze 丨 茲 the name of a place.

剃 9982. (/) To shave off the hair. Heuen e te mëen 燻衣 丨 面 to warm garments and shave the face.

Te tow 丨 頭 to shave the head, in the manner of the Chinese; a custom introduced by the reigning family.

Te tow poo 丨 頭舖 a barber's shop.

Te seu 丨 鬚 to shave the beard.

Te seu taou 丨 鬚刀 a razor.

Te mei 丨 眉 to shave the eye brows; it expresses either dressing them so as to resemble the segment of a circle, like a new moon, or shaving off entirely the hair of the eye brows, and painting a black curve line in its stead.

Te 丨 though in general use, is a vulgar corruption of 鬄 Te.

娣 9983. [/] The younger of two sisters. Sze-foo 姒婦 an elder brother's wife.

Te foo 丨 婦 a younger brother's wife.

悌 9984. [/] From *heart* and a *younger brother*. To behave with the dutiful feelings becoming a younger brother.

梯 9985. From *word* and *steps*. Wooden steps; a ladder; the steps or means which lead to some end. Yun te 雲 丨 cloud ladder; i. e. a scaling ladder; used figuratively for high literary degrees. Shang yun te 上雲 丨 to ascend the cloud-ladder; to be promoted to higher literary degrees.

涕 洟 9986. [c/] From *water* and *successive*. Drops of water falling in succession from the eyes; tears; to shed tears. The name of a bamboo and of a certain diagram used in divination. The second form is otherwise read E. Keïh te 泣 丨 to weep; to cry.

綈 9987. [c-] A thick species of silk; formerly used in giving presents.

第 9988. [/] From *bamboos* and *straps* of leather wound round in ascending order, like a screw. A consecutive series; forms the ordinal numbers. A literary degree. A mansion. Used as a particle. But; only. A surname. Tĭh te 得 丨 to obtain a higher degree. Pŭh te 不 丨 not chosen to the higher degrees. Tsze te 次 丨 following in succession; placed in order. There are 四曾 Sze tsăng four degrees of rank, viz. Sew tsae 秀才 Keu jin 舉人 Tsin sze 進士 and Han lin 翰林. To attain the first is expressed by 進 Tsin; the second and third by 中 Chung, and the highest by 點 Tëen

Te san hwuy 丨 三回 the third section.

Te yĭh tăng teĭh 丨 一等的 of the first order or class of the best sort.

Te tsĭh 丨 宅 a mansion—originally granted to noblemen, and where there were guards placed in *order*.

Te urh 丨 二 the second.

苐 苐 9989. A surname. The name of a plant.

稊 稊 蕛 9990. [c-] A noxious grass; a kind of tare. Te me 丨 米 a species of small wheat.

荑 9991. (c-) The appearance of grasses and other plants first budding forth. Read E, to cut down plants.

帝 9992. (/) The appellation of one who judges the world, or of one who rules over the nations; an epithet of respect and honor applied to one

who rules as a lord or sovereign; an Emperor; an independant monarch; celestial virtue. Woo te 五 | five ancient Emperors,—also the god of heaven and the gods of the four seasons. The name of a star; the name of a place. Hwang, te, wang 皇 | 王 according to some, express *three* degrees of sovereign rule, of which Hwang is the highest; Te, the second; and Wang, the lowest. Hwang-te, is a common appellation of the Emperor of China. Shang-te 上 | the highest sovereign; the Supreme Ruler; Heaven, or Tëen che shin 天之神 the God of heaven; or according to others,—all the gods of heaven collectively.

Te wang | 王 a sovereign potentate.

帝 9993. (/) To raise up. Read Te, Feeble, weak.

啼 9994. (c-) To bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. Kŭh kŭh te te 哭哭 | | weeping and lamentation.

Te kŭh | 哭 to bewail and weep.

啼滴滴 9995. [/] A drop of water; to ooze out by drops; to drip.

禘 9996. (/) Certain royal sacrifices; quinquennial sacrifices to royal ancestors.

揥 9997. [c'] Te and Tëĕ, To put from one; to grasp with the hand. Read Cha, A kind of open comb for scratching the head.

締 9998. (/) An indissoluble knot; closely shut.

蒂薺懘 9999. The stem of a plant; that by which fruit hangs; figuratively (/) that which has no root; unfounded. Read Tae, The roots of plants. Te kae | 芥 small thorns or bones; trifles.

諦諟謕 10000. (′) From *words* and a *ruler*. To examine into; to judge. Sze te 四 | *four* te, the diseases of old age; an assemblage of relations and an accumulation of wealth; ruin and annihilation; the practice of virtue.

Te yu sin | 於心 to examine in the mind; to study what one hears.

蹄蹏 10001. (c-) The font or hoof of a quadruped. To kick as a horse. Ma pŭh te nëĕ 馬不 | 齧 a horse that does not kick nor bite.

匷匷 10002. (-) Pëen te 匾 | thin, flat.

嘶 10003. To cry out.

睼睨題 10004. (c-) To view; to spy; to look; fatigued with looking; to exhibit or manifest.

遞遞递 10005. [/] To change; to alter; for; in place of; instead of; to pass (/) from hand to hand; to transmit. Read Tae, To wind round. Kăng te 更 | or Te kăng | 更 to pass alternately from one to another; to change and revolve as the seasons. Chang te 長 | to go far off and not return. Teaou te 迢 | remote; distant; to remain far off.

Chuen te 傳 | } to transmit from
Yih te 驛 | } hand to hand; as letters or despatches.

Te chung | 鐘 a certain stringed instrument.

Te pin | 稟 to present a petition for another person.

Te shoo | 書 to transmit a letter.

Te seang | 相 mutually; alternately.

帶 10006. (ˊ) Talents surpassing the rest of mankind.

螮 蚳 蝃 10007 (ˊ) Read Te and Tae. From *a zone* and *insects*. The name of certain insects, of which it is imagined, the rainbow is composed; hence used for the rainbow.

嚏 嘶 10008. [ˊ] To sneeze. Read Che, A stoppage; an interruption. Occurs written without mouth by the side. Woo kae ke yay 啎解氣也 to emit breath or wind by starts. Ke pun pe yay 氣噴鼻也 to expel the breath through the nose. ˊ Te 噴 ˊ Pun te; or 打噴 ˊ Ta pun-te, To sneeze. Kew te 鼽 ˊ to sneeze from disease or cold.

杕 杕 10009. [ˊ] From *wood* or *a tree* and *large*. The appearance of a tree; a tree standing alone; luxuriant. The second form occurs, but is erroneous applied to Eminent men, and to brothers living in harmony.

替 普 10010. [cˊ] To annul or reject one, and put another instead of. For; instead, or in behalf of; to, or the sign of the dative case. Woo-te 無 ˊ without failure or change. Te ta shwŏ ˊ 他說 speak to him. Te wo ˊ 我 fur me.

折 10011. (c·) Commonly read Chĕ, To break asunder. Read Te, Easy and tranquil state of mind.

髢 鬄 鬄 髢 10012. [cˊ] False hair; a false tail.

體 骨 軆 躰 体 10013. [cˋ] From *bones* and *full* of. A body; the human body; the body of any animal; what is real; substantial; decorous; decent; to realize; to give body or effect to; to embody or make exist in action, the benevolent purposes formed in another person's mind. Occurs in the sense of To divide. Yĭh te — ˊ one body—the whole number, all concerned. Fŭh hŏ te shĭh 不合 ˊ 式 wanting in decorum—applied to style—not comporting with the elegance and dignity required in state documents. Shin te ping gan 身 ˊ 平安 the person enjoying health and comfort. Shĭh te 失 ˊ to act unbecoming one's dignity or place in society. Woo te 無 ˊ no respectabiliy.

Te hing ˊ 行 to carry into effect; to reduce to practice.

Te leang ˊ 諒 / Te seĭh ˊ 惜 considerate respecting other persons on their circumstances.

Te mëen ˊ 面 substantial face; decorous appearance; respectable in person or action.

Te seŭh ˊ 恤 to compassionate.

Te shĭh ˊ 式 forms of official dignity and propriety; decorum.

Te taou ˊ 道 to act according to right reason.

Te tëĕ ˊ 貼 to accord or yield to the feelings of other people; to accommodate.

Sze te 四 ˊ / Sze che 四支 the upper and lower extremities; the hands and feet.

Te tseuen wan ˊ 全完 the body complete or perfect; an animal without blemish, proper to be used in sacrifice.

Te yung ˊ 用 the first word denotes possessing *capacity*, and Yung, denotes Exercising it.

薙 10014. [cˊ] To eradicate or burn grass and wild herbs. Read Se, To shave the head of a child. Read Che, The name of a plant.

TEAOU.—CCCXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tiaou.* Canton Dialect, *Tew.*

刀 10015. (-) Originally the same as the 刀 Taou, a *knife*; altered in later times to distinguish it. It is much used in a bad sense, not noticed by the Dictionaries, denoting Perverse; restless; violent; ungovernable; wicked; artful; encroaching. She teaou 恃 丨 to assume in a violent obstinate manner.

Teaou gŏ 丨 惡 wicked; bad; malignant.

Teaou kang 丨 抗 perverse; obstinate; unruly.

Teaou man 丨 蠻 barbarous; boisterous; unruly.

Teaou tăng 丨 登 intractable; stubborn; perverse.

刁 10016. (-) To cut or break asunder.

刁 10017. To gather in the corn.

召 10018. Read Cháou, or Teaou. To call upon, with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; applicable only to superiors requiring the attendance of inferiors. Read Shaou, The name of a city; a surname. E show yuĕ chaou, e yen yuĕ teaou 以手曰招以言曰丨 to summon with the hand is called Chaou, by words is called Teaou.

Teaou chin 丨 臣 summons his ministers to attend.

Teaou këen 丨 見 to summon to one's presence.

Teaou ta lae 丨 他來 call him here.

Teaou pŭh taou 丨 不到 not to appear on being summoned.

笤 10019. (-) Teaou chow 丨 箒 a kind of broom; a besom.

苕 10020. The flowers of certain reeds, of the reeds brooms are made. In this sense the following also is used.

苕 10021. (c) Name of a certain water plant, used as a black dye for hair. The name of a river. Otherwise read Shaou. See the preceding.

Teaou teaou 丨 丨 a high, lofty appearance.

迢 10022. (c-) Teaou te 丨 遞 removed far off, and without any communication.

Teaou teaou 丨 丨 a lofty appearance; high.

貂鼪鼬 10023. (-) An animal, said by the Chinese, to be of the mus species; the skin of which is used to ornament caps. A surname. Tae ping teaou 太平丨 the seal. Teaou shoo pe 丨鼠皮 the martin skin.

Teaou shoo 丨鼠 the martin.

髫 10024. (c-) The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

齠 11025. [c] The period of changing the teeth; children they say, at eight month's begin to have teeth; and at eight years change them.

佻 10026. [c-] Appearance of walking alone. Slender; weak; unable to bear the fatigue of travelling. To steal; to assume levity of deportment. Also read Teaou, in the same sense. Read Yaou, Slow; servile. In some parts, used to express To hang above the table.

剕 10027. To pare or scrape off.

窕 10028. (–) King-teaou 輕 ⌉ levity and dissipation; profligacy;—this sense is controverted.

恌 10029. (ㄊ) Mournful; sorry.

挑 掉 10030. [c\ ] Commonly used to denote Carrying on the shoulders; to stir; to take; to take out from; to select; to excite; to work about; to give trouble and annoyance; to seduce by levity of speech or behaviour. Name of a certain utensil. King teaou 輕 ⌉ contemptible levity of conduct.

Teaou chen ⌉ 戰 to stir up wars.

Teaou kăng ⌉ 羹 a spoon.

Teaou lung ⌉ 弄 to stir up to mischief.

Teaou seuen ⌉ 選 to select; to choose from amongst many as officers.

Teaou so ⌉ 詯 / Teaou pŏ ⌉ 撥 to sow discord; to excite to mischief.

Teaou tan teĭh ⌉ 担的 / Teaou foo ⌉ 夫 a bearer of burdens.

Teaou tă ⌉ 達 volatile and dissipated, applied to young people.

Teaou tseu ⌉ 取 to take or scrape out, as marrow from a bone.

Teaou tung ⌉ 動 to agitate; to disturb, as men's minds.

Teaou tăng ⌉ 燈 to raise the wick of a lamp.

Teaou teĭh ⌉ 敵 / Teaou chen ⌉ 戰 to rouse an enemy; to provoke to fight.

Teaou yin ⌉ 引 to lead on to something evil.

眺 覜 10031. [c\ ] From *eye* and to *divine*. To look aslant; to peep; to look to a distance. Name of an elevated terrace. Teaou wang ⌉ 望 to look to a distance, as in expectation of something.

窕 10032. [c\ ] From a *cavern* and to *divine*. Deep; profound; retired; elegant appearance; fine; delicate. Yaou teaou 窈 ⌉ beautiful; an epithet of admiration, applied to beautiful women, to handsome men, to pleasing landscapes, and to elegant retired mansions.

絩 10033. The number of threads which pass obliquely, or according to one, those that pass lengthwise. The appearance of long pieces of silk. Read Taou, Variegated silk.

誂 10034. [-] To call or whisper to; to inveigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction. Keaou teaou 噭 ⌉ chearful, pleasing concord.

Teaou he ⌉ 戲 / Teaou lung ⌉ 弄 to seduce to lewdness.

嚏 10035. To call to, and endeavour to seduce.

跳 10036. (c′) To walk; to go; to leap; to skip; to overpass. Teaou tseang ⌉ 牆 to leap over a wall.

Teaou yŏ ⌉ 躍 to skip; to leap—as with joy.

Teaou hea lae ⌉ 下來 to leap down.

Teaou fun tseang ⌉ 粉牆 to leap over a whitened wall—implies intruding on the apartments of the females.

頫 10037. (c′) To hang down the head; to sculk; to run away; to look furtively; to visit the court, or have an audience of the Emperor.

剮 10038. To work or operate on stones. To polish composition. See below.

凋 10039. Partially injured; injured and falling like the leaves of trees. The marks of injury; strength exhausted.

Teaou seay ⌉ 卸 or Teaou lŏ ⌉ 落 the falling of leaves or flowers.

Teaou tsuy ⌉ 瘁 debilitated, enervated.

彫 雕 剮 10040. [-] To carve; to embellish by cutting or carving; to be cut or fall to pieces. Occurs in the names of different plants. Tsaou teaou 早 ⌉ to fade soon. King tung pŭh teaou 經冬不 ⌉ to pass the winter without casting the leaves—an evergreen.

Teaou lŏ 丨 落 to fall, as withered leaves.

Teaou ling 丨 零 to fall here and there, to lie apart.

Teaou le 丨 勵 to exert care and attention.

Teaou tse uen 丨 鐫 to cut, to engrave.

琱 10041. (-) To work stones. One says, The name of a valuable stone. To carve; to cut.

蜩 蚵 10042. (c.) Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

調 10043. (c-/) To mix; to blend; to adjust in proper proportions. To take care of and regulate; to nurse. A tune for a song, or for reciting sacred books; vulgarly called Keang 腔. Ko keŭh teaou 歌曲 丨 a song tune. Yĭh teaou — 丨 all harmonizing; a tune.

Teaou che 丨 治 to attend to; to cure, s a doctor; to arrange; to put to rights.

Teaou choo 丨 處 to arrange; to manage.

Teaou hëen 丨 絃 to adjust or tune instruments.

Teaou ho 丨 和 to pacify; to cause harmony amongst persons.

Teaou yang 丨 養 to nurse one's health.

Teaou tse tsin shen 丨 劑 盡 善 to adjust with great perfection.

Teaou-sëĕ 丨 燮 to cause to harmonize. Teaou ting 丨 停 to settle; to set an affair at rest.

雕 鵰 10044. (-) The name of a bird, a kind of hawk; a buzzard. To carve. Name of an office, and of a country; a man's name. A surname. Teaou-teaou 丨 丨 clear; splendid.

Teaou chŏ 丨 琢 to cut and carve.

弔 吊 10045. [/] From *a hand* grasping *a bow*; because in ancient times, before coffins were used and the rites of sepulture instituted, bows were used to shoot the beasts which attacked the corpse. To ask respecting death, to mourn and weep for the dead; to wound or be wounded in the feelings. A species of dragon. Read Teĭh, To reach or extend to; to remove; to take.

Teaou gan 丨 案 to search out, and bring up any case in law.

Teaou e chaou heuĕ 丨 移 巢 穴 to remove the nest, the persons concealed.

Teaou săng 丨 生 to feel for the distresses of the living.

Teaou sze 丨 死 to mourn for the dead.

Teaou e tan 丨 議 單 to take or procure as by authority of government an agreement or bond.

佻 10046. [/] Teaou tang 丨 儻 not constant; unusual.

條 槄 10047. (c.) A small twig; a branch proceeding from a branch; long and slender; a string or line. Name of a wood; and of a nation. A surname; divisions of; items. Ke teaou 幾 丨 several divisions of. Yĭh-teaou — 丨 one item; one division of. Ke teaou shing 幾 丨 繩 several cords.

Teaou chang 丨 鬯 refers to the exuberance and wide spreading influences of nature.

Teaou jen 丨 然 a rustling sound; a certain cry.

Teaou le 丨 理 principles; precepts; rules of proceeding, as a cord to direct a net.

Teaou le 丨 例 rules; laws of proceeding.

Teaou teaou yew le 丨 丨 有 理 every section or division—every part of the proceeding, was reasonable.

Teaou tă 丨 達 a long sound; announced far off.

Teaou tăng 丨 凳 a piece of plank with feet to sit on.

蓧 筱 蓧 10048. [/] A certain bamboo utensil; a kind of basket. Grain budding up.

掉 10049. [/] To move; to agitate; to shake; to rectify. Teaou king 丨 磬 to agi-

tate a sonnrous stone; to cause to clash against.

Teaou pe 𠃌 臂 to swagger with the arms. Teaou shĕ 𠃌 舌 to shake the tongue; to talk much.

Teaou tow 𠃌 頭 to shake the head—to be careless about.

鰷 鯈 鰷 10050. [c] A certain long small fish.

掉 10051. [/] Teaou keaou 𠃌 趭 standing on a high and dangerous eminence.

釣 10052. [/] To fish; to make *this* a means of obtaining *that*; used in a metaphorical sense. To take. A surname.

Teaou yu 𠃌 譽 to fish for praise.

Teaou yu 𠃌 魚 to fish; to angle.

鯈 鎥 10053. [c] The reins of a bridle.

窱 10054. From a *cavern* and a *bird*. In a deep profound recess.

糶 10055. (c/) To sell grain, 糴 Teĭh is to buy grain. A surname. Chùh teaou 出 𠃌 to sell or send forth grain.

祧 禴 10056. (c) To remove the tablets of ancestors from one temple to another.

禴 10057. Standing alone.

鹵 10058. The appearance of fruit hanging pendant from a tree or shrub.

匜 10059. A certain instrument of husbandry.

匜 10060. An instrument of husbandry; a kind of bamboo basket.

TEAY.—CCCXXXTH SYLLABLE.

Ay as in *May*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tie*. Canton Dialect, *Tay*.

爹 10061. (-) Read Teay and To, An appellation by which children address their fathers, particularly in the north of China.

Laou-teay 老 𠃌 or O-teay 阿 𠃌 venerable father. Teay-teay 𠃌 𠃌 daddy,—a child's way of expressing Father.

TËĚ.—CCCXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Tëě, as if written *Te-ě*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tiě*. Canton Dialect, *Teet*.

瓞 䕷 䕸 䕹 10062. A small species of melon; a young melon. Kwa tëě 瓜 | a large and a small melon; metaphorically Children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

眭 眰 10063. [ᴗ] From *eye* and to *lose*. To look aslant as if one had lost something; to make signs with the eyes.

跌 10064. [ᴗ] From *foot* and to *miss* or *lose*. To slip the foot; to pass over; to move rapidly and unceremoniously. Ta tëě 打 | to slip; to fall.
Tëě tsae te hea | 在地下 to fall down upon the ground.
Tëě tsŭh | 足 to stamp with the foot, or throw one's self back in a chair when vexed and completely at a loss what to do.
Tëě taou | 倒 to fall over.

軼 10065. [ᴗ] Read Tëě and Yih, To rush forward; to rush out in each direction, as war carriages upon an enemy; to overflow; to spread out; to diverge. To rush over; abrupt; sudden; to invade or encroach upon; rotatory motion.

迭 10066. (ᴗ) From *to go* and *to lose*. Alternate change; alteration; reciprocation; for; instead of; in the place. Used for the preceding; and to denote Ease; indulgence. Tëě yun | 運 circular motion; alternate rotation.
Tëě yung | 用 alternate use of.

占 10067. From *to divine*, and *the mouth*. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read Chĕn, To usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. See Chen.

呫 10068. [ᴗ] Chĕ or Tëě. To taste; to drink; a small appearance. Chĕ shĕ 呫囁 the sound of whispering into the ear. According to one writer, Loquacity.

呰 10069. Tëě tow | 咬 verbosity.

帖 10070. [ᴗ] Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them; a written document or label; a piece of poetry. Tëě applies to any short written paper—as a visiting *card*; a petition; a copy head. Fă tëě 法 | a copy head—a specimen of good writing. Tan tëě 單 | a card of one fold of paper. Tsenen tëě 全 | a card of many folds of paper. Pin tëě 稟 | a petition. Yu tëě 諭 | a government order. Keuen tëě 卷 | a written scroll. She tëě 試 | to be examined in writing verses. To tëě 妥 | fixed; settled.
Ming tëě 名 | / Pae tëě 拜 | } a card with one's name on it.
Pih tow tëě tsze 白頭 | 子 / Neih ming kĕě tëě 匿名揭 | } an anonymous placard.

怗 忸 10071. (ᴗ) To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned. Tëě fŭh | 服 willingly submissive; resigned.

沾 10072. (υ) Tëĕ tëĕ 丨 丨 to adjust one's person; to arrange matters concerning one's self; self gratified; pleased. Otherwise read Tëen and Chen.

貼 10073. (υ) To give something as a pledge; to attach to; to paste against. Chen tëĕ 粘 丨 to paste to. Mun shang tëĕ chŏ 門上 丨 着 pasted upon, or over the door. Te tëĕ 體 丨 to accommodate one's self to other people's wishes, or interests. Tëĕ kin 丨 近 to attach or place near. Tëĕ shin 丨 身 to be attached to one's person—as a servant that is in constant attendance.

跕 10074. [υ] To fall down; to trail the feet in walking.

垤 10075. [υ] High land. Read Tĭh, or Chĭh, An ant's hill.

絰 10076. [υ] Pieces of coarse white cloth worn round the head and round the waist, as mourning.

耋 10077. From *old* and *very*. A person eighty years of age, whose face (υ) assumes a rusty iron-like colour; some say the age of seventy is expressed by Tëĕ.

凍 10078. Cold.

渫 10079. Hëĕ tëĕ 洨 丨 struck with the cold.

喋嗫 10080. [υ] Loquacity and fluency of speech. The appearance of blood flowing; or according to some To drink or taste blood when taking an oath.

堞 10081. [υ] A parapet; to fortify with a parapet; the parapet with its aperture; the Chinese denominate it a woman's wall.

惵 10082. Appearance of thoughtfulness and fear. Read Hëĕ, also in the same sense. Occurs denoting Tranquil, still. Tëĕ tëĕ 丨 丨 danger and apprehension.

揲 10083. [υ] Read Tëĕ, Sëĕ, and Shĕ, To take or grasp hold of; to take up.

碟 10084. A common character denoting A plate. Wan tëĕ 碗 丨 a round bowl and a plate; a plate.

蝶蜨 10085. [υ] Hoo tëĕ 蝴 丨 a butterfly. Këĕ tëĕ 蛺 丨 butterflies and other flying insects.

驖 10086. [υ] A horse of a colour resembling iron; a sort of bay horse; used also for the following.

鐵鉄 10087. [υ] Iron, which they also denominate Hih kin 黑金 black metal. The name of a place; of a river, and of an animal. The name of a book; a surname. Laou tëĕ 老 丨 old and durable—said of persons or things.

Tëĕ chĕ 丨 鉓 丨 nippers; tongs:
Tëĕ këen 丨 鉗 ∫ pincers; tweezers.
Tëĕ pëen 丨 鞭 an iron rod.
Tëĕ sin 丨 心 iron hearted; unfeeling.
Tëĕ yĕ tseu yu 丨 葉 齒 鋸 a plate of iron with teeth, a saw.

疊疊叠 10088. [υ] To pile one thing on another; to complicate with many folds; to reiterate. Struck with fear and apprehension. The name of a particular kind of cloth. A man's name. Chung chung tëĕ tëĕ 重重 丨 reiterated over and over again.

攦撳 10089. [υ] To suspend or hang up, to arrange; to lay out; to receive and prepare; to collect together. Ta tëĕ 打 丨 to put in order and make ready. Kwa tëĕ 掛 丨 to hang up in order.

褶 10090 [υ\] Plaits or folds of garments, or those that have lining. Also read Seĭh, and applied to a sort of Riding pantaloons.

凸 10091. [u] Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; a hillock; convex. Otherwise read Tŭh.

僣 10092. Tëĕ tŭh 丨倪 slippery; artfully.

餮 餮 10093. [c] Greedy of food; gluttonous. Taou-tëĕ 饕 丨 avaricious and gluttonous. Name of a monster found engraven on ancient vases. Name of a big bellied vessel.

懘 懘 10094. [c] Tëĕ, or Chae. Disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

TËEN.—CCCXXXII^ND SYLLABLE.

Like Te-en, coalescing. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tien*. Canton Dialect, *Teen*.

天 10095. [c.] From *a line* placed above *great*; that which is *above* and is *great*. (Lŭh-shoo.) The highest; that which is resident above. To rule and keep in subjection the creatures below. Heaven; used for the material heavens, the sky, and for a Supreme and Intelligent Power which views human actions and thoughts, and which rewards or punishes individuals or nations, but which seems to want personality. There is a great variety of expression and confusion of idea connected with the word. Name of a star; of a particular divinity; of a hill; of a public court; of certain music; and of a plant. A surname. Tëen choo 丨主 the Lord of Heaven, was introduced by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and is employed by them to express the Divine Being. The Christian religion, as taught by them, is now called 丨主教 Tëen-choo-keaou. Tëen is used as a Verb, To consider or regard as Heaven. Min nae wang so tëen 民乃王所 丨 the people are considered as heaven by the king. Chung tëen 中 丨 the middle ages of antiquity.

Tëen yen ke che 丨厭棄之 heaven rejected them,—the last of the Sovereigns of Yuen, for their cruelty.

Tëen chaou 丨朝 the Celestial empire, China.

Tëen che 丨池 name of a hill; part of the thorax about the fifth rib; Tëen is much used in the composition of proper names, in anatomy and astronomy.

Tëen how 丨后 the queen of heaven; a goddess of the sea.

Tëen hwang 丨潢 the Imperial family.

Tëen hang 丨杭 } the milky way.
Tëen han 丨漢 }

Tëen kaou te how 丨高地厚 heaven is high and earth profound.

Tëen woo shĭh hing 丨無實形 heaven has no solid figure—the vacuum above the earth is heaven.

Tëen ke yen hao 丨氣嚴寒 the weather extremely cold.

Tëen ke haou 丨氣好 fine weather.

Tëen-hea 丨下 all that is under the heavens; the world in a limited sense.

Tëen-chŭh kwŏ 丨竺國 an ancient Chinese name of India.

Tëen hea yĭh kea 丨下一家 the whole world is one family.

Tëen ke 丨氣 the temperature of the atmosphere; the weather.

Tëen le nan ke 丨理難欺 it is not easy to impose upon Providence.

Tëen kwang 丨貺 6th moon, 6th day:—a term.

Tëen le 丨理 heavenly principles; the moral sense; Providence; its opposite is Jin yuen 人願 or Jin yŭh 人欲 human wishes and desires.

Tëen hwa shin moo 天花聖母 the sacred mother who superintends children ill of the small pox.

Tëen shang shing moo 天上聖母 the holy mother in heaven.

Tëen fei neang neang 天妃娘娘 her ladyship the Queen of Heaven, is the goddess of water, subsequently promoted to the title.

Tëen pin 天稟 / Tëen tsze 天賜 the gifts of heaven; natural endowments of mind.

Tëen nǐh she 天默示 / Tëen ke 天啟 express much the same idea as the word *divine Inspiration*.

Tëen-tsze mun sǎng 天子門生 title of the highest literary character.

Tëen yuĕ shin 天曰神 Heaven is called God. (Lŭh-shoo)

Tëen ta kwo shin 天大過神 Heaven is greater than the gods.

Tëen sǎng teĭh 天生的 that which is a natural production; not the result of human labour.

Tëen tsing 天清 a serene clear sky.

Tëen tang 天堂 paradise; the regions of the blessed; heavenly felicity.

Tëen te 天帝 the Sovereign of Heaven,—is a Chinese term.

Tëen yuĕ Shang-te 天曰上帝 Heaven is called Shang-te, the Supreme Potentate.

Tëen taou 天道 the ways of heaven; Providence, or the path of the planets.

Tëen-tsze 天子 the son of Heaven, the Emperor of China.

Tëen tsin wei 天津衛 [*Tien-sing*] a well known town at the entrance of the river leading from the Gulph of Chĭh-le to Peking.

Tëen tsung jin yuen 天從人願 heaven according with human wishes; Providence granting what is desired by individuals.

Tëen yen 天顏 *heaven's face*, the countenance of the Emperor of China.

忝 忝 10096. [c-] From *heaven* and *heart*. Feeling ashamed when appealing to Heaven; to cause shame; to disgrace. Tëen tsae seang haou 忝在相好 to be intimately acquainted with.

忝 10097. [c\] From *heart* and *shame*. Weak; timorous. Tëen ke 忝懼 an agitated unsettled state of mind.

添 10098. [c-] To add to; to increase the number or quantity of. Shang tëen 上添 to put upon—as colours on a surface.

Tëen and këen 添減 to add to, and to diminish.

Tëen ting 添丁 to have a child added to the number of the family by birth.

唸 10099. Tëen he 唸呵 to sigh; to moan; or the expression of concern, as Oh! alas!

田 10100. [c-] To plant grain in rows; arranged in order; a field laid out in plats; a cultivated field; to plough; to hunt. Name of an office; of a divinity; of a district; of a plant, of a drum, and of a carriage. Chŭh tëen 竹田 a bamboo plantation. Tsing tëen 井田 a field laid out in portions like the letter Tsing. Tseĭh tëen 籍田 the field ploughed by the Emperor. Tun tëen 屯田 land cultivated by the soldiery. Shĭh mow tëen 十畝田 ten acres of land.

Tëen chow 田疇 a cultivated field.

Tëen chŭh 田蓄 cattle, or other animals brought up in the field.

Tëen kea shwŭy chay 田家水車 a husbandman's water wheel.

Tëen foo 田賦 the land tax.

Tëen tëen jen 田田然 adjusted in nice order.

Tëen shay 田舍 / Tëen chwang 田莊 a country cottage; a farm house.

Tëen tsoo 田租 the rent of land paid to the sovereign proprietor, the Emperor; the land tax.

Kwei tëen 圭田 / Kung tëen 公田 / Yuen tëen 爰田 / Yuen tëen 轅田 all express lands laid out and distributed amongst persons according to fixed government regulations.

佃 10101. [/] Tëen, or Tëen. To cultivate the ground; to plough. To catch wild animals. A certain kind of ancient carriage.

Tëen ting 佃丁 or Tëen hoo 佃戶 or Tëen foo 佃夫 each denotes A labouring husbandman; a peasant.

甸 10102. (/) The space of five hundred le around the court; certain divisions of land required to give to government so much grain, and three men for the army. To cultivate; to dress; to cause to start forth, and appear exposed to view.

畋 **狃** 10103. (c.) From *field* and to *strike*. A level field; to cultivate the ground; or to hunt for a livelihood. Used for the preceding and the following. Tëen lëĕ 畋獵 to hunt or shoot wild animals.

螄 10104. Lo tëen 螺螄 lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

鈿 **鑕** **鑷** 10105. [/] From *gold* and *arranged in order*. Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress. Lo-tëen 螺鈿 an ornament made of, or like, a shell.

占 10106. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine. See Chen.

佔 10107. [c ∪] Chen or Tëen. Tëen tow 佔便 to treat lightly, or with contempt. Read Chen, To see; to look at. Kin che keaou chay shin ke chen peĭh 今之教者呻其佔畢 teachers, now-a-days, (merely) recite what they see in books, without understanding it themselves, or teaching it to their pupils.

刮 10108. (/) The broken edge of a knife; broken, as an utensil or precious stone having a part broken off. According to one it denotes To cut, or hew.

坫 10109. [/] A kind of earthen stand placed between two pillars, on which cups were inverted at drinking parties in ancient times. A kind of screen, commonly called 屏風 Ping fung; much used by the Chinese at a little distance from door-ways, they intercept the view whilst they admit a free passage round the two extreme edges of them. A kind of earthen stand in rooms for placing food on; stands placed in the corner of rooms were also so called. Too-tëen so e tsăng shĭh wŭh 土坫所以藏食物 Too-tëen, a place in which to lay up eatables, a kind of cupboard.

店 10110. [/] To *place* under a *cover*; the place where goods are put. A shop; a stand; a victualing house or inn. Poo tëen 舖店 a shop. Kaou low tëen 高樓店 or Tsew tëen 酒店 a house where wine is sold and victuals provided; a tavern where parties are given. Cha tëen 茶店 a house where tea and cakes are sold. Yang ho tëen 洋貨店 a shop which deals in foreign articles. Tëen kea 店家 shop keeper; a shopman. Kĭh tëen 客店 Hëĕ tëen 歇店 Te tëen 邸店 a lodging house; an inn; a tavern.

掂 10111. [c ∪] To try the weight of a thing with the hand.

戙 10112. [c ∪] Tëen-to 掂搯 to weigh a thing with the hand.

玷 **刮** 10113. [\] A gem that is chipped or broken; spotted or stained; to chip or break; to disgrace one's self or one's connexions. Used also for the preceding. Tëen yŭh 玷玉 a stone slightly broken. Tëen yŭh kea mun 玷辱家門 to disgrace one's house or family.

點 **点** 10114. [\/] A little black spot; a dot; a small quantity; to soil, to slur over; to blot out; to point or stop; to appoint by dotting a name. To mark with a point in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange; to light a candle; to nod. Che tëen 指點 to point out or shew what to do. Kang tëen 更點 a fifth of a night watch. Ta tëen 打點 to make arrangements; to point out what to do; to sort; to recall to memory. Keuen tëen 圈點 round small circles put

by the side of a line to denote the excellence of the writing. Sing tëen 星 丨 the stars scattered in the heavens. Yĭh tëen 一 丨 one dot; a little. Pwan tëen tsze 半 丨 子 half a dot; a very little.

Tëen hwa 丨 化 to point out the proper course to, and reform a person.

Tëen këen 丨 檢 or Këen tëen, All duly and properly arranged.

Tëen han lin 丨 翰 林 to be appointed to the Han-lin or highest degree of literary rank in China.

Tëen tsze pae 丨 子 牌 doted gaming cards. See 紙 Che.

Tëen tow 丨 頭 to nod the head.

Tëen tăng 丨 燈 to light a lamp.

殄 歾 り

10115. [c\] To end; to terminate; to exterminate; to destroy; to overthrow. We tëen 未 丨 interminable. Tëen mëĕ 丨 滅 to destroy and extinguish.

沴

10116. [c\] Read Te, Water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read Tëen, In confusion; in disorder.

恬

10117. [c-] From *heart* and *sweet* abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose. Sin tëen ke ho 心 丨 氣 和 a tranquil mind, and an agreeable temper.

甜 甛 餂

10118. [c-] From *tongue* and *sweet*. The tongue knows what is sweet. A sweet taste; excellent in its kind. The name of a river. Tëen joo meĭh 丨 如 蜜 as sweet as honey.

典

10119. (\) The Seal Character of this form, represents the records of the five ancient kings placed on a stand, as a mark of respect. (Shwŏ-wăn.) A standard or classical work; a constant rule; a canon. To rule; to manage; to controul. To put under the care of another; to pawn, or mortgage. A surname. Read Tëĕn, To confer benefits. King tëen 經 丨 classics and sacred books. Chŭh tëen 出 丨 the person who mortgages his property. Tëen choo 丨 主 the mortgagee.

Tëen chang 丨 章 classical works.

Tëen le 丨 禮 ritual of great national festivals.

Tëen moo 丨 謨 a collection of official documents.

Tëen she 丨 史 a kind of clerk.

Tëen show 丨 守 to have the controul or keeping of.

Tëen tseĭh 丨 籍 books in general.

Găn tëen 恩 丨 / Shing tëen 盛 丨 / Ta tëen 大 丨 all express great favour; much kindness and bounty.

倎

10120. Abundance; plenty

惔 腆

10121. A feeling of shame. A man's name. (c)

捵

10122. (/) Tëen or Nëen, To reach out the hand to any thing; to take with the hand extended.

皻

10123. [c\] To raise up or peel off the skin.

痶

10124. Tëen twan 丨 廎 disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

覥 䞣 靦

10125. [c] The face coloured from an impression of shame.

腆

10126. (c\) Many, much, abundant, plentiful; large; good. To forget; a long time. Pŭh tëen 不 丨 deficient; wanting.

𤖨

10127. Weak; weakly.

塡

10128. (c-) From *earth*, and Chin, giving sound. A cavern or hollow place;

a pit. To fill up a vacant place; to make up a deficiency; to add to; to pay a debt; to give a life forfeited to the laws; to yield or flow onward; the sound of a drum; a man's name. Also read Tëen. Read Tëen, Entirely, completely, fully, abundantly. Severe disease. Tëen also denotes on some public register, the names of officers at the quinquennial report; as Tëen chŏ e 丨卓異 noted for extraordinary talent. Read Chin, Fixed; settled; soothed; repressed; a long time. Teaou chuen tëen tsing 挑磚丨井 to carry bricks and fill up a well.

Tëen chae 丨債 to pay a debt.

Tëen hwan kwei kung 丨還虧空 to make up a loss or deficiency.

Tëen nëen laou 丨年老 noted as superannuated.

Tëen mwan 丨滿 to fill up; to fill entirely.

Tëen ming 丨命 to pay with one's life the violation of the laws.

Tëen sĭh 丨塞 to close or shut up.

Tëen lew tseuen 丨流泉 confluent streams or springs.

Tëen fow tsaou 丨浮躁 noted for unmagisterial levity.

Tëen fei tseĭh 丨廢疾 noted as being disabled by sickness.

滇 10129. (c-) Name of a lake. Name of certain foreigners on the west, near the province of Yun-nan. Appearance of a large expanse of water; abundant.

搷 10130. (c-) To strike; to beat as a drum; to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

瑱 瑱 瓛 10131. (c) Certain stones appended to the ears, or according to the term in Chinese, *stuffed into the ear*. The name of a stone. A man's name.

磌 10132. (c-) The noise made by stones falling; the base of a pillar.

窴 塡 10133. (c-) To fill or stop up; to add to. The name of a place. Read Chen, Slow.

趞 10134. (c) To walk; to go; a slow going mule.

闐 10135. (c-) To fill up; to stuff. Full; abundant; the name of a place.

Tëen tëen 丨丨 sound filling the air; a numerous flock of animals; the noise of carriages.

Tëen shĭh 丨實 stuffed or filled up.

巔 嵿 10136. (-) The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

顛 10137. To fall; to upset.

顛 巔 顛 顛 10138. (-) The vertex; the top; the head; the forehead; to be subverted; to cast down from the top; used to denote Insanity. Name of a place. A surname. Devoted to one thing; to fill up. Pĭh tëen 白丨 the white forehead of a horse. Tëen mŏ 丨末 the beginning and end.

Tëen pŭh 丨仆 to fall down.

Tëen pei 丨沛 thrown into confusion, as in the hurry of bustle.

Tëen taou 丨倒 to turn upside down; to invert the order of.

顚 10139. (c) Lofty and remote.

癲 瘨 10140. (c) A *disease* which *upsets* or *subverts* the understanding. Derangement; insanity; franticness; madness; frantic; mad. Applied to children, denotes Convulsions or fits; is applied also to the falling sickness. Insanity, as shewn by laughing, giggling, and joy, is expressed by 丨 Tëen; anger, rage, and fury, is expressed by 狂 Kwang. Seaou urh tëen ping 小兒丨病 a child in convulsions. Fung tëen 風丨 foolish; insane. Tëen kwang 丨狂 madness generally.

殿 10141. (/) A large lofty hall; a palace. Fixed; settled; the front of an army is called 啓 Ke; the rear is called 丨 Tëen; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. Tëen is used to denote An inferior degree of merit. Chung tëen 重 丨 a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

嚴 10142. Tëen he 丨 戾 to moan; to sigh.

壂 10143. (/) A hall or palace. The foundation of a place. Sediment; that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

墊 10144. (/) To put down; to sink. To pay down or make up a sum of money. Read Tëĕ, The name of a river; the name of a Hëen district in the Province of Sze-chuen. E-tëen 椅 丨 a cushion or kind of portable mattress for sitting on, which the Chinese carry about them. Tae tëen 代 丨 to pay for another person.

Tëen chang 丨 賬 to pay a bill for goods purchased.

Tëen chae 丨 債 to pay a sum of money formerly borrowed. Read Tëĕ, Below, upon the ground.

Tëen tsëen 丨 錢 to pay money.

輈 10145. (c.) Tëen tëen 丨 丨 moving about with joy and satisfaction.

⿱宀墊 ⿱宀執 10146. (/) A house rushing down in ruins.

電 10147. (/) Lightning. Luy ming, tëen kwang 雷 鳴 丨 光 the thunders roar and the lightnings glare. Shen tëen 閃 丨 a flash of lightning. Luy tëen 雷 丨 thunder and lightning; lightning is otherwise called Luy pëen 雷 鞭 *the thunderer's whip*, referring to forked lightning.

Tëen kwang 丨 光 the glare of lightning.

Tëen-pĭh 丨 白 a port to the westward of Canton, resorted to in former times, known by the name *Teen-pak.*

靛 10148. (/) From *fixed* and *azure*. A blue dye; to dye with a blue colour.

Tëen hwa 丨 花 the blue liquid colour produced from an infusion of the leaves of the Indigo plant.

Tëen lan 丨 藍 Prussian blue.

Tëen ping 丨 餅 indigo in cakes.

奠 10149. (/) From *wine* placed on a *stand*. Fixed; settled; lofty mountains and large rivers; to separate and discriminate; to present before; to offer up to,—said in reference to sacrifices and the gods; to pour out a libation; to place in a certain position. Read Ting, A petty writer of annals.

Tëen yen 丨 雁 to worship before the goose,—a usage at Chinese marriages; the goose is considered an emblem of conjugal fidelity.

Tëen tsew 丨 酒 to pour out a libation of wine.

⿱艹尨 10150. (/) To put bits of brick under a table, or any thing else, in order to make it level.

磹 10151. (/) Sëen tëen 殲 丨 the glare or flash of lightning.

簟 10152. (/) The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

⿱艹埝 10153. To put down; to place or pay.

⿱艹趛 10154. (/) To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

TEĬH.—CCCXXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Tĕĕ* and *Tĭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tiĕ*. Canton Dialect *Tik*.

勺 10155. Chŏ or Teĭh. To take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids. To contain a small quantity. See Chŏ.

仞 10156. Teĭh or Pŏ. Pŏ yŏ 約 a moving star. Also read Teĭh, A fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

剉 10157. To cut or break asunder.

扚 10158. From *hand* and to *spoon out*. To take hold of with the hand; to lead; to draw. Read Chŏ, To strike. Read Yŏ, To point out with the hand. Read Leĭh, To lay the hand upon.

的 10159. From *white* and a *bowl*. Clear; bright; distinctly seen at a distance. Real; true. A bright object to shoot at; a target; a hanging point; an important circumstance. Now used as an auxiliary particle for the 底 Te of the Sung dynasty. Ornaments for a woman's face; cosmetics; a red spot purposely put on the forehead to intimate that her monthly courses flow; in this sense read Chŏ. Name of a horse; a lotus seed. Seaou teĭh 小 約 or Seaou te 小底 used by poor and inferior people for the personal pronouns, *I* and *Me*. Wo teĭh 我 約 my or mine. Ne teĭh 你 約 they or thine. Ta teĭh 他 約 his. Shwŭy teĭh 誰 約 whose? Twan teĭh 端 約 an originating point or circumstance. Teĭh keŏ 約 確 fully substantiated truth or fact; a plain fact; evidently true. Teĭh peĭh 約 筆 written with one's own hand.

茵芍 10160. Read Teĭh, and Heaou, The fruit of the lotus.

勒 10161. That with which a horse is controlled; a bridle.

狄 10162. From a *dog* and *fire*. The northern regions; the Tartar tribes. Inferior officers. Name of a stag. Name of a well or spring. Occurs denoting Distant.

荻 10163. A certain plant; the name of a place.

剔 10164. [c] To cut up; to separate the flesh from the bones; to scrap off; to pick from; to reject entirely. Read Shĭh, To cut; to work up. Teaou teĭh ya che 挑 約 牙 齒 to pick the teeth, otherwise expressed by 刺牙 Tsze-ya.

惕昜悆 10165. [c] From *heart* and *to change*. Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; afraid of committing any error; quick; active. Shŭh teĭh 怵 約 fearful; cautious. Chaou kin seĭh teĭh 朝勤夕 約 in the morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful. Teĭh teĭh 約 約 love, affection.

踢 10166. [c] To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.

逷 **逖** 10167. (c) To remove far off; to put away to a distance; remote; distant; people on the west. Occurs used for 惕 Teĭh.

Teĭh-teĭh | | an appearance of wishing to succeed.

鬄 10168. [c] To shave off the hair; to pluck out the hair of the head; to put away; to exclude.

商 10169. That part on which the others rest, the lower or fundamental part, as the stem or stalk of fruits, of plants, and of flowers; the roots of trees; the soles of the feet of animals. Read Shĭh, Concord; agreement.

墑 10170. Steps by which to ascend.

嫡 10171. From *woman* and *equal*. The wife strictly so called, expressed by 正室 Ching shĭh. The correct, middle, or principal apartment; i. e the person who inhabits it.

Teĭh moo | 母 the mother of the people; the Queen.

Teĭh tsze | 子 the children of the principal wife.

摘 10172. [c] To approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Read Chĭh, To take with the hand.

Teĭh hwa | 花 to pluck a flower.

敵 **勴** 10173. (c\) One opposed to; an equal; an opponent; an enemy. To oppose; to withstand; to attack.

Teĭh chuen | 船 the enemy's ships.

Teĭh kwŏ | 國 an inimical country; an enemy.

Teĭh ping | 兵 the enemy's troops.

Tuy teĭh 對 | } mutually opposed; enemies to each other.
Seang teĭh 相 | }

Teĭh te teĭh foo tse | 体的夫妻 equal husband and wife, in contradistinction from concubines who are inferior.

滴 10174. (c\) Water flowing to one place; to drop; a drop of any liquid.

Teĭh chŭh | 出 } to drip or leak out.
Teĭh low | 漏 }

Teĭh leĭh | 瀝 to drip through drop by drop.

Teĭh yĭh tëen shwŭy | 一點水 to drip a drop of water.

甋 10175. (c\) Ling teĭh 瓴 | a sort of large jars.

蹢 **蹢** 10176. [c\] The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds otherwise read Chĭh. Fowl's feet; to throw.

鏑 10177. (c\) The point of an arrow; used also for a pair of tweezers.

Ming teĭh 鳴 | } an arrow which sounds as it flies.
Ming shay 鳴 射 }

翟 10178. [c/] A pheasant with a long tail; the feathers are used as personal ornaments; to screen. The name of an ancient state. A surname. Name of a district.

Teĭh teĭh shĭh e | | 飾衣 garment adorned with feathers.

Teĭh fŭh | 茀 a kind of screen made of feathers to conceal the ladies in a carriage, used at court.

Teĭh yu | 羽 the feathers or wings of the pheasant.

Teĭh teĭh chay yay | | 車也 the carriage screened with feathers.

嚁 10179. Quick, rapid sound.

籊 10180. [c\] Teĭh teĭh | | a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

躍 10181. [c] Teĭh or Yŏ. To skip about; to hop as a bird.

糴 10182. [c\] To purchace rice; to buy it in. A quick appearance; fleet. Used also for To cleanse. Read Taou, A surname.

弔 10183. [c/] Read Teaou, To mourn for the dead. Read Teĭh, To reach or extend to; the utmost limit.

囚 10184. [c\] Teĭh or Ne. To move; to shake.

迪 廸 10185. (c\) From *to go* and *by a road or way.* To advance; to tread in the footsteps of; to go or to lead on in the paths of reason and virtue; the path of righteousness. Ke teĭh 啓 | to open the way; to point out the right path. Hwuy teĭh keĭh 惠 | 吉 he who obeys what is right will be happy. Yew teĭh 由 | to rectify; to put in the right way or order.

滌 10186. [c\] From *water* and a *line* or *stream.* A vessel to wash in; a place where victims are kept and fattened; to wash; to cleanse. Reiterated A dry vapour; strong wine. Chŏ teĭh 濯 | to wash; to cleanse, either naturally or morally. Se teĭh sin heung 洗 | 心胸 to cleanse the heart and breast.

Teĭh keu | 去 to wash away.

Teĭh teĭh | | a dry atmosphere; a hot wind; strong wine.

倜 10187. [c] Teĭh jen | 然 raised high; noble freedom; unrestrained.

Teĭh tang | 儻 freedom and ease of disposition and manner; raised above others; unrestrained.

蔌 蔑 10188. [c] Plants completely dried and scorched.

覿 10189. (c\) to look; to see; to gaze at; to have an audience of. Mëen mëen seang teĭh 面面相 | gazed at each other. Sze teĭh 私 | a private audience, and on private business.

笛 篴 10190. (c\) A kind of flute; it is variously designated; the term is applied both to those which are blown into at the side, and those which are blown through from the end. Chŭh teĭh 竹 | a musical reed or bamboo flute.

Chuy teĭh 吹 | } to play on the
Lung teĭh 弄 | } reed or flute.

堲 10191. To store up; to stop, or place permanently in. Read Te, Obscure. A high or lofty appearance

Teĭh ne | 覓 the lofty variegated clouds.

Teĭh tsae | 財 to lay up wealth; to store up property.

TEW.—CCCXXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

EW as in *Hew.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Tieu.* Canton Dialect, *Tew.*

丟 10192. (-) To cast away; to throw away a thing with the hand. Tew lëen | 臉 to throw away countenance; i. e. to blast one's reputation. Tew hea keu | 下去 to leave behind.

Tew kae show | 開手 to throw open the hand; i. e. to rid one's self of a thing.

TĬH.—CCCXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Tak.*

导 10193. *Read Gae, A stoppage; an impediment.*

得 得 10194. (c) From *to go* and to *stop*, having found what one wanted. To be successful in doing something; to obtain what one wanted; to attain the end proposed. Following other Verbs, often denotes the practicability of their import, and answers to *Can.* To covet; especial. Kow tĭh 苟 | to obtain by some unfair or improper means. She fei tĭh shĭh 是非 | 失 right and wrong; success and failure. Tsze tĭh 自 | to obtain one's self—means self enjoyment; satisfaction. Seang tĭh 相 | to find each other; mutually agreeable.

Tso tĭh 做 | } it can or may be
She tĭh 使 | } done.

Tso pŭh tĭh 做不 | } it won't do;
She pŭh tĭh 使不 | } it will not answer, it cannot be done.

Tĭh e tĭh hăn | 意得很 to obtain one's wishes in a high degree.

Tĭh tsuy | 罪 to offend; to commit an offence against any one.

Tĭh hwan jin taou | 還人道 to obtain restoration to the state of human beings,—instead of eternal suffering, or being transformed to brutes.

Tĭh hoo tëen | 乎天 to obtain from heaven.

悳 悳 10195. [c] To obtain; to succeed.

揑 揑 10196. [c] To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

特 犆 特 10197. (o) From *cow* and *temple*. A bullock; an animal three years old; a victim for sacrifice; to sacrifice any animal; a stallion, one is allowed to three mares. To pair; to marry. To stand forth alone; insulated; single; alone; only; especially; on purpose for. One victim. A sow that bears but one pig. Pŭh tĭh 不 | not only. Kung tĭh 攻 | to cover a mare.

Tĭh che. | 旨 an order of the Emperor on some express or special occasion.

Tĭh tsze tung che | 字通知 I write particularly to inform you.

Tĭh chow | 舟 a single boat.

Tĭh e | 意 a special intention; on purpose for.

Tĭh foo | 夫 my husband.

Tĭh foo | 婦 my wife.

Tĭh lae | 來 to come on purpose.

Tĭh săng | 牲 a victim.

Chŭh tĭh 出 | } to stand up alone;
Tĭh leĭh | 立 } conspicuous; supereminent.

Tĭh yu | 諭 *a special edict*; proclamation or other declaration of the will of the government. These are words of form, and do not really denote any thing of extraordinary importance.

忒 10198. [c] From *heart* and *dart*. To change; to alter; to err; to doubt; several other characters are used for it in different books. Pŭh-tĭh 不 | no doubt or suspicion; no error. Haou tëen pŭh tĭh 昊天 不 | heaven errs not. Cha tĭh 差 | to err; to mistake; error

defect. Sze she pŭh tĭh 四時不丨 there is no error in the seasons.

Teĭh she pŭh haou 丨是不好 it is very bad.

Teĭh pae lae 丨憊賴 an especial blockhead, used in abuse.

忒 10199. Tan tĭh 儐丨 silly, foolish.

忑 10200. [c] From *to go down* and *heart*. Disquieted from fear; palpitation of the heart. Sin sin tan tĭh 心心忐忑 the heart moving up and down; palpitation; tremour.

慝 10201. [c] From *concealed* and *heart*. Secret vice: vicious; wicked; filthy; licentious; dissolute; lewd; to gloss over vice; aslant, as the moon near the horizon. Fang tĭh 方丨 vicious local phrases, which must be avoided. Seay tĭh 邪丨 vicious; wicked; abandoned. Këen tĭh 姦丨 villainous; traitorous; seditious; profligate. Le tĭh lŏ yin 禮丨樂淫 polluted manners and delight in lewdness. Tsan tĭh 讒丨 specious slanders and apologies for vice. Tsĭh tĭh 仄丨 appearing aslant, as the rising moon. Te tĭh 地丨 noxious productions of the earth.

德 悳 10202. [c] Virtue, commonly in a good sense. Power; force; abundance. Benevolence; favor; kindness. Virtuous instructions; to be grateful to. Name of a star, and of a place. Găn tĭh 恩丨 benignity; beneficence. Ta tĭh pŭh yu hëen seaou tĭh chŭh jŭh ko yay 大德不踰閑小德出入可也 the limits assigned by the greater virtues must not be transgressed, but to go out and in at the barriers erected by the smaller virtues, may be done. Ming tĭh 命丨 natural virtue; innate moral sense. Shing tĭh tsae mŭh 盛丨在木 (in spring) a luxuriance of efficacy resides in the vegetable kingdom. Ta tĭh 大丨 great kindness.

Tĭh ke 丨已 to take merit to one's self.

Tĭh wei fŭh ke 丨爲福基 virtue is the foundation of happiness.

Tĭh hing 丨行 a course of splendid virtuous actions.

Tĭh che pŭh wang 丨之不忘 to be ever grateful to.

螣 10203. Read Tăng, A snake Read Tĭh, A certain insect which devours grain.

TING.—CCCXXXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ting*. Canton Dialect, *Ting*; sometimes as if written *Taing*.

丁 个 10204. [-] The sting of a scorpion; a nail or wooden pin. A character used in the division of time; there are commonly three *Ting* days in each lunar month. Ting in the sense of Robust, or denoting individuality, manhood, is applied to various classes of the poor. To add a *ting* to the family expresses the birth of a child. Reiterated, The sound of hewing timber. To give reiterated instructions. Forms part of the name of a deity; of an insect. Nailed, posted, embarrassed. Ching-ting 成丨 to arrive at the age of sixteen; to become a man. Jin ting 人丨 a man. Ping ting 兵丨 a soldier. Ming ting 民丨 the people; the common people. Shin ting 神丨 attendants of deities. Nung ting 農丨 husbandmen. Tsoo ting 神丨 husbandmen who rent small pieces of

land. Tëen ting 添丁 to have a child added to the family. Ling ting 孑丁 alone and disconsolate; the name of an island in the Canton river, commonly called *Lin-ting*.

Ting ning 丁寧 to give repeated injunctions.

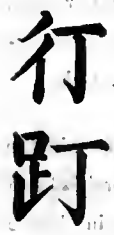
10205. [-] Ling ting 伶仃 alone; walking or being alone; hence applied to the island mentioned in the preceding example.

10206. [-] Ting, or Ling. The appearance of ice; icy.

10207. [-] Ting ning 叮嚀 to enjoin repeatedly.

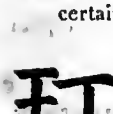
Ting ning che chŭh 叮嚀致囑 to charge with special and repeated injunctions.

10208. Even; level.



10209. Ling-ting 伶仃 the appearance of walking alone; also written 跉趶 Ling-ting.

10210. [-] Ting, Tăng, or Chăng. The sound of felling timber; to strike; a certain tree.



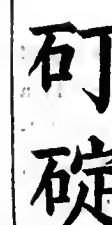
10211. [-] The sound of stones striking against each other.

Ting-ling 玎玲 a jingling sound of stones.

10212. (c/-) A level shore by the side of a river. The name of a river, and of a district.

10213. [c\] The path which is trodden by the feet of persons who pass through fields; a dyke that serves for a foot path; an acre of land; a piece of waste land by the side of a house. The name of a state or country; the name of a district and of a hill. Read Tăng, To excavate the earth around an altar. Read Tëen, The footsteps of deer; a deer park.

10214. [-] From *disease* and a *nail*. A venereal ulcer; they distinguish thirteen species; a sore in which is a hard indurated nail-like substance. Ho ting chwang 火丁瘡 a hot fiery sore; a kind of prickly heat. Săng ting 生丁 the breaking out of a poisonous ulcer.



10215. Stones for ballast in a boat.

10216. (/) From *words* and *to nail*. To criticize; criticism. To examine; to compare; to collate; to deliberate; to adjust; to settle; to perform the duty of an editor; to linger and delay. Pae ting 拜訂 to invite a person to a consultation.

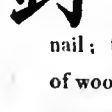
Ting ching 訂正 to settle; to Keaou ching 較訂 adjust; to prepare for publication.

Ting ming 訂明 to come to a clear understanding of each other.

Ting yŏ 訂約 to agree on some time of meeting, on any thing that binds.

10217. [c-] From *wine* and *to nail*. A state of inebriation.

Ming ting 酩酊 Ming ting 茗艼 drunk; intoxicated; rendered insensible by drunkenness.



10218. [/-] From *gold* or *metal*. To work gold or metal; to form it into nails; a nail; to nail; a bolt; a pin, either of wood or iron. Name of a country. E ting ting wŭh 以釘釘物 to nail a thing with a nail. Ling ting 鈴釘 name of a spear.

Ting chwang 釘裝 or Chwang-ting, To nail up; to bind books.

10219. (c-) From *nail* and *head*. The summit; the vertex; the top of a hill; to carry on the top of the head; the thing carried; the knob of different colours worn on the top of the cap by the Tartar Chinese, to distinguish rank. Hung ting 紅頂 a red knob, denotes the highest rank. Kĭh keu ting tsze 革去頂子 to deprive of the knob or button on the cap; to degrade from all rank in the state.

Ting tae 丁 戴 the knob worn on the top of the cap.

骾 10220. (-) A bone of the leg.

飣 10221. [/] Ting shïh 丁 食 food that is placed on the table merely for ornament.

亭 10222. [c-] From *high*, abbreviated, and 丁 Ting, for sound. A shed or portico in public ways for the people to rest under. A dome supported by pillars in a graden. A room or watch-house on a city wall. An elevated room. Yew ting 郵 丁 a kind of post office on the road. Straight; to equalize. Pŭh ting 不 丁 disorderly; irregular.

Ting chang 丁 長 or Ting kung 丁 公 or Ting foo 丁 父 the senior or petty peace officer of a small village.

Ting ng 丁 丁 name of a hill; also, The aspiring appearance of rocks on a lofty mountain.

Ting woo 丁 午 the point of noon.

停 10223. [c-] From *man* and *portico*, to rest under. To cease; to stop; to delay; to stay; to fix in a place. Teaou ting 調 丁 to arrange; to modify; to settle. Ting che 丁 止 or Ting seïh 丁 息 to cease; to stop.

Ting yïh hwuy 一 丁 會 to stop awhile.

Ting kung 丁 工 to stop work.

Ting sze yïh hwuy 丁 思 一 會 stopped and thought awhile.

Ting show 丁 手 to cease from doing.

Ting shing 丁 陞 to delay promotion.

Ting tang 丁 當 or Ting to 丁 妥 arranged well; settled fully.

Ting chay taou tso 丁 車 道 左 to stop the carriage by the side of the road.

婷 娗 10224. [c-] Ping ting 娉 丁 beautiful; elegant, applied to women.

渟 10225. Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

諪 停 10226. [c-] Teaou ting 調 丁 to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortable any affair.

定 10227. [/] From a *foot* under a *cover* or *shed*. in a tranquil place of rest. Settled; in a fixed state; tranquil; steady. To fix; to settle; to decide. Fixed; settled; certain; a fixed trance-like state. To stop. Name of a district and of a hill. Peïh ting 必 丁 it must be. Gan ting 安 丁 at rest; in a fixed tranquil state. Yïh ting 一 丁 positively; assuredly.

Ting e 丁 擬 to fix; to determine; to decide on, as in a case of law.

Ting gïh 丁 額 a fixed quantity or number.

Ting jen 丁 然 absolutely certain, positively.

Ting ke 丁 期 a fixed time.

Ting sing 丁 省 to enquire respectfully about the health of one's parents.

Pŭh ting 不 丁 / We ting 未 丁 uncertain, either referring to the past or the future.

Ting yin 丁 銀 or Ting tan yin 丁 單 銀 an advance given to fix a bargain, earnest money.

碇 礗 10228. [/] Stones for fixing or settling a boat; ballast.

錠 10229. [/] A sort of white copper or tin; a piece of silver of a certain weight, used in commerce; in Canton commonly of the value of ten taels.

顁 10230. [/] To raise the forehead; the forehead; to place characters in Chinese writing higher than the row of columns, as a mark of respect to the person or thing mentioned, answers to the use of capitals in European writing.

Ting kïh 丁 格 to raise the character higher than the line.

壬 *10231. Represents a man standing on the top of the earth; or according to others, any thing growing up out of the earth. Shwŏ-wăn says it denotes Good, virtuous; from *Man*, and Too, the *earth* denoting The business of life.

廷 10232. [c-] A place of general concourse and permanent residence; the midst of the court; to rectify; straight. Chaou ting 朝廷 the place where officers obtain an audience of the Emperor, and where the orders of government are promulged; the Emperor himself; His Majesty. Chay she chaou ting kung tang 這是朝廷公堂 this is His Majesty's public court—respect must be paid to it. Ying ke 廷寄 an express to the governors of provinces, issued from the Emperor himself, or at least from the palace, and not from any office.

Ting wei 廷尉 the name of an office.

侹 10233. [/'] Tang, or Ting, A long appearance. Straight; level; even; respectful.

庭 10234. [c-] A large hall in the midst of the house. The name of an office; of a district; and of a hall. Kea ting 家廷 a domestic hall. Tëen ting 天廷 the name of a star. Shan ting 山廷 in physioguomy refers to the nose. Ting heun 廷訓 paternal instruction.

挺 10235. (c\) From *hand* and *straight*; to pluck forth; to draw out; to lead away; to stretch out; to exert; to hold straight out; to widen; to rush forth; to appear alone. Name of a district. Le ting 荔挺 name of a fragrant plant.

Ting chŭh 挺觸 to rush against and gore; to offend by words.

Ting chŭh 挺出 to stand forward; to rush from amongst.

梃 10236. (c\) From *wood* and *straight*. A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick. Used also for the preceding.

艇 **艇** 10237. (c\) A long small boat; a boat generally. Ta ting 大艇 a large boat. Seaou ting 小艇 a small boat. Pŏ ho ting 駁貨艇 a small boat for transhipping goods, or for lightening a larger boat at shallow places. Kwae ting 快艇 a *fast* boat. Hwa ting 花艇 *a flower boat*, a boat for pleasure parties—for drinking and dissolute pleasure. Laou ke ting 老妓艇 a whore's boat; in China such persons often live on the rivers or banks of rivers.

蜓 10238. (c-) Tsing ting 蜻蜓 a flying insect which is remarkable for appearing to sip the water and dart off again; myriads of these are supposed to constitute the rainbow; some are red, others green. The dragon fly.

脡 10239. (c\) Dried flesh; meat which has been salted and exposed to the sun.

鋌 10240. (c\) Wrought pieces of metal of any kind; the iron point of an arrow at the part where the wood enters. Any thing hollow or empty terminated. Haste; precipitancy.

聽 **聽** **听** 10241. (-c*l*) Still; quiet; to listen; to hear; to discriminate sounds; to wait or tarry; to accord with; to comply; to obey; to hear and determine causes as a criminal judge,—they anciently divided the mode of judging into five parts.

Ting sze 聽事
Ting yŭ 聽獄
Ting tsung 聽訟
} to hear and determine causes.

Ting ming 聽命 to receive and obey orders. Ting këen 聽見 to receive with the ear; to hear. Ting tsung 聽從 to yield obedience to.

廳 **廳** 10242. (-) From *hall* and to *hear*. A place where causes are heard; a court; an office; it is now applied to some domestic apartments; a hall; a drawing room. Jung ting 戎廳 a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Tso-tăng. Kĭh

* Under JIN, the above Character, with its definition, is placed by mistake for 壬 Jin, An Astronomical Character, used in diviniation; that influence in nature which nourishes or sustains. To sustain; to bear; to be pregnant with. Adulatory; great.

ting 客 丨 a hall or room for receiving visitors. Shoo ting 書 丨 a library. Ta ting 大 丨 a large hall; a military attendant on high civil officers.

Ting sze 丨 事 to receive and determine causes; in this sense Ting was formerly written as the preceding.

鼎 鼎

10243. (c-) A sort of metal vase with three feet; a tripod with two ears or rings. Steady, firm; correct; stable; to set up; to establish; to place in perfect security. Name of a star; of a city gate; of a lake; of an office; and of a certain boat; a surname. Tang ting 當 丨 properly established.

Ting leĭh 丨 立 or Leĭh ting, To establish; to place on a firm footing; to commence a new dynasty. Ting ting 丨 丨 insecure, easy circumstances.

凞

10244. Icy appearance.

TO.—CCCXXXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *To.* Canton Dialect, *To.*

佗 它

10245. (c-) To bear; to carry; carried by beasts of burden. Tŏ to 橐 丨 the camel, now commonly written 駱 丨 Lŏ to. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 他 Ta. Also read To, To charge, or blame with. Wei wei to to 委委 丨 丨 elegant gait, and an easy genteel appearance.

To fă 丨 髮 to adjust or dress the hair.

To pei 丨 背 to carry on the back. As a Noun, Humpbacked, like the camel.

疤 疕

10246. (c-) Disease. To tsze 丨 子 a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

拕 扡 拖 揓

10247. To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull; to drag a cart or carriage. To track a boat; to steer a boat. Shwŭy to 水 丨 a bank (c-) raised to keep off the water. To chow 丨 舟 to drag a boat. To wo hea koo bae 丨 我下苦海 drag me into a sea of troubles.

To luy 丨 累 to implicate; to involve.

To pe 丨 斃 to cause a person's death, as by excessive torture.

To ne tae shwŭy 丨 泥帶水 to drag through the mire and water,—a *turbid* style.

To seĭh 丨 膝 to bend the knee as if about to kneel.

To show wan tsze 丨 手卐字 the ornamental border sometimes called the *vitruvian scroll.* See Wan.

沱 沲 池

10248. (c-) A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

砣 砤 碕

10249. (c-) A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles.* Ching to 稱 丨 weights used in scales.

𩵦 𩵦 舵 柁 柁 10250. [c-] An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

10251. [丶] The helm or rudder of a boat. Woo to 無 ⌋ without a rudder. To kung ⌋ 工 the helmsman; the steersman; the person who navigates.

跎 跎 跎 跎 10252. [c-] Tso-to 蹉 ⌋ to slip the foot; to stumble or fall; to lose an opportunity.

酡 酡 酡 酡 10253. [c-] The face reddened by drinking liquor; appearing under the influence of wine.

陀 陁 陁 陁 10254. [c-] Po-to 陂 ⌋ uneven; irregular; dangerous. Poo to 補 ⌋ the name of a hill. Sha to 沙 ⌋ the name of a place.

駝 駝 10255 [c-] Lŏ to 駱 ⌋ or Lŏ to 駞 ⌋ the camel; the body they say, resembles a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. In crossing the desart of Shamo, they stop where water is to be found by a kind of instinct and give notice of approaching noxious winds by stretching their necks, raising a cry, and then putting their nose in the sand, till the wind blows over. To carry as a camel, or other beast of burden. To pei ⌋ 背 hunch-backed, as a camel.

鮀 鮀 10256. [c-] The name of a fish. To yu ⌋ 魚 some say is the same as Sha yu 沙魚 the sand fish, or shark; others say it is the same form as the lizard, but about ten cubits long, and has scales on its back and tail.

他 10257. [c-] Read Ta and To. He; him; she; her; it; that; other. See Ta.

咃 10258. [c-] Forms part of the name of a religious book of the Sect Fŭh.

詑 詑 10259. [c-] To deceive; to insult; lying boasts. Read Tan, Dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, Filled with self gratulation.

多 夛 10260. [c-] The character *evening* repeated. *Evening* after *evening*; hence the idea Many; much. Used also in a comparative sense. More; to crave for more; to add more. A term of commendation. A surname. Ke to 幾 ⌋ how much? how many? O ke 阿 ⌋ a familiar term for father. Tae to 太 ⌋ or Kwo to 過 ⌋ an excessive quantity or number.

To che ⌋ 之 to *much* him; i. e. to praise and flatter him.

To chung ⌋ 重 heavier.

To këen ⌋ 見 to have seen military service.

To ta nëen ke ⌋ 大年紀 what is your age? To sze ⌋ 事 busy, officious meddlesome.

To shaou ⌋ 少 ⌋ *many* or *few*; i. e.
To kwa ⌋ 寡 ⌋ how many?

To yen ⌋ 言 much talk; loquacity,—one of the seven reasons which justify divorce.

咃 10261. The language of spells and imprecations.

剁 10262. [/] To strike with the hand.

跺 10263. [/] From *feet* and *many*. A little child attempting to walk.

垜 10264. [/] To, or Tŏ. A target or wall to shoot at. A side apartment or hall commonly used as a school room for the family. The name of a hill.

剁 10265. [/] To chop; to put into minute parts.

朵朵菜端 10266. [\ ] A tree hanging pendant down; any thing hanging pendant; a flower or bunch of flowers. The east and west wings of a palace; to take hold of with the hand; to lead as a little child. Hwa to 花 | a flower bunch. Yĭh to hwa 一 | 花 a bunch of flowers; a flower. Kŭh to 骨 | certain ornaments made of bone.

To to | | an immense collection of flowers.

𡑞 10267. (′) To exceed; to be strange or different from. To keŏ | 脚 to slip the foot.

垛 10268. (c\) The same as the preceding. Ching to 城 | a path along the outside wall of a city.

採採揣 10269. (\) To shake or agitate with the hand; to measure; to conjecture or measure the minds of others by one's own; to let down a sail.

躲躲 10270. (\) The body; to hide; to conceal. To tsae chae fang | 在柴房 hid himself in the wood house. To neĭh | 匿 to secret, or hide one's self. To pe | 避 to avoid; to shun; to evade. Ming tseang yung e to 明鎗容易 | Gan tsëen yay nang fan 暗箭也難防 a spear in the light is easily avoided: but it is difficult to guard against an arrow in the dark

跺 10271. (\) The appearance of walking.

堶 10272. A certain child's play, otherwise called Fei wa leĭh he 飛瓦礫戲 the play of flying tiles and brick-bats. The obsolete play referred to, consisted probably only in pelting each other, hence the phrase Paou to 砲 | to throw or pelt.

婧嫷 10273. From *woman* and to *fall*. Beautiful; pretty; remiss; idle; disrespectful. Same as the following. To man | 嫚 careless; negligent; lazy; rude.

惰憜 10274. (/) From *heart* and to *fall*. The mind suffered to flag; disrespectful; remiss; lazy; lounging. Tae to 怠 | or To tae, or Lan to 懶 | or Keae to 懈 | to begin and finish nothing; careless; lazy; loitering; idle.

隋 10275. (c\) From *flesh* and Hwuy 隓 to lay a city *in ruins*. To rend the flesh asunder. To fall; dissipated; lazy; to hang down; to droop; to lay by the remnants of sacrifices; to part off a sacrifice which is eaten; to smear with blood. The name of a certain country. A surname.

揹撱撾 10276 (c\) To reject; to throw away; to cast off; to feel with the hand; to let fall.

墮 10277. (/) To fall; to fall in ruins; used either literally or figuratively of the ruin of a family; to destroy a city. Occurs in the sense of To 惰 lazy; idle. Also read Tsŏ. Pĭh to 白 | a certain kind of wine or spirituous liquor. Twan to 團 | expresses the priests of Buddah receiving or putting their food into a platter or dish peculiar to the sect; the dish is called Pŏ 鉢 they generally beg with it in their hands. Chow taou shwae fă too to 周道衰法度 | when the cause of Chow dynasty declined, the laws fell into disuse. Tuy to 頹 | stupid and idle; weak, feeble. Tuy to 推 | to push down. Tëen to 顛 | to fall over, to push over, to subvert. Luy keaou to 淚交 | tears intermixed fell down Tsuy to 醉 | to be drunk and

fall down. Yun to 雲 丨 the clouds descending. Hwa to 花 丨 flowers falling. Tsĭh to 幘 丨 the cap fell off. Yuĕ to 月 丨 the moon descending to the horizon. Tsĭh to 謫 丨 to let fall reprehension. Sun to 捐 丨 to break and let fall, or to break by falling. Tëen hwa to 天花 丨 celestial flowers falling; is said to denote a persuasive eloquence. Lew ying to 流螢 丨 the floating glow worms fall.

To ming ching 丨 名城 to ruin a famous city.

To lŏ hoo 丨 落戶 a fallen gate; i. e. a family reduced from affluence to poverty. To lŏ 丨 落 to fall down. To ma 丨 馬 to fall from a horse. To tae 丨 胎 an abortion.

髫 10278. [丶] From *hair* and to *fall*. To cut off the hair of a child's head; to cut the hair in the third moon; according to some, the hair which remains not cut off.

唾 10279. [c′] From the *mouth* and *to fall down*. Spittle; to spit. To jin 丨 人 to spit upon a man: to treat him with contempt.

To te 丨 涕 to blow the nose.

埵 10280. [丶] Stiff mould or earth.

聜 10281. [丶] From *ear* and *pendant*. Large hanging ears; perspicacity, which large hanging ears indicate.

妥 綵 敓 10282. [c丶] From a *claw* placed above *woman*. Kept down; tranquil; steady; safe; secure. Occurs denoting To fall. Gan to 安 丨 composed; steady. Ting to 定 丨 fixed safely. Keĭh to 極 丨 extremely well settled and safe. Sze yew pŭh to 事有不 丨 there is something unsafe about the affair, it is not rightly settled.

To tëĕ 丨 帖 or Tëĕ to, A local word referring to any work which is well performed.

To tang 丨 當 perfectly well arranged; safe; secure.

馱 佗 他 10283. [c-] The appearance of a horse carrying something. Foo to 負 丨 to carry on the back of a quadruped.

驒 10284. [c-] A wild horse; a piebald horse.

鱓 10285. Read Shen, An eel. Read To, in the sense of the following.

鼉 10286. (c-) A large sea animal upwards of ten feet long; a species of fish; its skin was formerly used to make large drums; said to propel a vapour from its mouth, which forms a cloud and causes rain.

To lung 丨 龍 an animal resembling an aligator.

埮 10287. To move. One says, The appearance of hanging down, suspended.

TŎ.—CCCXXXVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Tok.*

乇 10288. The upper part represents a full ear of grain beading down. The horizontal stroke represents the ground, and the lower part the root. Plants and trees depend on the root in the ground; hence, borrowed to express Placing dependance on a person; engaging them to do a thing.

托 10289. From *hand* and *a pendant ear* of grain. To take with the hand; as food. Pŭh tŏ 不 | not to take hold of with the fingers—said of gruel and of dumplings. Used in the sense of the following. To engage; to do; to lay upon or commission to perform.

Tŏ tsze | 子 } tray in which to
Tŏ pwan | 盤 } carry dishes.

託 侂 10290. (ᴗ) From *words* and an *ear* of corn *supported* by the *root*. To charge with; to commit to the care of; to engage or commission a person to do; to lay or lean upon; to trust to; to make a pretext of. Name of an office. Occurs denoting To boast. Pae tŏ 拜 | to worship and engage to do; to request courteously. Ko tŏ teĭh 可 | 的 trust worthy. Show jin che tŏ 收人之 | engaged by some body to do something. Yew tŏ show che e 有 | 收之依 to have some person on whom one can rely.

Tŏ koe | 故 } to make some ex-
Tuy tŏ 推 | } cuse in order to decline something.

Tŏ foo | 付 to deliver in charge to.

Tŏ ta pan sze | 他辦事 engaged him to manage affairs.

Tŏ pe | 庇 } relying on your
Tŏ lae | 賴 } auspices—I have been well; a common mode of answering enquiries about health.

拓 摭 10291. [c] Read Tŏ, Shĭh or Chĭh, To take up or lift with the hand; to receive with the hand; to push with the hand; to break. The second character is read Chĭh. A surname. Chĭh shĭh e wăn | 拾遺文 to pick up other people's essays and make use of them as one's own; plagiarism.

Tŭ lŏ | 落 a disagreeing with people; unsocial; offensive applied to the officers of the government.

祏 10292. [c] The part where garments open; a large opening at the sleeve or collar; opened wide; extensive.

咀 10293. Tŏ, or Tă. Mutual recrimination. The noise of calling out to each other.

Tŏ tŏ | | indistinct utterance; to stammer.

兌 10294. Tŏ or Tuy, To compare; to collect; to arrange. See Tuy.

挩 稅 說 10295. (c) From *hand* and to *arrange*. To open out; to put off; to lay aside; to exclude; to dust or rub with the hand. The second character is otherwise read Shwuy, Meaning a duty or tax. The third character is otherwise read Shwŏ, To speak.

棁 10296. [c] Read Tŏ, A large staff; also To open or cast off; to escape from. Read Chuĕ, A beam.

脫 10297. [c] From *flesh* and to *lay aside*. The flesh falling from the bones; any

thing spoiled and falling to pieces; to separate from. To put off, as clothes; to leave the womb; to be born; to escape from; to avoid; to abridge; an expression of uncertainty. The name of a plant; of a hill; of a bird. Occurs read Yuĕ, To be pleased. Keae tŏ 解 | to deliver from.

Tŏ e fŭh | 衣服 to put off one's clothes.

Tŏ heae | 鞋 to put off one's shoes.

Tŏ kung | 空 to slip off; to disappear; to vanish.

Tŏ tae hwan kŭh | 胎換骨 to be born again and change the bones—said to persons implying that a radical change of their conduct is necessary.

Tŏ săng wei ma | 生爲馬 to be born into the world as a horse, after a period of suffering in hell.

Tŏ pe | 皮 to peel off the skin.

Tŏ shin | 身 / Tŏ tsow | 走 to make one's escape.

度 10298. (ʋ) To guess at; to try to ascertain by an effort of thought; to conjecture; to suppose; to estimate, to measure; to throw or cast. See Too. E e tŏ che 以意度之 to conceive of it, or guess at it with the mind. Chae tŏ 猜 | to suppose, to conjecture. Tsĭh tŏ 測 | to try to fathom or to guess at. E ke che sin tŏ jin che sin 以己之心 | 人之心 to guess at other people's feelings by one's own.

劀 10299. To, or Tŏ. Che mŭh yay 治木也 to cut or work wood; to divide or separate. Tŏ 度 occurs in the same sense. Read Too, To shut; to close.

踱 **踀** 10300. (ʋ) To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

噣 10301. Tŏ, or Tă. Appearance, or manner of a dog eating.

澤 10302. Tŏ, or Chĭh. Ice freezing.

籜 10303. [c] The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

薅 10304. [c] The bark or leaves of plants generally faded and fallen to the ground; withered and rotten; the name of a particular plant.

鐸 10305. [ʋ] A large sort of bell or wooden clapper, used in the army, and to summons people to attend moral instructions in ancient times. The name of a place, of a palace, and of a man. Mŭh tŏ 木 | a bell with a wooden tongue. See Mŭh. New tŏ 牛 | a certain sonorous instrument. Fung tŏ 風 | small stones that jingle by the impulse of the wind.

Tŏ tĭh | 德 to rouse people's attention to virtue—one who does so.

噣 10306. Tŏ, or Tă. To slobber up greedily. To swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. Tŏ e kow tsew shĭh yay | 以口就食也 Tŏ, to apply the mouth to food, instead of lifting the food to the mouth.

Tŏ tŏ urh shĭh | | 而食 ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

掇 10307. [ʋ] To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away. Read Chuĕ, In the same sense. Shaou tŏ 燒 | to burn and to plunder.

橐 **橐** 10308. [ʋ] A bag without a bottom; a small bag like a pudding open at both ends. To mould or fashion utensils. An utensil for containing clothes and food.

Tŏ to | 駝 the name of an animal; the camel commonly called Lo-to.

檡 **柝** **榛** 10309. [ʋ] A hollow piece of wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. Keĭh tŏ 擊 | to beat the hours of the watch.

嗟 10310. Tŏ, or Tă. To backbite.

驕 驕 10311. [c] Tŏ to 丨駝 an animal which has a saddle of flesh; a camel with one hunch on its back.

奪 10312. [ʊ] To take by violence; to criticise, lop off, and decide upon; to deprive of rank or emolument; a narrow path. Yu tŏ pĭh sing 漁丨百姓 to fish and plunder from the people. Kin[illegible] haou tŏ 輕施好丨 to spend [illegible]oughtlessly and be fond of plunderin[illegible]

Chă tŏ 察丨 to exa[illegible]ne and lop off —what is improper, a for[illegible]a closing petitions.

TOO.—CCCXXXIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *Tu*. Canton Dialect, *Too*.

土 10313. [\c] Earth; one of the five elements as they are considered by the Chinese. The upper horizontal line represents the surface of the earth, and the lower line an inferior stratum; the perpendicular line represents trees and plants taking root downward and growing up into the air. The ground; the soil; a piece of ground; a kingdom; the bark of the roots of trees; a place; a district. The name of a country; name of a star. A surname. Shwŏ-wăn says the character expresses Te che too săng wan wŭh chay yay 地之吐生萬物者也 the earth's vomiting or propelling and producing all things. Too te săng wŭh e yang jin 丨地生物以養人 the earth produces things for the support of man. Woo too 五丨 the five earths, are white, black, azure, red, and yellow. Shwŭy too pŭh hŏ 水丨不合 water and earth (climate) not agreeing (with a person); to express the disagreeing, Pŭh fŭh 不服 is also used. Ho shwŭy too 和水丨 to harmonize the climate, i. e. to use a diet to prevent the influence of climate, sour preparations are said to be beneficial. Fung too jin tsing 風丨人情 the spirit and disposition of a people. Pun too jin 本丨人 a native of a place. Pun too hwa 本丨話 the dialect peculiar to a place. Mëen joo too sĭh 面如丨色 face the colour of the ground; like a dead person. Hwang tëen how too 皇天后丨 imperial Heaven and Queen Earth, nature. How too 后丨 a little mound of earth behind a grave with a tablet having How-too shin 后丨神 inscribed upon it; this divinity is considered as a guardian of the tomb. Chung too 冢丨 an altar of earth to the protecting gods called 社 Shay. Fun maou tsoo too 分茅胙丨 to appoint great officers of state, is thus expressed, in allusion to an ancient story.

Too kwei 丨圭 a kind of sun dial.

Too te poo să 丨地菩薩 the divinities of the land; the gods of the district, the penates.

Too che choo 丨蜘蛛 the earth spider; i. e. the ant lion.

Too fan 丨礬 the alum of Canton.

Too mŭh kung pŭh seĭh 丨木工不息 the earth and wood workmen, were incessantly employed.

吐 10314. (ʼc) Too, or Tŏo. To put out of the mouth; to spit out; to eject from the mouth the contents of the stomach, or of the mind; to vomit; to reject; to avoid; to express one's thoughts; to issue or put forth; to blossom. Used contemptuously for uttering words, and for making a confession. A surname. The name of a country in central Asia. Tun too 吞吐 to swallow down, and to vomit up. Pwan tun pwan too 半吞半丨 half swallowed and half vomited; said either of meat or of

words. Gow too 嘔 | to vomit. Too loo sin fŭh | 露心腹 to vomit out one's heart and bowels; to disclose one's mind very fully. Too hwa | 話 to express one's mind. Too chŭh lae | 出來 to eject from the stomach; to disclose the thoughts; to cast forth. Too kow shwŭy | 口水 to spit the water of the mouth; i. e. to spit. Too shĕ | 舌 to loll out the tongue. Too fan | 番 a certain foreign tribe on the north-west side of Sze-chuen.

杜 10315. [/]. Name of a female tree; the male is called 棠 Chang. To stop or fill up; to shoot out, the bark of a plant of which cords are made. Name of a fragrant plant. A surname. Pe mun too kĭh 閉門 | 客 to shut one's door and prevent the ingress of visitors. Too mun pŭh chŭh | 門不出 to shut one's door and not go out. Too foo | 甫 a famous Chinese poet. Too hwuy | 回 name of a famous general. Too tseuĕ leaou | 絕了 to put an end to; to cut off entirely.

垏 10316. [丶] A certain earthen-ware jar.

肚 10317. [丶] The belly; the stomach; the seat of the sentient principle. Too chung ke leaou | 中飢了 hungry. Seaou too 小 | the lower belly. Chang too 腸 | the bowels. Too fŭh | 腹 or Fŭh-too, The belly; the bowels. Too le ming pĭh | 裡明白 of a clear understanding; comprehending.

妬 **妒** 10318. (/) From *woman* and *additional apartment*; or from *stone*, implying *barren*, a wife who envies or is jealous of her husband. Envy; envious; jealousy and ill-will appearing in the countenance; when by actions, it is expressed by Ke 忌 a selfish mind. Săng too sin 生 | 心 to become jealous. Tseĭh too 嫉 | envy; jealousy and ill-will generally. Tseŏ kaou chay, jin too che 爵高者人 | 之 he whose rank is high,—people envy him. Too foo | 婦 an envious woman,—peculiarly applicable to families in which poligamy exists where envy and ill-will prevail much. Too sin | 心 an envious jealous mind,—they consider it vicious for a wife to be jealous of her husband's affections being placed on a concubine.

余 10319. Yu or Too. I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname. Tsĕĕ yu 接 | a certain water plant. Pe yu 比 | ornaments for the hair. Yu yuĕ | 月 the fourth moon.

㑹 **㑹** 10320. (c-) Name of a hill mentioned in history.

唋 10321. To vomit.

涂 10322. [c-] The name of a river; and of a stone; a rut of a wheel. Used for the following. Read Choo, The name of a river. Read Yay, The name of a hill. Too too | | a heavy dew. Too yuĕ | 月 the twelfth moon.

塗 10323. (c-) Clay, mud, mire. To plaster, to ornament, as the colouring of a wall; to smear; to daub; to blot out or efface; to defile; to fill up an interstice. Thick. A surname; the name of a hill. Tso yu too tan 坐於 | 炭 to sit amongst mire and ashes; is applied to sitting down, or associating with vicious people. Hoo too 糊 | dull, stupid, muddy intellect; to manage affairs without order and system. Chin too 塵 | dust and mire, expresses the age, the world, the present state of human beings. Woo too 汚 | to defile. Too yĭh | 乙 Too mŏ | 抹 to blot out and alter a written document. Too mëen | 面 a daubed face,—

applied either to prostitutes, or to robbers who disfigure their faces by colouring them.

Too ne 丨泥 soft mire.

Too shïh 丨飾 to apply any coloured wash to walls.

Too tseang 丨牆 to plaster a wall, or a plastered wall.

珗 琡 10324. (c-) Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

稌 10325. [′] A grain which grows in marshy places. Too seu 丨荼 a medicinal plant.

荼 10326. [c-] A reed that resembles the bamboo; a species of bamboo.

茶 10327. [c-] A certain bitter herb, called by several other names; bitter. A surname. Shin too yŭh luy 神丨鬱壘 two brothers who in high antiquity possessed the power of controlling devils; they are now esteemed gods, who protect the gates of houses.

Too maou 丨茅 flowery, light, volatile.

Too wei 丨薇 the name of a flower, a species of rose.

趁 10328. [c-] Too too 逌丨 to crawl on the ground on one's hands and feet

嗒 10329. Name of a plant which grows in the water.

途 塗 涂 10330. [c-] A path; a road, physically and morally; synonimous also with the second and third characters, which see above. Taou too ping tan 道丨平坦 a level road. Yuen too ping gan 沿丨平安 well and comfortable on the whole of the road. Pwan too urh fei 半丨而廢 to proceed half way and then fail—in any pursuit.

酴 10331. [c-] The mother of wine; the materials of which wine is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or fœces still in it.

Too me 丨醾 an esteemed wine or liquor.

Too soo 丨酥 a sort of wine formerly drunk on the 15th of the first moon, with the design of expelling evil demons.

堵 10332. (\) A low wall; to fend off; to shut; to close; to guard against. A wall fifty cubits long. A suspended bell or sonorous stone. Settled; tranquil. A surname. Occurs used as a Local cant word for 箇 Ko. Wae yang seun too e chuen 外洋巡丨夷船 to cruize on the coast, in order to ward off foreign ships. Kwan joo too 觀如丨 the lookers on were like a wall—thickly crowded together, when Confucius practised the bow and arrow.

Too sïh 丨塞 to stop up, or close against.

Too yu 丨御 to ward off, or guard against.

屠 10333. [c-] From a *body* and the sound of *chay*. To kill and butcher; to rend and to tear to pieces. A surname. Kin too 禁丨 to prohibit killing animals for three days when supplicating rain.

Too foo 丨夫 a butcher.

Too hang 丨行 a butcher's profession.

Too lŏ 丨戮 to slaughter and murder people indiscriminately, as in storming towns.

睹 10334. [\] The morning light.

瘏 10335. [c-] Disease; sickness,—applied also to animals.

睹 覩 10336. [\] To look; to observe; to see. Mŭh so we too 目所未丨 what eye never saw. Too urh pŭh këen 丨而不見 to look and not see. Too wăn 丨聞 to see and to hear.

賭 賭 10337 [\] To *measure* or *stake property*. To play at chance games; to gamble; to play, to risk. Ta too 打丨 or Ta too sae 打丨簺 to

Too ming 丨命 to risk one's life—as soldiers do.

Too pŏ. 丨博 to game.

Too sae 丨簺 to wager; to play at chance games.

Too tsëen 丨錢 to play for money.

Too kin taou 丨近盜 gambling is allied to robbery.

都 10338. (-) The place of the imperial residence; the capital of the empire; cities granted to the sons of nobles, and also those granted to support eminent statesmen. A term of praise and commendation; abundant. All; the whole number; general; a concourse of waters; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect. A surname. King too 京丨 the capital or metropolis of a country. Ta too 大丨 for the greater part.

Too sze 丨司 } certain military
Too tung 丨統 } general officers.

Too tung 丨統 a military officer; a kind of Adjutant-general; a Tsëang keun 將軍 has two attached to him, who are distinguished by right and left, they are called 左翼 Tso yĭh, and 右翼 Yew yĭh, from their taking the command of the left and right wings of the army. The Tsëang-keun has eight bearers to his chair, these have four. They have one seal of office, which is placed with the Tsëang-keun.

Too chă yuen 丨察院 a court of general inspectors—at Peking.

闍 10339. (-) A battlement over a city gate; an elevated place over the gate or on the wall from which to see to a distance. Otherwise, read Shay. Yin too 闉丨 a double gate of a city.

兔 10340. [c′] An animal formed like the mouse, having a short tail, large ears, short fore feet, and no upper lip. The hare, which in the language of the temples, where every animal sacrificed has a peculiar name, is called 明視 Ming-she, from a popular notion, that the hare looks at the moon when it bears its young. Tung joo tŏ too 動如脫丨 moving like the hare, makes its escape.

Too tsze 丨子 a hare, or rabbit.

菟 10341. (c′) Too sze 丨絲 the name of a medicinal plant.

鵌 10342. (c′) A certain bird.

徒 辻 10343. (c-) From *man* and to *walk*. To walk on foot; a foot soldier; a multitude; a crowd. Vain; futile; empty; to no purpose; bare; only. Pupils; scholars; disciples; banditti; persons addicted to vice; officers in waiting. To banish to a distant part of the empire and doom to slavery. Tsew sĭh che le 酒色之丨 persons addicted to wine and lewdness; debauchees. Wăn too 問丨 to banish for three years.

Too hing 丨行 to walk on foot.

Too jen 丨然 in vain, to no purpose.

Too shen 丨善 hypocrisy.

Too te 丨弟 a disciple; a pupil.

圖 圖 图 10344. (c-) From *to describe a circle*, and *Mean*. Avaricious; sordid; distressed. To lay plans in difficult or distressing circumstances; to delineate; to draw out on paper; to estimate; to calculate or conjecture; to scheme; to plan; to plot; to intrigue. To wish; to aim at; to manage or regulate. A map or drawing. Wan kwŏ too 萬國丨 a map of all nations. Te le too 地理丨 any geographical map. Pan-too 版丨 a description of the Chinese empire. The first word refers to a list of the population, and the last to maps of the country. Tsenen ching too 全城丨 a map of the whole city. Wan kwŏ king wei te kew too 萬國經緯地球丨 a terrestrial globe with the circles, meridians, and all nations delineated upon it. Tan too pŭh tsŭh 貪丨不足 covetous and dissatisfied. King ying too tŏ 經營丨度 to plan and devise, to scheme and conjecture.

Too jin che 丨人知 to be desirous that people may know—the good one does.

Too hing 丨形 plates or cuts.

Too hwă 丨畫 to delineate.

Too ming le 丨名利 to scheme the acquisition of fame and gain.

Too mow 丨謀 to scheme; to intrigue; to plot.

Too shoo 丨書 or Too chang 丨章 the seal of a private individual.

Too-seang 丨象 a representation of a person or thing.

Too-tsin 丨讖 a book containing the answers to be accomplished in divinations.

Too tsëen 丨錢 to plot or intrigue for the acquisition of money; to aim at gain.

度 10345. [ㄴ] From *hand* and 庶 Shoo, *branching* or *spreading out*. To arrange and spread out; to form into a law or rule; that with which any thing is measured. A measure; a rule; a limit; a degree of longitude or latitude; a degree or mark; a weapon. A surname. To measure. Used also for 渡 Too. Read Tŏ, To conjecture; to surmise; to guess. See Tŏ. Woo too 五丨 the five Chinese measures 分寸尺丈引 Fun, tsun, chĭh, chang, yin. Ta too 大丨 liberal. Fă too 法丨 laws. Che too 制丨 to frame laws; the laws framed. E too 儀丨 the laws of decorum and ceremony. Tsëĕ too 節丨 a limited measure or rule of acting. Woo too 無丨 no rule nor limit; unlimited. Kwo too 過丨 to exceed the rule; excess in any thing. Chen too 躔丨 the zodiac; the region in which the planets move. Chow tëen 周天 or San pĭh lŭh shĭh woo too 三百六十五丨 the circle of the heavens is 365 degrees. Jĭh hing yĭh too, yuĕ hing shĭh san too 日行一丨月行十三丨 as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves thirteen.

Too keŭh 丨曲 to beat time to a song.

Too leang kwan kung 丨量寬弘 an enlarged and liberal mode of thinking and acting; the opposite is Sze haou keaou leang 絲毫較量 to compare and measure threads and hairs;—a temper of mind excessively scrupulous about trifles.

Too leang 丨量 to measure with the hand or with the mind.

渡 涋 10346. [丿] To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Used in common with 度 Too. Too keang 丨江 to cross the Yang-tsze-keang [river.]

Too chuen 丨船 a ferry boat; a passage boat.

Too tsëen 丨淺 to pass over to a shallow place, or to ford a shallow.

敷 剫 10347. (/) To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.

塗 10348. To stop; to close; to fill up.

鍍 10349. (/) To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold.

Too kin 丨金 washed with gold.

託 10350. (ㄏ) A vessel used in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

斁 10351. (ㄏ) Read Yĭh, To strike. Read Too, To destroy; to ruin.

蠹 蠹 蠧 蠹 10352. (/) An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books, commonly called Too shoo 丨書 or Too yu 丨魚 a book insect. Too yŭh 丨役 police runners who devour by extortion the substance of the people.

TOW.—CCCXLTH SYLLABLE.

OW, as in *How*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Teu*. Canton Dialect, *Tow*.

斗 10353. (\) A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worshipping this is expressed by 朝丨 Chaou tow. Shĭh tow wei shĭh 十丨爲石 10 tow make a shĭh, or 120 cattics.

抖 10354 (\) The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure. To rouse; to shake up; to shake off.

Tow sow 丨敷 } to shake up; to raise
Tow sow 丨撒 } the dust; to shake
Tow sow 丨搜 } off; to excite.

Tow sow tsing shin 丨撒精神 to rouse one's spirits.

斜 斢 10355. (c\) Yellow silk; to state to or accuse.

蚪 10356. (\) The name of an insect or reptile. Ko tow 蝌丨 a tadpole.

阧 陡 10357. [\] To raise; to erect; to elevate; precipitous rocks on hills.

豆 10358. (/) Name of an ancient vessel to contain food, and used in the rites of sacrifice; a certain measure. Grain; leguminous plants; beans or peas. Name of an office; of a place; and of a district. A surname. Tsan tow 蠶丨 a bean. Ho lan tow 荷蘭丨 *Dutch peas*—green peas.

Tow foo 丨腐 a white jelly-like substance made from pulse.

Tow keă 丨甲 the shell or sheath that contains pulse.

Tow tsow 丨湊 to succeed in bringing about an affair; to complete it. Pŭh tow tsow 不丨湊 express the reverse of the preceding.

Tow tsew 丨酒 a liquor or wine made from pulse.

唌 10359. To spit out in rude rejection of any thing.

嗐 10360. To spit. Tow yŭh 丨役 the runners of the police.

痘 10361. (/) From *disease* and a *pea*. A natural virulent disease; the small pox. Chŭh tow 出丨 to take the small pox. Chung tow 種丨 to plant the small pox,—to vaccinate.

Tow chin 丨疹 the small pox.

Tow chwang 丨創 } a pustule; the
Tow chwang 丨瘡 } pustules of the small pox.

Tow ching 丨症 the disease of the small pox.

Tow shĭh 丨汁 the matter of the small pox, Nă pe hoo heĭh tseĭh chŭh 納鼻呼吸卽出 when taken into the nostril by breathing, produces the disease—the Chinese mode of inoculating.

Tow shin 丨神 } the di-
Tow neang neang 丨娘娘 } vinity that presides over the small pox, and who is invoked by parents, and by those who desire children.

筸 10362. (/) An ancient vessel to contain meat, used in the rites of sacrifice.

脰 10363. (/) The neck; the fore part of the neck; the name of a bird; flesh meat.

逗 10364. (/) To stop; to delay; to remain; to dwell; to walk in a devious path in order to avoid an enemy; to go

circuitously peeping and looking. A surname. To throw in. Seang tow hŏ 相 | 合 corresponding or answering each other in a considerable degree.

Tow hŏ | 合 to throw together.

Tow lew | 遛 to saunter about, to delay and loiter; to go from place to place, to cruize about without taking a final departure.

荳 豆 10365. ['] A generic name for pulse, peas, beans, and so on. Yang tow 洋 | Foreign peas. Tow kow | 寇 nutmeg. Tow kow hwa | 寇 花 mace, the external membrane of the nutmeg.

頭 10366. [c-] The head of any animal, of a body of men. The front; the top; the end of a stick or pole; the two ends are called the two heads; used as a numeral of affairs, as Chay tow tsin szc 這 | 親事 this affair of a marriage. Chŭh tow 出 | to put forth the head; to interfere. Kŏ tow 磕 | to knock the head against the ground, as an act of obeisence. Jih tow 日 | the sun. Tuy tow 對 | an enemy. Chaou seay tow seu 找些 | 緒 or Tsin ko tow loo 尋個 | 路 to seek for some way to enter on a business plausibly. Mëen tow 麵 | bread made from wheat. Swan tow 蒜 | onions. Ping tow 兵 | an officer who commands soldiers—used when the proper title is not known. Lan tow 攬 | or Tow jin | 人 a head-man; a chief; one who is made responsible for others.

Tow chun cha | 春茶 tea plucked before the term Kŭh yu 穀雨 which in some years answers to the 22nd of April.

Tow low | 樓 the front room of a house.

Tow mun | 門 the front gate.

Tow seu | 緒 the end of a ball of silk or thread; the end of a silk-worm's ball, the place in which to begin in any affair.

Tow wei | 尾 the head and tail.

餖 10367. Ting tow 飣 | fruits and other preparations placed on the table merely for ornament, and not to be eaten.

偷 10368. [c-] Remiss; careless; weak; ill-managed. To steal; by stealth, clandestine. Kow tseay e tow gan 苟且以 | 安 careless and remiss in order to obtain ease.

Tow hëen | 閒 to idle about.

Tow hëen kwo jĭh | 閒過日 to steal leisure and pass the day; to use every pretext to pass the time idly.

Tow pŏ | 薄 negligently; remiss.

Tow taou | 盜 to steal; to pursue one's own gain by clandestine means.

劏 10369. Kow tow 剖 | to cut or pick, to cut off.

媮 10370. [c-] To pass the time idly and luxuriously. Tow kĕĕ | 黠 artful; crafty; cunning. Otherwise read Yu.

揄 10371. To lead; to draw; to hang down, pendant. Otherwise read Yu. Read Chow, The hands hanging down.

瀆 10372. [ŭ] The name of a place; otherwise read Tăh.

竇 窬 10373. [/] An aperture or crevice; a hole or den; an aqueduct; a channel for water to run into a pond. The name of a place. A surname. Tow loo | 路 a narrow path.

讀 10374. [\ ] A full point or stop in reading. Commonly read Tŭh, To read.

呑 10375. [/] To spit out; to reject with scorn.

唼 呷 10376. Light discourse; talkative. Chŏ tow 謅 | loquacity; excessive talking; which is also expressed by 啾 | Tseu tow.

投 10377. [c-] From *hand* and a *weapon*. To throw; to cast; to give one's self up to, either in a good or bad sense; to put or dip in water; to present; to confer upon; to throw upon a person or engage him to do. A surname.

To answer; to suit. Tsze tow gŏ taou joo go foo ho 自丨惡道如蛾赴火 to throw one's self in the way of vice or wickedness, as an insect rushes into the flame. E wŭh tow shwŭy 以物丨水 to throw or dip a thing in water. Seang tow 相丨 to suit each other.

Tow che 丨知 to tell; to give notice to.

Tow ching 丨誠 expresses those who have been in a state of rebellion, giving themselves up and returning to their duty.

Tow hoo 丨壺 a kind of vase placed on the ground, into the mouth of which reeds are thrown for amusement.

Tow hëang 丨降 to give one's self up to an enemy.

Tow fo 丨火 to throw into the fire.

Tow ke 丨機 to hit or answer the purpose one intended.

Tow peaou 丨標 a kind of raffle in which many stake a small part of the value of something, in consideration of a chance to gain it by guessing its weight, he who guesses nearest gets it. The Chinese butchers raffle a pound of meat in this way.

Tow ming 丨明 to sell by public auction.

Tow te 丨遞 to present or offer to.

Tow tëĕ ho tsëĕ 丨帖賀節 presented a card to offer congratulations on the term or holyday.

Tow tŏ 丨託 to throw upon the care of some person.

Gan tow 暗丨 to throw down in the dark.

呑 10378. To speak lightly or softly.

姓 10379. [丨] An elegant figure; beautiful. A man's name.

敔 10380. [丶] To open out by shaking. Tow kae 丨開 to open.

透 10381. [c/] To run away; to pass over or exceed; to pass from this place to that; to pass through; permeable; to penetrate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed; frightened; to comprehend; to discern.

Tow ming 丨明 transparent.

Tow hwa jin sin 丨化人心 thoroughly to convert the heart of man,—used in a good sense.

Tow chĕ 丨徹 to penetrate; to pass through; to discern clearly; to perceive thoroughly.

兜 10382. [丿] Vulgarly To stir up; to excite. Tow mow 丨鍪 a kind of helmet.

Tow tsoo 丨詛 clamour; noise.

Tow tă 丨答 to provoke, or incite to speak or act.

Tow tsuy 丨嘴 to slap on the mouth.

鬪 10383. To rall to; a surname. A vulgar form of the following.

鬬 鬪 鬪 10384. [/] To occur; to meet; to wrangle and fight; to fight; to contest, as in any game. A surname. Tow lung chuen 丨龍船 to contest or run races in a long narrow boat, a Chinese usage on the 5th of the 5th moon.

Tow king 丨競 wrangling and fighting.

Tow pëen 丨辨 fighting and wrangling.

Tow tsăng 丨爭 or Tsăng tow, To contend; to wrangle; to fight.

嚪 10385. [/] To boast.

骰 10386. [c-] A dice box. Sometimes used for 股 Koo, The thigh. Hea tow 下丨 or Ta tow tsze 打丨子 to throw dice.

Tow tsze 丨子 dice.

TSĂ.—CCCXLIST SYLLABLE.

All the initials *Ts* are sometimes confounded with *Ch*. Manuscript Dictionary *ça*. Canton Dialect *Tsap*.

匝帀 10387. [ᴗ] To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

咂 10388. [ᴗ] To enter the mouth; to taste; a fish eating.

雜襍 10389. [ᴗ] A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collected together. A privy. An extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird.

Tsă sin 心 / Tsă nëen 念 a distracted perturbed state of mind.

Tsă choo 住 to dwell mixed together, i. e. different nations or classes of people.

Tsă ho 貨 a variety of articles of commerce.

Tsă ke 記 miscellaneous records.

Tsă lwan 亂 in confusion; mixed and blended in a confused manner.

Tsă sih 色 a variety of colours.

Tsă wăn 文 mixed veins, spots or streaks. Tsă fang yen 方言 blended with local words.

囋 10390. [ᴗ] Noise made by a crowd in applauding and encouraging posture-makers.

拶揝 10391. (ᴗ-) From *hand* and *water rushing*. To urge; to impel; to rush; to squeeze, by pieces of wood put between the fingers, whilst the ends are compressed.

Tsă show 手 to compress the fingers—a torture applied chiefly to women. The following seems the proper character.

桵桵 10392. (ᴗ) Pieces of wood applied between the fingers when they are compressed as a torture. Also read Tsan. Tsă tsze 子 the pieces of wood or reed used in torturing the fingers.

舂 10393. To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down, as when rising a mud wall. See Chă.

劀 10394. Chă or Tsă. The sound of cutting or mincing into very small parts.

唼 10395. Shĭh, or Tsă. Much talk; verbose.

譅 10396. (ᴗ) Chă, or Tsă, Muttering; murmering words. See Chă.

察 10397. [ᴗ] Chă or Tsă, See Chă. To examine.

擦 10398. (ᴗ) Chă or Tsă, See Chă. Tsă che 齒 to pick the teeth.

咱 10399. (-) Tsă, Tsa, or Cha. I; me. This word is confined to the northern people. Tsă-mun 們 we; us. Tsă laou tsze 老子 my father.

囋 10400. Tsă, or Tsăh. Noise, clamour. The sound of a drum. Read Tsan, To sneer at, or ridicule. To swallow; to devour. Occurs in the sense of Tsan 讚 to reiterate unnecessarily.

Tsaou tsă 嘈 丨 noise; sound; the sound of a drum.

嗹 10401. (ᴗ) Să, Shă, or Tsă. To drink. Shă-shă 丨丨 or Shă-tĕĕ 丨喋 the sound or appearance of water birds eating fish. To slobber like a duck feeding; to crash with the teeth. To talk much.

噣 10402. Tsă-tĕĕ 丨喋 to scheme or calculate deeply.

剎 10403. (ᴗ) A kind of flag staff, employed at religious temples of the Sect Fŭh. Hollow spiral pillars or steeples, erected over the graves or general receptacles of the ashes of the priests. Fan chă 艿 丨 the temples of Fŭh. See Chă.

卡 10404. An important pass with a military station. Tsă loo 丨路 an important pass. Tuy tsă 堆 丨 a pass formed by art; a kind of barracks. Show tsă 守 丨 to defend a pass with a military guard. Tsă fang 丨房 a kind of guard-house.

TSAE.—CCCXLII^ND SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chae*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çai*, or *Tsay*. Canton Dialect, *Tsoe*.

才 10405. (-) The horizontal line represents the *ground*; the two ends, the *roots* and *shoots* of plants. The substance of wood or other vegetables. Used for the following. Talent; ability; power. The great powers in nature, *Heaven*, *earth*, *man*, are called *three* Tsae. Pŭh tsae tsze 不丨子 a stupid fellow. Woo tsae 無丨 no talents.

Tsae che 丨智 talents and knowledge.

Tsae keu 丨具 talents for the Tsae chĭh 丨質 management of business.

Tsae pĕen sing chĭh 丨偏性執 perverted talent, and an obstinate disposition.

Tsae sze 丨思 mental endowments; the thoughts or ideas of a man of talent.

Tsae keu pŭh shing 才具不勝 talents inadequate to one's duty.

Tsae shĭh twan tsĕen 丨識短淺 talents and knowledge contracted and shallow. Tsae tĭh wăn tsze 丨得文字 virtue and learning. Tsae tsze 丨子 a genius.

San tsae too hwuy 三丨圖會 a Dictionary or Encyclopedia, or a Collection of plates in every department of knowledge—a famous book printed during the Ming dynasty.

材 10406. (-) The materials of which a thing is made; either physically or morally. Metal, wood, water, fire, and earth are called the *five* Tsae, materials or elements. Chin tsae 眞丨 a true material. Hĕĕn tsae 賢丨 a good material,—said of persons who are endued with useful qualities. Pă tsae 八丨 the *eight* Tsae, are Choo, seang, yùh, shĭh, too, kin, kĭh, yu 珠象玉石土金革羽 pearls, ivory, gems, stones, earth, metal, skin, and feathers. Tsae leaou 丨料 or Tsae chĭh 丨質 materials, wood that is convertable to some use.

豺 10407. (-) A species of wolf. See Chae.

財 10408. [-] From *pearl shells* and *materials* of other sorts. Whatever men value, whatever they can convert to any use. Wealth; riches; valuables; property; silk; cloth; grain; goods; bribes. Săng tsae 生丨 or Fă tsae 發丨 to increase in riches. Pung yew tung tsae 朋友同丨 friends have property in common. Gae

tsae joo ming teĭh 愛 | 如命的 to love wealth as one's life. Tan tsae 貪 | to covet the acquisition of wealth. Tsae choo | 主 a lord of wealth, a rich man. Tsae chwang jin tan | 壯人胆 money gives a man courage. Tsae fă wan kin | 發萬金 may your property produce ten thousand pieces of gold,—a new year's wish. Tsae shin | 神 the god of wealth. Tsae yu sih | 與色 wealth and sensual pleasure.

再 10409. (/) A second time; doubled; repeated; again; then. Sometimes means a continuation of the same mode of acting; as further; longer. Ta tsŏ jĭh tsae lae 他昨日 | 來 he came again yesterday. Tsing ne lae shwŏ 請你 | 說 I'll thank you to say it again. Tsae san ting ning | 三叮嚀 to tell over and over again. Tsae pei che | 倍之 to double it again. Tsae pŭh | 不 not again. Tsae san tsze seay | 三辭謝 to decline with thanks again and again. Tsae woo | 無 nothing of the kind again.

采 10410. (/) From a *claw* and *wood*. (To be distinguished from Pëen 釆 which is intended to represent the claw of an animal tearing things apart, To distinguish; and which enters into the composition of Seĭh 悉 and 番 Fan, &c.) To take with the hand; to pluck as fruit from a tree; to choose; to select; adorned with a diversity of colours like flowers; variegated; the external ornaments of things. Occurs in the sense of Business or affair; name of an office, of a stone, of a place, of a wood and a plant; a name of certain cloth. Nă tsae 納 | to give or receive marriage presents previously to the marriage. Foo tsae 符 | the cross veins on stones. Ta tsae 大 | / Scaou tsae 小 | } certain imperial robes.

埰 10411. Tsae te yuĕ tsae | 地曰采 Tsae-te (or land granted to officers of government) is called Tsae. Chung hwŏ wei che tsae 冢或謂之 | a grave is by some called Tsae.

在 **荏** 10412. [\ /] From the *hand* fixed upon the *earth*. To be in a place; to dwell; to reside; to be still preserved; to be alive. To rest in, to depend upon; to belong to; to consist in; is in. A place. To examine. A surname. To rhyme read Tsze and She. Ne keu wăn ta tsae na le 你去問他 | 那裡 go and ask where he is? Sëen foo tsae she 先父 | 時 when my father was alive. Tsuy pŭh tsae ne 罪不 | 你 the fault is not yours. Too tsae wo shin shang 都 | 我身上 it all devolves on me; I undertake the whole affair. Pŭh tsae sin shang 不 | 心上 it does not rest on his mind; he does not care about it. Tsze tsae 自 | to be one's self—in respect of comfort or composure of mind. Haou tsze tsae 好自 | quite easy; comfortable. Gan lŏ tsae 安樂 | happy and comfortable. So tsae 所 | a place; a place in which something exists. Fang tsae chŏ shang 放 | 桌上 put it on the table. Hwae hăn tsae sin 懷恨 | 心 to cherish resentment in one's heart. Tsae mŭh tsëen | 目前 before one's own eyes, that which is present. Tsae hoo | 乎 to consist in; and its opposite, Pŭh tsae hoo 不 | 乎 often occur in the middle of a sentence; the same is also often expressed by the single word *Tsae*, as has appeared in the above examples. Tsae tang mëen | 當面 being in the presence of a person. Tsae kea, pŭh tsae kea | 家不 | 家 is he at home or not?

采 **彩** 10413. (/) From *variegated* and *feathers*. Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. Woo tsae 五 | the five colours spoken of by the Chinese. Wăn tsae 文 | elegant —applied to style or to things. Kwang tsae 光 | splendid show, applied to gay persons.

採 10414. To pluck with the hand to take; to take largely. Show, *the hand*, is a modern addition to this character. Tae tsĭh sin ya | 摘新芽 to pluck the new buds or sprouts of the tea plants. Tsae nă | 納 to take; to receive; to adopt.

睬 10415. [丶] From to *take* and *eye*. To take notice of. Tsew tsae 偢丨 to attend to a visitor. Pŭh tsew pŭh tsae 不偢不丨 to pay no attention to; to disregard. Pŭh tsae ta 不丨他 pay no attention to him.

綵 10416. (丶) From *silk* and *variegated*. An assemblage of every colour; coloured silk.

菜 10417. [丿] From *plants* and *variegated*. Edible plants; vegetables used for food generally. Haou tsae 好丨 excellent food. Kin tsae 芹丨 parsley. Pĭh tsae 白丨 a common coarse vegetable. Tsing tsae 青丨 or So tsae 蔬丨 vegetables generally for the table, whether produced in the water or on land. Tsing tsae fan 青丨飯 vegetables and rice—plain food. Săng tsae 生丨 lettuce. Tsae yuen 丨園 a vegetable garden.

𢦏 **𢦏** 10418. From a *spear*. Implies wounding or injuring; also the feelings affected; an exclamation.

哉 10419. (-) An interrogative exclamation, denoting the superlative degree, of what is affirmed or implied. Admiration; grief; surprise; commendation, strong conviction, or doubt. In the middle of a sentence, it is a Particle making a pause between two members of the same sentence, or a mere expletive; also the Preposition To or on. Occurs in Shoo-king denoting To commence; to begin. Read Tsae. Tsae săng ming 哉生明 the third moon beginning to shine. Ta tsae! Yaou che wei keun yay 大丨堯之爲君也 great indeed! or O! how great was the Prince Yaou!

栽 **栽** **𢦏** 10420. [-] To plant herbs or trees; to replant. Used metaphorically for great benefits conferred on persons by which they are re-established in comfort. Tsae hwa 丨花 to plant flowers. Tsae pei 丨培 to plant, and put earth about the roots; used to express essential assistance rendered to a person.

𢦏 **災** 10421. (-) Calamities; divine judgements. See below.

裁 10422. (-) From *garments* and to *wound* or *cut*. To cut out clothes; to tear or rend; to cut off; to diminish the number or quantity; to plant in one's mind; to conjecture. Tsae fung 丨縫 to cut out and to seam,—a tailor. Tsae tŏ 丨度 to estimate; to arrange; to plan. Tsae këen seay 丨減些 to cut off or deduct a little, or a few. Tsae tsëen 丨剪 to cut with scissars.

載 10423. (丿丶) To contain as in a large carriage, in a ship, in a book, &c. A period of time which contains the round of celestial phenomena; a year; to effect or do; that which is effected; to fill; to insert in, or be contained in; to adorn; an auxiliary particle. Le tsae 裡丨 contained within. Ke tsae 記丨 to record. Nëen tsae 年丨 a year. Tsae tseĭh 丨籍 to be contained in, or recorded in, ancient writings.

宰 10424. (丶) From a *cover* and *bitter toil*. To rule; to govern; a ruler; a governor; to fashion to one's purpose; to kill animals and dress them, and to preside over the table. Che tsae 制丨 to form; to make. Yĭh tsae 邑丨 the ruler of a city. Choo tsae 主丨 a sovereign ruler, applied to nature; to an Emperor, and to the heart of man. Ta or Tae tsae 大丨 one who has the supreme command of many other officers. Seaou tsae 小丨 an inferior ruler Păng tsae 烹丨 to boil and dress food. Tëen te chay wan wŭh che choo tsae 天地者萬物之主丨 heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things. Choo tsae 諸丨 or Kea tsae 家丨 an officer placed over the household of princes and men of rank. Shen tsae 膳丨 or Paou tsae 庖丨 officers who provide for the table. Too tsae 屠丨 to butcher; to kill.

Tsae seang 丨相 ministers of state—commonly called in Europe *Colao*.

Tsae new 宰牛 to kill a cow.
Tsae seang che yung 宰相之榮 the high honors of a minister of state.

綵 10425. (/) Affairs; concerns.

綵蔡 10426. (/) Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname.

差瘥猜 10427. (-) These are commonly read Chae, which see.

縩 10428. [/] A thin sort of silk.

縩繞綽 10429. (-) The colour of a certain bird's head; reddish; blackish. Shallow; nearly reaching to; near the present time; but just now; just; then; it will then.
Teĭh tsae 適才 it then happened;
Tsae kang 才剛 but just now; a
Fang tsae 方才 little ago.
Tsae she 才是 then or so it will
Tsae haou 才好 be well.
Tsae taou 才到 just arrived.

衩 10430. Tsae heae 衩衿 garments which bind about or cover the knees.

崽仔 10131. [\] A local word for Son or child; a disrespectful insulting term for another person; the second character is common. Lan tsae 爛仔 an idle vagabond; a blackguard.

災菑宎栽 10432. From *water* and *fire*. Fire from heaven; divine judgements; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous. Tsae ho 災禍 great calamities; miseries. Tsae hae 災害 to injure; to distress.

TSAN.—CCCXLIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Chan* and *Tsan*. Canton Dialect, *Tsan* and *Chan*.

咎 10433. (-) A surname.

咎 10434. (\) Gow or Tsan. To vomit. Vulgarly used in the northern provinces for the pronoun I, or Me.

嗜 10135. Tsan, or Tsan-tsan, To taste. Sŏh yun wo yay 俗云我也 vulgarly expresses I, or Me.

戔 10436. From *two spears*. To plunder; to rob; to wound; to injure; little; shallow; few. Otherwise read Chan and Peen.

剗 10437. Tsan, or Chan. To cut asunder.

棧 10438. [/] Tsan or Chan. A tent; a scaffold; a warehouse. See Chan.

殘 10439. [-] From *evil* and *two spears*. Evil induced by the use of weapons; to rob; to plunder; to mangle; to tread upon and spoil; spoiled; pillaged; slaughtered; to cast out after killing; bad; wicked; cruel; broken meat; leavings of food; boiled meat; fallen to pieces; deficient; wanting.
Woo tsan 五殘 the name of a star.
Tsan hwae 殘壞 to spoil; to destroy.
Tsan heaou 殘餚 broken meat.

Tsan le 殘吏 an avaricious cruel magistrate. Tsan tsĭh 殘賊 an injurious mischievous rascal. Tsan ma 殘罵 to rail at and abuse. Tsan săng 殘生 to destroy life. Tsan tseĭh 殘疾 some bodily infirmity, loss of an eye, and so on. Tsan yŏ 殘虐 cruel and tyrannical. Tsan jin 殘忍 cruel.

盞棧錢 10440. [丶] From a *cup* and *shallow*. A very small cup for wine or other purposes; a cup to contain oil for lamps; the numeral of lamps. Tsew tsan 酒盞 a small wine cup. Yew tsan 油盞 a cup for oil. Yĭh tsan tăng 一盞燈 a lamp.

羼牏 10441. [ƒ] From *sheep* and *spears* or *railing*. A sheep cot; a sheep fold; used also for a stable.

醆棧 10442. [丶] A wine cup; a slight degree of clearness in otherwise thick wine.

產 10443. [丶] To bear or to produce. See Chan.

憯 10444. [丶] Tsan, Chan or Twan. See Chan.

鏟 10445. [丶] See Chan.

鼏兔兎獑 10446. [-] An artful crafty rabbit or hare. The name of a tree. Name of a star. Tsan too 兎兔 a crafty hare. Tsan tan 檀 name of a tree that belonged to Confucius.

儹 10447. Tsan, or Chan. Irregular; rapid. Tsan hoo 互 uneven, irregular. Lan tsan 儖 a malevolent countenance, or aspect. See Chen. Tsan gan 巖 an army not yet formed in battle array.

劗 10448. Tsan, or Chao. To cut asunder; to chop; to work with a hammer and chissel.

噆 10449. Tsan, or Chan. To peck; to taste; a slight repast; to sip. To speak for others, or to imitate others.

巉 10450. (-) A hill with a rocky, pointed, dangerous summit.

攅 10451. Tsan, or Chan. To stab. One says To sustain; to support. Name of a star. Tsan fuo 扶 to uphold; to sustain.

灒獑 10452. [-] Tsan, or Chan. See Chan.

瞻 10453. [-] Deep hollow eyes; an angry look.

讒饞 10454. To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place. See Chan.

孱孨潺 10455. Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing. Chae jŏ 孱弱 feeble; weak.

參叅叅 10456. [-] The name of a star. To enter in amongst; to blend with, or form one of; to mix with. To be concerned with; three joined. To be admitted to the presence of; to see; to advise with; to give advice to the Sovereign against inferior officers

which, of course, is the privilege of the higher officers of the state. Read Sin, A certain star. The name of a medicinal plant. The appearance of being heaped or piled up. A surname. Read Chan, Uneven; irregular long appearance. Read Tsan, The name of a song. Chaou tsan 朝 | to be admitted to the presence of the Sovereign; inferior spirits admitted to the presence of the Majesty of heaven.

Tsan chŏ | 酌 to consult, to deliberate.

Tsan hĭh | 劾 to state facts to the Sovereign against any one.

Tsan kĭh | 革 to deprive an inferior of his office, and at the same time, advise the Sovereign of it.

Tsan kaou | 考 to compare and examine.

Tsan le | 禮 the ceremony of seeing a superior.

Tsan pae | 拜 to visit an equal.

Tsan shing | 乘 three persons in one war chariot.

Tsan ching | 正 } to adjust and pre-
Tsan ting | 訂 } pare a book for publication.

Tsan chen | 禪 to sit down in the posture of contemplation; used by the Buddha sect; they sit cross-legged with folded hands and closed eyes.

Tsan tow leaou | 透了 to discover the whole of a plot.

Tsan tsă | 雜 mixed, blended.

Tsan che ching sze | 知政事 to have a share in public councils of the nation.

Tsan tsze pŭh tse | 差不齊 differing amongst themselves; not regular; not in the same degree.

Tsan tsow | 奏 to write and give advice to the Sovereign.

Tsan che urh how tung | 知而後動 to perform after deliberation.

Tsan tsze | 差 irregular, uneven; confused, like thread ravelled; the varied notes of an instrument: some long and some short.

Tsan yĕ | 謁 to see a superior.

傪 10457. A good appearance; a man's name.

慘 10458. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. Tsan kŭh | 酷 or Tsan yŏ | 虐 hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

驂 10459. [-] From *horse* and *three*. Blended; three horses attached to a carriage. Tsan shing | 乘 three persons riding a breast in a carriage; the principle person on the left, driver in the middle, and the inferior on the right hand.

曑 10460. Not to fear the light of heaven; impious. A surname. The name of a district. An euphonic particle in the introduction of a sentence.

斬 10461. [′] Tsan, or Tsan cha | 剎 to shrink or shrivel up. To pierce or stab.

憯 10462. [\ ] From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsan. Pain, acute feeling; distress. To forget. Impious disregard of heaven.

癚 10463. [\ ] Pain inflicted, or painful disease; general distress of mind.

簪 13464. (-) A pin of metal, wood, or stone, used by Chinese females to braid up the hair; used also to fasten the cap to the hair. A branch; vehement; impetuous; to assemble together.

Tsan hwa | 花 to attach flowers to the hair as an ornament.

Tsan yih tuy | 一對 a pair of bodkins.

蠶 10465. [·] Tsan, or Tsan chung | 蟲 the bombyx or silk worm; there are several varieties. A man's name; the name of a place.

Tsan kĕen | 繭 the ball or cocoon formed by the silk worm; also the name of a plant.

Tsan kow | 口 silk; raw silk.

Tsan shĭh | 室 a house where the silk worm is reared.

臢 10466. [-] Read Tsan or Tsin. To boil; a disease of the lips; flesh; filthy; dirty.

Gan tsan 腌臢 / Gan tsang 婄臢 } dirty; filthy; unclean—a vulgar phrase.

噆 10467. Tsun, or Tsan. To contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

贊 10468. [/] From to take *pearls* in the hand, and *advance*. To see; to go forward with a present in the hand. To enter; to assist in bringing to light, referring to spirits; to assist in discovering or perfecting; to be evidence to; to respond to the Sovereign. A surname. Used for To praise; to laud; to commend.

Tsan ching 贊成 to witness the doings of; or to assist in effecting.

Tsan mei 贊美 / Ching tsan 稱贊 } to praise; to commend; to laud, for this sense Kang-he sanctions 讚 Tsan.

Tsan tsoo 贊助 to aid; to assist.

儹 10469. [丶] Tsan, or Tswan. To collect together.

儹 10470. [丶] To collect together; to collect together and reckon.

劗 10471. To lessen; to cut to pieces. To shave the head. A local term. Read Tsëen, To cut.

灒 10472. (/) Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.

瓚 10473. (/) A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

讚 嚽 讚 10474. (/) To *advance* a person by *words* and *pearls*. To praise; to commend; to record the praises of; to assist; to open and expand. Tsan sëen 讚羨 to praise; to commend. Tsan mei 讚美 to praise the excellence of. Sung tsan 頌讚 or Ching tsan 稱讚 to laud; to extol; to resound the praises of.

趲 趲 10475. (丶) To advance; to step forward; to walk apart or in a scattered dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

鄼 鄼 10476. (/) To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

斬 10477. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. See Chan.

Tsan tow 斬頭 / Tsan show 斬首 } to cut off the head, a more frequent capital punishment in China than strangling.

Tsan ke tow 斬雞頭 to cut off a cock's head; when taking a solemn oath. It is deemed most solemn, and is done in temples before the idols, after kneeling down and worshipping. The individual 以物代己 E wih tae ke, Puts the creature in lieu of himself.

Tsan ting tsëĕ tĕĕ 斬釘截鉄 to behead the nail and sever the iron,—to speak in a decisive, perspicuous tone and style.

慚 慙 10478. (-) To feel ashamed. See Chan.

暫 蹔 10479. (/) From to *cut off* and *day*. A fragment or portion of a day; a short time; for the time being; for the present time; suddenly.

Tsan tseay 暫且 for a little while; during the time being.

鏨 10480. [/] Tsan or Tsëen. From to *cut* and *metal*. A small chissel; to cut with a chissel.

粲 10481. [/] A certain portion of rice; half a 斗 Tow measure. Quantity eaten at one time; a meal; to eat; fine white rice; a great many; a multitude; excellent; to examine; clear; bright; clean; white; to whiten; laughing appearance; three women together.

Pih tsan 白粲 to pick and cleanse

rice for three years—an ancient Chinese punishment.

Tsan-tsan e fŏh 𠂆 𠂆 衣服 elegant clothes.

燦 10482. (/) Clear, bright, luminous. Tsan lan 𠂆爛 bright, clear, and pure.

Tsan tow 𠂆頭 a clear headed—fellow, said ironically of a stupid blockhead.

璨 10483. (\) The lustre of stones or gems.

拶 10484. (-) Tsă or Tsan, To squeeze the fingers with wood between. A Chinese torture.

Tsan che 𠂆指 to torture the fingers.

餐 餐 飡 飧 10485. [-] To swallow down food and drink; a meal of meat; applied to any meal; a cake. To pluck or take with the hand. Ching tsan 正𠂆 regular morning and evening meal. Tsaou tsan 早𠂆 breakfast. Wan tsan 晚𠂆 evening meal. Ta tsan 大𠂆 a Canton phrase for the European dinner.

Tsan tow fan 𠂆頭飯 an ordinary meal.

湛 10486. (/) From *water* and *very*. Deep; clear; to sink into and disappear; abundant; affluent. Name of a river. Also read Chan and Chin. See Chan.

棧 10487. (\) Tsàn or Tsă, With haste; celerity; speedily.

綻 綻 10488. (/) The seam of a garment; a rent seam; to open. See Chan.

蘸 10489. (/) Tsan or Chan. To dip any thing in water. Tsan peĭh 𠂆筆 to dip the point of a pencil in water.

懺 10490. (/) Tsan or Chan. From *heart*. To repent; heart-felt grief for sin. See Chan.

TSANG.—CCCXLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çang*. Canton Dialect, *Tsang*.

倉 10491. (-) From Shĭh 食 *to eat*, abbreviated, and Hwŭy 口 *an enclosure*. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. Round granaries are called Keun 囷 square one's 倉 Tsang. Shin tsang 神𠂆 divine granary; i. e. a storehouse for grain which is to be offered to the gods.

Tsang tŏh 𠂆卒 fright; alarm.

Tsang fang 𠂆房 Tsang lin 𠂆廩 a granary.

Tsang seang 𠂆箱 a compartment like a chest or box.

Tsang ta sze 𠂆大使 a granary keeper.

Kew tsëen tsze tsang 求千斯𠂆 seek for a thousand granaries.

傖 10492. Tsang or Săng. A term applied to those in inferior stations of life.

Tsang foo 𠂆夫 and Laou tsang 老𠂆 are epithets applied to persons.

匱 10493. An ancient containing vessel.

滄 10494. The name of a river, and of a lake; cold. Tsang hae 𠂆海 a vast sea—a great capacity; to drink.

Tsang lang 𠂆浪 the name of a certain river, and of a district.

瑲 10495. (-) Tsăng tsăng 丨丨 the noise of ornamental stones jingling against each other; the colour of gems or stones.

艙 10496. (-) From *boat* and *granary*. The hold of a boat or ship—an usual character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. Chuen tsang 船丨 the hold of a ship. Kae tsang 開丨 to open the hold—to commence unloading a ship.

蒼 10497. (-) The colour of plants; green, applied to heaven; azure; abundant; plentiful; old, applied to persons or things; a cold appearance. A surname. Tow shang yew tsang tsang chay 頭上有丨丨者 over head, is the azure heavens—meaning, God looks down from heaven.

Keun tsang 君丨 } heaven.
Tsang tsang 丨丨 }

Tsang tëen 丨天 heaven; in allusion to its colour.

蝗 10498. (-) The name of an insect.

鶬 10499. (-) From *bird* and *a store-house*. A certain large water bird—said to be born from the womb. Tsang kăng 丨鶊 a different sort of bird from the preceding.

葬 葬 𦵔 葬 10500. (/) From *death* between the *turf* and the *clod*. To inter; to bury; to put under ground. Tsang mae 丨埋 or Mae tsang 埋丨 to inter; to bury. Tsang shan 丨山 a burial ground. Sang tsăng 喪丨 or Pin tsăng 殯丨 a funeral; the several parts of coffining, and so on.

髒 10501. (/) Hang tsăng 骯丨 fat; bony; larges bodied. Këen tsăng 歠丨 an appearance of high bones. Kang tsăng 抗丨 abrupt; straight forward.

奘 10502. (-) Large; strong; robust.

臧 10503. (-) Good; virtuous; faithful; generous. Used also for the three following characters. A surname. Se-tsang 西丨 Thibet.

Tsang hwŏ 丨獲 female slaves are so called.

藏 匿 10504. (/-) From *a servant* covered with *herbs* and defended on one side by *boards*, and on the other by a *spear*. To hide; to secret; to conceal. To store up; to lay by; a receptacle; the viscera of animal bodies; the kidneys and seminal vessels, in which sense it is used for the following. To cherish; to cultivate intellectually.

Tsang neĭh fan jin 丨匿犯人 to conceal a criminal.

Tsang heang che ke 丨香之器 an utensil for containing perfumes; a toilet or dressing case.

Tsang pan 丨板 to store up, or possess, the engraved blocks with which any book is printed.

庄 10505. (-) From a *covering* and *robust*. Upright strong appearance.

臟 10506. (/) From *flesh* and to *store up*. The viscera of an animal body. Woo tsang 五丨 the five viscera. They also enumerate Kew tsang 九丨 nine viscera. Shin tsang yu sin 神丨於心 the divine part—the soul or spirit—is seated in the heart.

Tsang foo 丨腑 the viscera, or internal parts of an animal body.

贓 10507. (-) From *money* and to *secret*. To receive bribes; the booty obtained by thieves or robbers, and secreted by them; unjust gain; stolen goods.

牂 10508. (-) A male sheep; some say, A yew sheep. Copious; abundant; clouds; an astronomical character. A man's name.

TSĂNG.—CCCXLVTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Chăng*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çang*. Canton Dialect, *Tsang*.

曾曾曾 10509. [-] From a *window*, to *separate*, and *day*, to denote the dispersion of the air. A particle implying that something is past or already done. Used also for To add to. A surname. Pŏh tsăng 不 | or We tsăng 未 | not yet.

Tsăng king | 經 already.

Tsăng sun | 孫 a great grandson.

Tsăng tsoo | 祖 father's grand father.

Tsăng tsze | 子 one of the writers of the *Four-books*.

剏 10510. Tsăng | or Tsăng shang | 傷 to wound excessively.

Tsăng po | 破 to cut open.

嗆 10511. [-] The noise and clamour of people in the streets or market place. Hung tsăng 泓 | an enlarged and liberal feeling of self satisfaction, or perfect contentment.

增 10512. (/) From to *add* and *earth*. To add to; to increase; to double; many. Kea-tsăng 加 | to increase the quantity or number of. To add abundance; residue; having some remaining. Kea tsăng ke lae 價 | 起 來 the price has risen.

Tsăng mae | 埋 to add to, or throw into the bargain; to give to another one one's share.

嶒 10513. (-) From a *hill* and to *add to*. Hilly; mountainous.

層 10514. (-) From *a body* and to *add to*. An upper room or story, where people are placed above those below them; one thing piled above another; a degree; a step higher; still more intense. Yĭh tsăng low 一 | 樓 an upper room; one story. Yĭh tsăng pe 一 | 皮 one layer of skins. Chung yĭh tsăng 重 一 | one degree heavier.

憎 10515. (-) From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsăng. To dislike; to hate. Tseu tsăng yn jin 取 | 於人 to make people dislike one.

甑 10516. (ˊ) A boiler for rice, or for making spirituous liquors. Fan tsăng 飯 | a rice boiler. Tsew tsăng 酒 | a wine boiler.

矰戩 10517. (-) A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote A particular kind of silk.

繒綷 10518. (/-) A generic term for silk when it is manufactured. The name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

罾 10519. (-) A net to catch fishes with.

瞪 10520. (-) Small eyes; looking as if dim sighted. Mung tsăng 瞢 | an indistinctness of vision.

贈 10521. (ˊ) To present to; to give or bestow upon; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors. Pang tsăng pwan fei 幫 | 盤費 to confer, or present to a person some necessaries for a journey—or money to defray the

expense of it. Fung tsăng 封 | or Kaou tsăng 誥 | honors conferred by the Emperor.

Tsăng kwang tsëen jin | 光前人 to shed honors on one's ancestors.

Tsăng wăh këen | 物件 to bestow or confer a thing.

Tsăng tă | 答 a present, and one in return.

蹭 10522. (/) Tsăng tăng | 蹬 to miss the road; confused conduct; appearing always in a hurry and bustle,

爭 争 10523. (/ -) From *two hands* 爫 and 厂 *dragging*. To strive; to wrangle; to contest; to pull different ways; to litigate; to reprove; to reprimand. A surname.

Tsăng seang këen e choo | 相見儀註 to wrangle about the ceremonies of visiting each other.

Tsăng kung | 功 to strive about appearing meritorious.

Tsăng king | 競 or Tsăng tow | 鬪 to fight and wrangle.

Tsăng naou | 鬧 to wrangle and contend.

Tsăng sëen | 先 to strive to be first.

Tsăng man che sin | 慢之心 a disposition to quarrelling and rudeness.

Tsăng yŏ | 欲 to strive wishing for, or to do something.

淨 10524. Tsăng, or Chăng. Cold appearance.

埩 10525. To form; to controul; to manage. The north gate of the principal city of the state 魯 Loo.

崢 10526. [-] From *a mountain* and to *strive*. To rise eminent; to be conspicuous. Tow keŏ tsăng yung 頭角 | 嶸 head and horns appearing conspicuous—a fine dignified looking person. Tsăng yung | 嶸 elevated; having risen to eminence by one's own good qualities and exertions.

掙 10527. [-] From *hand* and to *strive*. To pierce; to stab. Găng tsăng 硬 | firm and strenuous.

睜 睜 10528. (-) From *eye* and to *strive*. To stare with displeasure; to look with anger and dislike.

箏 10529. (-) A musical instrument made of reeds. The name of a plant. Fung tsăng 風 | certain jingling things suspended below the eves of Chinese houses, which make a noise when agitated by the wind.

諍 10530. (/) From *words* and to *contend*. To endeavour to stop a person from doing wrong; to remonstrate with; to dissuade from doing.

Tsăng këen | 諫 to contend strenuously for what one thinks right; to reprehend.

錚 鏳 10531. (-) The sound of metals.

掌 橕 撐 撐 橕 10532. (-) Chăng or Tsăng. An inclined post; a support placed; a pole: to push with a pole; to pole a boat. Chwa chŭh kaou 撾竹篙 to grasp the bamboo pole—is a cant term for intriguing. Tsăng too | 渡 to pole across a river; to intrigue.

怎 10533. (\) How! What! Tsăng kan | 敢 how dare!

Tsăng mo haou ne | 麼好呢 which way is well now? what is to be done now?

Tsăng săng | 生 in what manner?

Tsăng teĭh | 的 what?

瞠 瞠 瞠 瞠 10534. [-] Read Tsăng, Chăng, or Tăng. To look straight forward; to stare.

綷 綪 10535. (-) From *silk thread* and to *contend*. The sound of a stringed instrument; the sound of a string which is drawn tight and twitched. The second form is otherwise read Tsëen, and denotes Silk of a purple colour.

傜 10536. Tsăng, or Chăng kwa 丨 偈 malevolent; immoral.

儖 10537. (\) Chăng, or Tsăng. Chăng tsan 丨 儳 or Chan. A malevolent ugly, wicked, violent, appearance.

橙 10538. (-) From *wood* and to *ascend*. The fruit which rises in estimation by its sweetness.

Tsăng-tsze 丨 子 the orange, commonly called *Coolee Orange*.

Tsăng-pe 丨 皮 orange peel.

掁 撜 穀 10539. (-) To rush or bolt against; abrupt; clashing against; to seize or grasp hold of; to strike the hand against a thing.

TSAOU.—CCCXLVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çao*. Canton Dialect, *Tsow*.

早 帚 10540. [-] From the *sun* on the top of an *helmet*. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. Kin tsaou 今 丨 this morning. Ming tsaou 明 丨 to-morrow morning. Tso sze e tsaou 做事宜 丨 in doing things it is proper to be early. Tsing tsaou 清 丨 very early in the morning Lae tĭh tsaou 來得 丨 come too soon.

Tsaou ho 丨 禾 the early or first crop of grain.

Tsaou tseu tsin 丨 娶親 to marry early.

Tsaou wang 丨 亡 died early.

Tsaou wan 丨 晚 morning and evening.

草 艸 10541. (\) Herbaceous plants; a general term for plants; grass; wild plants and herbs. The running hand character. To make a running hand draft or copy. Careless; heedless; in a coarse manner; laborious. To cut plants. A surname. Wăn shoo tsaou 文書 丨 original rough draughts of documents.

Tsaou chwang 丨 創 an original copy of any document drawn up roughly. To invent plants—was heaven's first work. Tsaou choo kwei 丨 珠鬼 a name of pearl barley.

Tsaou pun 丨 本 the class of annual plants, in contradistinction from Mŭh pun 木本 perrenial plants.

Tsaou shoo she 丨 書勢 the manner or appearance of the running hand.

Tsaou sŭh 丨 率 carelessly; heedlessly.

Tsaou tsze 丨 字 the running hand character. Tsaou tsaou 丨 丨 mental labour and toil.

嘽 10542. Tsaou leaou 丨 嘐 appearance of solitude; stillness, quiet.

鱆 10543. (\). A poisonous fish. (MS. Dictionary). Does not occur in Kang-he.

皁 皂 10544. [/] Inferiors who perform the lower departments of duty; police runners. A black colour. The name of a bird. Fe tsaou 肥 丨

a sort of soap used by the Chinese. Tsaou fan 丨 礬 green vitriol.

Tsăou yĭh 丨 役 } inferior officers in
Tsăou le 丨 隸 } public courts.

造 10545. [丨] To build; to make; to do; to act; to commence; slow; dilatory. The name of a sacrifice; to receive; to advance; to go. Yu tsaou tëen yĭh 予 丨 天 役 what I do is in the service of heaven. Tsaou chow 丨 舟 or Pe chow 比 舟 a raft.

Tsaou hwa 丨 化 to create or make, used for some happy occurrence like new-creating. Haou tsaou hwa 好 丨 化 good fortune.

Tsaou yen săng sze 丨 言 生 事 to make speeches and create disturbances. Tsaou tsze 丨 次 in a hurried, irregular, disorderly manner.

Tsaou twan 丨 端 to originate.

慥 10546. (丶) From *heart* and *to act*. To act heartily and sincerely. Tsaou tsaou 丨 丨 a sincere faithful man.

糙 𪊨 糶 } 10547. (/) A coarse species of grain; in a coarse rude manner. Tsoo tsaou 粗 丨 coarse, applied to things, and to a hurried disorderly mode of doing things.

傮 10548. [/] The whole; one complete round.

曹 曺 曹 } 10549. (-) From the *east* and to *speak*. Refers to those who determined causes on the east side of the royal palace; a place where people *meet*; of the same place, order, or class; and hence forms the plural often. An ancient division of the country in Keang-nan. Kwan tsaou 官 丨 the officers of government generally. Urh tsaou 爾 丨 you; used by superiors, or in familiar language. Lŭh tsăou 六 丨 six public boards or courts.

Tsaou-tsaou 丨 操 a famous but unprincipled leader of the state Wei, during the civil wars of China. (A. D. 220.) Historians say, 'He possessed an intuitive knowledge of human character, and whilst he promoted talent, he could turn the meanest abilites to suit his own purposes. A calm firmness and instantaneous decision marked him in battle; he was personally plain and economical; but liberal to profusion in rewarding those who served him. He was severe in the execution of his laws; destroyed, without compunction, the lives of others; and was never moved by tears to pity or to pardon.'

嘈 10550. [-] Noise; clamour. Chung kow tsaou tsă 衆 口 丨 雜 the confused mixed noise and clamour of a great many different voices. Laou tsaou 唧 丨 or Heuen tsaou 喧 丨 or Heuen chaou 喧 吵 or Tsaou-gŏ 丨 哖 all express Clamour, noise, outcry, vociferation.

槽 10551. [-] From *wood* and to *meet together*. A manger out of which several horses eat; a sort of canal where liquor is run off; a place where wine is sold; the name of a wood; of a fruit; and of a musical instrument; a receiver in which tea leaf is broken and pounded for certain purposes.

Tsew tsaou 酒 丨 or Tsew fang 丨 坊 a tavern, or wooden house where wine is sold. Cha tsaou 茶 丨 a sort of pestle for breaking tea-leaf.

漕 10552. (/-) A wheel turned by water; to convey by water, as in boats; the boats which carry the tribute of the provinces to court; to convey provincial tribute to Peking. A surname. Tsaou-chuen 丨 船 a vessel which conveys grain to Peking.

Tsaou wei 丨 衙 a place defended by troops; a city surrounded by troops.

Tsaou yun 丨 運 } to convey grain
Chuen tsaou 轉 丨 } by water; to carry and distribute it to the troops.

糟 醩 酒 } 10553. [-] The grain from which wine or liquor has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor. A surname. Tsaou-tă 丨 塌 is a common expression—denoting to abuse and ill treat; to use with

harshness and severity. Some write it as below.

螬 10554. [-] An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

遭 10555. [-] To meet with; to occur; to happen; to go or cruize about; a time, or occasion. Shĭh tsaou 十 | ten times. Yĭh tsaou 一 | once; on one occasion. Tsaou nan | 難 to meet with calamities.

Tsaou ta ho | 大禍 to meet with a great calamity.

Tsaou kang hëen | 坑陷 to meet a pit and fall into it; to fall into some unexpected evil or calamity.

Tsaou tă | 塌 to meet with and mal-treat; to knock about,—some write this expression as above.

Tsaou lëen yay yu | 連夜雨 to meet with a constant rain all night.

艚 10556. [-] A small boat; a Chinese junk. Pĭh tsaou chuen 白 | 船 name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

槽 10557. *Saou. Many mouths on the top of a tree; a number of birds.*

傮 10558. (/) Tsaou or Tseaou. Yaou tsaou 僥 | a long appearance.

慒慅 10559. [\] Vexatious anxiety; or uneasiness of mind; sorrow.

燥 10560. The fierceness and violence of fire. Tsaou-paou | 暴 fierce and violent manners.

操 10561. [-] To grasp; to lay hold of; to maintain hold of, physically or morally; also the thing held fast; the purpose maintained; moderate winds; preserved in harmony and ease of mind.

Tsaou che | 持 resolution; firm adherence to.

Tsaou keuen urh hwŏ | 券而獲 take the bond and get—what has been agreed on, denotes obtaining without difficulty.

Tsaou che tsing kew | 持井臼 to draw water and grind corn—the duties of a wife. Tsaou kuo | 觚 to grasp a tablet—to begin to learn. Tsaou lëen | 練 to exercise or drill, as soldiers.

Tsaou tsëĕ | 節 or Tsëĕ tsaou, To adhere to the rules or limits prescribed to one's self.

漕 10562. (\) A stone with peculiar veins; to wash; to bathe; to cleanse—used also morally. Name of a lake. Se tsaou 洗 | to wash and cleanse.

Tsaou pun | 盆 a bathing tub.

Tsaou-tsaou | | an apparent effort to bubble up.

璪 10563. [\] Variegated silk threads connecting gems which were attached to ancient crowns as ornaments. Used to denote Elegant composition.

藻蓻藻繅 10564. [\] The name of a water plant. Used for the following; and to denote elegant composition; and also joy, from some birds delighting in the Tsaou plant. Tsaon tsing | 井 a certain part about the eves of a house.

躁趮 10565. [/] Haste; precipitate; swift as fire; to disturb; to cause agitation to. Fierce; cruel. Keaou tsaou 驕 | proud and disorderly; lewd and fierce. Tseaou tsaou 焦 | vexed and disorderly. Tsaou paou | 暴 fierce and cruel.

噪巢 10566. [-] Chaou, or Tsaou. See Chaou. Light airs; volatile; nimble; active.

蚤蚤蝨蚰蝤 10567. [\] A sort of insect produced on dry soils and which bites men. Used for 早 Tsaou, The morning.

棗枣 10568. [/] A species of cannarium; the fruit in China is commonly used in a preserved state, and called by Europeans Dates. A surname. The name of a place. Tsaou tsze 棗子 dates as known in China. Tsaou lĭh 棗栗 denotes an early attention to virtue and propriety in a female.

竈爐窖 10569. [/] A furnace. Tsaou shin 竈神 the god of the furnace, employed in the dressing of provisions. Chuy tsaou 炊竈 a furnace to be excited by wind blown into it, or by fanning.

磔 10570. (-) Nets or huts made of stone rudely piled up, in which, during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

耡 10571. [/] To cultivate the ground; to plough.

TSE.—CCCXLVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çi* and *Tsi*. Canton Dialect, *Tse* or *Tsei*.

切 10572. (/) Read Tsĕĕ, To cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones. Eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. Read Tse, All; every; the whole. See Tsĕĕ. Se tse 細切 to cut into very minute parts. Tsing tsĕĕ 情切 vehemently attached; ardent affection. Tsin tsĕĕ 親切 most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language.

Pei tsĕĕ 悲切 or Tsan tsĕĕ 慘切 deep distress of mind.

Yĭh tse 一切 the whole, entirely, all taken collectively.

砌 10573. [/] Stone steps Keae tse 階砌 stone steps by which to ascend.

眨瞥瞟 10574. To look; to examine; to look asquint.

妻 10575. [/-] One's equal; a wife; to give a wife to. Tse tsze 妻子 sometimes means a wife and a son, sometimes only a wife.

Foo tse 夫妻 husband and wife.

Tse neu 妻女 a wife and a daughter.

Tse tsĕĕ 妻妾 a wife and a concubine.

悽 10576. [-] From *heart* and the sound of Tse. Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation.

Tse tse 悽悽 the appearance of disease arising from hunger or famine.

凄 10577. Intense cold.

棲栖 10578. [-] That on which a bird rests; a place of residence. The name of a plant. Ke tse 鷄棲 a hen roost. Tse shin che so 棲身之所 a place on which to rest one's self. Tse tse 棲棲 the appearance of military carriages.

Tse sĕĕ 棲屑 the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

淒 10579. [-] From *water* and a *wife*. The clouds gathering and foreboding rain;

and bleak. Tse le 凄涕 precipitate; hurried. Tse leang 凄涼 cold; frigid.

萋 10580. [-] Exuberance of herbage or foliage; appearance of the clouds moving. Tse fe 萋斐 elegant colours blended together. Tse tseay 萋且 respectful and attentive appearance.

祭 10581. (/) From 夕 Jow, *Flesh*, and 又 Yew, the *right hand;* with 示 She, To *manifest* or *declare*. To carry human affairs before the gods. That which is the medium between, or brings together, men and gods. To offer flesh in the rites of worship; to sacrifice with victims. The sect of Buddha does not sacrifice.

Tse sze 祭祀 sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Tse săng 祭牲 to sacrifice victims.

Tse saou 祭掃 *sacrifice and sweep*; i. e. to offer a sacrifice of fish, fowls, swine or sheep, with an oblation of wine to the manes of deceased relatives, and to repair the tombs.

Tse tëen 祭天 to sacrifice to heaven.

Tse wăn 祭文 a written prayer which accompanies a sacrifice.

瘵 10582. [丶] A shore; a sand bank on the shore. Lŏ tse 落瘵 a shoal on the west side of the Lew-kew islands, said to be exceedingly destructive to vessels.

際 10583. [/] A limit; a place where two things meet and form a limit, as the horizon, where heaven and earth seem to meet; the point of meeting where one thing ends and another begins, as the beginning of night; the time when a thing occurs.

Keaou-tse 交際 Tse-tsëĕ 接際 the meeting or blending of things, as above explained.

齊 **叁** 10584. [丶-] The *even* surface of a field of grain. Even; regular; correct; complete; to adjust; to regulate; to discriminate and arrange; good; quick; all together; name of an ancient state about the region of Shantung. A surname. Enters into various proper names. Yĭh tse 一齊 all; evenly; all at the same time; the whole together. Pŭh tse 不齊 not even; not complete; some wanting; something irregular.

Tse ke kea 齊其家 to regulate or govern well a family; regulated; adjusted and put in due order.

Ching tse 整齊 Tse ching 齊整 all properly adjusted.

劑 10585. [/] To pare or clip even; to adjust; to equalise; to cut and blend medicines in equal proportions; a dose. Yĭh tse yŏ 一劑藥 a dose of medicine properly mixed. Chĭh tse 質劑 the two halves of a written agreement or bond, of which each contracting party retains one. In ancient times great contracts were settled by Chĭh, and smaller ones by Tse; afterwards the words were joined to denote A deed or bond generally.

嚌 10586. [/] To state; to put a vessel to the lips; to wet the lips as far as the teeth; to sip. A plaintive sound. Read Keae, or Keae-keae 嚌嚌 the sound or noise of many persons. Read Chae. Chae-shĕ 嚌唾 a laughing appearance.

懠 **憤** 10587. [-] Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

擠 10588. [丶-] From *hand* and *altogether*. To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people.

Tse yung 擠擁 to crowd or press upon.

濟 10589. [丶/] From *water* and a *regular supply*. Name of a river in the north, which is regular in its course. To assist; to help; to be beneficial to; to cause success to or take effect. Occurs denoting To stop, and to cross over a stream. Shĕ tse 涉濟 to cross or go over. Kew-tse 救濟 to

save and assist. Chow tse 賙 丨 to bestow upon, and supply the wants of. Pŭh tse sze 不 丨 事 does not help the affair.

Tse gŏ 丨 惡 to assist people in doing what is vicious.

Tse jin che keĭh 丨 人之急 to help people in urgent difficulties.

Tse nan 丨 南 the metropolis of Shantung province.

Tse she 丨 世 to benefit the world.

Tse-tse 丨 丨 abundant.

璾 10590. (丶) A stone with spots and flaws.

蠐 蠐 10591. (-) The name of an insect.

穧 10592. [/] To cut grain; sheaves of grain; a sheaf. Some say, A sheaf not yet bound up.

臍 10593. (-) The umbilical cord; the navel. She tse ho keĭh 噬 丨 何及 if a person wished to gnaw his navel how could he reach it! —is used to express an impossible wish, and an irretrievable state of things.

躋 隮 10594. [-] To ascend; to mount a rugged hill.

霽 10595. [/] To cease from raining; the colours of the sky when the clouds break and it becomes fair. Tsing tse 晴 丨 the sky clearing up after rain.

齎 10596. [-] Said to be the proper form of the preceding. To hold in the hand; to deliver to; to present to; to store up; to leave for; the necessaries of a journey; to give a supply to; to confer upon. An aspiration of grief or admiration.

鱭 鮆 10597. (丶) The name of a fish.

齏 齏 虀 虀 10598. (-) A composition of herbs; a variety of tastes blended together; a dish of herbs; the food of the poor. Broken to pieces; pounded; in confusion; compound, blended harmoniously.

賫 賫 賕 10599. [-] To present to; to offer; to dispatch or send to a superior; to the Emperor; or to a friend. By way of courtesy, written on the outside of letters.

TSEANG.—CCCXLVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *çeang*. Canton Dialect, *Tseang*.

匠 匠 10600. [′] From *a workman* and *a square vessel*, which imply the use of the square, compass, marking line, and so on. A worker in any material; a mechanic; an artificer; an artisan; a worker in; a maker of. A surname. Kung tseang 工 丨 or Tseang jin 丨 人 a workman. Mŭh tseang 木 丨 a worker in wood, a joiner; a carpenter, a cabinet-maker. Tĕĕ tseang 鐵 丨 a smith. Tung tseang 銅 丨 a brazier. Seĭh tseang 錫 丨 a plumber, or Tin man. Yin tseang 銀 丨 a silversmith. Shĭh tseang 石 丨 a mason. Ne shwŭy tseang 坭 水 丨 a bricklayer.

Tseang tsŏ ke ming chay 丨 作器皿者 tseang is a maker of utensils.

Tseang kung mŭh che kung yay 丨 攻木之工也 tseang, is a workman who attacks the wood.

爿 日 10601. Chwang or Tseang. Supposed to *resemble* the body leaning against something. The same as 牀 Chwang, A couch or bed. Some say that 爿 Tseang and 片 Pĕen, are opposites, one meaning the *left* side of a plank, the other the *right* side.

庠 10602. (-) A kind of public school. See Seang.

Tseang e 丨 異 extraordinary phenomina.

祥 10603. (-) Goodness; felicity; a prognostic; an omen, either good or bad; a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgements or the bestowment of blessings. The name of a sacrifice; used also for the following. Keĭh tseang 吉 丨 a felicitous omen. Hung tseang 凶 丨 an infelicitous omen. Pŭh tseang 不 丨 infelicitous.

Tseang suy 丨 瑞 felicitous; boding happiness.

詳 詳 10604. [-] Tseang or Seang. To examine and judge clearly; to ascertain the precise import; to state clearly the facts, circumstances, or reasonings; to explain as a teacher; or to give information to superiors as an officer of the government. See Seang. Pe tseang 備 丨 a copious and clear narrative.

Tseang, leŏ 丨 畧 a copious full account, and an abridgement of.

Tseang se 丨 細 luminous, clear, distinct statement; to state in this manner.

Tseang wăn 丨 文 an official statement containing a full account of some transaction made to a superior officer.

翔 10605. [-] To fly back, to look back on; a dignified respectful and respectable appearance.

跰 10606. [-] To walk or go with celerity. Used for the preceding.

倉 10607. From 食 Shĭh, *to eat*, abbreviated, and 囗 Hwŭy, *An enclosure*. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. See Tseang.

創 10608. Chwang, or Tseang. A wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it

was originally written 刅 Chwang. Shin pe tsĭh shĭh chwang 身被七十創 he received seventy wounds. See Chwang.

嗆 10609. A bird eating; a simple or silly appearance. Read Tsang, Tsang hăng 嗆哼 a foolish frightened appearance.

搶 **揌** 10610. [\ -] Sudden; abrupt; bursting forth; to struggle and seize. To seize by violence; to plunder; to stand opposed to; to rob in groups, as associated banditti. Occurs applied to a comet.

Tseang jang 搶攘 in a confused, disorderly manner.

Tseang kĕĕ 搶刼 to take from by violence; whether persons or things; to rob; to plunder.

Tseang loo jin kow 搶擄人口 to carry off people by violence, as captives.

Tseang pĭh 搶白 to extort an explanation; abrupt language.

Tseang tŏ 搶奪 to rob; to plunder.

槍 10611. A long piece of wood sharpened at both ends with which to attack banditti. A lance; a spear; to oppose; to withstand; a certain vessel. A surname.

蹌 10612. [-] Tseang-tseang 蹌蹌 to be moved and agitated; to step with trepidation and hurry; also with an affected haste, as a mark of respect; a sort of posture-making and fencing.

Tseu tseang 趨蹌 a quick step; a hurried pace.

牄 **鶬** 10613. (-) The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

鎗 **鏘** **鏹** **鏘** 10614. (-) The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Tsăng. A sort of tripod; a wine vessel; a particular sort of rice. Commonly used for A spear, a lance; and similar weapons; which, Kang-he says, should be No. 10611. Mo tseang 磨鎗 to sharpen a spear.

將 **牄** 10615. (-) To take; in this sense it is often used by the Chinese when not required in English, as to *take* and do so and so, merely signifying doing what is implied in the other verb; the sign of the future; to receive; to come near; to accommodate; to advance; to offer to; to support. Stout; large. Used as a connective particle.

Tseang-keun tsae chin 將軍在陣 a general present with his army—when in battle array; one recommends that a student should always keep his mind alert, as a general under such circumstances.

Tseang-keun 將軍 a Tartar General, who usually commands the garrison of a town, and considers the defence of the town his department. He is independant of generals outside the walls of the town. In other cases it is applied to generals in the field. Title 大人 Ta jin.

Tseang kin 將近 near; to approach.

Tseang lae 將來 hereafter.

Tseang kung chĕ tsuy 將功折罪 to take one's merits and atone for one's crimes.

漿 10616. A foundation; to level ground in order to form or lay a foundation.

獎 **奬** 10617. [\] To assist; to praise; to encourage; to laud; to commend. Tseang shen 獎善 to praise virtue. Găn tseang 感獎 gracious commendation. Tseang tsew 獎就 to accommodate one's self to others.

漿 **牀** 10618 [-] Any thick fluid, as water in which rice has been washed; water in which any thing is mixed which thickens it; syrrup; matter from a sore; the matter of the small pox. Applied to the name of a plant, and of a sort of crab.

槳 **艕** 10619. [\] From *to take* and *boat*. An oar; a short oar; an oar used crosswise; to row a boat. The preceding is also used in this sense.

蔣 10620. (\ ) Bamboos split in a certain way; a sort of mat.

蔣 10621. (\-) Name of a plant; of a hill; and of a river. A surname.

醬 **牆** 10622. A kind of pickle; certain mode of preserving meat, rice, and pulse. Tseang yew 醬油 soy.

鏘 10623. [-] Tsăng or Tseang. The sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds. An elevated appearance; an easy manner.

牆 **嬙** **嫱** **檣** 10624. [-] A wall; that which screens or defends. A surname. Tseang peĭh 牆壁 a wall generally. Chuen tseaog 穿牆 to make a hole through a wall.

檣 **樯** 10625. [-] A certain spar in a boat or ship to which the sail is attached.

嬙 10626. (-) Certain female officers, about the palace during the dynasty Han. A woman's name.

蠆 10627. [-] Name of an insect.

斨 10628. [-] A particular kind of hatchet; to strike and wound with a hatchet. Tsze seang tseang tsĭh 自相斨賊 to wound and injure one's own person—by any improper practice.

戕 10629. [-] A particular kind of spear or lance. Read Tsing, To kill.

TSEAOU.—CCCXLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiao.* Canton Dialect, *Tsew.*

俏 10630. [/] Like; appearing like; as if. See Seaou.

哨 10631. Small and distorted in the mouth and spout. Verbose; to mention often. Cry of lictors who precede officers of government. See Seaou.

悄 10632. [\/] Mournful; sorrowful. Tseaou-tseaou 悄悄 privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved. Without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

峭 10633. [/] A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts of all intercourse. To urge; to impel; vehement.

陗 10634. [/] A dangerous precipice; hill or mountain; screened; shaded; hid; urged; impelled.

愀 10635. [/] A change of colour; to colour up. A change of countenance from anxiety or concern of mind.

俶 10636. [/] Sha tseaou 俶傻 vicious; malevolent.

憔 **顦** **譙** 10637. [-/] Injured by fire; burnt black; seared; the smell of burning; applied to the mind to denote Vexation; anxiety; distress. The name of an ancient state; of a city; and of a bird. A surname. Tseaou nun 憔悶 anxiety and sorrow.

Tseaou sze 憔思 anxious; distressing reflexions.

鉧鍬 10638. [-] An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

僬 10639. [-] Clear discernment: having examined fully into. Repeated, it denotes the same.

Tseaou yaou 憔僥 a name of foreigners, short in stature, on the Southwest. Tseaou meaou 憔眇 alarmed, agitated.

劋 10640. [/] Tseaou, or Tseáou. To cut asunder; to reap; to mow.

噍 10641. (-) To eat; to chew. An interrupted hurried voice; the tone of voice arising from distress and grief. Woo tseaou luy 無噍類 having nothing to eat. Sŏ tseaou 數噍 to chew quickly. Read Tsow, The chirping of a swallow.

Tseaou shïh 噍食 to eat.

嶕 10642. (-) The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

憔 10643. (-) From *heart* and *anxious*. Tseaou-tsuy 憔悴 lean from hunger and distress of mind. Certain parts of a human body.

樵蘙糙 10644. (-) From *wood* and to *burn*. Scattered wood fit for fuel; fuel; a cutter of fuel; a woodman.

潐灚 10645. [/] The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

燋 10646. [-] To *burn* with *fire*. To apply fire to; to sear.

瞧 10647. [-] To look furtively; to eye by stealth; in the north used for To look, to see, in the common acceptation.

Tseaou-tseaou 瞧瞧 to look at; to examine, as a Physician does a patient.

癄 10648. (-) Disease Tseaou tsuy 癄瘁 a shrinking or shrivelling up; becoming lean from sorrow and anxiety.

蕉 10649. [-] A general term for the banana or plantain species; a mere straw; fuel. Kuo chuy tseaou 鼓椎蕉 drumstick plantains, and Heang ya tseaou 香牙蕉 plantains giving odour to the teeth,—are two different species.

Tseaou tsze 蕉子 plantains.

譙誚 10650. [-/] To *burn* with *words*. To reprehend; to blame; to censure; to speak against with heat and asperity; to ridicule; to satirize. Name of a hill, and of a river; of a nation, and of a district. A surname. Ke-tseaou 譏譙 to ridicule, or satirize.

膲 10651. [-] Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology A want of fulness of flesh.

醮 10652. (/) From to *burn* and *wine*. To burn incense or victims and pour out oblations; in every case in which the priests of Buddha and of the Taou sect erect an altar and offer up prayers, it is expressed by Tseaou. To complete; to perfect or terminate. Occurs denoting Vexation and sorrow, To invite to a feast or to take wine. Ta tseaou 打醮 to perform rites and offer up prayers—chiefly for the dead. Ta san tëen ping gan tseaou 打三天平安醮 to perform a kind of requiem for three days.

Tseaou seïh 醮席 a feast or entertainment.

蘸 10653. [-] To drink liquor till one be quite drunk.

顦 10654. [-] Lean; spare. Tseaou tsuy 顦顇 a mournful, sorrowful appearance.

鷦 10655. [-] Tseaou-leaou 丨鷯 a certain small bird.

巢 10656. Commonly read Chaou, A nest. Read Tseaou, The name of a country.

剿 10657. [/] To cut off; to exterminate.

剿勦 10658. [\] To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. Tseaou mëĕ 丨滅 to destroy, or exterminate completely.

譟 10659. [\] Chaou or Tseaou, To echo what others say. See Chaou.

勦 10660. [\] To fatigue; to trouble; to vex. Light; active. Tseaou laou 丨勞 to weary or fatigue. Tseaou mëĕ 丨滅 to destroy; to exterminate.

剿 10661. [\] To cut off, to terminate; to exterminate. As a local word, it occurs in the sense of Artful, cunning.

椒 10662. [-] Native Chinese pepper; applied to certain fragrant herbs; to a hill, and to its summit; the name of a city. Hoo tseaou 胡丨 the same as the pepper of Europe. Hwa tseaou 花丨 chillies or cayanne pepper.

椒房 Tseaou fang 丨房 a pepper room—an ancient queen is said to have put pepper in the plaster of the walls; the abode of a Queen; a Queen.

劌 10663. A pike or pointed instrument; to make a hole in the ground; to receive the end of a pole.

龜爝 10664. [-] A seared or scorched tortoise shell, used in divination.

澾 10665. Ice breaking up.

TSEAY.—CCCLTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çie* Canton Dialect, *Tsay*.

且 10666. [\] A particle, common in the beginning of sentences, where it is often an expletive; or as the Chinese call it, *a word ushering in a sentence*. An expression of doubt, as *if, should*; it may often be translated And, then, therefore, further. 且 Tseay or 而丨 Urh tseay, in the middle of a sentence, may be rendered And, and also, as 高而丨寬 Kaou urh tseay kwan, High and also broad. Hwang tseay 況丨 and still more. Koo tseay 姑丨 and 暫丨 Tsan tseay, denote For the time being; for a short time. 權丨 Kenen tseay, denotes nearly the same as the expression, *Try a little*; it implies, doing that which is not perfectly agreeable. Kow tseay 苟丨 carelessly, inconsiderately. Tsae tseay 再丨 again. Man tseay 漫丨 or 丨漫 Tseay man, By and by, leisurely, do not hurry.

Tseay foo 丨夫 now further.

Tseay joo 丨如 now as, or thus.

Tseay shwŏ 丨說 frequently commences a paragraph in lighter books, and seems to denote—I shall therefore, or now, observe. Tseay hing tseay chen 丨行丨戰 now marched and now fought—marched fighting.

姐 10667. [\] An elder sister; the term was formerly applied to mothers. Read Tsze, Name of a place. Used to denote Proud and disrespectful. Tsze and Tseay 姊丨 are both

epithets of senior sisters. Seaou tseay 小 丨 an appellation of the daughters of rich people; Miss. Tseay tseay 丨 丨 a general appellation of women.

罝 罝 10668. [-] A net with which rabbits are taken.

借 10669. [/] To assist; to assume; fictitious; to transfer; to borrow or lend. To pretend; to use metaphorically; to suppose for the sake of illustration. To praise. No tseay 挪 丨 to transfer; to borrow, or to lend. Kea tseay 假 丨 falsely borrowed; i. e. having no foundation in fact; supposed; borrowed; used metaphorically. Pŭh tseay 不 丨 sandals made of straw.

Tseay e 丨 意 the metaphorical sense.

Tseay taou shă jin 丨 刀殺人 to borrow a knife to kill a man; i. e. to use a third person as the instrument of an injury which one wishes to inflict.

Tseay joo 丨 如 suppose for example.

Tseay keu 丨 去 to lend.

Tseay lae 丨 來 to borrow.

Tseay wăn 丨 問 to enquire civilly.

唶 10670. [/] Tseay tseay 丨 丨 the voice of a bird To sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. Tsĭh tseay 咋 丨 or Tŭh tseay 咄 丨 rustic songs.

藉 10671. [/] A sort of mat used in sacrifice. A certain water plant. To assist; to help; to lean on for help; that on which one relies for help. A man of liberal learning and elegant manners; able to bear much wine. To make a pretext of, in which sense 借 Tseay, is better. A surname. Also read Tseĭh, Confused; a cord; to tread; a surname. Tseay koo 丨 故 to borrow a cause; to make a pretext. Tseay tëen 丨 田 certain land around the royal domain. Lang tseay 狼 丨 a wolf's mat; confused; in disorder. Tseay shin pe yew 丨 神庇祐 relying on the help of the gods. Yun tseay 蘊 丨 of large containing capacity; liberally educated; able to bear much wine. (MS. Dictionary.) Tseay kow 丨 口 to make a pretence; to screen one's self. Tseĭh tseĭh 丨 丨 confused talk.

嗟 10672. [-] To sigh; to lament; painful regret; a tone or aspiration when one feels a difficulty in expressing by words, all one's meaning. Also read Tso and Tseĭh. E tseay, chang he 猗 丨 昌兮 oh! how abundant.

Tseay-tan 丨 歎 or Tsze-tseay 咨 丨 to sigh and to lament.

Tseay ya pŭh e 丨 訝不已 expressed in aspirations unlimited surprise and admiration.

Tseay tan 丨 嘆 to sigh.

TSËĚ.—CCCLIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Tseep*.

妾 10673. [∪] From 辛 Këen, *a crime*, and *a woman*. A woman who has committed some crime. A woman placed in a family above the rank of an ordinary servant, but inferior to the mistress of the house; a kind of handmaid; a wife inferior to the first; a concubine. Chinese moralists do not allow a concubine to be taken till the age of forty, and when there is no hope of having male issue by the wife. The name of a nation. A surname. Che tsëĕ 置 ⌋ to place a concubine in the family. Mae tsëĕ 買 ⌋ to purchase a concubine. Tsëĕ she ⌋ 氏 is the usual term for concubine; but they give them other appellations in courtesy, as Joo foo jin 如夫人 the same as the mistress of the house.

唼 10674. [∪] Tsëĕ tëĕ ⌋ 喋 the sound of ducks or geese feeding. Tsëĕ heuĕ ⌋ 血 to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, said to be an ancient custom. Also read Shă.

椄 10675. [∪] To ingraft trees or plants.

接 10676. (∪) To take hold of with the *hand*. To receive; to connect; to come in succession; to approach near; to unite; to associate with; quick. A surname. Ying tsëĕ 迎 ⌋ to go forth to meet and receive—a visitor. Keaou tsëĕ 交 ⌋ to associate with. Fan tsëĕ 反 ⌋ to bind the hands behind the back. Tsëĕ tae ⌋ 待 to receive and wait upon a guest. Tsëĕ hwuy ⌋ 回 to receive back again. Tsëĕ jŭh ⌋ 入 } to receive—as Tsëĕ show ⌋ 收 } any thing sent to one. Tsëĕ sŏ ⌋ 續 to receive and continue; to succeed to; to follow in succession. Tsëĕ shang këen tow ⌋ 上肩頭 took it up on their shoulders.

唼 10677. To chirp as a bird.

走 10678. *Nëĕ. That on which the foot treads in a loom.*

倢 10679. Tsëĕ yu ⌋ 伃 certain female officers, during the Dynasty 漢 Han.

捷 10680. [∪] From *hand* and a *treadle*. The success of an army; to obtain a victory; to overcome; to complete; to announce a victory; quick; in haste; swift in action; a certain quantity; a surname. Chĭh tsëĕ 直 ⌋ with promptness—applied to the doing of things. Paou tsëĕ 報 ⌋ or Tsëĕ-paou, To announce a victory. Tsëĕ fă ⌋ 發 to rise rapidly—applied to becoming rich in trade. Tsëĕ king ⌋ 徑 to hasten through a bye path; to take a short cut, either literally or figuratively. Tsëĕ-loo ⌋ 路 to rob upon the high way. Tsëĕ shoo ⌋ 書 a proclamation written on silk, and appended to the end of a pole as a banner. Tsëĕ tsëĕ ⌋ ⌋ the sound of the mouth and tongue.

婕 10681. [∪] Tsëĕ yu ⌋ 妤 a female officer of government; an elegant appearance.

緁 緤 緝 10682. [∪] To connect or sew garments together. Lëen tsëĕ 連 ⌋ to connect together. Tsëĕ lëĕ ⌋ 儠 irregular; put in some disorder.

睫睞 10683. (υ) The hair by the side of the eye; the eyebrow. Mei tsëĕ 眉 | the eye brow.

切 10684. (υ) To cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. To take the initial of one character and the final of another to spell a third, as from *K*-e W-*ang* to derive *Kang*. (See the Introduction to the first volume of this Work.) Read Tse, All; every; the whole. Se tsëĕ 細 | to cut into very minute parts. Tsin tsëĕ 親 | most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. Pei tsëĕ 悲 | or Tsan tsëĕ 慘 | deep distress of mind. Lan ke tsëĕ 攬其 | look at the most important parts. Kae tsëĕ 剴 | great earnestness and sincerity.

Tsëĕ gae | 愛 ardent love.

Tsëĕ ke | 己 that which very particularly concerns one's self.

Tsëĕ jow | 肉 mince meat.

Tsëĕ kae 開 | to cut into separate parts.

Tsëĕ mĭh | 脈 to feel the pulse.

Tsëĕ shoo | 書 to cut the leaves of a book.

Tsëĕ shĭh | 實 the utmost truth and sincerity.

Tsëĕ suy | 碎 to cut to small pieces, in a careless manner.

Tsëĕ tsëĕ | | expresses the highest degree of importunity and earnestness about a thing.

Tsing tsëĕ 情 | vehemently attached; ardent affection.

Tsëĕ tsŏ | 磋 to cut and polish ivory.

Tsëĕ twan | 斷 to cut asunder.

Tsëĕ wŭh | 勿 don't on any account, be particularly careful not, &c.

Tsëĕ yaou | 要 extremely important; most urgently required.

Tĭh tse 一 | the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

浹 10685. [υ] To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. Chow tsëĕ 周 | to make a circuit of; to cause benefits to extend every where. Tsëĕ jĭh | 日 the period of ten days. Tsëĕ shin | 辰 the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight.

Tsëĕ heă | 洽 to instil into; to blend together as one: said of the union of friends and of instilling right principles into the minds of the people.

Tsëĕ suy | 髓 to penetrate to the marrow.

卩 巳 卩 10686. An instrument by which in ancient times, statesmen or governors were appointed or authorized to act. It was made of stone, of horn, or of the bamboo; and after having letters engraved upon it, was cut through the middle; one half was retained at court, and the other given to the person appointed. The Tsëĕ 卩 constituted his credentials. So e she sin 所以示信 that which declared (the possessor) was to be believed. Foo tsëĕ 符 | or Sin tsëĕ 信 | and Suy tsëĕ 瑞 | express the same. It is said, that the idea of making the two parts to correspond, was taken from the joints of a bone. To be distinguished from Yĭh 阝 the compound form of 邑 Yĭh, a city.

節 節 10687. [υ] A notch or joint of the bamboo. A limit; a term or holiday; an emergency. To limit one's passions or one's expenditure. Chastity, economy. A period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place, of a plant, and of an office. Show tsëĕ 守 | to maintain chastity; also to maintain dignity of character. Shĭh tsëĕ 失 | loss of chastity; also to sneak and crouch meanly. Miog tsëĕ 名 | a good reputation for moral conduct. Pă tsëĕ 八 | eight terms—into which the year is divided.

Tsëĕ ching | 貞 chastity; female virtue.

Tsëĕ ling | 令 } a term or period
She tsëĕ 時 | } of fifteen days, there are twenty-four Tsëĕ-ling in a year; a holiday

Tsëĕ yin shĭh | 飲食 to limit drinking and eating; to observe a strict regimen.

Wan show tsëě 萬壽 } the Em-
Tëen chung tsëě 天中 } peror's birth day.

Tsëě too 節度 the title, in former times, given to a Commander-in-Chief.

Tsëě yŏ 節樂 to stop or give the time to music. Tsëě yung 節用 an economical use of things.

節 10688. [ᴗ] Tsun tsëě 節骨 these two words, perhaps mean, Decorum and respect. The meaning of the latter character in no where given.

櫛楖 10689. From *wood* and *to regulate*. A wooden comb, to put the hair in order. A general term for combs; to comb. Tsëě fung mŭh yu 節風沐雨 to be combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—said of the difficulties endured by those who travel.

癤 10690. [ᴗ] A small sore or ulcer.

截攍 10691. [ᴗ] To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to cut off a passage to or from; to obstruct; to cut off a retreat; to cut and mince; nice distinctions; disputation.

Tsëě choo 截住 } to obstruct; to
Lan tsëě 攔截 } stop the passage
Tsëě loo 截路 } from or to.

Tsëě twan 截斷 to cut asunder.

Tsëě hwuy loo 截回路 to stop the passage back; to cut off a retreat.

嚌 10692. Small talk. Conversing in a low voice, or with levity; sound. According to one, Correct proper speech.

暹 10693. Commonly read Tsëen. In the Dictionaries read Sëen, Tsëen-lo kwŏ 暹羅國 Siam or Cambodjia.

楫檝 10694. [ᴗ] The appearance of the trees of a forest. An oar with which to propel a boat. Same as the following.

艥 10695. [ᴗ] An oar of a boat.

竊窃 10696. [ᴗ] To steal; clandestine; private; applied by persons to their own thoughts, sentiment or sentiments, denoting that such is their private and humble opinion. To assume a place, a situation, or opinion. To investigate. Shallow, or lightly imbued with a colour. Name of a bird.

Tsëě wei pŏh ping 竊爲不平 in my private feelings discomposed.

Tsëě sze 竊思 humbly to think or give one's opinion.

Tsëě tsëě 竊察 } to search or ex-
Tsëě chă 竊察 } amine into; to investigate privately, or in one's own mind.

TSËEN.—CCCLIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çien.* Canton Dialect, *Tseen.*

千 10697. [-] A thousand. A surname. Tsëen suy 千歲 a thousand years, is a title of kings and princes; as Wan suy 萬歲 ten thousand years, is a title of the Emperor of China. Kung chùh tsëen tsew 恭祝千秋 to congratulate one on his birth day.

Tsëen tsew 千秋 a thousand autumns is used to denote the birth-days of persons of rank.

Tsëen nëen wan tsae 千年萬載 a thousand or ten thousand years; a great length of time.

Tsëen tsung 千總 a military officer about the rank of a Captain.

Tsëen wan 千萬 a thousand times ten thousand; i. e. on every possible account.

Tsëen yen wan yu 千言萬語 a great deal of talk; verbiage.

仟 10698. [-] The superior of a thousand men. A thousand pieces of money. Luxuriant herbage.

刊 10699. [/] To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell.

阡 10700. Three le of land is denominated Tsëen.

芊 10701. [-] Luxuriant; appearance of a beautiful stone; the name of a place. A surname. Tsëen tsëen 芊芊 an exuberance of herbage.

Tëen tsëen 天芊 the name of a plant.

阡 阡 阡 10702. [-] A road lying south and north is called 阡 Tsëen, east and west is called 陌 Pĭh. A road leading to a grave; a path through fields. Same as the preceding. A surname.

尖 纖 10703. [-] From *small* at top and *large* below. Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp; tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. Too kwo shĕ tsëen 吐過舌尖 lolled out the point of the tongue.

Tsëen juy 尖銳 sharp pointed,—Tsëen le 尖利 the second expression also denotes Acuteness of intellect.

僉 10704. [-] All; all uniting to declare something, or to express the same.

Tsëen yuĕ woo Kwan-tsae 僉曰於鰥哉 all exclaimed, Kwan-tsae is capable to disperse the waters of the deluge!

簽 10705. [-] Slips of bamboo for drawing lots; to write or sign; to subscribe to a contribution. A sort of bamboo chest or basket. Ta tsëen leaou to shaou 他簽了多少 how much has he subscribed? Ta tsëen leaou woo pĭh yuen 他簽了五百圓 he has subscribed five hundred dollars.

Tsëen ming 簽名 to sign one's name for any purpose; to subscribe so much money.

Tsëen shoo 簽書 a writing; to write or sign.

Tsëen te 簽題 to sign a subscription.

戔 10706. Read Tsan, To wound or injure with *two spears.* Read Tsëen, Small;

few; narrow; cramped. Also read Pëen, in the last sense.

俴 10707. [丶] Shallow; thin; thin metal.

幾 10708. [丶] Read Tsan, A mat for a child. Read Tsëen, Garments peculiar to children, or to carry a child on the back; narrow; cramped. Read Shae, A coverlid; a part of the trappings of a horse.

棧 10709. [丶] Read Chang, which see. Read Tsëen, The name of a wood; a small bell. Copious, abundant appearance.

淺 10710. (丶) From *water* and *little*. Shallow; superficial; easy; that which is in a slight degree. Applied to colours, denotes A light degree of colouring. A tiger's skin with short hair. Pŭh che tsëen shin 不知丨深 not know the shallow and the deep—unacquainted with the difference of things.

Tsëen choo 丨註 an easy explanation.

Tsëen heŏ 丨學 easy learning.

Tsëen kin 丨近 shallow and near—plain and easy.

Tsëen maou 丨毛 short fur.

Tsëen tsëen ko pe 丨丨可比 may be compared to in a slight degree.

Tsëen sin 丨信 weak faith.

Tsëen tsing 丨青 a light blue or azure colour.

Tsëen tsëen 丨丨 shallow water flowing rapidly.

牋箋櫏 10711. [-] A board or tablet on which something is written; to manifest or exhibit it to a superior, or to the Emperor. Hwa tsëen 花丨 or Tsëen che 丨紙 an elegant writing containing a statement to the Emperor.

琖醆湔錢 10712. (丶) Tsëen or Tsan, A small cup.

癜 10713. (丶) Tsëen yang 丨蛘 a small spot which itches.

賤賮 10714. (ノ) From *money* and *little*. Of little value; mean; low; cheap; to esteem mean. Used for what pertains to one's self; the affected language of courtesy. Kwei and tsëen 貴丨 are opposites, Noble and ignoble; dear and cheap; rich and poor. Hea tsëen che che 下丨之至 low and poor in the utmost degree. Pin tsëen 貧丨 poor and mean.

Tsëen hwae jin 丨壞人 an ill-conditioned worthless man.

Tsëen heung te 丨兄弟 my brothers.

濺 10715. (-) Tsëen-tsëen 丨丨 water flowing with a quick motion, a rapid perturbed current.

錢 10716. (-丶) From *gold* and *two spears*. Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money; formerly expressed by 泉 Tseuen, A spring, in reference to its sending forth its streams every where. Name of a certain weight, and a certain sum called *a mace*. Name of a district; it enters into several proper names; a kind of spade or pick axe. Yin tsëen 銀丨 silver, or silver coin. Yew tsëen 有丨 to possess wealth; to have money. Pun tsëen 本丨 capital or principal. Le tsëen 利丨 interest. Kea tsëen 價丨 the price of any thing. Shĭh fun wei yĭh tsëen 十分爲一丨 ten candareens make a mace. Chŭh tsëen 出丨 to advance or pay money. Che tsëen 紙丨 certain papers gilt which the Chinese burn to the idols.

餞 10717. [ノ] To present with meat and drink; to present with any thing.

Tsëen hing 丨 行 presents offered to a friend who is about to go a journey.

遷 迁 栖 10718. (-) To ascend; to move to; to remove, said of one's self or of other things; to alter one's conduct; to reprehend and lay a person aside, or drive him away. A surname. Këen shen tsĭh tsëen 見善則 丨 to alter to what is good as soon as one sees it.

Tsëen e 丨 移 to remove any thing.

Tsëen se 丨 徙 to remove one's self, or a body of people.

Tsëen hea urh shang 丨 下而上 to move from a lower place to a higher. Tso tsëen 左 丨 to remove to the left, to degrade; when that phrase was used, the usage was the opposite of the present, the left being now the place of honor.

Tsëen shen 丨 善 to remove to a more virtuous course.

韆 10719. [-] Ta tsew tsëen 打鞦 丨 to take the amusement of the swinging rope.

Tsew tsëen 鞦 丨 / Tsëen tsew 千秋 / Tsew tsëen 秋千 / Shing he 繩戲 are different expressions for a wheel swinging rope, invented at court during the Han dynasty, for the amusement of persons in the Imperial palace. See Tsew.

前 10720. [-] From *to rest in a place, and boat.* In front of; before; whether locally, or in respect of time. To advance; to lead forward. Read Tsëën. To cut even; now commonly written 剪 Tsëen, A light blackish colour. Yen tsëen 眼 丨 before one's eyes. Mëen tsëen 面 丨 in one's presence. Tsëen she 丨 時 or Tsung tsëen 從 丨 before; formerly. Shang tsëen keu 上 丨 去 to advance forward.

Hing pŭh tsëen 行不 丨 or Tso tsze pŭh tsëen 做事不 丨 to make no progress; nor to get on in the world. Yew shĭh nëen tsëen 有十年 丨 ten years ago. Yu tsëen ta chin 御 丨 大臣 the great officers of state in the Imperial presence. Tae tsëen 臺 丨 before a table, bar, or altar. Tso tsëen 座 丨 before the chair or throne.

Tsëen ching 丨 程 advancement; promotion.

Tsëen chaou 丨 朝 the last dynasty.

Tsëen king keang che 丨 經降旨 I before sent down my Imperial will.

Tsëen jĭh 丨 日 the day before yesterday.

Tsëen ke shĭh jĭh 丨 期十日 ten days before the time appointed.

Tsëen lae 丨 來 to come before, or into the presence of.

Tsëen nëen 丨 年 the year before last.

Tsëen yuĕ 丨 月 the moon before last.

Tsëen shan-chae 丨 山寨 military station near Macao, called *Casabranca.*

偂 10721. To advance; to go forward.

剪 10722. [丨] To cut or clip with scissars. Tsae tsëen 裁 丨 to cut out a piece of cloth to make a garment; metaphorically To arrange, to manage, to plan.

Tsëen ping che 丨 平之 reduced or subjected them to order.

Tsëen kae leang pwan 丨 開兩半 to cut into two halves.

Tsëen taou 丨 刀 scissars.

湔 10723. [-] The name of a river; to sprinkle with the hand.

噍 10724. Tsew tsëen 噈 丨 two mouths approaching each other.

煎 煓 10725. From to put *before* and *fire.* To roast; to expel the juices by the application of fire; applied figuratively to the mind denoting Vexation.

Gaou tsëen 熬 丨 to roast; to vex.

Keă tsëen 甲 丨 a certain incense.

Chung tsëen 重 丨 / Kae tsëen 改 丨 to roast over again.

箭 10726. [丨] From *a bamboo* and to *go before.* An arrow, in some parts called 矢 She, and in others called 簇 Tsŭh. A small bamboo; the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called 漏 丨 Low tsëen. Shay tsëen 射 丨 to shoot

an arrow. Tsëen tsëen chung 箭箭中 every arrow hits. Kwang yin sze tsëen 光陰似箭 time flies like an arrow.

翦剪 10727. [丶] From to *proceed forth* and *feathers*. Even; regular; scissars which clip things even ard regular; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill. Used for the preceding.

Tsëen-tsëen 翦翦 specious in adjusting things.

譾譾 10728. [丶] From *speech* and *clipped* or *shorn*. Possessing little ability; a shallow capacity. A man's name.

漸 10729. [-/] From *water* and *to cut*. To make gradual encroachment as water does, by small degrees. Gradually; by little and little; the slow advances or changes of any thing. To moisten; to dye; to saturate. Name of a river, and of a star. Name of a terrace.

Tsëen tsëen to leaou 漸漸躲了 gradually withdrew and hid themselves

Tsëen tsze 漸次 by gradual, or slow degrees.

Tsëen tsin 漸進 to advance gradually.

塹 10730. (/) To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army: to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally.

槧 10731. [-] From to *cut* and *wood*. Blocks on which characters are to be cut for printing books. Këen t-ëen 簡槧 a tablet on which is writing

倩 10732. (/) Good; excellent. An epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation. Pretty formation of the mouth. Read Tsing, A daughter's husband. Borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. Tae tsing 代倩 for, instead of.

蒨 10733. [/] The name of a wood. Clear; bright; illustrious, applied to persons; excellent, applied to grain. Used also for a herb which dyes a purple and yellow colour.

棧 10734. [/] Something to support a house which leans to one side; to keep off water by stones and earth.

茜蒨芊 10735. (/) Name of a plant otherwise called *Earth's blood*. Used to dye silk; a carnation and yellow. In the time of Han, used for the Emperor's garments alone.

溱濺 10736. [/] Water issuing forth; for water to extend or reach to. The name of a river and of district. Read Tsun, To approach.

荐 10737. [/] From *plants* and *preserved*. Grass or pasture; the same thing brought forward again; to continue still as before; to collect together; to introduce to, or to recommend. The same as the following.

薦薦 10738. [/] The grass which animals eat; pasture; to drive into a good pasture; to introduce; to recommend; to sacrifice without victims. Food laid out before being eaten. Tsze tsëen 自薦 to recommend one's self. Keu tsëen, or Tsëen keu jin 舉薦人 to recommend or promote a person. Tsëen shoo 薦書 a letter of introduction.

吮 10739. [丶] Tsëen, or Shun. To suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick. Urh choo săng, tsĭh năng shun joo 兒初生則能吮乳 a new born infant can suck milk.

僭僭 10740. (-) Dubious; erroneous; to overpass one's duty or sphere; to usurp; to assume. Pùh tang wei, urh wei 不當爲而爲 to do what is not proper for one to do; hence, Yu tsëen 踰僭 to overstep what is proper for one. Tsëen tsun 僭尊 an usurpation of honor.

Tsëen chuen 僭穿 put on clothes superior to one's rank.

Tsëen ching Hwang-te 僭稱皇帝 usurped the title of Emperor. Tsëen ming haou 僭名號 to usurp titles.

攢 10741. (*l*) Tsëen chow 攢籌 to draw reeds of different lengths from the hand in order to decide by lot, he who draws the longest reed wins.

津 10742. To advance; to enter.

潛 潛 10743, To ford or pass through water; to enter deeply into; to lay up. Name of a hill, a city, and a river. A surname. Tsëen sin tŭh shoo 潛心讀書 to apply the mind entirely to study. Tsëen hing 潛行 to dive and walk under water.

戩 戩 10744. [\] Completely; entirely; to cut off; to exterminate; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

鐫 10745. [-] Read Tseuen, To bore through, cut, or chop. Tsëen, Sharp pointed; pointed tool; a style or chissel.

剸 10746. To cut.

囋 10747. Tsëen-tsew 囋啾 avaricious; covetous.

籤 10748. [-] Slips of bamboo with characters on them used by the government in drawing lots to determine in what province an officer is to serve; used in temples when offering up prayers to obtain a divine response, given by officers of the salt department to the dealers, as authority to sell, in which case they answer to a Custom-house permit; issued by sitting magistrates as authority to punish. Chĕ tsëĕ 掣籤 to draw lots. Keĭh tsëen 給籤 to give permits. Tsëen tang 籤筒 the cylinder-like stand in which the Tsëen are placed.

殲 10749. [-] To destroy entirely; to exterminate.

TSEĬH.—CCCLIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Tsat*, *Tsut*, *Tsĭh*, *Tsap*.

七 10750. (*v*) Seven. A surname. Te tseĭh 第七 the seventh. San tsĭh 三七 a certain medicinal plant. Chŭh lin tseĭh 竹林七 seven famous persons of the bamboo plantation.

Tseĭh ching 七政 seven ruling powers, viz. The sun, moon, and five planets.

Tseĭh seĭh 七夕 the seventh evening; refers to the evening of the seventh day of the seventh moon; an evening on which all unmarried women in China offer sacrifice to and worship two stars in the Milky Way.

Tseĭh jĭh lae fŭh 七日來復 in seven days there is a reiteration—seven is considered a kind of astronomical week, applicable to days, months, or years. Tseĭh tsze mei 七姊妹 *the seven sisters*, a Chinese rose which grows in clusters.

Tseĭh show pă keŏ 七手八脚 *seven hands and eight feet*, expresses a confusion by too many persons being engaged about a thing.

Tseĭh tsuy, pă shĕ 七嘴八舌 Yen san, yu sze 言三語七 seven lips and eight tongues; saying three and uttering four, denote inconsistent incoherent verbiage.

亼 10751. Three persons united. To collect; to assemble.

卽 卽 10752. Now; immediately; forthwith; then; only; near; urgent; swift. Occurs in the sense of *If*. Tseĭh tseĭh ⌈ ⌉ crammed closely together; abundant and solid in virtue. A kind of torch. A surname. Tseĭh kĭh ⌈ 刻 Leĭh tseĭh 立 ⌉ Tăng tseĭh 登 ⌉ Tsĕĭh she ⌉ 時 all express Forthwith; immediately; instantly. Woo ta tseĭh 無他 ⌉ no other than. Fe tseĭh 非 ⌉ not (this), then (that). Fe tseĭh 飛 ⌉ Tseĭh sŏ ⌉ 速 with all possible speed; with haste; urgently.

Tseĭh chaou ⌈ 趙 to return speedily a thing borrowed. Tseĭh jen ⌈ 然 immediately; straightway.

Tseĭh jĭh ⌈ 日 the same day.

Tseĭh she kĕen ⌈ 使間 supposing it to be, for a moment.

Tseĭh she ⌈ 是 that is; just so; the same as. Tseĭh yung ⌈ 用 employed immediately.

唧 10753. The hum or murmur of insects; expressed in Chinese by 蟲鳴 Chung ming. Sound; noise. Tsew tseĭh 啾 ⌉ the clamour of a great many voices.

塈 10754. (υ) To form bricks of earth; the snuff of a candle; what is left when the fire has consumed the combustible part; to snuff at; to dislike; to hate. Tso show ping chŏ, yew show chĕ tseĭh 左手秉燭右手折 ⌉ with the left hand hold the candle, and with the right hand break off the snuff.

鯽 10755. [υ] The name of a fish.

疾 10756. (υ) From *disease* and *an arrow*. Disease which falls on men suddenly, and which flies swift as an arrow; hence the character denotes both disease and rapidity. Urgent; pressing; vehement; bad or unlucky. To be envious and injurious; resentful; to hate. Hwan tseĭh 患 ⌉ calamities; afflictions. Pŭh tseĭh 不 ⌉ not afflicted with disease. Fung tseĭh 風 ⌉ a brisk wind. Tseĭh tsĕĕ ⌈ 捷 ⌉ with haste; ex-
Tseĭh sŭh ⌉ 速 ⌋ pedition; speed; as fast as possible. Tseĭh jĭh ⌉ 日 an unluky or bad day.

Tseĭh wei ⌈ 威 impetuous and tyrannical. Tseĭh tse ⌉ 齊 vehement and powerful.

嫉 10757. Envious; injurious; poisonous.

嗾 10758. Tsew tseĭh 嗾 ⌉ sound; voice; noise.

嫉 妒 10759. (υ) From *woman* and *disease*. Jealous; envy; dislike; hatred to a competitor. Tseĭh 疾 is used in the same sense. Maou tseĭh 娼 ⌉ dislike; aversion; opposition to.

Tseĭh too ⌈ 妬 ⌋ envious; envy;
Tseĭh too ⌉ 妒 ⌋ jealous dislike.

蒺 10760. [υ] Tseĭh le ⌈ 藜 the name of a medicinal plant.

脊 10761. [υ] The back bone; the spine; the back; the roof of a house. The ridge of a mountain; the back of any thing. Occurs denoting A principle or rule; arranged. A dead bone. The name of a bird. ŭh tseĭh 屋 ⌉ the top of a house. Pei tseĭh 背 ⌉ the back.

Tseĭh suy ⌈ 髓 the marrow of the back bone.

Tĕen hea che tseĭh 天下之 ⌉ a long ridge or chain of mountains.

塉 10762. Poor ground; the ridge of a hill. Shan tseĭh kang 山 ⌉ 岡 the back of a hill is called Kang.

瘠 腩 瘠 齒 10763. (υ) From *flesh* or *disease* and *back*; having as little flesh as on the back. Lean; poor; emaciated; to restrict and retrench. A surname. Tseĭh ma ⌈ 馬 bony. Tseĭh too ⌉ 土 poor land.

蹐 10764 (υ) From *food* and *meagre*. A short step; to walk carefully.

未叔菽 10765. *Shŭh. From* to ascend *and* small. *A generic term for leguminous plants.*

啾 10766. (ᴗ) Quiet; stil'ness; silence. Read Tsùh, To sigh. Read Yüh, To go evenly and easily. Nëen king tseĭh shing pŭh chŏh 念經丨聲不出 to read prayers in silence without giving utterance to the voice. Kung tseĭh 空丨 solitude and silence.

寂宋家誄諔漃 10767. [ᴗ] From *a covering* over *leguminous plants.* A place where there is no human voice. Silent; still; quiet; poor; lonely; stillness; repose; unmoved; inactive, applied to mind and to body. Tseĭh tseĭh woo jin 丨丨無人 silent and solitary. Tseĭh jen pŭh tung 丨然不動 in a state of inactivity. Tseĭh mŏ woo leaou 丨寞無聊 lonely and without the support of friends.

戚 10768. [ᴗ] A sort of military axe; afraid of its stroke. Mournful; sorry; vexed; angry; deformed. To be near or related to; relations generally. The name of a place. Yew tseĭh 憂丨 mournful, sorry. Sang tseĭh 喪丨 funeral mourning. Tsin tseĭh 親丨 a relative; a person within the Chinese rules of consanguinity.

Tsin heung te 丨兄弟 brothers by the same father—brother is applied to more distant relatives.

Tseĭh pun 丨憤 impetuous; vehement. Tseĭh she 丨施 deformed, as by a crooked back.

墄 10769. The steps of an ascent; each step of a stair is expressed by Kae che 階齒 the teeth of a stair.

慼 10770. [ᴗ] Grief; sorrow; mourning. Used for the preceding.

漆泩桼 10771. [ᴗ] *Water* appearing to *issue* from *a tree.* Name of a wood, and of a resin which exudes from it. Varnish; lacker; resinous substance; adhesive like varnish or resin. Tseĭh shoo 丨樹 the varnish tree. (Keang-se, Dec. 1816.) Ho tseĭh 火丨 sealing wax; any thing black. Name of a river; of a sea; of a district; and of a city. Read Tsëĕ, The attention cleaving to one object; reverent; devout. Yew tseĭh 油丨 oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker.

Tseĭh chay 丨車 a black carriage.

Tseĭh chŏ 丨棹 a lackered table.

僬 10772. [ᴗ] Men assembled.

集雠雥 10773. (ᴗ) From *birds* on the top of *a tree.* To flock together; to collect; to assemble; to make a collection of; to mix and blend many together; to settle and set down in repose; a literary compilation, in which sense it is the same as 輯 Tseĭh. The name of a district. Sew seĭh 修丨 to compile, correct, and put in order—a book. Wăn tseĭh 文丨 a collection of literary essays. Tse tseĭh 齊丨 a full assembly; to collect together all concerned. Tseu tseĭh 聚丨 or Tseĭh hwuy 丨會 to assemble; to collect all together.

籍 10774. (ᴗ) From to *borrow* and a *bamboo.* To employ a bamboo as a tablet on which to inscribe any thing, as was the usage in ancient times; a list; a book. Used in several senses, the same as the following character. Yuen tseĭh 原丨 the place where one's name is enrolled; one's native place. Hwuy tseĭh 回丨 to return to one's native place, where one is registered. Tsoo tseĭh 租丨 the occupation of mechanics and merchants. Shoo tseĭh 書丨 tablets on which things are written; books generally. Hoo tseĭh 戶丨 a list of the population. Chĭh tseĭh 尺丨 a tablet on which orders to the army were written. Mun tseĭh 門丨 a tablet at the gate of the palace, on which a description of those who have right to enter is

inscribed, and by which persons are examined before being admitted.

藉 耤 10775. (υ) Read Tseay and Tseĭh. See Tseay. Tseĭh denotes to borrow the assistance of, as ancient kings or chiefs did the service of their vassals; to cultivate the royal domain. To borrow or avail one's self of; to rely upon whether justly or unjustly.

Tseĭh kow 丨口 to mouth up some excuse; to lay the blame on another person.

Tseĭh koo 丨故 to borrow a cause; to make a false pretext.

Tseĭh fŭh yew yuen 丨佛有緣 thank Buddha for his auspicious influences. See Yuen.

踖 10776. (υ) The general appearance of walking. Tsŭh tseĭh 踧丨 a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Seĭh, To step upon a mat; to step over.

戢 10777. (υ) To store up weapons; to lay them aside; to collect together and be at peace and quiet; to desist; to put a stop to war. A surname. Ping yew ho yay, fŭh tseĭh tseang tsze fan 兵猶火也弗丨將自焚 weapons are like fire; those who will not put them down, burn themselves. Tsae tseĭh kan ko 載丨干戈 to lay bye the shield and the spear.

嘰 10778. (υ) To declare or make known.

濈 10779. (υ) Water issuing forth; cordial; harmony; agreeing; a rapid appearance.

耳 10780. From *Mouth* and *Ear*. To whisper in the ear.

Tseĭh tseĭh 丨丨 the sound of the mouth and tongue; the voice of praise. Read Tseĭh and Yĭh, in the same sense.

偮 10781. The appearance of many persons; a multitude.

緝 10782. (υ) To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend.

Tseĭh hwŏ 丨獲 to pursue and seize, as by the police. Tseĭh he 丨熙 to continue the glory or lustre of.

Tseĭh poo 丨捕 or Poo-tseĭh, to pursue after and search for, with an intent to seize, as the police officers do.

Tseĭh hwŏ pŭh taou 丨獲不到 not having seized or apprehended persons—unable to do.

Tseĭh-tseĭh 丨丨 the noise of the mouth and tongue.

輯 揖 10783. (υ) From *a carriage* and *to whisper in the ear*. All the parts of a carriage; to connect the materials together and form a carriage; to cause every part to occupy its proper place; to unite harmoniously together; concurd; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner. To collect together.

Tseĭh ho 丨和 to pacify; to induce harmony.

葺 10784. (υ) To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up. Sew tseĭh 修丨 to repair and put in order.

勣 10785. (υ) Meritorious service. Merit.

磧 10786. (υ) From *stone* and to *reprehend*. Rocks and sand in shallow water, which check the current; an ancient appellation of China; and also of the desert *Sha-mo*.

積 10787. (υ) To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together; this character applies chiefly to things, Tseĭh 集 to persons. Jih tseĭh jĭh to 日丨日多 daily accumulating. Fă tseĭh 發丨 to succeed in effecting. Kwang tseĭh yin kung 廣丨陰功 to accumulate secret deeds of beneficence—to leave to one's posterity. Tuy tseĭh 堆丨 a heap of rubbish, &c.

Tseĭh choo 丨貯 to hoard up; to store up.

Tseĭh nëen 丨年 for many years—applied to old offenders.

Tseĭh tsae 丨財 to hoard up wealth

Tseĭh tseu 丨聚 to collect together; to gather many things to one place.

績 10788. (ᴗ) To twist hemp into threads,—work which is always performed in China by women. Work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds. Fang sha tseĭh ma 紡紗丨麻 to spin cotton and twist hemp. Kung tseĭh 功丨 Laou tseĭh 勞丨 meritorious conduct in the service of the country.

蹟 10789. (ᴗ) A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as No. 10793.

刺 10790. (ᴗ) Read Tsze or Tseĭh. To wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill. To inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider or decorate with needle-work; to choose from amongst. A sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Read Tseĭh, To bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument. To spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. See Tsze.

偲 10791. Little; small.

稷 穧 10792. [ᴗ] The best of all grains; the divinity that presides over grain; an officer that attends to agriculture. Hasty; precipitate. A surname. The name of a place. How tseĭh 后丨 a certain officer placed over agriculture. Shay tseĭh 社丨 the gods of the land and of the grain.

迹 达 跡 10793. (ᴗ) The print of a foot; a footstep; a trace; evident marks of meritorious conduct; traces or marks indicating the hand of a sage, or the finger of God; whatever remains to posterity of those who have lived before. Examples which deserve honor and imitation; to criticise according to the fact. Shing tseĭh 勝丨 marks of a divine energy—as the giving of rain at certain times. Shing tseĭh 聖丨 the footsteps of sages; traces remaining of them. Tsung tseĭh 踪丨 footsteps; traces of. Shin tseĭh 神丨 the footsteps or marks of Deity—by some used for miracles. Fung tseĭh 風丨 the influence of example. Tseĭh jin 丨人 a kind of forest keeper.

TSEŎ.—CCCLIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Tseok*.

雀 10794. (ᴗ) From *small* and a *wing*. Small birds generally; a sparrow; otherwise called 家賓 Kea pin, A domestic guest. An inmate; a particular kind of cap; a particular kind of wheat. Choo tseŏ 朱丨 name of a southern constellation. Ma tseŏ 麻丨 a sparrow. Kung tseŏ 孔丨 the peacock.

噣 10795. [ᴗ] To chew; to gnaw.

噣 噦 10796. The noise made by insects; by a mouse or rat.

碏 10797. (ᴗ) A stone of different colours; serious; respectful. A man's name.

鵲 10798. (ᴗ) A bird of poetry and fable, called 喜丨 He tseŏ, The bird of joy; otherwise denominated 乾丨 Këen tseŏ and 鵲丨 Che tseŏ, and again 飛駁鳥 Fei-pŏ-neaou. Said to be about the size of a crow, with a long tail, a sharp bill, black claws, a green back, and a white breast. It builds its nest on the tops of houses,

and participates in the joy within. The name of a place; the name of a hill.

Tseŏ yŭh 丨玉 a gem obtained from the head of the Tseŏ bird.

爵 爵 10799. (υ) A vase or cup used in temples to contain a sort of wine, when performing the rites of sacrifice. A cup to drink out of; and which was also rung as a caution to avoid intoxication; a bamboo utensil employed in pouring out wine. Nobility; name of an office; name of a bird. Woo tseŏ 五丨 the five degrees of nobility 公侯伯子男 Kung, how, pĭh, tsze, nan; these, Mencius called 人丨 Jin tseŏ, *Human nobility*; but Tëen tseŏ 天丨 *celestial nobility*—he said consisted in an unwearied love of virtue. Tseŏ wei 丨位 the rank of a nobleman.

嚼 10800. [υ] Tseaou, or Tseŏ. To bite; to chew; to gnaw; to ruminate. To drink, which is also expressed by 噬丨 She-tseŏ. Yaou wăn, tseŏ tsze 咬文丨字 to bite letters and chew characters, denotes a Pedantic introduction of learned phrases. Joo tung tseŏ lă 如同丨蠟 just like chewing wax; applied either to disagreeable food, or to a bad style of writing. Tseu tseŏ 咀丨 to chew, to craunch. Ta tseŏ 大丨 to chew with large mouthfulls.

爝 燿 燋 焦 10801. (υ) Tseŏ and Tseaou, A lighted torch.

皭 皭 10802. (υ) A white colour; a clear pure appearance. Tseŏ jen pŭh tsze 丨然不滓 pure and free from dregs.

TSEU.—CCCLV^TH SYLLABLE.

EU, as in the French *Peu*. Sometimes confounded with *Tsuy*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çiu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*.

刞 10803. An instrument of husbandry.

咀 10804. [-] To receive into the mouth and suck or taste. Tseu hwa 丨華 to chew flowers.

Tseu tseŏ 丨嚼 to eat herbs; to chew.

坦 10805. [-] A place that abounds with worms; a nest or retreat of vermin.

沮 10806. [-] The flowing or dripping out of water; to overpass; to injure; to destroy; to stop. A name of rivers, hills, and districts. Tseu che 丨止 to stop; to cease. Shwŭy jin tseu tĭh wo 誰人丨得我 who can stop me? Kin tseu 禁丨 to prohibit; to stop.

菹 10807. [-] Name of a plant; plants which grow in marshes. Name of a place.

狙 10808. [-] A species of monkey, some say a dog, which is as artful as a pointer. To peep; to spy; to explore; to examine.

疽 10809. [-] A deeply seated old sore.

苴 10810. [-] The female hemp plant; the vegetable substance, sometimes used

to fill up the soles of Chinese shoes. A sort of mat. Name of a wood, and of a place. A surname. Read Cha, Plants that float on water. Also read Pa. Pa-shŭh 丨 蜀 to attack and fight.

Tseu chŭh 丨 竹 a species of bamboo of which staffs are made.

砠 10811. (-) Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

胆蛆蠩 10812. (-) Read Tseïh and Tsoo. Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh. See Tsoo.

趣趄 10813. (-) Tsze Tseu 趑 丨 to walk step by step, as when impeded by something; to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

齟 10814. Irregular teeth; to craunch; to gnaw.

Tseu yu 丨 齬 irregular teeth; contradictory speech.

取 10815. [丶] To take; to lay hold on; to assume; to seize what is not given; to receive what is offered; to be taken; to be applied to or sought for; to be promoted. E show tseu wŭh 以手 丨 物 to take with the hand. Kwo tseu 過 丨 to take too much. Tsĕĕ tseu 竊 丨 to appropriate to one's self; to take by stealth. Sze tseu 私 丨 to take privately or clandestinely. Kung tseu 公 丨 to take publicly or justly. Lwan tseu 亂 丨 to take at random whether just or unjust. Ching tseu 正 丨 to take what is just and proper. Ching tseu 征 丨 to levy duties. Tsze tseu ho 自 丨 禍 to bring misery on one's self. Mung tseu ho 蒙 丨 貨 thank for taking goods—is a phrase with which trades people begin their bills. Kejin pŭh ko tseu 其人不可 丨 that man is not worthy to be selected on any account whatever, there is nothing estimable about that person.

Tseu chung 丨 中 to select the successful candidates at literary examinations; to be selected.

Tseu chŭh 丨 出 to take out.

Tseu chae 丨 債 to take or exact a debt.

Tseu pëen che 丨 片紙 take a slip of paper.

Tseu che 丨 齒 to take in the teeth. or Hĕĕ tseu 挾 丨 to seize with nippers,—to extort money.

Tseu e 丨 意 to take its meaning,—denotes the allusion by which characters take their meaning.

Tseu fă 丨 法 to take an example from others.

Tseu jŭh 丨 入 to bring in.

Tseu keu 丨 去 or Tseu choo 丨 除 to take away.

Tseu lae 丨 來 to bring.

Tseu lŏ 丨 樂, to pursue pleasure.

Tseu ming 丨 名 to take a name; to be desirous of notoriety; to covet fame.

Tseu sin 丨 信 to take a letter, or to induce belief: by good conduct to cause people to confide in one.

Tseu shay 丨 捨 to take and to part with.

Tseu seaou 丨 笑 to ridicule or laugh at a person; to make him the object of laughter.

Tseu mio woo too 丨 民無度 unlimited demands on the people by government; bad, arbitrary rule.

Tseu tsĕĕ 丨 妾 to take a concubine.

Tseu tse 丨 妻 to marry a wife.

偪 10816. [丿] Narrow, limited, confined.

最 10817. [丿] Seu, or Tseu. To collect together; to accumulate.

啜 10818. Tsëen tseu 嚼 丨 not satisfied with what one obtains fairly and justly; extortion. Read Sow, The sound made in urging on a dog; in which sense it is a local term.

埣 10819. An accumulation of earth; a mound or hillock. One says To beat down earth as when building a mud wall.

娵 10820. [-] The name of a beautiful woman. Leu tseu 閭 丨 another eminent beauty, in Chinese history. Used for the following.

Tseu tsze 丨 訾 certain stars.

Tseu yu 丨 隅 a name for fish, amongst certain barbarians.

娶 10821. [/] From to *take* and a *woman*. To marry a woman. Tseu 丨 is "uxorem ducere." Kea 嫁 is, "Viro nubere."

Tseu tse 丨 妻
Tseu foo 丨 婦
Tseu neu 丨 女
Tseu tsin 丨 親
are all expressions which denote To marry a wife.

Tseu tsin kwo mun 丨 親過門 or Ying tseu sin neang 迎 丨 新娘 to bring home the bride to her husband's house.

掫 10822. (-) From *to take* and *hand*. Read Tseu, To strike. Read Tsow, One who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

諏 䛒 10823. [-] From *words* and *to take*. To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government. Name of a star.

Tseu keih 丨 吉 to adopt what is lucky; to choose a lucky day.

剹 10824. To cut into minute parts.

趣 趍 趉 10825. [/] From *to run* and *to take*. To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it; celerity; agreeableness; an unaccommodating self-willed person, is said Pŭh shĭh tseu 不識 丨 not to know Tseu. To go towards with a quick step. Choo tseu 諸 丨 certain small insects. Haou tseu 好 丨 very amusing. Yew tseu 有 丨 pleasing, amusing. Mŏ tseu 莫 丨 disagreeable; feeling unpleasantly. Tseu heang 丨 向 to approach to; to advance towards.

Tseu kin 丨 近 to approach near.

Tseu we 丨 味 an agreeable relish.

聚 10826. [/] From to *take* and *many*. To assemble together; to collect or bring to one place; to dwell; a city or place of residence; many persons gathered together. Seang tseu urh keu 相 丨 而居 to gather together and dwell in one place.

Tseu hwuy 丨 會 to assemble together.

Tseu chin pan 丨 珍板 or Te hwŏ tsze pan 第活字板 moveable Chinese types for printing with.

剹 10827. Tsow, or Tseu. To cut into minute parts. Read Tsow, To cut wood for fuel.

芻 10828. Tseu, Tsoo, or Tsow. Grass. Kan tseu 乾 丨 Hay, dry grass.

噣 10829. An angry hooting tone. Read Nă, 喢噣 Chă-nă, The chattering of a mean person.

趨 踟 趨 趋 10830. (-) To *walk* amongst *grass*; to walk; to go; to run with haste towards; to walk with long strides and speed, to get to one's place—a part of Chinese etiquette in the presence of superiors. The name of a tree, same as 趣 Tseu. Also read Tsŭh. She tseu 時 丨 what is run after at the time; *the fashion*.

Tseu yen foo jĕ che jin 丨 炎附熱之人 a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat. A parasite.

睢 10831. [-] From the *eye* and a *wing*. To raise the eyes; to stare; to gaze as in a fright; to look angrily. Read Suy, Appearing to possess self enjoyment. Also read Hwuy, The appearance of the natural manner or constitution.

覷 䁥 覷 10832. [/] To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. Tseu pëen 丨 邊 to spy about the borders.

TSEUĔ.—CCCLVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çieuĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Tsut.*

絕 10833. [ᴗ] From *silk*, a *knife*, and a *knot*. The concatenation broken; cut asunder; cut off; terminated; put an end to; completely exterminated. The highest degree; to overpass; to pass over difficulties; to cross a river. Shă tseuĕ 殺 | to kill every one. Tseuĕ how | 後 having no posterity. Tseuĕ urh pŭh le | 而不離 terminated, but not separated,—as the Chinese running hand characters, where each character is distinct but the line is continued by a small hair stroke. Tseuĕ meaou | 妙 most admirable. Tseuĕ taou | 倒 a loud laugh. Tseuĕ ke tseĭh | 其迹 to cut off (or obliterate) the traces of—a person or of an affair. Tseuĕ sze woo tsze yay | 祀無嗣也 sacrifices cut off,—denotes the case of those who have no posterity to offer sacrifices to them.

絕 10834. [ᴗ] To cut or break asunder.

絕 10835. (ᴗ) To cut or break a thing asunder.

TSEUEN.—CCCLVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiuen.* Canton Dialect, *Tsune.*

全 仝 10836. [-] Complete in all its parts; entire. To complete; to finish. A surname. The name of a place. Chung heaou leang tseuen 忠孝兩 | complete both in fidelity and filial duty. Choo-foo-tsze tseuen shoo 朱夫子 | 書 the whole works of Choo-foo-tsze. Che-tae tung hĕ tseuen săng 制台統轄 | 省 a Viceroy rules over a whole province. Hwan tseuen 還 | to finish; to complete. Tseuen chang | 仗 to depend entirely, or complete in all its parts. Tseuen năng | 能 complete ability; Almighty. Tseuen pe | 備 completely provided with. Tseuen wan | 完 perfect; complete. Tseuen wŭh | 物 a thing, or an animal that is complete in all its parts. Tseuen kea tsaou wăn | 家遭瘟 may my whole family be seized by the plague,—an imprecation when taking an oath.

佺 10837. ŭh tseuen 偓 | the name of one of the 仙 Sëen genii.

詮 10838. A winnowing machine, otherwise called 箕 Ke.

剸 10839. To pare; to scrape.

拴 10840. (-) From *hand* and the *whole*. To put the hand amongst the whole and select from amongst. Shang tseuen 上 | occurs for bolting a door.

栓 10841. Tseuen and Seuen. A wooden pin or nail; a bolt; a vessel for rice.

牷 10842. [-] From a *cow* and *complete* or *perfect*. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice. Fan săng peĭh yung tseuen wŭh 凡牲必用 | 物 whenever any victim is offered, a perfect animal must be used.

Tseuen shun sĭh | 純色 without blemish or spot; perfect and spotless—required in the victims employed for sacrifice.

痊 10843. [-] To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

筌 10844. (-) A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

輇 10845. [-] From *wheel* and *entire*. A wheel without spokes.

荃 10846. (-) Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

詮 10847. (-) From *words* and *perfect*. Be... ings; speech duly prepare... planatory allusions and comparis... to put in order; to tranquilize by speech; to complete.

Tseuen tŭh kwan | 讀官 certain officers that read at Imperial examinations of the literati.

跧 10848. (-) Tseuen and Tsun. To go bent forwards; decrepit; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

銓 10849. [-] From *gold* and *entirely*. To take gold only. To weigh as in a balance in order to discriminate and select; to measure and to assort; to examine by weight and measure, applied to the selection of officers for the government according to their talents; an utensil for leveling wood. A surname.

Tseuen kwan | 官 to select officers of the government,—there are specific rules, and different periods when *greater* or *smaller* selections are made.

Tseuen seuen jin tsae | 選人才 to measure men's talents, and select them accordingly.

鐫 10850. [-] To cut; to carve; to engrave letters on wooden tablets; to cut with a chissel; to cut stones. Read Tsëen, Sharp pointed. To censure and degrade public officers, is expressed by | 級 Tseuen-keĭh

泉 10851. (-) From *white* and *water*. A spring of water; the source of a ...eam, which the charac... intended to represent. ...me of a district. A surnam... Ho tseuen 貨 | mon... Fei tseuen 飛 | Leĭh tseuen 立 | a water fall ...m a ...mountain. Fei tseuen 肥 | diverging streams that issue from the same source. Yung tseuen 榮 a clear spring. Kew tseuen 九 | the nine springs—denotes the place of departed spirits. Tëen tseuen 天 | name of a star.

譔 10852. (-) From *words* and *things selected*, and placed on a *stand*. To apply the mind to instruction; to discriminate; to narrate in suitable language the virtues of ancestors. Read (\) To compose; to make; to write books; to form history. Also read Chuen.

Tseuen shŭh | 述 Tseuen lŏ | 錄 to deliver instruction in writing; to compose books.

TSEUN.—CCCLVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiun.* Canton Dialect, *Tsun.*

夋 10853. Read Tseun, Tsun, and Tsin. From 允 Yun, *To trust* or *rely on*, and 夂 Suy, *To drag one's legs after one sluggishly.* To walk in a slow easy manner, appearing to make little progress; a proud gait. A name of an ancient Emperor.

俊 10854. [丶] Superior talent; a high degree of excellence. Che kwo tsëen jin yuĕ tseun 智過千人曰俊 knowledge surpassing a thousand men is called Tseun.

Tseun e 俊乂 great talents.

Tseun seaou pang urh 俊俏龐兒 a fine elegant woman.

峻 10855. [ˊ] *A hill* raising its *proud* front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious. Tseun tĭh 峻德 illustrious virtue.

悛 10856. [-] Read Tseuen, and Tsun. From *heart* and *proud.* To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change or alter; to come next.

狻 10857. [-] Read Swan, Seun, or Tseun. From *proud* and *dog* or *animal.* A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

畯 10858. [ˊ] An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land. Han tseun 寒畯 a countryman; a rustic.

竣 **踆** **夠** 10859. [-] To *stand* and *proudly.* To complete one's task; to stand still; to feel proud; to retire back. Read Chun, A submissive or prostrate appearance. Tseun kung 竣工 to finish and give over work.

Tseun sze 竣事 to finish an affair.

Wan tseun 完竣 to complete; to finish any work.

袨 10860. [-] A particular part of trowsers or pantaloons.

踆 10861. [-] The same as above; also the appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, To kick with the feet; a squatting or couchant posture of animals.

逡 10862. [-] From *to walk* and *slow* or *proud.* To retire back again; to refuse; a revolution of the moon; to feel abashed; a crafty rabbit. Read Seun, Name of a district.

Tseun seun 逡巡 not progressing; to move slowly; to desist; to shrink back from fear.

Tseun tsze 逡次 to follow in order.

駿 10863. [ˋ] From *horse* and *proud.* A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large; illustrious.

Tseun lang 駿狼 the name of a hill.

Tseun ma 駿馬 a fine stately going horse.

餕 1086 . [ˋ] Hot food; the remains of a sacrifice which are eaten; the remains of any meal; the remains of supper.

麖 10865. [ˊ] Leather breeches for hunting in.

儁 **俊** 10866. (ˋ) To be able for; valiant; to overcome; to excite; to raise. Unusual; strange.

TSEW.—CCCLIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çieu.* Canton Dialect, *Tsĕw.*

囚 10867. (-) Tsew, or Chow. A man enclosed. To confine; to imprison; to shackle; to fetter; to handcuff. A prison; a criminal. The reasons of condemnation. Chang tsew 掌囚 a kind of jailer; one who has the charge of criminals; to superintend criminals. Jŭh tsew 入囚 to imprison. Tso tsew lung teĭh chung fan 坐囚籠的重犯 a great offender confined in a cage.

Tsew fan 囚犯 an incarcerated criminal.

Tsew lung 囚籠 a large cage into which a criminal is put, sometimes with his head out of the upper surface.

泅 10868. [-] To swim,—people who live near rivers, are Yung yu tsew 勇於泅 bold in swimming.

酋 10869. (-) From *wine* and the *half of water* on the top. Chinese liquor, which by long keeping, becomes watery on the surface. As a local word denotes Hot, an officer whose duty it was to attend to wine. Valiant; an epithet of martial leaders; the name of a spear.

湫 10870. (-) To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.

遒 10871. (-) From to *walk* and *bad wine.* Abrupt; sudden; to urge or press upon; to clash; to terminate; to end; to collect together; strong; to establish. Tseun tsew 逡遒 the name of a district.

Tsew jin 遒人 a person who proclaimed orders; a herald.

酒 10872. (-) From *water* and *new wine.* Wine, or spiritons liquor of any kind for drinking; the Chinese of Canton apply it to beer. Name of a place; a surname. Tëen tsew 天酒 genial dews. Heun tsew 玄酒 water. Tse tsew 祭酒 an epithet of respect, because none but superiors pour out the wine at sacrifices.

Tsew chĭh 酒枳 (or 塞 Sĭh) corks.

Tsew sĭh che too 酒色之徒 a person addicted to wine and to women; a sensualist.

Tsew chung 酒中 under the influence of liquor.

Tsew leang chuĕ 酒量拙 unable to drink liquor.

Tsew fang 酒坊 a place where spiritous liquors are sold.

Tsew leang kaou 酒量高 } able to
Tsew leang ta 酒量大 } drink much; a Chinese compliment.

Tsew low 酒樓 a kind of tavern.

Tsew leang 酒量 wine measure, a capacity to drink much is expressed by having, *Tsew-leang*; and its opposite, by not having *Tsew-leang.*

Tsew chŏ se sin yay 酒濯洗心也 Tsew-chŏ, is to wash the heart; to purify the mind.

Tsew chŏ ke sin 酒濯其心 to purify his mind.

秋 10873. [-] From *grain* and *fire.* The period when grain is ripe; autumn. A surname. San tsew 三秋 the ninth moon. Chun tsew 春秋 name of an ancient history. Tsëen tsew 千

丨 a thousand autumns—a complimentary term for birth days.

Tsew fun 丨分 September 24th, a Chinese term.

Tsew ke 丨季 the season of autumn.

Tsew show 丨收 harvest.

Tsew show këen pŏ 丨收歉薄 a bad autumnal harvest.

Tsew ching che she 丨成之時 the time of harvest.

Tsew tëen 丨天 the autumnal season.

俶 10874. (-) Sha tsew 傻丨 vicious; malevolent.

啾 10875. (-) The voice or cry of a little child.

Tsew tseih 丨嘵 a low weak voice; a slight sound or murmur like that of some insects.

揪 **揫** 10876. (-) From *hand* and *autumn*. To seize with the hand; to grasp hold of; to gather with the hand, as a sheaf; to gather and make small by binding.

Tsew lëen 丨斂 to collect together and form into a bundle.

Tsew choo fă pëen 丨住髮辮 grasped fast hold of his tail.

楸 10877. (-) The name of a tree.

湫 10878. [-] A pond is, by the people of the north called Tsew. The name of a river; a mournful appearance. Cool. Name of a place. Lung tsew 龍丨 a water fall from a mountain.

愀 10879. A disconsolate appearance. Read Tseaou, To change countenance.

愁 **煣** 10880. Tsow or Chow. Mournful; sorry. Read Tsew, To collect together. Read Tsaou, in the phrase Laou tsaou 牢丨 confused; disorderly; troublesome.

鞦 **韆** **緧** **縷** 10881. (-) Tsew tsëen 丨韆 or Tsëen-tsew, A wheel with loose cords to sit on at the circumference, and to carry the persons round; a round-about; an amusement introduced at the court of China in the first century.

鰍 **鰌** 10882. [-] Name of a fish which breeds in the mud, and is in season during the second moon. Name of a certain description of war boat. A man's name.

鶖 10883. (-) Name of a certain water bird.

就 10884. (丿) From a *metropolis* and *more*. More, or very extraordinary and eminent; the place whither all persons tend; hence, To go towards; to follow a leader; to approach near, in point of time; to come forthwith; then; immediately; to complete; to finish; to perform a circuit. Shay laou tsew yĭh 丨勞丨逸 to shun labour, and indulge in ease. Ching tsew 成丨 to complete an affair for one's self or others; finished; terminated. Tseang tsew 將丨 to approach near to a person's wishes; to accommodate one's self to others. *Pŭh* she ta, *tsew* she ma 不是打丨是罵 (whenever he sees me) if he does not thrash me, he is sure to rail at me.—It is sure to be either the one or the other. Tung ching se tsew 東成西丨 the east accomplished, the west completed—means every thing brought to a proper close, and well arranged.

Tsew che 丨之 approached him.

Tsew lae 丨來 coming forthwith; in a very short time. Tsew she leaou 丨是了 just so; let it be so, and there let an end be put to it! very well!

Tsew pa leaou 丨罷了 forthwith desisted; put an end to it.

僦 10885. [丿] From *man* and 就 Tsew, To approach to; to engage; to employ; to procure; to hire.

鷲 10886. [丿] The name of bird. Ling tsew 靈丨 the name of a hill in India, where it is said Buddha was born.

TSĬH.—CCCLXTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes pronounced *Chĭh.* Manuscript Dictionary, *çĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Tsĭk*, and *Chak.*

宅 庢

10887. [ᴗ] From *a covering* and to *cast one's self* under it. To dwell; a dwelling place; the station one fills; to fix; to determine; to settle: the house appointed for all living; a grave. Shin tsĭh 深宅 a house in which are apartments far removed from the front. Tsĭh chaou 宅兆 to divine respecting a grave and the day of interment. Yu tsĭh 輿宅 a tomb or grave.

Tsĭh fang 宅房 a family mansion.

Tsĭh tëen ming 宅天命 to fix the decree of heaven, to act so that it shall be settled in one's favor.

Tsĭh te 宅第 a mansion; a house; an apartment.

駾

10888. (ᴗ) An animal produced from a male ass and a cow; a sort of mule, which does not seem to be noticed in European countries. Read Lŏ, applied to the camel. Chĭh mĭh 駾騜 the mule above described. Tsĭh tŏ 駾駝 a camel.

沢

10889. The appearance of water running or dashing about.

仄 厠

10890. (ᴗ) Chĭh, or Tsĭh. From *an overhanging precipice*, beneath which is *a man* stooping under apprehension of its falling. Stooping; inclined; oblique. The new moon faintly seen in the east is called 仄匿 Tsĭh-tĭh. A place in which to ease nature. Chĭh tsĭh 赤仄 a certain kind of money. Peĭh tsĭh 稫仄 appearance of water flowing. Water flowing in an alarming degree.

Tsĭh shing 仄聲 the oblique tones, all excepting Ping shing 平聲 are denominated Tsĭh.

則

10891. (ᴗ) From *Pei*, anciently used for material objects generally, and Taou *a knife.* To draw an outline; to mark. A rule; a pattern; a law. To imitate a pattern; to conform to a rule or law. Immediately; then; in that case; therefore; consequently; next. Reason; cause wherefore. An auxiliary particle of the force of 卽 Tseĭh, Immediately; then; in that case. A particle implying a consequent result; a particle denoting that which follows next in order; and a conditional particle, as Kwo tsĭh wŭh tan kae 過則勿憚改 if wrong, be not afraid to reform. Fan che too pin shĭh keae yuĕ tsĭh 凡制度品式皆曰則 every rule or pattern for the forming or directing of a thing is called Tsĭh. Fă tsĭh 法則 a rule; pattern; or law. Tëen tsĭh 天則 heaven's unerring law. Chun tsĭh 準則 a carpenter's marking line; also to accord with the line, time, &c. which is previously marked out; punctual conformity to rule.

Tsĭh heaou 則效 to imitate an example set.

Tsĭh yĭh yay 則一也 then it is one —the same as.

側

10892. [ᴗ] Tsĭh, or Chĭh. Lateral; oblique; deflected; perverted; depraved; mean; vile. Fan tsĭh 反側 a rebellious faction. Jĭh tsĭh 日側 the sun declining to the westward, about two hours after noon.

Tsĭh go 側臥 to sleep on the side.

Tsĭh choo 側注 a certain kind of cap.

Tsĭh săng 側生 a species of the fruit commonly called 荔支 Le-che.

Tsĭh shĭh 丨 室 a second or inferior wife; a concubine.

Tsĭh urh urh ting 丨 耳而聽 to apply the ear to; to listen.

Tsĭh low 丨 陋 of low rank; mean; vile;

惻 恝 10893. [ᴗ] From *heart* and the sound *Tsĭh*. Acute pain; distressing feelings.

測 10894. [ᴗ] From *water* and *to measure*. To fathom the depth of; to measure generally, applied to mind or body. Pure; clear; sharp. Tëen sze pŭh ko tsĭh 天事不可 丨 the affairs of heaven are incomprehensible. Pŭh tsĭh che wei shin 不丨之謂神 what is inscrutable, or unfathomable—incomprehensible—is called divine, or God. Pŭh ko tsĭh tŏ 不可丨度 unfathomable, immeasurable; incomprehensible.

Tsĭh leang 丨 量 to fathom; to comprehend.

Tsĭh tsĭh 丨 丨 sharp; acute.

乍 10895. *Cha. A fugitive; a short space; sudden.*

咋 咋 10896. [ᴗ] Tsĭh or Chĭh. A loud voice. A great sound or noise. To taste; to eat.

窄 10897. (ᴗ) From *a cave* and *a fugitive*. Narrow; strait; compressed; straitened: used both morally and physically. Heung tsĭh 胷 丨 a contracted mind.

Tsĭh heă 丨 狹 narrow; confined.

笮 筰 筰 10898. (ᴗ) Narrow; contracted; straitened; compressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of money. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

舴 10899. (ᴗ) Tsĭh măng 丨 艋 a certain class of small boat.

蚱 10900. (ᴗ) Name of an insect which appears in the seventh moon. Read Cha, The name of a fish.

迮 10901. From *to run* and *a fugitive*. To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon. Pae tsĭh 排 丨 to be embarrassed.

斥 10902. Chĭh or Tsĭh, To expel; to drive away. See Chĭh.

坼 10903. (ᴗ) Chĭh or Tsĭh, To split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open. Keă tsĭh 甲 丨 the opening of buds and of fruit, as in spring. Chĭh peĭh nan chan yay 丨 副難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Chĭh-peĭh.

拆 10904. (ᴗ) To pull to pieces; to break open. See Chĭh.

Tsĭh hwuy 丨 毀 to pull, or lay in ruins, as any building. See Chĭh.

Tsĭh kae 丨 開 to pull open.

Tsĭh seay 丨 卸 to pull down.

策 莿 10905. [ᴗ] From *bamboo* and a *thorn* or *spike*. A bamboo written on with a style; ancient books made of bamboos connected; the things written, viz. a device; a statagem; to devise; to scheme; a slip of bamboo used in divination. Name of a particular sort of bamboo; a switch for a horse; a switch; to whip a horse. Këen tsĭh 簡 丨 books generally. Kin tsĭh 金 丨 a metal rod; a priest's crosier. Tëen tsĭh 天 丨 name of a star. Mow tsĭh 謀 丨 or Chow tsĭh 籌 丨 to devise; to scheme: to lay plans or stratagems. Ke tsĭh 計 丨 a plant; a stratagem.

Tsĭh shoo 丨 書 books containing the instructions of superiors.

Tsĭh tsĭh 丨 丨 the sound of falling leaves.

茦 10906. [ᴗ] A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.

唶 10907. [ᴗ] Read Tseay and Tsĭh. To sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tseay.

措 10908. [ᴗ] Commonly read Tsoo, To place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseĭh, or Tsĭh, To pierce; to wound.

猎 10909. [ᴗ] A kind of spear or lance; to strike with a and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

冊 **册** 10910. [ᴗ] In ancient times before the invention of paper, documents were written on slips of bamboo. A list; an inventory; a register; a schedule; a memorandum; a volume; a book. To plan; to contrive; to establish. Yen hoo tsĭh 烟戶丨 a census; a list of the people. Hwang tsĭh 黃丨 the Imperial register of all persons, property, &c. throughout the empire. Ke pun tsĭh 幾本丨 several volumes of a register. Tsaou tsĭh 造丨 to make a list. Shang tsĭh 上丨 to insert in a list. Shoo tsĭh 書丨 books generally. Mun tsĭh 門丨 rails placed in a door way to stop the passage.

柵 10911. [ᴗ] Posts placed perpendicularly and connected so as to form a barrier to a passage; palisades forming an enclosure; a kind of railing. Name of a place. Le tsĭh 籬丨 a fence consisting of palisades.

Tsĭh chan 丨棧 a kind of warehouse or other enclosure surrounded.

Tsĭh lan 丨欄 a gateway in a street, which consists of upright posts.

責 **賚** 10912. (ᴗ) From *a thorn* and *a pearl*. To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault. To ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. Otherwise read Chae. Kew tsenen tsĭh pe 求全丨備 to require perfection, and blame the least defect. Tung tsze kĭh tsĭh 痛自刻丨 to blame and accuse one's self severely.

Tsĭh ching 丨成 Tsĭh ling 丨令 the duty with which one is particularly charged; to give in charge and make responsible for.

Tsĭh fă 丨罰 to punish; to reprehend and to fine.

Tsĭh jin 丨任 a duty for which one is answerable.

Tsĭh jin chung; urh tsĭh ke king 丨人重而丨己輕 to reprove others severely, but be indulgent to one's self.

Tsĭh shen 丨善 a reproof respecting some moral duty.

嘖 10913. (ᴗ) Chĭh or Tsĭh. To cry out aloud; to roar out; a tumultuous mingled noise; a noise of wrangling. A kind of inarticulate hissing, sometimes denoting admiration and sometimes the reverse. Hwa tsae tsĭh yay 化在丨也 reformation is seated (or must commence) in the natural feelings. Hĭh tsĭh 嘻丨 to call out; to call to. Tsĭh tsĭh tsan haou 丨丨讚好 uttered inarticulate praises.

Tsĭh tsĭh 丨丨 the inarticulate tones of admiration and surprise. Also the noise of quarrelling; the note of a certain bird.

幘 10914. (ᴗ) From a *napkin* and *pinned* to the head. A napkin rolled round to keep up the hair; sometimes covers the top of the head. Used to denote straight teeth.

簀 10915. [ᴗ] The boards or mats or which one sleeps; small reeds which serve to bind any thing; to collect; to bring many things together. Also read Chae, Certain wicker-work through which liquors are strained.

賾 **嘖** **嚞** 10916. [ᴗ] Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived—referring to those subjects which the minds of Sages penetrate.

嘀 10917. [ᴗ] The noise of haste or hurry.

摘 **擿** 10918. (ᴗ) Read Tsĭh or Chĭh, From *hand* and the *root*, or *lower part*. To take with the hand; to pluck; to pull. Read Teĭh, in a similar sense;

also to put in order; to push forward; to move. Yĭh tsĭh 一 | a pluck; a pull.

Tsĭh hwa | 花 to pluck a flower.

Tsĭh kwo | 菓 to pull fruit.

Tsĭh yin | 印 to take the seal of office from a magistrate on his dismissal.

謫 謫 10919. (υ) Chĭh or Tsĭh. From *words* and *foundation*. To blame; to reprehend; to chastise; to punish officers of the government by sending them to the frontier to serve. Fault; error; crime. Keang tsĭh 降 | to degrade and chastise.

擇 10920. [υ] From *hand* and to *spy*, or look carefully. To choose; to select. See Chĭh.

Tsĭh keaou | 交 to select persons with whom to associate.

澤 臭 10921. [υ] Water and plants blended: marshy; favorable to vegetation; causing growth, like showers and dews; imbued; softened; mollified; enriched; made bright and glossy. Washed; wet with dew; glossed with light; imbued with fragrance. The haft of a sword; garments for the breech; the name of a district. Fei tsĭh 肥 | fat and glossy; sleek; applied also to the feathers of a bird.

昃 厠 10922. [υ] From *sun* and *oblique*. The sun declining to the west; to descend; the afternoon. The larger markets were held during the afternoon. Jĭh chung tsĭh tsĭh 日中則 | the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.

叟 剔 10923. (υ) Tsĭh tsĭh | | strenuous effort in cutting up the ground; severe and acute.

磔 砠 10924. (υ) To draw; to extend and tear to pieces, as was in ancient times done with animals in the market places; and which was subsequently changed to Ke she 棄市 casting them out into the market place. To tear or rend victims to pieces. Pe tsĭh 披 | to rend to pieces a victim.

撰 揲 10925. [υ] To measure a thing with the hand.

賊 10926. [υ] From *pearls* or *money*, and *a weapon*. To rob; to plunder; to maltreat. To murder; to injure; injurious. A robber; a bandit. An insect that devours grain. Heang ma tsĭh 鄉馬 | banditti on horseback who plundered openly—have existed in Shan-tung at different periods. Show tsĭh 首 | a ring leader of banditti. Taou tsĭh 盜 | robbers; freebooters. Tsĭh hwae | 壞 a term of abuse, something like *rascal*.

嗻 10927. Tsĭh, or Chĭh. The tone of angry reprehension, or hooting at.

嘖 嘖 10928. Tsĭh, or Tseĭh. Peĭh tseĭh 咶 | wordy; verbose, sound of many voices; sound of the voice when beginning to chaunt or to sing.

TSIN.—CCCLXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çin.* Canton Dialect, *Tsum.*

侵 10929. (-) From *man* and *hand* taking a broom to swe ep within the door. To advance, or enter gradually; to invade secretly; to plunder; to seek for. A barren year. A surname. Seang tsin 相 | to invade mutually. Maou tsin 貌 | short and small; diminutive.

Tsin chen | 佔 to usurp another person's country.

Tsin hae | 害 to injure.

Tsin kin | 近 to encroach upon; to come nearer to.

Tsin ling | 陵 to encroach upon, and insult.

Tsin pwan | 叛 rebellion, usurpation.

Tsin seŏ | 剏 to usurp gradually, as to pare off little by little.

Tsin tŏ | 奪 to seize upon; to usurp.

剭 10930. [/] To overcome; to subdue.

埐 10931. The name of a place.

浸 10932. [-] Cold; frigid. Also read Sin. Read Tsín, Cold air or vapour.

Tsio tsin | | extremely cold.

浸 10933. [/] To sink into, as water into the earth; to penetrate, as liquids; to soak; to saturate; to steep; a place saturated with water; a marsh, steeped; drenched; macerated; imbued. Shwŭy tsin ta keae 水 | 大街 the great street is drenched with water.

Tsin sze | 死 to drown.

Tsin tsew | 酒 wine or other liquor in which something has been steeped.

Tsin tow | 透 thoroughly steeped.

Tsin yun | 潤 to soak; to saturate and enrich with any liquid, which remains long in a place.

綅 10934. (-) Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

諓 10935. [-] To assail with words; to attack by speech; private whispers.

鋟 10936. [-] Read Tsëen, To cut; to carve. Read Tsin, Pointed; a sharp point.

鐕

駸 10937. (-) The appearance of a fast running horse.

寢 10938. (\) To sleep; a back apartment; a bed chamber: the back apartment in temples, and in ancient palaces, in which were six Tsin, called by different names; the Tsin, in temples were recesses for the idols; any dwelling house is sometimes called Tsin. To desist; to rest, as in sleep; the place where the dead sleep, the grave. Ling tsin 陵 | graves of Emperors, where sacrifices are offered—began in the 2nd century. Yuen tsĭh 園 | grounds around the graves of monarchs. Kew tsin 丘 | name of a district. Fei tsĭh wang tsan 廢 | 忘餐 to lose one's sleep and forget one's food—through anxiety or ardent study.

Tsin shen chin kwae | 苫枕塊 to sleep on straw with a sod for the pillow—as Chinese are taught to do when mourning for their parents.

Tsin shĭh | 室 an inner chamber.

濜 10939. (-) The bank or shore of a river. A certain river.

尋 尋 10940. [-] Tsin, or Sin. To search for; to seek; to investigate. See Sin. The second character is a common but unauthorized form.

Tsin sze pŭh chŭh ke lae 丨 思不出計來 thought without producing any plan; reflected, but was unable to devise any scheme.

Tsin sze 丨 思 to study; to search with the mind.

Tsin sze 丨 事 to seek for business; to meddle; to interfere with.

燖 燂 10941. [-] To apply a thing to the fire. To steep flesh in hot soup. The second character is also read Tséen.

埻 10942. The name of a place.

鱘 10943. [-] Name of a fish ten or twenty cubits long, having a back like a dragon, it is found in the Yang-tsze-keang. The sturgeon.

秦 10944. [-] The title of the first universal monarch in China, the conqueror came from an ancient territory about the region of Shen-se, about 200 years B. C. A surname. A particular kind of grain. Ta tsin kwŏ 大丨國 or Hae se kwŏ 海西國 a nation situated on a sea, in the west; the people are tall and of correct manner, and of the same tribe or race as the Chinese. (Records of Han, in the first and second century.)

Tsin chaou 丨 朝 the dynasty Tsin, which closed 189 years B. C.

Tsin che hwang 丨 始皇 Tsin, the first universal monarch, was the person who built the great Chinese wall, burnt the books, and buried alive the literati.

Tsin tun lew kwŏ 丨 吞六國 Tsin swallowed up (conquered) the other six nations.

榛 亲 10945. [-] Trees; some say Brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a Cnesnut.

溱 10946. (-) Name of several rivers; affluence; at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district.

Tsin tsin 丨 丨 many; a multitude; abundance; ease.

臻 10947. (-) Tsin, or Tsëen. To extend to the utmost limit; to reach to the highest degree; collected together.

蓁 10948. (-) Exuberant herbage or foliage; free growing plants; a great accumulation of: many collected together; reiterated in the same sense. Name of a river.

螓 10949. (-) Name of an insect or reptile.

親 廎 10950. [′ -] From *plant growing together*, and to *see*, or *To see* those under the same *roof*. Affection for; liking or attachment; near to. Near to one's person; what belongs to one, one's own; one's self. A surname. Used for 新 Sin, New, in the Four Books. Nearly related relations, those within the Chinese degrees of consanguinity. Foo tsin 父 丨 a father. Moo tsin 母 丨 a mother. Leang tsin 兩 丨 one's two parents. Lew tsin 六 丨 the six most intimate relations, father, mother, elder and younger brother, wife and son.

Tsin kea 丨 家 extends to the six relations just mentioned.

Tsin heuĕ mĭh 丨 血脈 persons related by blood; i. e. sons and grand sons.

Tsin keu 丨 去 to go one's self.

Tsin show 丨 手 with one's own hand.

Tseu tsin 娶 丨 to marry a wife.

Tsin tseĭh 丨 戚 a relation.

嚫 10951. [′] Chin, or Tsin. To confer; to bestow upon, particularly on the priests of Fŭh, for religious purposes. In the phraseology of the Buddhists, the mode of recompence employed by the religious to those who bestow upon them property, is expressed by 達 丨 Tă-tsin.

櫬 10952. (ʃ) From *wood* and *near to*. A coffin. Kwan tsin 棺 丨 a coffin.

襯 10953. (/) Read Tsin, or Chin. From *garments* and *near to*. The garments which are immediately below the outer one, and above those next the person. To give to; to confer upon by way of largess; to grant assistance to. Pang tsing 幇 丨 to assist; to give countenance to, as a customer does to a dealer. Used by shopmen who solicit assistance.

噆 10954. Tsin or Tsan. To contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

譖 10955. From *words* and *impious*. Slanderous speech; to revile; to vilify. To discredit. Hö tsin 蝎 丨 slanders which arise from within. Tsin hwuy 丨 毀 to injure bye standers.

讖 10956. Tsin or Tsan. A species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. Read Tsan, To repent. Tsin wei che heŏ 丨 緯之學 the science of prognostics.

鬵 鬵 10957. [-] A large earthen ware vessel; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom.

燶 10958. From *fire* and *pencil*. The residuum left by fire; the ashes of a thing consumed; the snuff of a taper.

盡 盡 盡 10959. [/] From *a vessel* and the *ashes of consumed wood*. A vessel emptied, come to an end; a thing or work brought to a close; to draw off totally; entirely; to exhaust; to leave nothing. The extreme point or limit; the utmost; completely exhausted; terminated; to perform to the utmost degree; with the whole of; all. A surname. Pŭh tsin 不 丨 inexhaustable. Kan tseay pŭh sin 感謝不 丨 infinite thanks. Shoo pŭh tsin yen; yen pŭh tsin e 書不 丨 言言不 丨 意 books do not exhaust words: and words do not exhaust ideas.

Tsin sin shoo, pŭh joo woo shoo 丨 信書不如無書 better be without books than believe all that is printed.

Tsin sin 丨 心 with all one's heart.

Tsin chĭh 丨 赤 entirely reddened—with human gore,—applied to the waters of the Po-yang lake. See 艨 Mung.

Tsin chĭh 丨 職 to perform to the utmost, the duties of one's office.

Tsin fun 丨 分 to peform fully the part or duty which is incumbent on one in any situation.

Tsin shă so hwŏ 丨 殺所獲 killed all the prisoners he took. Tsin tsing 丨 情 to indulge the feelings; acts of kindness carried to the utmost.

儘 10960. [\] Exhausted; empty. Same as the preceding

燼 燼 10961. [\] The residue of what is consumed by fire; ashes; the snuff of a candle; the remains left by some great calamity, the remains of any thing; the residue of a people;—of a conquered or dismembered country.

藎 藎 藎 10962. [/] A plant used in dying a yellow colour; the residue of. Used to express Constant progress in fidelity and attachment to a prince. Tsin chin 丨 臣 or Chung tsin 忠 丨 a faithful and devoted minister.

贐 贐 10963. [/\] Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey. Tsin e 丨 儀 presents for a journey.

晉 晉 晉 晉 10964. (/) From *to advance* and *day*. All things advance, or increase when the sun goes forth. To proceed forward; to increase; to attach to; to insert in some case about one's person; to hold and lead a horse. Name of a drum; a particular kind of spear. A surname. Tsin chaou 丨 朝 the dynasty Tsin, which closed A. D. 416. See 秦 Tsin. Name of

an ancient state about the northern limit of Ho-nan.

搢 搢 搢 10965. (ˊ) To insert in, or attach to; to shake; to agitate. Read Tsëen, To bring forwards; to introduce. Tsin shin 丨紳 or Tsin shin 縉紳 to attach to one's girdle—persons who had a right to wear a girdle with its distinguishing appendages—the gentry.

瑨 瑨 10966. (ˊ) A certain stone thought valuable.

縉 縉 10967. (ˊ) A carnation coloured silk; to attach to one, or wrap round, as a sash; the name of an office. Also read Tsëen.

Tsin shin lan 丨紳覽 a book containing a list of all civil and military officers employed by the government; a new edition is published quarterly.

Tsin shin sëen săng 丨紳先生
Tsëen shin sëen săng 薦紳先生
a gentleman possessing rank or holding offices in the state.

岑 10968. [-] A high pointed hill. The name of a state. A surname.

涔 10969. [-] From *water* and *a mountain*. Mountain streams; pure water; a fish pond. Rain; tears falling. Name of a river. Read Tsëen, and Tsan, The bank of a stream.

Tsin tsin 丨丨 a heavy rain.

Tsin luy tsae müh 丨淚在目 the crystal tear stood in the eye.

沁 10970. [ˊ] From *water* and *heart*. To fathom the depth of water with any thing. The name of a river and of a district.

進 10971. [ˊ] From *to go* and *wings*. To ascend; to advance; to go forward; to enter; to make progress in any thing; to bring forward; to introduce; to recommend; to exert one's self; near to; to approach near; to bring to an entertainment. Tĭh tsin 特丨 a special promotion granted by the Sovereign.

Tsin tă che 丨達之 to promote and advance—good men.

Tsin chuen 丨船 to propel a boat.

Tsin heŏ 丨學
Tsin sew tsae 丨秀才
to attain the lowest literary degree in China; some use the verb 得 Tĭh, but Tsin, is more correct.

Tsin shin che ke 丨身之計 a scheme to introduce one's self to notice, or promote one's own interest.

Tsin lae 丨來
Tsin jŭh 丨入
to walk or go in.

Tsin tuy leang nan 丨退兩難 to advance or recede are equally difficult—embarrassed.

Tsin hung kung 丨黌宮 to attain the rank of Sew-tsae.

Tsin sze 丨士 the third degree of literary rank—attaining it, and the second, viz. Keu jin 舉人 is expressed by 中 Chung.

Tsin tuy 丨退 are opposites, To advance, to recede; to bing forward, to keep back.

夋 10972. [-] Tsin, or Tseun, A proud gait.

津 舽 10973. [-] From *water* and *to accord with*. To ford or cross a stream where facilities are presented; a ford or ferry. A creek or rivulet. To moisten and mollify; to split or rend wood. Name of a star, and of a territory. Name of a district.

Tsin tsin 丨丨 to overflow.

Tëen tsin 天丨 nine stars which constitute a northern constellation: a town situated on the Pei-ho 北河 river, commonly written *Tien-sing*.

⿰氵聿 10974. Damp; wet, marshy.

齔 10975. [ˊ] From *to change* and *the teeth*. Children casting their teeth.

TSING.—CCCLXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çing*. Canton Dialect, *Tsing*.

井 井 10976. [丶] A well. Read Tan, Noise of something thrown into a well. A surname. A deep place that produces water. A clear spring; a well. Arrangement; order. A piece of land divided into nine parts, of which in former times, the centre part was appropriated to government; otherwise called 丨田 Tsing tëen, which consisted of Kew pĭh mow 九百畝 nine hundred Mows of land. Chuen tsing 穿丨 to dig a well. Tëen tsing 天丨 an uncovered space in the centre of a house. Tung heang kung tsing 同鄉共丨 people of the same village, those who have drunk from the same well. Tsing tsing he 丨丨兮 what regularity and order.

Tsing tsing yew teaou 丨丨有條 all arranged in the nicest order, in allusion to fields laid out.

阱 穽 10977. [/] A pit; a ditch; to fall into a pit. Poo tsing e tsze hëen 布丨以自陷 to dig a pit for one's self to fall into.

青 靑 崙 10978. [-] The colour of plants when first growing out of the ground; a light green; sky-coloured; azure. Wan; pale. The name of a divinity; the name of a bird; the name of a wood, and of a fruit. Name of a medicine; the skin or bark of the bamboo. A surname. The second form is often used in compounds. Fŭh tsing 佛丨 *ultra marine*. Jin mëen tsing pĭh 人面丨白 a pale countenance. Yuen tsing 元丨 a black colour.

Tsing fan 丨礬 blue copperas.

Tsing tëen pĭh jĭh 丨天白日 in open day light.

Tsing kin 丨金 lapis lazŭli.

Tsing yun keaou 丨雲橋 a certain bridge situated at public colleges, and which is passed in state by graduates.

Tsing chun pŭh tsae lae 青春不再來 the verdant spring (of youth) will not again return.

Tsing lüh 丨綠 the verdure of trees.

Tsing nëen 丨年 a young person.

Tsing tae 丨苔 moss.

Tsing tsaou 丨草 herbs, grass, and other vegetable productions in spring.

倩 10979. [/] Good; excellent. An epithet applied to men, implying Praise and commendation. Pretty formation of the mouth. Read Tsing, A daughter's husband; borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being.

Tae tsing 代丨 for; instead of.

清 10980. [/] Cold; intense cold.

啨 10981. [-] Whispering; speaking in a low tone.

Tsing-ling 丨呤 small talk; low whispers. Used also to denote the passions.

圊 10982. A privy; mixed; impure.

埥 10983. Compact; adhesive earth.

情 晴 10984. [-] From *the heart*, and the *greenness of spring*. The passions, which the Chinese divide into seven, Being pleased, anger, sorrow, fear; love, hatred, desire; these taken collectively, The temper, disposition, natural feelings, natural affection, animal passion, sexual desire. The reality of a thing; the circumstances; the facts. Sze tsing 事 | an affair; a business; a concern.

Tsing le | 理 principles agreeable to the human feelings; the common sense and feelings of mankind; reason; reasonable.

Tsing pe | 獘 feeling, that is mean and disgraceful, proceeding which is clandestine and illegal—a common phrase in law papers.

Tsing pùh mwan tsŭh | 不滿足 dissatisfaction.

Tsing tsĕĕ | 節 the circumstances of an affair; the plot of a play.

Tsing yuen | 願 a wish of one's own feelings; a voluntary wish to do a thing.

Tsing yew | 由 circumstances from which an affair arose.

晴 10985. (-) From the *sun* and *sky color*. The azure sky appearing after rain; a clear sky, without clouds; the stars appearing at night. Tëen tsing 天 | a serene sky.

清 10986. [-] From *water* and *azure*. Pure; limped; clear; tranquil; a clear eye; the lower part of the eye; clear sighted; uncorrupted by bribes; to clear off an account. Name of a river; a district, and a city. A surname. Wei kwan tsing 爲官 | or Tsing kwan | 官 an uncorrupted magistrate.

Tsing chŭh | 濁 are opposites, Clear muddy—applied also to sounds.

Tsing chaou | 朝 or Ta tsing kwŏ 大 | 國 the reigning Tartar dynasty, China under this dynasty.

Tsing e | 議 public opinion.

Tsing hwa | 華 a term of self approbation, used by those who are silent from want of ideas.

Tsing tsing woo kow | 淨無垢 pure and undefiled.

Wan tsing leaou 完 | 了 } cleared
Tsing leaou soo | 了數 } off the account.

Tsing ming | 明 April 6th, a Chinese term.

Tsing pĭh | 白 pure white.

Tsing shwŭy | 水 clear water.

Tsing tsing | 淨 clear and undefiled.

Tsing tsoo | 楚 clear and distinct.

Tsing pe le wei | 脾理胃 to clear the stomach.

Tsing wăn | 文 the Man-chow Tartar written language.

Tsing yu | 語 the Tartar spoken language.

靖 10987. [/] From to *fix* and *pure*. Clean; fine. Careful thought; to plan; to regulate; to keep in order; in a state of harmony, order and peace; tranquil. A surname. Hae tsing 海 | peace on the seas. Gan tsing 安 | in a state of peace and quiet.

Tsing che | 之 to tranquilize them.

Tsing hae mun | 海門 one of the gates of the city of Canton.

靚 10988. [/] A dark black colour.

精 10989. To lay hold of with the hand; to grasp.

精 10990. (-) From *rice* and *pure*. To cleanse grain; the pure part of any thing. Fine; thin; subtile; unmixed; selected from. True ether; spiritual; subtile fluid; essence; essential; the semen of animals. Clear; bright; pure; skilful; excellent work. Name of a place, of a bird, and of a plant. Tsing shin | 神 animal spirits; having Tsing-shin, is being in good spirits, and feeling a degree of animation; not having Tsing shin, is Being low; dejected; inanimate—it is applied to animation existing or wanting in pictures of the human countenance. Chin ke tsing shin 振起 | 神 to rouse the mind to diligence in study.

Tsing che | 緻 fine; delicate; handsome.

Tsing ke | 氣 ether; the essential part of material existence; invisible substance; subtile air; ethereal.

Tsing ke wei wŭh | 氣爲物 *Tsing ke* is the substance of which things are made.

Tsing kung 精工 excellent workmanship.

Tsing ling 精靈 pure; subtile; sublime; spiritual.

Tsing meĭh 精密 fine; thin; subtile.

Tsing ping 精兵 vetrean troops.

Tsing shun 精醇 pure and genial.

Tsing shwang 精爽 animal spirits, chearfulness.

Tsing tsŏ 精鑿 beaten fine and clean from husks.

Tsing wŭh 精物 / Tsing kwae 精怪 a strange fiend-like appearance; a fairy; an elf.

菁 10991. [-] The flower of scallions. The name of a place. Forms part of the name of several plants.

蜻 10992. [-] Forms part of the names of several insects. Tsing ting 蜻蜓 name of a flying insect with four wings, said to be the dragon fly, which sips the water and darts off again. Tsing ting tëen shwüy 蜻蜓點水 the dragon fly sipping water—denotes a style in which delicate allusions prevail, instead of plunging into the subject.

靚 10993. [′] From *azure* and *to see*. Appearing ornamented and coloured; a beautiful countenance; painted white with black eyebrows. Tranquil. To call to, or summon; to invite by beauty.

Tsing shĭh 靚飾 ornamented; adorned; a countenance exhibiting a fine white skin and dark eyebrows.

請 10994. [\ ] From *pure* and *words*. To request; to ask with courtesy; to beg; to pray; to invite; to announce to; to confess or make acknowledgement. Chaou tsing 朝請 assembling at court in autumn; the name of an office.

Tsing che tsun hing 請旨遵行 to request the Imperial will, in order to act in obedience to it.

Tsing shĭh 請室 a house, were confessions were made.

Tsing tsew tëĕ 請酒帖 a card of invitation to dine.

Tsing tso 請坐 pray sit down.

Tsing tsuy 請罪 to confess one's faults or crimes. Tsing wăn 請問 to beg, to ask, to ask civilly.

鯖 10995. [-] The name of a fish. Read Ching, Boiled fish.

睛 / **睜** 10996. [-] From *eye* and *blue*. The pupil of the eye. They say those who have square pupils in the eye will live long. Ming tsing 瞑睛 to look displeased. Shwang tsing 雙睛 the name of a bird. Mŭh tsing 目睛 or Yen tsing 眼睛 the eye.

鼱 10997. [-] A small animal of the mus species.

淨 10998. [′] From *water* and *to strive*. To wash clean with water. Clean; pure; undefined. Name of a rapid, where the water struggles through the rocks. Name of a pond. Tsing too 淨土 a pure place; a pure state of mind; and the pure regions of bliss in the west, at the distance of a thousand millions of leagues, used by the Buddhists. Këĕ tsing 潔淨 pure and clean; perfectly clean.

Tsing meaou 淨貓 a castrated cat.

Tsing se süh chang 淨洗俗腸 to purify and cleanse the heart and mind from vulgar vices.

Tsing tung 淨桶 a close stool.

靜 10999. [/] From *pure* and the *sound* Tsăng, to strive. To judge. To be silent; silence; stillness; quiet; without motion. To ponder in silence; to plan; to desist; without distraction. Peace and harmony. Ching tsing 貞靜 chaste and peaceable.

Tsing mĭh 靜默 not to let one's voice be heard; silent.

Tsing, tung che tuy 靜動之對 tsing, is the opposite of motion.

Tsing yang 靜養 to nurse one's self quietly at home.

晶 / **晟** 11000. [-] From *three suns*. Luminous; bright; clear resplendent. Tëen ke tsing 天氣晶晟 clear weather. Shwŭy tsing 水晶 or Shwŭy tsing 水精 crystal.

旌 11001. [-] A banner; a certain kind of standard; to lead on an army, and to

make signals; hence To distinguish; to cause to know; to illustrate or give honor to.

Tsin pĕĕ 丨 別 to discriminate; to mark distinctly the difference between, as of virtue and vice.

Tsin ke 丨 旗 a flag, colours, or banner.

Tsing peaou 丨 表 a mark of distinction conferred by the Sovereign.

Tsing tsĕĕ 丨 節 certain marks to direct on a road.

TSO.—CCCLXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *ço.* Canton Dialect, *Tso.*

ナ 11002. On the left side. The original form of the following.

左 11003. [\/] The left hand, or left side; second to; an assistant; deflected from the right course; depraved; bad; the left being formerly the lower place; *to put to the left*, meant to degrade; the left is now the place of honor. To verify.

Tso chuen 丨 傳 name of a well known Historical Work, on the period immediately subsequent to Confucius.

Tso pëen 丨 邊 the left side.

Tso show 丨 手 the left hand.

Tso yen 丨 驗 to verify; to ascertain by examining.

Tso tang 丨 堂 a vice-magistrate of a 縣 Hëen district; one resides in Macao.

Tso yew 丨 右 the left and right—those who wait on a person, attendants.

佐 11004. [/] From *hand* and *work*. To assist on the left; *Man* was added in latter times: To assist; a second to; an assistant. An assistant officer in the government, whether high or low. A minister of state, second to the Emperor. Lŭh tso 六 丨 six ministers, or assistants in the time of Fŭh-he.

Tso le 丨 理 to assist in the direction or management of affairs, as secretaries in public offices, &c.

Tso ling 丨 領 a certain military officer.

㕣 11005. To assist; to help; to aid; to assist with the hand.

坐 11006. [/] From 留 Lew, *To detain*, abbreviated, and 土 Too, *The earth*. To detain upon the ground; to sit; sitting; to hold; to maintain. Anciently To kneel, or to bend down; sitting upon the heels; to sit as a criminal; to be involved in or charged with a crime. A surname. Tsing tso 請 丨 pray sit down. Pŭh kan tso 不敢 丨 I do not presume to sit. Kaou tso 告 丨 I announce (or beg leave to) sit: Superiors and inferiors go through these formalities. Ching tso 正 丨 to sit at the head with a row of chairs on each hand. Pang tso 傍 丨 to sit on one side. Yew tso wei 有 丨 位 having a seat, or a right to sit. Woo tso wei 無 丨 位 having no seat allowed—in the presence of superiors. Tŭh tso 獨 丨 to sit alone. Pei tso 陪 丨 to sit with a person. Pëen tso 便 丨 informally; to sit as one pleases.

Tso choo 丨 誅 to destroy a whole family for the crimes of some of its members.

Tso chin chen 丨 針 氈 sitting on a carpet of needles.

Tso go pŭh gan 丨 卧 不 安 having no rest or composure whether sitting or lying.

Tso hëang 丨 向 the part or quarter to which a house, or grave, or hill fronts.

Tso këen 丨 監 or Tso laou 丨 牢 to be confined in prison.

Tso she ke ping urh pŭh kew 丨 視

其病而不救 to sit still and observe the (moral) malady without attempting to relieve it—is wicked.

Tso tsuy 丨罪 to be deemed guilty of a crime.

Tso tang 丨堂 sitting in the court; sitting in judgement, as a magistrate or judge.

Tso keaou tsze 丨轎子 to sit (and be carried or travel) in a chair.

Tso wei 丨位 a seat.

Tso yuĕ 丨月 / Tso yuĕ tsze 丨月子 the month in which women are confined to their rooms, after having children.

剉 11007. [/] To lop off shoots or sprouts; to chop; to cut; to cut to pieces; a servere mode of putting to death, sometimes had recourse to.

Tso she 丨屍 to cut to pieces the body after death has been inflicted.

𡘋 11008. [′] To kneel awkwardly when performing obeisance. One says, To kneel, but not to the ground. A person's clothes spread out in an awkward manner.

座 11009. [′] That on which a person sits; a seat; a throne; a seat where the king sits to give audience. Paou tso 寶丨 a throne surrounded with hangings for an idol.

Tso wei 丨位 a seat for honorable persons.

挫 11010. [/] From *hand* and *to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to mal-treat.

Tso chĕ 丨折 to break to pieces; to break off the point; to cause to pass through hardships, as Providence does with men who are raised to fill important places in the world.

矬 11011. (\ ) From *a dart* and *to sit*. Noise made in sitting down suddenly. A short stunted appearance. Tso low 丨陋 short and ugly.

誶 11012. [/] Read Tso and So, From *words* and *sit*. To give a person a setting down; to take a person to pieces.

脞 11013. [/] Minced meat; minute; small bits.

銼 鏃 11014. [/] Read Tso and Tsŭh, A file for sharpening a saw; a sort of boiler; also to rub or break to pieces.

作 11015. [/] Read Tso, To excite; to act; to do, in the sense of the following; more usually read Tsŏ, which see.

做 11016. [/] Common form of Tsŏ 作 to make. To do; to act as; to be. Ne tso shin mo 你丨甚麼 what are you doing? Nan tso 難丨 difficult to effect. Ne tso tĭh pŭh tso tĭh 你丨得不丨得 can you do it or not? Wo yaou ne tso yĭh chang chŏ tsze 我要你丨一張桌子 I want you to make a table. Ne ming keaou tso shin mo 你名叫丨甚麼 what is your name?

Tso ching 丨成 finished; completed; ended, said of any work or affair.

Tso jin 丨人 to be or act as a man.

Tso kwan 丨官 to be a magistrate, or officer of government.

Tso pŭh lae 丨不來 unable to do; cannot be effected.

Tso tĭh 丨得 *do can*; i. e. either I can do it, or it will do.

錯 11017. [/] Mixed; confused; erroneous; mistaken. More properly read Tsŏ, which see.

差 11018. [∪ -] Read Cha, Erroneous; Chae, To send; Tsze, Uneven; irregular; and Tso, To rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error.

Tso-woo 丨迕 errors and discrepancies in historical records.

厓 11019. A cragged rocky hill.

嵯 嵯 嵳 11020. [-] Tso-go 丨峨 the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Tsze, An irregular, uneven appearance.

搓 11021. [-] From *hand* and *to rinse.* A deflected appearance; branches bending down. Read Chae, To strike and push against.

Tso no 搓挪 to rub between the hands; the rustling of trees.

瑳 11022. [-] Fresh white color of a stone; freshness and beauty in any thing. A fascinating smile. To rub against, as when polishing a stone. Tsĕĕ tso 切搓 to rub and polish physically or morally; in this phrase 磋 Tso is also used.

瘥 11023. [-] Disease; a slight epidemic; convalescent.

磋 11024. [-] From *stone* and to *rinse.* To rub and polish; to operate upon with much labour and pain, either morally or physically; to polish ivory. Mo tso 磨搓 to rub and polish stones. Tsĕĕ tso 切搓 to cut and polish.

蹉 11025. [-] From *foot* and *to err.* To slip; to transgress.

Tso to 蹉跎 to miss an opportunity; to err respecting time. Slow; late.

剉 11026. (ᴗ) To dress or cut horn. To work any vessel or utensil which is yet in its rough state.

TSŎ.—CCCLXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Tsoh.*

作 11027. (ᴗ) From *man* and *haste.* To act; to make; to do. To begin; to discover; to invent. To arouse; to stimulate. A surname. Tsŏ fŭh 作福 the act of supplicating happiness or success.

Tsŏ sin min 作新民 to rouse a people to renovate themselves by an amendment of their moral conduct; or to arouse a people to the study and practice of virtue.

Tsŏ sze teĭh sze tsing 作死的事情 that which is done disorderly; an affair which is murdered.

Tsŏ sze teĭh 作死的 murderous; applied to persons or things, either in serious abuse or in railery.

Tsŏ sze teĭh noo tsae 作死的奴才 you murderous slaves—expresses, one who does things in an unusual disorderly manner.

Tsŏ tseaou 作醮 certain rites performed by the sect of Buddha for the purpose of rescuing departed souls from purgatory. Tsŏ wăn 作文 to compose an essay or book.

昨 11028. (ᴗ) From *sun* and a *run-a-way.* The day which is past, night having intervened, yesterday; recently. Tsĕen nĕen joo tsŏ 千年如作 a thousand years are as yesterday.

Tsŏ jĭh 作日 } yesterday.
Tsŏ tĕen 作天 }

怍 11029. (ᴗ) From *heart* and *to rouse.* To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face.

Tsan tsŏ 慙作 ashamed; abashed.

柞 11030. (ᴗ) Wood of a hard firm texture. To fell timber. Narrow and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tsĭh, Refers to an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, To cut transversely.

酢 醋 11031. (ᴗ) From *wine* and *to rouse*. To pledge the host with wine in return for his pledge; hence To recompence. The second character is read also Tsoo, denoting A sort of vinegar or pickle, which the first character formerly denoted, they are now changed for each other by popular caprice. Name of a certain vessel. Chow tsŏ 酬 丨 Chow is for the host to pledge the guest; Tsŏ is for the guest to return it. To pledge and return; an act and the return which is made.

矠 11032. [ᴗ] To pierce; to stab. Read Tsĭh, To stick into and draw a thing towards one.

錯 鍇 11033. [ᴗ] Tsŏ, often read Tso. To wash with gold, having veins or streaks. To work stones or gems. Mixed; confused; in disorder. Erroneous; mistaken; strange; perverse; giving offence. Having and shewing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous. Name of a divinity, of a man, of an insect, &c. Tsŏ kwo 丨 過 error; to err. Pŭh tsŏ 不 丨 no error; right. Tsŏ woo 丨 悞 error; erroneous; mismanaged. Tsŏ tsung pŭh shĭh teaou seu 丨 綜不失條緒 ravelled or embarrased without losing the end of the thread. Tsŏ tsă 丨 雜 mixed.

鵲 雔 11034. The magpie, said to be the bird which announces glad tidings. Name of a place, a hill, and a person. Tsŏ yŭh 丨 玉 a stone formed by the pecking of the magpie.

厝 11035. A large coarse stone. Read Tsoo, To place; to put.

捉 11036. Tsŏ, or Tsŭh. To seize. See Tsŭh.

撮 11037. [ᴗ] From *hand* and *extremely*. To take with the fingers, some say two, others, three fingers. To take; to urge or draw back with the hand; to snatch for a short time; a sort of cap. A small quantity. Read Tsuy, Loose, vague. Read Tswan, A certain vessel.

Tsŏ hŏ 丨 合 to join or unite.

Tsŏ shang keaou 丨 上 轎 to hand into a chair.

噪 11038. Tso tso 丨 噪 sound, noise; the voice of any animal.

鷟 11039. [ᴗ] Name of a bird.

鑿 鑿 11040. [ᴗ) A chissel or any utensil which cuts or bores into wood. To bore; to dig; to mark; to open; to make or do. Lew tsŏ 六 丨 six of the human passions.

Tsŏ che 丨 齒 the name of an animal; a man's name.

Tsŏ tsing 丨 井 to dig a well.

㓞 11041. Strong; indefatigable.

TSOO.—CCCLXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsoo*.

初 11042. [-] Choo or Tsoo. To begin; to commence; the beginning. (See Choo.)

助 11043. [/] Choo or Tsoo, Secondary strength or effort. To assist; to help; to aid; to succour; assistance. Pang tsoo 幫 | to assist or help.

Tsoo ne ching kung | 你成功 help you to finish your good work.

Tsoo yu she | 於世 beneficial to the world.

耡 11044. [-] From a *plough* and *to assist*. The duties or taxes collected in ancient times. To cultivate in concert with each other. To assist; to help.

鋤 11045. [-] A hoe, or iron instrument for turning up the ground with, used in husbandry to clear nuisances from the roots, and *assist* the growth of plants.

怚 11046. [-] From *heart* and *to advance*. Proud; coarse minded; distrustful; envious; jealous.

蛆 11047. Read Tseu and Tsoo, Worms, vermin amongst putrid flesh. See Tseu.

Tsĕih tsoo 螬 | an insect resembling a locust.

徂 11048. (-) From *to walk* and *to advance a step*. To go; to preserve, to persevere. Name of a nation. Tsoo lae | 來 the name of a hill.

俎 11049. [丶] From 肉 Jow, *Flesh*, abbreviated, and *a vessel* to contain the victims used in sacrifice. A surname. Used to denote A block on which to cut meat.

Ting tsoo 鼎 | a kind of tripod.

Tsoo loo | 路 a fast on parting with friends, about to undertake a journey.

祖 11050. (-) From *a heavenly indication*, and a *vessel used in the temples*. A father's father; a grand father; a progenitor; ancestors generally. One who lays the foundation of a family. To begin; the beginning, the original of any thing. A temple dedicated to an ancestor; accustomed to. A rule; a sacrifice. A surname. A divinity. Sëen tsoo 先 | a deceased grandfather. Che tso 始 | or Pe tsoo 鼻 | the original ancestor. Tsăng tsoo 曾 | father's grand father. Kaou tsoo 高 | a grand father's grand father.

Tsoo kaou | 考 a male ancestor.

Tsoo pe | 妣 a female ancestor.

Tsoo sëen | 先
Shang tsoo 上 | } distant ancestors.
Tsoo shang | 上

Tëen te tsoo tsung 天地 | 宗 heaven, earth, and ancestors—are common objects of worship.

租 11051. [-] From *grain* and *a vessel*. The grain paid as a tax to government; a tax of any kind; to rent. E tsoo shĭh shwŭy 衣 | 食稅 clothed with taxes and fed with duties—said by the Emperor of himself.

Tsoo ŭh choo | 屋住 to rent a house to live in.

Tsoo me | 米 *rent rice*—the rent of land paid in kind.

Tsoo nëĕ | 業 to rent an estate; an income arising from the rents of houses or lands.

Tsoo yin | 銀 money paid as rent.

葅 11052. [-] Name of a plant; a sort of mat used in sacrifices.

菹 11053. Name of a vegetable for the table.

組 11054. [\ ] Certain silk fringes formerly appended to caps of state; a fringe; silken strings or cords for binding the hair with, and connecting the parts of armour.

Tsoo show 丨 綬 certain fringes or streamers.

粗 **糙** 11055. Large; open; coarse; vulgar; indecent; boisterous,—applied to things, or to speech, or to actions. Tung tsoo 動 丨 to act roughly, coarse.

Tsoo hwa 丨 話 coarse indecent language.

Tsoo wŭh 丨 物 coarse things.

詛 **謯** 11056 [\ ] To announce to the gods, and supplicate from them the infliction of calamities; imprecations; bad language to the gods; curses. Tëen tsoo ke keu 添 丨 幾句 to add a few curses or oaths—in confirmation of what one says. Chow tsoo ta yih fan 呪 丨 他 一 翻 cursed him a while.

Chow tsoo 呪 丨 / Tsoo chŭh 丨 祝 imprecations; curses.

Tsoo ming 丨 盟 solemn oaths taken over a bloody sacrifice.

Tsoo she 丨 誓 oaths and curses.

阻 **俎** **躓** 11057. (丨) Choo or Tsoo. To hinder; to impede; some dangerous impediment, as a torrent running between. To stop; to prevent; to suspect; to be sorry. Walking in a distorted manner. Hëen tsoo 險 丨 a dangerous impediment. Lan tsoo 攔 丨 to intercept and stop the progress of.

Tsoo kĭh 丨 隔 an impediment—as a mountain or a river.

Tsoo tang 丨 擋 to stand in the way of and stop.

齟 11058. (\) Read Tsoo or Tseu. Tsoo yu 丨 齬 the teeth not regular,—distorted and affecting the articulation. To chew and craunch; to mutter.

祚 11059. (/) From divine *indication* and to *excite*. Wealth; rank; and happiness. Divine blessings; felicity; posterity; the year. Fŭh tsoo 福 丨 affluent and happy.

胙 11060. (/) To offer flesh in sacrifice; to pay a recompence to; to reward; blessings; rank. The name of a place; of a pavilion, and of a nation. Fŭh tsoo 復 丨 summer.

Tsoo jow 丨 肉 the flesh offered in sacrifice to the gods.

Tsoo tsoo 丨 俎 vessels used at royal banquets.

阼 11061. [/] Tsŏ, or Tsoo. The steps and the mat appropriated to the host or principal person at formal sacrifices in temples.

措 11062. [/] To raise; to cast or throw; to put into its place; to arrange; to put in proper order; to employ. Read Tsĭh, To pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harrass; to press upon. Woo tsoo 無 丨 no place to put the hand or foot upon; at a loss how to act. Shĕ tsoo 設 丨 to suggest, or lay down a mode of acting.

Tsoo pan 丨 辦 to arrange; to transact.

Tsoo show 丨 手 to set to one's hand.

Tsoo tsze 丨 詞 set speech.

瘖 11063. [/] Disease; sickness.

醋 11064. [/] From *wine* and *old*. Sour wine; sour pickles; vinegar. Swan tsoo 酸 丨 vinegar. Tseang tsoo 醬 丨 pickles; sour preserves.

錯 11065. [\ ] Commonly read Tsŏ. Occurs used for the preceding.

楚 **楚** 11066. [/] From *two trees* and *foot*. A cluster or clump of trees; coppice; underwood; brambles. Name of a plant; of a place; of a region in the south; and of an ancient na-

tion. A surname. Distinct. Clear; sharp; keen; painful. Sin tsoo 辛 | or Koo tsoo 苦 | painful suffering; distress.

Tsing tsoo 清 | } clear; distinct;
Tsoo tsoo | | } fresh; manifest; fully arranged; completed; finished.

芻 蒭 11067. [·] Tsow or Tsoo. To cut down plants. Name of a particular plant. A surname. Grass for horses and cows. Peïh tsoo 苾 | the Buddha priests.

Tsoo ne | 尼 the magpie.

Tsoo yaou | 蕘 grass; coarse plants.

僿 11068. (/) Rough, the opposite of smooth.

瘵 11069. (/) Painful; distressing.

礎 11070. [\] Read Choo, or Tsoo. The stone base of a pillar.

媰 11071. Tsoo or Tsow. A widow woman; a fine looking person; a pregnant woman. A woman's name. A surname.

雛 鶵 11072. [-] From *a wing* and *grass*. Young fowls which are capable of feeding themselves. A man's name. Tsoo ke | 鷄 chickens.

麤 粗 11073. [-] From *three stags*. To take long leaps; to be afraid of and take precautions against; large; coarse; rough; vulgar; remiss. A kind of coarse shoes or sandals. See the second form above.

Tsoo gŏ | 惡 coarse and bad in quality.

TSOW.—CCCLXVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Tseu*, *Tsoo*, and *Chow*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çeu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsow*.

走 𡗗 11074. (\) From to *bind* and to *stop*. To bend the foot or leg and set it down. To walk; to go; to run. Occurs used for the following.

Tsow pwan choo | 盤 珠 a particular description of pearl, denominated from its constant motion when placed in a trencher.

Tsow yĭh hwuy | 一 回 to walk a while.

Tsow kae | 開 to walk apart from.

Tsow kow | 狗 to run dogs, an ancient play of Chinese children.

Tsow tĭh kwae | 得 快 can go or sail fast.

Tsow tĭh man | 得 慢 goes or sails slowly.

Tsow yĭh ko kan tsing | 一 個 乾 淨 went off entirely and left the place quite clear.

奏 𡚁 11075. (/) To *introduce* and *offer up to*. To cause the Emperor to hear or to know; any representation made to the Emperor, either verbally or by writing, is expressed by Tsow; Music striking up in his hearing, is also expressed by Tsow. Fung kow tsow chĕ 封 口 | 摺 a sealed document sent to the Emperor. Pe tĭh tsze hing tsow sze 俾 得 自 行 | 事 to be authorised to write from one's self immediately to the Emperor.

Tsow hĭh | 劾 to convey to the Emperor an accusation against an officer of the government; the expression implies that the accusation is from an officer of rank.

Tsow shang | 上 to send up a report or statement to the Emperor.

Kew tsow 九 | } nine tunes played
Kew ching 九 成 } to the Emperor.

湊 凑 11076. (/) To collect together; to make up; concurrence of circumstances.

揍 11077. (′) To cast or throw with the hand.

輳 11078. [/] To collect together; to accumulate; to assemble. Syn. with 湊 Tsow. Füh tsow 輻 | to collect, as round an axle or centre.

掫 11079. (–) One who watches at night, having something to strike. To take with the hand.

諏 11080. To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government.

趣 11081. (\) To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others, and to observe it. Celerity. See Tseu.

棷 11082. (-) The name of a wood. A surname.

棷 11083. Wood taken for fuel; the name of a wood; the wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hour; a kind of rattle.

陬 11084. (–) The corner, or angle, as of a city wall. Disconcerted; to collect together and reside in. Name of the district, in which Confucius lived. Mäng tsow 孟 | the first moon of the year. Pe tsow 卑 | abashed; ashamed; disconcerted

緅 11085. (-) Any thing dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once; the colour arising from this process.

鯫 11086. [–] A sort of white fish. A certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鄹 郰 鄹 11087. [-] A city in Shang-tung. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

驟 驟 11088. [\] From *horse*, to *take*, and a *multitude*. A fleet horse; any thing swift; rapid, fleet, urgent, pressing.

傷 11089. Tseu, Tsoo, or Tsow. Grass; shrubs. Kan tsow 乾 | dried grass; hay.

皺 鞦 11090. (-) From *grass* or *herbs* and *skin*. A wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in any thing. Mëen tsow 面 | or Pe tsow 皮 | the face wrinkled with grief. Wo këen ta tsew mei tow tsow 我見他就眉頭 | I can't help frowning whenever I see him—I hate him excessively.

Tsow mei | 眉 frowning eyebrows.

叟 11091. Tsew, or Tsow. To hire one's self out to others.

擻 捜 11092. [-] From *hand* and a bunch of *grass*. To grasp with the hand. To take hold of a musical instrument with the hand; sometimes used to denote a fan, or to fan.

縐 絀 11093. (/) Tsow or Chow. A fine sort of silk. Këen tsow 褰縐 rumpled; contracted; drawn in. Tsow (or chow) sha | 紗 crape.

鄒 11094. (-) Tsow, or Chow. Name of a country. A surname.

愁 慅 懰 11095. (-) Mournful; sorry; grieved. See Tsew. Tsow mei | 眉 sorrowful eyebrows; the frown of grief. Tsow mun | 悶 sorrowful. Tsow hwae | 懷 thuughts of grief.

甃 帚 11096. [′] Tiles built up inside a wall, to prevent the earth falling in. To pile up; to adorn; certain ornaments.

騶 11097. (-) Tsow yu 丨 虞 name of an imaginary animal, possessed of such regard for animated nature, that it will not tread on a living plant, nor eat any flesh but that of animals which died of their own accord. The name of a district. A fleet horse; to move with rapidity; an arrow.

僽 11098. [/] Chow, or Tsów. 僝 丨 Chen tsow, Abusive, scurrilous language. Read Tsow, A sorrowful appearance.

TSŬH.—CCCLXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Tsŏ*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Tsok*.

足 疋 11099. [ᴗ] From *to crook* and *to stop*. The leg; the foot. Successive accumulation. Enough; sufficient; full; complete; to make up a deficiency; to complete; the name of a plant. A surname. Show tsŭh 手 丨 the hand and feet,—brothers are compared to hands and feet. Tsze tsŭh 自 丨 self sufficient and conceited. Keaou tsŭh 交 丨 to deliver over, or pay entirely. Shĭh tsŭh 十 丨 perfectly complete. Chŏ tsŭh 濯 丨 to wash the feet. Tsŭh e 丨 意 to supply part of the idea which may be wanting.

Tsŭh chung 丨 踵 the heel of the foot.

Tsŭh kwŏ 丨 國 to supply fully the wants of the country.

Tsŭh shĭh 丨 食 having a sufficient supply of food. Tsŭh tseu sin 丨 取 信 worthy of being believed.

Che tsŭh 知 丨 / Sin tsŭh 心 丨 } contented; to be satisfied.

Tsŭh tsze 丨 子 a sufficient quantity; a complete number. Tsŭh yung chung 丨 容 重 a grave sedate gait.

Tsŭh yin 丨 銀 silver that is pure as the standard requires.

Tsŭh wei kwae 丨 爲 怪 enough to be surprized at.

Tsŭh yung 丨 用 an adequate supply of necessities; enough to use.

促 11100. [ᴗ] Near; close; short; urgent; pressing. Keu tsŭh tsŭh heă 舉 足 丨 狹 lifting the foot and stepping short, a cautious careful pace. Keŭh tsŭh 局 丨 small appearance.

Tsŭh tseĭh tan sin 丨 膝 談 心 with knees close, pouring out the heart,—said of friends newly met after a long absence.

捉 11101. From *hand* and *foot*. To grasp; to seize; to lay hold of. See Chŏ. Tsŭh choo 丨 住 to grasp and hold fast.

Tsŭh hwŏ 丨 獲 to seize; as a criminal; to seize or catch. Tsŭh pe 丨 臂 to seize or grasp by the arm.

啶 11102. [ᴗ] Tsŭh 啶 or Tsŭh tsze 丨 訾 to compliment; to flatter; to seek to obtain by the arts of adulation.

撮 11103. Tsŏ or Tsŭh, To take with the fingers; to select from. See Tsŏ.

傶 11104. A surname.

蹙 蹴 蹴 11105. [ᴗ] Pressed upon, urged; impelled; embarrassed. To cause to draw in; to rumple; to wrinkle. Anxious; afflicted. Tsŭh gĭh 丨 額 a frowning wrinkled forehead; a sorrowful countenance. Peĭh tsŭh

迫 | to press upon vehemently. Tsŭh tsŭh | | drawing in to smaller dimensions; contracted; small.

蹴 跧 11106. (ʊ) Read Teĭh, To walk with ease. Read Tsŭh, Used for the preceding. Also, A respectful sedate manner.

堊 11107. To stop or fill up; to close.

嘁 慼 11108. Shame; grief; sorrow. Tsŭh tsze | 咨 to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; shame.

卒 11109. [ʊ] Those who transact, or execute any work or service; lictors attached to public courts; soldiers; a band of soldiers. To cease; to finish; to terminate; to end; to die. Haste; hurry; urgent; sudden. Read Tsuy, A second; an assistant. Yĭh tsŭh 役 | a lictor, or petty police officer. Ping tsŭh 兵 | a soldier. Tŭh shoo tsŭh she 讀書 | 時 finished the allotted time to reading. Sang fŭh tsŭh she 喪服 | 時 finished the period of wearing mourning. Tsŭh jen taou foo | 然倒仆 to fall suddenly down, as in a fit.

Tsŭh jen | 然 or Tsang tsŭh 倉 | hastily; suddenly.

Tsŭh jen wan | 然問 asked suddenly.

倅 11110. (ʊ) To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Tsùh, A hundred men. See the preceding.

崒 崪 11111. (ʊ) From *a mountain* and the *sound* Tsŭh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit of a mountain. Tsŭh păng | 崩 the rushing down of the peak of a mountain.

捽 11112. (ʊ) To grasp the hair of the head with the hand; to seize with the hand; to seize the neck; to throttle; to pull out; to cross; to rush against; to push.

Tsŭh ke fă urh ching | 其髮而拯 grasped his hair and pulled him out—of the water.

Tsŭh hoo | 胡 / Tsŭh king | 頸 to seize a person by the neck.

椊 11113. (ʊ) The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space.

Tsŭh wŭh | 杌 a stunted end of a piece of timber; to insert in any hollow space, as the end of a haft in that which is to receive it.

猝 11114. (ʊ) A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brush wood, and attacking a man. Abrupt; fierce, impetuous.

Tsŭh jen | 然 suddenly; abruptly.

Tsang tsŭh 倉 | impetuous; abrupt; fierce; hurried.

族 11115. (ʊ) From a *floating streamer* and *an arrow*. A banner and the multitude of archers collected by it. A kindred; a class or sort. A clan or family, in the larger sense, as 十一 | Shĭh yĭh tsŭh, Eleven clans, consisted of Tsĭh wan yu chang 七萬餘帳 upwards of seventy thousand tents. (9th century.) Kew tsŭh 九 | nine degrees of consanguinity included | in the word Tsŭh. Tsung tsŭh 宗 | ancestors and kindred living; kindred more remote and more nearly related. Tung tsŭh 通 | the whole kindred.

Tsŭh poo | 譜 a genealogical list of a kindred or clan.

攒 攢 11116. (ʊ) To pierce or stab.

簇 11117. (ʊ) Small bamboos. Read Tsow, Thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow. A mould for making cakes.

Tsŭh yung tseen lae | 擁前來 came forward in a crowd; or crowding round the principal person.

鏃 11118 (ʊ) Pointed; the point of an arrow.

數 11119. (ʊ) Commonly read Soo, To number; and So, or Sŭh, Haste. Read Tsŭh, Close, fine, said of a net.

嘁 11120. (ᴗ) Ming tsŭh 鳴 丨 to expel the voice. Woo tsŭh 歍 丨 to put mouth to mouth, to expel the breath on the one side, and receive it on the other; which it is said is sometimes done by the healthy to the sick and dying. Read Tsă, To taste; to lick or daub the lips, as with blood.

趣 趣 11121. (\) Read Tseu, Pleasing. Read Tsŭh, To urge to do hastily.

齺 11122. [ᴗ] Toothless, or otherwise the teeth near to each other; meeting each other, or coming in contact, and when biting something; applied also to military carriages coming in contact when going different roads.

鼀 11123. (ᴗ) A toad; its cry. Tsŭh-tsŭh 丨 丨 the cry of a toad, applied also to its skin.

斟 11124. [ᴗ] Tsŭh, or Chŭh. Tsŭh tsŭh 丨 丨 abundance; a vast collection of; to assemble or collect together.

TSUN.—CCCLXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chun*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çun*. Canton Dialect, *Tsun*.

寸 11125. (ˊ) The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch; applied to measures, rules, and laws, generally. Shĭh tsun wei yĭh chĭh 十 丨 爲一尺 ten Tsun make a cubit.

Tsun kow 丨 口 the part where the pulse is felt, one tsun back from the joint of the wrist,—hence, they say the character is composed of *hand* and *one*. Tsun sin 丨 心 or Fang tsun 方 丨 the heart.

Tsun poo pŭh le 丨 步不離 not to move from a single inch.

Tsun chung paou tsan 丨 衷抱慙 the heart feeling ashamed; feeling uneasy on account of benefits received.

刌 11126. (\) To cut; to cut into parts; to cut small; to decide upon.

忖 11127. (\) From *heart* and *to measure*. To consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces.

Tsun tŏ 丨 度 to guess at the sentiments of others; to ponder; to consider.

村 邨 11128. (-) A place where people dwell together; a hamlet; a village. The second form is most usual in classical books. Heang tsun 鄉 丨 a country village.

Tsun heang 丨 巷 the lane of a village.

尊 11129. (-) From a *wine vessel* and *two hands* presenting it to a superior; hence Tsun is applied as an appellation of respect and honor. Honorable; eminent; noble; to honor; to respect; to venerate. A surname. Employed for *you* and *your*. Tă tsun san 達 丨 三 the honorable are *three*; those of noble rank, the aged, and the virtuous. Tëen tsun 天 丨 an epithet of Buddha. Ling tsun 令 丨 your father.

Tsun chang 丨 長 superiors, those who hold places of honor.

Tsun tĭh lŏ e 丨 德樂義 to honor virtue and delight in justice.

Tsun jang 丨 讓 respectful and complaisant.

Tsun foo jin 丨 夫人 your wife.

Tsun and pei 丨 卑 are opposites, in a place of honor, and in a low mean place.

Tsun chae 丨 齋 your house: Chae, is to *fast* and denotes a study or library.

剸 11130. To cut asunder; to lessen.

僔 11131. (\-) To assemble or collect together; to converse. Many.

噂 11132. (\) Several persons assembled and conversing; to talk so as to please in a person's presence. To flatter.

墫 11133. (-) A vessel for wine; a bottle. Po le tsun 玻璃┐ a glass bottle. Tsew tsun 酒┐ a wine bottle.

撙 11134. (\) From *hand* and *honorable*. To adjust in a proper manner; to pay constant regard to rule and order; to restrain; to put the hand of a master to a concern. To collect together.

樽 **罇** 11135. (-) A wine vessel; luxuriant herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

甐 11136. (-) A certain wine vessel.

繜 11137. (\) Certain clothing to cover the knees; to put in order; to adjust.

Tsun-tsun ┐┐ collected together in numbers.

譐 11138. (\) Words collected together; an accumulation of sayings.

蹲 11139. [-] From *foot* and *honorable*; a proud attitude. To sit in a couchant posture; to be collected together.

Tsun-tsun ┐┐ a kind of measured pace; in a stately manner.

遵 11140. (-) From *to walk* and *to honor*. To follow in a way that a superior points out; to obey; to yield to; to submit to; to accord with—what is dictated to one; obedience; to practice; to induce obedience.

Tsun chaou ┐照 to obey agreeably to the tenor of what is stated to one.

Tsun fă ┐法 to obey the law.

Tsun hing ┐行 to act in obedience to.

Tsun show ┐守 to maintain obedience to; to keep in obedience to.

鱒 11141. (-) Name of a fish.

鶎 11142. [-] A local word for fowl.

僎 11143. (-) Sëen, Chuen, or Tsun. To number; to arrange; to adjust. Read Tsun, The person who presides at a village feast.

揟 11144. [′] From *hand* and *a proud gait*. To push; to rush; to crowd together; to pull down; to involve in.

存 11145. (-) From *a child* and *hand*, or *talent* To watch over; to take care of; to preserve; to examine and enquire about; heedful attention to. E tsun 意┐ with the intention, or purpose of. Kaou tsun 告┐ to make kind enquiries about.

Tsun choo ┐貯 to lay or store up.

Tsun lew ┐留 to detain or keep in charge.

Tsun wang ┐亡 are opposites—to preserve and to perish; to continue the dominion and to lose it.

Tsun sin ┐心 to preserve the heart; to keep the mind from evil or vice.

哼 11146. A large mouth.

TSUNG.—CCCLXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çung.* Canton Dialect, *Tsung.*

宗 11147. (-) From *a covering* and *a divine communication.* A place where the spirits of the departed hear and answer prayers: A temple of ancestors; the tablet dedicated to them, which all the kindred honor; a whole kindred or clan; that which is generally honored and sacrificed to; the point to which men and things turn, as water to the ocean; and all men to court. A sort. A surname. Koo tsung 瞽宗 an ancient school. Chĭh tsung 秩宗 a certain office. Chŭh tsung 祝宗 prayers offered in the temples of ancestors.

Tsung meaou 宗廟 / Tsung sze 宗祠 temples dedicated to ancestors.

Tsung shĭh 宗室 / Tsung kea 宗家 the Imperial house, family, or kindred.

Tsoo tsung 祖宗 ancestors—the most remote and those who succeeded them.

Tsung hĕŏ 宗學 school or college for the Imperial kindred. Pŭh yĭh tsung 不一宗 not of one kind or sort.

崇 11148. (-) From *a mountain* raised on the summit of the *most honorable.* Lofty; eminent; noble; dignified; honorable; esteemed in the highest degree; worshipped. To collect together, to end. Certain ornaments of a musical instrument. Name of a country, and of a place. A surname. Kin tsung tëen taou 钦崇天道 to pay the highest veneration to celestial principles.

Tsung pae 崇拜 the highest veneration; obeisance or worship.

倧 11149. A demi-god of high antiquity.

剉 11150. A kind of pick for digging into the ground.

綜 11151. [/] A word used in weaving; tranverse threads; to collect all together.

賨賧 11152. [-] Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid by the southern barbarians.

騌騣鬃鬉鬆 11153. (-) The hair on a horse's neck.

從从 11154. (-) From *two men,* listening to each other; *two men* placed *side by side.* To listen to each other. To accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to By; from; through; at; with. To be attached to as a second, of a given rank, but holding a second

place. Occurs denoting Excessively high. Read Seang, Eminent. E tsung 依 丨 to accord with; according to. Yuen tsung 願 丨 to accord willingly. Tëen tsung jin yuen 天 丨 人願 heaven according with human wishes. Woo tsung cha seun 無 丨 查詢 no means of making enquiry.

Tsung jin show heŏ 丨 人受學 to attend upon a person to learn.

Tsung hăng 丨 衡 north and south, or lengthwise, are expressed by tsung, east and west, or crosswise, by Hăng.

Tsung chwang tsin keu 丨 窻進去 went in at the window.

Tsung keuen 丨 權 to comply with authority; i. e. the necessity of circumstances; to deviate from general rules in particular cases.

Tsung how chĕ ke peĭh 丨 後掣其筆 from behind took hold of his pencil.

Tsung kew pin 丨 九品 attached to the ninth rank.

Tsung chung lun tsuy 丨 重論罪 with severity determine on the crime.

Tsung yung 丨 容 easy unembarrassed manner; not hurried; not precipitate; graceful and dignified.

墱 11155. A kind of mushroom. Properly called 土菌 Too-kwăn.

樅 11156. (-) Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname.

慫 11157. Sung or Tsung, To excite; to stir up.

縱 11158. (-) From *silk* and to *accord with*. To allow to run into disorder; to connive at. Remiss; disorderly; although; though it be; allowing it; lengthwise; to shoot forth an arrow. Fang tsung 放 丨 offering no restraint to. Seun tsung 徇 丨 a careless easy compliance with; a connivance at. Koo tsung 故 丨 to connive on purpose.

Tsung hung 丨 橫 lengthwise and crosswise; north and south, and east and west.

Tsung jen 丨 然 although; allowing that it be.

Tsung tsung 丨 丨 with haste, applied to funerals.

Tsung yu 丨 臾 to encourage.

蓯 11159. (-) Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蹤 踪 趴 11160. (-) From *foot* and *to accord with*. The path in which the foot treads; a footstep; a trace; used in a moral sense, to tread in the footsteps of.

㚇 翪 11161. (-) A bird flying and gathering up its feet; to gather together. Certain ornaments attached to a horse's neck. The name of a nation.

塕 11162. To sow or plant. One says, To sow or plant without being ploughed.

椶 11163. (-) A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain. Yae-tsung 崖 丨 the name of a plant.

Tsung chŭh 丨 竹 a species of bamboo.

猣 11164. [-] A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

稯 11165. [-] From *grain* and *gathered together*. A sheaf containing a certain quantity. A certain bundle of cloth; the appearance of being bundled or gathered together.

糉 粽 11166. [/] A quantity of rice bound up in a certain leaf with silk cords of various colours, then boiled and thrown into a river as a sacrifice to the manes of 屈原 *Keŭh-yuen*, a minister of state, beloved by the people, who having been falsely accused, drowned himself about 300 years B. C. The same observance continues to this day, and is annually performed on the 5th of the 5th moon, accompanied by the amusement of dragon-boats and beating of drums, intended to strike awe into the evil spirits that may lurk about the river.

綬 11167. [-] From *silk* and *gathered together*. A fish net; eighty threads of silk,

蓼 11168. [-] Small; trees which have small branches. The name of a plant and of a dye.

豵 豵 11169. [-] A boar. Some say a pig six month's old.

鍐 11170. [-] An ornament for a horse's head, called otherwise Ma kwan 馬冠 a horse's cap.

匼 11171. A vessel to contain rice. Read Tsuen, A bamboo or wooden cover to confine the steam of a boiler.

悤 悤 忩 匆 11172. (-) From a *window* or *aperture* and *heart*. To feel alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. Tsung tsung 丨 丨 impelled by some urgent circumstance. Haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed. Woo koo tsung tsung 無故丨丨 or Woo sze tsung tsung 無事丨丨 to be in a hurry and bustle without adequate cause.

揔 揔 11173. [丶] From *hand* and *an aperture*. To introduce, or push forward any thing with the hand.

偬 11174. (-丨) Kung tsung 倥丨 oppressed by a multiplicity of business; completely wearied out.

勴 11175. To encourage; to rouse; to stimulate.

愡 愡 11176. [-] Tsung tung 丨恫 grief and disquietude.

璁 11177. A beautiful stone.

聰 聰 11178. [-] From *ear* and *an open aperture* or *quick*. Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception. Urh tsung, sin ling 耳丨心靈 an ear quick, and a mind intelligent.

Tsung hwuy 丨慧 clear perception, acute discernment.

Tsung ming 丨明 discerning; intelligent. Tsung refers to external perception, and Ming to a ready and clear discernment of by the understanding. Tsung-ming kwae-keŏ 丨明乖覺 discerning and quick of apprehension, in a very superior degree.

Tsung ming ling le 丨明伶俐 intelligent and clever.

總 總 揔 揔 11179. [丶]: From *silk* or *hand*, and *huddled together*; all united together; bound together as a sheaf. All; the whole number; general. The hair formed into a tuft; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. The second character denotes also A green or azure colour; a kind of purple. Yĭh tsung 一丨 the whole number.

Tsung keŏ 丨角 two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children.

Tsung yĭh pĭh urh shĭh sze kwŏ 丨一百二十四國 altogether 124 nations (in China, B. C. 600.)

Tsung ming 丨名 a generic term; a general epithet.

Tsung naou 丨腦 *the whole brains*; to include all; the whole of.

Tsung ping kwan 丨兵官 a general officer of the army or navy.

Tsung tŭh 丨督 a governor-general of one or of two provinces, commonly called *Viceroy*.

葱 蔥 蔥 11180. (-) A certain vegetable; a green color. Name of a hill; subtile fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage.

鬷 11181. (-) A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads. To number; the whole of. Name of a place. A surname.

漼 灇 淙 11182. (-) From *water* and *many*. An assemblage of many streams; many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters. Tsung tan 丨談 a collection of miscellaneous narratives.

驄 驄 11183. [-] A dappled or party-coloured horse.

傯 11184. (\) To collect, or assemble together.

叢 11185. Collected together; assembled in crowds; a mixed assemblage crowded together as trees in a wood; woody.
Tsung lin 丨林 an extensive wood; a place of public concourse as a temple.
Tsung tso 丨脞 multifarious and troublesome.
Tsung săng 丨生 free growing.

TSUY.—CCCLXX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tsui* and *Tsuy*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*.

罪 辠 11186. (\) From a *net* and to *be wrong*. A bamboo net to catch fish; to become entangled in the net of the law. The second form is from *self* and *bitter*, to embitter one's own existence by crime. The ancient form 辠 being like 皇 Hwang, "An autocrat," the Emperor who first assumed that title, and who burnt the books, altered it to its present form.
A violation of the laws of a country, the precepts of morality, the rules of decorum, or the commands of heaven, or of the Deity. The effects of crime; punishment. As a verb, To criminate.
Fan tsuy 犯丨 to commit a crime.
Che tsuy 治丨 to punish a crime.
Tih tsuy 得丨 to offend—a person, often said in courtesy answering to, *I beg your pardon.*
Tsuy che 丨之 to criminate him.
Tsuy tso so chŭh 丨坐所出 }
Tsuy tso so yew 丨坐所由 } the crime is charged on the person with whom the action originated.
Tsuy le shoo shin 丨戾殊深 criminality and perverseness to a very great degree—often said of one's self in the language of courtesy.
Tsuy fan 丨犯 a violator of the laws; a criminal.

淬 11187. Cold; intense cold.

倅 11188. (-) To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Tsŭh, A hundred men.

啐 11189. (-) To call to; to cause alarm or apprehension to; to taste. Read Tsuĕ, To chew or eat. Read Tsŭh, The sound of licking or sucking.

嗼 11190. To taste previously to.

崒 11191. [/] Read Tsŭh and Tsuy, The peak of a mountain.

淬 11192. [/] An utensil for extinguishing a candle; to desire; to violate. Cold. Used for the following.
Tsuy mŭh 丨沒 an appearance of water. To flow; to run.

焠 11193 [/] Water and fire coming in contact. To burn; to defile. Used for the preceding.

瘁 11194. [\] Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

淬 11195. (′) Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon.

綷 11196. [\] An assemblage of various colours. United. A rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

翠翡 11197. [′] Name of a bird with green feathers, which are much used as ornaments, the male is called 翡 Fei. A surname. Fei tsuy 翡 ㄱ a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings.

Tsuy we ㄱ 微 denotes Situated on the side of a hill; name of a village a little beyond Casa Branca, near Macao.

啐 11198. Neaou-tsuy 鳥 ㄱ the beak of a bird. One says, The voice of a bird.

萃 11199 (/) The name of a plant. To collect, or assemble together. A rustling sound like that of bushes rubbing against each other.

Tsuy kin ㄱ 錦 an elegant collection of classic allusions.

祽 11200. (′) Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

醉 11201. (ˋ) From *wine* and *impetuous*. Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly facinated with any thing; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. Sin tsuy 心 ㄱ the mind drenched with classical literature. Tsew pŭh tsuy jin, jin tsze tsuy 酒不ㄱ人人自ㄱ wine intoxicates no man, man intoxicates himself. Tsuy urh kan ㄱ 而鼾 to be drunk and snore. Tsuy how ㄱ 後 after being drunk.

Tsuy yang fe ㄱ 楊妃 a species of rose.

Tsuy mung kĕen ㄱ 夢間 in the midst of a drunken dream.

崔 11202. [-] Lofty and large; mountainous. A surname. Tsuy wei ㄱ 嵬 lofty as the rising summit of a mountain.

催 11203. (-) To urge; to impel; to importune; to press.

Tsuy taou ㄱ 討 to urge the giving of what is due; to require urgently. Tsuy taou tsoo me ㄱ 討租米 to urge the payment of rent of land.

嗺 11204. To pucker or purse up the mouth. An ugly mouth. To sip and drink. Tsuy tsew chŏ ko ㄱ 酒逐歌 to tipple wine and deal out songs. Read Suy, To present or offer songs.

墔 11205. [-] A hill with a cavity at top; the appearance of an accumulation of earth.

摧 11206. [-] From *hand* and *high*. To push and urge with a high hand; to impel; to press to; to set down by overpowering; to repress and alter. To drive back; to destroy. To point at with satire or ridicule. To come to or arrive at. Read Tso, To cut down herbs. Tsuy kang wei jow ㄱ 剛爲柔 to make the inflexible become supple.

漼璀洒 11207. (-) From *water* and *high*. Deep water; clear; new; fresh appearance; tears falling; appearance of being spoiled; broken; ruined. Name of a river. Appearance of an accumulation of sleet and snow. The last character is also read Sae.

鶵 11208. (-) To bristle up the comb on the top of the head, as the owl is said to do when incensed. Name of a star.

嘴 11209. [-] From *mouth* and to *bristle up*. The lips. The beak or bill of a bird; the mouth; an aperture. A spout. Figuratively, Impudent chattering. Tsin tsuy 親 ㄱ to join the lips; to kiss. Ne pĕĕ to tsuy 你別多ㄱ don't you be chattering. Pwan tsuy 搬 ㄱ to wrangle or keep up altercation. Pwan ke tsuy lae 辦起ㄱ來 to commence an altercation. Tow tsuy 鬪 ㄱ to fight with the lips; to wrangle; to debate angrily. Pang tsuy 幫 ㄱ to take part with one in any altercation. Haou tsuy 好 ㄱ a good lip; fluency of speech.

嚼 11210. (-) The beak of a bird; to peck.

椽 11211. [-] Read Suy or Tsuy, Certain carved beams about a house.

趡 11212. [-] From to *walk* and a *feather*. To move; to agitate: the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

鎨 11213. A kind of awl.

最 11214. [/] To *attach* and *to take*. To collect or assemble together the whole number; altogether; important; in the highest degree; exceedingly; very commonly forms the superlative.

Tsuy wei chaou choo 丨爲昭著 is exceedingly luminous.

Tsuy yaou kin 丨要緊 most important.

Tsuy sëen 丨先 first of all; in the first place.

Tsuy wei te yĭh 丨爲第一 the very first.

毳 11215. [/] From *hair* or *feather*, thrice repeated. The soft hair or fur of animals fit for making into stuffs; the down or soft feathers of birds; any thing delicate, soft, beautiful, fragile and small; weak. Name of a kind of crown; of some stuffs; and of priests garments. A surname.

Ho tsuy 火丨 a sort of cloth.

Tsuy mëen 丨冕 a kind of state cap.

脆 11216. [/] Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire; used for the following.

啐 11217. The head or bill of a bird. Read Sow and Shŭh, To suck; to inspire; to imbibe.

剭 11218. A slight wound. Read Yung, Pointed like a vegetable sprout.

TSWAN OR TSOAN.—CCCLXXI ST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *ćwon*. Canton Dialect, *Tsune*; the French *U*.

攢 11219. [-] From *hand* and *to put forward*. To collect or assemble together; to cover over and coffin without interring it. Name of a place.

鑽 11220. [\-] From *metal* and *to advance*. That with which any thing is bored; with which a hole is made; the point of an arrow or spear. To bore; to enter deeply into. To worm one's self into; to search out secrets; to employ artifice and intrigue.

Kin kang tswan 金剛丨 or Tswan shĭh 丨石 diamonds, also called 金剛砂 Kin kang sha.

Tswan lung 丨弄 to use intrigue and wily stratagems to effect one's purpose.

Tswan pin 丨臏 an ancient punishment, which consisted in removing the knee pan.

Tswan shoo 丨書 to bore a hole in a book—for the purpose of binding or stitching it.

Tswan tcaou 丨調 to bore into and arrange by artifice.

Tswan-tsze 丨子 an awl.

欑 11221. [-] From *wood* and to *advance*. The haft of a spear; a number of bamboo poles collected together and placed around a coffin, after which it is daubed with mud to appear like a house. Name of a place.

Tswan mŭh 丨木 a kind of shed or covering made of bamboos.

竄 11222. [-] From a *hole* and *a rat*. To run away and hide one's self as a rat or mouse does; pusillanimous; weak;

petty; to seduce other people to the practice of vice. Tung tswan se teaou 東 丨 西逃 to sneak off to the east and run to the west,—to run some this way and some that.

纘 纘 11223. [\ ] From *silk* and to *advance forward.* To continue the same in succession. Tswan yu kew fŭh 丨 禹舊服 to continue the old raiment of Yu—to imitate his virtues.

Tswan ching sëen seu 丨 承先緒 to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

酇 酇 11224. [-] To assemble together; the place where people do so.

攛 11225. [-] From *hand* and to *enter a cavern.* To fling away; to tempt to wickedness; to draw people into crime.

Tswan chuĕ 丨 掇 to entice, or seduce to what is improper to be done, or immoral; to work under hand; to inveigle.

鑹 穳 11226. [/] A small sort of spear.

篡 篡 11227. (⁄) From *bamboos, eyes,* and *great perverseness*; or from *to calculate* and *perverse.* To rebel and seize by violence; for ministers to usurp the throne of their sovereign; to take by the power of the sword. The second form is erroneous.

纂 纂 纗 11228. [\ ] From to *calculate* and *silk threads.* A sort of scarlet silk; to collect together; to arrange and put in order; to abstract and form a compendium of; to continue and hand down to posterity. Yu tswan 御 丨 a compilation made by authority of the Emperor.

Tswan tseĭh 丨 輯 } to compile and
Tswan sew 丨 修 } arrange the materials of which a book is made, to prepare for publication.

Tswan pëen 丨 篇 a collection of the principal matters; a compendium.

奧 11229. [′] Read Gaou, Tranquil. Read Yŭh, A bank under water. Read Tswan, The spirit which presides over the furnace where food is prepared; also the Sacrifice offered, which is called *the old woman's sacrifice.*

爨 11230. [/] From a *boiler,* a *forest,* and a *large fire.* A furnace. A surname. Chuy tswan 炊 丨 to blow up the fire. Tung tswan 同 丨 to eat at the same mess. Tsze tswan 自 丨 to eat by one's self. Tung keu hŏ tswan 同居合 丨 to live and eat together. Tung keu kĭh tswan 同居隔 丨 to live together and mess apart.

Tswan shin 丨 神 the god of the furnace.

縓 11231. (⁄) Silk of a red and yellow colour; dyed red once.

爗 11232. e / e Chŏ tswan 灼 丨 to ignite; to illumine.

TSZE.—CCCLXXIIND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsze*, *Tsei*, and *Tsae*.

子學 11233. [\] They say Tsze denotes Midnight; the eleventh moon at midnight the powers of nature are agitated, and the material universe receives an impulse. A child; a son; an heir; applied also to females. An appellation of persons possessing rank and virtue. Sages; worthies. A surname. Subjects of the Emperor; the people. Tsze, follows many Nouns as a mere Euphonic Particle. Tsze is used for *a spot*, and for *a dye*, with which to play at dice. Hĭh tsze 黑 | a black spot. Pĭh tsze 白 | a white spot. Urh tsze 兒 | a boy; a lad. Tëen tsze 天 | the Emperor of China. Yuen tsze 元 | the Emperor's son. Chung tsze 冢 | or Tsung tsze 宗 | or Pëĕ tsze 別 | or Che tsze 支 | the Queen's eldest son. Shoo tsze 庶 | the sons of concubines. Pei tsze 婢 | slave girl, term by which a lady calls herself. Nuy tsze 內 | epithet assumed by a courtier's wife. Fang tsze 房 | a house or room. Foo tsze 夫 | a sage or teacher. Seaou tsze 小 | I, the Emperor—a pupil; a boy. Sëen tsze 先 | Sëen keun 先君 my late father. Tso shuo tsze 左庶 | or Yew shoo tsze 右庶 | certain doctors of the Han-lin college. Kung tsze 公 | a nobleman's son. Chang tsze 長 | the eldest son. Nan tsze 男 | a boy; a youth. Neu tsze 女 | a girl; a young woman. Tsze sun | 孫 children and grandchildren, posterity. Tsze tsze | 嗣 a son and heir. Tsze tsze | 次 the second son.

仔 11234. (\) Tse, or Tsze. To sustain, or bear the duties devolving on one. Tsze se sze leang | 細思量 think about it carefully. Tsze se | 細 carefully. Tsze se | 細 / Tsze se 子細 } to be attentive and careful in one's conduct; to discriminate.

耔芋 11235. (\-) To pluck out weeds; to weed.

呼 11236. Tsze tsze | 呼 the chirping of a bird; voice of birds.

孖 11237. (-) Two children born at the same time. Twins; to grow and increase. Canton people read it Ma.

次 11238. (/) From *to breath* and *two*. Second to; coming in succession one after another; next in order; inferior. A time; a place; a place where an army halts; encampment; an inn to refresh travellers; a shed in a market place; a mansion of the stars; an ornament of a head-dress, or the hair platted in a particular way. Name of a hill, and of a river. Yĭh tsze 一 | once; one place. Soo tsze 數 | several times. Tsaou tsze 造 | or Tsaou tsze 草 | in a rash, hasty, hurried, imperfect manner. Heung tsze 胷 | in the breast; in the mind. Tsăng tsăng tsze tsze 層層 | | rising one upon another in a regular climax. Seĭh tsze 席 | a place on the mat; placed at table. Keu tsze 居 | name of a female Tartar of eminence. Tsze kŭh | 骨 penetrating the bones.

Tsze jĭh 丨日 the next day; the day following.

Tsze seu 丨序 in regular consecutive order.

Tsze tsaou 丨早 the next morning.

Tsze te 丨第 arranged in order; the hair properly adjusted.

Tsze yŭh 丨玉 an inferior stone.

伎 伎 11239. [/] Dexterous; agile. Adjusted; ready; prepared. A man's name. To assist; for; instead of; to the end that.

Tsze fe 丨飛 in ancient times An expert swordsman or archer. In the time of Han, adopted as the name of a military office.

Tsze tsoo pin fa 丨助貧乏 to assist the poor and destitute.

咨 11240. (-) To deliberate or consult about; to state in writing the subject to be deliberated on. Documents which pass between the higher Officers of government, who are nearly equal in a Province, are called Tsze. To sigh; to lament. E tsze 移丨 to send an official document to an equal.

Tsze wăn 丨文 an official document from an equal officer.

Tsze tseu 丨諏 to enquire and deliberate on political questions.

Tsze fang 丨訪 to write, to enquire about.

Tsze pin 丨稟 to state to a superior.

Tsze tseay 丨嗟 or Tseay tsze 嗟丨 to sigh, to lament.

姿 11241. (-) From *sorted* and *woman*. Manner; gait; gesture; carriage; flattering; adulatory; elegant. Sing tsze 性丨 disposition; cast of temper. Tëen tsze 天丨 disposition conferred by nature. Fung tsze 丰丨 a fine full figure.

恣 11242. [/] From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsze. Intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; profligate. Fang tsze 放丨 or Tsze tsung 丨縱 loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated.

Tsze e 丨意 loose, licentious feeling; throwing the mind free from restraint.

Tsze tsze 丨睢 a self sufficient haughty supercilious deportment.

粢 粢 餈 齋 11243. [-] A generic term for grain. A cake. Ming tsze 明丨 the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice—this part of the offering is deemed more important than any thing else. Tsze ching 丨盛 the grain in its appropriate vessel.

茨 11244. (\) To cover a house with thatch; grass growing out of a wall; thorns; to collect; to accumulate. The name of a hill. A surname.

Tsze ke 丨其 some herbs with which horses are fed.

紫 11245. Silk arranged and put in order.

絘 11246. (/) A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

資 齎 11247. A commodity; goods; things of value; things neccessary for one's use. To take. Tsze ching ta foo 丨政大夫 title written on the cards of persons of the second rank.

Tsze foo 丨斧 things necessary for one's own use.

Tsze pe tsze foo 自備丨斧 to provide necessaries for one's self.

Tsze pin 丨稟 / Tsze chĭh 丨質 the natural constitution, disposition, and talent of a person.

Tsze săng 丨生 / Tsze che 丨始 the commencement; the beginning of.

Tsze tseay 丨借 to depend on other people.

此 11248. (丨) From *to stop* and *arranged in order*. Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned. Pe tsze 彼丨 are opposites, there and here; that and this; you and I. Keu pe tseu tsze 去彼取丨 put away that and take this.

Tsze tăng tsëen low seaou jin 丨等淺漏小人 this sort of mean worthless people.

Tsze chung fung ke 丨種風氣 this sort of spirit or temper of mind.

Tsze kih 丨刻 at this moment; now.
Tsze tsze 丨次 this time.

佌 11249. (\) Small; mean talents and principles.

呰 11250. (-) To slander; to revile; weak; injured.

呲 11251. E or Tsze. To disrelish food, not to eat.

呰 11252. (\) Hollow; empty. Careless; indifferent; idle; lazy. Tsze yu 丨窳 careless; precipitate.

柴 11253. (´) Commonly read Chae, Fuel. Read Tsze, To collect together.
Tsze che 丨池 in an irregular manner; uneven.

疵 **呰** 11254. [\] Disease; fault of temper; petty contracted feeling. The name of a wood. A man's name. Name of a water bird. Seaou tsze 小丨 or Seaou tsze ping 小丨病 a trifling fault in the character. Chuy meaou kew tsze 吹毛求丨 to blow aside the fur and search for the scar—a nibbling pragmatical searching for men's failings.

跐 11255. To tread with the feet.
Tsze che 丨豸 to move or walk with a wriggling mincing motion.

嘁 **嘁** **呲** 11256. To feel an aversion to, or to reject food. Read E, in the same sense.

趉 11257. A shallow ford.

飿 11258. (\) To feel an aversion to food; to dislike. Same as 呲 Tsze.

穨 11259. To gather together grain; to accumulate.

薋 11260. (\) A great accumulation of herbs; weeds; the name of a place.

骴 **胔** **髊** **殰** **骨** 11261. [´] The bones of birds or beasts with flesh still adhering to them; the bones of dead men; mangled bones and putrid flesh, forming a disgusting spectacle.

觜 11262. (-) A certain constellation; otherwise read Tsuy.

貲 11263. (-) Wealth; property; a fine; to redeem by money.
Tsze tsae 丨財 wealth.

眥 **眦** 11264. (´) The eyes looking asquint, or to one side; the collar of a garment which folds over on one side; to look askaunt with indignation and hatred; a resentful look.

雌 **鴟** 11265. (-) The female of birds. The name of a bird. Tsze and heung 丨雄 the female and the male of birds.

玼 **泚** 11266. (\) A fresh looking stone; any thing that appears fresh and in a good state. Also read Tso.

紕 11267. Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

紫 11268. [\] A colour formed by blue and red. A nankeen colour. A fictitious colour, not a regular natural colour. A dark brown colour. A weak appearance; the name of a river. A surname. Keang-nan tsze 江南丨 name of a plant, Aster Chinensis.
Tsze yen hwa 丨髯花 or Tăng

lung hwa 燈籠花 the Clerodendrum Meroa.

Tsze kăng cha 丨 梗渣 Lac, a kind of resin.

Tsze tan mŭh 丨 檀木 rose wood.

Tsze-ne 丨 泥 (*Sinnai*) name of a place near Canton.

Tsze hwa poo 丨 花布 nankeen cloth.

Tsze-king 丨 栟 Cercis Siliquastrum.

Tsze shin 丨 宸 a poetical name for the rising sun; the court, the palace of the Emperor. Tsze wei 丨 薇 Lagertraemia Indica. Name of a star.

茈 11269. (-) The name of a plant, otherwise called Te heuĕ 地血 earth's blood.

訾 訿 癠 諧 譁 11270. (丶-) A hasty inconsiderate enunciation of one's thoughts; to speak against; to slander; to hate; to dislike; animosity; licentious; profligate. To think; to consider; to restrict; disease. What? why? The name of a place. A surname. Occurs in the sense of several of the above. Tsze tsze 丨 丨 to slander; to speak behind backs instead of bringing a public charge.

髭 顉 11271. (-) The beard above the mouth; a fine countenance.

祠 11272. [-] To offer a spring sacrifice to ancestors, to continue the recollection of them. A hall dedicated to them; a religious temple. Shin tsze 神 丨 a tablet dedicated to ancestors.

Tsze sze 丨 祀 rites of public sacrifices.

Tsze tang 丨 堂 a hall of ancestors.

詞 司 11273. [-] To express the inward thoughts; to speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style. To request; to announce to; to accuse. Wăn tsze 文 丨 the style of composition. Haou tsze yu 好 丨 語 good phraseology.

嗣 11274. From *a record*, and *Mouth*. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors. To succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession. Children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants. Hereafter. To learn; to practice. A surname. How-tsze tsze sun 後 丨 子孫 descendants, posterity. Woo tsze tsze 無子 丨 no son to succeed. Ke-tsze 繼 丨 to adopt a son.

Tsze tsze 丨 子 an adopted son.

嗞 11275. The tone of sorrow.

茲 茲 苴 11276. [-] A great abundance of herbage and wood; a sort of mat. Used for This, here, now. The second form is a common abbreviation. Kin tsze 今 丨 now. Nëen tsze 念 丨 considering this. Tsae tsze 在 丨 here; herein.

Tsze 丨 or Tsze chay 丨 者 are used for *now*, when commencing a letter or a paragraph.

孳 孳 11277. [-] From a *child* and the *sound* Tsze. To bear or produce; to breath after unweariedly; ardent affection for; indefatigable diligence. To bear young, as quadrupeds generally do, and to nourish with the breast. Used for the following.

孜 11278. From to *jut out*, or from a *child* and *to strike*. Strenuous; sincere attachment to; diligent; unwearied effort. Syn. with the preceding.

Tsze tsze 丨 丨 indefatigable attention to; completely denied to ease and indulgence.

慈 愍 11279. (-) From *heart* and the *sound Tsze*. Love and affection, as of a parent. Kind; soft; good to; compassionate tenderness; mercy; benevolence. Name of a stone, and of a bamboo. Name of a fruit, and of a

district. Foo tsze tsze heaou 父子孝 a father affectionate and a son dutiful. Jin tsze 仁 bonevolent and kind hearted. Tsze ho 和 kind feeliog and obliging conduct. Tsze koo 姑 the plant Sagittaria or Arrow head. Tsze moo to pae urh 母多敗兒 most indulgent mothers ruin their children. Tsze moo 母 Joo moo 如母 or Yang moo 養母 an indulgent mother; a foster mother. Tsze pe 悲 compassionate; merciful feeling; mercy; compassion.

嵫 11280. (-) The name of a hill.

嗞 11281. E tsze 洎嗞 bashful; ashamed like.

滋 11282. [-] Name of a river; to increase; to rise high; to overflow; to cause excess. Thick; rich; to enrich; muddy. Tsze sze 事 or Tsze fan 繁 to cause confusion; to make a disturbance; to induce disorder; to occasion trouble. Tsze poo 補 to supply what is wanting; to strengthen. Tsze we 味 a rich savory taste. Tsze jun 潤 to mollify.

鎡 11283. [-] Tsze ke 鎎 or Tsze ke 基 a kind of hoe for removing weeds.

磁礠 11284. [-] Name of a stone, and of a district.

鷀鵜 11285. [-] The name of a bird which dives deep into the water and catches fish which it eats.

畠畬畬畬 11286. (-) Uncultivated land overgrown with weeds and underwood. To commence the cultivation of such land by felling the wood and eradicating the weeds. To clear or level a road, hence it is said the character conveys the idea of destroying. To cut open; to rend. Name of a stream; the name of a place.

椔椔 11287. A tree dead and remaining erect in the ground.

淄 11288. (-) Name of a district; black colour. Used also for the preceding. These characters are used for each other with great confusion.

雓 11289. A certain fowl found in the eastern districts.

緇 11290. [-] From *silk* and *black* Silk of a dark colour. Tsze e 衣 black clothes.

輜 11291. [-] A carriage with a sort of boot, for containing clothes and luggage; a carriage in which one can sleep. The end of the axle which enters the nave of the wheel. Tsze chung 重 a carriage heavily laden with luggage; luggage generally.

錙錙 11292. [-] Name of an ancient coin or piece of money equal to six 銖 Choo, or to eight 兩 Leang.

齊齊齋 11293. [-] Commonly read Tse, Even. Read Tsze, The lower part of a garment or robe. Shĕ tsze 攝 to pull up the tail of a robe when ascending steps.

齊齋 11294. [-] Read Tse, A faulty stone. Read Tsze, A vessel which contains the grain offered in sacrifice.

乛 11295. To stop.

姊 姊 11296. [丶] A woman who has collected knowledge by long experience. A mistress or teacher; the elder of two or more sisters. A mother.

Tsze mei 姊妹 elder and younger sisters, sisters generally.

秭 11297. [丶] To number, or a large number; name of a district and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated ten thousand times make 億 Yĭh; ten thousand Yĭh, make 秭 Tsze. One says A weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

胏 胖 胵 11298. [丶] Broken meat; what is left after eating; dried meat with bones in it.

漬 11299. [/] To steep; to drench; to dye with any colour. The death of a brute animal.

積 11300. [/] Commonly read Tseĭh, To accumulate. Read Tsze, in a similar sense, To collect together; to hoard up; to store away; to amass.

朿 11301. [/] A spike; a thorn.

刺 11302. (/) From *a spike* and *a knife*. To wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill. To inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider, or decorate with needle-work; to choose from amongst. Poignant satirical remarks or allusions. To scrutinize. A sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Also read Tseĭh, To bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider, to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument. To spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. Poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to satirize. Këen tsze 諫刺 reproof conveyed by satirical allusions. Tow tsze 投刺 to present a visiting card with the name inscribed on it. These cards were originally of wood. Tsze 刺 or Tsze lëen 刺臉 to mark the face as a punishment. Chin tsze 針刺 or Tsze sew 刺繡 to embroider or decorate with the needle. Fung tsze 諷刺 to reprehend. Shwŏ tsze 說刺 a pointed inuendo. Ke tsze 譏刺 to ridicule. Tsze tsze 刺刺 incessant talking. Sze tsze 司刺 a superintendant of certain legal enquiries. San tsze 三刺 the three investigations directed by the preceding officer. First, of the higher officers of state; second, of the inferior officers; and third, of the people. Fung tsze 蜂刺 the sting of a bee. King keĭh che tsze 荊棘之刺 the thorn of a bramble. Tsze chuen 刺船 to push forward a boat by poles. Tsze she 刺史 a certain officer.

Tsze sin 刺訊 pointed enquiry.

Tsze tsze 刺字 to inscribe letters with the point of a style, which was the practice before the invention of pencils and ink.

Tsze tan 刺探 to enquire into; to spy out.

諫 11303. [/] From *words* and *a thorn*. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

字 字 穉 11304. [/] From *a child* under *a cover* or *shelter*. A female able to bear; to bear. To produce; to cherish; to love; to promise a woman in marriage. The signs of ideas produced ad infinitum. Letters; a letter or written character of any kind, originally called 名 Ming. A surname, or designation. The name conferred on youth at twenty, and on females when presented in marriage. Ming tsze 名字 a name. Pin tsze 牝字 a female.

Tsze tsze paou han e le 字字包含義理 every word contains important principles of equity.

Tsze kĭh 字格 black letters put below the paper, as a pattern to be copied. Tsze che 字之 deal tenderly with them.

Tsze haou 字號 a mark or denomination given to a thing. Yĭh ko tsze haou 一個字號 a number of chests of tea, varying from

two to six hundred, marked in the same manner; in the jargon of Canton called *a Chop* of tea.

自 自 11305. [′] *From* a time, or place, or rank. To use; to employ. The ancient form of *nose*. Self; preceding any Verb, shows that the agent was himself, herself, or itself.

Tsze ching 丨 成 self formed; self made; a title assumed by the rebels who caused the overthrow of the Ming dynasty.

Tsze jen yuen che 丨 然元始 self originating.

Tsze ching 丨 稱 to designate one's self by a pronoun, or any epithet; the term by which one designates one's self, or what belongs to one's self in contradistinction from the complimentary terms applied to other people.

Tsze che 丨 持 to restrain one's self; self controul.

Tsze seang mow chun 丨 相矛盾 to contradict one's self.

Tsze chung 丨 重 proper respect for one's self; care of one's own person.

Tsze hwuy 丨 悔 to blame one's self; to repent.

Tsze jen 丨 然 self-existent; natural; being at ease; what really is or exists without external force.

Tsze jen urh jen 丨 然而然 self-existent; self enjoyment.

Tsze tëen tsze che yu shoo jin 丨 天子至於庶人 from the Emperor down to the lowest subject.

Tsze kwei 丨 詭 to defraud or deceive one's self.

Tsze kea 丨 家 } one's self.
Tsze ke 丨 己 }

Tsze keŏ 丨 覺 to advert; to be conscious; to feel.

Tsze mwan 丨 滿 full of self; self-conceited.

Tsze e e keĭh nan 丨 易以及難 from that which is *easy* proceed to that which is *difficult*.

Tsze she 丨 是 self-right; self-confident; self-righteous.

Tsze sing 丨 省 to examine one's self; self examination.

Tsze sung 丨 訟 to find fault with, or accuse one's self.

Tsze ta 丨 大 } self conceited;
Tsze tsun 丨 尊 } proud; disdainful.

Tsze tsĭh 丨 責 to reprove one's self.

Tsze tsin 丨 盡 to put a termination to one's existence; suicide.

Tsze e wei yew tsĭh 丨 以爲憂責 to be to one's self a cause of grief and reprehension.

Tsze tsung tsae 丨 從在 from the time of being at; since he came to.

Tsze ching ke tsze yuĕ seaou urh 丨 稱其子曰小兒 a person mentioning his own son calls him Seaou-urh, a little child.

厠 11306. (/) To cleanse; to put in order. A place which requires constant cleansing; filthy; a bank by the side of a stream; a privy. The same is expressed by 茅 丨 Maou tsze 糞 丨 Fun tsze 溷 丨 Hwăn tsze, Ordure.

傳 11307. To stick any thing in the ground; to erect, or establish. A local word used in the eastern part of the country.

剚 11308. [′] Che or Tsze. To insert a knife or an instrument; to insert a plough or harrow. To place; to stick in the ground; to stab.

勷 11309. To strive or contend in the service of.

胾 11310. (′) A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

梓 檗 榨 11311. [ˋ] From *bitter* and *wood*. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other trees; it is called Müh wang 木王 the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. Sang tsze 桑 丨 a person's birth place. Keaou tsze 喬 丨 or Keaou tsze 橋 丨 denote father and son. Tung tsze 桐 丨 the name of a wood.

Tsze le 丨 里 a village.

Tsze tsae 丨 材 name of the section of a book.

Tsze tan 丨 檀 sandal wood.

滓 11312. [\ ] The dregs; the fœces; the thick muddy part of liquids which settle to the bottom. Name of a square vessel. Cha tsze 渣 丨 or Shĭh tsze 汁 丨 dregs.

差 11313. Read Chae, To send. Read Tsze, Irregular; uneven. Tsze che 丨池 the appearance of flying; not uniform.

賜賜 11314. To *change* and *pearl*, to change the possessor of a pearl. To confer upon; to bestow, as a superior does on an inferior, always used by the Emperor for giving any thing. Shang tsze 賞丨 to bestow a reward. Kin tsze 欽丨 granted by Imperial favor. Tsze fŭh 丨福 to confer happiness.

涘 11315. [丶] The bank of a river or stream.

辭辞 11316. (-) To speak; speech; language; phraseology. An expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. Kaou tsze 告丨 to mention that one is going away. Tan tsze 單丨 for one person to speak alone. Leang tsze 兩丨 for two to wrangle and dispute. Tsung tsze 訟丨 litigations before a magistrate. Le ming tsze tă 理明丨達 perspicuous reasoning and a perfectly intelligible phraseology. Koo tsze 固丨 to refuse or decline, pertinaciously. Tsze shwŏ fun ming 丨說分明 speaks intelligibly and clearly.

鼎鼏 11317. [-] The rim or upper part of a vase or tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

TŬH.—CCCLXXIIIRD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tŏ* Canton Dialect, *Tŭk*, *Tok*, and *Tat*.

太 11318. [∪] The posture of the child in a natural and easy parturition; hence this character forms part of the character 育 Yŭh, To nourish; to bring up a child. Hence, also the definition, To issue forth suddenly; to occur abruptly.

凸 11319. Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; hillock; convex.

禿 11320. [∪] From *grain* on the top of a *man's head*. The tradition is, that the framer of the character seeing a bald-headed man, was afraid and crouched amongst the standing corn. The blunt end of; bald; any thing fallen off entirely. Tŭh tsze 丨子 a bald headed person. A surname.

Tŭh chay 丨者 a labourer in the fields whose hair is coarse and short.

Tŭh kin 丨巾 to let the cap fall off.

Tŭh noo tsae 丨奴才 a bald-pated slave; a worthless priest.

毒毒毒 11321. [∪] From *plant* and *vicious*: also from *mother* and to *bear*. Poison; poisonous; noxious; injurious; painful; to poison; a poisonous plant. To hate; to be indignant against. To rule. Name of a medicine; and of a wood. E tŭh kung tŭh 以丨攻丨 to attack one poison by the use of another; common principle acted on by the Chinese. Chung tŭh 種丨 to plant or instil poison. Tsëen tŭh 漸丨 gradual but deep injury. Fang tŭh yŏ 放丨藥 to apply poison to. Shin tŭh 身丨 or Tëen chŭh 天竺 India. Tŭh sze jin 丨死人 to poison a person. Tŭh show 丨手 a malevolent mischievous person.

Tŭh yen 丨言 poisonous language.

鵚 11322. Name of a bird. A bird casting its feathers in autumn; to moult.

俦 11323. To move; to strike.

纛 翿 11324. [ᴗ] Read Taou, and Tŭh, A long streamer; a sort of banner; used at funerals to make a signal to, or to lead the way before the hearse; used also in the army to head the men, sometimes made of feathers and of hair; and sometimes of black silk. Ke tŭh ta wang 旗 丨 大王 the great king of the banners—a divinity.

督 裻 11325. [ᴗ] From a *senior* and *an eye*. To examine into; to reprove; to rule; to govern; to lead, as a general; to give orders and instructions to; to correct; the middle of. Occurs denoting Sore eyes. Name of a place. A surname. To urge; to hasten. Tsung-tŭh 總 丨 a Viceroy or a Governor-general of one or more provinces. Kea tŭh 家 丨 the eldest son. Te tŭh 提 丨 a general officer, naval or military.

Tŭh jin tso kung 丨 人 做 工 to lead people to perform any work, to act as an overseer.

Tŭh sŭh 丨 率 to be the leader of a party, civil or military; to take under one's controul or order.

倏 11326. [ᴗ] Tang tŭh 傏 丨 a want of humility; abrupt.

突 突 11327. [ᴗ] From *a dog* bolting out of *a den*. Abrupt appearance; to rush against; to offend or insult; to work a hole through; short hair, approaching to baldness; a vicious horse that bolts. Occurs in proper names. Chung tŭh 衝 丨 to rush against,—either in word or act.

Tŭh jen urh lae 丨 然 而 來 came in an abrupt, sudden manner. Tŭh mun 丨 門 a certain gate of a city.

堗 11328. The door, or as the Chinese express it, the window of a stove or furnace.

揬 11329. [ᴗ] Tang tŭh 搪 丨 or Tang tŭh 唐 突 to bolt or rush against; to offend.

咄 11330. [ᴗ] Speaking to mutually; deliberating; railing at; laughing at. The name of a spring or fountain. Chĭh tŭh 叱 丨 scolding; using opprobrious language; clamour.

Tŭh tŭh 丨 丨 the voice of alarm and astonishment; an exclamation from surprize.

Tŭh tseay 丨 嗟 the language of consolation, or of devising.

篤 竺 11331. [ᴗ] From *bamboo* and *horse*. The strength of a horse exerted; a certain disease of a horse, which causes to move slow and heavily; disease that is severe. Thick; substantial; firm; strong; real; important; pure; simple; unmixed. To give importance and weight to; to regard with seriousness. Name of a place. Annexed to Adjectives, makes the Superlative. Wei tŭh 危 丨 imminently dangerous. Tun tŭh 頓 丨 slow, simple, plain, sincere. Tŭh shĭh 丨 實 with sincerity; in reality.

Tŭh tseĭh 丨 疾 } seriously injured
Ping tŭh 病 丨 } by disease, as when blind of both eyes.

Tŭh tsung tsŭh 丨 宗 族 to pay sincere regard to ancestors.

剢 11333. [ᴗ] To strike with an axe; to hew or chop.

儩 11332. [ᴗ] Tŭh sŭh 丨 倈 short ugly appearance. Also read Shŭh, Appearance of shaking the head.

獨 11334. [ᴗ] From *a dog* and the *sound* of *Shŭh*; sheep are in flocks, but dogs alone. Single; alone; only one person; one's self. A kind of monkey. Name of certain animals, and of a hill. A surname. Used in the Chung-yung of Confucius, to denote A person's secret thoughts and actions; known only to himself. An old man without a son. Koo tŭh 孤 丨 an orphan alone; unassisted.

Tŭh choo 丨 處 a solitary place.

髑 11335. [ᴗ] The top of the scull. Tŭh low 丨 髏 the scull; the top of the head.

櫝 11336. [∪] A covering or case for a bow.

瀆 賣 11337. [∪] From *water* and *flowing in harmony.* A single stream; a large river that runs to the sea. A ditch; foul; muddy. To alter or change. Name of a hill: to defile; to desecrate; to treat with a want of respect; to annoy by reiterated applications to. The second form is in common use, the third is the usual form in compounds. Sze tŭh 四 ㄧ ㄧ are *four* well known rivers in the north of China, they carry the filth of China into the sea. Shang tŭh 上 ㄧ to annoy superiors by statements—used by the people in the way of apology. Sëĕ tŭh 褻 ㄧ disrespect to; profanation of; insulting superiors by any thing low and vulgar. Sëĕ tŭh fan so 褻 ㄧ 煩 數 to annoy by numerous repetitions of.

Tŭh ting ㄧ 聽 to annoy a superior by stating matters to him—used by the magistrates when they do not wish to hear any more of a case.

櫝 櫃 11338. [∪] A sort of case for; a case for a sword; a sceptre; cases generally; a coffin; the name of a wood. A large bowl.

匱 11339. (∪) A box, case, or press.

殰 贖 贕 11340. [∪] Destroyed in the womb; destroyed before birth; an abortion.

牘 11341. [∪] A board on which letters are engraven with a style; the ancient substitute for paper; now used to denote written documents. A certain instrument of music. Chĭh tŭh 尺 ㄧ a cubit or board; a tablet; a card; a paper presented to the Emperor; a brief document; a small book. Keang-hoo chĭh tŭh 江湖 尺 ㄧ a pocket dictionary and letter writer for travellers. Tsung tŭh 總 ㄧ a general collection of; collectanea. Gan tăh 案 ㄧ documents containing the decisions of magistrates.

犢 11342. [∪] A calf; a beifer; a victim for sacrifice. Tŭh kow ㄧ 口 the mouth of a certain river. Laou new te tŭh 老牛舐 ㄧ an old cow licks its calf—old parents love their youngest children.

讀 11343 [∪] From *words* and *flowing harmoniously.* To read attentively; to study; to recite; to understand what one reads. Read Tow, A point inserted between the member of a sentence. Name of a piece of music, of a song, and of an office. A surname. Nan tŭh 難 ㄧ hard to understand.

Tŭh shoo ㄧ 書 to read or study books; study; reading.

Tŭh shoo tĕĕ jin ㄧ 書的人 persons devoted to literature, in contradistinction from those who engage in trade or mechanical arts.

Tŭh wan leaou ㄧ 完了 finished reading; having read.

Tŭh chŭh ping lae ㄧ 出病來 to study till one makes one's self ill.

讀 痾 11344. [∪] *A union of words* expressing. Keen resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of the people; these feelings expressed in words; acrimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

黷 11345. [∪] Sordid; filthy. Black; dirty; defiled by touching any thing dirty; to blacken.

剫 11346. The appearance of piercing into

TUN.—CCCLXXIVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tun.* Canton Dialect, *Tun.*

屯 11347. [-] From Che 𠂤 *plants*, and a line to represent *the earth.* Intended to *represent grass and plants when first growing up.* Troops stationed at a place and required to cultivate the ground, are called 丨兵 Tun ping Compare with Chun. A surname. The name of a district. Tun tëen 丨田 fields cultivated by soldiers who are stationed at them, they generally let the land.

佇 11348. [/] Hwăn tun 倱 丨 dense; impervious. One of four cruel persons mentioned in history.

吨 11349. Tun tun 吨丨 obscure unintelligible language.

囤 11350. (/) A round bamboo basket to contain rice. A small granary. Me tun 米丨 a wooden receptacle for grain. Tun-tseĭh 丨積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

坉 11351. (\) Stagnant water; a bank raised against water, and composed of reeds and mud. To fill or stop up a dyke which divides fields from each other.

Tun tsze 丨子 the name of a place on the Grand Canal.

忳 11352. (-) Read Tun and Chuo, or Shun. From *heart* and *hard labour.* Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Chun, Indefatigable—in giving instructions to. Chun chun 丨丨 indefatigable. Tun tun 丨丨 plain; simple, rustic.

沌 11353. [/] From *water* amongst *plants*, as in a swamp or marsh. Unable to discover the source or root from which, or the end whither; all confused. Rushing in confusion as a torrent. Read Chuy, The name of a river. Occurs read Shun, for Unmixed. Hwăn tun 渾丨 chaos. The name of *one* of *four* famous bad men. Tun tun 丨丨 waters rushing like a torrent.

眗 11354. [\] In the Dictionaries read Chun. Commonly read Tun. From *eye* and *confused plants.* Deep sunken eyes; dullness of sight. Affected sleep. Ta tun 打丨 to nod the head as if sleeping.

笔 簞 11355. [/] A vessel for containing grain.

純 11356. (-) Read Tun, To tie up in bundles; a bundle. Read Shun, Pure; unmixed.

鈍 11357. (/) From *metal* and *young plant.* Blunt; dull; stupid; deficient in talent. Che tun 遲丨 slow; incapacity for business. Le and tun 利丨 sharp and blunt. Nĭ tun 吶丨 a bad stammering utterance. Wan tun 頑丨 dull; blockish; stupid; obstinate.

Tun taou 丨刀 or Taou tun, A blunt knife.

頓 11358. (/) From *head* upon the *turf.* To bow the head to the ground; to prostrate; a sort of resting place or inn; a time or turn; a meal; to stop; to desist; to part with; haste; to injure. Name of a place. A surname. Used also for the preceding.

Tun show pae 丨 首拜 to bow one's head to the ground and pay one's respects,—a common expression.

飩 11359. [\ ] Hwăn tun 餛 丨 a certain kind of cake.

魨 11360. (-) A fish, said to be poisonous.

諛 11361. (/) Tun hăn 丨 諛 vehement.

啍 噉 11362. (-) The breath of the mouth; mere talk. Tun tun 啍 丨 the slow dull sound of a large heavy carriage; the loud full sound of a carriage. The appearance of much knowledge or wisdom. Read Chun chun, Many words, reiterated expression of. Read Tuy, The language of jest and merriment.

敦 11363. [-/) From *to enjoy* and *to strike*. Who? Angry; enraged; big; large; thick; affluent; substantial; to act really; to give real importance to; to impel; to urge; to rouse; to press upon; to throw away. A surname. Read Tuy, To sleep alone; a solitary traveller; to cut asunder. Occurs in ancient books in various other acceptations. Hwăn tun 渾 丨 all the poor people; the simple; the rude.

Tun heaou te 丨 孝第 practice sincerely; or give due weight to, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection.

墩 墪 11364. (-) A hillock in the midst of a level space. Haou tun 濠 丨 the place on the river of Canton, denominated by Europeans *The Second-bar*. Yă tun 鴨 丨 *duck hillock*, is the name of a place in the same neighbourhood, at which salt is made. Yen tun 烟 丨 *smoke hillock*, are hollow brick pyramids, about three or four feet high, placed all over China, at military stations, intended to make signals by an ascent of smoke in the day, and fire at night. Sew tun 繡 丨 *the embroidered hillock*, is a cushion, a few inches thick, placed on the ground, on which persons are allowed occasionally to sit in the Imperial presence.

焞 11365. Fire applied to the tortoise shell for the purposes of divination; a dull fire. Read Tuy, A great quantity of; a high degree. Used for the following.

燉 11366. (-) From *fire and much of*. A great flame; a raging fire; the color of fire; to dress by steam; to place the meat above boiling water.

Tun fan 丨 飯 to boil rice with the steam. Tun hwang 丨 煌 the name of a principality.

Tun shwŭy 丨 水 boiling water.

鐓 錞 鏊 鐔 11367. [-] The lower end of the handle of a spear; level and low down; to hang downwards. The second character denotes an instrument for tuning a drum. Tun ke 丨 鷄 to castrate a fowl.

韇 䵼 黈 膭 11368. [-] A yellow colour. A man's name.

盾 11369. [/] Read Chun, and Shun. A kind of shield. Read Tun, in the same sense. Tsze seang mow tun 自相矛 丨 to wield both spear and shield one's self; to contradict one's self.

腯 腴 11370. [/] Read Tun and Tŭh. From *flesh* and *shield*. Shielded with fat. Fat, applied to hogs: Fei 肥 fat, is applied to cows and sheep. To drag one's heel on the ground in walking. A man's name.

氽 11371. (丶) From *man* on the top of *water*. To float on the surface of water. To sink under water is expressed by Neïh 溺 *weak water*.

遯豚 11372. (/) From *to run* and *a fat hog*, or *to run* and *a shield*. To sculk off like a fat pig; to run away; to conceal one's self. To cause to sculk off. Read Tseun, To sculk off ashamed. To withdraw from notice. Name of one of the diagrams. Tun too 丨土 to sink out of sight in the earth.

吞 11373. (-) According to some, from 天 Tëen, giving sound, and *mouth*. To swallow; to gulp down; to swallow up; to seize; to engross; to seize and appropriate; to usurp; to merge many in one; to ingulf; to devour; to destroy. Read Tëen, A surname. Taou kow pëen tun 到口便吞 to swallow as soon as it reaches the mouth. Tun pëen 丨騙 to devour by fraud; to over reach; to cheat.

唗 11374. (丶) A foolish appearance. Read Tun, To scatter; to disperse.

褪 11375. [ʼ] From *clothing* and to *retire*. To put off one's clothes; to undress; flowers fading and falling to the ground.

TUNG.—CCCLXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tung*. Canton Dialect, *Tung*.

冬 11376. (-) The last of the four seasons: winter; to store up; the close; the end. A surname. Lëïh tung 立丨 the commencement of winter. Tung che 丨至 Tung tsëë 丨節 December 22nd, the winter solstice, otherwise called 長至節 Chang che tsëë. Tung ling 丨令 the three winter months. Tung tëen 丨天 winter.

佟 11377. [-] A surname; a man's name.

侹 11378. [-] A deeply retired house.

茖 11379. (-) Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

鼕 11380. (-) Tung-tung 丨丨 the sound of a drum when struck with slow beats.

同仝 11381. (-) From *Mouth*, implying many holding the same language, and *agreeing* in one. Together; all together; brought all together; united; in the same place; of the same class or kind; the same; agreeing; the same as. A certain wine vessel, a certain cup; the name of a district. A surname. To rhyme read Tang. Kung tung 共丨 all together. Ta mun tung tsae yïh so 他們丨在一所 they are together in the same place. Hwuy tung 會丨 to assemble together. Pùh tung 不丨 not the same; different from. E tung seang tuy 異丨相對 different, and the same are opposites. Ta tung seaou e 大丨小異 in great things the same, in small matters different; a general sameness, with some slight difference. Luy tung 雷丨 to thunder the same; to echo the same in conversation. Ke seang pŭh tung 氣象不丨 manner or appearance of a person, or temperature of the air, different from what is usual. Tung-che

丨知 to be mutually acquainted with; an assistant officer of the 府 Foo Tăng-chow-foo Tung-che 登州府丨知 the Tung-che of Tăng-chow-foo.

Tung fang keu choo 丨房居住 living together in the same house.

Tung taou tĕĕ jin 丨道的人 a person of the same pursuits.

Tung kwŏ tĕĕ jin 丨國的人 a man of the same nation; a countryman.

Tung këen 丨姦 to hold illicit sexual intercourse.

Tung luy 丨類 of the same species.

Tung paou heung te tsze mei 丨胞兄弟姊妹 brothers and sisters by the same mother.

Tung ming 丨名 of the same name.

Tung sing pŭh tung ming 丨姓不丨名 of the same surname, but of a different name.

Tung nëen 丨年 the same year, denotes what the words obviously express; also of the same age, and having been chosen to literary honors or to office, in the same year.

Tung tsing teĭh 丨情的 of the same disposition.

Tung tang heung te 丨堂兄弟 distant relations by the father's side, they being of the same name; cousins.

Tung yĭh yang 丨一樣 or Tung yĭh pwan 丨一般 the same fashion or manner; just the same.

Tung yen 丨硯 the same ink-stone, and Tung chwang 丨窗 the same window; i. e. a fellow student.

Tung yin 丨寅 or Tung leaou 丨僚 a fellow officer.

侗 11382. (-) Ignorant; rude; a person possessing no ability; plain; sincere. Useless. Woo che yay 無知也 without knowledge. Kung tung 倥丨 a boy, a lad, in which sense formerly written 空同 Kung tung Lung tung 龍丨 straight forward, large, great.

哃 11383. Irregular, unfounded stories. Tung tang 丨嗵 loud words.

峒 11384. (/) A cavern or den in a hill. Hung tung 崆丨 or Kung tung 空丨 A hill said to be situated under the north pole.

恫 11385. (-) From *Heart* and the *sound* of *Tung*. Pain; acute feeling; to sigh; grieved. Tsung tung 慟丨 grief and disappointment.

桐 11386. [-] The name of a wood of which there are several species. Name of a territory in the north, and of a city. Woo tung shoo 梧丨樹 a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree is said to bear a leaf more than usual.

Tung yew 丨油 Tung-oil, which is used to rub beams and furniture; it is burnt, and its soot used to form the best ink.

Tung shoo 丨樹 dryandra cordifolia, or Jatropha Curcas.

洞 11387. (丶) A rapid stream. A ravine, an intricate valley; a den; a cavern; to pass through and through; deep; profound; to see through clearly; to understand secrets. Yaou kwae choo tung 妖怪住丨 sprites and strange monsters live in caverns. Keang tung 洚丨 a sea without a shore; the waters of the deluge.

Tung ting hoo 丨庭湖 the Tung-ting lake, in the province of Hoo-nan.

Tung fang 丨房 a bride's chamber.

筒 11388. [-] A tube, a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends. Haou tung 號丨 a trumpet. Shay tung 射丨 a long reed brought from Cochinchina, perfectly hollow and used to shoot through. Yen tung 烟丨 a tobacco pipe. Tsëen tung 簽丨 a hollow jar-like receiver of slips of bamboo. Used in temples and public courts.

衕 11389 (-) A lane; a street. To go down.

踁 11390. (-) The appearance of walking.

銅 11391. (-) Copper or brass; of Tung metal there are three sorts 赤白青 Chĭh, pĭh, tsing, Red, white, and green. Name of a place; of an office; of a palace; and of a hill. A man's name. Săng tung 生丨 brass. Pĭh tung 白丨

white copper. Hwang tung 黃 | yellow copper. Hung tung 紅 | red copper.

Tung che | 池 a brazen pool; a clepsydra.

Tung lŭ | 綠 green copperas.

東 11392. [-] From *the sun* and *a tree*; the sun rising amongst the trees. The place where the sun rises, and from which light emanates; the east; the place of honor. A surname. Kaou 杲 is the sun above the trees, *light*. Yaou 杳 is the sun below the trees, *obscure twilight*.

Tung fang | 方 the eastern quarter of the heavens.

Tung kea | 家 the master of a house is thus denominated by a private tutor and others.

Tung se | 西 east and west; a thing; all inanimate things between the rising and the setting sun.

Tung ching se tsew | 成西就 every thing well arranged and brought to a conclusion.

Tung taou yin | 道銀 money employed by offenders against the laws to procure mitigation of the harshness of confinement, or of fetters.

倲 11393. (-) Lung tung 儱 | weak, feeble. Lùng tung 悾 | simple, stupid.

凍 11394. (/) Ice; cold as ice.

哃 11395. Many words.

垌 11396. Shang-tung 上 | the name of a place.

湅 11397. [-] From *water* and the *east*. Name of a river; a heavy rain; dew; drenched or wet with rain or dew. Name of a fruit.

悚 11398. (-) Simple; rude; rustic.

棟 11399. [/] The name of a wood; pillars; posts; upright columns. A pillar metaphorically. Kwŏ kea che tung leang 國家之 | 樑 the pillar of the state,—a good minister.

Tung yu | 宇 } pillars and
Tung leang | 樑 } beams; the upright and transverse beams necessary to cover in a house.

蝀 11400. [/] Tae tung 蠔 | the rainbow.

童 11401. (-) From *standing* about in a *village*. One who is single and has no house of his own. A boy; a lad; a young girl; a virgin. Chaste. Sheep and cattle without horns. Hills without trees. Name of a place. A surname. Seaou tung 小 | term by which a wife designates herself. Wan tung 頑 | a stupid boy. Shin tung 神 | a divine boy; a fine clever lad.

Tung ching | 貞 a virgin.

Tung sin we le | 心未離 not given up his boyish disposition, said of men whose manners are childish.

Tung shan | 山 a small hill, or a hill without trees.

Tung sze | 使 a servant boy; a person doomed to slavery for some crime.

Tung tung | | affluent; abundant.

Tung tsze | 子 a boy under fifteen and older than eight. 目 | Mŭh tung, The pupil of the eye.

僮 11402. (-) A youth; a lad, who has not gone through the ceremony of being capped, which was formerly done at the age of twenty, and is now done when a person is about to be married. Ignorant; silly; doltish; wild. A general term for slave girls and concubines. Respectful; reverently. A surname; the name of a district.

Tung yew | 幼 a youth.

勫 11403. To arrive at manhood. To act; to do.

墥 11404. Ting tung 壁 | a hillock or mound of earth; an ant hill. Read Twan, A place trodden by animals.

潼 11405. [-] A name of several streams or small rivers; name of a sea; a damp wet appearance.

Tung tung | | a lofty appearance.

Tung yung | 容 a kind of covering for a carriage.

瞳 11406. [-] Tung lung 朧 a seeming effort of the sun to shine forth, a desire to brighten up.

橦 11407. (-) The name of a wood of the flowers of which cloth may be made. A section or piece of timber. Read Chung, A dangerous line of carriages; a post, or the extreme part of a tent; to pierce or stab.

犝 **犝胴** 11108. [-] A cow without horns; a young heifer. Tung new 牛 or New new 牛牛 a young cow; a calf.

瞳 11409. [-] From *eye* and *virginity*. The pupil of the eye; to look straight forward or stare at undesignedly; a silly gazing appearance. Tung tsze 子 or Choo tsze 珠子 the pupil.

穜 11410. (-) Used to denote the seed of grain. Grain first sown and last ripe, last sown and first ripe, is expressed by 稑 Lŭh.

罿 11411. [-] A certain kind of net for catching birds.

艟 11412. [-] A short kind of boat. Mung tung 艨 a certain kind of war vessel.

動 11413. (/) As a Neuter Verb, To move; to shake; to issue forth. As an Active Verb, To excite, to agitate, either naturally or morally. 眼看手勿 Yen kan show wŭh tung, You may look at it, but not move it with your hand. Ta tĕĭh sing tsing haou tung 他的性情好 he is of a restless disposition. Yaou tung 搖 to shake; to agitate. Yun tung 運 to revolve in a circle. Jĭh yuĕ yun tung 日月運 the sun and moon revolving in their orbits. Kan tung 感 internal excitation; influencing the mind or moving the passions. Yew king tung 有驚 I am annoying you. Tung pŭh tung 不 moving not moving; i. e. on every occasion, whether in motion or at rest, with or without cause, doing a thing incessantly. Chin tung 震 the shaking caused by an earthquake or thunder. Hing tung 行 or Keu tung 舉 a person's behaviour or conduct.

Tung e 疑 to excite suspicion.

Tung pĕĭh joo fei 筆如飛 moved the pencil as if it flew; a ready writer; an eminent scholar.

Tung kow tsew chow ma 口就咒罵 to curse and rail whenever one opens one's mouth.

Tung shin 身 to move one's person; to commence a journey.

Tung yĭh chang ching tsze 一張程子 to set a petition on foot.

Tung che twan 之端 the origin of motion.

Tŭng, tsing che tuy 靜之對 motion, the opposite of rest.

慟 11314. [/] From *heart* and to *agitate*. The feelings moved to excess; extreme grief. Gae-tung 哀 deeply grieved; the feelings distressed.

董 **董** 11415. (\) To lead onward to a correct state; to correct; to rule with authority, to strike with both hands; firm; recondite; certain roots; name of a pavilion; and of a lake. A surname.

懂 **懂** 11416. (\) Mung tung 懵 the mind disturbed and thrown into disorder. Used also denoting the Clear perception of.

甬 11417. To understand. Read Yung, To issue forth as a spring or as plants. Read Tung, A tube.

Tung tĭh 得 to understand; or in an interrogative tone, Do you understand?

桶 11418. (\) A square wooden vessel; used also for round vessels. A tub; a cask; a barrel. Tsew tung 酒 or Ta tung 大 casks.

捅 11419. (\) From *hand* and *a tube*. To lead forward; to advance.

痛 11420. [/] From *disease* and a *tube*. Disease that passes through one; acute feeling. Pain; painful; wounded; an extreme

degree of. Gae tung 哀 ㄧ deeply afflicted, great distress of mind.

Tung hwuy ㄧ 悔 bitter repentance.

Tung kae tsëeu këen ㄧ 改前愆 with a keen or painful sense of error, to reform one's former faults

Tung tsae ㄧ 哉 an exclamation denoting the most painful feeling or reflections.

甬 桶 11421. [-] A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

通 11422. [-] From a *tube* and and *to go*. To go through. Pervious; permeable; a thoroughfare; to see through; to perceive clearly; to comprehend fully; perspicuous, applied to style. Penetrable; to go through with; to succeed; successful; prosperous; opening; expansive or reaching to; including the whole; complete, uniform in colour; having intercourse with; illicit intercourse. Name of a place; a field of a certain size. A lance.

Tung ching ㄧ 稱 a general or universal term or designation.

Tung che che ㄧ 知之 make it known everywhere and to all persons concerned.

Tung che ㄧ 志 a general topographical account of a province; or statistical account of an empire.

Tung fung ㄧ 風 the wind having a thorough passage; a draught of wind.

Tung fung ta foo ㄧ 奉大夫 a title written on cards of officers of the second rank.

Tung e ta foo ㄧ 議大夫 title of officers of the third rank.

Tung keu ㄧ 衢 a street or lane which is a general thoroughfare.

Tung këen ㄧ 姦 illicit or adulterous intercourse.

Tung sze kwan ㄧ 事館 a linguist's house of business.

Tung pëen ㄧ 變 some change of circumstances which makes what was proper at one time improper at another.

Tung pwan ㄧ 判 a certain officer in a Foo district.

Tung yu kŏ săng ㄧ 諭各省 to send a general order to all the provinces.

Tung sze ㄧ 事 to transact business, to be the medium of transacting business between parties who do not understand the same language; to interpret. An interpreter; whether in government transactions, or mercantile affairs. A linguist.

Tung sze ㄧ 士 an intelligent scholar.

Tung ching foo sze ㄧ 政副使 an office at court of the fourth rank.

Tung taou ㄧ 道 a thoroughfare; a general prevailing principle, extending from ancient to present times.

Tung heaou wăn tsze ㄧ 曉文字 a thorough acquaintance with letters.

Tung tă ㄧ 達 permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous.

Tung tă she tsing ㄧ 達世情 thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

蓪 11423. [-] Tung tsaou ㄧ 草 a medicinal plant. The bark of this tree, of a velvet appearance, is usually cut into pieces about three inches square, and is in England called Rice-paper; the chief use to which it is applied is making artificial flowers; pillows are made of it; and of the cuttings soles of shoes, on account of its lightness.

彤 11424. (-) From *red* and *hairs* or *streaks*. Red; a red pencil. A surname.

Tung kung ㄧ 弓 a red bow.

統 11425. (\) From *silk* and *to fill*. The origin; the beginning; the end of a clue; that which leads as matter of course to the whole; the whole; general; entire. A surname. Lung tung 籠 ㄧ or Tsung tung 總 ㄧ the entire quantity; the whole completely.

Yih tung che 一 ㄧ 志 a statistical account of the whole empire.

Yih tung 一 ㄧ *one whole*, the entire space or quantity.

Tung le ㄧ 理 to have the general controul of.

Tung ling ㄧ 領 to take the supreme control or direction of; the person at the head of a body of men; a commander-in-chief.

Tung seu ㄧ 緒 a clue to the whole.

Tung too 都 ㄧ a kind of Adjutant-general in the army.

TUY.—CCCLXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tui.* Canton Dialect, *Tooe.*

兌兌 11426. Tùy, or Túy. To exchange one thing for another; to compare, as in weighing; to give an equivalent for; to collect together, as water in a concavity. Gratified or pleased from a full supply of every thing. Permeable; a passage through; straight; direct. One of the Eight 卦 Kwa. Read Tŏ, in the same sense. The first character is the most usual form. Këen tuy 監丨 to oversee the weighing of.

Tuy hwan 丨換 to exchange.

Tuy yin tsze 丨銀子 to weigh money.

剡 11427. To pare or scrape off.

堄 11428. A wall falling.

蛻 11429. (′) Read Tuy, or Shwüy, The shell or skin cast off by some insects.

駾 11430. (/) The appearance of a horse walking forth, or bolting out suddenly.

敓 11431. (/) From *strength* and a *heap.* To pull or drag with force.

琼追 11432. [-] To dress stones or gems.

碓磓塠 11433. [-] From *stone* and *a heap.* To collect stones together; to throw them down; to dash against.

退 11434. [/] From to *walk* and a *look of indignation.* To decline; to refuse; to push from one; to draw back; to retire; to withdraw; to creep in; to return back again; soft yielding appearance. Tsin and tuy 進丨 are opposites, To advance; to retire.

Tuy hung 丨紅 a light red.

Tuy jang 丨讓 to yield and give way to.

Tuy how yĭh poo 丨後一步 to retire back a step.

Tuy shŭh 丨縮 to withdraw; to draw back; to shrink in, as cloth does when wet. Tuy sĭh 丨色 to lose the colour; to fade.

Tuy tsin 丨親 to break off a marriage engagement.

堆 11435. To fall, as from a higher place. Read Tsuy, To reprehend; to censure.

燧 11436. (-) To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. Tuy sin maou 丨燧毛 to scald off hairs or feathers.

腿 11437. [丶] From *flesh* and to *retire.* The back part of the hip. Ta tuy 大丨 the thigh. Seaou tuy 小丨 the leg. Ho tuy 火丨 ham. Paou tuy 跑丨 to run about; to have occasion to walk much about.

雁 11438. To collect together earth and form a mound or hillock.

堆 垀 㙍 㙎 㙏 11439. [-] From *earth* and *high*. A heap of earth; a pile; to heap up; to accumulate; to crowd together; a multitude promiscuously pressed together; to incumber by multitudes. To push from one. The name of a place. The name of a bird. Yih tuy jin 一 丨 人 a crowd of people. Jin to tuy sih leaou 人多丨塞了 a great many people crowded together, so as to stop the passage of a street.

Tuy shih 丨石 or Shih tuy 石丨 a heap of stones.

Tuy tse 丨砌 to heap or pile up.

Tuy kin, tseih yuh 丨金積玉 to heap up gold and accumulate gems. Shopmen write these words on the doors of their shelves at the new year.

Tuy-tsa 丨卡 or Kwan tuy 官丨 a kind of guard-house at the ends of streets or other passes, where a watch is kept.

Tuy sih 丨瑟 to put aside the sih,—a certain musical instrument.

推 11440. [-] From *hand* and *wings*. To push; to shake. To push or remove from; to push forward; to lay out; to arrange; to lay to the charge of another person, in order to shift the blame from one's self; to resign; to give up to; to refuse; to decline. Read Chuy, denoting To search; to infer.

Tuy gǎu 丨恩 to extend favors to others.

Tuy keŏ 丨卻 to refuse entirely or absolutely.

Tuy kae 丨開 to put aside; to evade; to change the subject of discourse.

Tuy ta ke shin 丨他起身 give a shake and awake him to get up.

Tuy tsze 丨辭 to refuse; to decline.

Tuy taou 丨倒 to push over; to push and cause to fall.

Tuy shih sze wo 丨食食我 he gave up his food to feed me.

Tuy wei 丨諉 to refuse; to shift off from one's self.

Tuy ke keih wŭh 丨己及物 to put one's self in the place of others;—to treat others as one would like one's self.

碓 11441. [/] From *stone* and *moved* or *agitated*. A pestle; to pound. Chun tuy 舂丨 to pound.

Tuy kew 丨臼 a pestle and mortar, with which grain is pounded or ground. A bank; a heap.

Shwŭy tuy 水丨 / Fan chay 轓車 丨 a sort of water mill.

魋 11442. [-] From *demon* and *wings*. A divine animal said to resemble a wild boar. A man's name. Read Chuy, To braid up the hair.

對 對 11443. [/] To yield to some impulse; to answer or correspond to what precedes; to answer expectations which are entertained; to answer a question; to respond; to be placed opposite to; a pair; to pair or correspond with; to be consistent with; one placed opposite to; an opponent; an enemy. Used to form the Dative Case. Hoo tuy 戶丨 families of equal rank. Ne tuy ta shwŏ 你丨他說 do you speak to him. Pŭh tuy 不丨 not corresponding; not consistent with each other; not on good terms. Yih tuy 一丨 a pair of; two that are uniform or equal.

Tuy lëen 丨聯 / Tuy tsze 丨子 *pairs of labels* written on paper or wood, and hung on Chinese walls or pillars as ornaments.

Tuy mëen 丨面 opposite the face or front; face to face.

Tuy teih 丨敵 / Tuy tow 丨頭 an opponent; an adversary; an enemy.

Tuy tă 丨答 / Ying tuy 應丨 to reply or give answer to.

Tsze tuy 次丨 / Chuen tuy 轉丨 following in a certain course or order—as of official attendance.

儬 11444. (v) Mutual traffic; to buy and sell. From the sameness of sound, 允 Tuy is sometimes improperly used in this sense.

懟 讚 憝 憞 11445. [′] Read Chuy and Tuy. From *heart* and *opposed to.* Feeling of resentment and [\ ] enmity. To hate and speak against.

敦 11446. [-] Read Tun and Tuy, To collect together; to sleep alone; solitary. See Tun.

隊 11447. [′] To fall down from a higher place; to fall together; a group or company; a hundred men formed into a military company. A dangerous pass amongst mountains. Occurs read Suy, To follow in course. Chŭh tuy chen leĭh 出 丨 站 立 to go forth and stand in the ranks. Tuy woo 丨 伍 the ranks of the army; the army.

燉 11448. [\ ] Read Tun and Tuy. Tuy-tuy 丨 丨 many, abundant.

僓 11449. Tuy tuy, or Tuy. Accustomed. Tuy jen 丨 然 compliant; with mildness and ease. One says A long appearance.

虺 11450. (-) Hwuy tuy 虺 丨 a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend,—the same expression is otherwise written.

墳 11451. (-) Read Tuy, To fall; to fall in ruins. Also read Kwae.

隤 穨 11452. (-) To be ruined and fall down; to cause to fall down; to degrade; to push down earth or mould. Used in the sense of the preceding. Soft; flexible; obedient. Name of a place.

Tsuy tuy 崔 丨 / Tso to 蹉跎 loitering; slow; late; to miss an opportunity.

頹 11453. (-) From *head* and *bald.* The side of the face; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind blowing downwards; rushing down as earth or water. Flowing, yielding, obedient, to cherish thoughts of. The name of a hill. Used for the two preceding, which also are employed for this character.

Tuy jen 丨 然 obediently.

Tuy to 丨 惰 sluggish; lazy.

TWAN OR TOAN.—CCCLXXVII^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tuon.* Canton Dialect, *Tunc*; the French *U.*

叚 段 11454. (′) *Kea. To lend or transfer to; and Hea, A surname. Often erroneously used for*

段 段 11455. (′) Twan. From *to spear*, and the *sound Twan.* A piece of silk; a distinct separate piece. A section of history; a piece of business or work. Name of a horse and of a valley. Show twan 手 丨 skill in doing any thing. Kew twan 坵 丨 a hill side. Pëen twan 爿 丨 a complete piece. Yĭh twan sze 一 丨 事 an affair; a piece of business. Yĭh twan koo sze 一 古 丨 事 an old story. Ta twan 大 丨 the larger part; for the most part; generally speaking.

緞 韍 鞎 11456. (′) Read Hea, or Twan. The inside lining of a shoe. Read Twan, commonly used to denote Silk. Kang-he says, erroneously so. Twan heae 丨 鞋 silk, shoes.

Chow twan 紬 丨 or Chow twan 綢

丨 silks generally. Chow twan tëen 綢 丨 店 a silk mercer's shop.

腶 11457. (丶) A certain preparation of meat; dried flesh.

⿰卵段 殽 11458. An egg not hatched to perfection, from which a bird is never produced.

鍛 煅 11459. (丿) From *metal* and a *section of*. To melt metals; to fuse; to hammer; to work; to mature; to make weapons; the name of an arrow.

Twan lëen 丨 鍊 to fuse or hammer metal into any shape or utensil; a person thoroughly versed in any art. Used for the preceding.

Twan lëen che le 丨 鍊 之 吏 an officer of a penal court, who by skill in the law works or shapes a case to suit his purpose, and to condemn the person he is opposed to.

瘓 11460. Disease of lameness in the hands and feet.

耑 11461. Intended to *represent* plants springing forth with the *roots* below the *ground*, and the blades or shoots above the earth. The origin of any thing; the point from which it springs into existence. Read Chuen, A hollow vessel.

偳 11462. Chaou twan 仯 丨 little, small.

剬 11463. To cut even; to cut and form; to direct and arrange. A regular grave deportment.

Twan e 丨 義 to decide on what is just and equitable.

湍 11464. (-) From *water* and to *spring forth*. Water gushing forth, or running on with rapidity. Read Chuen, The name of a river.

端 11465. (-) From *erect* and plants *springing* out of the ground. Strait; correct; upright; decorous; decent; grave. Springing forth; commencing; the commencement; a beginning; the head; the first principle or originating cause. They say every man has the *Twan* or principles of *benevolence, justice*, the "*decens*" and *knowledge*, if he chooses to employ them. A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a place, a palace, an animal. A surname.

Twan ching 丨 正 } correct and decorous in one's moral conduct and behaviour; seriousness and gravity.
Twan fang 丨 方 }

Twan sze 丨 士 men of learning and correct principles.

Twan seu 丨 緒 the end of a ball of silk; the proper place to begin and draw out a cocoon of silk.

Twan jin ching sze 丨 人 正 士 a correct man and well-principled scholar.

Twan show 丨 首 } the head; the commencement; the originating cause; the incipient principle.
Twan ue 丨 倪 }

Twan woo tsëë 丨 節 午 } 5th moon 5th day, a term or holiday; shops are shut and apprentices have play.
Twan yang 丨 陽 }

彖 11466. (丿) A pig; a porcupine. A hog in motion; a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination, called Kwa. To be distinguished from Lŭh 彖 to carve wood.

短 11467. (丶) From an *arrow* and *a bean*. To measure the length of with an arrow. Short; to shorten; low in stature; to come short of one's duty; to be in fault. Chang twan 長 丨 long and short; the different sides of an affair, *pro* and *con*, good and bad.

Twan chĕ 丨 折 to cut short human life; two of six forms of infelicity. Twan is to die before the age of sixteen; Chĕ, before marriage. The first also expresses to lose one's younger brothers by death; the latter a father losing his sons.

Twan choo 丨 處 short place; defect; fault; short-coming; baseness.

Twan hing 丨 行 deficient in conduct or behaviour; bad behaviour.

Twan ke 丨 氣 a shortness of breath.

Twan kung 丨 工 work done in winter; from the tenth moon to the first moon of the following year.

Twan jin 丿人 a short man.

Twan kung 丿工 employed only for a job; also a short day's work.

Twan shaou 丿少 less than the proper sum or quantity.

Twan tsing 丿情 without proper generous feelings.

畽 墥 11468. (丶) Ting twan 町丿 a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals. Twan yuen 丿怨 irregular unrestrained conduct.

專 11469. *Chuen. To turn to one point; to condense in one place.*

團 11470. [-] From *condensed* and *surrounded.* Collected together; forming a roundness; a mass of; a conglomerated portion of a round body, as the moon; a dwelling together, as one body. Yuĕ twan yuen 月丿圓 the moon full and round. Yĭh twan ho ke 一丿和氣 an harmonious principle of union, blended together in one common feeling of harmony. Foo tse twan yuen 夫妻丿圓 the affectionate union of husband and wife. Yĭh twan lĕĕ ho 丨丨烈火 a collection of intense fires. Shŭh tso yĭh twan 縮做一丿 contracted altogether; shrunk up into one mass. Hwang twan 黃丿 a certain medicinal plant.

Twan tseĭh 丿積 to accumulate; to hoard up; to forestall, as in the case of grain, which is severely prohibited by the government.

Twan kĕĕ 丿結 connected; all the parts blending; a neatness and union in a written paper.

Twan nēen 丿年 *rounding off the year,* which is done by a kind of family feast.

剸 11471. To cut into parts; to mutilate.

塼 11472. Round; conglomerated. Read Chuen, To burn bricks. A brick.

摶 揣 摅 11473. (-) To turn round with the hand; to strike lightly; to push together; close application to. The name of a bird. Read Chuen, To bind together; to roll up; to roll round.

慱 11474. (-) Read Twan and Tseuen. From *heart* and *intense application to.* Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

斷 籪 斷 斷 11475. (丶) From *an axe* and *silk threads divided.* To cut asunder, to cut to pieces, to break across; to decide; to determine; to settle doubts; decidedly; with absolute certainty. Ta twan 打丿 to break asunder. Keně twan 決丿 to decide and settle doubts. Twan tseuĕ 丿絕 complete, absolute separation from; completely disconnected.

Twan yĭh leaou fa 丿一繚髮 cut off a lock of her hair.

Twan jen 丿然 certainly; assuredly.

Twan pŏh kĭng 丿不肯 to refuse absolutely.

Twan chow lan 丿舟纜 cut all the painters of the boats.

Twan ke 丿氣 to cut asunder the breath,—to expire; to die.

Twan twan 丿丿 a decided honest character; assuredly; positively.

勤 11476. To decide; determined.

ŬH.—CCCLXXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes pronounced *Wŭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Vŏ*. Canton Dialect; *Ok*, *Uk*, and *Gat*.

兀 11477. [ᴗ] From *a line* placed on *the top of man*. Commonly defined, High and level at the top. To cut off the feet as a punishment. Lŭh wŭh 硉 丨 dangerous rocks.

ŭh chay 丨 者 those who have had their feet cut off.

ŭh tĕĭh 丨 的 occurs in some play books, denoting Alas! what? a cant provincial word. ŭh ŭh 丨 丨 a firm immoveable appearance.

抏 硊 11478. [ᴗ] To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

杌 11479. [ᴗ] A tree without any branches; a stunted short appearance; moved; disquieted; agitated. Part of a man's name, and of the name of a brute animal.

阢 峞 11480. [ᴗ] A rocky hill with earth on its top. High and dangerous. ŭh ŭh 丨 丨 unstable; insecure.

仡 11481. (ᴗ) Read ŭh, and repeated, ŭh ŭh, denotes A boat or other vessel tossed about by the waves. Read Yĭh, Strong; robust, martial.

屋 11482. [ᴗ] From *a human body* and *at a place*. A place of residence. A house; a dwelling; a habitation. A covering of a cart or carriage. A surname. The name of a place. Hea ŭh 夏 丨 the name of a hill. Wang ŭh 王 丨 name of a hill. Shin ŭh 神 丨 a divine house, the shell of a tortoise.

ŭh choo 丨 誅 to exterminate a whole kindred; the relations of father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state.

ŭh tseĭh 丨 脊 } the roof of a house.
ŭh pei 丨 背 }

Fang ŭh 房 丨 } a house; a dwelling.
ŭh shay 丨 舍 }

ŭh yew 丨 遊 that which rambles over the house, green mossy vegetation, that grows on damp old houses.

偓 11483. (ᴗ) ŭh tsŭh 丨 促 to restrict; to limit. A surname. ŭh tsenen 丨 佺 name of an immortal.

剭 11484. (ᴗ) To punish with death, in a severe manner. To kill in a house or retired place, not in the open market place.

喔 11485. (ᴗ) The crowing of a cock.

媄 11486. From *woman* and *a house*. Good; elegant. ŭh ŭh 丨 丨 costume, manner; general appearance.

握 11487. (ᴗ) From *hand* and *to house*. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. Used in the sense of the following. ŭh show seang hwan 丨 手相歡 to shake hands with mutual joy.

幄 11488. (ᴗ) From *cloth* and *a house*. A curtain; a tent.

渥 11489. (ᴗ) From *water* and *house*. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river.

ŭh tsĭh 丨 澤 imbued; enriched, as

with the dews and showers of heaven, —applied to Imperial favours.

腛 11490. Yŏ or ŭh. From *a house* and *flesh*. Thick with fat.

踶 齷 11491. [◡] ŭh tsŭh ⌉ 踶 or ŭh tsŭh 齷齪 the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed,—a small appearance.

鋈 11492. (◡) From *metal* and *to wash*. To wash with silver or gold. Silver, (under this word) is called Pĭh kin 白金 white metal.

殗 𢓊 𢓊 11493. [◡] From *bad* and *dangerous*. Fatigued; wearied. One says, The feet stretched apart. The two last characters are also read Kwei and Ke.

沃 渶 11494. [◡] From *water* and *tender*. To water plants; to enrich with moisture. Flourishing; soft; fertile land. Used also in a moral sense. The name of a river, one of nine regions. ŭh kwan ⌉ 盥 or Kwan show 盥手 to wash the hands.

鵀 11495. A certain water bird.

UNG.—CCCLXXIX^TH SYLLABLE.

Some read *Gung*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Ung*. Canton Dialect, *Yung*.

翁 瓮 顲 11496. [-] From *general* and *feathers*. The feathers or down on the neck of a bird; the appearance of flying. An old man whose neck is clothed with his waving beard. A title of honor and respect, addressed to old people. A surname. Tun ung 禿 ⌉ a bald headed old man. Yu ung 漁 ⌉ a fisherman. Laou ung 老 ⌉ an old gentleman. Tang ung 堂 ⌉ the superior officer in a district court, is called Tang-ung by his inferior officers. Tsun ung 尊 ⌉ your honored father. Pĭh tow ung 白頭 ⌉ a white head ung—name of a bird; a grey headed man. Ung koo ⌉ 故 a grand-father and grand mother—by the father's side.

翁 11497. Ung yă ⌉ 九 to bend the strong or violent. Ung heang ⌉ 頃 great strength.

塕 11498. The appearance of dust rising. Sound of wind, or metaphorically the fame of usages or customs.

蓊 11499. [-] Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, To revive again. Ung tae ⌉ 薹 plants and grass with delicate stems and luxuriant foliage. Ung yŭh ⌉ 鬱 plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

齆 11500. [/] A disease of the nose; a stoppage of the nose.

甕 甕 甕 甕 11501. [′] A pitcher with which to draw water out of a well. Keĭh ung 擊 ⌉ an earthen vessel, in ancient times used in music. Shwŭy ung 水 ⌉ a water pitcher. Ung kang ⌉ 缸 a large pitcher. Ung yew ⌉ 牖 a round window, like the mouth of a pitcher.

URH.—CCCLXXX^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ulh*, *Lh*, and *El*. Kang-he's Dictionary, *E*. Canton Dialect, *E*,

而 髵 11502. [\ ] The hair on the side of the cheek. A connective particle, *and*; *as*. Sometimes disjunctive, *but*; and *contrariwise*. Sometimes affirms; an euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence. Used for *thou* or *you*. Jen urh 然 丨 it is indeed so, but. Urh e 丨 已 and stops; nothing more than,—a frequent termination to some strong expression implying that the very utmost has been said or done.

Urh how 丨 後 then afterwards.

栭 檽 楧 檽 栮 11503. [/] A transverse beam at the top of a pillar. Name of a fruit, a sort of chesnut. A fungus, (species of Peziza) that grows out of old rotten wood, commonly called Mŭh-urh 木耳 *the ears of wood*, compared to the mushroom, which grows out of the ground, and is called 菌 Kwăn. Read Juen, A certain fruit.

侕 11504. Numerous appearance.

咂 11505. The sides of the mouth.

洏 渜 11506. [′] Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing. Lëen urh 連 丨 incessant weeping.

胹 臑 腴 鬲 烅 11507. [′] Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

鮞 11508. [′] Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

輀 轜 11509. [′] A funeral carriage; a hearse.

耳 回 11510. [\ ] Intended to represent the ear. The ear of any animal; any thing that resembles an ear; a handle; an euphonic and emphatic particle. A surname. Name of a cup; of a man; of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a quadruped, and of an insect. Mŭh urh 木 丨 wood's ears, a fungus that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese. See 11503.

Urh to juen 丨 朶軟 a soft ear; to give a ready ear to slanders; credulous.

Urh wăn she heu; yen kan she shĭh 耳聞是虛眼看是實 what the ear hears is vague; what the eye sees is real.

Urh shĭh 丨 食 to devour with the ear; credulous; to listen to instruction without relish or thought.

Urh sun 丨 孫 a great grandson's grandson.

刵 11511. [/] From *ear* and *knife*. To cut off the ears.

咡 11512. The sides or corners of the mouth. The side of the face between the mouth and ear; the side of the head.

殏 **衈** 11513. [/] A spring sacrifice intended to expel disease. To clear away the feathers from the ear of a bird previously to shedding its blood in sacrifice, which ceremony is intended to prefigure the divinity's opening his ear to the prayer of the penitent. To shed blood in sacrifice.

佴 11514. [/] Second, or next to; an assistant. The name of a place. Also read Tae, A surname.

珥 11515. [\ ] From *gem* and *ear*. Gems, &c. attached to the ear, as an ornament; an ear-ring; to attach to; a halo by the side of the sun. Used in the sense of 衈 Urh.

鉺 11516. [\ ] From *metal* and *ear*. A hook; a barb.

餌 11517. (\ ) From *to eat* and *an ear*. A sort of cake; a kind of pye made of meat and pastry. A bait to catch fish with; a bait in a moral sense; something to operate on the cupidity of man; something to seduce him to evil.

駬 11518. (\ ) Lùh urh 騄 丨 the name of a horse.

兒 **兒** **兒** 11519. (/) Intended to *represent* an *infant* before the sutures of the cranium are completely ossified and joined. An infant; a child; a boy. Feeble; infantile. Used as a Particle of mere sound, much employed by the northern and Tartar people. A surname. Urh tsze 丨 子 a boy. Neu urh 女 a girl. Ying urh 嬰 丨 a new born infant. Seaou urh 小 丨 or Seaou urh tsze 小 丨 子 a little boy, or in the language of courtesy, *My* little boy. Hae urh 孩 丨 a child, or Your child; used by children to their parents instead of I or Me. Yĭh tëen urh 一點 丨 a little; a small quantity. Ming urh 明 丨 to-morrow, these expressions are quite colloquial. Urh neu 丨 女 a boy and girl. Urh chă 丨 茶 Terra Japonica, or Catechu.

唲 11520. (/) Appearance of unwilling compliance; much talk. Joo urh 嚅 丨 forced or violent laughter. Read Wa, Wa gow 丨 嘔 the prattle of little children; to speak to kindly, as to a little child.

貳 11521. The same as the following. According to the Dictionaries read E.

二 **貳** 11522. (\ ) Two; both. Te urh 第二 second. Pŭh urh sin 不 丨 心 not two hearts; i. e. of one mind, faithful to each other. Pŭh urh kea 不 丨 價 not two prices,—every person is charged the same.

Urh chun cha 丨 春茶 tea plucked after the seventh of May nearly, and before the twenty-second of June.

Urh shwŏ seang fan 丨 說相反 the two statements contradict each other.

Urh shĭh urh she 丨 十二史 the twenty-two historians; an universal history of China up to the Tatsing dynasty.

Urh jin tung sin 丨 人同心 two persons of one mind.

Urh tsze 丨 次 twice.

Urh jin 丨 人 or Urh tsin 丨 親 the two persons, or two relations; i. e. father and mother.

Urh ting tseu yĭh 丨 丁取一 of two men take one—by a conscription for the army. (A. D. 1090.)

邇 **迩** **迩** **逕** 11523. [\ ] Near to; at hand. Kea urh 遐 丨 far and near. Suy moo tsae urh 歲暮在 丨 the close of the year is at hand.

爾爾尔 11524. [/] From 冂 Keung, A large *enclosed space*, and 爻 Le, *Expanded and enlightened.* Thou or you; your. An euphonic and emphatic particle; a response or answer. Yun urh 云 丨 just as it is said; just so.

Urh hwa 丨 華 flourishing, luxuriant.

Nae urh 乃 丨 it is at last thus.

Urh kwŏ tung se show tcĭh 丨 國 東西受敵 your country is pressed by enemies on the east and west,—said by the Manchow Tartars to China.

Urh urh 丨 丨 abundant; plentiful.

懶 11525. (丶) Weakness of mind.

嗼 11526. Urh gow 丨 嘔 the prattle of a little child.

WA.—CCCLXXXIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Va.* Canton Dialect, *Ga.*

瓦瓦 11527. (丶) A generic term for all earthen ware already burnt. Bricks or ware made of earth; tiles; flags made of burnt earth; an earthen utensil used in twisting threads. The second is an unauthorized form. Name of a place; a man's name. Mow wa 牡 丨 the upper tiles. Hwang wa 黃 丨 yellow tiles—on the Imperial palace and temples of Confucius.

Wa chuen 丨 甎 bricks or flags of burnt clay.

Wa hŏ 丨 合 the union of two Chinese tiles, which are originally a cylinder cut lengthwise.

Wa kwan 丨 罐 an earthen pitcher.

Wa ke 丨 器 earthen ware.

Wa ta 丨 大 the honorable—an obsolete phrase.

宎宎 11528. (/) From *a shelter* and *bricks.* A mud or clay house; or a house composed of clay and bricks.

圭 11529. A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of state, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment. A certain measure.

哇 11530 [-] Lascivious airs or songs; a flattering wheedling tone. A child's sobbing and weeping pettishly. To reach or vomit. An apparent stoppage in the throat.

娃 11531. (-) A handsome beautiful woman. Name of a palace. Name of a bird.

窐 11532. [-] Read Kwei and Wa, An earthen boiler; deep; profound appearance: Hollow below to admit vapour to ascend.

漥 11533. [-] Clear water; water in the print of the feet of cattle; a deep ditch. Also used for 窪 Wa, Foul water.

蛙鼃黿 11534. (-) Frogs; an excessive croaking and noise, as of frogs. Wa koo, wăn lny 丨 鼓蚊雷 the drumming of frogs and the thunder of mosquitos. Wa shing 丨 聲 an excessive noise.

噦 11535. (-) A little child crying.

搋 擦 11536. (丨) To seize any thing with the hand; to grapple; to pull back.

窊 窳 11537. From a *pit* and *a melon*. A hole made by a hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; a low dirty place appearing not full. The name of an office.

Wa and lung 丨 隆 low and filthy; high and flourishing.

凹 11538. [/] Read Yaou and Wa, Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

WĂ.—CCCLXXXII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vă*. Canton Dialect, *Wat*.

穵 11539. [•] From *a cavern* and *one*. Altogether a den; a deep hollow place; hollow and large; to explore with the hand in a deep hollow place.

挖 11540. [◡] From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit or cavern. Urh wă 耳 丨 an ear pick. Wă urh 丨 耳 to pick the ears.

嗗 11541. The sound or noise of drinking.

噷 11542. Sound made by an apparent stoppage of the throat, a kind of hiccough.

襪 襪 韈 11543. [◡] Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings. Yĭh shwang nan tsze tĕĭh wă 一雙男子的 丨 a pair of men's stockings. Wă tsze 丨 子 stockings.

WAE.—CCCLXXXIII^RD SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vai*. Canton Dialect, *Goe*.

外 外 11544. [-] From *evening* and *to divine*. To ascertain what is *beyond* one's knowledge. Outside; to put outside; to exclude; foreign; beyond; not included in. Choo—— wae 除—— 丨 exclusive of; beside. Fang wae 方 丨 dispersed people. Ling wae 另 丨 something besides; something else. Tsze wae 自 丨 exclude one's self. Nuy wae 內 丨 inside, outside; within, without; natives and foreigners. E wae 意 丨 beyond what one thought of. Too wae 度 丨 to put out of one's estimate, to lay aside.

Wae kwŏ 丨 國 a foreign nation.

Wae mëen 丨 面 or Wae tow 丨 頭 the outer surface; out side.

Wae tsae 丨 才 external talents,—ex-

presses a general knowledge of letters and mankind, more extensively than the routine of school learning.

Wae wei 丨委 an inferior military officer about the rank of a corporal or sergeant.

Wae yang 丨洋 abroad; far off.

歪 𡢁 11545. [-] From *not* and *correct*. Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved.

Tso wae 坐丨 to sit in a distorted posture. Ping săng wŭh tsŏ wae sin sze 平生勿作丨心事 in the daily course of your life do not commit depraved actions—then you need not be alarmed at a midnight knock at the door.

Wan sin 丨心 a depraved heart.

WAN.—CCCLXXXIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Hwan* and *Yuen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Van* and *Von*. Canton Dialect, *Une*.

丸 丸 11546. (-) Read Hwan or Wan. Every thing round, or spherical and turning is called Wan. See Hwan.

𣪘 11547. (-) From *skin* and *a round ball*. A protuberant swelling. One says, A case for an arrow.

紈 11548. (-) From *silk* and *a ball*. Pure; fine white silk; glossy and rich. Wan koo 丨褲 fine silk breeches—used contemptuously for gorgeous attire.

Wan hwan 丨煥 fine, smooth, glossy glittering.

Wan shen 丨扇 a lady's fan.

元 11549. The first cause; invisible and operating principle. The origin; the commencement; great. The first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. See Yuen.

刓 11550. [-] To pare; to cut even; to cut off the corners or angles; to round.

园 11551. (-) Round; rounded; to rub off the corners, or make round; to remove knotty facts, and the stubborn corners of truth for the purpose of carrying through a given affair.

Wan kwei keŏ min chŏ 丨圭角泯鑠 Wan is to melt off the corners of a square stone.

圜 11552. Appearance of water circulating; a kind of eddy.

玩 翫 11553. (/) A precious stone; to be fond of; to take delight in, either in a good or bad sense; to be familiar with; to practice. To linger and play with what is agreeable; to play and trifle in a bad sense; to seduce; child's play; to play as a child. The second character denotes to be so familiar as to be weary of. Yew wan 遊丨 to ramble about. Tae wan 怠丨 remiss and trifling.

Wan jin sang tĭh 丨人喪德 familiar trifling with persons destroys virtue.

Wan lung 丨弄 to play and trifle with; to seduce to evil.

Wan she 丨視 to view as matter of sport.

Wan seĭh 丨習 practiced in; familiar with.

Wan sŏ 丨索 to muse on with pleasure; to study with a feeling of satisfaction.

Wan shwa 丨耍 to trifle and play for amusement; idle vicious amusement; trifling seductive intercourse with women.

Wan we 丨味 to relish the taste, either in a natural or intellectual sense. Wan wŭh sang che 丨物喪志 to trifle with things dissipates the mind.

頑 11554. [-] From *head* and the *sound Yuen*. A thick-headed doltish person. Simple; silly; foolish; stupid; obstinate. Also read Yun and Yuen. Wan kăng 丨梗 a stupid obstinate—disposition. Wan pe 丨疲 stupid and weak—unfit for one's duty.

完 11555. [-] Wan or Hwan, and Wŭh. To complete; to finish; to close. See Hwan. Wan kĕĕ 丨結 to wind up and complete—any affair.

Wan pëen 丨篇 to finish an essay; to conclude a task.

Wan leang 丨糧 to pay the whole of the land tax due from one.

Wan sze 丨事 completed the affair; made an end of the concern.

挩 11556. [\ ] From *hand* and *to complete*. To strike; to rub; to work stones; to cut; to pare.

Wan mo 丨摩 to work stones.

皖 11557 [\ ] From *day* and *perfect*. Light; bright; illustrious.

浣 11558. [\ ] From *water* and *to complete*. To cleanse with water. The name of a river.

Wan teĭh 丨滌 to wash and cleanse.

皖 11559. (\ ) From *white* and *complete*. Perfectly white; clear; bright. Name of a place.

睆 11560. [\ ] From *eye* and *perfect*. The appearance of a bright star; luminous; beautiful; a fine rolling eye; wood pared round and handsomely formed; flattering; wheedling. Hëen wan 睍 丨 a beautiful appearance.

Wan-wan 丨 丨 to look at intensely.

輐 11561. [\ ] From a *wheel* and *perfect*. Rounded; cut or pared round.

剜 11562. Wan or Yuen. From *evening* and *a knot*. To turn one's self round on one's couch, because of feeling uneasy.

宛 11563. [\ ] Read Yuen and Wan, To cover one's self over with shrubs or plants, crooked and made to hang down; yielding; hence the common phrase Yuen chuen 丨轉 yielding and turning; i. e. accommodating one's self to circumstances. Read (-) The name of a hill; of a county in the west; a surname. Read (/) A small appearance.

Wan jŏ 丨若 } as if; according
Wan jen 丨然 } to.

剜 11564. [-] To cut or pare; to engrave metal; to pick or cut deep into.

婉 11565. (\ ) From *woman* and *to bend*. A yielding complaisant woman.

Wan wan 丨娩 or read Yuen-wan, trying to please and gratify; yielding; submissive; flattering.

擐 11566. (\ ) From *hand* and *to bend*. The place where the hand bends; the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

涴 11567. (\ ) Read Wan or Yuen, From *water* and *to turn*. Water whirling round; an eddy; also expressed by Wan yen 丨演 to whirl round and round.

碗 11568. (\ ) A bowl or dish. Wan tĕĕ 丨碟 a plate.

椀 11569. A wooden bowl; a trencher.

菀 11570. Name of a plant; grass; pasture. See Yuen.

蜿蟺 11571. [\] Read Wan and Yuen. From *insect* or *reptile*, and *to turn round*. The wriggling motion of a snake; the gait of a tiger. A worm. Wan yen 丨蜒 or Fan wan 蟠丨 the motion of a dragon or of a serpent. Yuen shen 丨蟮 a worm.

腕掔擰 11572. (\) From *flesh* and *to turn*. The wrist; the turning part of the fore-arm and hand. To turn; to twist; to oppress. The second form denotes To pull; to drag. Show wan 手丨 the hand and wrist; the part where the hand turns.

踠 11573. [-] From *foot* and *to bend*. To bend the foot or leg; to bend the body.

爰 11574. *Yuen. From* 受 *Peaou, To reach up or down from one hand to another, and* 于 *Yu, To endeavour to extend to. To lead or pull from one place to another; slow. See Hwan and Yuen.*

後 11575. (\) From *to walk* and *slow*. A slow, stately gait.

緩 11576. (\) From *silk* and *slow*. Slowly; leisurely. See Hwan.

娩 11577. (\) From *woman* and to *excuse*. Flattering looks; trying to please; yielding; complying.

挽 11578. (\) From *hand* and *to stop*. To lead; to draw. Wan lew 丨留 to detain. Wan hwuy tëen e 丨回天意 to draw back the favorable will of heaven; to induce the favor of God by repentance and virtuous deeds.

Wan hwuy 丨回 to draw back; to restore; to bring again to a good state.

Wan ko 丨歌 / Wan ko 輓歌 certain hymns or songs sung at funerals by those who pull the hearse.

晚𣅀 11579. (\) From *day* and *to stop*. The day approaching its close. The evening of the day; the evening of life; late; too late. Tsaou wan 早丨 morning and evening. Tsŏ wan 昨丨 last evening. Kin wan 今丨 this evening. Ming wan 明丨 to-morrow evening.

Wan ching 丨成 to succeed or effect late in life.

Wan fan 丨飯 the evening meal—supper.

Wan ho 丨禾 the last crop of grain.

Wan koo 丨鼓 the evening drum.

Wan këen 丨間 during the evening.

Wan nëen 丨年 late in life.

Wan-săng 丨生 an expression by which juniors designate themselves.

Wan shang 丨上 in the evening.

Wan yay 丨夜 night.

輓 11580. (\) The name of a wood.

輓 11581. (/) From *wheel* or *carriage* and to *thrust* or *draw*. To pull a carriage; to go before and draw after one; to draw a hearse. Syn. with 挽 Wan. Wan chay 丨車 a kind of *barrow* or carriage drawn by the hand. Hwŏ wan, hwŏ tuy 或丨或推 some pulled, and some thrust behind.

鋗 11582. [\] To lead; to draw; to pull.

萬万卍 11583. (/) An insect; a name of bees, which are exceedingly numerous, and are fertile in plains. Ten thousand; an indefinitely large number; a superlative particle. Name of a district. The Indian figure Swastica, or the To show wan tsze 拖手卍字. in imitation of which the Chinese often make the lattice of their windows; the vitruvian scroll. Pĭh wan 百丨 a million. Shĭh tsëen wan 十千丨 one hundred millions.

Wan fun yĭh 丨分一 or Wan yĭh 丨一 one in ten thousand.

Wan ke 丨幾 expresses the multiplicity of avocations in which a Sovereign of China hast to engage; the

vast number of concerns which call for his attention.

Wan hwa tung 萬花筒 the tube of ten thousand flowers; a name given by the Chinese to the Proteuscope, or Kaleidoscope.

Wan keĭh mŏ shŭh 萬劫莫贖 millions of years cannot redeem it.

Wan kwŏ 萬國 all nations.

Wan shan 萬山 the great Ladrone island.

Wan she chin lun 萬世沉倫 for ten thousand ages may I sink below the relations of humanity; i. e. be condemned to eternal degradation and suffering—a curse uttered by vicious abandoned people.

Wan show 萬壽 the imperial birth day; ten thousand long lives.

Wan show keŭh 萬壽菊 Tagetes, the French marigold.

Wan show kung 萬壽宮 a hall dedicated to the Emperor in every Province, where, on his birth day, the officers of government make their prostrations.

Wan show kwo 萬壽菓 the Carica, or Papayn or Papaw fruit.

Wan tsze kwo 萬字菓 the Hovenia dulcis, the ten thousand character fruit, so called from its resemblance to the Indian figure 卐 Swastica, which the Chinese call a Wan-tsze, and which is often drawn on the breast of idols.

Wan suy yay 萬歲爺 Wan wan suy 萬萬歲 appellation of the Emperor of China.

Wan wang 萬望 ten thousand hopes; i. e. great expectation, trust, reliance upon.

Wan woo 萬舞 a general or universal sort of posture-making.

Wan woo tsze le 無此理 no such principle.

彎 弯 11584. (-) From *words silk* and *a bow*. To draw a bow and shoot forth an arrow. Curved; bending; winding; to bend; to draw. Wan kung 弓 to bend a bow.

噯 11585. Wan yun 暈 a small mouth. Yun, is by itself defined, a Large mouth.

灣 11586. (-) From *water* and *to bend*. A hollow curve in the shore, where the water forms a bay; a safe place for boats or ships to anchor.

Wan wan, keŭh keŭh 曲曲 winding and turning.

Wan-pŏ 泊 anchored or moored in a bay; anchored in a safe place.

WĂN.—CCCLXXXVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ven.* Canton Dialect, *Măn.*

文 11587. (-) To draw a line; to paint a picture or representation of a thing; an assemblage of colours; fine composition. The veins, lines, or grain of wood or of stone, marks or spots on skins. The ripple on the surface of water; any thing ornamental; it includes every excellence and every virtue. Name of an animal. A surname. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. Tëen wăn 天 astronomy. Pĭh wăn 白 the text alone—no comment. Chŭh wăn 祝 forms of prayer.

Wăn chang 章 a bright assemblage of elegant letters—fine composition, polite literature.

Wăn kwan pŭh heu fung kung how 官不許封公侯 civil officers are not allowed to be created nobles,—he who requests such a thing, and the person in whose favor he asks it, are both to be beheaded.

Wăn jin 人 a literary man.

Wăn yen 苑 notices of eminent literary characters.

Wăn kwan 官 civil officers of government.

Wăn le 理 style.

Wăn chang yew she pae 丨 章有時派 the style of composition has a fashion.

Wăn tsaou 丨 草 a rough copy; an original draught of any document.

Wăn tsze 丨 字 the original pictures of things, and subsequent characters; letters; literature.

Wăn tung 丨 童 young literary graduates.

Wăn woo 丨 武 civil and military.

Wăn chĭh 丨 質 wăn is the external ornament; Chĭh, the substantial part.

Wăn ya 丨 雅 elegant; genteel.

Wăn shoo 丨 書 a government dispatch.

Wăn wang 丨 王 a famous ancient prince. Wăn 丨 occurs in various other proper names.

抆 11588. (丶) From *hand* and *to stroke*. To wipe off; to rub. Wăn luy 丨 淚 to wipe away the tears.

Wăn shĭh 丨 拭 to wipe or rub off.

汶 11589. (丿) The name of a river which rises on the south-west side of 泰山 Tae-shan mountain in the province of Shan-tung.

Wăn-ho 丨 河 the above named river in Shan-tung, which falls into the great canal at right angles, and sends forth its waters in two directions.

紋 11590. (-) From *silk* and *fine*. Fine silk. Ling wăn 綾 丨 or Chĭh wăn 織 丨 different sorts of silk.

Wăn yin 丨 銀 fine silver,—the pure Chinese silver, called at Canton *Sysee*, from the Chinese 細絲 Se-sze, fine silk; which is also applied to this silver.

紊 11591. (丿) Ravelled silk; a state of confusion, disorder. Yew teaou urh pŭh wăn 有條而不 丨 in straight threads and not ravelled. Pŭh yung wăn 不容 丨 not suffer disorder or confusion.

蚊 **蚤** 11592. (-) From *insect* and *delicate*. The delicate insect; a mosquito.

蜜 11593. From *rain* and *insect*. A swarm of insects.

勺 11594. To cover; to overspread; to overshaddow; to incubate; the act of incubation.

伤 11595. To separate; to break; to cut asunder.

吻 **呡** 11596. [丶] The sides of the mouth. Too shin wăn 吐脣 丨 to thrust out the lips.

刎 11597. (丶) To cut; to cut the neck or throat; to cut crosswise. Tsze wăn 自 丨 to cut one's own throat.

脗 11598. [丶] Read Wăn and Min. From *flesh* and the *side of the mouth*. To join; to unite several things together; appearance of being completely blended—the water and land appearing as one. Wăn hŏ 丨 合 joined; properly assorted.

唇 11599. To close the mouth. Same as No. 11596.

盄 **昷** 11600. From *a basin* with food, and *an incarcerated man*. To give food to the prisoners. Benevolent, kind hearted; warm humane feeling.

媼 11601. Read Gaou, Wŭh, and Wăn. From *woman* and *benevolent*. An old woman; a mother; mother-earth, a divinity.

Wăn se 丨 壻 the man who marries an old woman.

Wŭh nă 丨 妠 a fat child.

Wăn pŏ 丨 婆 Wăn neang 丨 娘 an old woman.

慍 **愠** 11602. From *heart* and *warm*. Hot indignant feeling. Wăn fun 丨 忿 anger and disquietude of mind.

搵 11603. Read Wŭh and Wăn. From *hand* and *warm*. To place the hand upon; to obliterate; to place a vessel above warm water. To stain or dye.

溫 溫 11604 [-] From *water* and *warm hearted.* Warm; genial; benign; cordial; a mild, kind, sincere disposition. To warm. Name of a river; of a spring; of a territory; and of a district. A surname.

Wăn fung 風 a gentle breeze.

Wăn ho 和 benign; gracious; mild and gentle.

Wăn jow 柔 soft and gentle.

Wăn paou 飽 warmed and filled; i. e. well clothed and well fed.

暪 11605. [-] From *sun* and *warm.* The sun rising with genial warmth.

縕 縕 11606. Read Wăn or Yun. From *silk* and *warm.* The genial influences of nature, which operate in the production of material existences: a confused state, like ravelled silk; hemp; tattered. Tsze wăn 自 to hang one's self—occurs written thus. Yin wăn 絪 the subtile genial influences of nature. Fun wăn 紛 in a state of confusion.

Wăn paou 袍 a tattered garment.

溫 11607. [-] From *plants* and *warm water.* A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

蘊 11608. From *plants* and *genial influences.* Luxuriant; a great quantity of plants collected together. An accumulation of angry, indignant feeling, in the breast; repressed indignation.

Wăn kĕĕ 結 an irritated mind.

Wăn tseĭh 藉 self restraint, and a refraining to exhibit; a chaste style.

瘟 11609. [-] From *disease* and *warm.* An epidemic disease. Read Wŭh, Sorrow of heart. Read Yun, A slight pain.

Wăn yĭh 疫 a distemper; a pestilence.

殟 11610. To die in the womb; disease; death.

轀 11611. [-] Read Wăn or Yun, A certain kind of Tartar carriage.

Wăn leang 輬 a warm carriage to sleep in.

醞 藴 11612. From *fragrant* and *warm*; or from *plants* and *warm.* Incense.

問 11613. [/] To ask; to enquire; to investigate; to examine into; to try before a judge. To clear up and solve doubts. To condemn. Formerly used to denote Leaving any thing with one. Occurs in the sense of To order. A surname. Wo yaou wăn ne yĭh keu hwa 我要問你一句話 I wish to ask you a single sentence. Tseay wăn tsew kea ho choo yew 借問酒家何處有 give me leave to ask where a tavern is to be found? Fang wăn 訪 or Sin wăn 訊 to enquire into; to ask about. Heŏ wăn 學 to learn and to enquire; learning; knowledge. Hea wăn 下 to ask of inferiors.

Wăn how 候 to make civil enquiries about a person; to pay respects to; to compliment.

Wăn tsuy 罪 to convict; to condemn.

Wăn sze tsuy 死罪 to convict of a capital crime; to condemn to death.

Wăn tă 答 Wăn tuy 對 dialogue; conversation.

Nă wăn 拿 to seize and examine.

聞 11614. (\) From *door* and *ear.* To hear, to perceive with the ear; sometimes refers to smell. To cause to hear; to state to; the place to which the voice reaches. The name of an animal. A surname. Occurs for the preceding. Shing wăn yu tëen 聲 于天 the voice reached to heaven. Ting wăn 聽 to listen to. Shang wăn 上 to state to a superior. Ling wăn 令 famous; a good reputation.

Wăn che 知 to be informed of.

Wăn yu she 於世 heard of in the world.

穩 11615. [\] From *grain* and *minute*, or *repose.* To moisten grain preparatory

to distilling it Rest; repose; safe; firm. Gan wăn 安 | at repose; quietly settled.

Fang wăn 放 | to put down steadily.

Na wăn 拏 | to take a firm hold of; to surmise correctly another person's views.

Wăn tang | 當 safe; no apprehension of danger.

Wăn tang tĕih jin | 當的人 a person who may be trusted.

噴 11516. To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

壟 壟 11617. [/] A cracked stone; a crack in any vessel which yet adheres and does not fall to pieces; a crack in a tortoise shell, which is used in divination.

WANG.—CCCLXXXVITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vang.* Canton Dialect, *Wong.*

王 11618. (-) From *three* lines representing *heaven, earth, man,* and a perpendicular line connecting these *three* powers; the person who does so; a ruler of nations; the second line is nearest the *highest,* to shew that a prince is raised near to *heaven,* and should imitate *heaven's* virtues. The ancient form of 玉 Yŭh, A gem.

A king; a sovereign. Royal; a title of honor, applied to deceased ancestors; to dependant princes of the empire; and to the Emperors uncles and brothers. Occurs in various proper names. Read [\] To rule; to reign; to govern; to flourish. Fă wang 法 | or Seang wang 象 | titles of Buddha. Te wang 帝 | ancient title of sovereigns.

Wang fă | 法 the royal law; the laws of the land.

Wang fă pŭh low | 法不漏 the royal law cannot be evaded.

Wang gan shĭh | 安石 a famous scholar and statesman of the Sung dynasty.

Wang foo | 父 a grand father's title after his demise.

Wang how tsin chĭh | 后親織 the queen herself wove.

Wang how | 后 a Queen.

Wang muo | 母 a deceased grand mother.

Wang taou | 道 *the royal way*—the path of undeviating rectitude.

Wang tëen hea che haou chay te yay | 天下之號者帝也 Te, is an appellation of one who rules over the world.

往 11619. (\) From *to go* and *king.* To walk with great speed.

旺 暻 11620. [/] From *the sun* and *to rule*; or *the sun* and *to go forth.* The sun going forth and shedding abroad his illuminating beams; to increase in splendour and beauty. Hing wang che kea 興 | 之家 a rising flourishing family.

Wang seang | 相 to increase in light and glory; to prosper.

Wang tsŭh | 足 abundant; quite, sufficient.

Wang yuĕ | 月 those months of the year in which commerce and business flourish.

汪 11621. [-] From *water* and *royal.* A large still expanse of water; tranquil; deep; wide; vast. A lake or pond.

Wang yang | 洋 the vast ocean.

枉 11622. [\] From *wood* and *to rule.* To rule with club law. Bent down; oppressed; crooked; distorted. Yuen wang 冤 | to accuse falsely; to punish an innocent person. Twan wang 斷 | to decide unjustly.

Wang kea | 駕 superiors made to submit and do honor to inferiors.

Wang she 丨 矢 a distorted arrow; applied to removing eclipses, to throwing an arrow badly, and to a star.

往 徃 11623. From *a step* and *a master*, vulgarly from *to grow*. To go; what is past and gone; to walk away, to send a present to.

Wang lae 丨 來 to go and come; to have intercourse with.

Wang nëen 丨 年 years which are past.

Wang tsuy 丨 罪 past offences.

Wang wang joo tsze 丨 丨 如此 always thus; continually so.

Wang wang 丨 往 from time to time; frequently; constantly.

惟 11624. Artful; crafty.

尪 尫 11625. [-] Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive.

佢 11626. Weak; distorted.

望 望 11627. [/] From a *fugitive*, the *moon*, and a *northern region*. To hope for the return of a banished friend. To look towards; to hope; to expect; to direct one's course to a certain place; to be near to; to be opposite to, fronting a certain place; the moon in opposition; full moon. Name of a sacrifice. Che wang 指 丨 to look forward to with hope. Ling wang 令 丨 to excite the attention of mankind. Yew so wang 有所 丨 something to hope for. Woo so wang 無所 丨 deprived of hope. Sŏ wang 朔 丨 the first and the fifteenth day of the moon. Yuen wang 怨 丨 to look for with a feeling of resentment.

Wang yun ke fă 丨 雲氣法 rules for observing the clouds and vapours,—in order to foretell lucky or unlucky events.

Wang jĭh 丨 日 the 15th day of the moon.

Wang lŭh 丨 六 near sixty years of age. Wang placed before seven, eight, or any number beyond fifty, denotes being near that number of tens.

Wang-wang jen 丨 丨 然 to stare about and disregard.

堅 垔 11628. [/] From a *statesman*, the *moon*, and *to sustain*. The fifteenth day of the moon, when ministers are appointed to wait on the Sovereign. The full moon. The first and fifteenth of every moon are still court days.

亾 亡 11629. (-) Formed from Jŭh 入 to enter, and Yin 乚 obscurity. Lost; destroyed; exterminated; run away; dead; forgotten. Shĭh wang 失 丨 lost. Pae wang 敗 丨 destroyed. Mëĕ wang 滅 丨 exterminated. Sze wang 死 丨 or Wang koo 丨 故 dead. Taou wang 逃 丨 fled.

Wang jin 丨 人 a run-a-way; a fugitive, or a dead person.

Wang neĭh pŭh hwan 丨 匿不還 to abscond entirely and not return. Wang 亡 expresses the death of an individual or the fall of a dynasty.

盲 盳 11630. Wang or Măng. Blind.

妄 11631. (/) From *fugitive* or *abandoned* and *woman*. Confused; incoherent; irregular; disorderly; untrue; immoral; wild; extravagant. A negative; not exisiting; to cease to exist. Occurs in the sense of 凡 Fan, All. Kwang wang che jin 狂妄之人 a crazy disorderly person; a man of irregular, immoral conduct.

Wang shă 丨 殺 to kill unnecessarily in war; to give no quarter.

Wang tsŏ wang wei 丨 作 丨 爲 disorderly behaviour.

Wang yen 丨 言 } untrue, incoherent jargon; fabulous tales; absurd, incongruous stories.
Wang tan 丨 誕 }

忘 11632. (-) From *a run-away* and *heart*: To escape from the memory. To forget; to be lost; to be disregarded; the mind

absent. Tso wang 坐 亡 to sit without thought.

Wang gǎn foo e 亡 恩負義 ingratitude and insensibility to kindness.

Wang gǎn 亡 恩 ungrateful.

Wang ke 亡 記 to forget; to lose the recollection of.

Wang gan, sze seaou yuen 亡 恩思小怨 to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think on petty resentments.

惘 11633. [丶] From *heart* or *mind*, and *confused*. Lo wang 羅 亡 a net. See the following.

Wang chang 亡 懨 disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute.

The following occurs used in the same sense.

E wang wang 意 亡 亡 / Wang jen 亡 然 } disconcerted; irresolute; not knowing what one is doing, or whither one is going.

罔 冏 网 罔 11634. (丶) *Lost* or *entangled* in something that *surrounds*. A net, literally or figuratively. Confounded. Stopped; impeded; hence a negative; not. Deceived and entangled, hence To impose upon, to charge falsely. Used for the two following characters. Lo wang 羅 亡 a net; that which catches animals or criminals. Wang keĭh 亡 極 no limit; unbounded.

網 11635. (丶) net made of strings or cords for catching either animals or fish. Tëen wang 天 亡 *the net of heaven*, the government of Providence. Fă wang 法 亡 *the net of the law*, the execution of the laws of the country.

魍 蜩 11636. [丶] Wang leang 亡 魎 a certain water sprite or demon.

WE, WEI, AND MEI.—CCCLXXXVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vi.* Canton Dialogue, *Me.*

未 11637. (丶) From *tree* and an additional line, denoting being loaded with fruit; the sixth moon. A negative particle. Not; not now. A horary character, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon; the sun tending to evening and night. A surname. Used for the following.

We ching 亡 成 unfinished.

We lae Fŭh 亡 來佛 that person of Buddha who is not yet come.

We chang tsung jin show heŏ 亡 嘗從人受學 never attended on a tutor.

We jen 亡 然 not so; to put a negative on.

We tsăng wăn kwo 亡 曾問過 not yet enquired or asked permission.

We lae 亡 來 not yet come.

We jŭh lew 亡 入流 not entered on the series; denotes those persons about public courts who are not of any rank.

We ko chen pëen 亡 可擅便 should not assume what is convenient merely to one's self; but to study what is just.

We yew tow seu 亡 有頭緒 having no head or end of the thread; all in disorder.

We ko chen tung 亡 可擅動 should not presume to move.

味 11638. [丶] Taste; gust; relish; pleasing effect; to relish; to take delight in. The name of a district. Woo we 五 亡 the five tastes. Woo we, Is also the name of a certain medicine.

Yew we 有 丨 savory. Woo we 無 丨 tasteless. Haou tsze we 好滋 丨 an agreeable taste; an agreeable pleasing hook. Keang kew kow we 講究口 丨 to investigate the subject of tastes. She che we 詩之 丨 the taste or pleasing allusions of an ode. She we 世 丨 the taste of the world, or a taste for the world, or a taste for the correct and moral principles of reason.

We ke yen 丨 共言 relished the words.

We luy 丨 類 the class of aromatics.

We nung 丨 濃 a strong flavor or taste.

We shun chang tang shŭh wăn che 丨 深長當熟玩之 there is a great depth and extent in the style and principles, the relish should be maturely dwelt upon and delighted in.

We tan 丨 淡 a slight flavor or taste.

We taou keĭh haou 丨 道極好 a most excellent taste.

唯 11639. [-] To answer, or to emit a sound, signifying that one hears what is said or commanded, as Yes, Sir; coming, &c. A quick response. But; only; the particle of intenseness. The name of a district. A surname. Repeated, We we, Moving about without order or rule, as fish swimming together. Read Shwĭy, in the sense of Who? or What?

In the Classics, 嶕 We, 維 We, and 惟 We, are all used as Auxiliary particles, and occur for each other, denoting But; only; that; &c.

We 惟 is now in common use for But; only; only that. Năng yen nan we neu yu 能言男丨女俞 when children are able to speak, let the boys answer (smartly with) We, and the girls (softly with) Yu.

惟 焦 11640. [\-] From *heart* and the *saund* of *wings*. To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname.

We she 丨 是 but that.

We tŏ 丨 獨 only; alone.

We yĭh yay 丨 一也 one only; one alone.

帷 圍 11641. [-] From *cloth* and *wings*; or to *surround* and *leather*. A curtain; a tent. Chay we 車 丨 the curtain of a carriage. Chang we 張 丨 a spread curtain for a palace.

We mŏ 丨 幕 a curtain or cloth partition.

We shang 丨 裳 a kind of petticoat.

維 11642. [/-] From *silk* and *wings*. To be connected or pertain to; is; is belonging to; to tie; to connect all around; a kind of net; that to which a boat is fastened; to consider; a particle like the two preceding, which two with this are in ancient books used for each other. The name of a place.

Sze we 思 丨 to reflect; to consider.

Sze we 四 丨 are Le, e, lëen, che, 禮義廉恥 decorum, justice, purity from bribes, and a sense of shame. We he new 丨 繫牛 to tie or fasten a cow.

We she 丨 時 at that time; then.

敞 敝 11643. From *a hill* and *a plant just emerging* above *the ground*, and its *dark hue*. Small; minute; sombre; abstruse. [See the following.

微 微 11644. [/] Obscure; hidden; abstruse; minute; small; delicate; to fade or decay; inferior condition; to abscond; covered; to put away entirely; a certain ulcer. In a slight degree; rather; a negative; not at all. Name of a nation. A kind of greenish colour. Name of a star. A surname. The *three* We refer to the incipient production of things in nature. The second is a vulgar form.

We chin 丨 塵 rather dusty; also, a particle of dust.

We heun pëen che 丨 曛便止 to stop drinking when a little muddled or elevated.

We chin soo kĕĕ 丨 塵數劫 ages numerous as the small particles of dust of which the world is made.

We yew haou le che këen 丨 有豪釐之間 there is a slight difference.

We ming 丨 明 the lustre of the moon.

We meaou 丨 妙 surprizingly minute or abstruse, or narrow escape.

We pĕĕ 丨 別 a little different.

We seaou yĭh seaou 丨笑一笑 to smile.

We wŭh 丨物 something minute; small; of little value.

We tsëen 丨賤 an inferior or low condition in society.

薇 蔽 11645. [/] From *herb* and *delicate*. Vegetables for the table; name of a flower. Pĭh wei 白丨 name of a medicine.

亹 11646. (丶) Exertion, unwearied; indefatigable. Also read Mun, A current of water passing through a straight, as through a door. The name of a place.

尾 尾 屍 11647. (丨) From *hair* hanging down behind an *animal body*. The tail of any animal. The tail, figuratively; the hinder part of any thing; the stern of a boat or ship. Small; petty; the close or termination of. The numeral of fish; the bottom of. The name of a hill. A surname. Yu urh we 魚二丨 two fish. Chuen we 船丨 a ship's stern. Neaou we 鳥丨 the tail of a bird. Yew tow woo we 有頭無丨 to have a head but no tail; to begin well but to fall off towards the close. Show we 首丨 head and tail.

We soo 丨數 parts of accounts which remain unsettled.

We mŏ 丨末 the tail; the end; the small point or end of.

溦 霺 11648. [/] From *water* and *small*. A slight shower of rain.

WEI.—CCCLXXXVIII^TH SYLLABLE.

EI, is a termination somewhat like *Sigh*, only having more of the open sound of *E*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Goei*. Canton Dialect, *Wei*.

爲 11649. (-) From *claws* and a figure to *represent* a female *monkey*, always busy working with its paws. To do; to effect or make; the reason, or purpose for which a thing is done. For; because; on account of; for the sake of. Read (/) To be; to constitute; to receive or suffer the effect of some action; to esteem or reckon. Yin wei 因丨 because; on account of; for the sake of. E wei 以丨 to esteem or consider as, the idea affirmed of sometimes comes in between E and Wei. Wei jin pŭh chang 丨人不昌 may I be unprosperous—an imprecation. Wei jin 丨人 he who is a man.

Wei pŭh shen joo tsew hea, koo e 丨不善如就下故易 doing what is not good is like going downwards, and therefore easy.

Wei jin tsze che yu heaou 丨人子止於孝 men's sons should rest on filial piety as their particular duty.

Wei ke 丨己 on account of, or respecting one's self. Wei shin mo 丨甚麼 wherefore; what cause; why?

Wei tsze hwuy sze 丨咨會事 for the purpose of communicating officially, information on a certain subject. Wei jin foo che yu tsze 丨人父止於慈 the appropriate duty of him who is a father, in mercy or kind feeling.

僞 11650. (/) Formed from *Man*, and *to do*, denoting that it is the doing of man, not the genuine production of nature. False; counterfeit; not genuine; deceitful; fraudulent. Cha wei 詐丨 false; deceitful; fraudulent conduct. Te wei 低丨 fictitious; not real; not genuine; applied to any commodity, or to money. Tsŏ wei 作丨 to put on a false appearance.

Wei shin 丨神 a false god.

僞 11651. (丶) Disquieted; discomposed.

爲 11652. (丶) From *to be*, and *under a shelter*. The appearance of a house. A surname.

蔿 11653. (丶) Plants; the name of a place. Yu wei 于丨 name of a song.

闈 11654. [丨] From *door* and *to act*. To open a door; a door standing partially open, a-jar.

韋 11655. (一) From *to err*, and *surround*. That which can bind. The perverse and distorted back to back, viz. Leather thongs; dressed soft leather, in composition seems to denote Perverse; insubordinate. Name of an ancient nation; and of an ancient king. Name of a district. A surname.

Wei pëen 丨弁 a sort of leather cap, formerly worn by soldiers.

偉 11656. (丶) Great; extraordinary; surprizing. A surname.

喡 11657. The sound of calling. The noise of a little child crying.

圍 11658. [一] From to *surround* and *insubordinate*. To surround; to beseige; to hem in; to guard; to surround and take wild animals; to limit, as a mould does that which is cast into it. A Chinese measure equal to five-tenths of a cubit. The name of a district.

Ke wei 基丨 banks thrown up to prevent a river from overflowing the adjacent country. Pe ping wei kwăn 被兵丨困 was surrounded and disabled by troops. Hŏ wei 合丨 to enclose on all sides. Chow wei 周丨 all around.

Wei keun 丨裙 an apron.

Wei tso yĭh ko keuen pwan 丨做一個圈盤 formed a ring by standing all around.

Wei tseang 丨墻 a wall which surrounds or encloses.

幃 11659. [丶] From *heart* and *leather* binding the insubordinate. Feeling indignant; feeling resentment; indignation.

幃 11660. From *cloth* and *leather*. A bag to contain incense or perfume in. One says, A single curtain.

暐 **曄** 11661. [丶] The light of the sun, shining with great effulgence.

瑋 11662. (丶) A certain stone. A man's name. A certain utensil or play thing.

煒 11663. [丶] From *fire* and *insubordinate*. A raging fire; light; splendor; a glowing red.

緯 11664. [丿] The *insubordinate* or *cross* threads of *silk*. The woof or transverse threads in a web, lines which run east and west, and which measure the latitude; to weave; to fasten or bind. The five planets are called Wei, the twenty-eight constellations are called 經 King, (which see.) Woo wei 五丨 the five planets.

葦 11665. [丶] From *plant* and *a leather strap*. A certain reed which is flexible and serves to bind up things; the younger plants are called 葭 Kea.

衛 11666. (丿) To *go forward* and *opposed to*. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack. To escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname; the name of a country; the name of a river. Pang yew seang wei 朋友相丨 friends defend each other. She wei 侍丨 or Yu tsëen she wei 御前侍丨 the Imperial body guard. Hoo wei 護丨 to escort and protect; to defend. Yung wei 榮丨 an incessant growing, like the nails of the fingers and the hair of the head.

Wei săng 丨生 to take care of one's health and life.

禕 11667. [一] A queen's robe embroidered with feathers and worn at the time of offering sacrifice. Certain coverings for the knees. Beautiful; elegant. A man's name.

違 11668. (-) From *to walk* or *run* and *opposed to*. To set one's self in opposition to; to turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; vicious. Woo we 毋 違 do not oppose—used in government proclamations. Kwei wei 暌 違 to be in opposition to,—as the sun and moon—two friends removed to a distance from each other. E wei 依 違 to comply and to oppose—in doubt how to act.

Wei pei tsze keu 違 悖字句 seditious or traitorous expressions.

Wei le 違 禮 opposed to the rules of propriety.

Wei yuen 違 怨 to harboue resentment against.

闈 **闈** 11669. (-) From *door* and *opposition*. The door of the harem. The gate of the palace where literary graduates are examined; a small door leading to the hall of ancestors. Name of a territory.

Wei chang 闈 場 the hall of examination.

韙 11670. [丶] From *to be right* and *to oppose*. To defend what is right and oppose what is wrong. To illustrate what is right and to guard it.

危 11671. From *man* on the top of *a precipice*. To look up to; dangerous. Certain of the rafters of a house.

危 11672. (-) From *a man* on the *verge* of *a precipice* and *to limit or stop him from falling headlong*. To be situated on an eminence, and feel afraid; unsteady; unsettled; dangerous; danger; to endanger; to rush down; to ruin. One of the twenty-eight constellations, it consists of three stars, and is situated in the northern hemisphere. A surname. Lin wei tŏ koo jin 臨 危 託故人 entering on what is dangerous, engaged the assistance of an old friend. Pŭh wei 不 危 the beams of a house.

Wei hëen 危 險 danger; dangerous.

Wei yen ching lun 危 言正論 to discourse of righteousness, and point out the danger of it's opposite.

Wei joo luy lwan 危 如壘卵 hazardous as (the preservation of) a pile of eggs.

Wei tŭh 危 篤 immiaently dangerous, applied to disease.

Wei tae 危 殆 very dangerous or hazardous.

Wei wang 危 亡 passed to oblivion; dead.

Wei yen 危 言 verbally, *dangerous words*; does not mean, language that is dangerous, but language that points out danger, and inspires caution.

巍 **巍** **巍** 11673. [丶] From *flowers* and the *sound wei*. A luxuriance of flowers; herbage, or foliage. Light and splendid.

峗 **嵬** **嵬** 11674. [-] From *hill* and *dangerous*. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. San wei 三 嵬 the name of a hill.

桅 **桅** **桅** 11675. [-] From *wood* or *spear* and *dangerous*. A short spear; the mast of a small boat; a yellow wood which serves as a dye.

醜 11676. [-] From *wine* and *dangerous*. A drunken appearance.

巽 11677. Calling to ducks.

委 11678. (丿) From *grain* placed above *woman*. The ears of grain hanging down. To bend down as with a heavy burden. To sustain a burden, or office; to belong to; to put down; to reject; to send away; to send. Twan wei 端 委 certain robes of ceremony; beginning and end; to be fully dressed. Wan wei 宛 委 the name of a hill.

Wei foo 委 府 a kind of government storehouse.

Wei keae king hëang 委 解京餉 to be sent to convey money arising from duties to the capital.

Wei kew 委 求 to solicit of another

person something that occasions the trouble.

Wei keŭh 委曲 bending and crooked, some difficulty, grievance or hardship.

Wei shoo 委輸 the empire and all its contents offered up as the property of the Sovereign.

Wei shĭ 委煞 a certain acridness of taste; the close; the finish; finished.

Wei tŏ 委託 to trouble a person with some of one's affairs; to cast one's affairs upon him.

Wei tseĭh 委積 a collection of plants and grain for the reception of guests.

Wei yuen 委員 an official messenger of no determinate rank.

倭 11679. [-] Read Wei and Wo. Read Wo, It denotes the Japanese; as Wo jin 倭人 a Japanese. Wo kwŏ 倭國 Japan. Read Wei, Yielding appearance. A man's name. Wei che 倭遲 appearance of returning from a distance.

椳 椻 11680. From *wood* and *crooked*. A certain instrument of husbandry.

矮 痿 11681. [丶] From *disease* and *bent down*. Disease; to fade or rot; rotten and dead. The second character denotes Weakness; lameness; impotency.

Lŏh wei 鹿矮 deer kept in the ground till it acquires a putrid smell, after which it is taken out and eaten—high flavored venison. Pe wei 癆矮 or Wei pe, To lose the use of one's limbs from damp or rheumatism.

萎 11682. [-] From *plants* and *hanging down*. Plants sick and drooping; diseased; contracted. A medicinal plant. The name of a place.

Wei nuy 萎腇 weak; delicate.

蝛 蝟 11683. [-] A name of certain insects of the worm species. Wei shay 蝛蛇 or Wei shay 委蛇 a kind of serpent, it is said without horns or scales.

諉 11684. [丶] From *words* and to *send away*. To implicate others; to involve; reiterated tautology in the way of apology, and in blaming superiors or others. Tuy wei 退諉 to withdraw and excuse one's self. Tuy wei 推諉 to push away from one; to make an evasive excuse. Chuy wei 誰諉 to implicate; to involve.

Wei seay 諉謝 to decline with thanks.

Wei tŏ 諉托 to push from one's self and lay on another—said of any duty or fault.

逶 11685. (-) To *walk* and *bent down*. Not able or not willing to walk straight, walking like a drunken man; tortuous. Wei e 逶迤 Wei e 逶迤 Wei e 逶迤 Wei shay 逶蛇 Wei e 逶移 and Wei e 逶倭 all express the same idea; viz. a sauntering; a swaggering or a drunken gait; the affected strut of Chinese great men.

餧 11686. Victuals or rice; some say Rotten fish. To feed cows or other animals.

巍 巍 11687. [ˊ] High; lofty; elevated. An ancient surname. Wei kwŏ 巍國 one of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

嵬 巍 11688. (-) High; lofty; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. Wei-wei hoo 嵬巍乎 great; vast; lofty.

隗 11689. [-] A lofty appearance. A surname; a name.

威 11690. (-) Filling a place of honor with solemn sternness. Dignity; majesty; graceful pomp; intimidating power. A term of respect in families. Name of a famous beauty. E wei 伊威 the name of an insect.

Wei chin 威震 to awe; to intimidate by state and pomp; to strike terror into.

Wei fung 威風 majesty and pomp.

Wei yen 威嚴 majesty and severity.

Wei peĭh sze leaou 威逼死了 by the exhibition of power to oppress and urge, so as to cause death; to tyrannize over.

Wei urh pŭh măng 丨 而不猛 intimidatingly; formidably; majestically awful, but not ferocious.

Wei peĭh 丨 逼 despotic; tyrannical; harshly imperious.

堿 11691. To break down the bank of a pond.

媿 11692. (-) From *woman* and *majesty*. A dignified lady; a handsome woman. One says, A vulgar character.

葳 11693. (-) Luxuriant; the name of a particular plant and of grain.

濊 11694. [/] A great accumulation of water; thick; muddy. Name of a particular river.

穢 薉 11695. (/) A confused collection of weeds on a piece of ground; disorder; confusion. Vice; filth; dirty. Filthy; dirty; unclean; stinking. Indecent; lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to debauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up to a vast height, on an insecure base. Woo wei 汙 丨 dirty; unclean.

Wei ke 丨 氣 a filthy or stinking effluvia.

畏 嵬 11696. (/) To fear; to stand in awe of; to venerate; to dread. Awe; reverence; pious fear; submission; timidity. Diligence; assiduity. Tëen ming ko wei 天明可 丨 All-seeing Heaven should be feared. Keun-tsze yew san wei 君子有三 丨 a good man stands in awe of three things—of Heaven, of the sayings of the Sages, and of good men.

Wei to fung 丨 多風 afraid of much wind, said of plants.

Wei shing yen 丨 聖言 to stand in awe of the sayings of Holy sages, and men in high stations.

Wei e koo ke 丨 疑顧忌 fears, doubts, and a heedful regard of resentments.

Wei keuen 丨 權 to be afraid of power, in a bad sense.

Wei keu 丨 懼 fear; apprehension.

Wei se woo năng 丨 葸無能 cowardly and useless; timorous incapacity.

Wei shin 丨 神 to venerate or fear the gods.

Wei tëen 丨 天 to venerate heaven.

Wei woo 丨 惡 mutual slander.

偎 11697. (-) To approximate; to attach to; to love.

喂 11698. (-) To fear; to apprehend. To feed animals. Wei ma 丨 馬 to feed a horse.

椳 11699. (-) The hinge of a door.

煨 11700. (-) Fire, or any thing hot in the midst of a vessel. A man's name.

猥 11701. (-) From *dog* and the *sound wei*. The noise of dogs barking; a bitch producing three whelps; numerous; plentiful; all mixed and blended together; to bend or to cause to submit.

隈 阨 11702. (-) A winding shore; a meandering stream. The part where a bow bends.

餵 餧 喂 11703. (/) To feed animals; the first character is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

胃 胃 腭 11704. (/) From 囟 and 肉 Jow, *Flesh*, intended to represent The stomach of an animal body; the part which surrounds and receives the food. Name of a constellation. Pe wei 脾 丨 the stomach; which they called 穀府 Kŭh-foo, The grain department.

Wei jŏ 丨 弱 a weak stomach.

Wei ke tung 丨 氣疼 a pain in the stomach.

Wei wan 丨 脘 the pit of the stomach.

愲 愲 11705. Disquietude of mind.

渭 11706. (丿) From *water* and the *stomach*. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

猬 貑 蝟 彙 彝 11707. (丿) A hedge hog; a porcupine. See below.

謂 謂 11708. (丿) From *words* and *stomach*, or *to enclose*. To say; to say to; to speak of; to tell; to designate; to call or denominate; diligent, to send; to trust. Tsze wei Tsze-tsëen 子丨子賤 Confucius said *to Tsze-tsëen*. Ho wei 何丨 what is to be said for this? how is this to be explained? Often precedes some hypothetic reasoning. Tsze wei 此丨 this is called; or this expresses; this is what is denominated. Yew wei 有丨 to have something to say—means, to be able to give a good reason for one's conduct.

Wei che 丨之 they call it; it is called; it expresses.

Wei che yuĕ 丨之曰 addressing him, said.

Wei che ho tsae 丨之何哉 what can now be said!

Woo so wei 無所丨 / Woo wei 無丨 having nothing to say for one's self; denotes having failed in an affair or acted amiss without being able to assign any satisfactory reason.

尉 尉 尉 尉 11709. (丿) From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat applied with the hand smooths silk. To press down from above; to settle; to tranquillize; to smooth. Name of an office. A surname. The last character is also read Yŭh. The addition of fire to the last character is a vulgar appendage. A kind of smoothing iron. Canton people read it Tang. Ting wei 廷丨 an officer of the imperial palace. Ke wei 騎丨 *to ride* and *keep the peace*, an inferior military officer.

Wei tow 丨斗 a smoothing iron, the people of Canton called it Tang-tow.

洧 11710. [丶] Name of a river and of a place.

慰 慰 11711. (丿) From to *smooth* by the application of *heat* and the *heart*. To soothe and console the mind; to tranquillize the feelings; to comfort. Gan wei 安丨 to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort. E wei wo sin 以丨我心 to comfort my mind. E wei wo yuen wang 以丨我願望 to fulfil or gratify my wishes and hopes.

Wei jin sin 丨人心 to soothe or console the hearts of men.

蔚 11712. (丿) The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage; thick; dark; close and gloomy. Shaggy fur. Read Yŭh, The name of a district.

痏 11713. [丶] From *disease* and *to have*. A bruize; a wound; a sore occasioned by heating. Read Yŭh, Disease. Che wei 疻丨 a bruize, sore, or wound received in fighting with sticks or clubs.

Wei wei 丨胃 the stomach rejecting food.

鮪 11714. [丶] The name of a fish; the name of a river.

軎 軎 11715. Wei, or Hwuy, The end of an axle tree.

聵 11716. Born deaf; deaf.

遺 11717. (-) Read Wei and E. From *to go away* and *valuable*. To die and leave a kingdom, an estate, or a will behind one. To leave; to reject; to lose; to throw a largess to; leavings, residue. A surname. Seaou wei 小 丨 urine. Wei shoo 丨 書 a will. Wei chŭh 丨 囑 the commands left by a dying person. Wei wei 丨 丨 tortuous; winding. Wei hea tëĭh tëen chan 丨 下的田產 an estate left by some person deceased.

壝 11718. (/) A low earthen wall or dyke; a low earthen dyke surrounding an elevated altar. Wang che shay wei 王之社 丨 the wall surrounding the king's altars to the gods of the land. Wei kung 丨 宮 a house or mansion made of such an earthen wall as has been described.

壝 11719. Nine, or many thoroughfares. Read Kwei, Earth piled up.

位 11720. [/] From *man* and *to erect*. To sit erect and in order on each side of a portico. Right; regular; arranged in order. Established; whatever is proper to establish. A place; a situation; a seat; a throne. A numeral character, used when speaking of persons of respectability. A surname. Ta te wei 大地 丨 a high, or important situation. Yĭh wei jin 一 丨 人 a man of respectability; a gentleman. Lëĕ wei 列 丨 constituted persons, those appointed to some trust; gentlemen. Tso wei 坐 丨 the place on which one sits; to sit on the throne. Lung wei 龍 丨 *the dragon's seat*, the imperial throne. Tĭh wei 得 丨 to obtain a seat; i. e. a public situation, or the throne. Shĭh wei 失 丨 to lose the throne.

Wei le 丨 理 to arrange or rule.

薈 11721. [/] A certain edible vegetable. Wei wei 丨 蔚 the appearance of clouds rising.

瞺 11722. The eye brows beautifully divided.

骫 骫 11723. [\] From *a bone* and *a round ball*. Bones crooked and distorted; to bend or cause to accommodate to, applied also to the branches of trees.

Wei pe 丨 骳 bent down; curved; crooked.

𡨋 11724. Exuberant growth of plants; considered the same as the following.

𠯑 11725. From *a distorted mouth* and *pill*. A bird of prey which eats its own vomit; the down upon its skin is like silk.

彙 彙 11726. [/] Hwuy, or Wei. By many persons read Luy. Name of a reptile, said to resemble a pig, its bristles are like needles; probably a hedge hog; which is commonly called Tsëen choo 箭猪 *the arrowed pig*. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. Tsze-wei 字 丨 a well known Chinese Dictionary.

WO.—CCCLXXXIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Wo*. Canton Dialect, *Go* and *Wo*.

我 11727. The etymology of this character is uncertain. Some think the name of an ancient weapon, which it is supposed to represent.

The personal pronoun, first person singular. Occurs in classical writings for every number and case, I; me; my; mine; we; us; our; ours. In the Dictionaries pronounced Go or Ngo; in the northern dialect Wo. See Go. In state papers, Wo requires to be rendered by *our*; as Wo chaou 我朝 our dynasty. Wo kwŏ 我國 our country.

咼 11728. A distorted mouth. Read Ko. A surname.

猧 矮 11729. (-) Name of a species of dog.

堝 11730. Read Ko or Wo, A crucible.

窩 窶 11731. [-] From a *cavern* and a *distorted mouth* or *entrance*. A scooped out hole; a den; a cavern; a solitary dwelling. A bird's nest formed in a hole; those on trees are expressed by 巢 Chaou. A nest in a figurative sense, as a nest of thieves, robbers, pirates, and so on. Wo kea 我家 a receiver of stolen goods, and one who harbours thieves. Wo tsang 我藏 to give harbour to, or receive and give room to, as people who harbour thieves.

緺 11732. [-] Read Kwa, Ko, and Wo. Manuscript Dictionary, Wo. Silk of a green and purple colour; a sash of that colour; silk not wound.

萵 11733. Name of a plant.

倭 11734. [-] Read Wo and Wei. From *Mon* and *crooked*. Read Wei, Yielding appearance. A man's name. Wei che 我遲 appearance of returning from a distance. Read Wo, It denotes the Japanese; as Wo jin 我人 a Japanese.

捰 11735. From *hand* and *fruit*. To take with the hand; to pluck.

捰 婐 倭 婑 11736. (-) Wo go 我妸 or Wo to 我婑 a slender delicate woman; beautiful.

WŎ.—CCCXCTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Wŏ.* Canton Dialect, *Wŏk.*

揾 摑 11737. (ㄨ) Wŏ or Hŏ, From *hand* and a *public officer*. To take or seize; to strike and scrape off; to bring relief to; to rescue.

擭 11738. (ㄨ) Wŏ or Hŏ, From *hand* and *clouds* and *wings* denoting *celerity*. To wave the hand backwards and forwards, to make signals to; to play slight of hand tricks; to seduce to evil for one's own interest.

斡 11739. [ㄨ] A handle by which to turn a thing; a striker for drawing across the top of a grain measure; to turn round; to cause to circulate, or remove from place to place. Read Kwan, To superintend the equal levying of tribute.

嚄 11740. Hïh, Hwă, or Wŏ. To call out to loudly. To call out alarmed or frightened, Oh! ah! Hwŏ tseay, (or Tsïh) denotes To say much to; to speak to in a boisterous tone; and one says, with Laughter or ridicule.

WOO.—CCCXCIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ngu* and *Vu.* Canton Dialect, *Jng*, and *Mow.*

五 午 伍 11741. (ㄟ) Five. Te woo 第一 the fifth. Te woo, also occurs as a surname. Urh woo yen tsze 二一眼子 *two five eyes*, is an expression which denotes obscure or imperfect vision. Woo chang 一常 the five constant virtues.

Woo chay shoo 一車書 five cart loads of books—is an ancient expression for a large collection of books.

Woo che che kwei 一枝之桂 the five branched Olea fragrans, situated in the moon.

Woo fang 一方 denotes the four points of the compass, and the centre.

Woo fang too te 一方土地 the gods of the four corners of the house, and of the centre, or middle of the house.

Woo hing 一行 the five elements of the Chinese; viz. Shwüy, ho, mŭh, kin, too 水火木金土 water, fire, wood, metal, earth. San woo 三一 3rd, 5th, i. e. the fifteenth night of the moon.

Woo sïh 一色 the five colors.

Woo kŭh 一穀 the five sorts of grain; every species of grain.

Woo keaou 一教 the precepts that have a respect to the five relations, mentioned above.

Woo lun 一倫 the five relations amongst human beings.

Woo pei tsze 一倍子 galls, gall nuts, a species peculiar to China; those of the oak are called 沒石子 Mŭh shïh tsze.

Woo tsang 一藏 the five viscera.

Woo tsze 一次 five times.

Woo tsăng low 一層樓 Padre

Hill on the north side of Canton; or rather the square temple on the hill.

Woo tseŏ 丨爵 five ranks of nobility; which are denominated 公,侯伯子男 Kung, how, pĭh, tsze, nan, Kung is the highest.

Woo we 丨味 the five tastes.

Woo yŏ 丨岳 five mountains in China.

伍 11742. Five persons connected with each other. A file of five men; the same is expressed by Hang-woo 行丨 or Tuy woo 隊丨 the ranks. Five families becoming security for each other. A multitude blended together is also called 丨 Woo. A surname. Hang woo chŭh shin 行丨出身 to be born in the army, and receive its allowances. Chae woo 儕丨 friends of the same rank; companions of the same age.

吾 吝 11743. (-) I; me. To guard; to keep off; to impede; a certain weapon; a proper name. Woo tăng 丨等 or Woo pei 丨輩 we; us. Ko yu woo pei seang ping 可與丨輩相並 may rank on equal terms with us. Yen yu shin che woo 言語甚支丨 language very confused and indistinct. Che woo leaou sze 支丨了事 to hurry over any service in a careless manner. E woo 伊丨 the sound of rhyming or chaunting. Woo wo tsze ching yay 丨我自稱也 woo, an expression for myself.

俉 11744. To meet with; to see against one's inclination.

悟 11745. (/) From *heart* or *mind* and *one's self* or the *sound woo*. An exclamation uttered when something suddenly strikes one. To arouse in a moral sense; to awaken the mind; to notice and advert to; to perceive the real state of things; to understand. Me woo 迷丨 are opposites, Sleepy, inadvertent; stupified, and awake; quick, to observe, ready to discern. Ying woo 穎丨 a superior degree of discernment. Sing woo 省丨 to awaken; to quicken; aroused. Keŏ woo 覺丨 to notice suddenly; first impression of; to come to a right understanding of. Woo taou 丨道 to perceive the force of reasoning.

捂 捑 11746. (/) From *hand* and *one's self* To guard against, as by placing an inclined post against a wall to support it. Used also morally for guarding against the introduction of anarchy or moral disorder: the same idea is expressed by Che woo 支丨 or Che-woo 枝丨 and Te woo 抵丨 and by Che-choo 支柱. To oppose; to contradict, to rebel against.

晤 11747. From *sun* and *myself*. To place the sun before one. Light; bright; to meet with; to set in opposition to; to explain; to speak together as friends. Seang woo 相丨 or Woo kĕen 丨見 or Woo tuy 丨對 face to face—said of friends or acquaintances. Yo yung tsae woo 餘容再丨 for the rest bear with me till I again see you—said in the close of letters.

寤 11748. To awaken from sleep. Woo mei 丨寐 to awaken and to sleep.

梧 11749. [/] Woo-tung 丨桐 name of a tree remarkable in China; it is used for making musical instruments, and is exceedingly regular in casting its leaves,—the fall of one of its leaves is a certain indication of autumn. Used to denote a stringed intrument; the name of a district. Occurs denoting opposition to.

牾 11750. [-ˋ] From *a cow* and *one's self* or *the sound woo*. The name of an animal. To push against; to oppose; to rebel against; to contradict.

齬 11751. [-] Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight; some standing out, and some standing like the teeth of a saw. Tseu woo 齟丨 irregular; incoherent; applied to the teeth; to what people say; and to their intentions.

鼯 11752. [-] Woo-shoo 丨鼠 or E-yew 夷由 or Fei săng shoo 飛生鼠 are several names of the flying squirrel.

午 11753. [丶] The seventh of the Te-chc 地支 or twelve horary characters. It is applied to the space of time between eleven and one o'clock of the day; and is employed in forming the Cycle of sixty years. It occurs in the 7th, 19th, 31st, 43rd and 55th years. It sometimes denotes the South; also Transverse; crosswise. In composition denotes *Opposition*. Kwo woo 過丨 something to pass over noon, *tiffin*, a term used by the Tartars. Ching woo 正丨 or Chung woo 中丨 the point of noon. Keaou woo 交丨 eleven o'clock. Ching woo urh kih 正丨二刻 half past twelve o'clock. Ting woo 停丨 or Seih woo 息丨 to rest at noon; the resting time at noon. Shih woo fan 食丨飯 to eat noon rice; to dine. Shang woo 上丨 the forenoon. Hea woo 下丨 the afternoon. Chuen woo 舛丨 to oppose, to turn the back upon. Pang woo 旁丨 transversely; lengthwise and crosswise; spread out; a multiplicity of affairs.

Woo jih 丨日 every twelfth day is so denominated.

Woo nëen 丨年 any year of the Cycle that falls in Woo.

Woo she 丨時 from eleven to one o'clock, about noon.

Woo yuĕ 丨月 is always the fifth month.

仵 11754. (丶) An equal; an opponent. Also used in the sense of Woo 伍 a file of five men. A surname.

Woo tsŏ 丨作 a person who performs the necessary offices to a corpse.

忤牾 11755. (丶) From *heart* and *noon*. To adhere to the line of rectitude; to set one's self in opposition to; disobedient; rebellious; undutiful to parents.

Woo neih 丨逆 disobedient; contumacious; rebellious; rebellion.

Woo neih pŭh heaou 丨逆不孝 disobedient to parents.

迕遻逜逜 11756. (丶) From *to run* and *opposed to*. To meet; to occur; to run counter to; to oppose; confused; blended. Tsŏ woo 錯丨 mixed, blended in confusion. Kwae woo 乖丨 perverse; obstinate; contumacious. Yih woo 逆丨 or Woo wei 丨違 rebellious; disobedient; issuing in a contrary direction.

啎 11757. To meet with; to rush against; to oppose; to rebel against. Contradictious; refractory; contumacious.

于亏亏 11758. *Yu. Intended to represent vapour or steam issuing forth, an effort to expand itself.*

圬 11759. To plaster and white wash, and so on; to ornament a wall.

Woo-jin 丨人 a person who plasters or adorns houses; a brick-layer.

杇钙 11760. (-) A trowel for plastering with.

汙污涴 11761. (-) From *water* and *steam rising*. Stagnant water; foul; muddy; impure; unclean; in a physical or moral sense to do any thing; impure. To stain; to defile; to debauch. Low; filthy; depraved; severe labour. Wei che woo wŭh 穢之丨物 defiled by any thing unclean. Taou woo 道丨 an immoral bad state of things.

Woo jŭh 丨辱 to insult; to defile.

Woo wei 丨穢 dirty; filthy; impure; indecent.

惡 11762. [/] Read ŏ or Gŏ, Vicious; wicked. Read Woo, To hate; to dislike; to have an aversion to; to be ashamed of; to repent. Ko woo 可丨 hateful; detestable. Sew woo che sin 羞丨之心 a mind sensible of shame. Tsze woo 自丨 to hate one's self. Tsăng woo 憎丨 to hate; to dislike, to have a strong aversion to. Sew woo 羞丨 to be ashamed of what is vicious, and refrain from doing it; or to be ashamed for having acted viciously.

Woo urh che ke mei 丨而知其美 to dislike a person or thing, and yet know or acknowledge any excellencies possessed by them.

誣 譓 譌 11763. (丶) From *words* and *hateful*. Slanderous, vilifying speech. Read Yĭh, or Gĭh, To laugh. Woo ya 丨訝 bad enunciation.

吳 11764. [-] To talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate, in which senses it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. Pŭh woo pŭh gaou 不丨不敖 not clamorous; not insolent.

Woo-kwŏ 丨國 the least of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century; the territory which corresponds to the modern Chĕ keang, in ancient times called Woo.

蜈 蜣 11765. [-] Woo kung 丨蚣 a species of centipes, the scolopendra.

悞 誤 11766. [/] Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. Këen jin che woo 姦人之丨 the false pretexts of bad designing men.

Woo sin 丨信 to put a mistaken confidence in.

Woo sze 丨事 to impede affairs.

烏 11767. [-] A crow, which the character is intended to resemble. Black as a crow; an exclamation like the cry of a crow. An interrogative particle. How. Used in several proper names. Pĭh woo 白丨 a white crow.

Woo chow 丨綢 black silk.

Woo-loo-mŏ-tse 丨魯穆齊 name of a place in western Tartary, W. of Peking, 28°. N. 44°. 30'.

Woo maou 丨帽 a black cap.

Woo mŭh 丨木 ebony.

Woo poo 丨布 black cloth.

Woo-soo-le keang 丨蘇里江 or *U Suri Ula*, a river in eastern Tartary, which enters the Amour from the south; also the name of a district in the neighbourhood of the same river.

Woo tsĭh yu 丨賊魚 cuttle fish.

Woo-ya 丨鴉 a black crow. The Chinese praise it for its care of its parent.

塢 隖 碣 埡 11768. [丶] A small bank or dike, or as one affirms, A low wall; a place where a detachment of troops reside; barracks; cantonments; hills, or windings amongst hills, which are habitable. A village; a collection of people on a moor or common. Tsun woo 村丨 a village with a kind of mud wall around it.

嗚 11769. [-] Woo hoo 丨呼 to sigh; to lament; alas! E woo 噫丨 to shed tears.

憮 11770. From *heart* and *black*. A sorrowful disquieted mind.

於 11771. [-] Read Yu, A particle denoting To be resident in; to consist with. Read Woo, An interjection denoting surprize or grief.

Woo hoo 丨乎 grief or admiration.

愕 愕 11772. [/] From *heart*, *mouth*, and *rising steam*. Read Woo and Gŏ, Surprize; alarm. Tsŏ woo 錯丨 surprize; alarm; perturbation; haste; opposition to.

遻 噩 11773. [/] Read Woo and Gŏ, From *to run*, *rebellion* and *open mouths*. To occur; to meet; to rush against; to oppose rebelliously. Woo wŭh 丨物 to run against any thing—like a drunken man.

蘁 萼 11774. To rise in opposition to. Woo leĭh 丨立 to stand up in opposition to.

武 11775. (丶) From *a spear* and *to stop*. To put a stop to anarchy by military prow-

ess. Strong; dignified; warlike. Whatever is connected with the army, Martial; military; a designation of high honor in epitaphs. A trace or footstep; the footstep of a cow. The name of a cap; of a river; of a district; of a star; and of a lake.

Tsoo woo 祖 | the footsteps of ancestors.

Woo chĭh kwan | 職官 or Woo kwan | 官 military officers.

Woo e | 藝 military arts.

Woo-e shan | 夷山 the *Woo-e* (Bohea) hills, in Fŭh-këen province, from whence tea is brought.

Woo hŏ | 學 *military learning*; i. e. the practice of military exercises.

Woo kung | 功 military merit or honors.

Woo tsĭh tëen | 則天 name of an abandoned queen—an epithet applied to prostitutes.

𢦏 11776. A man's name.

𢧐 𢧑 𢧒 11777. [丶] A certain valuable stone.

鵡 鵌 11778. [丶] From *martial* and *bird*. Ying-woo 鸚 | a bird that can speak; a parrot; said to become dumb when stroked on the back.

無 𣏌 无 11779. (ɔ) Etymology not clear. The second is the original form, it denotes a forest where every thing was lost, as if it existed not. Not possessing; destitute of; non-existence. No; not. Name of a district. A surname. Nan or Nan mo 南 | a term of the Buddha sect, much used before the appellations of Buddha and his deified disciples—equivalent to 歸依 Kwei e, To revert to, and rely upon.

Yew 有 and Woo | are opposites, To exist, and not to exist—to have or possess, and not possess.

Woo chang | 常 death.

Woo che | 恥 shameless.

Woo fă | 法 no means; no resource.

Woo-hëen | 限 without limit; illimitable; infinite.

Woo hwa kwo | 花果 } figs; ficus
Fei kwo 肥果 } carica.

Woo-keung | 窮 inexhaustible; impoverishable.

Woo keung che soo | 窮之數 infinite numbers.

Woo ko nae ho | 可奈何 nothing can be done! can not help one's self.

Woo le | 禮 rudeness; rude.

Woo-le teĭh tung se | 禮的東西 a rude thing, refers to a rude person.

Woo leang | 量 immeasurable; infinite in respect of measurement.

Woo pëen | 邊 having no borders; infinite in extent,—applied to the body of Buddha.

Woo pe yĭh | 裨益 of no service to; not beneficial to.

Woo sze wei fŭh | 事爲福 to have nothing to do is happiness; or rather, to have nothing to disturb.

Woo so pŭh | 所不 nothing—not; makes the highest possible degree, Infinitude; as preceding 在 Tsae, To be in a place, it makes Omnipresence; preceding 知 Che, To know, it makes Omniscience.

Woo-soo | 數 numberless; innumerable.

Woo shĭh tsze | 食子 a Chinese gall-nut, obtained from a large tree on the western frontier of China, apparently Oak Galls.

Woo ting che | 定止 no settled purpose, or resting place.

Woo tsĭh yen woo | 則言 | if it be not, then say it is not.

Woo-too | 度 without rule or limit; excess in a bad sense.

Woo-tsin | 盡 interminable; inexhaustible.

Woo-tsĭh choo | 責處 blameless.

Woo wang e | 望矣 hopeless; a state of despair.

Woo wei tsze jen | 爲自然 not made, but self existing.

Woo yĕ tăog | 葉藤 cuscuta or dodder.

Woo yung | 用 useless.

𠑊 11780. [丶] Properly written 憮 Woo. Which see.

嫵 嫵 11781. (\) Flattering; trying to win the affections. Woo mei 丨媚 a delicate fascinating woman.

廡 11782. (\) From *a covering* and *unoccupied*. A kind of piazza or room outside the hall of a house for servants and persons who first enter the gate. A lodge at a gate; a large vacant house. Fan woo 蕃 丨 a shade formed by luxuriant foliage.

憮 11783. (\) From *heart* and the *sound woo*. Affection; love; an expression of regard, and of surprize and disappointment; also a proud expression of contempt.

甒 11784. A small jar or pitcher.

蕪 11785. (ᴗ) Overgrown with weeds or wood; umbrageous; dirty; filthy. Name of a territory, name of a lake.

舞 11786. (\) A court amusement, consisting of a kind of posture making or minuet dancing, accompanied by music; various ornamented rods or sceptres, are carried in the hand; in the army it becomes a kind of fencing. To play slight of hand tricks. The upper part of a metal vessel. The name of an office; and of a place. A surname. Fŭh woo 帗 丨 an ornamented rod. Teaou woo 跳 丨 to dance or caper about; to perform feats of agility; to tumble. Ta woo 打 丨 to make postures; to tumble. Ko urh woo neu 歌兒 丨 女 singing boys and dancing girls;—anciently formed the amusement of princes and statesmen.

Woo lung 丨 弄 to play tricks.

儛 11787. (\) To skip and dance, as a demonstration of joy; to excite.

Woo wei 丨 衛 the sound of arrows or flying darts.

匴 11788. A sheath or case for a sword or knife.

膴 11789. (\) From *flesh* and *not having*. Dried flesh without any bones. See Hoo.

巫 覡 11790. (ᴗ) *Represents* the distorted gesticulations of *an enchantress*. Sorceress or witch, by which she caused spirits to descend and appear. A female magician; an enchantress; magic; sorcery in general; hence 男 丨 Nan woo, A male sorcerer or enchanter. The name of a district, of a hill, of a divinity, of a man, and of an office. A surname.

Woo e 丨 醫 the use of magic in healing diseases.

Woo heĭh 丨 覡 a witch and a wizard.

Woo shŭh 丨 術 magic arts; charms; spells.

誣 憮 11791. (ᴗ) To affirm that to be which has no existence; superstitious; visionary; false; deceitful. To deceive; to charge falsely; to accuse the innocent.

Woo kaou 丨 告 a false accusation.

Woo lae 丨 賴 a false trust; or to lay upon unjustly.

Woo min 丨 民 to deceive the people.

Woo neĭh 丨 挩 a false pretext.

毋 11792. (ᴗ) From the character 母 Neu, A woman, with a line of separation, denoting A prevention of illicit practices. A prohibitive particle, forbidding the doing or exercise of, it corresponds to the modern word 莫 Mŏ. A particle of interrogation. A surname; the name of a place.

Woo yung kwa leu 丨 庸掛慮 no occasion for anxiety on the subject.

毋 11793. *Kwan. To pass a string through in order to connect together.*

母 *Moo. A mother.*

侮 11794. (\) Neglect; disrespect. Tsze kaou woo jin 自高 丨 人 to exalt one's self, and insult others.

姆 嫮 嫮 姥

11795. [⺀] From *woman* and *mother*. A mistress or governess in a family; an old lady of fifty who teaches young women. A term by which the wife of a younger brother addresses her husband's sister-in-law. The name of a bill.

侮 悔

11796. (⺀) To injure. To treat negligently; to behave contemptuously; to despise; to ridicule; to turn what is good into ridicule; to burlesque. Tĭh shing pùh heă woo 德盛不狎 ⺀ the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous levity.

Woo e ⺀ 易 to trifle or take liberties with; disrespectful familiarities.

婺

11797. (/) The name of a star, and of a district. Woo foo ⺀ 婦 a widow who does not marry again.

Woo neu ⺀ 女 a star.

瞀 愍

11798. [/] Read Mow. To look down intensely upon, as on that which is obscured. Read Woo, Dull apprehension; stupid; ignorant.

𨑨

11799. [/] Woo, or Mow, To kneel down; to kneel as an act of courtesy or reverence.

霧 霧 霧 雺

11800. (/) From *cloud* and *a spear*. Shooting forth; moisture or vapour issuing from the earth; fog; thick dense vapour. Yun woo 雲 ⺀ cloudy vapour. Yen woo 烟 ⺀ smoky vapour.

務 務

11801. [/] To apply the mind or strength to a certain object; to use great and undivided effort; the business or affair which is attended to. A surname; the name of a city. Read Maou, High in front and low behind. To rhyme read Mow. Sze woo 事 ⺀ business; affair; that about which one is occupied. Chuen woo 專 ⺀ intense and undivided application to. Pun woo 本 ⺀ is one's peculiar duty itself. Kea woo 家 ⺀ domestic duties. Kung woo 公 ⺀ public duties. Pan le sze woo 辦理事 ⺀ to transact or manage an affair. Ne woo peĭh chŭh keu 你 ⺀ 必出去 you must go out.

Woo chuen leĭh yu sze yay ⺀ 專力於事也 woo, denotes close application to.

Woo e ⺀ 宜 what propriety absolutely requires.

Woo peĭh ⺀ 必 must; it is indispensable.

Woo peĭh yaou teĭh ⺀ 必要的 it is positively required.

Woo pun neĭh ⺀ 本業 to attend solely to one's peculiar duty.

Woo pun ⺀ 本 is to attend to one's duty.

Woo seu ⺀ 須 what is absolutely necessary.

鶩

11802. [⺀] To run with haste and precipitation; buisterous; violent.

WŬH.—CCCXCII^ND SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Voč.* Canton Dialect, *Mat.*

勿 11803. [∪] Represents and denotes a flag or standard; formerly erected in districts to invite together the people; hence, Wŭh-wŭh 勿 | denotes Haste; moving in haste. Not; do not. Wŭh-wŭh, also denotes Ardently desirous of, having the mind intently set upon.

Wŭh wei nan | 畏難 do not be afraid of difficulties.

沕 11804. (∪) Wŭh mŭh | 穆 exceedingly minute and abstruse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom.

芴 11805. Meĭh wŭh 密 | abstruse, hidden. A sort of melon.

物 11806. [∪] From *a cow* and the *sound Wŭh.* Every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth. Whatever is material; a thing; a creature; an article of commerce; business; affairs of life; a class or sort. Jin wŭh 人 | man and thing—sometimes means only *Man.* Wan wŭh 萬 | ten thousand things—all thing (exclusive of heaven and earth.) Ho wŭh 貨 | articles of commerce. Shin wŭh 神 | divine things—used in divination. San wŭh 三 | three things, i. e. Ching tĭh 正德 cultivation of virtue; Le-yung 利用 facilitating the acquisition of the necessaries of life, and How săng 厚生 preserving life itself.

Wŭh chan | 產 natural productions.

Wŭh kĭh urh how che che | 格而后知至 when the nature and principles of things are fully discovered knowledge is perfected.

Wŭh ching jin e | 稱人意 a thing that suits or accords with men's minds.

Wŭh kĕen | 件 a thing.

兀 11807. (∪) From *a line* placed on *the top of man.* Commonly defined, High and level at the top. To cut off the feet as a punishment. Lŭh wŭh 律 | dangerous rocks.

Wŭh chay | 者 those who have had their feet cut off.

Wŭh teĭh | 的 occurs in some play books, denoting Alas! what? a cant provincial word.

Wŭh wŭh | | a firm immovable appearance.

仡 11808. (∪) Nĕĕ wŭh 兀 | agitated; disturbed; unquiet.

阢 11809. [∪] Nĕĕ wŭh 兀 | agitated; unstable as a vessel on the surface of the water, or something agitated in a lofty, dangerous situation. In the explanation of the 困卦 Kwăn-kwa, considered as representing the agitation of a penitent mind.

嗢 11810. [∪] To hem, in order to clear a stoppage of the throat. Wŭh-yŭh | 噦 clearing the throat before playing on an instrument. One says, The appearance of expectorating and drinking.

YA.—CCCXCIII^RD SYLLABLE.

A broad. Manuscript Dictionary, *Ya.* Canton Dialect, *A*, *Ya*, and *Ga.*

丫 11811. (-) The parting branches of a tree; any thing forked. Ya 丫 or Ya cha 丫叉 the space between the fingers of the hand.

Ya tow 丫頭 *forked heads*, denotes A slave girl. The epithet arises from little girls having their hair bound up in tufts one on each side of the head.

牙 11812. [-] Intended to represent the teeth. A tooth; the incisor teeth; any thing that juts out like a tooth; a bud. Seang ya 象牙 elephant's teeth; ivory. Chaou ya 爪牙 the nails and teeth—that which annoys and frightens. Ya kwae 牙儈 a sort of spy employed by trading people to collect information.

Ya chay 牙車 the jaw bone in which the teeth are inserted.

Ya hwuy 牙灰 tooth powder.

Ya lan 牙藍 cochineal. See the following character.

Ya kung foo seang 牙工夫箱 an ivory work basket.

Ya mun 牙門 a standard formerly erected at the door of an officer's tent, hence the modern term Ya mun 衙門 a public office.

Ya sin tung 牙信筒 ivory racks.

Ya shen 牙扇 ivory fans.

Ya tan 牙蛋 ivory eggs; i. e. balls.

Ya yuĕ shen 牙月扇 ivory fire screens.

呀 11813. (-) Hea, or Ya, Wide mouthed, gaping. The wrangling of children. (MS. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm; a mere tone; sometimes used instead of distinct articulation. Han ya 谽呀 appearance of a deep wide valley.

Ya lan me 呀蘭米 cochineal.

Ae ya 噯呀 ah! strange! alas!

砑 刵 11814. [/] A smooth, bright, glossy stone; a round stone. Nëen ya 碾砑 to bruise with a stone roller.

芽 11815. (-) From *plant* and *tooth*. To bud forth; to begin; a bud; a germ; a sprout. Măng ya 萌芽 to shoot forth buds—as in spring; buds. Fă ya 發芽 to bud forth. Mĭh yă 麥芽 a germ of wheat.

迓 11816. (/) From *to go* and *issue forth*. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

雅 11817. [丨] From *a tooth* and a *wing*. A particular species of crow. Correct; decorous; to rectify, thus applied to ancient poesy, and to amusement, and to speech. Learned; elegant; pure; simple; an instrument of music; a certain wine vessel. A surname. Wăn ya 文雅 elegant and correct; genteel.

Ya che 雅致 or Che 緻 delicate; gentle; soft; elegant; gay; effeminate. Ya woo 雅烏 or Ya woo 鴉鵝 a crow.

鴉 11818. (-) A species of crow; used for the preceding. A small crow with a white breast.

Ya-pëen 鴉片 or Ya pëen ne 鴉片泥 opium.

齦牙 11819. (-) From the *grinder* and *incisor teeth*. Together. Distorted irregular teeth. Shing ya 聲牙 *voice and teeth*, an indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says.

Ya gow 丨 齵 } the teeth unevenly
Chă ya 齸 丨 } set.

亞 11820. (ˊ) Ugly; like a hunch back. The second in order. Ya, or as it is otherwise pronounced A, is an epithet that precedes the names of persons in the lower walks of life, as *A*-lin, *A*-taou, &c., the latter syllable is the name, A, is an epithet. The Tartars use 阿 O, in the same sense. Yin ya 姻 丨 fathers of a married couple, call each other Yin; husbands of two sisters, call each other Ya.

Ya ko 丨 哥 an elder brother. The Emperor's sons.

Ya shing 丨 聖 is a term applied to the second class of Sages, as 孟子 Măng-tsze; Confucius is called 至聖 Che shing, Most holy, a perfect sage. *A-lik* tsew 丨 叻酒 Canton term for Arrak.

Ya-mei 丨 妹 or Ya-te 丨 娣 a younger sister. Ya-tsze 丨 姊 Ya-tseay 丨 姐 an elder sister.

倕 11821. [ˊ-] To lean upon; to trust to. Proud.

剄 11822. To cut the neck or throat; to cut or pare off.

啞 11823. [ˋ-] Yĭh, Yŭh, or Ya. The noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. Read Ya, or ŭh, The voice of birds. Read Ya, The sound made by infants learning to speak. To be dumb; dumbness.

Ya me 丨 謎 an enigma.

Ya tsze 丨 子 a dumb person.

婭 11824. (ˊ) Two sisters-in-law call each other Ya, as an expression of courtesy; Ya, implies the taking of a second place, or being junior.

瘂 11825. (ˋ) Unable to speak; dumb. The back part of the neck.

涯 11826. (-) Read Ya and Yae. The shore or bank of a river. The name of a river.

衙 迓 } 11827. (-) In ancient times an officer's tent; in the army distinguished by a flag which was called Ya, hence in later times applied to any civil or military court. The name of a place; a surname; a distant or remote appearance. Tsung tŭh ya mun 總督 丨 門 the palace of the governor-general.

Ya or Ya mun 丨 門 a government office; a public court, whether great or small.

Ya mun kung ying 丨 門供應 the dues or fees to government offices.

Ya yŭh 丨 役 attendants in public courts, to perform the menial offices of the law; police runners and so on; these are not allowed to stand candidates for official situations.

YĂ.—CCCXCIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yă*. Canton Dialect, *Ap*.

甲 11828. *Keă. Scales of fish; armour.*

囲 11829. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

押 11830. [ˊ] From a *hand* and *armour*. To place behind, or attach to, in order to guard; to guard or escort; to control; to suppress, or keep down. Hwa yă 花 丨 a sort of mark with which the Chinese sign any document.

Yă chuen 丨 船 custom-house boats, attached to European ships, the Hoppo boats.

Yă sung fă sze 丨 送法司 to

guard, as under arrest, and conduct to the magistrate.

Yă fŭh jin 丨 腹人 to oppress and keep down a person.

Yă tung cha 丨 冬茶 teas left in the market till the close of the season; winter teas.

鴨鶵 11831. (/) A duck, so called from the sound of its gabble. The name of a river. Shwŭy yă 水丨 or Yă-tsze 丨子 a duck.

扎 11832 [ㄛ] Earthy particles closely adhesive; or thick dust flying. Yang-yă 垾丨 inscrutable; no trace of; foggy; obscure appearance of being unlimited. The old definition is, Intricate windings amongst hills.

厭 11833. Read Yen, and Yĕ, or Yă. To restrict; to restrain; to subject. Uniformity; obedient as one; to unite together. To keep out; to prevent ingress. To injure. To invite to enter with the motion of the hand. An inauspicious dream. Read Yen, Sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yèn, To dislike; to hate; to reject. To screen from; to conceal. Composed; steady; firm. Read Yă, Unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yĭh, Yĭh yĭh 丨邑 Damp. Read Gan, To sink in water.

壓 11834. (/] To throw down, as a wall; to crush; to suppress; to keep steady and settled; to oppress; to guard; to depress; to humble; to keep down; to subject. To stop or fill up by supplying what is deficient. Read Yĕ, To subject; to cause to unite. Read Nĕĕ, To feel with one finger, as when feeling the pulse. Read Yen, To be satiated and disgusted with. By some written thus 厭 and thus 饜, Fŭh-yă. 覆丨 or Yă-taou 丨倒 to overthrow. King yă 傾丨 to subvert. Chin-yă 鎮丨 or Tan-yă 彈丨 or Yă-choo 丨住 all express, Keeping down; suppressing any evil, such as insurrection of the people, or any other calamity. Chin yă 震丨 to keep down by fear, as if terrified by thunder. Tsze yă 自丨 to subject or humble one's self. Yang-yă 禳丨 by superstitious rites to suppress any rising pestilence or other calamity in a neighbourhood. Tsuy-yă. 催丨 to push down. Chin-yă 沉丨 to sink down. Kung-yă 控丨 to hold down, or repress. Shan-yă 山丨 pressed down by a mountain. Chin shin yă koo che 朕甚丨苦之 I the Emperor, exceedingly dislike, and am embittered against it.

Yă che 丨紙 to fix a piece of paper beneath a sod on the top of a grave as is done by the Chinese in the spring of the year.

Yă fŭh 丨伏 to subject.

Yă-hwae 丨壞 to crush to ruin.

Yă hae pĭh sing 丨害百姓 to oppress and injure the people.

Yă king 丨驚 to keep down alarm.

Yă lŏ 丨洛 to fall and crush.

Yă sze jin 丨死人 to crush a man to death.

Yă show 丨守 to maintain possession of, to prevent passing from one.

九 11835. Ung yă 勀丨 to bend the strong or violent.

軋 11836. (丶) The turning of a wheel under a heavy load and making a grinding noise; a punishment which consists in compressing the bones, so as to emit a sound like grinding on a wheel. Seang mo yă 相磨丨 to distress and annoy each other.

Yung ya 軋丨 without any shore or limit; a grinding noise.

Yă wŭh 丨芴 close, fine texture.

Yă hwŭh 丨忽 long distant appearance.

揠扎 11837. (/) To pluck up; to eradicate. The second character is also read Chă. Yă pă 丨拔 to eradicate; to pluck out of.

YAE.—CCCXCVTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yai*. Canton Dialect, *Oae*, or *Gae*.

呃 11838. An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like an hen; to emit.

埃 11839. [-] Gae or Yae. Dust. Chin gae 塵 | dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

娭 誒 毒 嬰 嬉 挨 騃 11840. A degrading epithet applied to women. To trifle or play with. The two last characters are read He, and considered synonymous.

11841. [-] To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against.

11842. (-) A kind of trotting pace of a horse. Dollish; foolish. Pei yae 駓 | the gait of a horse or other quadruped.

厓 11843. [-] The precipitous sides of a hill; the bank of a river or stream. Shang yae 上 | to ascend the bank.

勘 11844. [-] To urge; to force or press upon.

嫟 11845. [\] Pleased; gratified; ugly.

崖 11846. [-] The side of a high hill; a high bank or shore; a precipice. Hung yae 洪 | name of one of the *Sëen* genii. Yun yae 隕 | to fall or throw one's self down from a precipice. Heuen yae 懸 | an over-hanging precipice.

Yae chow | 州 the southern part of Hae-nan island.

Yae gan | 岸 a general diversity, or disagreement.

嵦 11847. Yae yae | | a dog snarling and seeming to wish to bite.

11848. [/] To hate; indignant.

涯 11849. (-) The bank of a river, or stream; a shore.

捱 11850. (-) To lean against; to loiter; to lounge. Yae taou wan këen | 到晚間 to put off the time till evening.

Yae sze | 死 to approach near death; to lounge and trifle with danger.

睚 矋 11851. [-] The margin of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike. Yae tsze | 眥 looking askaunt at; an oblique look; mixed with hatred or resentment.

厄 11852. To be distressed; to be ill used. See Gih.

倪 11853. (/) Weary; fatigued.

呢 11854. [/] An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like an hen; to emit.

呆 11855. [-] Silly; foolish. See Gae.

隘 阨 隘 11856. [/] A narrow, confined pass; urgent; pressing; in narrow distressing circumstances; applied also to the comprehension or sentiments of a person. Pin yae 貧丨 in poor and distressing circumstances. Hëen yae 險丨 a dangerous pass. Too leang heă yae 度量狹丨 narrow, contracted mind. Te fang tsĭh yae 地方窄丨 narrow contracted space of ground.

矮 躾 11857. (\) From an *arrow*, and *bent down*. A person of low stature. Yae tsze 丨子 or Yae jin 丨人 a person of very low stature; a dwarf; a pigmy.

噫 11858. [/] E, or Yae. Breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh. The sound of severe pain; the tone of sighing. Oh! alas! Read Yae, The sound of repletion; to belch. E he 丨嘻 oh! alas! a tone of admiration.

唾 11859. Dogs wishing to bite; dogs fighting.

咿 11860. Yae gow 丨嘔 the prattle of little children.

YAN.

哼 11861. The cry of a sheep.

YANG.—CCCXCVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yang*. Canton Dialect, *Yaong*.

仰 11862. From *man* and *to look upwards*. To raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire. To look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence. An expression of affectionate regard. To order an inferior. To transmit an official document to another officer. Read [/] To trust to; to rely, or wait on. A surname. Ke yang 企丨 to stand looking up to, to think on with affection. Soo yang fang ming 素丨芳名 heretofore, thought with veneration on your fragrant name; said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. Kew yang 久丨 long looked up; I have long regarded you. Han han yang yang 闞闞丨丨 a stern and intimidating manner.

Yang chang 丨仗 to depend on a person; to be dependent.

Yang moo 丨慕 to look up to; or think of a person with regard.

Yang 丨 and Foo 俯 are opposites, To raise the head and look up; to bend the head and look down.

Yang tëen chang tan 丨天長嘆 looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh.

Yang tëen urh chŭh, yuĕ 丨天而祝曰 looked up to heaven and supplicating, said.

佯 11863. (-) False; unreal; pretended. To feign. Shen wei chă yang chay 善爲詐丨者 skilled in making a feint. E yang 倚丨 a child's basket.

Yang wei pŭh che 丨爲不知 affected not to know.

羊 芊 11864. [-] Derived from 艸 Kwae, intended to represent the horns of a sheep. A sheep or goat; the name of a bird, and of an office. Mëen yang 綿丨 sheep usually so called. Yang keŏ 丨角 a poetical term for whirlwind. Shan yang

山丫 wild sheep; goats. Ling yang 靈丫 a large animal resembling a sheep.
Yang maou 丫毛 wool.
Yang she 丫矢 a shoulder of mutton.
Yang kaou 丫羔 a lamb.

勷 11865. To advise; to persuade.

徉 11866. (-) From *sheep* and *to walk*. To stray; to saunter. Fang yang 彷丫 roving about in a state of incertitude. Chang yang 徜丫 Seang yang 徉丫 } to saunter about for amusement; to rove; to wander.

恙 11867. [/] Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man. Tsun yang 尊丫 or Kwei yang 貴丫 your complaint; how are you?—addressed to a person indisposed. Tsëen yang 賤丫 my complaint. Woo yang 無丫 I hope you are in perfect health.

獇 11868. Certain animals.

洋 11869. [-] From *water* and *sheep*. The name of a river in Shan-tung, now used to denote the sea and ocean. Vast; extensive; numerous; abundant; any thing that comes from beyond seas is expressed by Yang. The name of a district. Se yang 西丫 was first applied to Europe—but is now at Canton, confined to the Portuguese. Ta se yang 大西丫 Europe; Seaou se yang 小西丫 India, sometimes Goa. Wang yang 汪丫 or Yang yang 丫丫 vast, spacious.
Yang hung 丫紅 carmine.
Yang mëen 丫面 offing, as Ke king yang mëen 鷄頸丫面 the Macao offing; Cabreta point.
Yang tëen 丫靛 Prussian blue.
Yang sew kew 丫繡球 Hydrangia hortensis.
Yang taou 丫桃 the Carambola.
Yang yih hoo chung kwŏ 丫溢乎中國 to overflow from China—and extend to the barbarians—said of knowledge and good principles.
Yang yih 丫溢 to overflow; to inundate; to extend widely.

烊 **煬** 11870. Fire burning furiously, opposite the fire; towards; fierce; hot.

痒 **癢** **癢** 11871. Diseased; a sore; an ulcer; an itching sore; a scab; to itch.

羕 11872. From *perpetual* and the *sound Yang*. Water or a river extending far.

樣 11873. (/) A rule; a pattern. Fashion; manner; way. Moo yang 模丫 manner; mode; appearance. Tsang mo yang 怎麼丫 how? in what manner.
Yang sze 丫事 every form of business or affair. Yang tsze 丫子 a pattern; a sample; a muster.

儀 11874. (/) Erect; and moving.

漾 11875. The name of a river; the appearance of water agitated. Long; deep; extensive.

獇 11876. [/] The name of an animal.

餵 11877. From *to eat* and *sheep*. A cake; a bait.

養 11878. (\/) From *sheep* and *to eat*. To feed; to bring up; to nourish; to support with food; to tame; to improve the condition of body or mind; to improve the moral sense; to increase an evil; to maintain people.
Yang hëen han 丫閒漢 to maintain people who have not much to do.
Yang kow 丫口 to feed the mouth, to support one's self.
Yang lëen 丫廉 to feed the purity of a magistrate; to grant an allowance to prevent his extorting from the people; government salaries are so called.

Yang shin 養身 to nurse and take care of one's self.

Yang tih shŭh 養得熟 that may be tamed.

勷 11879. To advise; to admonish.

懩 11880. (丶) From *heart* and *to feed.* That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

攘 11881. (丿) From *hand* and *to feed.* To move; to excite; to put in motion.

瀁 11882. (丿) Wide; extensive; without a shore. A rule; a pattern.

央 11883. (一) From 大 Ta, *great,* in the midst of 冂 Keung, *A wide space.* In the midst of; separated in the midst; the half of; to terminate; to finish. Wide; extensive; fine fresh appearance. Commonly used to express, making a request. Chung yang 中央 in the middle of; in the centre. Yang mei 央浼 to request, to solicit.

佒 11884. The body extended. Yen yang 偃佒 lying on the back.

咉 11885. Yàng, or Yang. The sound or tone of replying. The sound of running water. Yang yĭh 咉咽 the interrupted flowing of water. Yang yang 咉咉 interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

嗡 11886. Sound; noise.

坱 11887. Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

殃 祆 11888. [-] Fault; punishment; calamity; judgement; ruin. Yang lew tsze sun 殃留子孫 a judgement that extends, or remains to one's posterity Tsĭh yang 疾殃 disease and calamity.

怏 11889. [丶] From *heart* and the *sound Yang.* Dissatisfied; vexed, discontented with one's treatment. Sĭh ke yang yang sin 塞其怏怏心 stuff his discontented mind. Yang chang 怏悵 some dissatisfaction in the feelings.

泱 11890. Yang yang 泱泱 wide spread; vast; agitated and tossed about—applied to water and to the clouds.

炴 11891. The light or blaze of fire.

訣 11892. [/] Early knowledge; wisdom; to ask; to tell. Sound or noise.

鞅 11893. [-] That part of a bridle or halter which hangs below the neck; ornamental strings that pass below the chin; violent; opposed to; embarrassed. Yang chang 鞅掌 disconcerted; embarrassed; annoyed by an excessive quantity of business. Yang-wang 鞅罔 without any dependance.

餍 11894. [-]. Satiated with food; filled.

鴦 11895. [-] The female of a pair of birds, much noticed by the Chinese for their conjugal fidelity; the male is called 鴛 Yuen. Yuen yang 鴛鴦 the faithful pair. Ke shĭh 鴛鴦 the happy couple—used often in reference to marriage.

嗡 譆 11896. Sound; noise.

昜 11897. To open; to expand; to spread wide like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid; to be distinguished from 易 Yĭh, which see.

揚 敭 11898. [-] From *hand* and *to expand.* To excite; to dash as spray; to winnow. To spread out; to extend widely; to spread open the eye-brows. To extend the fame of; to make. Chang yang yu wae 張揚於外 to spread a report out side—respecting what is done within.

Ching yang 稱丨 } to praise; to
Tsan yang 讚丨 } declare the merits of.

Yang fan 丨帆 to spread a sail, to sail away.

Yang ming 丨名 to spread one's name; to become famous.

Yang shing 丨聲 to vociferate; to hem aloud when entering a house in order that the females may retire.

暘 11899. (-) From *sun* and to *spread*. The rising sun. Clear; bright; to dry any thing in the sun.

楊 11900. [-] From *wood* or *tree* and *to spread*. Name of a tree; wide spreading tree. A surname.

Yang kwei fei 丨貴妃 a famous Queen of the Tang dynasty. (A.D.745.)

Yang shoo 丨樹 the Ficus Religiosa, or Banian tree.

Yang lew 丨栁 a sort of willow or palm.

Yang mei 丨梅 arbutus.

Yang taou 丨桃 averrhoa carambola.

煬 烊 11901. (-) From *fire* and to *spread*. A blazing fire; opposite a fire; to roast; vehement flame; to dress completely. To fuse or work metals.

諹 11902. (-) From *words* and *to spread*. To spread the fame of; to praise; to extol; attentive; respectful.

暘 眻 11903. [-] The space between the eye brows; pretty eyes.

禓 禓 11904. (-) The spirit or divinity of a road, or high way. To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of a wood.

鍚 鐊 11905. (-) Certain jingling ornaments about a horse's head. The name of a city; the name of a weapon.

陽 陰 阦 氰 11906. [-] Lofty and splendid; clear; the *superior* of the two material principles, into which, according to the Chinese, Chaos was divided. The superior generally in nature; the sun; light; done in the light; openly. The male of animals. Yang was the purer and more subtile matter of which were formed invisible spirits, the gods, and the 魂 Hwăn, or human soul. Compare with 陰 Yin. The tenth moon; name of a district; epithet of an ancient Emperor. A surname. Twan yang 端丨 the 5th of the 5th moon. Chung yang 重丨 the ninth of the ninth moon.

Yang fung yin wei 丨奉陰違 to profess openly to obey, but secretly to oppose.

Yang kwan 丨關 a pass in western Tartary, about 53° N.

Yang mei 丨侮 a venereal tumor in the groin; a bubo; used generally for syphilis.

Yang sze 丨事 the intercourse of the sexes.

Yang tae 丨臺 a bed.

Yang wŭh 丨物 the male organ of generation, a medical term.

Yang yuĕ nan 丨日男 Yang expresses the male.

颺 11907. (-) From *wind* and *to spread*. Driven and spread about by the wind; applied to a vessel driven by the wind, to great swelling words, and to winnow corn.

勳 11908. Effort; endeavour; to urge.

傭 11909. [-] Yang beang 丨俸 unsubmissive, unsubdued.

勦 11910. Effort; endeavour.

勦 11911. (\) Yang or Seang. Remiss; negligent.

YAOU.—CCCXCVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yao.* Canton Dialect, *Yew.*

天 11912. [-] Yaou or Gaou, Feeble; delicate; trying to please; smiling; winning; luxuriant herbage; broken; short; untimely death; calamity; judgement.

Yaou show 丨壽 untimely death; and long life.

伕 11913. Yaou keaou 丨僑 unextended; distorted. Weak; decrepit.

吙 11914. Tumultuous noise; licentious airs.

妖 11915. (-) A *woman* laughing or *smiling*. A strange, unaccountable, superhuman appearance or sound; fairies; elfs, &c. Unusual, strange dress.

Yaou go 丨訛 foolish tales of apparitions.

Yaou ke 丨氣 an ominous vapour or shadowy appearance; a phantom; an apparition.

Yaou nëĕ 丨孽 supernatural appearances; such as are manifested at the fall of empires; prodigies, such as raining blood and other unusual phenomena, such as are said to have preceded the fall of the Yuen dynasty.

Yaou-tsing 丨精 a fairy or elf.

Yaou yew jin hing urh pŭh tsze tso 丨由人行而不自作 (ghosts, faries, &c.) arise from man and have no existence of themselves.

宎 11916. [丶] The south east corner; a noise of the wind whistling through an aperture; winter.

夭 11917. [丶] To die early; short lived; to kill the young.

Ming yaou 命丨 short-lived. Yaou yaou 丨夭 to kill those who have lived a short time.

肴 11918. [-] Dressed food; flesh and wine. See Heaou.

崤 11919. (-) Read Yaou, or Heaou. The name of a hill and of a river.

幺 11920. [-] The last and smallest of a litter of pigs; supposed to resemble a new born infant. Small; delicate; short; the name of a small bird; of a song or tune. A word used in gaming. A surname.

吆 11921. A sound; a noise.

Yaou yaou 丨丨 a low sound; a slight noise.

爻 11922. [-] To lay across; to imitate. See Heaou.

凹 11923. (-) Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

要 11924. [/-] To restrict; to seek to attain. To want; to require; that which is required; requisite; important; an abstract of the most important; to assemble; to examine; to try. A surname. Name of a river. Pŭh yaou 不丨 do not; don't.

Yaou fŭh 丨服 the outside of a town.

Yaou heaou tĭh 丨曉得 want to

understand. Ne yaou pŭh yaou 你 丨 不 丨 do you want, or wish to have it, or not? Pŭh yaou 不 丨 I don't want it.

Yaou kin 丨 緊 urgently required; very important.

Yaou leŏ 丨 畧 an abridgement of the most important matters.

Yaou ling 丨 傾 the collar of a garment.

僂 11925. Yaou neaou 丨 儴 small waisted.

喓 11926. (-) Yaou yaou 丨 丨 murmur of insects amongst grass or plants.

葽 11927. (-) Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation. A plant used in dying. Extensive aims; enlarged views.

蝚 11928. [-] Name of a poisonous snake.

腰 腰 腰 11929. [-] The loins; the waist; applied figuratively To certain appearances of landscapes. The name of a horse. Lew yaou 柳 丨 or Yaou se 丨 細 a willow waist—a slender waist. Chĕ yaou 折 丨 to stoop; to bow.

Yaou keŏ tung lăng 丨 脚痛冷 a kind of lumbago.

匋 11930. A kind of drum.

匋 11931. (-) An earthen vessel. Also read Taou, which see.

陶 陶 11932. [-] Commonly read Taou, A potter. Read Yaou, Name of an ancient statesman. Yaou yaou 丨 丨 easy, agreeable, complying with; following the course pointed out. To expel or drive out.

䍃 11933. Yaou, or Yew. Earthen ware vessels; a pitcher; in compounds seems to denote To move; to agitate.

傜 11934. To serve; to be under the orders of other. Not pure; depraved. A surname.

嗂 11635. To be joyful; pleased; to rejoice.

嗂 11936. Joy and merriment.

徭 11937. [-] To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

恌 恌 11938. (-) Yaou yaou 丨 丨 to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to. Deflected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon. Disorder; agitation of mind.

搖 11939. (-) From *hand* and *a pitcher*. The mind agitated without having any one to trust to. To shake; to move; to wave; to imitate. Foo yaou 扶 丨 a violent wind. Chaou yaou 招 丨 the name of a star. Seu yaou 須 丨 a moment of time. Poo yaou 步 丨 an ornament for the head.

Yaou kwang 丨 光 vibrating light; certain stars.

Yaou pae 丨 擺 swaggering strut.

Yaou show 丨 手 to wave the hand.

Yaou tung 丨 動 to move, either morally or physically.

Yaou tow 丨 頭 to shake the head—denoting disapproving or denying.

Yaou yaou 丨 丨 a proud gait.

猺 11940. [-] A sort of dog. Yaou min 丨 民 or Yaou chung 丨 種 a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces; who are said to have short animal tails.

瑤 11941. [-] A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; of a man.

Yaou tsëen 丨 箋 a complimentary expression for another person's letter.

窰 窯 11942. (-) A furnace in which to burn earthen ware.

繇 繇 11943. (-) Read Yaou, To follow; to accord with; to take from amongst. Luxuriant herbage. To serve. A surname. Used also for several other characters. Read Yew, To take out of; referring to divination; in ancient books used for 由 Yew, From, through, or by.

謠 謏 11944. (-) To sing songs or ballads. To slander by idle stories. Tung yaou 童 | a boy singing ballads or songs of his own making. Yaou yen | 言 idle reports.

傜 11945. To deceive by mutual falsehood. To be pleased; dissimilarity in size; that compared with this.

趫 11946. (\) Yaou yaou | | to walk; to go.

遙 遼 11947. [-] Remote; far; distant. Seaou yaou 消搖 or Seaou yaou 逍 | to sail and move about. Yaou yuen | 遠 far off; remote.

颻 飄 11948. (-) The wind shaking or agitating any thing. Peaou yaou 飄 | floating or sailing in the wind. Yaou yang | 颺 moved, agitated.

鷂 11949. (-) Name of a bird of prey.

兆 11950. A tortoise shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth. See Chaou.

佻 11951. [-] Appearance of walking; long; slender; weak. See Chaou and Teaou.

姚 11952. (-) One of the posterity of the famous 舜 Shun. Beautiful; elegant. Read Teaou, Light; lightsome. Read Keaou, in a similar sense. Recovering from disease.

垚 11953. Earth reared or piled up high, which the character represents.

堯 11954. [-] High; eminent. From *earth heaped-up*, and *a high and level base*. High and remotely seen, as a mountain. The famous Chinese Sovereign Yaou, who began his reign, B. C. 2330. A surname; a name. In epitaphs, Yaou expresses Great eminence in justice and virtue. The name of a hill. Kung-tsze yuĕ, wei tĕen wei ta; wei Yaou tsih che 孔子曰惟天爲大惟 | 則之 Confucius said, only Heaven is great; and only Yaou imitated it. Shun ke Yaou 舜繼 | Shun succeeded Yaou. This person is distinguished by the term Tang-yaou 唐 | or Te yaou 帝 | and Shin-yaou 神 | the divine Yaou. Tsung Yaou 誦 | to meditate on Yaou, and to recite to one's self his sayings. Seuen yaou 篹 | to narrate the acts of Yaou.

僥 11955. [-] False; not genuine. See Keaou.

剿 11956. To pare, or cut away.

嶢 嶕 11957. [-] From a *hill* and *earth piled up*. High lofty. Tseaou yaou 嶕 | the appearance of a high mountain.

蟯 11958. Yaou yaou, Lofty and dangerous. Read Keaou, To stand erect and wait.

坳 11959. (-) A furrow; a ditch; uneven ground. Te yaou 地 | a hollow place in the ground. Shan yaou 山 | a cavern in a hill.

拗 11960. [\] Yaou or Gaou, To seize and drag with the hand; to break. To grasp firmly; figuratively, a steady obstinate adherence to; to rush against a tree, in a mad-like manner; perverse; obstinate. Chĭh yaou 執 | obstinate. Tuy yaou 搥 | to push madly against a tree. Wei yaou 違 | perversely disobedient. Yaou-chĕ | 折 to twist or break off. Yaou tsze | 子 an obstinate perverse son. Yaou king | 頸 stiff-necked.

杳 眇 11961. Yaou-new 杳 灶 having a tendency to dry.

窈 11962. [\ ] Deep; profound; retired; still; tranquil, applied in high commendation to the temper and habits of females.

Yaou kew 窈 糾 easy, chearful temper.

Yaou teaou 窈 窕 still and retired.

眇 窅 11963. (-) Deep sunken eyes; to look narrowly; retired; to look inwardly; deep thought.

溔 11964. (\) Unfathomably deep.

曜 11965. From the *sun* and *wings*. The light, splendour, or glory of the sun.

曜 瞭 瞭 覞 11966. [/] To look at; to see erroneously.

燿 耀 11967. [/] From *fire* and *wings*. To shine upon; to dart forth rays; luminous; spleadid. Read Seaou, Any thing very pointed or sharp.

咬 11968. Read Keaou and Yaou, Moaning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. See Keaou.

Yaou ya 咬 牙 a locked jaw.

齩 11969. [/] From *teeth* and to *lay a cross*. To gnaw bones; to bite or gnaw asunder.

舀 舀 11970. (\) Yaou, or Yew. From *fingers* or a *claw* and a *mortar*. To remove a liquid from one vessel to another, as by a spoon; to lave out. To be distinguished from 舀 Hëen, *A man* on the top of a pit.

鏖 11971. To kill entirely; to exterminate people. Yaou chen 鏖 戰 to give no quarter in battle.

杳 11972. [\ ] From the *sun* below *a tree*. Obscure; dusk; deep; sombre; extensive appearance.

Yaou yaou 杳 杳 dull, obscure—applied either to the day or to the mind.

皎 11973. [\ ] From *white* repeated *thrice*. Very white. See Heaou.

邀 11974. (-) To screen or cover over; to invite to one; to seek to obtain; to want; to acquire. Chaou yaou 招 邀 to call or invite. Seang yaou 相 邀 mutual invitation.

Yaou hing 邀 倖 to seek something that depends on chance or accident, to run risks in the hope of succeeding by some lucky accident.

Yaou kea 邀 駕 to invite a friend.

Yaou shing gǎn 邀 聖 恩 to obtain by a fortunate occurrence the Imperial favor.

Yaou tsëĕ 邀 接 desirous to receive.

軺 軺 11975. (-) A small sort of carriage. Read Teaou, in the same sense.

杳 11976. The appearance of deep sunken eyes.

鷕 11977. (\) Wei, Heaou, or Yaou. The crowing or keckling of fowls; the cry of birds to each other.

嗥 11978. To call to; to call out.

嗷 11979. Gaou, or Yaou. To bite; to gnaw; to chew.

YAY.—CCCXCVIIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ye.* Canton Dialect, *Yay.*

也 11980. [\] A particle used generally to round and close a sentence or paragraph. At the beginning of a sentence, it possesses a qualifying sense; in the middle, keeps the mind dwelling on the principal word. In light composition, and in the Colloquial Dialect, used in the middle of a sentence in the sense of And; also; likewise; even. Yay haou 丨好 also well; may do. They remark a difference in its import according to its being King tüh 輕讀 or Chung tüh 重讀 i. e. read without, or with emphasis. In the first case, they compare it to the mere sound of an instrument after the last note is struck; when read with emphasis, they consider it gives a tone of decision to the sentiment; As, We che yew yay 未之有丨 there is no such thing. It is defined by Yu che yu 語之餘 'the excess, or superabundance of a sentence,' and they say, 'Whenever Yay is uttered, the breath departs from the mouth and is terminated.' Also 'It is that which terminates the preceding, and perfects the sentence.'

冶 11981. [\] To melt; to fuse metals; to melt in a furnace. A workman who fuses metals. A surname. The name of a place. Yaou yay 妖丨 an effeminate manner; soft; melting. Seaou yay 銷丨 to melt. Taou yay 陶丨 a workman in earthen ware, and one who works in metals. Yay chay 丨者 or Yay tsëang 丨匠 a fuser of metals.

野 11982. [\] Moor; common; wilderness; rustic; wild, applied to animals and to plants. Yay choo 丨猪 a wild pig. Yay jin 丨人 a rustic country clown. Yay ke 丨鷄 a pheasant. Yay săng 丨生 growing wild; growing spontaneously; a bastard.

夜 **衣** 11983. ['] The *sun* gone *down below the horizon.* Night. Name of a kingdom. A surname. Kin yay 今丨 to-night. Tso yay 昨丨 last night. Ming yay 明丨 to-morrow night. Seuen yay 宣丨 an instrument for observing the heavens. Chang yay 長丨 or Yay tae 丨臺 rave. Fan yay 犯丨 to violate the of the night patrol. Yay heŏ 丨學 a sort of night sc. Yay hëang lan 丨香蘭 Polyant. Tuberosus or Tuberose. Yay hing e ho 丨行以火 to g at night with a light. Yay kwang 丨光 or Yay ming choo 丨明珠 the Carbuncle. Yay lan hëang 丨蘭香 Pergularica odoratissima. Yay shin 丨深 late at night.

咴 11984. [/] Birds which sing at night.

椰 **椰** **枒** 11985. (-) The Cocoa nut tree. Yay tsze 丨子 cocoa nuts. Yay jow 丨肉 the soft part of the cocoa nut. Yay kŭh 丨殼 cocoa-nut shell. Yay hwa haou wei tsew 丨花好爲酒 the cocoa flower is good for making wine or liquor. Yay tsëang 丨將 the juice of the Cocoa nut.

耶邪 11986. (-) An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle. Mŏ yay 莫 | a certain kind of two-edged sword; to turn sides. *Ya soo* | 穌 occurs in Kang-he's Dictionary for the name Jesus—it is added, that he is denominated the *Saviour* of the west.

堅澠 11987. [丶] Soft deep mud; mire.

爺爺 11983. (-) The word *father* in two different forms; an appellation of a father. A term of respect which enters into the titles of Kings, nobles, officers of government, and is applied to private gentlemen; to old and to young. Wang yay 王 | a king, or a son of the Emperor, who is commonly by rank a king. Kung yay 公 | a duke. Laou yay 老 | an inferior officer of government, or a private gentlemen; Master; Sir. Tsĭh yay 七 | the seventh son of a gentleman. Shaou yay 少 | a boy who is a gentleman's son. Ta laou yay 大老 | great venerable father—title next to Ta-jin 大人 great man,—Excellency. Yay mun | 門 servants or attendants in public offices.

鋣鈅 11989. (-) A certain weapon.

YĚ.—CCCXCIXTH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Eep*.

咽 11990. [ㅇ] The throat. Read Yĕn, To swallow. Read Yĭh, Kăng yĭh 哽 | a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yin, | | Yin yin, The sound of a drum. Yen hea | 下 to swallow down.

噎 11991. Crime; guilt. Yĕ-shĭh | 食 a contraction of the throat occasioning a difficulty in swallowing.

謁 11992. [ㅇ] From *words* and *what?* To state to; to declare; to petition; to request; to visit a superior; to be admitted to an audience. The name of an office; the name of a star; the name of a hill. A surname. Tsing yĕ 請 | to request an audience. Yĕ kĕen | 見 to see or visit a superior.

Yĕ shay | 舍 a kind of inn or tavern.

葉菜 11993. [ㅇ] A leaf of a tree or any plant; a leaf of a book; thin as a leaf; a thin plate, as of iron; to collect together; posterity; continuing through many ages. Pĭh yĕ 百 | tripe. Yĕ-tsze | 子 } a leaf of any paper Tsĭh-tsze 策子 } or book; in the seventh century writings were all in Keuen chŭh 卷軸 scrolls or rolls. Yĭh yĕ 奕 | } posterity; many How yĕ 後 | } generations. Yĕ yew che | 有齒 a serrated leaf. Yĕ-urh-keang | 爾羌 a place 500 le south of Cashgur.

葉楪 11994. From *tree* and *thirty* or an *edge*. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

僷 11995. Light; mean. One says, Handsome; pretty.

㷍 11996. [ㄩ] Light, gay appearance. A local word in the west, denoting The countenance; a handsome countenance; in which sense, some use 奕 Yih. Shĕ ye 攝丨 rumpled; not extended.

㑹 11997. To make light of; to reject.

㖾 11998. The appearance of the mouth moving.

厭 11999. [ㄩ] To restrict; to restrain; to repress; to subject. Uniformly; obediently; as one; to unite together. To keep out; to prevent ingress. To injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hands. An inauspicious dream. Yĕ tsze 丨次 the name of a place. Read Yen, Sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yen, To dislike; to hate; to reject. To screen from; to conceal. Composed; steady; firm. Read Yă, Unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yĭh, Yĭh yĭh 丨邑 damp. Read Gan, To sink in water. Pŭh yĕ 不丨 disobedient. Tung yew e yĕ che 東游以丨之 travelled to the east to withstand, or prevent its ingress. Shĭh yĕ 食丨 or Paou yĕ 飽丨 satiated; satisfied with food. Ling jin ko yĕ 令人可丨 to cause people to dislike one.

Yĕ ke 丨棄 to reject; to cast off.

Yĕ kwan 丨冠 a mourning cap.

Yĕ nan 丨難 to repress those who created disturbance. Yĕ tseuĕ 丨絕 to exterminate; to destroy.

噦 12000. Yĕ or Yay. Yĕ tă 丨噠 name of a country on the west, from whence at one period Embassadors came to China.

擫攦 12001. (ㄩ) Read Yĕ and Yă, To press down with one finger; to apply the hand to; and hold down.

㸚 12002. Yĕ or Nĕĕ. A certain carved plank, from which bells and drums are suspended in temples; an affair; occupation; that which is the means of support; property; an estate; meritorious service. A particle denoting that which is already done. A surname.

燁爗爓 12003. (ㄩ) From *fire* and *flower*. A blaze of fire; splendid; glorious. An imperial name; and hence the first form, (which is that of Kanghe's dictionary,) is abbreviated to make it *different* from the *name* which would be prophaned by being inserted in the pages of so common a book.

曄曄 12004. (ㄩ) Read Yĕ or Yih. From *white* and *flower*. White shining flowers; clear; bright.

拽抴 12005. (ㄩ) To lead; to draw; to pull; to drag. In Shan-tung read *She* in the same sense.

腌腃 12006. (ㄩ) Read Yĕ and Yen. Salted, dried meat of any kind.

噎 12007. (ㄩ) A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. A pain in the throat. Chung sin joo yĕ 中心如丨 like a stoppage at the heart,—denotes Deep sorrow, or as we express it, by A weight or load upon the mind.

Yĕ shĭh ping 丨食病 Yĕ, is a disease which affects eating.

鎁 12008. (ㄩ) Read Yĕ, A certain iron utensil. Something pertaining to a saddle. Read Tĕĕ, A sort of furnace. Read Kŏ, A warm vessel.

YEN.—CCCCTH SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confouded with *Gan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yen*. Canton Dialect, *Ēn*.

言 12009. (-) To speak; to direct; direct address; to speak of difficulties, and to converse, is expressed by 語 Yu; (this idea is not strictly adhered to.) A word or sentence; words; discourse; to speak; to express; to ask; to deliberate. A designation or title. Name of a musical reed; of a territory; of a hill; of a man. Shĭh yen 食 | to retract what one says; to fail in one's promise.

Jin yen 人 | }
Sin shĭh 信石 } a certain poisonous
Pe shĭh 砒石 } mineral, sometimes used to destroy insects.

Yen hing lŭh | 行錄 memoirs of a person's sayings and actions; biographical sketches.

Yen kwan | 官 persons authorised to give information, advice, or reproof, to the Sovereign. In European books called Censors: in Chinese they are otherwise called 御史 Yu-she.

Yen pŭh seang foo | 不相副 words which do not assist each other; a contradictory statement.

Yen yu | 語 speech, conversation, language.

Yen yen | | a lofty, large appearance. Yen wae che e | 外之意 the meaning which is implied but not expressed.

唁 12010. (/) To moan or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the loss of one's country. Also read Nëen.

因 12011. *Yin. A cause; that which induces a continuation of; to continue.*

剧 12012. Yuen, or Yen. To take out from amongst. To pare off. One says, To stop or fill up.

咽 12013. (-) The throat. Read Yén, To swallow. Read Yĭh, Kăng-yĭh 哽 | a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Also read Yin.

Yin yin | | the sound of a drum.

胭 12014. (-) To swallow down; the throat. Yen how | 喉 the throat; any important place. Yen che | 脂 or Yen che 燕脂 a vermillion cosmetic; rouge.

烟 煙 12015. (-) From *fire* and *cause*; that which is caused by combustion. Smoke; igneous vapour. Read Yin, Any vapour; fog. Yang yen 洋 |, a delicate name for Opium. Ma koo yen 孖姑 | segars. Săng yen 生 | tobacco, such as is usually smoked: Shŭh yen 熟 | tobacco prepared for chewing.

Yen che | 脂 rouge, on thin flakes of cotton.

Yen che kaou | 脂膏 rouge, prepared as paste.

Yen che hwa | 脂花 a plant called Marvel of Peru, or Mirabilis. Yen che yĕ | 脂葉 a red monthly rose.

Yen chang | 瘴 humid, thick, unhealthy atmosphere.

Yen ho | 火 fire-works.

Yen tung | 通 or Tung 筒 a Chimney; a tobacco pipe, which is otherwise expressed by | 袋 Yen tae. Tobacco is said to have been introduced with the Yuen dynasty, A. D. 1300.

Yen woo | 霧 vapour; fog; mist.

Yen 丨 or Yen hwa 丨 花 tobacco.
Yen tow 丨 頭 twist tobacco.

亓 12016. A surname.

妍 妍 12017. (-) Elegant; handsome; pretty; well versed or skilled in. Used locally for the common word *Good.* Yen 丨 and Che 蚩 are opposites Beautiful and ugly; to like and to dislike.

研 研 12018. (-) To grind; to rub; to dissolve in water; to investigate to the utmost; the name of a river; and of a certain barrier.

Yen sin 丨 訊 } to examine by grinding torture,—a common practice in China.
Yen kew 丨 究

弇 12019. (\) To cover over; to screen; to shade; to obscure; to hide by coming between; to turn towards the inside. The name of a hill.

Yen-tsze 丨 茲 the name of a divinity. To punish by castration; weak and pliable as hair. A surname.

Yen yen 丨 丨 appearance of ruminating in quiet.

劓 12020. To punish by castration.

冄 12021. Weak and pliable, as hair. A surname.

呥 12022. Yen yen 丨 丨 the appearance of chewing or ruminating in quiet.

蚺 蚺 12023. A certain large serpent said to be edible; a name of certain barbarians in the south. Yen shay 丨 蛇 or Nan shay 南 丨 a large serpent found in the south of China, it has no scales, but has a tooth from six to eight inches long.

奄 12024. (-) Yen or Gan, To cover over or shelter. See Gan.

埯 12025. (\) To cover over any thing with earth; a pit formed.

俺 12026. [/] Used by the people in the Northern part of the empire, for the pronoun I and Me. Also read Yen, or according to some, Yĕ, Great.

旝 12027. (/) To measure the length of any thing; to compare the length of two things.

掩 揜 12028. (\) From *hand* and to *screen.* To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. Foo yen 撫 丨 to soothe; to console.

Yen mun seay kĭh 丨 門 謝 客 to shut the door and decline receiving visitors—in order to apply to study.

Yen pe 丨 蔽 to screen; to shelter; to shade.

Yen pe 丨 鼻 to stop the nose in order to avoid perceiving the smell of.

晻 12029. (\) From the *sun* and *a screen.* Obscure; dull; dark. Otherwise read Gan.

淹 12030. (-) The name of a river; to merge or steep in water; to detain long; to impede; the bank of a river.

Yen kew 丨 久 a long time.
Yen yen 丨 丨 slow; dilatory.

醃 12031. [-] Fish or flesh preserved in pickle or brine.
Yen jow 丨 肉 salted meat.

閹 12032. [-] From to *screen* and *a gate.* Door keepers of the Imperial harem. Eunuchs; applied to the year under certain circumstances.

Yen choo 丨 猪 to geld a pig.
Yen jin 丨 人 an eunuch.

焉 12033. [-] Name of a certain bird of various colours. Rest; repose; doubt. A particle used to close and round a period, and denoting Settled opinion; a thought completely closed. The name of a hill; and of an ancient nation. E yen tsae 已 丨 哉 already settled.

傿 12034. A kind of broker; one who assists in arranging commercial transactions and who decides the price of the commodity.

嚥 12035. [-] Hëen, or Yen. Hëen yen 嚥 | joyful or being glad; to rejoice. To laugh; laughing. Read Këen, Same as Këën 唌 delight, joy.

嫣 12036. [-] Handsome, pretty, smiling, pleasing. A man's name.

鄢 12037. (-) Name of a place. A surname.

延 12038. (-) A long protracted walk; to advance from behind. Slow; dilatory; continuing long. Remote; distant, derived from what is remote; arranged; to spread far like a creeping plant; placed in a certain order, to arrive at. The name of a district, and of a territory. A surname. Tsëen yen 遷 | long protracted—labour.

Yen che | 遲 slow.

Yen kŏ | 擱 to delay; to procrastinate; to lay bye and neglect.

埏 12039. (-) A limit or boundary to a piece of ground, or of the earth; the path to a Chinese grave. Read Shen,. Water and earth blended. To ascend; an octagon.

狿 12040. (-) The name of an animal.

綖 12041. (-) Sort of tassels which hung down behind and before in ancient Chinese state caps, or crowns; they had gems attached to them.

筵 12042. (-) A bamboo mat; a mat of any kind; those on which anciently people sat at dinner; hence, a feast; an entertainment; a banquet. King yen 經 | a classical feast—the place where graduates receive royal or Imperial instructions. Keung yen 瓊 | a certain banquet given to the doctors at court.

Hwa yen 華 | } complimentary
Shing yen 盛 | } terms for a feast.

Yen yen 宴 | } a feast, an entertainment.
Yen seih 席 | }

蜒 12043 (-) Read Yen, and Ting. The names of certain insects.

蜒 12044. (-) The name of a plant; creeping plants. Man yen 蔓 | long; protracted; spreading far and wide, like creepers.

彥 12045. (/) An epithet of eminent men and scholars, one who is much extolled by literary men.

Yen shing | 聖 an excellent sage.

僪 12046. [/] A counterfeit article.

噦 12047. (/) Yen, or Gan. Same as 唁 Yen, To mourn or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the distresses of one's country. Coarse and vulgar. A smiling appearance. Yew yay yen 由也 | Yew, (one of the Pupils of Confucius) is coarse and inelegant. Blunt; abrupt. The old definitions write it 唅 | Pwan-yen, To lose composure and propriety of countenance; vulgar looking; rude and violent. Yen 諺 a proverbial saying, occurs in the same sense.

顏 12049. (-) From *head* and *extolled*. A high fine forehead; the countenance; colour in general. Occurs in several proper names. A surname.

Yen sih | 色 colour of any kind.

Yen sih ho jow | 色和柔 mildness and softness of countenance.

諺 彥 噦 唁 12048. [/] From *words* and to be *much extolled*; a saying that is much repeated. A proverb; a straight forward unpolished saying; the language of mourning. Fan yen 諺 | disrespectful. Kin yung ho she; jin yung tsae she 金用火試人用財試 gold is tried by fire; man is tried by wealth. Ying fe pŭh taou, ming le so këen 鷹飛不到名利所牽 honor or profit drag us farther than the eagle flies;—are two proverbs.

Yen yen 丨言 Sŭh yu 俗語 } a proverb; a common saying.

Yen yuĕ 丨日 the proverb says.

Yen-yun 丨云 the proverb says.

嚬 12050. Yen yen 丨丨 a wrangling appearance, strife.

晏 晏 12051. (/) From *sun* and *repose*. A serene sky; serene; cloudless and mild. The evening; harmony; freshness.

鷃 鴳 12052. (/) Name of a bird; a species of quail.

蝘 蠥 12053. (\) Name of certain insects and reptiles; a reptile of the lizard species.

宴 12054. (/) From an overspreading *shelter* and *repose*. Repose; leisure; a feast; an entertainment; a banquet; merriment. Ta pae yen yen 大排筵 丨 to make a great entertainment.

Yen lŏ 丨樂 to be merry and joyful.

Shang yen 賞丨 Tsze yen 賜丨 } to confer a banquet, as is done occasionally by the Emperor.

偃 12055. (\) To cease; to cause to cease. To lie down; to sleep; prostrate. The name of a place. A place partitioned off 丨 surname. of nature. the offices

Yen choo 丨豬 marshy

Yen fŭh 丨服 to subject. nd.

Yen go 丨臥 to lie down; down to sleep.

Yen këen 丨蹇 stupid; irresolute; proud.

Yen seĭh 丨息 to desist; to cease.

匽 12056. (\) To conceal; to hide; to put into a state of privacy or retirement; to lay aside; a privy by the road side.

Yen chaou 丨鼂 a certain insect.

堰 12057. (\) To stop or dam up water. A dike or dam.

𢧵 鍹 12058. [/] A-three pointed spear.

𧶠 12059. (/) Things leaning against each other.

鰋 12060. (\) Name of a fish.

鼴 12061. (\) Name of an animal said to be of the mus species, but large as a cow, and food of wallowing in water. A sort of mole or field rat that burrows in the ground.

猒 猒 厭 饜 12062. [-] From *sweet* and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiated; filled; replenished; fastidious.

嚈 12063. (\) Read Yĕ, or Yă, and Ye. Read Yen, Sufficient; satisfied; satiated; led; to satisfy; unrobe. Read Yen, to put off; to hate; to reject. To To dislike; to to conceal. Composed; creen from; Shĭh yĕ 食丨 or Paou teady; firm. satiated; satisfied with fo ĕ 飽丨 jin ko yĕ 令人可丨 d. Ling people to dislike one. to cause

Yen fan 丨煩 to dislike troubl e; the trouble of thinking or acting.

Yen teĭh 丨翟 to shade; to veil

檿 櫪 12064. [\] A sort of mulberry tree; a to wild mulberry.

厴 12065. The part commonly opened of the belly of a crab.

魘 12066. [丶] From *filled* and *demons*. Alarmed in sleep by frightful dreams. Mung yen 夢魘 a kind of night mare.

黶 12067. [丶] A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body. Yen tsze 黶子 or Hǐh tsze 黑子 black spots.

閻 **閆** 12068. [-] Inside the gate of a village, or an inner gate: gate of a lane. To stimulate; to stir up. To excite to a different state from what exists either to anger or to joy. A fine long appearance; long raiment; handsome. A surname.

壛 12069. Poo yen 步壛 long flight of steps. Same as the preceding.

炎 **焱** **爓** **焰** **燄** 12070. (-) Intended to represent *ascending flame*. The flame of fire; the velocity of flame; the light of flame ascending; hot; burning, glorious; luminous. Yen leang 焱涼 warm, and cool, applied to the feelings. Yen tëen 焱天 southern regions. Yen fung 焱風 a north east wind. Yen-yen 焱焱 luminous; splendid.

焰 **燄** 12071. Light; flame. Used for the preceding.

剡 12072. (丶) Sharp pointed; to sharpen the point of. To cut off. Yen yen 剡剡 to rise up, or move rapidly, said of a person. Light, splendour. Read Shen, The name of a district.

琰 12073. (丶) From a *gem* and *flame*. A bright luminous *gem*. Beautiful; resplendent; a sacred name of the reigning Emperor Kea-king.

嘕 12074. A loud laugh.

演 12075. [丶] A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice. To exercise, as soldiers. Tuy yen 推演 to promulge widely.
Yen he 演戲 to perform plays.
Yen seih 演習 to practice; to make known.
Yuen yen 涴演 to whirl round and round; an eddy.

縯 12076. [丶] Long, extended, protracted, to lead.

硯 12077. [/] From *stone* and to *see*. A smooth stone which reflects the light. To rub; a stone on which the Chinese rub their ink; used for 研 Yen.
Mǐh yen 墨硯 an ink-stone.

睍 12078. The eye; a small eye; an open space, as the port of a ship; a square on a chess-board. To peep out at. A man's name. Chin yen 針睍 a needle's eye.
Yen choo 睍珠 the ball of the eye.
Yen keae 睍界 the region taken in by the eye; a distant prospect.
Yen keŏ 睍角 the corner of the eye.
Yen kow seang yin 睍口相引 the eyes and mouth drawing or influencing each other, as a person in convulsions.
Yen mŭh 睍目 an eye; i. e. a spy.
Yen sëen 睍線 a spy; an informer.

鴈 12079. A girt of a horse.

雁 **鴈** **鶂** **鴻** 12080. [丶] A goose or gander of the smaller sort, a larger sort is called 鴻 Hung. Name of a star; name of a place; and of a wood. Name of several plants. A surname. Yen go 雁鵝 wild geese, that come from the north of China in winter. Yen lae hung 雁來紅 Plumbago zeylanica,--red flowered. Yen lae pih 雁來白 Plumbago zeylanica,—white flowered.

贋 12081. (ˊ) A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

燕 鷰 鷰 12082. [ˊ-] A swallow, which the character is thought to represent. To disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times. Rest; repose; alone and unoccupied; a northen region of China in ancient times.

Teĭh yen 踢 丨 a shuttle cock kept up by kicking with the feet.

Yen king 丨 京 the ancient northern territory.

Yen tsëen 丨 剪 the tail of the swallow.

Yen wo 丨 窩 *bird's nests*, which are brought to China, as an article of luxury.

Yen yu ne nan 丨 語呢喃 the chattering of a swallow.

嚥 12083. (ˊ) To swallow down. Yen pŭh hea too 丨 不下肚 unable to swallow.

Yen kow shwŭy 丨 口水 to drink a mouthful of water.

嬿 12084. (ˊ) Elegant; beautiful Yen yuen 丨 婉 tranquil; yielding.

曣 12085. (ˊ) Warm; mild; genial.

驠 12086. (ˊ) A horse's anus; white hair under the tail.

嚴 12087. [-] Cold; severe; rigorous; commanding. Grave; solemn; stern; dignified; majestic. Inducing respect; reverence; awe. To respect; to stand in awe of. An epithet applied to parents. A night watch; a military guard; a surname. Fă leŭh sin yen 法律森 丨 laws, strictly and rigorously referring to every supposable case. Tsun yen 尊 丨 honorable and stately; a dignified gravity. Kea yen 家 丨 the father of a family. Yĭh yen 一 丨 the first drum. Kae yen 戒 丨 troops placed against an expected enemy. Yu yen 餘 丨 troops that occupy a place after the enemy retires.

Yen chung che 丨 重之 respected and venerated him.

Yen fă 丨 罰 severe punishments.

Yen foo, tsze moo 丨 父慈母 a severe father and an indulgent mother.

Yen han 丨 寒 severely cold, applied to the weather.

Yen meĭh 丨 密 great secrecy; strictly close.

Yen tëen tsze 丨 天子 a majestic son of Heaven; i. e. Emperor.

Yen tsze 丨 慈 the mother of a family.

Yen chung 丨 重 / Chwang yen 莊 丨 / Yen sŭh 丨 肅 / Wei yen 威 丨 all express with little modification of the meaning, Gravity, sedateness, stately solemnity of demeanour.

灧 12088. Yen ying 丨 凝 extreme cold.

儼 12089. (ˋ) Carrying the head high; fine looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

嚴 12090. (ˊ) To breathe; to sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

巖 巖 12091. (-ˊ) A precipitous shore or cliff; lofty; mountainous. A sort of terrace on the side of a hill. Yen cha wei shang pin 丨 茶爲上品 the tea from the terraces on the hill sides is best.

Yen shan 丨 山 the principal hill or the terraces on the hill sides in Fo-këen province, from which the tea is obtained. See Gan.

壧 12092. A den or cave in the earth.

嚴 12093. To sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

鹽 塩 12094. [-] Salt; salted; to salt. Name of a lake; of a hill; and of an ancient state. Name of a certain song. Used for the following.

Yen ching 丨 政 a kind of general director in the salt department, there are three in the empire.

Yen yun sze 丨 運使 an officer in a province who superintends the

salt department, ranks nearly with the Treasurer and Judge.

驗 驗 驗 12095. (/) The name of a horse. To witness; to verify; to examine, in order to verify; the fulfilment or verification of what has been previously intimated. Ching yen 証 | a witness, an evidence; a proof. Kaou yen 考 | to examine. We yen 微 | a slight indication or proof of. Heaou yen 效 | meritorious evidences of preceding labour. Ying yen 應 | a correspondence between the event and the prediction.

Yen ho | 貨 to examine goods, as is done by custom-house officers.

Yen mung | 夢 to interpret a dream.

Yen ming pĭh | 明白 to verify clearly.

Yen she | 屍 a kind of official coroner's inquest.

兗 12096. (丶) Yen chow | 州 the name of a fertile district in Shan-tung. A surname.

豔 豔 豔 艷 灩 12097. (/) Good; handsome; large; tall; plump; beautiful; variegated; luxurious; self indulgent; licentious; dissipated. Name of a song; name of a district. Used for the preceding.

衍 衍 12098. [丿] From *water* and *to go*. Water overflowing; to inundate; a wide spreading lake; to spread out; elegant; to ramble; to spread to an excessive degree; prolix repetition, applied to sentiment and to style. The name of a river. A surname. Sha-yen 沙 | a sand bank in the midst of water. Man yen 曼 | extending illimitably.

Yen-yen | | spreading like a pleasing gale.

Yen yŭh | 沃 fine level plain.

覃 12099. [丶] Read Tan, Large; vast; extending every where. Read Yen, Sharp; keen.

巘 巘 12100. [丶] The peak of a mountain; a hill resembling a boiler.

噞 12101. Yen yung | 喁 the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

簷 櫩 12102. (-) The eves of a roof; the part of a roof, which in Chinese houses often hangs considerably over the out side of the wall.

檐 12103. A transverse beam below the eves of a roof.

澨 12104. Stored up; secreted; put away.

YEW.—CCCCIST SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yeu.* Canton Dialect, *Yaou.*

又 ㇇ 12105. (/) Represents the *hand*; as if to take with the hand. More; moreover; still more; Again; further. Ta yew lae 他丨來 he came again. Yew pǎh ko 丨不可 still more improper.

Yew l e 丨來 or Ne yew lae 你丨來 you come again; i. e. you are on that topic again! you approach that subject again, expresses an aversion to enter on the subject in question.

Yew lae leaou 丨來了 there you come again—on a topic I do not wish to converse about.

Yew she yǐh fan kwan king 丨是一番光景 it again assumes a different aspect.

友 12106. [丶] From *two hands* joined. Of the same mind and disposition. To unite cordially; to blend their influence, said of persons or things. To love as brothers. An associate; a companion; a friend; friendly; friendship. Tung che wei yew 同志爲丨 to be of the same will or disposition, constitutes the meaning of Yew. Sin yew koo jin 心丨古人 a heart attached to the ancients; i. e. fond of reading the works of the ancients. Pǎng yew 朋丨 a friend; an acquaintance. Pǎng yew wang lae 朋丨往來 the intercourse of friends. Tsew yǔh pǎng yew 酒肉朋丨 a wine and flesh friend; one who professes friendship for the sake of being invited to one's table. Sun yew 損丨 an injurious friend. Yǐh yew 益丨 an advantageous friend. Leang yew 良丨 a good moral friend. Wang nëen yew 忘年丨 forget year friend; i. e. one who pays no regard to the circumstance of age; in contradistinction from those who form friendships from the circumstance of persons being distinguished by literary rank, or actual office in the government, in the same year; which is also expressed by Tung nëen yew 同年丨 a friend of the same year. Leaou yew 僚丨 a fellow officer, either in the civil or military department. Chwang yew 窗丨 a fellow student. Hwuy yew 會丨 a fellow member of an association. Seang haou pǎng yew 相好朋丨 an acquaintance; one with whom one is on friendly terms. E ke pǎng yew 義氣朋丨 an upright spirited, disinterested friend.

Yew gae 丨愛 fraternal love; the affection of friends.

Yew pang 丨邦 a friendly state or country.

Yew-leang 丨諒 a famous General who opposed unsuccessfully the rise of the Ming Dynasty.

有 ナ 12107. (丶-) From the *left hand* and *moon*. To seize on the moon in an eclipse To posses; to have in possession; to have done or suffered. Existence, affluent; to attain; farther; more; truly; answers to *Have you; I have; I am here.*

Yew hëen 丨限 limited; not much.

Yew jǐh sze woo yǐh 丨日思無日 in the day of possession think of the day of destitution.

Yew ke woo leih 丨氣無力 having breath, but no strength,—near to death; just breathing. Tsze yew 自丨 to have of one's self; or to be of its self. Mǔh yew lae 沒丨來 not come to—that point of excellence.

Yew le ㆒理 to be possessed of principles agreeable to reason; reasonable.

Yew le ㆒禮 to be polite.

Yew nëen ㆒年 a plentiful year.

Yew-sin she che neu ㆒莘氏之女 the daughter of Yew-sin was the mother of the famous 禹 Yu, of whom it is related, she became pregnant by swallowing pearl barley.

Yew sze ㆒事 occupied; engaged; sometimes implies that the affair is unpleasant.

Yew soo ㆒數 have number; i. e. not many.

Yew tsĭh yen yew ㆒則言㆒ if it be possessed or exist, then say it is possessed, or exists.

侑 12108. (/) To assist; to accompany; to do the honors of the table; to entreat to eat and drink. E yŏ yew shĭh 以樂㆒食 to help the repast by music. Chow tsŏ yew paou 酬酢㆒報 the host and guests exchanging cups when drinking; to give mutually, to give and to recompense.

Yew che ㆒巵 a certain vessel for wine, used in ancient times.

Yew shĭh ㆒食 to attend upon guests who are honored.

囿 12109. [/] A garden enclosed with a wall; according to some, A park or piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts. An aviary or menagerie. One defines it merely by what the composition of the character imports, An enclosure having something within-inside. A superficial degree of knowledge is expressed by Yew. Lŭh yew 鹿㆒ a deer park. Kew yew 九㆒ of certain division of territory into nine regions.

Yew han ㆒含 to contain; to circumscribe.

Yew yu ke sĕh ㆒於氣嗇 to restrain or keep in the bad spirit or disposition of a neighbourhood.

宥 12110. [/] To *possess* and *under a shelter*. To be indulgent to; to give scope to, but not set quite at liberty; to relax. Profound; close. To assist; to advise or encourage to do. A surname. Shay yew 赦㆒ to forgive.

Yew tsuy ㆒罪 to reprieve or remit for a time.

尤 12111. [-] From *one* and the *sound Yew*. Singular; strange; odd; different from; very; excessive; exceedingly; still more. Name of a river. Resentful feeling. Pŭh yuen tëen; pŭh yew jin 不怨天不㆒人 don't repine at Heaven, nor be resentful to man. Che yew 蚩㆒ a certain ancient statesman, now depicted on banners; which appellation is also applied to comets.

Yew e ㆒異 still more singular.

Yew ko kwae ㆒可怪 still more strange or astonishing.

Yew wŭh ㆒物 a beautiful woman.

Yew kŏ ko seaou ㆒覺可笑 appears still more ridiculous.

吮 12112. The barking of a dog.

疣 12113. [-] From *disease* and *more*. A gathering; a swelling; a protuberant accumulation of muscular substance; a swelling in the neck.

蚘 12114. (-) From *insect* and *monstrous*. Long worms found in the human intestines. Che yew 蚩㆒ an ancient title of princes and governors.

訧 12115. (-) From *words* and *excessive*. Fault; crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

由 繇 12116. [-] From; by, or through; the place *from* whence; the means *by* or *through* which; *from*, as it respects authority or power; to let; *to depend* upon a person's permission; to *pass through* the hands of; to enter *by* such a passage; the *circumstances from* which an affair arose. Occurs in many proper names. Wan sze yew tëen 萬事㆒天 every affair is from or by the permission of Heaven. Pŭh che ke yew 不知其㆒ not know the cause from whence. Seu yew 胥㆒ principal and secondary.

Yew kin e keĭh yuen ㆒近以及遠 to proceed from that which is near to that which is more remote.

Yew tsze mun tsin ㆒此門進 by this door go in.

Yew lae e kew 由來已久 from the time that it began till now is a long period; it has long existed.

Yew ne 由你 allowing you that.

Yew tih ta 由得他 let him.

Yew tëen pŭh yew jen 由天不由人 it is from (that is depends on) heaven and not on man.

Yew yu 由于 proceeds from.

Yuen yew 緣由 / Tsing yew 情由 the circumstances from which the affair originated.

Tsung yew 從由 / Tsze yew 自由 from or by.

怞 12117. [-] Fear and apprehension.

油 12118. (-) From *water* and *by* or *through*. The name of a river; oil; oily; glossy; grease; greasy; unctuous; lard; enriching as rains; the pleasing appearance of grain; cordial agreement; a cloudy appearance; oily extracts are called Yew. Pŏ ho yew 薄荷油 oil of peppermint.

Yew hwa 油畫 oil paintings.

Yew jen 油然 dense thick clouds.

Yew tsuy 油嘴 oily lips; smooth flattering speech.

Yew yew jen 油油然 slippery; passing out and in with ease.

柚 12119. (/) Yew tsze 柚子 the name of a fruit; the pumelo. A certain kind of bamboo; an utensil used in weaving.

粣 / **糈** 12120. (/) Composed of *rice* and *from*. That from which rice comes. The ears of paddy.

鼬 12121. [/] An animal of the mus species. Name of a place; the appearance of feathers and hairs flying about. An ancient surname.

呁 / **吼** 12122. A low voice; a slight sound.

右 12123. (/) The right hand; the right side, in former times it was the place of honor: what is good and honorable; to honor; to give the precedence to. Read Yew, To support the arm; to aid; to assist. A surname. Tso, yew show che yew 左右手之右 the right, of right and left hands. Tso yew 左右 the left and right; those who attend at the left and right; attendants; assistants. She fung tso yew 侍奉左右 to wait upon a person. Fun foo tso yew 吩咐左右 ordered the attendants. Tso yew yih 左右翼 the right and left wings of an army. Tso pëen show yew pëen show 左邊手右邊手 the left-hand side, the right-hand side. Sze yew 司右 a certain officer. It is joined with several other words, forming names of official situations. At different periods of Chinese history, and on different occasions, as whether an affair of mourning or of joy, the left and right have been alternately the place of honor.

Yew tso che tuy 右左之對 yew, is the opposite of Tso, the left.

Yew tang 右堂 an assistant officer, inferior to the 左右 Tso-tang, who is also An assistant officer. Ching tang 正堂 is the principal officer.

Yew taou 右道 the right way; the true doctrines.

佑 12124. [丶/] From *mouth* and *hand*; when language fails to use the hand to assist. Man was added in later times. (Shwŏ-wăn.) To aid; to help; to protect. Tëen taou yew che 天道右之 Providence protects him. Hwang tëen keuen yew 皇天眷右 Imperial Heaven oversees and protects.

祐 12125. [/.] The protection of divine beings; the assistance of the gods. The preceding is used in the same sense. Tëen yew che 天右之 heaven assist him. Shin ling pe yew 神靈庇右 divine spirits grant covert and protection.

酉 / **卣** 12126. (丶) Matured; finished; completed; elegant, applied to nature; the eighth mooo; evening; full; satiated; old; grain fit to make liquor or

wine; an astronomical and horary character denoting the hours from five to seven in the evening. Name of a river, and of hills. A surname.

Yew she 丨 時 the hours from five to seven p. m.

廎 廎 12127. (丶) From *a covering* and *old*. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

楢 槱 栖 禍 12128. A vast collection of wood, oak timber to burn at a sacrifice (-丶) offered up to Hwan-tëen Shang-te 皇天上帝 Imperial Heaven, the Supreme Ruler, or to the Spirits that rule in heaven.

卣 12129. (-) A vessel of a middling size, used in sacrificial rites to contain wine.

鹵 鹵 12130. Manifestation or action of the air, breath, or vivifying principle, which causes plants and animals to grow, and which pervades universal nature.

偤 12131. To stand by or wait upon, as an attendant.

逌 逌 攸 12132. (-) Air or vapour ascending; jocund; chearful; laughing; merry. The two first are also used for the last character. See below

厒 12133. Beams that support the eves of a house.

楢 12134. [-] From *wood* and *wine*. Flexible wood; some say, Wood that will not bend, wood collected to burn at a sacrifice, see above. Name of a mountain stream.

猶 猷 貊 12135. (-) From *wine* and *dog*, and from *dog* and *wine*. The two characters are considered strictly the same. Name of an animal of the monkey species. Doubtful; suspicious; an uncertain mode of speaking; a qualified affirmation: as; the same as; like; similar; even; still; the second character is most used in this sense. To plan; to scheme; to plot; a delineation of. A path; a way; the path of virtue; chearful; a surname. Ta yew 大 丨 great virtue; that which may be done. Shwŏy yew noo 睡 丨 怒 angry even in sleep—said of a pampered dog. Woo yew 五 丨 lower strata of earth. E yew 夷 丨 easy circumstances.

Yew yu 丨 與 the names of two animals remarkable for being suspicious—to be suspicious.

Yew yen 丨 言 as if it were said.

Yew jŏ 丨 若 as if.

遒 12136. To press or urge; sudden; abrupt; firm; to close; to terminate; going; a herald.

Yew jin 丨 人 a kind of herald in ancient times, who made a kind of itinerant tour in the spring of the year, to preach the will of the chief or sovereign, and to teach the people. Compare with 講 Keang and 聖 Shing.

蕕 蘇 12137. [-] Stinking plants; the smell of old rotten wood.

輶 12138. [-] From a *carriage* and *wine*. A light sort of carriage. Light; of little worth. Tĭh yew joo maou 德 丨 如毛 virtue as light as a feather.

幼 勾 12139. [′] From *slender* and *strength*. Young and slender, applied to creatures or to things; small; not having existed long; tender affection.

Yew che 丨 遲 young; boyish.

Yew che 丨 志 boyish ideas.

Yew ho 丨 禾 young grain.

Yew heŏ 丨 學 studies at the age of ten.

Tsze yew 慈 丨 tender affection; regard for.

Yew shaou 丨 少 } the years of
Yew nëen 丨 年 } youth; a young person; a boy; a lad.

Yew tsëen 丨 錢 a certain coin.

Yew wang 丨 亡 died young,

呦 12140. [-] Yew, or Yew yew 丨 丨 the voice or cry of a stag.

泑 12141. [/] The name of a river, of a lake, and of a hill. Glossy, smooth vessels.

怮 12142. A mournful appearance; repressed anger, perverseness of disposition.

炒 昒 12143. [\ ] Yew-new 丨 炄 having a tendency to dry.

靿 12144. A sort of boat.

蚴 蛐 12145. (\) Yew mew 丨 蟉 the appearance of a dragon in motion. Small bees.

黝 12146. (\) From *black* and *young*. A light black colour; black, having a tinge of blue. Read Yaou, To bluster or blacken.

袎 紏 12147. A kind of stocking.

𦃃 12148. Yew new 丨 𦃃 soft; pliable.

攸 汥 12149. (-) From *a pole* and *water*. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; chearful; jocund. A place; the place which; that which; who or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle. To be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense. Yŭh yew 鬱 丨 the vapour or smoke arising from fire. Tĭh ke yew so 得 已 丨 所 attain that which he wished.

Yew-yew 丨 丨 remote; distant.

Yew jen 丨 然 chearfully.

Yew kew 丨 久 a long time.

悠 12150. (-) From *heart* and the *sound Yew*. Mournful; sorry. Alas! Thoughtful; distant; remote; interminable, applied to heaven; vast. Moving onward; at leisure; used also for the preceding. Frequent, reiterated without altering the sense.

Yew tsae 丨 哉 to think.

浟 滺 12151. (-) The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

斿 12152. [-] The waving of a streamer in the wind. Used also for the following.

游 12153. [-] Name of a stream in the north, that diverges from a famous river. To flow; to float; to swim; to go from home. To ramble; to give one's self up to amusement; appearing gratified; scattered; dispersed. Kew-yew 九 丨 name of a star.

Yew heŏ 丨 學 to travel in order to learn, as is done in Europe; the Chinese however do not go beyond their own empire.

Yew show 丨 手 sauntering idle fellow.

Yew se 丨 壻 a rake, a whoremonger.

Yew tang 丨 蕩 to ramble about, idle and dissipated.

蝣 12154. (-) Name of an insect; othewise read Lew.

遊 12155. (-) From *to walk* and *a waving banner*. To saunter idly. To roam; to wander; to go from place to place in search of amusement; to go with companions. Keaou yew 交 丨 a companion; an associate. Gaou yew 遨 丨 to roam and wander about.

Yew e leang ko 丨 移 兩 可 to

roam between two practicabilities—indecision.

Yew hwăn 𠃌 魂 the wandering soul or spirit.

Yew keĭh 𠃌 擊 or Yew foo 𠃌 府 a military officer, such as is placed at Casa-branca, title 大老爺 Ta-laou-yay.

Yew shan 𠃌 山 to ramble amongst hills.

Yew shwüy 𠃌 水 to take pleasure in water parties.

嗅 12156. To induce; to seduce.

莠 12157. [丶] From *plants* and *ornament*. Useless flowers in a corn field; weeds; tares; vicious speech. Name of a place. Read Sew, A bitter plant. Choo yew gan leang 除 𠃌 安良 to extirpate the weeds and set the good grain at rest,—often applied by the government to their punishing bad people for the sake of the good subjects.

誘 嗅 孺 荑 12158. [丶] From *words* and *elegant*. To speak to in a pleasing strain; to advise; to put forward; to teach; to lead. To mislead; to seduce; to tempt; to induce, sometimes in a good sense. Hung yew 哄 𠃌 to cheat and befool with specious pretexts. Yin yew 引 𠃌 to lead; to entice. Yew hwŏ 𠃌 惑 to seduce to mischief or evil.

Yew hwuy lae heŏ 𠃌 誨 來 學 to induce to come and learn (the doctrines of Buddha.)

Yew jin wei fei 𠃌 人 爲 非 to seduce people to do what is vicious.

琇 璘 12159. (丶) A certain valuable stone.

憂 悁 12160. [-] From *head* and *heart*. Grief that arises from one's own thoughts; mournful; sorry; thoughtful; grieved; sombre; melancholy; sick; the sickness occasioned by pregnancy; mourning for the death of parents. Ting yew 丁 𠃌 to cease from holding an office for three years on the death of parents,—a Chinese usage. Pŭh peĭh yew 不 必 𠃌 there is no occasion for sorrow.

Yew tsow 𠃌 愁 mournful; dejected.

Yew sin 𠃌 心 / Yew leu 𠃌 慮 an anxious grieved state of mind.

優 12161. (-丶) Abundant; affluent; superabundant. Soft; luxurious ease, and quiet. To be more than competent for. To play; to dally; to trifle with wantonly. A surname. E yew 伊 𠃌 to cringe and flatter.

Yew yew 𠃌 游 a luxurious ease and leisure; to saunter about.

Yew and leuĕ 𠃌 劣 are opposites, the first expressing a superabundance, the latter a want.

Yew yew 𠃌 𠃌 indulgent; liberal.

嚘 12162. A tone of sighing, or of breathing out admiration; a tone implying doubt or uncertainty. E yew 欸 𠃌 to sigh, as Oh! alas!

懮 12163. (丶) Grief; grieved; also some relaxation and apparent ease.

耰 12164. [-] A sort of harrow for passing over the ground after the seed is thrown in.

幽 12165. (-) From *hill* and *woody vallies*. Umbragenus; dark; hidden; deep recess, as in a dark secluded ravine amongst mountains; a state of retirement; to be put there by authority; to be confined as a prisoner.

Yew keu 𠃌 居 to dwell in retirement.

Yew pe 𠃌 閉 to be shut up in retirement,—formerly used to denote lacerating the female organ, as a punishment for adultery; a punishment of the Imperial palace.

Yew shin 𠃌 深 dark and deep; far from view.

Yew tsing 𠃌 靜 retired and silent or still.

Yew tseĭh 𠃌 跡 obscure footsteps or traces of.

Yew wei 𠃌 微 obscure; abstruse; difficult to perceive; deep and minute.

Yew ya 丨 雅 umbrageous, shady, and elegant, applied to gardens, &c.

幽 12166. E yew 咿 丨 the tone or sound of recitative or singing.

麀 麅 12167. [-] A female of the deer species. A doe, a roe.

繇 由 12168. (-) From, by, and through. See the second form above; and under Yaou.

颺 12169. Wind.

繇 囿 12170. (-) Go or Yew. To interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes. To induce; to seduce, as birds that are taught to inveigle others. To convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which improves its state. Yew 丨 or Neaou mei 鳥媒 a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou-mei, is the common term Tso yew 做丨 to be a seducer.

羙 羨 12171. [丶] To lead in the right way; to conduct in the path of celestial principles. A surname.

牛 12172. [--] In the Dictionaries read Yew, The Bos species. Commonly read *New*, which see.

郵 12173. (-) A post office; a place with a relay of horses for carrying government despatches. A cottage in a field. Used in the sense of 尤 Yew. See above. The name of a district. A surname. Che yew 置丨 to oppoint a post office.

褕 褎 12174. Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment; affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully cloth-ed. Read Sew, denoting the sleeve of a garment.

YÜH.—CCCCIIND SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yüh*. The first sound is like *i* in *hit*, were a person to stop short and leave the *t* unpronounced. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Wik*, *Yat* and *Yik*.

一 弌 壹 12175. (ʊ) One; at once; when once; as soon as; the whole. Used as a verb; to unite in one. Sometimes answers to the article A. Used with words denoting fashion or manner, it denotes The same as; all one. Te yĭh 第丨 order one; the first. Hwă yĭh 畫丨 to draw one line, to act by one rule, to treat all in the same manner. Ta yĭh ting tseĭh tă 他丨聽卽答 he replied as soon as he heard. Chuen yĭh 專丨 application to one thing. Pŭh yĭh 不丨 not one way or kind only; every kind. Keun yĭh 均丨 all in one; all equally. Wan yĭh 萬丨 one in ten thousand. Chŭ yĭh 逐丨 to attend to singly, one after another. Tae yĭh 太丨 a certain mountain. Yĭh che 丨致 all reverting to the same rule or principle.

Yĭh pwan 丨般 the same as.

Yĭh king 丨經 as soon as — Tseĭh 則 then.

Yĭh kow shwüy 丨口水 a draught of water.

Yĭh kĭh pŭh seĭh 丨刻不息 not desist a moment.

Yĭh kĕen seaou sze 丨件小事 a trifling affair.

Yih laou yung yĭh 一勞永逸 after one effort of labour, perpetual repose,—applied to works being once well done, continue a long time without requiring further toil.

Yĭh mëen 丨面 one face of things; one statement; at the same time.

Yĭh pin foo jin 丨品夫人 title of ladies, whose husbands enjoy the first rank in the state.

Yĭh săng 丨生 the whole life.

Yĭh sin 丨心 the whole heart.

Yĭh shă she 丨霎時 a moment of time. Yĭh she 丨時 expresses what is done at the spur of the moment; inadvertently; hastily; rashly.

Yĭh she maou we keŭh shun 丨時冒昧曲順 surprized into a rash measure, reluctantly complied.

Yĭh tse yŏ 丨劑藥 a dose of physic.

Yĭh tsëen loo 丨箭路 a bow shot.

Yĭh tung 丨統 one vast whole; the whole empire; the whole (eastern) world.

Yĭh tung tae ping 丨統太平 universal peace.

Yĭh te 丨體 the whole body; the whole number of persons concerned.

Yĭh tsze 丨次 one time; once.

Yĭh tsung 丨總 or Yĭh tsëĕ 丨切 or Yĭh kae 丨概 all express the whole number of persons or things.

Yĭh tse 丨齊 all at once.

Yĭh we 丨味 one taste; to be addicted to one thing; pertinacious adherence to one thing.

Yĭh yang 丨樣 one fashion.

Yĭh yĭh 丨丨 one by one; singly.

乙 12176. [ᴗ] The curling end of buds; bent; curved; one of the characters of the cycle. Used for the preceding. One; to mark off by a curved line. A surname; the intestines of a fish. Tae yĭh 太丨 name of a hill; of a star; epithet of the genii called 仙 Sëen. Keă yĭh 甲丨 the first and second characters of the cycle; hence denotes, the first and second place, the better and the worse.

仡 12177. (ᴗ) Strong; robust; warlike. Yĭh yĭh 丨丨 tall; large; strong; martial.

⿰乃乞 12178. To cut or break asunder.

屹 12179. (ᴗ) A crooked winding hill.

鳦 12180. [ᴗ] A species of swallow; the twitter of a swallow.

弋 12181. (ᴗ) An arrow with a string attached to it, to shoot at flying birds with; to take possession of; to seize territory; to shoot at and draw the shot bird to one. A stick that a bird roosts on. A black colour; the name of a river; of a district; and of an ancient state, said to be 20,000 Le distant from China. A surname. Keaou shay 繳射 or Yĭh shay 丨射 shoot with an arrow that has a string attached to it, to draw it back again with. Tso yĭh 左丨 the name of an office.

Yĭh hwŏ 丨獲 to catch or seize a criminal.

找 12182. [ᴗ] Defined To dust or rub with the hand; to wipe. This form is thought erroneous.

杙 12183. (ᴗ) The name of a fruit brought from Cochinchina. Yĭh 丨 or Keuĕ yĭh 橛丨 a stake driven into the ground to fasten animals to.

域 12184. (ᴗ) A limit; a boundary; a state; a nation; a region; the world; the universe. Mun yĭh 門丨 the threshold of a door. Se yĭh 西丨 the western regions; central Asia is so denominated by the Chinese and Manchow Tartars. Tsze yĭh 自丨 to limit one's self. Yu nuy yuĕ yĭh chung 宇內曰丨中 Yu-nuy (in the world, in the universe) is also expressed by Yĭh-chung. Wae kwŏ yuĕ tseuĕ yĭh 外國曰絕丨 foreign countries are called Tseuĕ-yĭh, regions cut off. Chin yĭh 嘐丨 a limit or boundary, as in fields or land. Moo yĭh 墓丨 the boundary or limits of a grave.

亦 12185. [ᴗ] Also; likewise; moreover. A surname. Chay yang yĭh haou 這樣丨好 thus also it is well.

Yĭh ko 丨可 or Yĭh haou 丨好

also may; also well, denotes a qualified kind of assent.

Ta yĭh shwŏ yun 他 丨 說云 he also said.

伿 12186. [ᴗ] A slow and interrupted state of the pulse. A certain disease.

弈 12187. [ᴗ] From *both hands* and the *sound yĭh*. A certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. Pŏ yĭh 博 丨 to play at chess.

奕 12188. (ᴗ) From *great* and the *sound yĭh*. Large; extensive; of long continuance, applied to families; following in consecutive order. Elegant; beautiful; used in the sense of the preceding for chess. Part of the name of a divinity, denoting To ramble from place to place. Mournful; sorry.

Yew yĭh 遊 丨 the name of a divinity; to ramble about.

Yĭh she 丨 世 } an old family, and
Yĭh yĕ 丨 葉 } which it is hoped will flourish for many generations.

Yĭh-yĭh 丨 丨 beautiful; also mournful.

失 12189. Commonly read *Shĭh*. To lose. Read Yĭh, Indulgence; excess; the same as the following.

佚 12190. [ᴗ] Ease; rest; repose; retirement. To omit; to neglect. A name; a surname. According to Shwŏ-wan, it denotes The people. One says, it means *Suddenly*. Keaou chay yin yĭh 驕奢淫 丨 pride, extravagance, and voluptuousness.

劮 12191. Licentious.

姺 12192, [ᴗ] From *woman* and *to lose*. Used for Chĭh, A cousin. Read Yĭh, Licentious; lascivious; lewd.

泆 12193 [ᴗ] From *water* and *to lose*; to overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read Tëĕ, Dissipated; licentious; libidinous. Tang yĭh 蕩 丨 water driven hither and thither; dissipated. Yin yĭh 淫 丨 excess; dissipation; lewd indulgence.

Yĭh yang 丨 陽 the name of an animal.

軼 12194. [ᴗ] From *carriage* and *to lose*. A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush forward from behind; to pass by; to come forth suddenly; to attack; to invade; to scatter; to disperse; dissipated; fleet as the wind. Otherwise read Tëĕ. Syn. with 迭 Tëĕ.

易 12195. (ᴗ) Change; alteration. From *sun* and *moon*; because when the one goes the other appears. Yĭh king 丨 經 the third of the five Classical books of the Chinese. Yĭh heŏ 丨 學 the science of the Yĭh-king, or the doctrine of Changes, Combinations, and Transmutations: a science in which it is assumed that Chaos was divided into two parts, answering to *male* and *female*; *light* and *darkness*; *spirit* and *matter*, and that from the combinations and reciprocal action of these, result all the effects which take place in the universe. To these two powers, numbers correspond. A unit, and every odd number answers to the male energy; a dual, and every even number to the female. Of these numbers, the Kwa or lines of Fŭh-he, are the visible signs, and it being assumed that these signs answer to the things signified; and from a knowledge of all the various combinations of numbers, a knowledge of all possible occurrences in nature may be previously known. On this sandy foundation many of the Chinese opinions are built, and hence the phrase 定數 Ting soo, A fixed number; denoting that it is decreed, or fixed by a philosophical necessity.—The science of numbers, which some think the only road to truth, has been abused more than most sciences, to mislead mankind.

Yĭh kwa 丨 卦 the *signs*, *forms*, or *species* of all things in nature; or something like the 'intelligible numbers' of Pythagoras; 'the archetype of the world,'—the 'monad, duad' and so on, of which nothing either certain or important is now known;

some call them 'the symbolical representations of the first principles and forms of nature,' which phraseology answers pretty nearly to the language made use of by the Chinese; but what is really meant, in either case, is not so easy to determine.

場 12196. [ᴗ] A dike which separates fields from each other; a boundary; a limit; the border or frontier. To be distinguished from 場 Chang.

煬 烻 12197. (ᴗ) Flame. Read Seĭh, Dry.

蜴 12198. [ᴗ] Name of an insect.

益 益 12199. [ᴗ] From *water* and *a vessel*. To pour in more and more; to add to; to increase; to introduce; to benefit; that which is advantageous; beneficial; in a higher degree. Abundant; full; the appellation of a certain quantity; twenty-four taels. Names of a plant; of a fruit, and of a district. Yew yĭh 有 ㇀ advantageous; beneficial. Woo yĭh 無 ㇀ of no advantage; useless. Tsin yĭh 進 ㇀ gradual advancement,—as in learning. Le yĭh 利 ㇀ pecuniary advantage; interest on money; advantage.

Yĭh mëen tsze ㇀ 麵子 a name of a gall, otherwise called 五倍子 Woo-pei-tsze.

Yĭh shin ㇀ 甚 in a still higher degree.

嗌 12200. [ᴗ] The Seal Character is said to represent the *mouth* and *the veins* of the neck. The breath or voice stopped by grief; to sob. A contraction of, or a pain in, the throat. The throat. Yĭh pŭh sha ㇀ 不嗄 the throat not hoarse. Read Yŭh, and repeated, To imitate the sound of vehement laughter.

Hea yĭh 下 ㇀ to pass down the throat. Pŭh sĭh yĭh 不澀 ㇀ not roughen the throat. Tseĭh seaou yŭh yŭh 疾笑 ㇀ ㇀ vehement laughing (with a noise like) Yŭh-yŭh.

溢 12201. [ᴗ] From *water* and *to add to*. A full vessel; to overflow; to spread around; to inundate; a handful; a certain measure. Yang yĭh 洋 ㇀ to overflow the proper limits and extend elsewhere.

鎰 12202. (ᴗ) Name of a quantity or weight. Some say twenty, others thirty 兩 Leang or Taels. Some of the preceding characters are used also for this.

謚 12203. (ᴗ) From *words* and *to add to*. The appearance, and the noise, of laughing.

齸 12204. (ᴗ) From *teeth* and *again*. To ruminate; to chew the cud.

啞 12205. [ᴗ] The noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. See Ya.

夜 12206. Commonly read Yay, Night. The ancient form of arm. Read Yĭh, The name of a place.

掖 12207. (ᴗ) From *hand* and *under the arm*. To take a person by the arm and throw him to the ground; to support and raise him up again; to support or lead by the arm; used for the armpit; apartments situated by the side of larger halls. Name of a district. Foo yĭh 扶 ㇀ to hold up. Yew yĭh 誘 ㇀ to lead on by persuasion, and to support by the arm.

液 12208. (ᴗ) Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname. Yin yĭh 淫 ㇀ continued in uninterrupted succession. Yŭh yĭh 玉 ㇀ is applied to fine spring water.

腋 12209. (ᴗ) Under the arm; the armpit. Yŭh hea ㇀ 下 or Chow yĭh 肘 ㇀ under the armpit; the side; near to one.

邑 邑 12210. [ʊ] From an *enclosure* and *a seal*. A place where many are assembled and live together, where there are different ranks. A city; a royal city; or the city of a prince. An accumulation of the breath; a shortness of breathing. Used also for 悒 Yĭh. Shing yĭh 盛 丨 your affluent city—the language of compliment.

Yĭh tsae 丨 宰 the local magistrate.

俋 12211. [ʊ] Strong robust appearance; ploughman-like trudging a-long.

唈 12212. (ʊ) Yĭh, or Yă. Yang yĭh 歍 丨 or Woo yĭh 嗚 丨 short breathing from palpitation or grief. Sin yĭh 心 丨 a palpitation of the heart. Gae yĭh 僾 丨 to pant.

悒 12213. [ʊ] Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

挹 12214. (ʊ) To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into.

Yĭh choo 丨 注 to transfer liquids from one place to another.

浥 12215. (ʊ) From *water* and *city*. Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

億 12216. (ʊ) One hundred, thousand; according to others, an indeterminate number. Yĭh also denotes, Repose; quiet. Kung yĭh 供 丨 to supply with, and give repose to; to calculate; to contrive; to scheme, which is also expressed by Yĭh tŏ 丨 度 to gamble. Sin yĭh tsĭh lŏ 心 丨 則 樂 when the heart is at quiet, pleasure is enjoyed.

Yĭh chaou che keun sze 丨 兆 之 君 師 an instructor of myriads of ages, said of ancient sages raised up by heaven to teach mankind.

憶 12217. (ʊ) From *heart* or *mind* and *thought*. To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect. Chuy yĭh 追 丨 to recal to recollection.

檍 12218. (ʊ) Name of a wood used in making bows.

繶 韇 12219. [ʊ] An ornamental border on the lower part of shoes; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

廙 戺 12220 (ʊ) The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall. Respect; veneration.

翼 飛 12221. [ʊ] From *feathers* and *separated apart*. Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army; bright; shining; manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country. Name of a star. Tso yĭh 左 丨 the left wing or flank.

Yew yĭh 右 丨 the right wing or flank.

Yĭh yĭh 丨 丨 denotes respectful; also jocund.

翊 12222. (ʊ) To *erect* and *wing*. To flap; to assist. Yĭh yĭh 丨 丨 respectful.

翌 12223. [ʊ] Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also for wings. Yĭh jĭh 丨 日 to-morrow.

熤 12224. A man's name.

穊 12225. (ʊ) To plough; to cultivate.

驛 12226. [ʊ] From *horse* and to *spy*. Post, or post horses; government despatch; a post horse (there is no post in China *for the people*). To proclaim the praises of a person; incessantly going and coming. A surname.

Yĭh chen 丨 站 the government posts; post stages.

Yĭh yĭh 丨 丨 the appearance of grain growing up.

Lŏ yĭh 駱 丨 constant intercourse, backwards and forwards.

射 12227. [ʊ] Commonly read *Shay*, To shoot with an arrow. Read Yĭh, The

name of an ancient office; a teacher. Pŏ yĭh 僕 一 or Pŏ choo 僕主 in ancient times, a sort of drill-serjeant.

蜮蟢 12228. A short fox like animal having three feet, and which resides in the water near the shore; when the shadow of a man falls on the water, it shoots forth sand and kills him; hence used to denote A malicious crafty man.

睪翠 12229. From the *eye* placed transversely and *happy*, or *fortunate*; to take a sly peep; to spy; to endeavour; to find out an offender; to lead; to draw out; to give opportunity to; to pass life jocundly. Name of a hill. Read Neĭh, in the same sense. Read Chĭh, A certain fragrant plant.

圜 12230. To revolve; to return to; the vapours of the earth ascending to heaven in disconnected portions; obscure.

嶧 12231. [υ] Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together.

懌 12232. [υ] From *heart* and to *peep*. Pleased; gratified; to like.

癢 12233. (υ) To infect with disease.

斁嬅 12234. (υ) To open; to put off; to dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

繹 12235. (υ) From *silk* and to *draw out*. To unfold or draw out silk; to arrange; to put in order; to state or explain; to lay before; to proceed in due order. The name of a hill, of a tortoise, and of a sacrifice; name of a city. To do to the utmost degree; to end; to fill; great. Used for 驛 Yĭh. Chow yĭh 抽 一 to unfold.

鞹 12236. Yĭh-hwŏ 一 鞾 a certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

譯 12237. (υ) From *word* and to *look narrowly*. To translate; to transfer from one language to another; a translator or interpreter. The word was introduced during official intercourse with the Tartars. Fan yĭh 繙 一 to translate. Chueo yu kwan 傳語官 or Yĭh kwan 一 官 an official translator.

逸勚 12238. [υ] From to *run* and a *rabbit*. To run away as a horse; to give up restraint. Ease; leisure; retirement; luxurious ease; idle; acquiescence; to lose; to run to excess. Yĭh che 一 致 easy, gentle style or manner. Yĭh min 一 民 deserving accomplished people, not in office. Yĭh-sze 一 士 a retired scholar, one who aims at no situation in the government. Yĭh tsĭh yin 一 則 淫 ease induces vicious excess. Yĭh yĭh 一 一 to go backwards and forwards in a certain order.

眙 12239. Read Yĭh, and Tseĭh. To whisper.

揖揖揲 12240. (υ) To raise the folded hands to the breast and make a bow; to resign; to yield. To advance. Used for several other characters. The third character is otherwise read E. San yĭh 三 一 the name of a certain office. Tsŏ yĭh 作 一 to make a Chinese bow.

抑抑妀 12241. (υ) From *a hand* turning *a seal*. To place the hand upon and settle; to bow down; to oppress; to urge peremptorily. To stop; to cause to desist; to rule; to drive back; to alter or reverse the tone or sentiment; the particle *or*; an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence. Close; compact; beautiful.

Yĭh hwŏ joo tsze 一或如此 or perhaps thus.

Yĭh sun 一損 to keep down; to repress.

壹弌一 12242. [ᴗ] One; devoted to one object; united in one; sincere; pure and uncorrupted. A surname. Tung yĭh 統一 all united in one. Chuen yĭh 專一 devotedly applied to one end. Tĭh yĭh 德一 sincere virtue. Ning-yĭh 寧一 tranquil uniform state.

噎 12243. (ᴗ) A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing, from grief. A pain in the throat. Chung sin joo yĭh 中心如一 like stopping at the heart; denotes Deep sorrow, as we express it by a Weight or load upon the mind.

Yĭh shĭh ping 一食病 Yĭh, is a disease which affects eating.

咿噎 12244. Gow yĭh 嘔一 to reach; to vomit.

佾 12245. (ᴗ) A kind of band of musicians arranged in squares, used when sacrificing in the temple of ancestors. In ancient times, each group consisted of eight persons, the Emperor chose Pă yĭh 一 佾 or sixty four. The highest officers of the state were allowed six groups, inferiors officers four, and the literati two.

Yĭh sĭng 一生 one of those performers.

役 12246. To serve; a servant. See Yŭh.

埕 12247. The door of a furnace. The hole in a small furnace, such as are common with the Chinese.

勩 12248. Labour; fatigue.

噎 12249. Repeated Yĭh yĭh, The voices of many persons.

噎 12250. Read Heĭh or Yĭh, Heĭh seĭh 一囁 the hurried vociferating noise of a crowd of persons.

圔 12251. A descending sound, the noise of something falling or rushing down.

疫 12252. From *disease* and a *weapon* or a *police runner*. A disease in which demons are the instruments. Plague; pestilence; distemper. Wăn yĭh 瘟一 sudden pestilence.

Yĭh ke che lew hing 一氣之流行 the spreading of plague or pestilence.

慼 12253. Yĭh, or Yŭh. Wounded; pained; the mind deceived.

YIN.—CCCCIII[RD] SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yin*. Canton Dialect, *Yin* and *Yun*.

吟 12254. To sigh; to moan; to chaunt; a tuneful pronunciation; to recite verses in a singing tone; recitative. A surname. Read Kin. Kin yin urh seaou 噤吟而笑 a kind of half suppressed laugh. Read Yin, A protracted singing pronunciation. Chin yin pwan hëang 呻 丨 半晌 sunk in murmuring contemplation half an hour. Shin yin chwang jŏ 呻 丨 牀褥 to moan, lying on a bed or couch. Chin yin 沈 丨 to ponder; to think.

Yin go 丨 哦 to recite verses; to chaunt.

Yin she 丨 詩 to recite verses.

Yin yin 丨 丨 moaning.

因 12255. From *to enclose* and 大 *Great*. That which is great, within a circle: a cause; because, for the sake of; on account of; the circumstance from which; to influence or engage to do; to rest or lean upon; to continue as before; to conform to what exists. A surname. Occurs denoting To disperse. Sze fei woo yin 事非無 丨 the affair is not without a cause. Wei ho yin 爲何 丨 for what cause? Often precedes or begins the mention of a circumstance which follows in course, or as a consequence of what has been said, in which case it answers to *Then*; *next*; *and*.

Fan sze peĭh yew yin 凡事必有 丨 every affair must have a cause.

Yin choo 丨 諸 name of an ancient prison.

Yin che 丨 之 availing one's self of what previously existed.

Yin e wei le 丨 以爲利 for the sake of gain.

Yin ho yuen yew 丨 何緣由 for what reason? because of what original circumstances?

Yin shing 丨 乘 to add or to multiply,—in Chinese arithmetic.

Yin shin sze 丨 甚事 because of what affair?

Yin tsze che koo 丨 此之故 for this reason; for this cause.

Yin yuen 丨 緣 cause; reason; producing certain effects.

Yew yin 有 丨 in the religious sense, the same as 有緣 Yew yuen. See Yuen. Kin jĭh seang hwuy yew yin yew yuen 今日相會有 丨 有緣 our meeting to day is providential.

洇 12256. (-) Cold appearance.

姻 婣 囙 12257. (-) From *woman* and *because of*. The person made for man; a bride; the bridegroom is called 婚 Hwan, from *woman* and *dusk*; because he came in ancient times in the evening of the day for his bride. The families of bride and bridegroom. Hwan yin 婚 丨 marriage.

Yin tsin 丨 親 the relations of a new married couple; on their cards they style themselves 丨 弟 Yin-te.

Yin yuen 丨 緣 the secret cause in Providence which brings lovers together.

氤 12258. [-] From *vapour* and *cause*. Warm genial air or vapour. Yin yin 丨 氳 warm genial vapour formed by the junction of heaven and earth, and from which, according to the Chinese theory, creatures emanated. The generative or productive stimulus.

裀 12259. (-) Completed; perfected.

箇 茵 12260. [-] A certain kind of bamboo; the mat in the bottom of a cart or other carriage. A tiger's skin spread out; any cushion to lie on.

絪 12261. [-] Yin yun 丨縕 warm genial air; see 氤 Yin. Yin-yun is also applied To hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant.

裀 12262. [-] Certain garments; those near one's person. Several folds of garments.

鞇 12263. Yin jŭh 丨蓐 or Yin jŭh 裀蓐 or Yin jŭh 絪莀 a mat; a mattress, a cushion or skin on which to lie down.

駰 12264. [-] A parti-coloured horse; spots of white and black.

听 12265. [丶] Wide mouthed; gaping and laughing. The ancient form of 哂 Shin, To smile or laugh, which is also expressed by 丨嗞 Yin tsze, or reversed, Tsze yin. Yin jen urh seaou 丨然而笑 gaped and laughed.

垽 12266. [丿] Slime; mire; mud. Yin ne tsze 丨泥滓 the slime of mud; viscous mire.

訢 欣 㑀 愀 12267. [-] Yin or Hin. Pleased; chearful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read He, Nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy. Yin he 丨喜 joyful; pleased. Yin hin jen 丨丨然 pleased and delighted.

釿 沂 12268. [-] The edge of a weapon; to cut down wood; an utensil for plaining wood. The side of any utensil. The second character is commonly read E, the name of a river.

齗 12269. [-] The root of the teeth; the gums. shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen, To smile and shew the teeth.

Yin yin 丨丨 the appearance of grinning and wrangling.

冘 12270. Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, Doubtful; hesitating.

引 12271. [丨] From a *bow* and a *line*. To draw a bow; to draw; to lead; to induce; to seduce; to shew the way to; to introduce, as at court; to quote from a book; to recommend each other; to pull; to expel. A rope with which a cow or a hearse is pulled along. A measure of an hundred cubits. Seaou yin 小丨 a small introduction to a book. Taou yin 道丨 to repress anger. Keaou yin 撟丨 a particular mode of curing disease.

Yin shwŭy jin 丨水人 a pilot.

Yin këen 丨見 to introduce persons to an audience of the Emperor.

Yin yung shoo mŭh 丨用書目 an index or list of authors quoted.

Yin tung jin sin 丨動人心 to seduce the heart of man by the allurements of pleasure or any promised good.

Yin taou 丨道 to lead the way; to go before, either to point out, or to clear the way.

Yin shwŭy yu tsing 丨水於井 to draw water out of a well.

Yin tsin 丨進 to bring forward.

Yin tow 丨頭 a person who stands forward for any public subscription.

紖 12272. [丶] A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

蚓 螾 蜇 12273. [丶] Kew yin 蚯丨 a worm.

靷 12274. (丿) From *leather* and *to draw*. That which is applied to the shoulders of an ox or a horse, in order to draw any thing after them.

音 12275. (-) The sounds emitted by any sonorous body; sound; news or intimation of. Shing yin 聲 | Shing are the notes of music; Yin, the sounds of different substances. Too yin 土 | a local tone or brogue. Pă yin 八 | sounds emited from *eight* different substances. Tung yin sin 通 | 信 to communicate information to. Han yin 翰 | a fowl. Tsëĕ yin 切 | the sounds of syllabic spelling.

Yin yun | 韻 Yin is an initial sound; Yun, A final sound.

Yin yŏ | 樂 melody; music.

喑 12276. (-) To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping.

Yin gae | 噫 an accumulation of wind, causing eructation.

愔 12277. (-) From *heart* and *melody*. Peaceful; tranquil; still; retired; harmonious agreement.

窨 12278. (/) From *a cave* and *sound*. A cellar under ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silk worm.

Yin tŭh | 突 black; dark.

瘖 12279. (-) From *disease* and *sound*. A complaint which disables from speaking; dumb. The name of an insect.

Yin lung | 聾 a deaf person.

韾 12280. [-] From *voice* and *sound* united. Complete harmony.

尹 12281. (丶) From *hand* and something *pulled*. To grasp; to rule, to introduce. The name of an office. A surname. Sincere; faithful. Foo yin 府 | the officer placed over the district in which the court resides,—a situation of great respectability, is allowed *eight* chair bearers, and is called 王 Wang, King.

𠂤 12282. From the reverse side of Shin, *The body*. To turn round the body; to return; to revert to what is right.

殷 12283 [-] From *turning to virtue* and *a weapon*. Diligent; abundant; flourishing; affluent; complete; large; numerous; in the middle; right; correct; name of an ancient dynasty.

Yin shĭh | 實 substantial; sincere; faithful, applied to a man, as a merchant.

Yin kin | 勤 very attentive; and sincerely friendly; complete in every part.

Yin tse | 祭 a sacrifice offered, when mourning is put off.

Yin yin | | abundant; flourishing; also mournful.

堙 12284. (-) To stop or dam up water, or to cause it to flow in a different channel from what is natural to it; to cause it to flow to the west; hence the character is formed from west and earth.

慇 12285. (-) From *heart* and *diligent*. Mournful. Yin kin | 懃 as diligent and attentive as possible.

Yin yin | | a grieved mind.

湮 12286. Cold appearance.

堙 12287. (-) To stop, close or fill up; to raise a mound. An earthen mound or hill.

湮 洇 12288. (-) From *water* and to stop up. Name of a river; to fall; to be drowned or lost in water.

陻 隮 12289. (-) To stop or fill up a passage.

禋 12290. (-) A clean pure sacrifice.

闉 12291. (-) From *a gate* and *a dam* or *stoppage*. The inner gate of a city; to stop up; to draw together; to contract. A surname.

艮 目 12292. *Read Hăn or Kăn. From eye and to compare. To look at each other with indignation; to stop; to limit In accounts used as an abbreviation for* 銀 *Yin. Silver.*

垠 12293. (-) Derived from *an earthen bound or limit,* resting in its own place. A bank; a limit; a boundary. Yih wang woo yin 一望無｜ no limit to the prospect. Woo yin 無｜ unlimited; infinite.

銀 12294. (-) Silver; money. A surname. Hwang yin 黃｜ yellow money, gold. Shwŭy yin 水｜ quicksilver. Wăn yin 紋｜ the fine silver called *Sycc.* Suy yin 碎｜ dollars cut to pieces. Yin choo ｜硃 vermillion made from native cinnabar. Yin choo chung ｜硃種 cinnabar. Yin hae ｜海 *silver seas,* the eyes.

Hwa pëen yin 花邊｜ Fan mëen yin 番面｜ Kwei tow yin 鬼頭｜ Ya tsae yin 芽菜｜ } flower edged money; foreign faced money; devil's head money, all express the Spanish dollar.

Yin shwŭy ｜水 the difference in the value of silver under different circumstances; to make up this difference is called 補｜水 Poo-yin-shwŭy.

Yin tan ｜單 a money contract; a bond. Pih yin 白｜ or Yin tsze ｜子 silver. Yin tsëang ｜匠 or Ta yin 打｜ a silversmith.

齦 12295. (-) The gums. Read Kăn, To crannch.

寅 寅 12296. (-) An ancient punishment which consisted in taking off the knee pan; a horary character denoting from three to five P. M. Bold; strong; practiced; respectful.

夤 夤 12297. [-] Respect; reverence; veneration. To advance; continued succession; remote; distant. Ta kan sze 打幹事 or Yin yuen ｜緣 to aim at promotion by every possible means; to intrigue. Tung yin 同｜ or Yin te ｜弟 fellow officers.

Yin yuen ｜緣 the influence produced by bribery.

縯 12298. (/) Long; protracted; to draw or lead.

戭 12299. (/) A certain long weapon; a sort of spear. Read Yen, A man's name.

壬 12300. *Ting. A man standing firm on the top of the ground.*

壬 *A northern region of the heavens; to sustain and breed or nourish, applied to nature, to breed in the womb. Artful; specious.*

孕 12301. From *claws* and *illicit success.* To approach near in search of.

婬 12302. (-) From *woman* and *familiar approaches.* Luxurious ease; lounging; stage amusements; lewd; obscene. Used in common with the following.

淫 涅 12303. [-] From *water* and near *approaches.* To drench; excess of any kind; sexual excess; to debauch; lewd; lewdness; lascivious; lustful; obscene; error; to continue long. Name of a tree. Wan gŏ yin wei show 萬惡｜爲首 of all vices lewdness is the chief. Tsaou yin shoo peĭh jŭh te yŭh 造｜書必入地獄 those who make obscene books will surely go to hell. Tëen taou ho yin 天道禍｜ Providence annexes misery to lewdness. Këen yin 姦｜ or Seay yin 邪｜ lewdness, generally.

Yin foo ｜婦 a vicious lustful woman; lewd; lascivious wanton female.

Yin jin tse neu ｜人妻女 to debauch men's wives and daughters.

Yin lwan ｜亂 confusion and anarchy.

Yin shoo ｜書 obscene books.

Yin sze ｜祀 an excessive sacrificing, expresses Sacrificing either to that which does not exist, or which is not a proper object of sacrifice; superstitious sacrificing.

Yin sze woo fŭh ｜祀無福 superstitious sacrifices procure no happiness.

Yin sze woo yĭh ｜祀無益

in superstitious sacrifices there is no advantage.

Yin tsze 丨 詞 } obscene conversa-
Yin tan 丨 談 } tion, or written obscenity.

Yin yin 丨 丨 distant, remote.

霪 12304. [-] From *clouds* and *drenched.* Long and excessive rains; rain that continues more than ten days.

陰 侌 侌 氤 12305. [-] Obscure; sombre; one of the two supposed forms of matter which succeeded Chaos. The grosser matter; the opaque; the inferior; the female in nature; that of which visible existences were made, and the 魄 Píh, or animal spirit. The north side of a hill. the back of a stone tablet; the shade; name of a place. Yin occurs for the male genitals. A surname. The third is a vulgar form. Kwan yin keu keĭh 光 丨 駒隙 time flies like a fleet horse seen through a crevice.

Yin chĭh wăn 丨 隲 文 a famous essay exhorting the world to the practice of virtue, as the means of procuring the blessing of heaven.

Yin chĭh 丨 隲 the secret blessing of heaven—promotion, prosperity granted by Heaven; or virtuous actions which procure Heaven's blessings.

Yin hoo 丨 戶 a vulgar term for the female organ of animals.

Yin kung 丨 功 meritorious deeds done in secret.

Yin le 丨 禮 the rules of decorous intercourse in families, between men and women.

Yin shĭh 丨 室 an obscure dark house.

Yin tĭh 丨 德 unpublished; unostentatious virtue; virtue performed in secret.

Yin wŭh 丨 物 a medical term for the female organ of generation.

Yin yang 丨 陽 the two forms of existence which operated in the production of organized matter. See Yang.

Tae yang 太陽 the sun. Tae yin 太 丨 the moon.

Yin yuĕ neu 丨 曰女 yin is called the famale.

蔭 廕 蔭 12306. (丶) From *plants* and *obscure.* Umbrageous; shady; to over shadow; to protect the sun shining on a shady place; a shade under which the weary may rest Yin leang 丨 凉 shady and cool.

滁 12307. Name of a river.

瘖 膅 12308. (丿) A disease of the heart or mind.

僁 12309. (丿) Wăn or Yin. To rely on other people.

擾 摇 12310. (丿) To pare or cut even; to measure equally.

隱 𢀖 乚 隱 隐 12311. (丶-) Dull; sombre appearance, arising not from trees, but from mountains. Small; minute; screened; covered; hidden; unseen; put away; secret; to peep at omens for the purposes of divination; fixed; settled; tranquil; secretly; painful; mourning; grieved; to commiserate. Tsĭh yin 惻 丨 to feel for; to commiserate. Yin e 丨 意 secret, private thoughts.

Yin ho 丨 禍 some calamity or misfortune which arises from unknown causes.

Yin peĭh 丨 辟 to retire into obscurity.

Yin shoo 丨 書 a private book for inserting one's doubts in order to think and enquire about them. Yin seĭh 丨 惜 to keep secret any knowledge—Confucius concealed nothing.

Yin tseĭh 丨 疾 a secret disease.

Yin wei 丨 微 hidden; abstruse; not easily perceived or penetrated.

Yin yĭh 丨逸 retired eminent literary characters.

Yin yung yu shang wăn 丨壅於上聞 inferiors prevented from stating their case to superiors; superiors, chiefly the Emperor, not allowed by those at court, to hear the complaints of the people.

隱 隱 檼 12312. (丶) The hidden beams which support the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose. Yin kwŏ 丨括 to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by Carpenters.

癮 癮 12313. [丶] Yin chin 丨疹 a cutaneous disease; small pustules or blisters.

狺 12314. [-] From *dog* and *words*. The barking of a number of dogs.

崟 硷 12315. [-] High dangerous precipice or mountain. Any lofty dangerous place; the ridge of a hill. Kin-yin 嶔 丨 or Kin yin 礮 丨 a high and dangerous eminence.

胤 12316. [/] Ying or Yin. From *flesh back to back*, and *reiterated*. A continued succession of children and grand-children; a continued line of inheritance or posterity; a consecutive line of heirs; practice; accustomed. A surname.

印 12317. [/] From *the nails of the hand*, and *a credential*. A credential held by those who exercise government; an official seal; a stamp; to seal; to stamp; to impress; to take an impression on paper from an engraved surface. A surname. The national seal is called 璽 Se, and is made of some precious stone; others are made of gold, silver, or copper; some are square, and others oblong, which varieties are intended to mark the difference of rank. The seal of a private individual, or of a magistrate acting in his private capacity, is not commonly called Yin, but 圖書 Too shoo, 圖章 Too chang, or 圖記 Too ke. Kwan yin 官丨 Foo yin 符丨 or Yin sin 丨信 a seal of office, an official credential. Ta yin 打丨 Yung yin 用丨 Keĭh yin 給丨 or Kae ko yin 蓋個丨 to affix a seal. Chang yin 掌丨 to keep the seal, or the keeper of the seal. Fung yin 封丨 to shut up the seal; i. e. to desist from the ordinary business of the public courts, in the last month of the year. Keaou yin 交丨 to deliver over the seal to a successor. Tsëĕ yin 接丨 to receive the seal of office. Lŏ yin 烙丨 to seal or sear with a heated iron, for the purpose of recognizing an animal or thing. Woo Yin-too kwŏ 五丨度國 five Indian nations, mentioned by Chinese travellers to India.

Yin pan 丨板 blocks or plates with letters engraved on them for printing.

Yin sĭh 丨色 the red pigment used with seals.

Yin seang 丨箱 box of the official seal, which is generally covered with yellow cloth.

Yin shoo 丨書 to print books.

Yin sung 丨送 / Yin she 丨施 to print and present; to print books and to give them away.

Yin-too 丨度 Hindoo; India.

Yin pa tsze 丨把子 the part of a seal grasped by the hand.

Yin woo 丨務 the business of the seal, that is the management of official documents, or official duties.

Kae yin 開丨 to open out the seal; or recommence public business, after ending the new year's holidays, which commonly continue about a month from the 20th of the 12th moon, to the 20th of the 1st moon.

婣 姻 12318. [-] Relating to marriage; marriage. See above under the second form.

犾 犾 12319. Two dogs eating and growling together; dogs barking at each other.

飲 歙 12320. [\ ] From *to eat* and *to breathe*. To withhold the breath and suck in; to drink; to wash or cleanse the mouth; secret; concealed; to receive the impulse of. Hëang yin tsew 鄉 丨 酒 certain village feasts observed in ancient times.

Yin hŏ kin 丨 合巹 to drink of the union cups,—certain cups employed in marriage ceremonies.

Yin tsëen 丨 箭 to receive an arrow.

Yin shĭh pŭh tsae chin sew, yĭh paou pëen haou 丨 食不在珍饈一飽便好 eating and drinking does not consist in superior excellence of food,—to have hunger satisfied is enough.

Yin tsew 丨 酒 to drink wine.

YING.—CCCCIV^TH SYLLABLE.

Used for *Jin*, by the Canton People. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yng*. Canton Dialect, *Ing*.

央 12321. *Yang. The middle or centre of; to request.*

剌 12322. To cut or pare off, to pierce or stab.

映 12323. [′] From *sun* and *midst*. The sun just past noon. Clear; bright; shining openly; to illumine mutually.

Ying jĭh 丨 日 clear day light.

眏 12324. (′) From *eye* and *midst*. To look; to see; dulness of sight. An angrily resentful look.

英 12325. (-) From *flowers* in the *midst* of. Flowers without fruit; leaves; foliage; flourishing; luxuriant; the high road of justice and truth; great talent and virtue, excellent. Hills appearing piled on each other. An instrument of music; name of a country; a surname.

Ying këĕ che jin 丨 傑之人 a noble disinterested man.

Ying heung 丨 雄 a person of generous and exalted principles; a manly person; a hero.

Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ 丨 吉利國 the English nation; England; English.

Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ jin 丨 吉利國人 an Englishman.

Ying ying 丨 丨 the appearance of clouds; luxuriant vegetation.

瑛 12326. (-) From a *sun* and *flourishing*. The lustre of stones or gems.

嫈 12327. (′) Careful; attentive manner; good-looking cleanly appearance. A woman's name; name of an ancient state.

Ying ming 丨 嫇 a young woman.

Ying moo 丨 嫫 the appearance of a poor rustic wench.

塋 12328. (-) A grave or tomb. Sëen jin fun ying 先人墳 丨 the tomb of parents.

Ying heuĕ 丨 穴 the pit or grave into which the coffin is put.

甇 罌 甖 甇 12329. (-) A pitcher or other vessel with a long neck, and that will stand the fire.

營 12330. (-) From a *house* and *splendid*, abbreviated. A dwelling in the public market place. To estimate, to make, to do; to go round about in pursuit of a livelihood. An entrenchment; a

cantonment. The name of a district. King ying 經 丨 east and west, and round about,—the occupations of travelling merchants. Ping ying 屏 丨 a state of irresolution.

Ying shĭh 丨 室 the name of a star.

Ying sin 丨 汛 a military outpost or station.

Ying ying 丨 丨 to go backwards and forwards.

Keun ying 軍 丨 } the army.
Ying woo 丨 伍 }

禜 12331. (-) Ying or Yung, A certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil.

劙 12332. To cut down the wood on the side of hills.

縈 帶 12333. To wind round.

瀅 濙 12334. (′) A small river One says, A clear stream

鶯 鸎 12335. (-) A certain bird known by various names. Variegated feathers.

㕯 12336. *Koo. Added to; increased.*

盈 12337. (-) From *numerous additions* and *a vessel.* A full vessel; full; the quantity completed; overflowing; as a local word, denotes Anger. Name of state, and of a district. Tsuy ying 罪 丨 iniquities full—no longer respite granted by heaven.

Ying mwan 丨 滿 a self-sufficient audacious state of mind,—said to be particularly offensive to heaven.

Ying and shŭh 丨 縮 are opposites—to stretch over, and to draw in.

孕 孕 媵 䐜 12338. (′) Pregnant; with child; applied also to brute animals. Săng ying 牲 丨 a pregnant victim—is not eaten. Ying foo 丨 婦 a pregnant woman.

楹 桯 12339. (-) From *wood* and *full* or sufficient. A post; a pillar; a support. Kĕĕ ying 絜 丨 smooth and glossy. Hwan ying 桓 丨 refers to the coffins of princes.

嬰 12340. (-) From *two pearls* and *woman.* An infant at the breast; a sucking child; a female infant; Hae 孩 is a male child. To add to; to rush against; to surround as with a cord; to bind; certain ornaments of a women's head dress; name of a hill. A certain pitcher. A surname.

Ying hae 丨 孩 } a child; an infant.
Ying urh 丨 兒 }

Ying paou 丨 抱 an infant in its parent's embrace.

嚶 12341. (-) The voice of a bird; the harmonious songs of birds.

廮 12342. (\) From *an infant* under *a shelter.* To rest in a tranquil state. Name of a district.

攖 12343. (-) From *hand* and *a child.* To take hold of with the fingers; to toss things about; to throw things into confusion; to rush against; to provoke.

櫻 12344. The name of a fruit. Ying taou 丨 桃 or Han taou 含 桃 a cherry. Choo taou 朱 桃 or Choo ying 朱 丨 a very red cherry.

癭 瞢 顯 12345. (\) From *disease* and a *child.* A swelling in the neck or throat, arising from habitual irritability, the name of a place.

瓔 12346. (-) An ornament or valuable stone that hangs from a ladies' neck.

瞵 12347. (-) Ying chang 丨 瞠 the eyes without lustre.

罃 12348. (-) An earthen vessel or pitcher with a narrow mouth, and swelling out in the middle.

Ying tsze sŭh 丨 子 粟 the poppy, so named from the form of the fruit being like the *Ying* earthen vessel. Vulgarly called 鶯 粟 Ying-sŭh.

纓 12349. [-] From *silk* and *a child*. The strings that come under the chin and tie on a cap; ornamental strings that hang about the neck or fall down upon the breast. Strings; tassels; sashes. The ornamental plaits of a petticoat. Hëang ying 香 丨 a kind of sash worn by females.

鸚 12350. (-) From *child* and *bird*. Tsang ying 鶬 丨 a bird that is heard in spring and is silent in summer.

Ying woo 丨 鵡 or Woo 鵡 the parrot, a bird that can speak; in the time of the Han dynasty, sent from Canton as an article of tribute.

蠅 12351. (-) A disagreeable big bellied insect, which soils things and makes black white, and white black; hence used to denote specious intriguing flatterers, who change the real state of things and introduce confusion. Name of an animal which destroys these insects or vermin. A man's name.

鱦 **鯨** 12352. [/] A small sort of fish; spawn.

景 **影** 12353. (\) From *light* and *feathers*. The shadow of. Occurs in several proper names. Low ying 漏 丨 the name of a sword. Tsĭh ying 仄 丨 the name of a fan.

Ying hëang 丨 響 shadow and echo.

Ying suy hing; hëang ying shing 丨 隨形響應聲 shadow follows the substance, and echo corresponds to the sound—so regularly do rewards and punishments follow virtue and vice.

雁 12354. From *fleet*, *man*, and *wings*. A pair of hawks which go where man bids them; in allusion to which the following characters are formed.

膺 12355. To answer; to respond.

應 12356. [/-] From to *obey man's direction* and *heart*. That which is right and proper; that which *should* or *ought* to be. To answer; to respond; to correspond to. Name of a place, and of a musical instrument. A surname.

Tsze ying 自 丨 it is proper for me.

Chaou ying 照 丨 to oversee and take care of.

Ying chow lae wang 丨 酬 來 往 visiting backwards and forwards.

Ying chow ta 丨 酬 大 having a great deal of intercourse with people, —a large circle of relations and acquaintances.

Ying ching 丨 承 to promise.

Ying chaou yin leang 丨 找 銀 両 a sum due; a balance in favor.

Ying mun 丨 門 the Imperial gate.

Ying tang 丨 當 what should be; ought.

Le ying 理 丨 what in reason is proper to do.

Tă ying 答 丨 to answer a person.

噟 (-) 12357. To answer.

鷹 12358. (-) From to *respond to* and *words*. To answer verbally; to enquire of. Same as the two preceding.

膺 **應** 12359. (-) The breast; near or related to; to sustain; to receive; a girt of a horse; to bind or fasten.

鷹 12360. (-) The bird that answers to man's bidding. The hawk or falcon. Also the eagle; applied to the cockatoo,

and to the owl. Originally written without *bird* below. Shin ying 神 | the eagle.

涇 12361. (\) Ying or Ching. Fœces, dregs. Name of a stream; flowing together.

贏 12362. (-) The first springing forth of; to expand; an ancient imperial surname. A woman's name. Name of a famous archer. Këen ying 堅 | name of a creating or transforming divinity.

籯 12363. (-) A certain sort of cage.

瀛 12364. (-) A certain famous lake; the sea. Name of a hill, and of a district.

贏 12365. Having an overplus of gains; making a boisterous noise like keen clamorous traders. Rich; powerful; to overcome; to conquer in war or in play.

Ying and Shoo | 輸 are opposites—to win, to lose; victory and defeat.

迎 12366. To walk forth.

迎 12367. (/-) From *to go* and *one's self*. To meet or receive what comes; to occur. Read (/) To go forth in order to meet; to calculate what will occur, as in astronomy. Shĭh ying 失 | to fail of meeting with.

Ying sung | 送 to go out to meet a visitor, and to go forth with him when leaving.

Ying tsëĕ | 接 to go forth to meet a visitor.

硬 12368. (') Ying or Găng, Stiff and unbending as a stone.

凝 12369. (-) Ning or Ying, To congeal; to freeze; to coagulate; to finish; to perfect; to fix; to settle. Stern; rigorous appearance. Water cooling and congealing in order to form ice.

Ying kĕĕ | 結 to congeal; to freeze.

Ying ming | 命 to preserve the decree of heaven in one's favour by proper conduct, said of Princes.

Ying shin yuen she | 神遠視 to look to a distance with great earnestness.

嚶 12370. Ying ying 嚶 | the voice of any brute animal.

穎 12371. (\) From a *spoon*, *grain*, and *head*. A head or ear of grain hanging down with its own weight. A spike of grain; a sharp spike or point of an instrument; the point of a pencil; very superior literary talent. A surname. A ring. Maou ying 毛 | a pencil. Tŏ ying urh chŭh 脫 | 而出 to come through like the point of an awl when put into a bag.

倂 12372. From *man*, *fire*, and *to join the hands*. To accompany a bride to the house of her husband, preparatory to an entertainment.

儆 12373. To direct; to moderate.

YŎ.—CCCCVTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Yŭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Yok*.

約 12374. (υ) From *silk* and *to take* or *adopt*. To bind round as with a cord; to bind with an agreement; to contract; to retrench. Yŏ occurs in the sense of *to divide*, as Pă yŏ e sze wei urh 八丨以四爲二 eight divided by four is two. An agreement; a bargain; a contract; to restrict; to keep in order; to cause to bend. Këen yŏ 儉丨 retrenchment; economy. Leĭh yŏ 立丨 to make an agreement. Tuy yŏ 退丨 to draw back from an agreement. Ta yŏ 大丨 for the most part; nearly about; generally speaking.

Yŏ sin 丨信 to make a promise or take an oath.

Yŏ shŭh 丨束 to restrain; to bind by rules or promises.

Yŏ wo tung ta keu 丨我同他去 engaged, or made an appointment with, me to go with him.

Yŏ yen 丨言 a compendium.

虐 **虓** 12375. (υ) Yŏ, or Neŏ, and Yĭh. Springing upon like a *tiger*. Treating cruelly; tearing to pieces. Paou yŏ 暴丨 cruel; tyrannical.

Yŏ min 丨民 to oppress and use cruelly the people.

葯 12376. (υ) Name of a plant.

瘧 12377. [υ] From *disease* and *cruel*. A *cruel* disease in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold.

Yŏ tseĭh 丨疾 } intermittent fever;
Yŏ han 丨寒 } fever and ague.

樂 12378. (υ) Read Yŏ, A generic term for all sorts of music and any instrument; it is much *talked* about by ancient Chinese writers. A surname. Read Lŏ, Joy; delight.

Yŏ ke 丨器 an instrument of music.

藥 12379. (υ) From *plant* and to *harmonize*. Medicinal plants; medicines; to heal; an ingredient; applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. Ho yŏ 火丨 gun-powder. Han yŏ 釬丨 solder for joining metals.

Yŏ choo 丨珠 seed or ounce pearls brought from the Soo-lo Island. The best are called 上 Shan *Yŏ-choo*.

Yŏ fang 丨方 a medical prescription.

Yŏ kea 丨家 an apothecary; apothecaries.

Yŏ kea che kŭh 丨家枳殼 the medicine Che-kŭh of the Apothecaries.

Fang yŏ 房丨 any aphrodisiac stimulent, such as opium.

嶽 **嶷** **岳** 12380. [υ] From *hill* and the *sound Yŏ*. Five high admired and revered mountains in China are called 五丨 Woo-yŏ, the name of a district. A surname. Yŏ yŏ 丨丨 the appearance of long horns.

Yŏ foo moo 丨父母 a wife's father and mother.

獄 **圄** 12381. From *two dogs* and to speak or *bark*, defended or guarded by two watch dogs. A prison; a rocky glen. Name of a star. Hing yŏ 刑丨 imprisonment. Twan yŏ 斷丨 to decide cases in law, and set the confined at liberty. Te yŏ 地丨 *the prison of the earth*—a place of

punishment after death for wicked human beings; hell.

Yŏ le 丨 吏 a jailor.

Yŏ sung 丨 訟 litigations.

鸑 鸑 雀 12382. (ᴗ) A sort of eagle.

龠 籥 12383. [ᴗ] From *three degrees* and to *modulate*. A musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

瀹 瀹 12384. [ᴗ] To boil; a certain kind of soup made of flesh and herbs. Tan-yŏ 潭 丨 an appearance of being waved and agitated. Shin yŏ 濶 丨 water running with velocity.

趯 躍 12385. [ᴗ] From *to walk* or *foot*, and the *tail of a pheasant*. To hop like a bird; to skip and leap as an expression of joy; to advance with celerity; to frisk about as fish do. Keu yŏ 距 丨 to leap over.

Yŏ yŏ 丨 丨 with speed; with celerity.

Yung yŏ 踊 丨 } to leap for joy;
Teaou yŏ 跳 丨 } to run with promptness and celerity to do.

禴 礿 12386. [ᴗ] Certain sacrifices at the four seasons.

鑰 鬧 12387. [ᴗ] The bolt of a door; a lock. Yŏ she 丨 匙 lock and key; the key of a lock.

YU.—CCCCVI^TH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Heu*. Commonly used instead of *Joo*, by the Canton People. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yu*. Canton Dialect, *Yu*.

于 亏 12388. (-) Represents the air extending itself. In; through; to; at: in which sense it is Syn. with 於 Yu, which is now commonly used.

To speak; to say; to go. Great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname.

Yu yu 丨 丨 the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented. Also read Heu.

Ke keŏ yu yu 其覺 丨 丨 he felt himself satisfied.

Yu tseay 丨 嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration. Yu chĕ we 丨 摺尾 at the end of official document.

Tan yu ke shay 憚 丨 騎射 afraid of (unwilling to attend to) horsemanship and archery.

圩 12389. A bank; a dyke raised against the water, as on the Yang-tsze-keang, and other large rivers. Islets in the rivers being sometimes lower than the surface of the water, are thus preserved from inundation; seasons occur however, when they are entirely overflown. A hollow place with banks around; that which appears as such.

Yu gan 丨 岸 a bank; a dyke.

Yu 丨 or Yu chang 丨 塲 a public market place, where sheds are constructed and let out by the day to any person who chooses to take thither any commodity for sale.

奸 12390. (-) Decorous intercourse between different persons. This character is dubious.

宇 穻 庌 庽

12391. (\) From *a cover* or *a concave* and *air expanding*. To cover, or spread over and shelter, as the wings of a fowl, or as a house. Wide; extensive; extending to every point above and below the canopy of heaven. Mei yu 眉丨 the arch made by the eyebrows—its expansion denotes joy.

Yu chow 丨宙 an over shadowing canopy, and a containing space below; the universe.

Yu hea 丨下 under the canopy of heaven.

Yu nuy 丨內 in the world; in the universe.

汙

12392. (-) Commonly read Woo, Foul, dirty. Read Yu, The name of a river; crooked; winding.

盂 盓

12393. [-] From *steam* or *vapour* arising out of *a vessel*. A vessel to contain rice, or wine, or water; they say A prince is like *a vessel*, the people like *water*; the water is moulded by the shape of the vessel. Name of a book; of a plant; of a hill, and of a district. A certain hunt. A surname. Fan yu 飯丨 a rice vessel.

Yu lan shing hwuy 丨蘭勝會 7th moon, 1st to 15th day—a certain religious holiday.

杆 杇

12394. A vessel for drinking water with: a large self-sufficient appearance. Name of a place. Used for the preceding.

紆

12395. [-] From *silk* and *expanding vapour*. Curling; weak; bending; a string. A surname. The name of hill.

芋

12396. (/) An edible plant with a large leaf and a solid root. Yu sew 丨莠 resembles an onion, and is boiled and eaten with sugar. Read Heu, Luxuriant herbage; large; great, applied to good men. Name of an office.

迂 迃

12397. (-) Yu or Heu. From *to roam* and *curling vapour*. Winding; ambiguous; vague; to induce a vague and dissipated mode of thinking; wide; large.

Yu hwuy 丨迴 vague and difficult to understand.

Yu kew 丨久 a long time.

Yu yuen 丨遠 vague and remote; indeterminate perception.

於

12398. (-) Anciently intended to resemble a bird. Now used only in the following senses: *In* a place, or *on* such a day or time; *In*, referring to the producing an effect. After 莫 Mŏ, and an adjective, answers to *than*. Tsoo yu keuen kae 助丨勸戒 to assist *in* hortatory discourses. Mŏ koo yu tsze she 莫孤丨自恃 none *more* orphans *than* those who presume to trust entirely on themselves. Yĭh yu seaou hwa 易丨消化 easy of digestion.

Yu shĭh nëen 丨十年 in the tenth year.

Yu san nëen ching yuĕ choo yĭh jĭh 丨三年正月初一日 on the first day of the first moon of the third year.

Read Woo, An exclamation, Woo tan mei tsze 丨歎美辭 woo is an exclamation expressive of the admiration of excellence.

唹

12399. (-) The appearance of laughing; a pleasing smile.

埁

12400. (-) A small bank; a low wall. A collection or assemblage in a heath or common.

淤

12401. [/] Muddy water; plants growing amongst the mud; the purulent matter of a sore.

飫 饇 餘

12402. To eat excessively; to gormandize; gluttonous; to confer upon.

余

12403. (-) Yu or Too. I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a

district; also of a river. A surname. Read Too. Tsëě yu 接 丨 a certain water plant. Pe yu 比 丨 ornaments for the hair.

Yu yuě 丨 月 the fourth moon.

蜍 12404. (-) Chen yu 蟾 丨 a sort of toad. See Chen.

餘 12405. (-) From *to eat* and the *sound yu*. Leavings of food; residue; exceedings; overplus of any thing; spare ground or room. The name of a country; name of a boat or other vessel; name of a plant. A surname. Ke yu 其 丨 as to the rest; the rest; what further remains. Yen yu tsuy 言 丨 嘴 to say more than enough. Yu hea 丨 暇 the leisure one may enjoy after having attended to indispensible duties.

Yu nëě fŭh ming 丨 孽 復 萌 the old roots spring up again,—used figuratively of any vice or evil.

Yu shing 丨 剩 overplus; enough and to spare.

Yu tsze 丨 子 certain sons of great officers. Yu te 丨 地 spare ground —having something over.

予 12406. (-\) To give; to give mutually, is thus represented by the Seal Character. To confer; to grant. To praise. Used for I and Me. Foo yu 賦 丨 to implant, as heaven implants right principles in the human mind. Tsze yu 賜 丨 to confer; to bestow.

Yu sang chang woo këen 丨 生 長 吳 間 I was born and brought up in (the state) Woo.

伃 12407. A female ruler, or officer of government, of whom there was one during the Dynasty Han, called 健 丨 Tsëě-yu. To dilate.

妤 12408. (-) An appellation of what is excellent and good. Tsëě yu 婕 丨 a certain female officer.

圄 12409. (\) To detain; to hold fast, to keep possession of; to imprison; that by which a criminal is detained.

敔 12410. [\] To stop or prohibit. A certain musical instrument.

語 12411. [\ ′] From *my* and *words*. To speak of difficulties; to state or tell to; to converse with; to discuss; to teach. Words; speech; discourse; phrases; expressions; language. Name of an ancient state, and of a certain territory. Gan yu 暗 丨 a dark ambiguous expression. Yen yu 言 丨 words, speech, language. Ke yu 起 丨 words or phrases which begin a paragraph. Tsëě yu 接 丨 connective particles or phrases. Chuen yu 轉 丨 words or phrases which give a turn to the sense. Tsin yu 襯 丨 are those particles which blend man intimately with the principal words. Shaou yu 少 丨 to speak little.

Yu yen to fan fŭh 丨 言 多 反 覆 verbiage and tautology.

齬 12312. (\) Distorted irregular teeth Tseu yu 齟 丨 distorted teeth; teeth that do not stand opposite each other; incoherent and contradictory statements.

魚 魚 12413. (-) Intended to *resemble a fish*. Fish of any kind; the name of a horse; the name of a place. A surname. Kin yu 金 丨 gold fish. Yin yu 銀 丨 silver fish. To yu 蠹 丨 insects that corrode books.

Yu che 丨 齒 the name of a hill.

Yu che 丨 翅 the fins of a fish; particularly of a shark, which are eaten by the Chinese.

Yu kow 丨 狗 the king fisher bird.

Yu keae 丨 蚧 anchovy.

Yu tsze 丨 子 fish roe; spawn.

Yu tsze tsëang 丨 子 醬 pickled fish roe.

Poo yu 捕 丨 } to fish.
Ta yu 打 丨 }

漁 12414. (-) To fish; to take every thing that comes to net; to seize without selection. The name of a river. A surname.

Yu jin 丨 人 a fisherman.

Yu tseaou wăn tuy 丨 樵 問 對 a dialogue between a fisherman and a woodman.

偶 12415. (/) A sort of monkey; a female monkey; the beginning of. The name of a hill. Occurs in the names of places, of a divinity, and of a fish.

Yu chung 丨中 the hours from nine to eleven in the morning.

堣 12416. Name of a foreign place on the east.

嵎 12417. (-) Name of a hill. Yu e 丨夷 the region of the rising sun.

愚 12418. From *heart* and the sound *Yu*. Pleased, chearful.

愚 12419. [-] From *monkey* and *mind*. The capacity of a monkey; simple; uninstructed; ignorant; silly; stupid; used in letters for *I*, and for *your* most obedient humble servant. Tëen yu 天丨 the name of a divinity.

Yu chuĕ 丨拙 simple and stupid; ignorant and unskilful.

Yu chun 丨蠢 simple, foolish, ignorant.

Yu min 丨民 the simple people; the poor; the multitude; the mob (as some people call the many.)

Yu sŭh 丨俗 the foolish customs of the vulgar. Yu te 丨弟 your humble younger brother.

寓 **庽** 12420. [/] From *a covert* and *a monkey*. To attach to, as a monkey does to a branch; a shelter; a temporary lodging; to lodge; to cast upon the care of; to pertain or belong to. Leu yu 旅丨 a stranger; one who lodges in a strange place. Ke yu 寄丨 to be attached to, as a sycophant plant.

Yu so 丨所 the place where one lodges.

遇 12421. (/) From to *walk* and *a monkey*. To meet with unexpectedly; to occur; to happen, as by chance; to fall in with, to wait till a thing occurs.

Yu chŏ 丨着 to meet with; to happpen.

Yu këen nan she 丨艱難時 when distress and difficulties are met with.

Yu she yĭh too ke 丨時一肚氣 always appearing angry; morose.

Yu shay pŭh shay 丨赦不赦 not be pardoned when a general pardon does occur.

Yu yew e choo sze këen 丨有議處事件 if any affair occur which requires to be consulted about.

隅 12422. (-) From *a mound* and a *monkey*. A corner; a nook; an angle; having angles, denotes Rigid integrity. Name of a hill. Tang yu 堂丨 the corner of a hill. Hae yu 海丨 a bay on the coast. Lëen yu 廉丨 uncorrupted integrity.

禹 12423. (\) Name of a person famous in Chinese history for having drained off the water after the Deluge Expanded; easy state. Certain insects.

禺 12424. (\) Repeated Yu yu 丨丨 walking alone; solitary; none to associate with.

瑀 12425. [\] A certain stone of an inferior kind.

萬 12426. [\] Certain plants; the name of a tree. A surname.

吳 12427. [-] Woo or Yu. To talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate, in which senses it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district; a surname. Pŭh woo, pŭh gaou 不丨不嘵 not clamorous, not insolent.

Woo-san-kwei 丨三圭 a famous general who first fought against the Manchow Tartars; then implored their aid against a native rebel, and after fighting for them several years, closed his life as a rebel against Kang-he.

俣 12428. [\] Large features; large person; large appearance.

唔 12429. Desirous to laugh.

虞 **虞** 12430. [-] From a *tiger* and *certain genii*. A white tiger with black fur, is called Tseu yu 騶丨 its disposition is gentle, and it eats

only animals that die a natural death. To consider; to weigh; anxious thought; impediment; detriment to. To be at rest; prepared for. Name of an office; of a territory; and of an ancient state. A surname. Sho yu 疎 ⺊ remiss; want of precaution. Ko paou woo yu 可保無 ⺊ can ensure that no impediment shall arise.

Woo yu 無 ⺊ / Pŭh yu 不 ⺊ } some unanticipated detriment, or injury to.

Yu mei jin ⺊ 美人 Lychnis coronata.

Yu jin ⺊ 人 an officer who has charge of the Imperial park.

娛 12431. [-] Joy; delight; to exult.

嘆 12432. Yu yu ⺊ ⺊ the appearance of a numerous group of stags and other animals; bucks, does, and so on. Also a laughing appearance. Yew lŭh yu yu 麀鹿 ⺊ ⺊ numerous were the herds of does and bucks.

麞 12433. [丶] A male deer. Yu yu ⺊ ⺊ a flock of deer.

匭 12434. A store or granary on those rivers on which corn in transported from place to place. A granary or store, but not in a house; collected together, but open to the heavens.

臾 12435. [-] Read Kwei. A sort of basket which the character is intended to resemble. Read Yu, A moment of time. A surname. Name of an ancient state. Seu yu 須 ⺊ a moment; momentary.

庾 12436. [-] From *a shelter* and *a moment*. A stack of grain in the fields; a place to store up grain in the fields or on the rivers,—a granary in a city is called 倉 Tsăng. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation of. Name of a measure, of a star, and of a bow. Ta yu 大 ⺊ the great stack—a well known mountain on the north frontier of Canton province, it is otherwise called Mei-ling.

萸 / 茱 12437. [-丶] Choo yu 茱 ⺊ a medicinal plant applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

瘐 12438. [丶] From *disease* and *a basket*. Disease arising from anxious disappointment; to be starved to death by hunger and cold in prison.

諛 12439. [-] From *words* and *momentary*. Speech that pleases but for a while. To flatter; to adulate; flattery; adulation. Chen yu 諂 ⺊ to flatter; flattery. O yu fung ching 阿 ⺊ 奉承 to flatter and to cajole.

腴 12440. [-] From *flesh* and *a basket*. Big-bellied; soft; flabby; the lower part of the belly. Any thing fat and rich; the entrails of pigs and dogs. Kaou-yu 膏 ⺊ rich fertile land.

羽 12441. [丶/] Birds with long tails; the wings of a bird; feathers; one of the notes in music; a sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by posture-makers. Name of a hill; of a star; of an office. A surname.

Yu maou shen ⺊ 毛扇 a feather fan.

Yu sha ⺊ 紗 camlets.

Yu shŭh ⺊ 屬 the feathered tribe, birds generally.

雨 / 霖 12442. [丶/] *Water* falling from the *clouds* in *drops*. Clouds and rain; rain; to rain. Name of an insect. She shĭh yu hea 矢石 ⺊ 下 a shower of arrows and stones. Kŭh yu 穀 ⺊ a term answering to the 22nd of April. Yin yu 淫 ⺊ an excessive rain of long duration. Yaou hea yu 要下 ⺊ it is going to rain. Yun yu 雲 ⺊ clouds and rain—used in an indelicate sense for the commerce of the sexes.

Yu shwüy ⺊ 水 February 21st.

Yu sze ⺊ 師 the name of a willow which indicates a sensibility to the approach of rain.

Hea yu 下 ⺊ / Lŏ yu 落 ⺊ } to rain

俞 12443. [-] From *to put together*, *a boat*, and *water*; to hollow out a tree in order to

form a boat; the vulgar from is from *boat* and *knife*. To answer; to assent; to, as Yes; good; well. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 愈 Yu, More; still more. Read Shoo, The name of a state. Yun yu 允 | to assent to; to promise. Yu yu | | mild, easy, respectful appearance.

窬 12444. A certain measure containing sixteen Tow. Read Tow, An earthen vessel.

喻 12445. [/] To be manifested to; to manifest; to declare; to instruct; to proclaim; to explain by metaphor or comparison. To comprehend the value of; to be affected by. Read Shoo, A surname. Heu yu 區 | appearance of cordiality and satisfaction; smooth and pleasing language. Heu yu show che 區 | 受之 received him or it with cordiality and pleasure. Heaou yu 曉 | a clear and full exposition, or declaration of. Kea yu hoo heaou 家 | 戶曉 families informed, and houses enlightened; i. e. made clearly to understand. Te fang kwan yĭh han yu che 地方官亦咸 | 之 the local magistrates too, all fully understood, or made it known. Shin yu che 審 | 之 to investigate deeply, and explain perspicuously, to cause him to understand thoroughly. Keaou yu 教 | instruction. Shen yu 善 | a good mode of instruction. Tseay yu 借 | and Pe yu metaphor or comparison; a supposition for the sake of illustration.

蝓 12446. A grave.

媮 愉 12447. (-) From *woman* or *heart* and *to assent*. Born of rich parents; delicately brought up; effeminate; luxurious; addicted to pleasure; specious and artful; irrational; illicit behaviour. The second character denotes To please; to be pleased; joy; delight; gratification manifested in the countenance. Read Tow, To steal ease; to act carelessly. Yu sĭh | 色 a happy, pleasing countenance.

愈 12448. (-\) From *to assent* and *heart*. To do heartily; to overcome; to get the better of; to remove or heal disease; to advance; still more; in a greater degree; better. Used for several other characters. Yew sin yu yu 憂心 | | mourning still more and more. Tseuen yu 全 | completely cured. Woo yĭh che yen, pŭh joo pŭh yeu che wei yu yay 無益之言不如不言之爲 | 也 better not speak at all, than say what is useless. Yu kew yu nan | 久 | 難 the longer the more difficult.

褕 12449. An ornament for the face or forehead; a turban for the head; a napkin.

榆 12450. (-) A tree of which the Chinese distinguish ten varieties, the leaves of all which are alike; said to be the elm. Name of a plant, when chewed, said to be a soporific. Sang yu 桑 | the appearance of evening; and of the evening of life; old age. Pĭh yu 白 | name of a star.

揄 揄 12451. (-) From *hand* and *to assent*. To lead; to draw forth and seize; to extol. Read Tow, To hang down as the hair or the hands. Read Choo, Subverted. Yay yu 邪 | a crowd in the streets, raising their hands and laughing out aloud. Yu yang | 揚 to praise; to extol.

瑜 12452. (-) A certain stone. A man's name.

瘉 12453. (\) Disease; to cure disease; convalescence; lightsome. Occurs denoting Virtuous.

逾 踰 隃 窬 12454. [-] To pass over; to exceed; to advance; distant; remote in respect of time. Choo hëen kew yu 初限久 | the first time appointed is long past. Yu hëen | 限 to exceed a limited time.

萮 12455. (\) Foo yu 葍 | appearance of flowers; flowery.

Yu tsze 丨 茈 a fungous, otherwise called *Müh-urh*.

褕 12456. (-) Certain ornamental garments: queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful, handsome.

窬 12457. To bore a small aperture in wood; to open a hole; a small hole by the side of a door, or in a wall. Read Tow, in a similar sense; a deep hole; a close stool.

覦 12458. (-) From *to look at* and *to assent*. To desire; to obtain.

Kwei yu 窺 丨 } to peep; to spy;
Ke yu 覬 丨 } to look at wishfully; to desire; to attain; to covet.

Yu sin 丨 心 a covetous disposition.

諭 12459. (′) From *words* and *to assent*. Words which demand assent; orders; official notifications of the will of government; to proclaim to; to interrogate. Name of an office; of a district. A surname. An order from a superior, whether from the Emperor to his ministers or governors of provinces; from these inferior officers, or from the father of a family, or the master of a house to those below him. In reference to the Emperor, its opposite is Tsow 奏 in other cases Pin 稟 is the opposite of Yu. The Emperor insists on calling whatever he writes to foreign princes an *Yu* or Mandate. He allows their papers to be called 表 Peaou or 疏 Soo. Letters from the Sovereign of England were translated by Shoo 書 the usual word for *Letter* amongst equals. Shing yu 聖 丨 See Shing. Mëen yu 面 丨 a verbal order. Pe yu 譬 丨 to make a comparison—is sometimes written thus.

Yu che 丨 旨 the Emperor's will.

閬 12460. [-] From *door* and *to hollow out*. To peep and spy through a door. Kwei-yu 丨 闚 to peep through a door.

與与与 12461. [-′] From *one spoonful* poured into a *mortar* on *a stand*. To put many together; a class or sort; a banditti; to add or give to; good; to comply or promise, to employ; to use; together with; with; by; to; and. To reckon; to wait for. Name of a place; of a person; and of a hill. Occurs used for 歟 Yu. Ne yu ta shwŏ 你 丨 他 說 speak to him. Foo yu foo 夫 丨 婦 husband and wife. Yĭh keae pŭh yu 一 介 不 丨 not give a straw. Wo yu ne 我 丨 你 I with you; I promise you. Tang yu 黨 丨 a confederacy. Seang yu 相 丨 mutual intercourse of friends.

Yu kwŏ jin keaou che yu sin 丨 國 人 交 止 於 信 in having intercourse with one's countrymen, the appropriate duty is truth.

Yung yu 容 丨 appearance of self enjoyment and indulgence.

噢 12462. The tone occasioned by using effort.

僎 12463. (丶) Attentive; observant. To rely on.

懊怠懇 12464. [丶] Yu yu 丨 丨 to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait.

旟 12465. [-] A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave.

歟欤 12466. [-] From *to give* and *to breathe*. A slow aspiration importing rest and tranquility; a dwelling on with interest and satisfaction, in these senses it is a particle rounding a sentence.

譽吝 12467. [-] From *words* and *to give*. To give the meed of praise which is due; to extol; to speak highly of; affirmed of that which is superexcellent. The name of a star. Mei yu 美 丨 or Yang yu 揚 丨 to praise; to commend. Haou mëen yu jin chay, yĭh haou pei urh hwuy che 好 面 丨 人 者 亦 好 背 而 毀 之 those who are fond of praising people to their face, are also fond of backbiting them.

璵 12468. [-] Name of a stone.

輿 轝 舁 舁 12469. [-] From a *wheel* or *carriage* and a *mortar* held up with *two hands*. That part of a cart or carriage which sustains the load; the containing part; to sustain, applied to the lap of the earth; a travelling vehicle. Kan yu sëen săng 堪 丨 先生 a person who professes to select proper places of interment. Shing yu 乘 丨 the Imperial baggage carts. Kan yu 堪 丨 heaven and earth. Te yu too 地 丨 圖 a map of the globe. Keuen yu 權 丨 the commencement of.

Yu jin 丨 人 a cartwright.

Yu tsĭh 丨 宅 a tomb or grave.

鸒 鷦 12470. [/] Certain birds that flock together.

區 12471. [/] *Keu* or *Gow*. *From Pin*, Many, *in the midst of He*, To conceal. *A place in which to store or lay up. A small house or room; to class or separate; a separating line or boundary. Ten valuable stones.*

傴 12472. [\] To bend forward as a mark of respect. Hunch-backed.

嘔 12473. [/] Gow, or Yu. To be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. See Gow.

嫗 12474. [/] A mother. Heu-yu 煦 丨 the genial fructifying influences of nature. Wan shĭh yu 萬石 丨 name of an ancient mother of five brothers, all eminent statesmen.

御 12475. To direct; to control; to advance. Occurs in the books of Fŭh.

御 御 御 卸 12476. [/] From *a knot*, *noon*, *to stop*, and *to walk*. A charioteer unloosing his horses from the carriage. To extend to and fill every place; wherever the Emperor stops is expressed by Yu. To descend to a place; an appellation of whatever pertains to, or whatever is done by the Emperor. To advance to; to wait upon; to rule. Pŭh năng yu foo jin 不能 丨 婦人 impotency. Lin yu 臨 丨 to take the reins of government.

Yu e 丨 藝 the art of a charioteer.

Yu ma 丨 馬 to manage a horse.

Yu mun pan sze 丨 門辦事 to attend at the gate of the palace for the performance of business; denotes Sitting in the hall of audience.

Yu she 丨 史 imperial informers, advisers and remembrancers. They are said to be the Emperor's ears and eyes. Compare with 言 Yen.

Yu tsëen 丨 前 in the imperial presence.

禦 12477. [\] To oppose; to stop; to hinder; to cause to desist or cease; to sacrifice. Show yu 守 丨 to defend.

Yu-ke 丨 饑 to satisfy hunger.

Fang yu 防 丨 } to guard against.
Te yu 抵 丨 }

篽 籞 12478. [\] A fence composed of wattled bamboo.

豫 預 12479. [/] From to *give or grant*, and *an elephant*. An elephant; a tranquil, chearful, easy, secure state; all arranged and prepared for whatever may occur, previously arranged. Prepared for; provided against; to deliberate about. Name of a district. A surname. Yuĕ yu 悅 丨 pleased, delighted. Yew yu 猶 丨 a monkey and an elephant—two mistrustful animals; irresolute; undecided.

Yu ke woo 丨 機務 to take a share in the councils of state, to form a part of the ministry.

Yu pe 丨 備 prepared for; early and already arranged.

Yu sëen 丨 先 previously.

Yu yen 丨 言 to foretel; to predict; a prediction.

Hea yu 暇 丨 } quite at ease and
Yĭh yu 逸 丨 } at leisure; without occupation.

蕷 12480. [/] Name of a plant.

噢 12481. ['] Yu-e 丨 咿 inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief.

Yu-hen 丨 咻 the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

馭 御 12482. (/) From *hand* and *horse*. A horse keeper; a charioteer. See the second form of this character above.

裕 袞 12483. [/] From *garments* and *a valley*. Plenty; affluent; generous; indulgent; liberal. Yew yu 優 丨 rich; affluent. Kwan yu 寬 丨 enlarged, expanded, magnanimous. Jaou yu 饒 丨 rich; affluent.

Yu ching 丨 政 liberal government.

Yu how kwang tsëen 丨 後光前 to enrich one's posterity, and shed glory on one's progenitor.

Yu kwŏ 丨 國 to enrich the country.

飫 12484. [/] From *hand* and to *feed*. To entertain people with meat and drink.

圉 12485. [\ ] A horse-keeper; one who feeds and attends a horse. The appellation given to the mouth in a certain season. A surname. The name of a mud-gate in ancient history. The name of a place; the name of a hill; and of a city. The name of a musical instrument. A dignified martial appearance, is expressed by Yu. The limits of a territory. To oppose; to withstand. Mŏ and yu 牧 丨 A cow-herd, and a horse keeper. (Tso-chuen). Show-yu 守 丨 to defend the limits or boundary of a country. E koo wo yu 以固我 丨 to strengthen my frontier. Ling yu 囹 丨 a prison.

Yu sze 丨 師 one who has the care and breeding of horses.

Yu yu 丨 丨 a wearied embarrassed appearance.

舁 12486. From *a mortar* and *two hands*. To raise up with both hands.

籲 籲 12487. [/] From *a wind instrument* and *head*. To make a trumpet of one's head; to cry out in agonies of distress; to invoke with importunity; to cry out from pain suffered in the head. In concert with many. Chaou seĭh yu tëen 朝夕 丨 天 morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. Woo koo yu tëen 無辜 丨 天 the guiltless invoking heaven.

Yu chung 丨 眾 calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

埡 12488. A small bank; a low wall. A collection or assemblage in a heath or common.

YUĔ.—CCCCVIITH SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yuĕ.* Canton Dialect, *Yuet* or *Uet.*

曰 12489. (υ) From *mouth* and *a line representing* the breath coming out. To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; is called; is designated. Tsze yuĕ 子曰 Confucius said. Shoo yuĕ 書曰 the book says—it is written. Yih yuĕ 一曰 one (person or authority) says; also when enumerating many things, means one is called *so and so.*

月) 12490. (υ) Intended to represent the moon. The moon, a lunar month. A surname; a foreign state. Jun yuĕ 閏月 an intercalary month. Ching yuĕ 正月 the first month of the year. Lă yuĕ 臘月 the last month of the year.

Yuĕ ching 月成 that which is to be done, or has been done during the month.

Yuĕ hëen 月弦 the first and last quarters of the moon.

Yuĕ yuĕ hung 月月紅 the Chinese monthly rose.

Yuĕ yuĕ 月月 monthly.

Yuĕ yih 月益 monthly increase.

Yuĕ kwei 月桂 a monthly rose, there are two varieties.

Yuĕ nan 月難 the month's difficulty; i. e. to die in child bed. The Chinese deem this so unlucky that they do not like to hire the house where it has occurred.

Yuĕ ping 月餅 *moon cakes*, cakes made like the moon, used at a term in the 8th moon.

Yuĕ shwŭy 月水 } the menstrual
Yuĕ king 月經 } discharge.

刖 12491. (υ) To separate entirely. To cut off the feet, as a punishment. Yuĕ tsŭh yuĕ fe 刖足曰刖 to cut off the feet is called Fe.

戉 12492. A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.

絨 12493. (υ) From *silk* and *a star.* Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

越 12494. (υ) From *to walk* and *a hatchet.* To pass over; to overstep; to exceed; more; to scatter; to be vague; to lose or be lost. Name of a cloth; a hole in the lower part of an instrument. An ancient name of the modern Fŭh-këen province.

Yuĕ fun 越分 to overstep one's proper rank or sphere.

Yuĕ haou 越好 better.

Yuĕ soo 越訴 to appeal to higher courts by passing over the inferior one's.

Yuĕ sŭh 越宿 to pass a night.

Yuĕ yuĕ 越越 } more and more; in a
Yuĕ fă 越發 } greater or more intense degree.

Yuĕ yew yuĕ këen 越有越謙 the more he has the more humble he is.

鉞 12495. (υ) A certain large hatchet; the name of a star.

悅 12496. [υ] From *heart* and *a plentyful supply of.* Pleased; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname. Sin chung 心中 or He yuĕ 喜悅 or Sin yuĕ 心悅 the mind quite gratified and pleased.

Yuĕ e 悅意 to gratify the wishes.

Yuĕ fŭh 悅服 to submit with pleasure.

Yuĕ mŭh 悅目 to please the eye.

Yuĕ sin 悅心 to please the heart.

說 12497. [ᴗ] Commonly read Shwŏ, To speak; to say. Read Yuĕ, in the sense of the preceding.

閱 12498. [ᴗ] From *a statement* hung up *in a door*. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey or examine. To read. Fă yuĕ 閥 families of rank and fame. Se sin yuĕ kan 細心 看 to look over and examine with care.

Yuĕ keuen 卷 to examine literary essays. Yuĕ leĭh 歷 to have passed through service.

Yuĕ ping 兵 to review troops.

Yuĕ she 世 to have seen the world.

軏 12499. [ᴗ] Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

粵 12500. (ᴗ) From *a recess* and *expanding vapour*. A particle that ushers in the expression of one's thoughts; to say; an aspiration of concern; the particle *in*. A classical name of the province Canton, still used by the Vice-governor and Commissioner of duties.

Yuĕ se 西 province, otherwise called Kwang-se. Yuĕ tung 東 the province Canton. Leang yuĕ 兩 the two Yuĕ; i. e. the two provinces just named.

Yuĕ-foo-tae 撫臺 the Vice-governor of Canton.

Yuĕ hae kwan 海關 the Hoppo of Canton.

嚊 12501. To speak; to say; speech.

噦 12502. The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Read Hwuy, The voice of a bird. Wide, spacious and light, said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient Dictionary Yun-hwuy says, The beard on the chin. One says, The jaw bone.

YUEN.—CCCCVIIIᵀᴴ SYLLABLE.

In many cases confounded with *Wan* and *Juen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yuen*. Canton Dialect, *Une*.

谷 12503. Yen or Yuen. From *a mouth*, or *pass*, and *water*. A watery track of land situated amongst hills; a marsh; a swamp; appearing as if spoiled.

元 12504. The first cause; invisible and operating principle. The origin; the commencement; great. The first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. Pĭh sing yuĕ yuen yuen 姓百日 元 元 the people are called Yuen-yuen. Wŭh yŏ e shang yuen ke 勿藥以傷 元氣 don't drug yourself so as to hurt your constitution.

Yuen che 元始 the origin.

Yuen fŭh 元服 the garments or dress put on before marriage; a cap or bonnet.

Yuen ke 元氣 answers nearly to the word *constitution*, used in reference to the human body.

Yuen ke pŭh haou 元氣不好 a bad constitution.

Yuen jĭh 元日 the first day of the year. Yuen neen 元年 the first year of any reign.

Yuen paou 元寶 a piece of silver of the value of fifty taels, used chiefly in the province of Peking; gilt paper burnt to the gods and departed spirits.

Yuen seaou 元宵 a soup basio.

Yuen shin 元神 the natural spirits, in medical phrascology.

Yuen shwae 元帥 a military commander-in-chief.

Yuen show koo kwăng 丨 首股肱 the head, legs, and arms, i. e. a prince and his ministers.

Yuen seĭh 丨 夕 the evening of the first day of the year.

Yuen tan 丨 旦 the morning of the first day of the year.

Yuen tsze 丨 子 the eldest son; the first ancestor of a family. (MS. Dictionary.)

Yuen yang 丨 陽 original constitution or power of virility.

Yuen yĭh 丨 一 the space of 129,600 years.

Yuen yuĕ 丨 月 the first moon of the year.

Hwuy yuen 會 丨 the first amongst that class of literati, called 進士 Tsin-sze. Keae yuen 解 丨 the first of the Keu-jin. Chwang yuen 狀 丨 the first of the Han-lin.

阮 12505. [\ ] Name of a hill, of a certain barrier, and of an ancient state in Shen-se. A surname.

院 12506. (\ ) From *mound* and *completely round.* A surrounding wall, forming a court yard; a dwelling of a magistrate; a public court, or palace; a mansion; a college; a temple of the priests of Buddha, or of the Taou sect; an hospital; joined to the titles of some of the higher officers, as Foo-yuen 撫 丨 a Vice-governor. Shoo yuen 書 丨 a college. Pĭh lŭh shoo yuen 白鹿書 丨 the college of the White Stag Valley, a romantic place on the Po-yang lake, where Choo-foo-tsze taught. Yĭh tsĭh fun wei urh yuen 一宅分爲二 丨 one house divided so as to have two court yards. Fung yuen 瘋 丨 an hospital for lepers. Koo mŭh yuen 瞽目 丨 an hospital for the blind. Laou jin yuen 老人 丨 an hospital for aged persons —who are friendless. These are all government establishments which are miserably attended to. Fă fung yuen 發瘋 丨 a lazarhouse.

Yuen lang chung 丨 郎中 an office of the fifth degree of rank.

黿 12507. (-) A certain large tortoise, of which various fabulous things are said. Tĕen yuen 天 丨 a certain star.

囷 12508. Deep water.

夗 夗 12509. (-) From *evening* and a *knot.* A knot making a person uneasy on his couch, and causing him to turn; to turn one's self over when lying down; to turn round; to yield or give way. The second is a vulgar form.

冤 寃 冕 12510. From *a hare* beneath *a cover,* not only unable *to run,* but made *to stoop.* To cause to stoop; to force; to crouch. To injure; to oppress; to ill use; to cause resentment. Han yuen urh sze 含 丨 而死 died from a feeling of resentment for injuries received. Soo yuen 訴 丨 to state one's grievances. Keĭh yuen 擊 丨 or Ming yuen 鳴 丨 to strike the drum in order to call attention to individual injuries. Shin yuen 伸 丨 to straighten that which is bowed down, to grant a person justice; to right a person. Se yuen 洗 丨 to wash away injuries or resentments,—to take ample revenge.

Yuen chow 丨 讎 } an enmity to.
Yuen chow 丨 仇 }

Yuen wang 丨 枉 to ill use; to charge falsely.

Yuen kĕĕ 丨 結 an involvement in difficulties arising from the malice or artifice of others.

Yuen peĭh leang min 丨 逼良民 to accuse falsely and oppress virtuous people.

Yuen keŭh che sze 丨 屈之事 oppression; ill treatment.

宛 12511. [-] To bend down plants and cover one's self; to yield; to comply. See Wan.

倇 12512. (\ ) To rejoice and make merry; to advise and admonish.

婉 妴 12513. [\ ] Read Yuen and Wan. From *woman* and *to bend.* Yielding; obedient, accommodating. Wei yuen 委 丨 obliging speech. Yuen chuen 丨 轉 winding and turning—trying to oblige and please all parties.

Yuen yung 〡 容 a yielding manner; complaisant behaviour.

涴 12514. *Water* whirling *round* an eddy.

埦 12515. A vessel to contain rice.

怨 **忙** 12516. (丶] From the *mind turning* on *knots*. Dissatisfaction; resentment, hatred to; enmity to; ill-will repining. Read Wăn. Wăn tsae 〡 財 private gains hoarded up. Paou yuen 報 〡 to take revenge. Yuen han 〡 恨 hatred and dislike to; dissatisfied with and hating. Yuen pin 〡 貧 to repine at poverty. Yuen sin 〡 心 a feeling of malignant dissatisfaction. Yuen tëen 〡 天 to repine at heaven or providence.

琬 12517. [丶] A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament; a man's name.

畹 12518. [丶] Twenty Chinese acres of land, some say Thirty.

睘 12519. [-] A vacant eye. An eye without lustre or light. A well without water.

鴛 12520. (-) The male of a certain bird. Yuen ying 〡 鴦 a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness.

苑 **菀** 12521. [丶] Yuen or Yŭh, Grasswrc; luxuriant herbage or foliage; delicate, flexible plants. Mŭh yuen 牧馬 〡 pasture for horses.

莞 12522. A kind of grass or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Also Read Kwan and Han. Yuen tsëen jin 〡 茜仁 coriander seeds, used in making curry. Some write. Yuen sŭh 園粟 mixed with cakes as a charm on the 8th of the 4th moon. Yuen tsëen 〡 茜 / Yuen suy 〡 荽 coriander.

原 12523. (-) Seems to be derived from a *high shelter* as of a mountain, and 泉 Tseuen, *a spring* issuing from its foot. High level ground; a waste; a common. Origin; source; beginning; commencement; the real natural state of a thing or of an affair. To examine into the origin of; to trace back to the beginning. Again; an iteration of; a second; the same as the first. To remit; to forgive. A surname; the name of a district. Ping yuen 平 〡 a large level uncultivated tract of country. Tëen yuen 田 〡 an extensive cultivated tract. Tuy yuen 推 〡 to search into the cause of; to analize. Kĕen yuen 鑒 〡 to see thoroughly into the causes and circumstances of an affair. Said by way of compliment to the discernment of any other person. Hwuy chaou yuen che 會詔 〡 之 issued an order to forgive them. Wei yuen meaou 爲 〡 廟 made a second temple.

Yuen choo 〡 主 the original lord; i. e. the owner; the proprietor.

n chae 〡 差 a police runner.

〡 意 the original intention; 1st motive.

Yuen 〡 告 one who originates an action; a plaintiff.

Yuen koo 〡 the originating cause.

Yuen lae 〡 it happened, or proved to be.

Yuen leang 〡 諒 excuse, or put a favorable constrn on.

Yuen lae joo tsze 來如此 really, or in poin fact, thus. Often said when alguises are laid aside, or the h clearly perceived.

Yuen pŭh kae 〡 不 strictly, or by rights ought not.

Yuen pŭh seang 〡 不想 ginally, or really at bottom, did nohn, &c.

Yuen pun 〡 本 the origin; inally.

Yuen seu 〡 序 the originalface.

Yuen tsaou 〡 造 to frame nally; to create.

Yuen tow 〡 頭 the original; the l.

Yuen wei 〡 委 the origin and e all about a person or thing.

Yuen woo ching sin 〡 無成 no premeditated design.

Yuen yew | 宥 to forgive.

Yuen yew | 由 the causes from which a thing proceeds; the circumstances of an affair.

傒 12524. Knowledge and talents employed on the side of what is vicious and unprincipled.

嫄 12525. [-] Keang yuen 姜 | a female, famous in ancient story.

愿 12526. (丶) From *heart* and *original*. Man's mind as it came from its Creator. A respectful, sincerely reverential, moral, pious feeling. Sincere; moral; virtuous. Used for Yuen 原 and for Yuen 願 to wish; to desire.

Yuen lŏ | 恪 sincere respect; reverence and veneration; grave and respectful deportment.

Yuen e | 意 to desire; to wish.

愿 12527. To measure; to estimate.

源 願 願 12528. From *water* and *origin*, or *three springs* issuing from below a mountain. A source or spring of water; the source of a river. The name of a river. A source, figuratively. A surname. Pĭh yuen 百 | the source of all rivers. Ho yuen 河 | the source of *the river*, viz. the Yellow river. Tseuĕ lew pŭh joo sĭh yuen 絕流不如塞 | to cut off the streams is not so effectual as to stop up the source.

Yuen lew | 流 the source and flow; the rise and progress of.

Yuen yuen urh lae | | 而來 incessant and regular in coming, as water from a spring.

緣 12529. (丶) From *silk* and *origin*. A red and yellow colour produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

諒 12530. [-] From *words* and *a spring*. A regular constant flow of language; pleasing harmony. A man's name.

願 12531. [丶] From *origin* or *source* and *head*. A large head; to stretch out the head as in looking for with expectation. The direction of the heart to an object; to desire; to wish; that to which the heart is directed; an object of desire. Each; every; a short appearance of the face. A vow. Fă yuen 發 | to make a vow. Hwan yuen 還 | to pay a vow. Ching yuen 誠 | a sincere wish or desire.

Yuen e | 意 a wish; a desire; to wish for.

Yuen tëen hea jin gan lŏ | 天下人安樂 wish all the men in the world repose and delight.

肓 肓 12532. From *mouth* and *flesh*. A small insect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

騵 12533. (-) A horse with a white belly.

員 12534. (-) A numeral of things of value; hence from *Pearl shell*. Numeral of officers of the government, whether civil or military. Round; to circulate, or to extend to every part. The name of a place. Read Yun, Beneficial to; advantageous. Read Yún. Woo yun 伍 | a man's name. A surname. Fŭh yuen 幅 | a certain kind of cap. Wăn woo kwan yuen 文武官 | civil and military officers. Yih yuen haou kwan —→ | 好官 a good officer. Săng yuen 生 | a person possessing the literary rank called Sew-tsae. Wei yuen 委 | an officer sent on a special errand; an official messenger.

Yuen chae | 差 or Yuen yŭh | 役 a police runner.

Yuen pëen | 弁 civil and military officers.

Yuen wae lang | 外郎 a certain office of the fifth rank.

肓 12535. A small insect or reptile.

圓 12536. (-) Round; a circle; a sphere or globular figure; a dollar. To make round. Fang yuen 方 | square and round. Yin tsze shĭh yuen 銀子十 | ten round pieces of silver; ten dollars. Chung yuen 中 | or Pwan yuen 半 | half a dollar. A quarter of a dollar is expressed by Yih tsëen

pă 一錢八 one mace eight (candareens), which are equal to a quarter of a dollar. Twan yuen 團 | a complete circle; the full moon; altogether; the whole.

Yuen chŏ tsze | 桌子 a round table.

Yuen fang che tuy | 方之對 round is the opposite of square.

Yuen kwang | 光 a round mirror, by which it is said some persons can find out stolen goods, and so forth.

Yuen mung | 夢 round dreams; the same as Chen mung 占夢 dreams of divination.

Yuen teĭh pëen teĭh | 的扁的 globular; flat.

削 12537. To take or cut out from the midst of; to hollow out.

娟嬛嬛嬛 12538. (-) From *woman* and *to excite*. One who excites admiration; beautiful; elegant; delicate; slender. A woman's name. Pëen yuen 便 | a light airy appearance. Lëen yuen 聯 | a delicate curve, like the new moon Lëen yuen 連 | delicate, slender. Shen yuen 嬋 | a beautiful female.

Yuen yuen | | sombre, deep, remote.

愩 12539. (-) From *heart* and *round*. An agitated mind; grief.

蜎 12540. A certain insect; alone; to work or stir up. A man's name. Used for the preceding.

捐 12541. (-) From *hand* and *to employ*. To give forth from one's own store; to give or throw away; to contribute to; to give to the service of the Emperor; to obtain office by paying a contribution. By the Canton people read Keuen, in all the following cases.

Yuen kwan | 官 to purchase office.

Yuen kung | 貢 to pay a contribution to government.

Yuen tseĭh | 瘵 to die of sickness.

Yuen te yin leang | 題銀兩 to subscribe to a public contribution.

沿沿沿 12542. [-] From *water* and *a pass*. To flow down by water; to sail along the shore; to go with the stream; to accommodate one's self to others; to make a tour or circuit; to alter for specific reasons. Yuen too | 途 the whole circuit or course of a journey.

瘨 12543. [-] Yuen, or Yun. Disease; sickness.

鉛 12544. [-] From *metal* and *soft swamp*, or that which *easily melts*. Lead and similar soft base metals, the Chinese distinguish various sorts. Name of a district; a man's name.

Pĭh yuen 白 | tutenague.

Hĭh seĭh 黑錫 or Hĭh yuen 黑 | common lead.

Hoo yuen 胡 | or Yuen hwa | 華 or Yuen fun | 粉 white lead. They say it is made by suspending the metal in a wine jar closely stopped, in nineteen day its is converted to a powder.

Yuen kwan | 罐 a lead cannister, such as tea is put into.

Yuen taou woo yĭh kŏ che-le | 刀無一割之利 a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.

爰 12545. [-] From 受 Peaou, *To reach up or down from one hand to another*, and 于 Yu, *To endeavour to extend to*. To lead from one place to another, or from one subject to another. Slow; mournful; to remove; to change. Forms part of the name of a sea bird. A surname.

Yuen yuen | | slowly; leisurely.

媛 12546. (丶) From *woman* and *to lead*. A beautiful woman who draws admirers after her. Tsëang yuen 嬙 | the appearance of standing and waiting upon. Shen yuen 嬋 | the appearance of drawing or pulling towards; to draw the affections after.

援 12547. [-丶] From *hand* and *to lead*. To lead; to draw; to pull up to a higher place, to assist; to elevate; to rescue; to deliver; to save. A certain sword-like weapon. See Hwan. Show yuen 手 | to lead with the hand. Kow

yuen 鉤 丨 or Kow te 鉤梯 a scaling ladder for passing over city walls.

Yuen kew 丨 救 to rescue; to save; to reform the world.

Yuen kĕĕ 丨 結 to unite or draw many persons together; to bring forward; to quote.

Yuen pă 丨 拔 to raise up; to draw out of—as out of the water; to elevate or draw forth people's talents.

Yuen ping 丨 兵 auxiliary troops coming up to afford relief—as to a beseiged city.

Yuen tsĕĕ 丨 接 to go forth to meet and lead to a place.

Yuen yin 丨 引 to lead; to draw.

袁 袁 袁

12548. [-] From a *robe*. Long garments or robes. Name of a district. A surname.

遠 遠

12549. [丶] From *to walk* and *long robes*: Remote; distant, in time or place. Read (ˊ) To remove to a distance; to put away from one; to consider remote. Pŭh yuen tsëen le 不 丨 千 里 not consider a thousand le far (when some object is to be attained). King kwei shin urh yuen che 敬 鬼 神 而 丨 之 respect demons and gods, but put them to a distance,—affect not familiarity with spirits.

Yuen keih urh sun 丨 及 兒 孫 may (calamity) extend remotely to my posterity,—an imprecation.

Yuen kin 丨 近 far off and near at hand; to put to a distance; to approach near to.

Yuen le che 丨 離 之 put it far off.

Yuen yuen kăn tsuy 丨 丨 跟 隨 to follow at a great distance.

Yung yuen 永 丨 forever; eternal.

Yaou yuen 遙 丨 very remote; far off.

園

12550. (-) A place where trees, vegetables, or flowers are planted; a garden. A garden hedge. Poo-yuen 圃 丨 an orchard. Tsae-yuen 菜 丨 a vegetable garden. Hwa yuen 花 丨 a flower garden. A gardener is sometimes called Hwa-kung 花 工 a flower workman. Tëen yuen loo moo 田 丨 廬 墓 fields, gardens, mat sheds and tombs. He-yuen 戲 丨 a play house, a garden appropriated to theatrical exhibitions: such places exist in Peking. Yew hwa-yuen 游 花 丨 to saunter or ramble in a garden. Yu yuen 御 丨 an Imperial garden. Yuen-ming-yuen 圓 明 丨 the round and splendid garden; some suppose in allusion to the encircling heavens, and the orb of day; a well known Summer's residence of the Tartar Emperors of China.

轅

12551. [-] From *a carriage* and *a long garment*. The various poles extending from a carriage, or transverse poles to which the animals are attached which have to draw it; the poles of a carriage; a yoke to draw. A surname. An ancient king of China, when he went forth to hold assemblies of the states placed all the carriages of his retinue with their poles inwards, and arranged in two lines to form a passage or an avenue to his own apartments where he gave audience; from which circumstance the gateways leading to the cantonments of the army, and the gates to public offices, are called Yuen mun 丨 門 carriage-pole gates. Tung yuen mun 東 丨 門 the eastern gate of a public office: Se yuen mun 西 丨 門 the western gate of a public office. Hëen yuen 軒 丨 title of an ancient monarch.

猿 猨 猨

12552. [-] A monkey.

咽

12553. The throat. Read Yen, To swallow. Read Yih. Kăng-yih 哽 丨 a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yuen. Yuen yuen 丨 丨 the sound of a drum.

垣

12554. A wall of a lower class. The name of a star; the name of an ancient city; the name of a stone. A surname. Also read Hwan. Tsëang pei yuĕ yuen kaou yuĕ yung 牆 卑 曰 丨 高 曰 墉 a wall when low, is called

Yeun. Yu yuen urh pe che 踰丨而避之 passed or leaped over the wall and avoided him,—said of a person who was solicited to accept of office.

抁 挩 12555. [\] To move; to agitate; to push; to infer.

鳶 鴛 12556. (-) Name of a bird of prey of which there are several species, its cry indicates wind. A man's name.

淵 囷 12557. (-) From *water* whirling between *two shores*. An eddy; a whirlpool; a deep abyss. The name of a river. A surname. Tëen yuen che kĭh 天丨之隔 as remote as heaven and the deep. Kea heŏ yuen yuen 家學丨源 a family devoted to letters for many generations.

圜 12558. (-) Hwan or Yuen. Read Hwan, To circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. Read Yuen, Round; globular; complete; perfect. See Hwan.

Yuen fa 丨法 the Chinese copper coin.

緣 12559. (-) From *silk* and *a pig*. A border or selvage of silk stitched on to the margin of the collar of a garment, or to the sleeves, as an ornament; to accord with something previously existing; to continue in succession; to be influenced by something previously existing; to connect as cause and effect; a cause. To climb.

Yuen fun 丨分 Yew yuen 有丨 express a cause existing from the arrangements of fate or nature for the meeting of persons, or the occurrence of events, rendered prosperous by supernatural influence; conveys something of the sense of the words 'Providential meeting,—marriages are made in heaven,' and so on. Woo yuen 無丨 is the opposite idea. *Yew yuen*, also denotes some secret or undivulged cause, some sinister influence. Yin yuen 夤丨 a connexion with the influence procured with magistrates by bribery. Yu fŭh yew yuen 與佛有丨 having a relation to Buddah; devoted to him, and enjoying his blessing and providential care. Tsëen she yew yuen kin she këĕ 前世有丨今世結 those (men and women) who have had some relation in a former state of existence, are united in marriage in the present life. Tëen ting leang yuen 天定良丨 heaven decrees happy marriages. Wei ho yuen koo 爲何丨故 for what reason?

Yuen yew 丨由 the causes or circumstances of any affair.

Yuen ling 丨領 the collar of a garment.

Yuen mŭh 丨木 to climb a tree.

Yuen sze 丨事 on account of an affair.

Yuen shĭh 丨飾 to put on an outside gloss or external colouring, applied to persons in a bad sense, denoting external show merely.

YŬH.—CCCCIXTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Jŭh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yŏ*. Canton Dialect, *Yok*.

玉 12560. [∪] The word *Yŭh*, in its strict and proper sense denotes the Chrysopras; it is applied also to the corundum stone, and to any valuable stone. Beautiful; precious; valuable; rich, applied to food; harmony in the seasons. Name of a river. A star; a wood; a herb. Shwüy yŭh 水 丨 crystal.

Yŭh che 丨 池 a kind of crucible used by the sect Taou, an ornamented vessel.

Yŭh ching 丨 繩 the name of a star.

Yŭh chŭh 丨 燭 the harmony of the seasons.

Yŭh ching 丨 成 to complete any thing well.

Yŭh hăng 丨 莖 the membrum virile.

Yüh hwang 丨 皇 or Shang-te 上帝 the Most Honorable in heaven, language of the Taou sect.

Yŭh kwo 丨 菓 or Tow kow 荳寇 nutmeg.

Yüh mun kwan 丨 門關 a pass in western Tartary, in about 53° N. L.

Yŭh loo 丨 輅 the imperial carriage.

Yŭh-lan 丨 蘭 the magnolia *Yulan*.

Yŭh low 丨 樓 the shoulders.

Yŭh shïh 丨 石 the corundum stone.

Yüh sew kew 丨 繡球 hoya camosa.

Yŭh tĕĕ 丨 牒 the imperial genealogy.

浴 12561. (∪) From *water* and *a valley*. To bathe in a stream. Name of a river. To fly up and down, as swallows on the surface of water. Mŭh yŭh 沐 丨 to bathe.

Yüh fŏh tan 丨 佛誕 the anniversary of the bathing of Buddha, the 8th day of the 4th moon. This day embraces all the sages of the Buddha sect, or all the manifestations of Buddha; it is a kind of All-Saint's day.

Yüh shïh 丨 室 a bathing house.

欲 12562. [∪] From *a valley* and to *breathe*. To breathe after; to wish; to hope for; to desire; to be desirous of; to covet; to lust. Tëen le jin yŭh 天理人 丨 heavenly principles and human desires,—reason and passion. Wŭh yŭh 物 丨 the desire of possessing external objects or gratifications.

Yŭh sew taou 丨 修道 to be desirous of cultivating a virtuous course of life.

慾 12563. (∪) From *desire* and *heart*. The operation of passion; desire, in a bad sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions. She yüh 嗜 丨 to relish and lust after. Kow, pe, urh, mŭh sze che che yŭh 口鼻耳目四支之 丨 the desires of the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes—all proceed from the heart; hence the character is formed from *heart*.

Yŭh seang 丨 想 lascivious thoughts.

育 12564. The posture of a child in a natural and easy parturition. See Tŭh.

育 12565. [∪] From a *child in the womb* and *flesh*. To bear; to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. Fow yŭh 覆 丨 to overspread and nourish.

Yŭh tïh 丨 德 to nourish virtue.

Yŭh ying tang 丨 嬰堂 a kind of foundling hospital for poor children, whose mothers die in child birth, or when they are infants.

Keŭh yŭh 鞠養 } to nourish; to
Yang yŭh 養 } bring up.

嗆 12566. (υ) To vomit, noise made in reaching or vomiting.

堉 12567. Fat; fertile; earth.

嗆 12568. The sound of the voice.

歊 12569. [υ] From *to breathe* and the *sound Yăh*. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

昱 18570. From *sun* and *erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

煜 煜 12571. (υ) From *fire*, *sun*, and *erect*, or to *nourish fire*. The glow of fire; shining; resplendant; moral lustre.

奧 12572. [υ] Commonly read Gaou, A corner or deep bay. Read Yŭh, A bank under water.

噢 12573. [υ] Yŭh e 唈 inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. Yŭh-heu 咻 the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

墺 12574. [υ] Read Yu, or Gaou. A bay; land near to a shore or coast. See Gaou.

澳 隩 12575. (υ) A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water. Read Gaou. A bay; deep; the name of a river.

燠 暵 12576. [υ] From *fire* and *deep'y* seated. Internal heat; warmth. Read Gaou, in a similar sense. The second character denotes Being warmed by the sun.

薁 12577. (υ) The name of a plant.

鬱 尉 12578. (υ) From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat applied with the hand for useful purposes. See Wei. To smooth silk from rumples or puckers by the application of heat; a kind of smoothing iron; to fix plaits by a smoothing iron. Read Tang, by the Canton people.

Yŭh tow ching kcun chĕ 斗成裙襵 the smoothing iron fixes the plaits of a petticoat.

Yŭh tow 斗 or Ho tow 火斗 a smoothing iron.

楀 12579. [υ] Name of a fruit tree, of the plumb or cherry species.

Yŭh le 李 a small plumb.

郁 12580. [υ] The name of a place; elegant. A surname.

Yŭh yŭh 郁 richly elegant.

噰 12581. A sound; a noise; a gutteral sound.

峪 12582. A pool of water in a valley at the fout of a mountain. Name of a district and of a pass.

毓 毓 12583. [υ] To cause to grow. To bring up a child in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe. Same as 育 Yŭh. See above.

Yŭh yŭh 郁 abundant; luxuriant.

聿 12584. An utensil for writing with; a style; a pencil or pen, called by various names in the different nations of ancient China. To narrate. Forthwith; than; accordingly; but; from; or other particles which the scope may require on beginning a sentence. Occurs denoting To skip or hop over; levity of deportment.

抑 12585. (υ) Commonly read Gaou, To drag with the hand. Read Yŭh, To press down; to subdue or express; to suppress anger.

穈 12586. [υ] Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.

喁 18587. [υ] Elegance and variety of colours; luxuriant. Yŭh-yŭh abundant; plentiful.

或噾嗢 12588. The sound of the throat; a gutteral sound.

嗢嘀 12589. Dangerous. The voice or note of a bird.

贇 12590. [∪] To sell. Ching yŭh 徵 | to prepare goods and publish them for sale.

鬻 12591. [∪] Read Chŭh. A sort of gruel. Read Yŭh, Natural food, that which nature supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname.

Yŭh yung | 踊 to sell.

Yŭh tse neĭh neu | 妻溺女 to sell wives and to drown daughters—done in some parts of China.

Yŭh tsze | 子 a son.

鬱鬱鬱 12592. [∪] Certain fragrant herbs prepared and used in sacrifice; luxuriant free growing trees and plants; the feelings highly worked up; vexatious; anxious thoughts; putrid. Name of a river. A surname. The second form is most frequent. Yĭh yŭh 抑 | repressed feeling.

Yŭh pŏ shing | 勃聲 a gurgling noise, like water coming out of a narrow mouthed vessel. Yŭh taou | 陶 high wrought anxious feelings.

鬱 12593. [∪] Fragrant plants.

役役 12594. [/] Read Yĭh, or Yŭh. From *a man* or *to go* with a *weapon*; those persons sent, in ancient times to defend the frontier. To be sent on government service; to serve. Arranged in order; to supplicate. Shoo yŭh 戍 | to serve on the frontier. Sze yŭh 厮 | to serve, or servants generally. Ya yŭh 衙 | the inferior attendants, in public courts; police runners.

Yŭh yŭh | | incessant solicitation.

Yŭh she | 使 to serve; to be at the call of another.

YUN.—CCCCXTH SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Jun*, and with *Wän*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yun*. Canton Dialect, *Wän*.

云 12595. (-) The original form of 雲 Yun, *A cloud*, or the vapour of the mountains and rivers rolling round, in after ages Yu, *Rain*, was added instead of *Yun*, and Yun taken to express To say; to move round. Jin yun yĭh yun 人云亦 | man say, also say; i. e. what other men say, I will affirm, or say the same; I will not contradict. Wan wŏh yun yun 萬物 | | the abundance or plenitude of the universe. Fun yun 紛 | commotion; activity; bustle.

Yun yun | | thus and thus; et cætera; the conversation of many persons. *Yun yun*, also occurs as the name of a hill; also, as denoting Abundant; luxuriant. A surname.

紜 12596. [-] From *silk* and *curling clouds*. Numbers thrown into confusion. Fun yun 紛 | or Fun fun, yun yun 紛紛 | | all in a state of confusion.

耘 耡

12597. [-] From an *instrument of husbandry* and to *move round*. To weed out nuisances from a field; to weed; to remove what does harm.

Chun kăng hea yun 春耕夏⌇ in spring plough, and in summer weed.

芸 芸

12598. (-) From *plants* and *curling*. Plants budding forth; fragrant herbs, said to expel insects from books; applied to various plants. Used for the preceding.

Yun-hëang ⌇香 said to resemble frankincense.

雲

12599. [-] From *rain* and *curling vapour*. Atmospheric vapours; clouds; a cloud; fog about hills and rivers; the fructifying principle of nature. Name of an ancient gate; of a lake, and of a district. A surname.

Yun han ⌇漢 a name of the milky way.

Yun ke ⌇氣 a kind of halo.

Yun-moo ⌇母 or Yun moo che ⌇母石 talc.

Yun-nan ⌇南 province on the south west corner of China; the capital of the province is designated by the same name.

Yun sze ⌇師 and Luy sze 雷師 denote the spirit that presides over clouds and thunder.

Yun-tseïh ⌇集 assembled like clouds.

Yun te ⌇梯 a kind of scaling ladder; it is fixed on wheels and is run along side city walls. Yun-te, the cloud ladder, is used figuratively for rapid literary promotion.

Yun yu ⌇雨 commerce of sexes.

勻

12600. (-) From *To infold* and *two*. A small number or quantity. One says, Equal; even; equally blended.

筠

12601. [-] The strong tough peel of the bamboo, the bark of the bamboo. They say, that having no heart its strength is in its skin.

畇

12602. (-) From a field and *equalised*. Yun-yun ⌇⌇ fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

尹

12603. (丶) Yun or Yin. See Yin.

允 允

12604. (丶) Sincerely; faithfully; honestly; without deceit or guile; to accede to; to assent; to promise. A surname. Chung yun 中⌇ name of a certain office. Read Yuen. Yuen *ya* ⌇吾 a certain district. Occurs in the sense of 云 Yun, To say.

Yun chïh ⌇殖 expresses a numerous population.

Yun jŏ ⌇若 sincere and complaisant; the disposition softened and ameliorated.

Yun nŏ ⌇諾 or Yun chun ⌇准 and Yun yu ⌇俞 all express Acceding to; granting; promising what is requested.

狁

12605. (丶) Forms part of an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

鈗

12606. [丶] A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign. An ancient usage.

殞 隕

12607. [丶] To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

篔

12608 (-) Certain bamboos.

鄆 郓

12609. (-) Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

隕 磒

12610. [丶] From a *mound* or *a stone* and *round*. To roll down. To fall from a higher place; to fall in ruins; to fall in a terrifying manner—as from Heaven, or into a deep abyss; the falling of tears. Sing yun joo yu 星⌇如雨 stars fell like rain.

Yun yu shin yuen ⌇于深淵 to fall into a deep abyss.

Yun tsze téen 丨自天 to fall from heaven.

韻 韵 12611. (/) From *sound* and *round*. Sounds which harmonize and make rhyme; a final sound; the last syllable of a line or verse; answers to a line. Pa yun 八丨 eight lines all rhyming.

Yun shoo 丨書 books on the tones; Dictionaries arranged according to the tones, in which syllables of the same sound are brought together.

嚝 12612. The voice of a bird.

盄 愠 12613. Benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane feeling. See Wăn.

氳 12614. [-] From *warm* and *air*. Vapour; generative influence. See 氤 Yin.

Yun ke 丨氣 essential genial vapour; procreative influence.

熅 12615. [-] Fire and steam without smoke; genial warmth; vapour; warm steam.

縕 蘊 12616. (/) A collection or assemblage of; applied also to difficult astronomical calculations. Same as 氳 Yun. See Wăn.

醞 12617. (/) From *warmth* and *new wine*. To ferment liquor. Yun jang 丨釀 to ferment.

Yun tseĭh 丨藉 to cherish and keep working in the mind, like fermentation.

馧 12618. [-] Incense. See Wăn.

喗 12619. A large mouth; mouth large and teeth ugly.

惲 1262[illegible] (/) From *heart* and *an army*. To plan; to deliberate; faithful; sincere. A surname.

暈 12621. (/) From *sun* and *an army*. Vapours or halo by the side of the sun; curling up and accumulating, as warmth, fog and clouds.

運 12622. (丶) From *an army* and *to go*. To move; to agitate; to turn round; to go from place to place. To revolve in a circle; to circulate; to transport from one place to another. Tëen yun 天丨 the apparent motion of the sun and stars.

Yun chow 丨籌 to revolve and devise; forecast and deliberation.

Yun ho 丨河 the river for the transportation of grain; the great canal.

Yun keŏ 丨脚 the expense of transporting or carrying.

Yun pĭh yuen 丨白鉛 to transport white copper.

Yun yung 丨用 to turn to one's own use what one reads, in contradistinction from mere copying or quoting in the same words.

Yun yu chang 丨於掌 to move round on the palm of the hand,—expresses what is easy.

YUNG.—CCCCXI^TH SYLLABLE.

Often confounded with *Jung*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yung*. Canton Dialect, *Yung*.

用 刂 12623. [\ ] From *knife* and *a splinter*. To form for some use; that which may be used. To use; to employ; to employ to effect any end or purpose, hence By; with; to exercise any feeling of the mind; to partake of food; the necessary expense. A surname. Fe yung 費 丨 or She yung 使 丨 necessary expenditure. Woo yung 無 丨 useless. Yew yung 有 丨 useful. Jĭh yung 日 丨 daily supply of necessaries. Kung yung 功 丨 meritorious service. Le yung 利 丨 useful commodities. He noo che yung 喜怒之 丨 the exercise of joy and anger.

Yung e 丨 意 to employ the mind; to study.

Yung jin 丨 人 to employ persons, whether in domestic or national affairs.

Yung kwo fan 丨 過飯 have you dined?—or taken any other meal.

Yung sin 丨 心 to apply the mind to.

Yung tëĕ pëen tsze shă 丨 鉄片自殺 killed himself with a piece of iron.

冗 12624. [\ ] Scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation. See Jung.

永 12625. [\ ] Represents *streams* and *flowing*. Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, Forever; always. Name of a district. A surname.

Yung fŭh 丨 福 eternal happiness.

Yung koo 丨 苦 everlasting suffering.

Yung kew 丨 久 a very long time; forever; always.

Yung tsĭh 丨 宅 an eternal mansion, the grave.

Yung yuen 丨 遠 existing to a remote period; everlasting.

泳 12626. From *water* and *perpetual streams*. Constant wandering; always flowing; to dive and walk about under water.

咏 12627. To sing; to chaunt; to recite.

詠 12628. [\ ] From *words* and *perpetual*. The voice emitted for a long time, as in singing; to sing; to recite in a monotonous tone. The song of a bird.

Yung ko 丨 歌 to sing a song.

Yung she 丨 詩 to recite poetry.

咽 12629. Yung yung 咽 丨 the voice of a multitude of persons.

容 12630 [-] From *a covering* and *a valley*, both of large containing capacity. To contain; to bear with; to endure; the external expression of the feeling with which one receives any thing; external carriage; manner; countenance; officers who preside over ceremonies. A district; a surname. E yung 儀 丨 the various attitudes, bows, &c., which court ceremony requires. Tsung yung 從 丨 easy, graceful carriage. King yung 輕 丨 thin light silk.

Yung che 丨 止 a person's carriage; demeanour; address.

Yung chow 丨 臭 little perfume bags, worn by ladies.

Yung jin che kwo 丨 人之過 to bear with people's faults.

Yung maou 丨 貌 the external appearance or countenance of a person.

Yung nă ⌊ 納 to receive and contain; physically or morally.

Yung te ⌊ 體 the whole of a person's figure and manner.

Yung yung ⌊ ⌊ spread out and flying about.

傛 12631. (-) Yung hwa ⌊ 華 name of a certain official situation, filled by a female during the dynasty 漢 Han.

Yung yung ⌊ ⌊ to become easily habituated to; also disquieted; uneasy from disease. Read Yung, One says, It denotes Elegant.

嗗 12632. Chung-yung 嗵 ⌊ desirous of vomiting.

塎 12633. Chung yung 塎 ⌊ a disquieted appearance.

榕 12634. (-) Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches, the Ficus Indicus, or Banian tree, called Pŭh sze mŭh 不死木 the immortal tree.

溶 12635. (-) From *water* and *to contain*. To fill; to contain with ease; gentle flow; a state of ease and leisure.

輌 **軵** 12636. [-] A carriage in motion.

蓉 12637. (-) Foo yung 芙 ⌊ a plant of which there are several species, said to change the colour of its flowers thrice in one day.

鎔 12638. [-] From *metal* and *to contain*. The mould which contains melted metals; to fuse metals; to melt.

Yung choo ⌊ 鑄 to melt; to fuse metals.

Yung choo jŭh fan ⌊ 鑄入範 to pour the metal into the mould.

Yung hwa ⌊ 化 to melt and transform into another shape.

塋 12639. [-] Ying or Yung. A grave or tomb. Sëen jin fun ying 先人墳 ⌊ the tomb of parents.

Yung heuĕ ⌊ 穴 the pit or grave, into which the coffin is put.

榮 12640. [-] From the *glow of two fires spread over wood*. The name of a tree; the beams which support the wide spread eves or wings of a Chinese house; gay; splendid flowers. Honor; rank; glory. Name of a district. A surname. Kwang yung 光 ⌊ splendid and glorious.

Yung hwa ⌊ 華 glorious and flourishing.

Yung, jŭh ⌊ 辱 honor and disgrace.

Yung, koo ⌊ 枯 flourishing and fading;—prosperity and adversity,—a real friend is the same in both cases.

Yung lŭh ⌊ 祿 honors and emoluments.

嚶 12641. Te yung yay 啼 ⌊ 也 to cry; to weep.

熒 12642. (-) From *three fires* and *a covering*. A splendidly illuminated house. The name of a star and of a plant. Name of a district.

Yung tae ⌊ 臺 ⌋ a burning mountain.
Ho shan 火山 ⌋

Yung-yung ⌊ ⌊ splendid, luminous, glorious.

禜 12643. Ying or Yung. A certain sacrifice. See Ying.

滎 12644. (-) Small rills of water. Ting-yung 瀅 ⌊ small streams. Ying-yung 瀅 ⌊ an eddy or whirlpool

塽 12645. (丶) A deep lake; marshy ground.

瑩 12646. (-) Ying or Yung. The lustre of gems; bright shining; clearness of perception. A man's name. Ting yung 聽 ⌊ to listen to specious tales, and be deceived.

縈 22647. [-] To wind round; to wind or roll up.

蠅 **螢** 12648. (-) A shining insect said to be bred amongst rotten herbs, known by a great variety of names. Yung ho ⌊ 火 the glow-worm, or fire fly.

Yung kwang chaou tŏh 丨光照讀 to read with the light of the glow-worm,—from poverty.

營 12649. (-) Read Ying. A cantonment, &c. Read Yung, To explain and discuss.

甬 12650. [丶] The issuing forth of plants growing freely, as water issues from a spring; passing through; containing; constant; name of a measure. The part of a bell by which it is suspended.

Yung taou 丨道 the middle and principle path leading into a hall or public court.

俑 12651. [丶] To commiserate. Also read Yung, A wooden image made with springs, so as to move, and appear as much like a living person as possible. In high antiquity straw was tied up and made to represent imperfect human beings, and so interred with the dead as attendants upon them. In the *middle age*, as the Chinese say, that is, about the time of Confucius, the 丨 Yung, or more perfect representation of men were invented and used. Shwŏy jin tsŏ yung 誰人作丨 who is the wicked inventer?

勇 勈 12652. (丶) From *rising up* and *strength*. Strong; bold; brave; fearless; resolute; intrepid, daring; decided; to employ or exert the whole powers; to advance impetuously; courage. The character *Yung*, is commonly worked very large on the breast and back of Chinese soldiers' coats. Fun yung 奮丨 ardent courage; brave impetuosity. Seaou yung 小丨 a hasty and passionate appeal to strength and violence. Ta yung 大丨 a rational and dignified courage. Haou yung 好丨 to be fond of what is bold and daring, is considered praiseworthy, or not so, according to the justice and importance of the cause. Che che kin hoo yung 知恥近乎丨 to know shame (to have a sense of shame or honor) is near to bravery.

Yung chay pŭh keu yay 丨者不懼也 Yung, denotes not being afraid.

Yung măng tsăng sëen 丨猛爭先 to struggle forward in battle with irresistible impetuosity.

唩 12653. Reachiog; a desire to vomit.

湧 涌 12654. (丶) From *water* and *rising up*. To rise up or bubble forth as water from a spring. The name of a river.

恿 勈 12655. (丶) From *heart* or *strength* and *rising up*. Brave, bold, adventrous.

蛹 12656. (丶) The silk worm in its second stage of existence, the three stages are called 蠶丨蛾 Tsang, yung, and go; the first and last *Tsang go*, are commonly joined together to denote the silk worm generally.

衝 12657. (丶) From *to walk* and *a path through*. A lane.

雍 邕 12658. (-丶) Harmonious agreement of sounds, and of the people; the name of a district. A surname. To assist; to collect or crowd together. Lĕĕ pĕih yung 列辟丨 to be one of a certain low purchased rank. Ho yung 和丨 peace and harmony—amongst the people.

Yung ching 丨正 name of an Emperor, Këen-lung's predecessor.

傭 12659. Yung hëang 傭俥 unsubmissive, unsubdued.

噰 12660. (-) The voice or note of a bird. Yung yung 丨丨 the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

壅 12661. (丶-) To stop or close up, as the channel in which water runs; to prevent information reaching a person. To add to, as mould and water to plants. The name of a

medicinal plant or fruit. Tsze shĭh 茨實 the fruit of the Tsze, otherwise called Ke yung 鷄 | and Ke tow 鷄頭 fowl's-head. Hea lew yung sĭh 下流 | 塞 the channel by which the water flows up is stopped. Ho shwŭy yung 河水 | the waters of the river are stopped. Taou loo yung 道路 | the road stopped up—by the crowd of passengers, or other cause. Hëen loo yung 賢路 | the road (to court) is stopped against virtuous men. E-yung 翳 | and Pe-yung 蔽 | express To screen from; to obscure or put between, to prevent a person seeing. Këen ching yung 奸臣 | a bad minister conceals occurrences from his sovereign,—which is also expressed by Yung yu shang wăn | 於上聞 to prevent the person above hearing. Tso yew yung 左右 | concealed by those on the right and left—by attendants. Jin keun yew woo yung 人君有五 | a sovereign is liable to five species of concealment.

擁 攏 12662. (丶) From *hand* and to *bring together*. To grasp hold of; to embrace; to carry a child in the bosom; to crowd round in the character of attendants; to screen. Tse yung 擠 | to crowd round rudely. Yung hoo | 護 to crowd around in order to protect and defend. Yung sĭh | 塞 to stop up.

饔 12663. (-) Dressed food; to cook a morning meal. Harmony; concord. Yung sun pŭh-twan | 飧不斷 a constant supply of the morning and evening meal. Yung jin | 人 a cook.

融 螣 12664. (-) Steam or vapour rising up; blending and mixing in an undistinguishable mass; knowledge become apart of one's own mind. Lung; clear; bright. Name of a district. A surname. Chŭh yung 祝 | a god of fire. Yung chĕ | 徹 a thorough comprehension of. Yung fung | 風 the north east wind. Yung hwuy kwan tung | 會貫通 most thoroughly versed in, and acquainted with. Yung ho | 和 harmoniously blending together. Yung heă | 洽 to instil into; to blend with; to unite or combine with. Yung yung | | great joy.

瀜 12665. (-) Chung yung 沖 | or Chung yung 沖 | a deep wide expanse of water; noiseless.

喁 12666. (-) Yung | or Yen yung 喁 | the mouth of a fish seen out of the water, the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. Yu kow kae hĕih yung yung yay 魚口開翕 | 也 a fish's mouth opening and respiring. See Gow.

顒 12667. [-] A large head; a fine dignified appearance; a commanding, elevated, and at the same time, benevolent kind look; reiterated in the same sense.

庸 12668. [-] From a *covering* and *to use*. To use or employ persons for domestic and ordinary purposes; constant; common; ordinary; simple; rude. Cordial; agreeing; popular merit. Occurs denoting How? The name of a place. A surname. Ke kwei 奇詭 a turgid affectation of singularity. Woo yung 無 | there is no use or occasion for. Chung yung 中 | the constant (golden) medium;—name of a well known Chinese classic. Yung foo | 腐 common and rotten, a very ordinary style of writing. Yung lŭh | 碌 incapacity; very inferior talents. Yung tsae | 材 ordinary talent.

傭 12669. (-) From *man* and *common*. To serve for hire; to engage to labour for daily hire. Read Chung, Equal; even; to treat in the same manner; impartial. Occurs in the sense of To do; to use. Kea yung 家 | persons hired for domestic use. Mae tsae yung 買菜 | a person who sells vegetables. Yung jin | 人 a person hired, an hireling.

雝 12670. [-] Name of a small bird; harmonious notes of birds; reiterated, in the sense of pleasing harmony and agreement. The name of a place. A surname.

Yung yung 〡容 a chearful happy countenance.

噰 12671. The voice of birds.

癰 癱 癰 癮 12672. (-) From *disease* and *to stop*. A stoppage of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place. Yung tseu 〡疽 a large swelling; an extensive virulent ulcer on the back.

廱 12673. (-) From a *covering* and *harmony*. Concert; agreement; the name of a plant; and of a district. Peĭh yung 辟〡 the hall where the sovereign teaches; an imperial school or college.

墉 12675. [-] A wall for defence or shelter; a little city; a low wall; the northern wall of a hall. To form a mud wall by tying planks together and beating down the earth between them. Seaou ching yuĕ yung 小城曰〡 a little city or wall for defence is called Yung. Shing ke yung 乘其〡 to ascend the city wall. E fă tsung yung 以伐宗〡 to attack the city Tsung. Chŏ too luy peĭh yuĕ yung 築土壘壁曰〡 to beat down earth, and raise a wall is expressed by Yung.

槦 12676. Name of a wood. A stand for weapons.

鄘 12677. (-) A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鏞 鏞 12678. [-] A large bell.

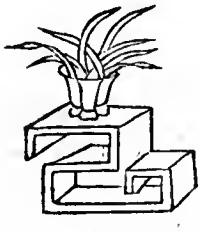
鄘 12679. [-] A square city with a ditch around its walls. To fill or stop up a stream of water. Cordial agreement; harmony; the name of a place.

噰 噰 12680. The voice or note of a bird. Yung yung 〡〡 the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

肜 12674. (-) From *flesh* and *feathers*. Unbroken succession; name of a sacrifice which is daily performed. A surname of an ancient queen. Read Chin, The motion of a boat or ship.

五 車 韻 府 終

END OF THE SYLLABIC DICTIONARY.



CHINESE

NAMES OF STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS

COLLECTED

AT THE REQUEST OF THE AUTHOR OF THIS DICTIONARY,

BY

JOHN REEVES, Esq. F.R.& L.S.*

An attempt has been made to identify the Stars of the Chinese Constellations with the Constellations of the European Globes, the process has been tedious, and the result not altogether satisfactory; yet there is enough to gratify the Curiosity of some, or prevent the labour of others, who might be inclined to make a similar attempt.

That a people, like the Chinese, who affect a superiority over all others,—and who carry, or pretend to carry, the annals of their History back to a period earlier than any other nation,—that such a people should have made considerable progress in Astronomical science, was to be looked for as a natural consequence: but to our surprise, we find they know little or nothing about it. They may indeed have divided the Stars in and near the Zodiac, into their Twenty-eight Constellations (and as the whole Constellation of Leo is omitted, 'tis probable this was a *Chinese* arrangement);—they may have given names of their own invention to some groupes of stars, and to a few of the more brilliant single stars that are visible to them;—they may have recorded Eclipses —but this will be found the extent of their performance; and to record an eclipse, or to name a star, does not constitute an Astronomer.

The Chinese have been described as having Arts, but no Science,—and the more we are enabled by a progressive knowledge of their Language to examine their literary works with our own eyes, the better shall we appreciate the justness of this description of them.

All the books written by the Chinese, and containing accounts of the Stars, are intended only for Astrological purposes; and though mention is made of the precession of the equinoxes, in the books of the ninth century, yet it must be remembered, that the Mahomedans had entered China before this period, and therefore 'tis probable, that the Chinese acquired their first notions of Astronomy (as a Science) from some of those foreigners who accompanied the Tartar Monarchs in their conquests of the country, and who probably brought with them those Astronomical instruments which are described (Du Halde, vol 2, page 130) as having

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* To Mr. REEVES the Author is also indebted for most of the names of plants, and other natural productions which occur in the Dictionary: Mr. Reeves by his industrious research in China, and readiness to communicate the result of his efforts, has uniformly shewn himself the friend of Science and the Arts, and the Author has much pleasure in thus publicly acknowledging his obligations to him.

been found at Nanking and Peking. It appears clear there that they were not made for either of the places, where they were found; and it seems equally clear, the Chinese were not then able to use them; they were then obliged to entrust the Astronomical department of their Calender to a Mahomedan, and afterwards to the Jesuit Missionaries, who in the reign of the Emperor Kang-he, composed for them all the books and tables necessary for making the calculations themselves.

The works of these Missionaries remain lasting memorials of their perseverance and abilities,—to them the Chinese are indebted for all the sciences they possess.—They surveyed and mapped their country for them,—and wrote treatises explanatory of all the treasures of European Science. Among these, the most interesting to an European is the 律曆淵源 Leŭh, Leĭh, Yuen, Yuen, comprised in one hundred volumes: a few of which illustrate the theory of Music with the European mode of notation; the others contain the principles of Mathematics, Spherics, the Calculation of Eclipses, with tables of the Sun and Moon's mean Motions, Nodes, and Anomaly, with tables of all the necessary Equations. Tables of prime numbers and factors of composite numbers, natural sines, logarithms of numbers, logarithmic sines, tangents, &c. &c.

In the thirty-first volume of this elaborate Work, is given a list of Ninety-two Stars, chiefly of the first to the third degree of magnitude, with their right ascension and declination, measured upon the equator,—though the former is expressed in signs, degrees, and minutes. These commence with ♑ Capricornus, or 270°, therefore 2ˢ. 2°. will be the second degree in Piscis, or rather 270° + 62°, say 332°, upon the equator. Another list is given of the same stars with their right ascension and declination in degrees of the ecliptic, and a table of their annual variation in right ascension and declination, of which a copy is annexed. There is also another list of two hundred and seventeen Stars, chiefly from the third to the fifth degree of magnitude, but including a few of the former list, and also a few Nebulæ.

These lists formed the ground work of the undertaking, and it would appear at first sight no difficult task to compare them with the globes, and ascertain the stars intended, but it must be remembered, that though the stars themselves are laid accurately down upon the globes, (Bardin's eighteen inch were used on the occassion) yet many of them have no mark by which they can be specifically distinguished,—and therefore it was necessary to call in the assistance of Bode's Atlas, and use his marks or numbers, where others were wanting,—and even with his accuracy, there are still a few small stars, chiefly between the Horns of Taurus, and others, between 353° and 356°. which admit of doubt.

At the time these tables were formed, the Jesuit Missionaries constructed two Planispheres, (this appears indeed to have been the more particular work of F. Verbiest) one of the northern and another of the southern constellations, and ornamented the margin with views of the instruments, as Quadrants, Sextants, Dials, &c. used, and also with views of the curves formed by the planets in their course round the sun.

Each of these Planispheres is upwards of five feet in diameter, divided round the margin into 360° degrees, and having a scale also of Polar (or rather equatorial) distance, though not of equal parts, but diminishing as they approach the pole, so that the ten first degrees, or from the equator to 10°, are equal to 18°. degrees at the poles, or from 72°. to 90°.

The Stars near the equator, allowing for the variation, may be considered as laid down correctly; less accuracy is found as we approach towards the north pole; the southern constellations are still more inaccurate, and not easily to be de-

termined; and the Chinese names of such as do not rise in the latitude of Peking, are merely translations of the European ones, as Apis, Phœnix, Piscis Volans, Octans, &c.

Could a perfectly well printed copy of these Planispheres * be obtained, it would be a valuable acquisition, and render the Catalogue more complete. The one used upon the present occasion had been damaged and torn, and mended in some places with blank paper, by which means some of the names may be missing; and some stars are omitted, among which are Capella, Scheat in Pegasus, &c. It had also been originally smeared in the Printing, so that many of the names could not have been distinguished without the aid of a smaller map, and the verbal *description* of the courses of the planets is so much smeared as to be totally illegible. J. R.

Canton, China, July 3, 1819.

CONSTELLATIONS OF BARDINS' GLOBES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

※ THESE MARKS DENOTE THE CHINESE CONSTELLATIONS.

ANDROMEDA.

Tëen ta tsëang keun 天大將軍 γ, and some other stars, includes also Triangulum.

Kwei shùh ※奎宿 ♉ (Mirac) δ ε ζ η μ ν π and stars in Pisces.

Tëen ke 天廐 θ ϱ σ.

Keun nan muu 軍南門 χ φ.

APUS, OR BIRD OF PARADISE.

E chŏ 異雀

AQUILA, ET ANTINOUS.

Ho koo 河鼓 α (Atair) β γ.

Yew ke 右旗 δ η ι κ.

Tso ke 左旗 ϱ.

Woo yuĕ 吳越 ε ζ.

Tëen foo 天桴 θ.

Tëen pëen 天弁 λ h g and stars in Scutum Sobieski.

AQUARIUS.

Wei shŭh ※危宿 α and ε Pegasus.

Heu shŭh ※虛宿 β.

Yu lin keun 羽林軍 δ τ ϰ, and three ↓

Neu shŭh ※女宿 ε μ ν.

Fun mo 墳墓 γ ζ η π τ.

Leĭh 泣 θ.

Luy peĭh chin 壘壁陣 ι λ σ φ, includes stars in Pisces and Capricornus.

Heu leang 虛梁 κ.

Kae ŭh 蓋屋 ο.

Tëen luy ching 天壘成 ξ includes λ Capricornus, and other small stars.

Foo yuĕ 鈇鉞 4 stars marked b, N° 5333, 5345, 5362, 5352.

ARA.

Choo 杵 α, no other stars can be ascertained.

* These Maps, and the work above described, are very scarce and expensive; I never saw any other copies than those I possess, from which these tables are derived. R. M.

ARIES.

Low shŭh ※婁宿 α β γ ι.
Tëen yin 天陰 ζ.
Tso kang 左更 ε.
Tëen o 天阿 e 602.

ARGO NAVIS. Many of the stars in this Constellation are laid down incorrectly.

Laou jin 老人 α Canopus.
Koo shĕ 弧矢 δ ω, and stars in Canis Major.
Tëen she 天社 η.
Tëen ke 天記 ↓.
Tëen kow 天狗 1971.
Hae shĭh 海石 A.

ASTERION ET CHARA.

San kung 三公 three stars in and near the head of Asterion.
Chang chen 常陳 Cor Caroli.

AURIGA.

Woo chay 五車 α (Capella) β θ ϰ, and β Taurus.
Pă kŭh 八穀 δ ξ h k i head includes D D f near Cassiopiea.
Tëen hwang 天潢 μ φ σ near λ.
Choo 柱 τ ν υ, also φ χ and α.
Tso ke 座旗 y and stars near hand.

BOOTES.

Ta keŏ 大角 Arcturus.
Kang che 亢池 four small stars near ditto.
Chaou teaou 招搖 β.
Heuen ko 玄戈 γ.
Kang ho 梗河 ρ σ.
Tso she te 左攝提 ζ ξ ο π.
Yew she te 右攝提 η υ τ.
Tëen tsang 天槍 θ ι ϰ.
Tseĭh kung 七公 δ μ ν ↓ φ × χ.

BRANDENBURGUM SCEPTRUM.

Kew yew 九斿 includes also stars in Eridanus.

CAMELOPARDALIS.

Shang ching 上丞 A 579.
Shang wei 上衛 L 1316.
Shaou wei 少衛 C 924.
Sze fóo 四輔 N 2668, and small stars near.
Yin tĭh 陰德 Q 2309.
Hwa kae 華蓋 } stars near Camelopardalis, but cannot
Lŭh keă 六甲 } be ascertained.

CANCER.

Kwei shŭh 鬼宿 γ δ η θ.
Tsew ke 酒旗 ϰ ξ and stars in Leo.
Tseĭh tsin 積薪 μ Cancer, and χ Gemini.
Kwan 爟 λ μ, χ ↓, three φ ω.
Tseĭh she ke 積尸氣 Presepe.

CANIS MAJOR.

Tëen lang 天狼 α Sirius.
Kuen she 軍市 β.
Hoo she 弧矢 δ ε η ϰ, and stars in Argo.
Ya ke 野鷄 ο π, and small stars in body.

CANIS MINOR.

Nan ho 南河 α (Procyon) β η.
Shwŭy wei 水位 ζ θ ο π.

CAPRICORNUS.

New shŭh 牛宿 α β and Neb. 323, 324. Also Neb. 322, Sagittarius.
Luy peĭh chen 壘壁陣 γ δ ε ϰ and stars in Aquarius and Pisces.
Yen 燕 ζ.
Chow 周 m.

Tsin 秦 θ.
Tae 代 ι 4862.
Tëen luy ching 天壘城 λ, and other small stars.
Kŭh 哭 μ.
Loo shŭh 羅宿 υ.
Wei 韓 φ.
Yuĕ 鉞 ⊥ 4710.
Wei 魏 χ.
Tsoo 楚 A 4806.
Tsin 晉 *b* 4886.
Chaou 趙 *m* 4747.

CAPUT MEDUSÆ. See Perseus.

Tseĭh she 積尸

CASSIOPEIA.

Yŭh lang 王良 αβηκ.
Tsĭh 策 γ.
Foo loo 附路 ζλ.
Kŏ taou 閣道 νξοπ.
Kŏ sing 客星 new star.

CENTAURUS.

Nan mun 南門 *a*. East foot
Ma fŭh 馬腹 β West foot.
Koo low 庫樓 γτ.
Ma wei 馬尾 δ.
Ke kwan 騎官 κ.
Wei 衛 μ 3030, *y* 3029, φ 3069.
Choo 柱 *f* 3015, *g* 3044, *k* 3047, also ⊥ 3154, A 3168 and another.
Yang mun 湯門 *b* 3425, *c* 3244, *e* 3251.
Ping sing 平星 *h* 3051, and γ Hydra.
Hae shan 海山 λ and small stars near foot of the cross.

CEPHEUS. (Imperfectly laid down).

Shaou wei 少衛 γ.
Tsaou foo 造父 δεζ.
Shang wei 上衛 κ.

CETUS.

Too sze kung 土司空 β.
Tëen kwan 天困 α (Menkar) γ δ (Mira) λ μ ν two ξ.
Tsow kaou 芻藁 ερδ.
Tëen tsang 天倉 ι η θ τ.
Tëen hwan 天溷 four φ 79. 103. 125. 130.
Foo chĭh 鈇鑕 *c* 227, *y* near τ.

CERBERUS. See Hercules.

CHAMÆLEON.

Seaou tow 小斗

COLUMBA.

Chang jin 丈人 *a*.
Sun 孫 θκ.
Tsze 子 λ.
She 尿 small stars near leg.

COMA BERENICE.

Lang wei 郎位 *a b c d e f*.
Shang tsëang 上將 ν.
Lang tsëang 郎將 *p* 2826.
Chow ting 周鼎 *u* 2879, *w* 2900.
Tsae ching 宰臣 2629.

COR CAROLI. See Asterion.

CORONA AUSTRALIS.

Pĕĕ 鼈

CORONA BOREALIS.

Shĭh soo 貫索

CORVUS.

Yew heă 右轄 *a*.

Tso heă 左右 β τ Algorab η.
Chen shŭh ✱軫宿 γ ε.
Chang sha 長沙 ζ.

CRATER.

Yĭh shŭh ✱翼宿 *a*, (perhaps includes all).

CRUX.

Shĭh tsze kea 十字架

CYGNUS.

Tëen tsin 天津 γ.
Chay foo 車府 ξ ϱ and two small stars.
Ke chung 奚仲 θ κ.
Tang shay 螗蛇 π and stars near.

DELPHINUS.

Kwa chaou 瓠瓜 *a* β γ δ ζ.
Pae chaou 敗瓜 ε.

DORADO.

Kin yu 金魚 ε (perhaps intended for the whole).
Kaou pĭh 交白 θ.

DRACO.

Yew choo 右樞 α.
Tëen choo 天厨 δ ε π ϱ σ.
Shang pĭh 上弼 ζ.
Shaou tsae 少宰 η.
Hea tsae 下宰 θ.
Tso choo 左樞 ι.
Tae yĭh 太一
Shang poo 上轉 λ.
New she 女史 ↓.
Shaou pĭh 少弼 φ.
Tëen yĭh 天一
Kwei she 桂史 χ.
Shang shoo 尚書 A 3687.

EQULEUS.

Sze wei 司危 *a* β.
Sze fe 司非 γ δ.

ERIDANUS.

Shwŭy wei 水委 *a*, Achernar.
Yŭh tsing 玉井 β λ ⊥, and τ Orion.
Tëen yuen 天苑 γ δ ε ζ η τ, *Elmt.*
Tëen yuen 天園 ι κ ϰ φ.
Kew yew 九旂 μ ω *b*, and stars in Brand. Sceptrum.
Kew chow shoo yĭh 九洲殊域 γ ξ A *o d c*, &c.

FORNAX CHEMICA.

Tëen yn 天廅 small stars in western Alembic, no other part can be ascertained.

GEMINI.

Pĭh ho 比河 Castor Pollux, ϱ δ.
Ta tsun 大罇 δ.
Yuĕ 鉞 η.
Tsing shŭh ✱井宿 γ ε ζ λ μ ν.
Woo choo how 五諸侯 θ ι ↗ ν φ.
Tseĭh tsing 積薪 χ, and μ Cancer.

GRUS.

Ke 鶴 perhaps intended for the whole.
Pae pĭh 敗白 γ λ

HERCULES.

Te tso 帝座 *a* Ras Algethi.
Ho chung 河中 β.
Ho këen 河間 γ.
Chung shan 中山 ν ξ *b*.
New tsëang 女藏 π ϱ *e*.
Tsin 晉 κ *q*.
Chaou 趙 λ.

Kew ho 九河 μ

Wei 魏 *a* 3876.

Tse 齊 H.

Hŏ 斛 *k i.*

Tsung sing 宗星 K 4212, M 4219, N 4237, O 4249.

Tëen ke 天紀 small stars near θ.

Tow 斗 ω *h g n o*, near hand and club.

Ton sze 屠肆 F D, Cerberus' head.

Mëen too 帛度 C B P Q. ditto.

HYDRA.

Sing sŭh 星宿 α (Alphard), and small stars near.

Tsing kew 青丘 β ξ γ.

Ping sing 平星 γ.

Lew sŭh ※柳宿 δ ε ζ η θ ι σ ω.

Chang sŭh ※張宿 κ λ λ μ υ υ φ φ.

HYDRUS.

Shay show 蛇首 ε ζ. *

Shay fŭh 蛇腹 small stars between Hydrus and Toucan. *

Shay we 蛇尾 β Octans. *

Foo pĭh 附白 γ.

* There can be no doubt that the above three names were intended for the whole of Hydrus, but the map is very incorrect here.

INDUS.

Pe sze 波斯 α, no other stars can be ascertained.

LEO.

Hëen yuen 軒轅 Regulus, A 2232 near d°, γ ε η λ ζ χ υ ο ρ.

Woo te tso 五帝座 β (Denebola) and 4 small stars near,

Shang sëang 上相 δ
Tsze sëang 次相 θ
Tsze tsëang 次將 ι
Shang tsëang 上將 σ

These are sometimes marked west to distinguish them from the stars of the same name in Virgo.

Yu neu 御女 κ.

Tsew ke 酒旗 ξ ↓ ω.

Ming tang 明堂 τ υ φ, *c r.*

Ling tae 靈臺 χ, *c d.*

Shaou wei 少微 *m.*

Chang hwan 長垣 *k l*, and small stars.

Hoo pun 虎賁 *t* 2470 near δ.

Tae tsze 太子 E.

Tsung kwan 從官 2567.

LEO MINOR.

Nuy ping 內屛 *a b q d.* This name is put to these stars in the Chart, but probably they should have been marked 內平 Nuy ping, as the former name belongs to stars in Virgo.

Seaou wei 少微 *m p r.*

LEPUS.

Tsĭh 厠 α β γ δ.

Kuen tsing 軍井 ι χ λ γ.

Ping sing 屛星 ε μ.

LIBRA.

Te sŭh ※氐宿 α β δ ι μ ν.

Chin chay 陣車 γ.

Se han 西咸 ε ζ η θ ξ *e.*

Jĭh 日 κ λ.

LUPUS.

Yang mun 陽門 *a.*

Ke kwan 騎官 β.

Tseĭh 積 γ 3425, and another star.

Chay ke 車騎 π 3324, L 3341, E 3358.

Ke chin tsëang keun 騎陣將軍 ρ.

Tsung kwan 從官 χ two φ.

Chin chay 陣車 *f.*

LYRA.

Chĭh neu 織女 α Wega.
Tsan tae 漸臺 β δ ι.
Lëen taou 賛道 η θ.

MONOCEROS.

Sze tŭh 四瀆 *b f g i.*
Kwan kew 關丘 R 1578, *m* 1617.
Wae choo 外厨 *q* 1913, *r* 1974.

MUSCA.

Wei sŭh ※ 胃宿

MUSCA AUSTRALIS, VEL APIS.

Meĭh fung 蜜蜂

OCTANS HADLEIANUS.

Shay we 蛇尾 This name is put against the star which answers nearest to β Octans, but there is no doubt was intended for the tail of Hydrus.

ORION.

Tsan sŭh 參宿 Betelguese Bellatrix Rigel, γ δ ε ζ η.
Fá 伐 ι υ.
Keŏ sŭh 觜宿 λ.
Tsăn ke 參旗 ζ *o* 967, *o* 985, &c. in Lion's skin.
Shwŭy foo 水府 ν ξ.
Yŭh tsing 玉井 τ.
Sze kwae 司怪 χ 1256, × 1296.

PAVO.

Joo tseŏ 孔雀

PEGASUS.

Shĭh sŭh 室宿 *a* Markab.
Peĭh sŭh ※ 壁宿 γ Algenib.
Wei sŭh ※ 危宿 ε Enif.

Luy tëen 雷電 ζ.
Jĭh 日 χ.
Le kung 離宮 this is repeated thrice, λ μ 2d γ υ, 3d *n o*. Scheat is omitted. The map is defective here.
Woo 杵 π.
Too kung le 土公吏 5100.
Jin ŭh 人屋 *e f g.*

PERSEUS.

Tëen chuen 天船 γ η.
Tëen tsan 天讒 ζ *o*.
Tseĭh shwŭy 積水 λ μ.
Keuen shĕ 卷舌 ν.
Ta ling 大陵 τ.
Foo shay 傅舍 Cluster in hand.
Tseĭh she 積尸 Caput Medusæ.

PHŒNIX.

Ho neaou 火鳥

PISCES.

Wae ping 外屏 *a* δ ε ζ μ υ ξ fish band.
Peĭh leĭh 霹靂 β γ θ ι ω.
Yew kăng 石更 η *o* ρ π, and star near ditto.
Yun yu 雲雨 κ λ.
Kwei sŭh ※ 奎宿 υ φ χ, and two ↓.
Too ming 土命 *d*.
Luy peĭh chin 壘壁陳 *p* 5465, *q* 5475, *r* 5476, *s* 5490.

PISCIS NOTIUS.

Pih 'ŏ sze mun 北落師門 Fomalhaut.
Tëen kang 天綱 β δ ζ.
Tëen tsëen 天錢 η θ ι μ.

PISCIS VOLANS.

Fe yu 飛魚

ROBUR CAROLI.

Nan chuen 南船 θ, &c. But doubtful, incorrectly laid down.

SAGITTARIUS.

Tëen yuen 天淵 α β, H 4521, K 4508.
Ke sŭh ※ 箕宿 first γ 4053 δ.
Tow sŭh ※ 斗宿 ζ λ μ σ τ φ.
Këen sing 建星 ν ξ ο π ρ.
Kow 狗 ψ 4322, two ϰ, 4364, 4365.
Kow kwŏ 狗國 ω 4496, a 4509, b 4502, c 4523.
Tëen ke 天鷄 e 4535, f 4455.
Leang 糠 p 3949.
Tëen këang 天江 a 4040, b 4024.
New sŭh ※ 牛宿 Neb 322.

SEXTANS.

Tëen seang 天相 q 2306.

SCORPIO.

Sin sŭh ※ 心宿 Antares, σ τ two c 3584, 3587.
Fang sŭh ※ 房宿 β δ π ρ.
We sŭh ※ 尾宿 ε μ.
Këen pe 鍵閉 υ 3589.
Shin kung 神宮 two ζ 3739 and 3745, perhaps includes all the tail.
Kow kin 鈎鈐 Two ω 3363, 3365.
Tëen fŭh 天輻 d 3441, o 3447.

SCUTUM SOBIESKI.

Tëen pëen 天弁 includes some stars in Antinous.

SERPENS.

Shŭh 蜀 α λ.
Chow 周 β.
Tsin 秦 δ.
Pa 巴 ε.
Seu 徐 θ.
Chay sze 車肆 ν.
Nan hae 南海 ξ and 3927.
Tung hae 東海 η ζ.
Tëen jou 天乳 second a 3488, ω.

SERPENTARIUS, VEL OPHIUCUS.

Huw 侯 α Ras Alhague.
Tsung ching 宗正 β γ.
Leang 樑 δ Yed.
Tsoo 楚 ε.
Han 韓 ζ.
Sung 宋 η.
Tëen këang 天江 θ 3865, B 3882, ρ 3859, e 3901, and a b Sagittarius.
Hŏ 斛 κ i, and k i Hercules.
Lëĕ sze 列肆 λ.
She low 市樓 μ.
Tung han 東咸 φ χ ψ ω, and 3612.
Yen 燕 υ and ζ Capricornus.
Hwan chay 宦者 i and two small stars, and e Hercules.
Yu 魚 y.

TAURUS.

Peĭh sŭh ※ 畢宿 Hyades, Aldebaran, γ 818, δ 333, 339, ε 856, λ o.
Woo chay 五車 β and stars in Auriga.
Tëen kwan 天關 ζ 1169, 1217. S* M 1192.
Tëen keae 天街 χ υ.
Tëen lin 天廩 ξ 627, e 709, f 611, G 753, o 621.
Tëen tscĕ 天節 π ρ, b h c, small stars near Hyades.
Too urh 附耳 σ.
Le shĭh 礪石 φ 817, χ 773, ψ 828.
Gang sŭh ※ 昴宿 Pleiades, ε η e 688.
Yuĕ 月 A 766.

Sze kwae 司怪 1267 H.

Tëen kaou 天高 ι.

Choo wang 諸王 τ *B* 1227, *c* 1246, 1200, 1128, small stars between the horns.

TAURUS PONIATOWSKI.

Tsung jin 宗人 *k n o p q*.

TELESCOPIUM.

Chuen shwŏ 傳說 γ.

We 危 *d*.

TOUCAN.

Neaou chuy 鳥喙

TRIANGULUM.

Tëen ta tseäng keun 天大將軍 These include both the northern Triangles, and also λ Andromeda.

TRIANGULUM AUSTRALE.

San keŏ hing 三角形

URSA MAJOR.

Tëen choo 天樞 *a* Dubhe.

Tëen seuen 天璇 β.

Tëen ke 天璣 γ.

Tëen keuen 天權 δ.

Tëen le 天理 four stars laid down in the chart within the square.

Yŏh hang 玉衡 ε Alioth.

Kae yang 開陽 ζ Mizar.

Foo sing 輔星 *g* small star near δ.

Yaou kwang 搖光 η Benetnasch.

Wăn chang 文昌 θ υ P.

Shang tae 上台 ι χ.

Chung tae 中台 λ μ.

Hea tae 下台 υ ξ.

San sze 三師 φ 2096, σ 2027, σ 2031.

Nuy keae 內階 τ i 1989, and small stars near.

Tae tsun 太尊 ↓.

Tae yang show 太陽守 χ.

Tëen laou 天牢 ω and small stars near.

Shaou foo 少輔 *d* 2106.

Seang 相 small stars between δ and ε.

Shaou we 少尉 X 2348.

URSA MINOR.

Te 帝 β Kochab.

Tae tsze 太子 γ.

Kow chin 勾陳 ζ.

Shoo tsze 庶子 *a* 3233.

How kung 后宮 *b* 3162.

Tëen hwang ta te 天皇大帝 Pole star.

VIRGO

Keă sŭh 角宿 α (Spica) ζ.

Yew chĭh fă 右執法 β.

Shang seang 上相 γ.

Tsze seang 次相 δ.

Tsze seang 次將 ε vindemiatrix

} These are sometimes called eastern to distinguish them from stars of the same name in Leo.

Tso chĭh fa 左執法 η.

Ping taou 平道 θ *l* 2951.

Kang sŭh 亢宿 ι κ λ μ φ.

Nuy ping 內屏 this name is put in the chart

Nuy ping 內平 this name in the list

} for υ ο π ξ

Kew hëang 九卿 φ 2792, and small stars.

Tëen tëen 天田 δ τ.

Tsin hëen 進賢 ↓ ϰ *g k*.

Ye chay 謁者 *c* 2703.

Tëen mun 天門 *k* 2920, *p* 2946, 2895.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CONSTELLATIONS AND STARS.

Chang yuen 長垣 *k l* and small stars, Leo.

Chang sha 長沙 ζ Corvus.

Chang sŭh ※張宿 κ υ υ λ λ μ φ φ, Hydra.

Chang chin 常陣 Cor Caroli.

Chang jin 丈人 α Columba.

Chaou yaou 招搖 β Bootes.

Chaou 趙 λ Hercules, the same name is given to the star *m* 4747, Capricornus.

Chay foo 車府 ϱ ζ and two small stars near; Cygnus.

Chay ke 車騎 π 3324, L 3341, *e* 3358, Lupus.

Chay sze 車肆 ν Serpens.

Chĭh neu 織女 σ Lyra (Wega).

Chin sŭh 軫宿 γ ε Corvus.

Chin chay 陣車 γ Libra, and *f* Lupus.

Choo * 柱 *a* φ χ: τ ν υ Auriga, *i* 3015, *g* 3044. *k* 3047: ↓ 3154, A 3168 and another, Centaurus.

Choo she 柱史 × Draco.

Choo 杵 π Pegasus, the same name is give to *a*, Ara.

Choo wang 諸王 τ, B 1227, C 1246. 1200. 1128 small stars between the horns of Taurus, perhaps may not be correct.

Chow 周 β Serpens, the same name, η Capricornus.

Chow ting 周鼎 υ 2879, ω 2900. Coma Berenice.

Chung tae 中台 λ μ preceding hind foot of Ursa Major.

Chung shan 中山 δ ξ ν, Hercules' hand.

E tseŏ 異雀 Apus, Bird of Paradise.

Fă 伐 ι υ Orion, the same name, ι 4862; Capricornus.

Fang sŭh 房宿 β δ π ϱ Scorpio.

Fe yu 飛魚 Piscis Volans.

Foo yuĕ 鈇鉞 four stars marked *b* 5333, 5345, 5362, 52, Stream of Aquarius.

Foo chĭh 鈇鑕 *c* (227) *y* near τ, Cetus.

Foo loo 附路 ζ λ Cassiopiea.

Foo urh 附耳 σ Small stars near Aldebaran.

Foo pĭh 附白 γ Hydrus.

Foo sing 輔星 *g* small stars near Mizar, tail of Ursa Major.

Foo shay 傅舍 Cluster in hand of Perseus.

Foo shwŏ 傅說 γ Telescopium.

Fun moo 墳墓 γ ζ η π τ Aquarius.

Hae shĭh 海石 A, Argo, (doubtful).

Hae shan 海山 λ and small stars near Crux and the foot of Centaur.

Han 韓 ζ Ophiuchus' knee. The same name, Φ Capricornus.

Hăng 衡 ν 3029, μ 3030, φ 3069, Centaur.

He chung 奚仲 κ θ Cygnus.

Hea tae 下台 ν ξ following hind foot of Ursa Major.

Hea tsae 下宰 θ Draco.

* This appears to be a name given to Triangular Clusters of Stars, and is repeated once in Auriga, and twice in Centaurus.

Hëen yuen 軒轅 Regulus, A 2232 near d° γ ε λ η ρ ν ο ζ χ, Leo.

Heu sŭh ※ 虛宿 β Aquarius.

Heu leang 虛梁 κ Aquarius.

Heuen ko 玄戈 γ Bootes

Hin chin 幸臣 2629 Coma Berenice, near E, Leo.

Ho neaou 火鳥 Phœnix.

Ho këen 河間 γ Hercules.

Ho chung 河中 β Hercules.

Ho koo 河鼓 Atair, β γ Aquila.

Hŏ 鶴 Grus.

Hoo fun 虎賁 ι 2170, near δ Leo.

Hoo she 弧矢 δ ε π χ Canis Major, and δ ω Argo.

Hoo kwa 瓠瓜 *a* β γ δ ζ Delphinus.

How kung 后宮 *b* 3162, Ursa Minor.

How 侯 *a* Ophiucus Ras Alhaque.

Hŭh 斛 ι κ Ophiucus, *k i* Hercules near d°.

Hwa kae 華蓋 four stars between Cassiopiea and Camelopardatis, uncertain.

Hwan chay 宦者 *e i* and two small stars near Chin of Ophiucus.

Jĭh 日 χ Pegasus μ Cygnus. The same name χ λ Libra.

Jin ŭh 人屋 *e f g* Pegasus, near the fore foot.

Kae ŭh 蓋屋 *o* Aquarius.

Kae yang 開陽 ζ Mizar Ursa Major.

Kang che 亢池 Four small stars near Arcturus.

Kang sŭh 亢宿 ι κ λ μ ρ Virgo.

Kang 糠 *p* 3947. Sagittarius.

Kăng ho 梗河 ρ δ Bootes.

Ke sŭh ※ 箕宿 First γ 4053, δ Sagittarius.

Ke kwan 騎官 κ Centaurus, β Lupus.

Ke chin tsëang keun 騎陣將軍 ρ near Rump of Lupus.

Keaou pĭh 交白 θ Dorado.

Këen sing 建星 ν ξ *o* p s Sagittarius' head.

Këen pe 鍵閉 *v* 3589 Scorpio.

Keĭh 涇 θ Aquarius.

Keŏ sŭh 角宿 Spica, ζ Virgo.

Keuĕ kew 闕丘 *k* 1518, *m* 1617 Monoceros.

Keuen shĕ 卷舌 ν Perseus.

Keun nan mun 軍南門 × φ Andromeda.

Kung tsing 軍井 ι κ λ ν Lepus' Ears.

Keun she 軍市 β Canis Major.

Kew hëang 九鄉 ρ 2792, and small stars. Virgo.

Kew ho 九河 ρ Hercules' Arm.

Kew yew 九旂 μ ω *b* Eridanus, and stars in Sceptrum Brandenburg.

Kew chow choo yĭh 九洲殊域 A *o d c* ξ *r* &c. Eridanus.

Kĭh sing 客星 New star in Cassiopiea.

Kin yu 金魚 ε Dorado, probably intended for the whole.

Kŏ taou 閣道 *v* ξ *o* π. Cassiopiea.

Koo low 庫樓 γ τ Centaurus.

Kow ching 勾陳 ζ Ursa Minor.

Kow 狗 ↓ 432°, two × 4364, 4365 Sagittarius.

Kow kwŏ 狗國 μ 4496, *b* 4509, *a* 4509, *c* 4523 ditto.

Kow ling 鉤鈐 Two ω 3363, 3365, Scorpio.

Kŭh 哭 μ 4991. Capricornus.

Kung tseŏ 孔雀 Pavo.

Kwan 爟 λ μ χ, Three φ, ω ↓ Cancer.

Kwan soo 貫索 Corona Borealis.

Kwei sŭh ※奎宿 δ ε ζ η μ γ π, and (Mirac) β Andromeda, *o* φ χ, and two ↓ Pisces.

Kwei sŭh ※鬼宿 γ δ η θ. Cancer.

Lang wei 郎位 Cluster of stars in Coma Berenice, *a b c d e f.*

Lang tsëang 郎將 *p* 2826. ditto.

Laou jin 老人 Canopus. Argo Navis.

Le kung 離宮 this name is repeated thrice in Pegasus. 1st λ μ, 2d τ υ, 3d *n o*.

Le shïh 礪石 χ 775, φ 817 ↓ 828. Taurus.

Leang 樑 δ Ophiucus. Yed.

Lëĕ tsze 列肆 λ Ophiucus.

Lëen taon 輦道 η θ. Lyra.

Lew süh ※柳宿 δ ε ζ η θ ϱ σ ω. Hydra.

Ling tae 靈臺 × *c d* Leo.

Lo süh ※羅宿 υ Capricornus.

Low süh ※婁宿 *a* β γ Aries' head, &c.

Lŭh kea 六甲 stars between Tarandus and Camelopardalis, uncertain.

Luy tëen 雷電 ζ Pegasus.

Luy peïh chin 壘壁陣 ε κ γ δ Capricornus, ι σ λ ψ Aquarius, } 5476, *p* 5465, *s* 5190, *q* 5475, Pisces.

Ma we 馬尾 δ Centaurus.

Ma fŭh 馬腹 β Western Foot of ditto.

Maou süh 昴宿 Pleiades.

Meïh fung 蜜蜂 Musca Australis.

Ming tang 明堂 τ υ φ *e r*, Leo.

Nan ho 南河 α (Procyon) β η Canis Minor.

Nan chuen 南船 θ &c. in Robur Caroli, doubtful.

Nan mun 南門 *a* Centaurus, Eastern foot.

Nan hae 南海 ξ and 2927 Serpens.

Neaou hwuy 鳥喙 δ Toucan, probably intended for the whole.

Neu tsang 女藏 *e* π ϱ Hercules.

Neu she 女史 ↓ Draco.

Neu süh ※女宿 ε μ ν Aquarius.

New süh ※牛宿 α β and Nebulæ, 323, 324 Capricornus and Nebul 322, Sagittarius.

Nuy keae 內階 τ *i* 1389, and small stars between Eye and Nose, Ursa Major.

Nuy ping 內屏 ν *o* π ξ Virgo head, according to the list of Right Ascension and declination, but in the Chart, this name is put to *a b q d*, in Head of Leo Minor.

Nuy ping 內平 ν *o* π ξ, Virgo in chart.

Pa 巴 ε Serpens.

Pă keŭh 八穀 δ ξ *h k i*, Head of Auriga D D *f* near Cassiopeia.

Pae kwa 敗瓜 ε Delphinus.

Pae kew 敗臼 λ γ Grus.

Pae 罷 Corona Australis.

Peïh sŭh 壁宿 Algenib, γ Pegasus.

Peïh leïh 霹靂 β γ θ ι ω Pisces.

Peïh süh ※畢宿 Hyades.

Pïh too 弼度 C B P Q Cerberus' Head.

Pïh ho 北河 Castor Pollux, ϱ σ Gemini.

Pïh lŏ sze mun 北落師門 Fomalhaut Piscis Notius.

Ping taou 平道 *l* 5951, θ Virgo.

Ping sing 平星 γ Hydra, *h* 3051 Centaurus.

Ping sing 屏星 ε μ Lepus.

Po sing 波斯 α Indus, (doubtful)

San sze 三師 ϱ 2006, two σ 2027, 2031 near the Ear, of Ursa Major.

San kung 三公 three small stars between γ δ η Virgo, the same name is given to three stars in and near Asterion's head.

San keŏ hing 三角形 Southern Triangle.

Se han 西咸 ε ζ η θ ξ and *e* 3530 Libra.

Seang 相 small stars between δ and ε Ursa Major.

Seaou tow 小斗 Camelcon.

Seu 徐 θ Serpens.

Shang ching 上丞 A 579 Camelopardalis.

Shang wei 上衛 L 1316 Camelopardalis the same name, κ Cepheus.

Shang tae 上台 ι κ Fore foot of Ursa Major.

Shang tsëang 上將 ó Leo, the same name, υ Coma Berenice.

Shang seang 上相 δ Leo, the same name, γ Virgo, in one place these are distinguished by Leo being called west, and Virgo east.

Shang foo 上輔 λ Draco.

Shang peĭh 上弼 ζ Draco.

Shang shoo 尚書 A 3687.

Shaou wei 少衛 γ Cepheus, same name, C 934 Camelopards.

Shaou ching 少丞 *n* Taraudus.

Shaou foo 少輔 *d* 2106, Ear of Ursa Major.

Shaou wei 少衛 *m* Leo, and *m p r* Leo Minor.

Shaou foo 少尉 χ 2348, Ursa Major.

Shaou tsae 少宰 η 2348, Draco.

Shaou peĭh 少弼 φ 2348. Draco.

Shay fŭh 蛇腹 small stars between Hydrus and Toucan.

Shay show 蛇首 ε ζ Hydrus.

Shay we 蛇尾 β Octans. There is no doubt, these three names were intended for Hydrus, head, body, and tail, but they are laid down in the chart as above.

She 屎 small stars near leg of Columba.

She low 市樓 μ Ophiucus.

Shĭh tsze keă 十字架 Crux.

Shĭh sŭh 室宿 *a* Pegasus Markab.

Shin kung 神宮 two ζ 3739, and 3745. Perhaps includes all the tail of Scorpio.

Shŭh 蜀 *a* λ Serpens.

Shwŭy foo 水府 ν ξ Orion hand.

Shwŭy wei 水位 ζ θ *o* p Canis Minor.

Shwŭy low 水委 *a* Eridanus Achernar.

Sin sŭh ※心宿 Antares σ τ and two *c* 3584 and 7, Scorpio.

Sing sŭh ※星宿 Alphard, *a* Hydra, and small stars near.

Sun 孫 θ κ Columba.

Sung 宋 η Ophiucus.

Sze kwae 司怪 1267, H Taurus, ϰ 1256, χ 1296, Orion.

Sze wei 司危 *a* β Equleus.

Sze fe 司非 γ δ ditto.

Sze fŭh 四瀆 *b f g i* Monoceros.

Sze foo 四輔 N 2668, and small stars near head of Camelopardalis.

Ta ling 大陵 τ Perseus.

Ta tsun 大罇 δ Geminai.

Ta keŏ 大角 Arcturus.

Tae tsun 太尊 ↓ Ursa Major

Tae yang show 太陽守 ϰ Ursa Major.

Tae yĭh 太一 3067 *i* small stars near *a*, Draco.

Tae tsze 太子 γ Ursa Minor, the same name E, Leo.

Tang mun 湯門 *b* 3425, *c* 3241, *e* 3251. Centaur.

Tăng shay 螣蛇 π Cygnus, and stars near.

Te 帝 Kochab, Ursa Minor.

Te tso 帝座 a Hercules; Ras Algethi.

Te sŭh ※氐宿 *a* β γ δ *i* μ ν Libra.

Tëen choo 天樞 *a* Ursa Major. Dubhe.

Tëen choo 天厨 δ ε π φ σ Draco.

Tëen chuen 天船 γ η Perseus.

Tëen fow 天桴 θ Antinous.

Tëen fŭh 天輻 *d* 3441, *o* 3147 Scorpio.

Tëen han 天漢 Via Lactea.

Tëeu hwan 天溷 79, 103, 125, 130, four φ Cetus.

Tëen hwang 天潢 μ φ σ, near λ Auriga.

Tëen hwang ta te 天皇大帝 Pole star.

Tëen joo 天乳 Second *a* 3183 ω Serpens.

Tëeu kaou 天高 ι Taurus.

Tëen ke 天璣 γ Ursa Major.

Tëen ke 天雞 *e* 4535, *f* 4455 Sagittarius.

Tëen ke 天紀 small stars near θ Hercules; same name, ↓ Argo.

Tëen keae 天街 κ υ Taurus' Ear.

Tëen kew 天廐 θ ϱ σ Andromeda's arm.

Tëen keang 天江 β θ ϱ, *e* 3901, Ophiucus, and *a* 4040, *b* 4024 Sagittarius.

Tëen keun 天困 *a* Menkar, γ δ (Mira) λ μ ν two ξ Cetus.

Tëen kow 天狗 1971 Argo.

Tëen kwan 天關 1217, M 1192, ζ Taurus.

Tëen kwan 天權 δ Ursa Major.

Tëen lang 天狼 *a* Canis Major, Sirius.

Tëen laou 天牢 ω, and small stars near, in Ursa Major.

Tëen le 天理 four stars laid down in the chart within the □ of Ursa Major.

Tëen lin 天廩 ξ 627, *e* 709, *f* 641, G 753, *o* 621.

Tëen luy ching 天壘城 ξ Aquarius, λ Capricornus and other small stars.

Tëen mun 天門 2895, *p* 2946, *r* 2920, Leo.

Tëen o 天阿 *e* 602, Aries.

Tëen pëen 天弁 ι λ, *h g*, foot of Antinous, and stars in Scutum Sobieski.

Tëen seang 天相 *q* 2306, Sextans.

Tëen seuen 天旋 β Ursa Major.

Tëen shay 天社 η Argo.

Tëen ta tseang keun 天大將軍 Triangulum, includes also γ Andromeda, and other small stars.

Tëen tëen 天田 σ 2919, τ 3091, Virgo.

Tëen tsan 天讒 *o* ζ Perseus foot.

Tëen tsang 大倉 ι η θ τ Cetus.

Tëen tsang 天槍 ι θ χ Hand of Bootes.

Tëen tsëĕ 天節 π ϱ, *b k c*, small stars near Hyades.

Tëen tsin 天津 γ Cygnus.

Tëen wang 天綱 β δ ζ Piscis Notius.

Tëen yĭh 天一 χ Draco.

Tëen yin 天陰 δ ζ Aries.

Tëen yu 天庾 small stars in Fornax Chemica.

Tëen yuen 天園 ι κ χ φ Eridanus.

Tëen yuen 天苑 γ δ ε ζ η τ, E 557, *l m i*, 654, Eridanus.

Tëen yuen 天淵 β 4338, *a* 4350, H 4521, K 4508 Sagittarius.

Tëen tsëen 天錢 η θ ι μ Piscis Notius.

To ming 土命 *d* 20 Pisces.

To kung se 土公吏 *d* 5100 Pegasus.

Too sze kung 土司空 β Cetus.

Too sze 土肆 D F Cerberus head.

Tow 斗 ω, *h g n o* Hercules, near hand and club.

Tow sŭh ※斗宿 ξ λ σ τ φ Sagittarius.

Tsan ke 參旗 *o* 967, *o* 985 ζ, &c. Lion's Skin, Orion.

Tsan sŭh ※參宿 Betelguese, Bellatrix, Rigel, γ δ ε ζ κ Orion.

Tsaou foo 造父 δ ε ζ Cepheus.

Tse 齊 H Hercules, near Cerberus.

Tseĭh she 積尸 Caput Medusæ.

Tseĭh shwŭy 積水 λ μ Perseus.

Tseĭh sin 積薪 χ Gemini, μ Cancer.

Tseĭh she ke 積尸氣 Presepe, in Cancer.

Tseĭh 積 3425 γ and another star, Lupus.

Tsëen tae 漸臺 β δ ι Lyra.

Tsew ke 酒旗 ξ ↓ ω, Leo 2083, κ ξ Cancer.

Tsĭh 策 γ Cassiopeia.

Tseĭh kung 七公 δ μ ν ↓ φ χ χ Club of Bootes.

Tsin hëen 進賢 ↓ χ; *g k* Virgo.

Tsin 晉 χ *q* Hercules, the same name, *b* 4886. Capricornus.

Tsing kew 青丘 β ξ υ Hydra.

Tsing sŭh ※井宿 γ ε ζ λ μ ν Gemini.

Tso kăng 左更 ε Aries.

Tso chĭh fă 左執法 η Virgo.

Tso shĕ te 左攝提 ε *o* π ρ Bootes.

Tso choo 左樞 ι Draco.

Tso keă 左轄 δ Algorab, β η Corvus.

Tso ke 左旗 ξ Aquila.
Tso ke 座旗 *y*, and stars near hand of Auriga.
Tsoo 楚 ε Ophiuchus, the same name: A 4806, Capricornus.
Tsoo kaou 蒭藁 ε φ σ Cetus.
Tsow 秦 δ Serpens, the same name, θ Capricornus.
Tsung kwan 從官 2567 Leo, the same name, χ two φ Lupus
Tsung ching 宗正 β γ Ophiucus.
Tsung jin 宗人 *k n o p q* Taurus Poniatowski.
Tsung sing 宗星 K 4212, M 4219, N 4237, O 4249, Hercules.
Tsze tsëang 次將 *ι* Leo, same name, ε Virgo vindemiatrix.
Tsze seang 次相 θ Leo, the same name; δ Virgo.
Tsze 子 λ Columba.
Tsze 厠 *α* β γ δ Lupus.
Tsze sŭh ※觜宿 λ Orion.
Tung han 東咸 φ χ ↓ ω Ophiucus foot.
Tung hae 東海 η ζ Serpens.
Wae ping 外屏 *α* δ ε ζ μ ν ξ Pisces, Fish Band.
Wae choo 外厨 *q* 1913, *r* 1974, Monoceros' Tail.
Wăn chang 文昌 θ φ υ Ursa Major, Fore leg.
Wang lang 王良 *α* β η κ Cassiopeia.
Wei sŭh ※胃宿 Musca.
Wei 魏 *α* (3876) Hercules, the same name, χ Capricorn.
Wei 危 *d* Telescopium.
Wei sŭh ※危宿 *α* Aquarius, ε Pegasus, Enif.
Wei sŭh ※尾宿 ε μ Scorpio.
Woo chay 五車 Capella β θ κ, Auriga and β Taurus.
Woo choo how 五諸侯 θ ι υ τ φ Gemini.
Woo te tso 五帝座 β Leo (Denebola) and four small stars near.
Woo tsze 庶子 *α* 3233 Ursa Minor.
Woo yuĕ 吳越 ε ζ Aquila.
Yang mun 陽門 *α* Lupus.
Yaou kwang 搖光 η Benetnasch, Ursa Major.
Yay ke 野雞 *o* π, and small stars, body of Canis Major.
Yen 燕 *γ* ζ Ophiucus, also ζ Capricornus.
Yew kăng 右更 η *o* φ π, and star near ditto, Pisces.
Yew chĭh fă 右執法 β Virgo.
Yew shĕ te 右攝提 η υ τ Bootes.
Yew choo 右樞 *α* Draco.
Yew heă 右轄 *α*, Corvus.
Yew ke 右旗 δ Aquila, η ι κ Antinous.
Yin tĭh 陰德 Q 2309, Camelopardalis.
Yu neu 御女 π Leo.
Yĭh sŭh ※翼宿 *α* Crater Alkes.
Yu 魚 *γ* Ophiuchus.
Yu lin keun 羽林軍 δ τ χ and three ↓ Aquarius.
Yuĕ 月 A 766, Taurus between Pleiades and Hyades.
Yuĕ 鉞 η Gemini, same name, ↓, 4710. Capricornus.
Yun yu 雲雨 κ λ Pisces.
Yŭh tsing 玉井 β λ ↓ Eridanus, τ Orion.
Yŭh kăng 玉衡 ε Alioth, Ursa Major.
Ye chay 謁者 *c* 2703, Virgo.

NAME OF THE PLANETS.

Kin sing 金星 Venus. Mŭh sing 木星 Jupiter. Shwŭy sing 水星 Mercury.
Ho sing 火星 Mars. Too sing 土星 Saturn.

LIST OF NINETY-TWO STARS

With their Right Ascension, Declination, Magnitude, &c. &c.

	Magnitude	Reckoned upon the Equator commencing with 270°. Long.	Lat	Reckoned upon the Ecliptic. Long.	Lat.	Annual Variations in Right Ascension.	Declination	Name of Stars.
		♑ s ° ′		s ° ′		″ ‴	″ ‴	
東海 Tung hae	3	0 1 18	2 51 S	0 1 23	20 38 N	+ 47 52	— 0 33	η Serpentis.
織女一 Chĭh neu yĭh	1	0 6 18	38 32 N	10 27	61 48	30 41	+ 2 11	α Lyræ, Wega.
斗宿一 Tow sŭh yĭh	5	0 6 33	27 12 S	5 50	3 50 S	57 8	— 2 25	φ Sagittarii.
徐 Yu	3	0 10 7	3 53 N	11 20	26 59 N	45 25	+ 3 39	θ Serpentis.
天弁 Tëen yun	3	0 12 22	5 15 S	12 56	17 41 N	48 35	— 4 26	λ Antinoi.
右旗三 Yew ke san	3	0 17 21	2 36 N	19 11	24 56	45 53	+ 6 8	δ Aquilæ.
右旗六 Yew ke lŭh	3	0 17 58	7 37	20 27	14 28	49 19	— 7 1	χ Antinoi 4452, χ Bode.
右旗五 Yew ke woo	3	0 20 6	1 45 S	21 28	20 15	47 20	— 7 4	ι Antinoi.
河鼓三 Ho koo san	3	0 22 51	9 51 N	26 36	31 18	43 30	+ 7 58	γ Aquilæ.
河鼓二 Ho koo urh	2	0 23 50	8 07	27 19	29 22	44 7	+ 8 17	α Aquilæ Altair.
右旗東七 Yew ke tung tsĕih	3	0 24 3	8 15	26 00	21 38	46 40	8 20	η Antinoi.
河鼓一 Ho koo yĭh	3	0 24 57	5 45	28 3	26 50	44 55	8 39	β Aquilæ.
右旗東八 Yew ke tung pă	3	0 28 46	1 41 S	♒ 1 0 32	18 48	47 17	— 9 52	θ Antinoi.
牛宿一 New sŭh yĭh	3	♒ 1 0 46	15 42	♑ 0 29 37	4 41	51 38	10 30	β Capricorni.
天津一 Tëen tsin yĭh	3	1 2 46	39 18 N	♒ 1 20 35	57 10	32 47	+ 11 3	γ Cygni.
女宿一 Neu sŭh yĭh	4	1 7 41	10 33 S	7 23	8 10	47 44	—12 30	ε Aquarii.
虛宿一 Heu sŭh yĭh	3	1 18 44	6 52	19 1	8 42	48 22	51 20	β Aquarii.
危宿三 Wei sŭh san	3	1 22 12	8 28 N	27 32	22 8	44 55	+ 16 7	ε Pegasi Enif.
危宿一 Wei sŭh yĭh	3	1 27 26	1 48 S	29 00	10 42	47 6	17 11	α Aquarii.
墳墓四 Fun moo sze	3	♓ 2 1 21	2 55	♓ 2 2 20	8 18	47 15	17 53	γ Aquarii.
雷電一 Luy tëen yĭh	3	2 9 07	8 11 N	2 13 54	15 44	45 44	+ 19 1	ζ Pegasi.
北落師門 Pih lŏ sze mun	1	2 9 56	31 13 S	1 29 22	21 00 S	50 56	— 19 8	α PiscisAus. Fomalhaut
室宿一 Shĭh sŭh yĭh	2	2 12 17	13 33 N	2 19 7	19 26 N	45 17	+ 19 23	α Pegasi Markab.
壁宿一 Pĕih sŭh yĭh	2	2 29 18	13 26	3 4 48	12 35	46 44	20 20	γ Pegasi Algenib.
天倉一 Tëen tsang yĭh	3	♈ 3 0 53	10 33 S	2 26 33	10 1 S	46 42	—20 20	ι Ceti.
土司空 Too sze kung	2	3 6 54	19 44	2 28 6	20 47	45 52	20 10	β Ceti.
奎宿一 Kwei sŭh yĭh	5	3 10 10	21 47 N	3 17 54	15 58 N	48 15	+ 20 00	η Andromedæ.
天倉三 Tëen tsang san	3	3 17 8	9 49 S	11 53	15 47 S	45 44	—19 21	θ Ceti.
婁宿一 Low sŭh yĭh	4	3 24 18	19 15 N	29 33	8 29 N	49 44	+ 18 29	β Arietis.

	Magnitude	Reckoned upon the Equator commencing with 270°. Long.	Lat.	Reckoned upon the Ecliptic. Long.	Lat.	Annual Variations in Right Ascension.	Annual Variations in Declination.	Names of Stars.
		♈ ° ′		♋ ° ′		″ ‴	″ ‴	
外屏七 Wei shen tseĭh - -	3	3 26 27	1 14 N	3 24 58	9 5 S	46 59	+18 10	α Piscium, fish band.
天囷九 Tëen kwan kew -	3	♉ 4 5 54	1 05 S	4 3 12	14 32 S	46 34	—16 25	δ Ceti.
胃宿一 Wei sŭh yĭh - -	4	4 6 17	26 20 N	12 33	11 16 N	52 47	+16 20	α Muscæ
天囷八 Tëen kwan pa -	3	4 6 47	1 52 N	4 5 4	12 3 S	+47 11	+16 14	γ Ceti.
天苑六 Tëen yuen lŭh -	3	4 10 16	10 11 S	4 20	24 34	44 25	—15 28	η Eridani.
天囷一 Tëen kwan yĭh -	2	4 11 30	2 50 N	9 57	12 37	47 28	+15 10	α Celi Menkar.
天苑五 Tëen yuen woo -	3	4 15 10	10 2 S	9 26	25 57	44 14	—14 17	χ Eridani.
天苑四 Tëen yuen sze -	3	4 19 36	10 32 S	13 35	27 47	43 54	13 7	ε Ditto.
昴宿一 Gang sŭh yĭh -	5	4 21 20	23 03 N	12 33	11 16 N	53 34	+12 38	ε Pleiadūm.
天苑三 Tëen yuen san -	2	4 21 55	10 54 S	16 17	28 47 S	43 42	—12 29	δ Eridani.
畢宿一 Peĭh sŭh yĭh - -	3	♊ 5 2 34	18 26 N	♊ 5 4 3	2 37	52 49	+9 17	ε Tauri.
玉井三 Yŭh tsing san -	3	5 13 5	5 33 S	10 52	27 55	44 53	—5 50	β Eridani.
五車二 Woo chay urh -	1	5 13 21	45 38 N	17 26	22 52 N	1 6 44	+5 43	α Aurigæ Capella.
參宿七 Tsan sŭh tseĭh -	1	5 14 53	8 38 S	12 27	31 12 S	43 48	—5 14	β Orionis Rigel.
參宿五 Tsan sŭh woo -	2	5 17 4	6 0 N	16 33	16 53	48 52	+4 28	η Orionis Bellatrix.
參宿十九 Tsan sŭh shĭh kew	3	5 17 13	2 45 S	15 48	25 37	45 50	—4 25	γ Ditto.
參宿一 Tsan sŭh yĭh - -	2	5 19 2	0 36	18 1	23 38	46 34	3 47	δ Ditto
觜宿一 Chuy sŭh yĭh -	4	5 19 31	9 40 N	19 22	13 26	50 11	+3 37	λ Ditto.
伐二 Fă urh - - - -	3	5 19 58	5 39 S	18 35	28 45	44 48	—3 28	ι Ditto.
伐三 Fă san - - - -	3	5 20 3	6 11	18 38	29 17	44 37	3 26	υ Ditto, 1150.
參宿二 Tsan sŭh urh - -	2	5 20 4	1 27	19 4	24 34	46 16	3 26	ε Ditto.
參宿三 Tsan sŭh san - -	2	5 21 13	2 10	20 17	25 22	46 1	3 1	ζ Ditto.
參宿六 Tsan sŭh lŭh - -	3	5 23 13	9 50	22 0	33 8	43 17	2 20	κ Ditto.
參宿四 Tsan sŭh sze -	1	5 24 36	7 17 N	24 22	16 6	47 22	+1 50	α Ditto Betelguese.
井宿一 Tsing sŭh yĭh - -	3	♋ 6 1 0	22 36	♋ 6 0 55	0 53	55 14	—0 27	μ Geminorum.
天狼 Tëen lang - - -	1	6 7 50	16 16 S	9 46	39 30	40 53	+2 51	α Canis Major Sirius
南河二 Nan ho urh - -	3	6 17 32	8 51 N	17 50	13 34	49 46	—6 13	β Canis Minor.
南河三 Nan ho san - -	2	6 20 44	6 0	21 29	15 57	48 46	7 17	υ Ditto Procyon.
北河三 Pĭh ho san - -	2	6 21 28	28 46	18 51	6 40 N	57 6	7 32	β Geminorum Pollux.
外厨一 Wae choo yĭh -	3	♌ 7 1 20	3 10 S	♌ 7 4 20	23 00 S	45 48	+10 38	q Monoceri, 1913, B υ 1974.
鬼宿一 Kwei sŭh yĭh -	5	7 3 24	19 08 N	1 20	0 48	52 37	—11 16	ϑ Cancri.
柳宿一 Lew sŭh yĭh - -	4	7 5 15	6 45	5 56	12 27	48 43	11 48	δ Hydræ.
星宿一 Sing sŭh yĭh - -	1	7 18 3	7 19 S	22 56	22 24	45 1	+15 10	α Hydræ Alphard.

	Magnitude	Reckoned on the Equator commencing with 270°. Long.	Lat.	Reckoned upon the Ecliptic. Long.	Lat.	Annual Variations in Right Ascension.	Annual Variations in Declination	Names of Stars.
		♌ ° ′		♍ ° ′		″	″	
張宿一 Chang sŭh yĭh -	5	7 24 3	13 29	8 1 19	26 12	43 55	+ 16 30	υ Hydra (ℓ) 2195.
軒轅十四 Kan yuen shĭh sze	1	27 51	12 30 N	7 25 25	0 27 N	49 20	—17 16	α Leonis Regulus.
天相 Tëen seang - - -	3	29 20	4 34 S	8 3 7	16 00 S	45 56	+ 17 32	one (perhaps q Sextans.)
翼宿一 Yĭh sŭh yĭh - -	4	♍ 8 11 9	16 37	19 23	22 41	44 49	19 16	α Crateris (Alkes).
內屏一 Nuy ping yĭh - -	3	22 14	10 1 N	18 54	6 07 N	47 14	20 09	ζ Virginis.
五帝座 Woo te tso - -	1	23 13	16 21	17 13	12 18	47 27	20 12	β Leonis Denebola.
右執法 Yew chĭh fă - -	3	23 35	3 34	22 42	0 43	46 55	20 13	β Virginis.
軫宿一 Chin sŭh yĭh - -	3	29 58	15 44 S	♎ 9 6 23	14 25 S	46 48	+ 20 20	γ Corvi Algorab.
東上相 Tung shang seang	3	♎ 9 6 25	0 18 N	5 46	2 50 N	46 46	—20 11	γ Virginis.
東次相 Tung tsze tseang	3	9 56	5 8	7 5	8 40	46 28	20 1	δ Ditto.
角宿一 Keŏ sŭh yĭh - -	1	17 10	9 27 S	19 26	1 59 S	47 48	+ 19 24	α Ditto Spica.
角宿二 Keŏ sŭh urh -	2	19 39	1 05 N	17 43	8 42 N	46 40	—19 16	ε Virginis.
亢宿一 Kang sŭh yĭh -	4	29 0	8 44 S	♏ 10 0 3	2 58 N	48 19	+ 17 44	κ Ditto.
大角 Ta keŏ - - -	1	♎ 10 0 22	20 56 N	9 19 50	21 3	42 50	—17 30	α Bootis Arcturus.
氐宿一 Te sŭh yĭh - -	2	8 24	14 39 S	10 10 41	0 26	50 07	+ 15 53	α Libra.
氐宿四 Te sŭh sze - -	2	15 2	8 9	14 58	8 35	48 52	14 18	β Ditto
貫索一 Kwan seŏ yĭh - -	2	20 20	27 50 N	7 49	44 23 N	38 31	—12 56	α Coronæ Bor. Alphaca.
蜀 Sŭh - - - - - -	2	22 14	7 30	17 40	25 36	44 40	12 23	α Serpentis.
巴 Pa - - - - - -	3	23 50	5 30	19 57	24 6	45 12	11 56	ε Ditto
房宿一 Fang sŭh yĭh -	3	21 57	25 7 S	28 31	5 23 S	51 38	+ 11 31	π Scorpio.
梁 Leang - - - - -	3	29 50	2 50	27 55	17 19 N	47 40	10 15	δ Ophiuci Yed.
楚 Tsoo - - - - -	3	♐ 11 0 27	3 51	♐ 29 7	16 31	47 59	9 57	ε Ophiuci.
心宿一 Sin sŭh yĭh - -	4	0 29	24 43	11 3 21	3 55 S	54 58	9 56	δ Scorpio.
韓 Han.	3	4 58	9 50	4 49	11 30 N	49 59	8 31	ε Ophiuci.
尾宿一 Wei sŭh yĭh - -	4	6 42	36 57	10 54	15 00 S	10 52	7 56	μ Scorpio.
帝座 Te tso - - -	3	15 50	14 45 N	12 40	37 23 N	41 35	— 4 54	α Herculis Ras Algethi.
宗正一 Tsung ching yĭh -	3	21 58	4 47	20 55	28 1	45 5	2 46	β Ophiuci.
宗正二 Tsung ching urh -	3	23 03	2 53	22 15	26 11	45 46	2 28	γ Ophiuci.
箕宿一 Ke sŭh yĭh - -	3	26 21	30 23	26 50	6 56 S	58 28	+ 1 19	γ Sagittarii.
宗人南十五 Tsung jin nan shĭh woo	3	26 00	3 29	25 45	19 57 S	48 1	— 1 20	ε Serpentis.

*** Allowance must be made for any defect in the forms of the Greek Characters, as they were cut in China, and for the use of the Italic *a* instead of the Greek Alpha, where it occurs at the *beginning* of a Constellation.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Containing Këen peĭh tsze 减筆字 *abbreviations*; Sŭh tsze 俗字 *common unauthorized characters*; and some of those which occur in what are called Fă tëĕ tsze 法帖字 *copy heads*, where correctness of form is sacrificed to a supposed elegance of appearance.

CHA.

No. 69, 搾 Cha, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

78, for 'preterea,' read *præterea*.

79, under 託 Cha, for 'admit,' read *emit*; and for 'moister,' read *moisture*.

CHĂ.

No. 112, 餂 鍤 these two characters are considered the same. †

CHAE.

No. 124, read 𪗋 instead of 𪗋

133, for 跐 read 跐 Chae.

120, 齋 斋 same.

CHANG.

No. 276, 賬 賑 same.

305, for 擎 read 氅 Chang.

310, 常 尝 same.

CHAY.

No. 450, for 𪗋 read 𪗋 Chay.

418, for 𪗋 read 𪗋 Chay.

CHE.

No. 635, 指 拍 same.

591, 治 乿 same.

530, For 'a branch and half,' read the last word *staff*.

674, Is a useless iteration of 491.

CHEN.

No. 819, for 'gryllus,' read *cicada*.

814, 戰 战 same.

CHĬH.

No. 902, 職 戢 same.

897, 執 执 same.

CHIN.

No. 992, 陳 陣 軙 敶 陣 The first of these is the most common form of the character defined under 992. The last form is applied chiefly to the ranks of an army.

925, 珍 珎 same.

No. 1011, 塵 塵 same.

1006, 臣 𠂤 same in compounds.

CHING.

鄭 Substantial; possessing worth; diligent; careful. Name of an ancient state, and of a Hëen district; an usual surname.

CHŎ.

No. 1197, 濯 under its definition the usual sense of *To wash*, is omitted.

6096, for 遂 Suy, read 逐 Chŏ.

1155, for 'medicine,' read *Medicinal* plant.

CHOO.

No. 1262, Change the order of the two characters.

1338, 處 處 處 are the same.

CHOW.

No. 1432, 丑 丑 same.

CHUEN.

No. 1511, 轉 轉 same.

† To prevent unnecessary repetition, the word *same*, in future, will be inserted where two or more Characters are synonymous.

No. 1497, 專專專 same.

CHŬH.

No. 1591, 囑嘱 are the same. In the first example of this character, read 丨 Chŭh instead of 噣 Chŏ.

1580, 燭烛 same.

CHUNG.

No. 1752, 衆眾 same.

E.

No. 2081, 疑疑 same.

2056, for 'ossious' read *osseous*.

2086, after 'decide,' dele the semicolon.

P. 142, No. 3022, 義義 same.

P. 143, 3026, 議議 same.

FĂ.

No. 2163, 發發發發 same.

2161, 法法 same.

FE.

No. 2330. 飛飛飛 same.

FOO.

No. 2399, for 蚨 read 蚹

2465, 婦妇 same.

2469, 富富 same.

FŬH.

No. 2577, for 'sagreeable' read *disagreeable*, and for 'Canton' read *cannot*.

No. 2622, 福福福 same.

2592, 復復復 same.

FUN.

No. 2636, 分分 same.

FUNG.

No. 2758, 風凤 same.

2781, 鳳凰风 same.

GAE.

The Characters No. 2825 and No. 2866 must change places.

No. 2803, 愛爱 same.

GAN.

The Characters No. 2866 and No. 2825, must change places.

GĂN.

No. 2886, 恩恩 same.

GAOU.

No. 2928, 廒 erroneous for 厥

GO.

No. 3022, 卧卧 same.

GŎ.

No. 3025, 惡惡惡 same.

HAE.

No. 3107, for 楹 read 榼

3108, for 醢 read 醢

3092, 亥亥 same.

HAN.

No. 3188, for 翰 read 翰 Han.

3192, 寒寒 same.

HANG.

No. 3241, for 'adianti folia,' read the two as one word.

HAOU.

No. 3272, 毫毛 occur used for each other.

3246, 號號 same.

HE.

No. 3282, 兮兮 same.

HANG.

No. 3227, 亨亨 same.

HËEN.

No. 3676, 顯显顯 same.

3660, 賢賢賢 same.

3701, 獻献 same.

3683, for 覽 read 覽 Këen.

3659, 鹹醎 same.

HĔŎ.

No. 3728, 學學孝 same.

HEU.

No. 3763, 墟圩 same.

HEUNG.

No. 3882, 兇兇 same.

3881, 凶凶 same.

3927, for 'chesnut' read *walnuts*.

HING.

No. 3971, 興興 same.

3969, 行行 same.

HO.

No. 4008, 禍祸 same.

3978, 馬 in compounds is often abbreviated by a dash, as 馬 Ma, for 馬 Ma; and 鳥 Neaou, for 鳥 Neaou.

3994, 荷荷 same.

HOW.

厚 厚 } Thick; the figurative used of *thick* and *thin* in Chinese, often corresponds to the English *high* and *low*.

HWǍ.

No. 4224, 畫画西 same.

HWAE.

No. 4234, 懷懷懷怀 same.
4232, 壞壞坏 same.

HWǍN.

No. 4325, 昆昆 same.

HWAN.

4302, 還還还 same.
4297, 環环 same.
4276, 歡欢歡 same.

HWANG.

No. 4398, 黃黄 same.

HWǑ.

[No. 4447, 或或或 same.

HWUY.

No. 4539, 惠惠 same.
4560, 會会 same.

JEN.

No. 4670, 然杰 same.

JIN.

壬 Ting used for 壬 Jing, see Ting.

JǑ.

No. 4731, 若若若 same.

JOO.

No. 4762, 儒仃 same.

JOW.

No. 4777, 肉肉月 same.

KAN.

No. 4959, for 榦 read 榦

KǍN.

No 5109, 懇恳 same.

KANG.

No. 5050, 岡岡 same.

KANG.

掯 To extort. Not sanctioned by Kang-he.

KAOU.

No. 5159, for 槹 read 槹 or 槹
5160, for 滜 read 滜
5161, for 稈 read 稈
5162, for 葟 read 葟
5163, for 幃 read 幃
5164, for 韓 read 韓
5165, for 顊 read 顊
5136, 高高 same.

KE.

No. 5323, for 棨 read 棨 Ke.
5322, for 啓 read 啓 Ke.
5318, 豈岂 same.
5351, 鷄鸡 same.
5204, 旗旂 same.
5355, 繼継 same.
5268, 幾幾 same.

KEA.

傢 a common word for domestic utensils, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. Kea ho | 伙 household utensils.
5398, 家宗 same.

KEǍ.

No. 5436, for 麽 read 麽
5446, for 蔑 read 蔑

KEAE.

No. 5483, 解解 same.

KEAOU.

No 5620, 橋桥 same.

KĚĚ.

No. 5691, for 疢 read 痰
5729, for 傑 read 傑 Këë.
5705, 偈偈 same.

KĚĚN.

No. 5850, 劍剑 same.
5773, 健健 same.
5006, 乾乾 Këen, or Kan.
5755, 見見 same.
5873, 虔虔 same.

KĚĬH.

No. 5905, for 馱 read 馱
5921, commonly written 亟 Keïh.
5937, for 'imitate,' read *irritate*.

KEU.

No 6011, for 鼀 read 鼀; and for 壝 read 壝
6087, for 鵙 read 鵙
6106, 懼惧 same.
6100, 據拠 same
6113, 舉夆 same.

KEUĚ.

No. 6145, for 崛 read 崛

KEUEN.

No. 6192, 勸劝 same.

KEŬH.

局 From *a square* inside *a cubit measure*. A limited square on a Chinese chest board; the board with the pieces arranged. Restricted; confused, cramped, or cooped up in a little space; the body bent or caused to crouch; coiled, or rolled up; to curl the hair. A place where any manufacture that requires to be guarded is carried on; as Ho yŏ keŭh 火藥局 a powder manufactory. Tsëen keŭh 錢 丨 a mint. Too keŭh 賭 丨 a place for gaming. Ke keŭh 棋 丨 a chess board with its pieces arranged. Tsŏ keŭh 作 丨 to play skilfully; stratagem and intrigue. Kan keŭh 幹 丨 a skilful player at chess; a clever man. Keŭh wae che jin 丨 外之人 a man who has nothing to do with the game; a person whom the affair does not concern. Tsëen koo chung seu yĭh keŭh ke 千古終須一 丨 棋 in all ages, every contest has at last closed like a game at chess,—a struggle for no lasting purpose. Keŭh leang pëen seaou 丨 量褊小 a contracted mind and little ability.

KEUN.

No. 6233, for 麇 read 麇

KEUNG.

No. 6246, for 焢 read 焢 Keung.

No. 6261, 瓊 琼 same.

6249, 窮 穹 same.

KING.

No. 6414, 驚 篤 same.

4400, 經 經 経 經 经 same.

6403, 輕 輕 軽 same.

KWAE.

No. 6635, 乖 乖 乖 same.

KWAN.

No. 6676, 關 関 same.

9669, 觀 觀 观 same.

KWĂN.

No. 6704, for 鯀 read 鯀 Kwăn.

KWEI.

No. 6739, 'A valuable,' &c. refers to Cassia lignea.

6768, 鬼 鬼 same.

6754, for 'Catemena' read *Catamenia*.

6793, 歸 归 歸 same.

6811, 龜 龟 same.

6762, 規 規 same.

鬮 鬮 To contest and take; to take with the hand; to draw lots. Nëen kwei urh fun 拈 丨 而分 to divide by lot.

KWO.

No. 6819, 過 過 same.

KWŎ.

No. 6823, 國 国 same.

LANG.

郎 the name of a place, and of an office; a title of respect applied to men by their wives, and by servants to their masters, and by friends to each other. Ling lang 令郎 your son.

LE.

No. 9298, for 繼 read 麗 Le.

6976 to 6979, the top part of each character should be 𢍰 and not 𢍰

7017, for 盭 it is written 盭. These two characters 盭 盭 the same as the preceding.

6979, for 庫 read 厘 Le.

6999, 麗 麗 麗 same.

6981, 黎 黎 same.

6971, 離 離 same.

LËEN.

斂 歛 are used indiscriminately, the first is correct.

憐 悢 怜 惷 Lëen and Lin. From the *heart* and *fires*. A feeling of compassion; commiseration; to compassionate, to feel tender regard for; to love. Lëen seŭh 丨 恤 to compassionate. Lëen gae 丨 愛 to love.

LEĬH.

No. 7136, 鬲 鬲 same.

7123, 歷 歷 same.

LEW.

No. 1793, 留 留 same.

7208, 劉 刘 same.

9592, Instead of 'light,' read *tight*.

LIN.

No. 7248, 臨 焛 瞵 same.

LING.

No. 7281, 靈 靈 霊 灵 same.

LO.

No. 7285, 羅 罗 same.

LO̍.

No. 7312, 樂 楽 乐 same.

LOO.

露 From *rain* and *path*. The vapours which fall in clear nights; genial dews; the dew; to disclose; to divulge; to make apparent; an appellation of certain terms or periods. The name of a terrace. A surname.

No. 7326, 廬 庐 same.
7311, 路 路 same.

LOW.

No. 7343, 樓 楼 same.

LU̍H.

No. 7370, 錄 録 same.
7380, 麓 麓 same.

LUNG.

朧 Dull; obscure. Mung lung 朦朧 stupid; confused; dull. Tung lung 曈曨 the first appearance of the moon.

No. 7402, for 'dimocurpus' read *dimocarpus*.

7401, 龍 龙 龍 龙 same.

LUY.

類 類 } The first of these, which is the proper form, is omitted in the body of the work, and 顟 Low, put in its place, which though vulgarly used for Luy, should be under 髏 Low.

LWAN.

No. 7454, 亂 乱 乱 亂 same.
7458, 戀 恋 same.

MA.

No. 7463, 馬 馬 馬 same.

MA̍NG.

No. 7523, 黽 黾 same.

MAOU.

No. 7527, down to 7531, the lower part of the character on the right hand, should be 目 and not 月 Jŭh.

ME.

No. 7571, 彌 弥 弥 same.

MEAOU.

No. 7582, for 耖 read 眇
7583, for 渺 read 渺
7579, 妙 玅 same.

MEEN.

No. 7621, 面 面 same.

MEI.

No. 7659, for 琟 read 琟
7641, 梅 奅 same.

MEI̍H.

No. 7675, for 冪 read 冪 or 冪

No. 7672, 糸 by the side, is abbreviated 纟 as 經 becomes 经 King.

MI̍H.

No. 7688, 麥 麦 麦 same.

MING.

No. 7736, for 'water will' read *water mill*.

7719, 明 朙 same.

MO̍.

No. 7745, 莫 莫 same.

MU̍H.

No. 7800, 木 is abbreviated by 木 at the side, as 樣 becomes 様 Yang.

MUN.

門 Mun, *a door*. To be distinguished from 鬥 Tow, To fight.

NAE.

No. 7878, 柰 奈 the same.

NAN.

No. 7883, 難 難 same.

NANG.

No. 7894, 能 能 能 能 are used for each other; see under the first character.

NEAOU.

No. 7950, for 僥 read 僥
7946, 鳥 乌 鳥 same.

NE̍R.

No. 7960, is erroneously 5960, for

墮 read more correctly 隓 Nĕĕ.

NEEN.

No. 7984, 念 念 same.

NEIH.

No. 8007, 逆 迸 same.

NING.

No. 8026, 寧 寧 same.

NUY.

No. 8075, 內 內 same.

PA.

No. 8122, 罷 罢 same.

PAE.

No. 8153, 擺 摆 same.

PAN.

No. 8162, for 班 鳩 read 斑 鳩 as No. 8163.

8169, 辦 办 same.

PANG.

No. 8174, In the *adage*, join the two Chinese phrases in *one* sentence, and read the words 'This adage,' after *heron*.

8191, 謗 谤 same.

PAOU.

豹 An animal like a tiger with round spots; a leopard. A surname.

No. 8260, 報 报 same.

PE.

No. 3065, 斃 is erroneously used for 斃 Pe, and 弊 Pe. To fall prostrate; to fall down dead; a dead body lying exposed; to cause to fall down dead; to kill; to slaughter. Wearied; disgusted; bad; vicious. Also read Pĕĕ.

No. 8313, 備 俻 same.

8349, 鼻 鼾 same.

PEI.

No. 8417, 貝 贝 same

PEIH.

No 8516, 筆 笔 same.

PIH.

帛 From *white* and *cloth*. Silk. It forms part of an official title; name of a plant A surname. Tsae pĭh 財 帛 money and silk; wealth.

PING.

No. 8595, 冰 氷 same.

PO.

朴 the bark of a tree; a certain medicinal bark. Large; abrupt; separate or distant. Used in the sense of 樸 Pŏ, 8649, read Pŭh, Fundamental. Read Pow, A surname.

No. 8652, for 'bell' read *bow*.

POO.

No. 8673, for 'brush,' read *rush*.

PUH.

No. 8701, for Pŭh yŭh 不 慾 read Pŭh joo 不 如.

8707. 不 不 same.

SEAOU.

No. 8896, 笑 咲 same.

SEAY.

No. 8907, 寫 寫 冩 same.

SEIH.

No. 8981, 襲 襲 same.

8969, 悉 恣 same.

SHAN.

No. 9098, for 潸 read 潸 Shan.

SEW.

No. 9053, 修 脩 倏 same.

SHE.

No. 9891, for 執 read 勢 She.

9152, 世 世 and 丗 same.

9162, for 樹 read 樹 ligneous plants growing erect.

9161, 時 时 same.

9188, 勢 势 same.

9168, 是 是 same.

9196, 設 設 same.

SHEN.

No. 9200, 善 善 善 same.

SHIH.

No. 9239, 石 石 same in compounds.

9253, 釋 釋 used for each other.

SHIN.

No. 9288, 深 深 深 same.

9275, 甚 甚 same.

9273, 身 身 same.

SHING.

No. 9306, 勝 胜 same.

9307, 聖 聖 same.

9299, 乘 乘 same.

SHOO.

No. 9337, 橊 齊 same.

SHOW.

No. 9361, 獸 獸 same.
9460, 壽 寿 壽 same.
9429, 說 說 same.

SING.

No. 9483, for 錫 Seih, read 餳 Sing.

SO.

So or Shŏ, for Shŏ, read *Sho*.

No. 9484, 所 斫 所 same.

SOO.

No. 9521, 數 數 數 same.

SŬH.

No. 9563, 肅 粛 same.

SUNG.

No. 9592, 送 送 same.

SUY.

No. 9623, 雖 雖 厽 Suy.
9627, 歲 嵗 same.
9604, 遂 遂 same.

SZE.

No. 9655, 似 侕 same.

TA.

No. 9666, 答 荅 same.
9698, 塔 塔 same.
9700, 達 達 達 same.

TAE.

No. 9750, for 臺 read 臺 Tae.
9750, 臺 臺 臺 垒 台 same.

TAN.

No. 9815, 壇 坛 same.
9838, 貪 貪 same.
9808, 担 擔 same.

TANG.

No. 9864, for 鑭 read 鐺 Tang.
9857, 當 当 當 same.

TĂNG.

No. 9896, 燈 灯 same.
9885, 等 等 same.

TAOU.

No. 9916, 桃 棹 same.

TE.

No. 9974, 提 提 same.

TEEN.

No. 10117, for Te, read Le.
10141, 殿 展 same.

TĬH.

No. 10194, 得 得 彳 same.
10202, 德 德 same.

TOO.

No. 10345, 度 度 same.

TOW.

鬥 represents two soldiers standing opposite each other, having their weapons placed behind them to grasp hold of. To fight. Often confounded with 門 Mun, *a door*. Some say formed of 丮 Keĭh, see 5907, reversed and placed in opposition.

No. 10383, 鬪 鬥 same.

TSĂ.

No. 10389, 雜 雜 same.

TSAE.

No. 10419, 哉 才 same.

TSAN.

No. 10468, 贊 賛 贊 same.
10456, 參 参 same.
10451, 讚 讃 same.
10485, 餐 飧 same.

TSANG.

No. 10504, 藏 藏 藏 same.

TSAOU.

No. 10541, 艸 艹 ⺾ the same in compounds, as Ho 荷 for 荷 Ho.

TSE.

No. 10582, 齊 斉 斊 same.

TSEANG.

No. 10617, Tsëang tsew 將 就 are inserted under the wrong character, they belong to 10615.

No. 10616, 將 将 忬 same.
10610, 搶 抢 same.

TSEEN.

No. 10716, 錢 銭 same.
10714, 賤 賎 same.
10704, 僉 僉 僉 same.

TSEU

No. 10882, 趣 趣 same.

TSEUE.

10833, 絕 絶 same.

TSEW.

No. 10884, 舍 Shay, is omitted in the first sentence.

10884 就 就 same.

TSIH.

No. 10916, 蹟 蹟 same.

TSIN.

No. 10959, 盡 尽 same.

10964, 晉 晋 same.

TSOO.

No. 11055, 粗 麁 麤 same.

TSUH.

No. 11099, 足 足 same.

TSUN.

No. 11129, 尊 尊 same.

TSUNG.

No. 11154, 從 従 徔 徙 same.

11214, 最 冣 same.

TSZE.

No 11248, 此 𠁣 𠂉 same.

11258, for 餈 read 餈 Tsze.

11259, for 積 read 積 Tsze.

11316, 辭 辞 same.

TUH.

No. 11334, 獨 独 same.

TUNG.

No. 11380, for 蓉 read 蓉 Tung.

No. 2636, Second column for 通 read 痛 Tung.

TUY.

No. 11485, for 墪 read 堆 Tuy.

11443, 對 对 same.

TWAN.

No. 11475, 斷 断 same.

WAN.

No. 11583, 萬 万 same.

11586, 灣 湾 same.

WAN.

No. 11614, 聞 仝 same.

WANG.

尢 尣 尪 尩 Wang. From Ta 大 *great*, distorted to represent a Lame crooked leg. A diseased back; crooked backed; hunch-backed; short and small.

No. 12111, 尤 尢 same.

11624, 牲 for 牲 same.

11627, 望 望 same.

WE.

No. 11644, 微 微 same.

WEI.

No. 11649, 爲 為 为 same.

11655, after 'dressed soft leather,' insert a (:) colon.

WOO.

No. 11779, 無 无 旡 same.

YA.

No. 11817, 雅 雅 same.

YANG.

No. 11878, 養 养 same.

YAY.

No. 11988. For Pergularica, read *Pergularia*.

YE.

No. 12002, for 羿 read 業 Yĕ.

YEN.

No. 12009, First line dele the semicolon, and read *To speak to direct.*

12014, first line, dele the semicolon.

12081, for 厰 read 廠 Yen.

12087, 嚴 說 same.

12091, 巖 厰 岩 same.

12033, 焉 為 爲 same.

12009, 言 Yen, by the side is abbreviated by 讠 as 說 becomes 说 Shwŏ.

12049, 顏 顔 same.

YEW.

12135, 猶 犹 same.

12060, 憂 忧 same.

YIH.

No. 12185, 亦 亦 same.

YIN.

12255, 因 囙 same.

YING.

No. 12322, for 刎 read 剭 Ying.

12356, 應 应 same.

YU.

No. 12471, 於 扵 same.

No. 12476, 御 禦 same.

12413, 魚 鱼 same.

YUEN.

No. 12557, 淵 渕 same.

12550, 園 園 园 same.

12531, 頑 顏 same.

12559, 緣 縁 same.

YUH.

No. 12560, 玉 王 same.

No. 12562, 欲 訞 same.

YUNG.

No. 12640, 榮 荣 same.

Several typographical errors which occur in the work, being immaterial, have not been noticed in this Addenda.

The following Character, which has been omitted in the body of the work, was discovered too late to be inserted in the Alphabetical order of the Addenda.

根 KAN. From *wood* and *firm*. The root of a tree; that which is radical or fundamental; the source or origin of; occurs in several proper names; of a carriage; of a cup; of a hill, and of a star. Kăn pun 根本 radical; fundamental. Kăn mŏ 根末 the root and top most bough; the beginning and the end. Kăn te 根底 the bottom. Ping kăn 病根 the root of disease, either morally or physically. Lwan kăn 亂根 the source of confusion. Woo kăn 無根 without any foundation.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

P. P. Thoms, Printer, China.

R. C. S. 1/63

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