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## ERRATA

- Page 24. The concealed One of Circle in illustration 15 should be a One of Bamboo.
- Page 34. Two points should be scored for a pair of Dragons in Example 3.
- Page 36. In Example 7 the three Dragons completed by a pung should be exposed at right with the other three sets.
- Page 41. Two points should be scored for a pair of Dragons in Example 14.
- Page 42. At top of page, "Drew to complete hand" should read "Punged to complete hand."
- Page 44. In Example 18 the three Dragons completed by a pung should be exposed at right with the other three sets.  
In the same example "3 Dragons (concealed . . . 8" should read "3 Dragons (exposed) . . . 4."
- Page 46 and 47. East Wind scores 480 instead of 608; West Wind scores 272 instead of 400.
- Page 47. All Character tiles in hand of West Wind should be Bamboo tiles.
- Page 48. Lines 19 and 21 "Eight of Bamboo" should read "Eight of Character."
- Page 49. West Wind scores 2562 instead of 2816.
- Page 53. In North Wind hand the three Sevens of Circles should be exposed instead of in hand.
- Page 54. Lines 1 and 2. Read "368" instead of "304," and "184" instead of "152."
- Page 72. Example 3. "26" and "52" should read "16" and "32" respectively.  
Example 4. Player is East Wind instead of North Wind.





# PUNG-CHOW

## THE GAME OF A HUNDRED INTELLIGENCES

---

*Also known as*

MAH-DIAO  
MAH-JONG  
MAH-CHEUK  
MAH-JUCK  
*and*  
PE-LING

By L. L. HARR



HARPER & BROTHERS, *Publishers*  
New York and London

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By L. L. HARR

Printed in the U. S. A.

## NOTE

MR. L. L. HARR'S skill in the game of Pung Chow has been acquired through more than twenty years of intimate contact with the business and official circles of cultured Chinese in Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and other centers of China. Mr. Harr has enjoyed more opportunity to mingle in polite Chinese society than any other European or American resident I knew in China.

Mr. Harr, in consequence, was perhaps one of the first foreigners who learned the game from the best players in China. What is more, Mr. Harr's unusually keen appreciation and enthusiasm were largely instrumental in arousing the popularity of this extraordinarily fascinating Chinese game in the Western Hemisphere. To use a familiar American phrase, Mr. Harr was unquestionably one of the pioneers who put "PUNG CHOW" on the map west of Suez.

Mr. Harr has not only brought the game to America, but has written the first authoritative book on "Pung Chow," based on the best modern methods of Chinese play.

J. D. BUSH,  
Professor of English Literature,  
Peking National University,  
Peking, China.

January, 1923.

# PUNG-GHOW

## SCORE CARD

For Hands Played Without a Limit

### Winning Hand Bonus Scores

For Mah-Jong .....	20 points
For no sequences in hand or on table.....	10 points
For no other score than Mah-Jong in hand or on table .....	10 points
For winning on a draw from the loose tiles.....	10 points
For drawing the winning piece.....	2 points
For filling in the only place to win.....	2 points

### Combination Scores

	On Table (Exposed)	In Hand (Concealed)
For 3 of a kind of twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, sevens or eights.....	2 points	4 points
For 3 of a kind of ones, nines, winds or dragons.....	4 points	8 points
For 4 of a kind of twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, sevens or eights.....	8 points	16 points
For 4 of a kind of ones, nines, winds or dragons.....	16 points	32 points
For a pair of any dragon or the player's own wind.....		2 points

### Doubling Honors

For three (or four) green dragons, double total score once.	
For three (or four) red dragons, double total score once.	
For three (or four) white dragons, double total score once.	
For three (or four) of own wind, double total score once.	
For having all one suit except honor pieces, double total score once.	
For all one suit, double total score 3 times.	
For all honor pieces, double total score 3 times.	
For winning on original hand as drawn from the wall, double total score 3 times.	

See page 65 for scoring values when hands are played with a limit

## INTRODUCTION

OUT of China has come this stately game with the lure of Oriental mysticism to whet jaded appetites and with possibilities for study that challenge the keenest intelligence.

There is a mysticism about the Oriental and his mode of life that challenges the imagination and induces a curiosity hard to decipher. The dress of the Chinese, their strange customs, their difficult language, and their apparently impenetrable mask-like faces appeal to the fancy and throw a veil of mystery around even the commonplace.

The origin of this game is lost in the mist of centuries past. There is, though, an oral tradition to the effect that it was originated in the Court of the King of Wu, now known as Ning-Po, during the year of 472 B. C. to entertain his consort and her court ladies and to help them while away the time which lay heavily on their hands. This was about the time of Confucius. It is, however, known to have been the Royal game, restricted to the use of Emperors and their friends of the Mandarin class for two thousand years. To them it was known as Pe-Ling (pronounced Bah-Ling) taking its name from the "bird of a hundred intelligences," the lark-like creature sacred in the Chinese faith which now may be seen reproduced on most Chinese tapestries and embroideries. The penalty paid by one of any other class for playing Pe-Ling at that time, was the loss of his head. Later—no one knows just when—the privilege of playing this wonder game was extended to the merchant or middle classes—and when, some 70 years ago—a social

uprising threatened, one of the concessions granted to calm the unrest was the universal privilege of playing this game. In this way was caused the confusion of names for the game which exists even to-day in China; for, with the abolishing of Pe-Ling, each province applied their own name and pronunciation to the game, with the result that now we have from twelve to eighteen different names, by which the game is known. A few of these are Ma-Cheuk, Mah-Jong, Mah-Juck, Mah-Diao and Mah-Jongg.

Pung Chow is made to withstand the climatic conditions which soon destroy the article imported under the name of Mah-Jongg and the other corruptions of Mah-Diao, and it is the true and original Chinese game translated by the addition of numerals just enough to be readily understood and not enough to spoil the artistry of the tiles. The addition of numerals has been overdone in the marking of many of the cheaper imported sets, and give the appearance of having had numerals sprinkled on them regardless of where they may land and permitted to stay.

The fundamentals of this game are simple and require only practice to master. The science of Pung Chow must in the greater part be studied out by the individual player and one may spend the rest of his life in attaining to past mastery in its thousand-fold intricacies.

## SUMMARY OF THE GAME

**B**EFORE going thoroughly into the details of the playing of the game, it is better to give a general view of the play and its object.

Pung Chow is played by thoroughly shuffling all of the tiles face down in the middle of the table, and forming them in a double-tiered, hollow square, called the wall. This wall is then broken at some point determined by the dice and each player draws an original hand of 13 tiles. This leaves about two-thirds of the wall intact, and the rest of the play is devoted to drawing and discarding from this remainder of the wall; each player improving and matching his own individual hand until having arranged it into four sets and a pair, some player wins. A set is three of a kind, four of a kind or three in a sequence. Every set has a scoring value, and the players add their scores and settle after every hand. A player may win with a score as low as 22 points or scores may run to 380,928 points. These possibilities will unfold as the following pages on the details of the play are read.

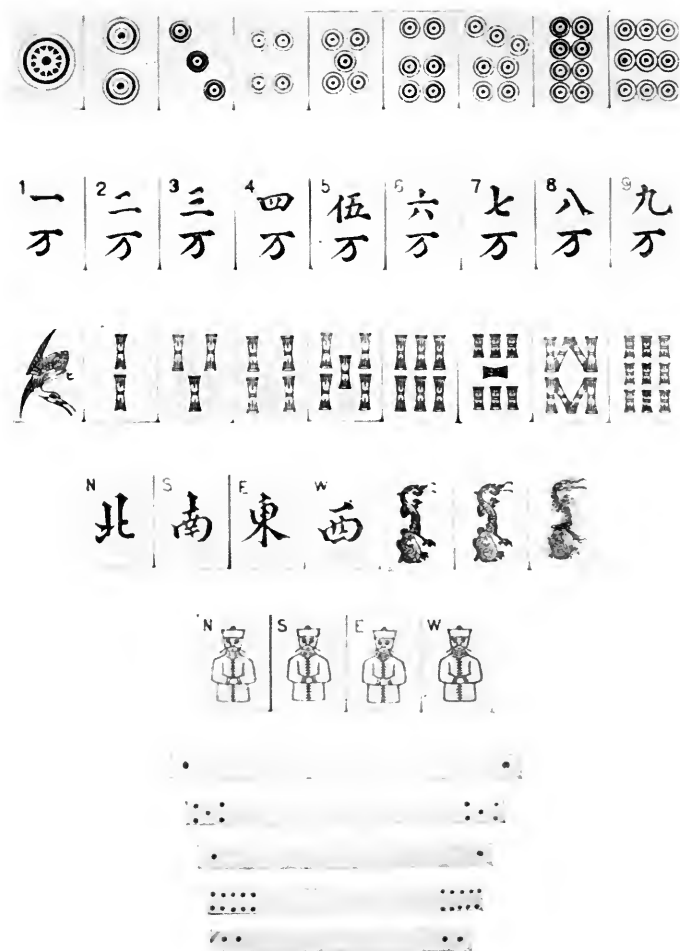


Illustration No. 1

The thirty-four different tiles and the counters



## DESCRIPTION OF TILES

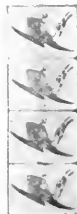
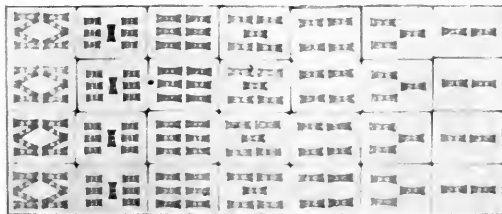
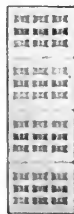
THE game is played with 136 tiles, which are divided into four distinct and separate suits. These four suits are called the *Bamboo*, *Dot*, *Character* and *Honor Suits*.

The first three of these suits score equally and are arranged in the same manner, that is, there are 36 tiles in each, numbering from one to nine, and there are four tiles of each numeral.

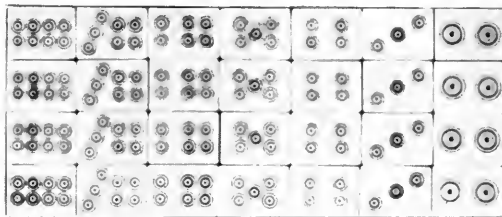
The fourth suit, known as the honor suit, is divided into three parts: the *Dragons*, the *Winds* and the *Mandarins*. Of the *Dragons*, there are four apiece of three different kinds, the Red, Green and White Dragons. The *Winds* are North, South, East and West with four tiles alike for each. The *Mandarins* (also called *Seasons*, and *Flowers*), are 8 in number, and as they are only used in limit hands, will be discussed later.

From Illustration No. 2 a player will see that there are four of every different tile in the set, and that there are 34 different tiles.

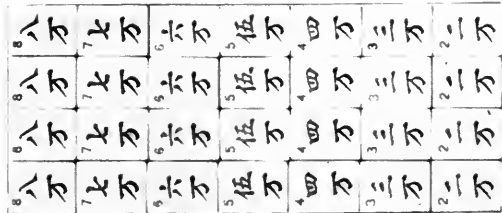
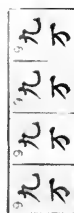
Bamboo



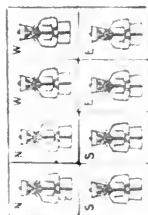
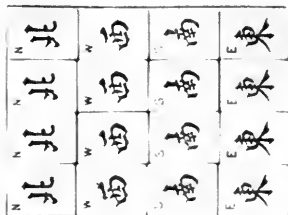
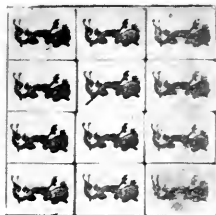
Dot



Character



Honor Suit



## PROCEDURE OF PLAY

### A. EAST WIND.

Position of the players for the first game is determined by a throw of the dice; all players throw once, the one throwing the highest number becoming first *East Wind*. In the event of a tie, players tying throw again. The player sitting opposite *East Wind* will be known as *West Wind*, to the right of *East Wind* as *South Wind*, and to the left of *East Wind*, as *North Wind*. The dice need only be thrown to determine *East Wind* for the first game of an evening's play, for if the player representing *East Wind* wins, or if the game is a draw, he remains *East Wind*. If he loses, the player to his right becomes *East Wind*, he in turn becoming *North Wind*.

*East Wind* is sometimes called *Banker*, for he must pay double stakes when he loses, and wins double stakes when he wins.

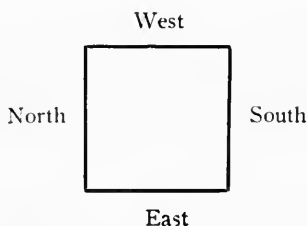


Illustration No. 3.

Positions of Winds about Table.

### B. BUILDING AND BREAKING THE WALL

Before building the wall the tiles must all be turned face down on the table and thoroughly shuffled. Then each player proceeds to build one side of the wall by taking 34

of the tiles at random, and arranging them side by side in a row 17 tiles long and 2 tiers high.



Illustration No. 4.

Each player then moves his side of the wall forward, the four sides forming a hollow square. This represents a Chinese wall or fort common in the protection of cities.



Illustration No. 5.

To find the point at which the wall is to be broken, *East Wind* always throws the dice. The number thrown will indicate the player who is to break the wall. The player is found by *East Wind* counting around the table to the right, starting with himself as "one," until he reaches the number thrown which will designate the player to break the wall.

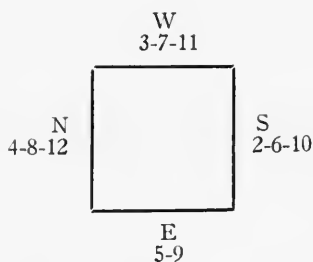


Illustration No. 6.

In this illustration, if *East Wind* threw a “7,” starting with himself as one, *South* would be 2, *West* 3, *North* 4, *East* 5, *South* 6, and *West* 7, designating *West* as the player to break the wall.

The player who has been designated to break the wall then throws the dice to determine the exact tile at which he shall break the wall, adding this throw to *East Wind*. This sum will indicate the tile at which the wall is to be broken, the player to break the wall counting the sum off from the right end of his own side, i.e., if 14 in the sum of the two throws, the wall will be broken by lifting out the 14th tile from the right with the one under it and placing both on the top of the wall to the right of where it was broken. These two are called loose tiles and they mark the end of the wall.

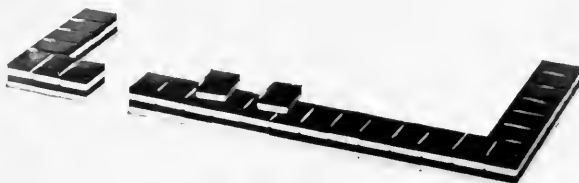


Illustration No. 7.

*East Wind* threw "7" indicating *West Wind* as the wall-breaker. *West Wind* then threw "7" designating the 14th tile from the right end of his side of the wall, as the exact spot where the wall was to be broken. The loose tiles are shown in correct position.

#### C. DRAWING THE ORIGINAL HAND:

Each player then draws the 13 tiles which go to make up his original hand. *East Wind* starts the drawing by taking the first four tiles (2 blocks of 2 each) at the beginning of the wall, the player on his right the next four and so on around the table three times which will give each player 12 tiles. Then one tile apiece is drawn in regular order giving every player 13 tiles, except *East Wind* who draws an extra tile as he must make the first discard.

#### D. PLAYING THE HAND:

Each player then takes his original hand and arranges it to suit his own convenience. It is advised, however, that he

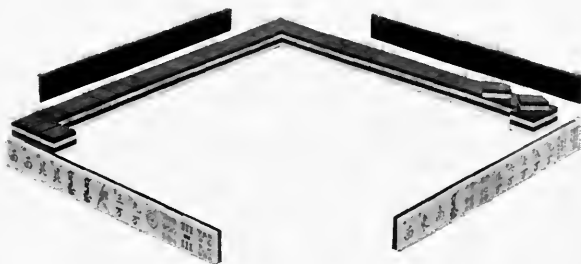


Illustration No. 8.

The wall—after the original hands have been drawn.  
Wall showing draw.

arrange it in suits in order to see at a glance, the value of any one tile to his hand in the drawing and discarding of which the rest of the game consists.

When the hands have been arranged, *East Wind* starts the play by discarding any tile in his hand, face up in the center of the table. It is because of this first discard that he drew an extra tile. The play then goes to the right, it becoming the turn of *South Wind* to draw the next tile in the wall and discard any one he may choose. *West Wind* then draws and discards and so on around the table, constantly in a counter clockwise direction.

The players during this drawing and discarding are gradually improving their hands, and matching them into four sets and an extra tile, a set being *three of a kind*, *four of a kind*, or *three in a sequence*.

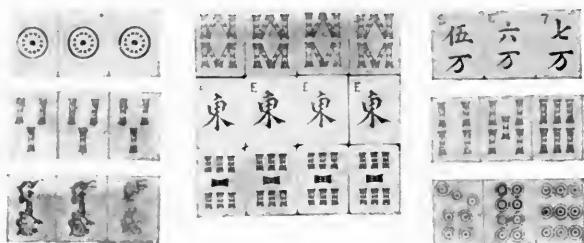


Illustration No. 9.

#### Examples of

Three of a kind

Four of a kind

Three in sequence

When a player accomplishes this, he must only match the extra tile forming a *pair* and thus, completing his hand, having four complete sets and a pair. He announces "*Mah-Jongg*"

wins, the game is over, the scores are settled and the wall built up for the next game.

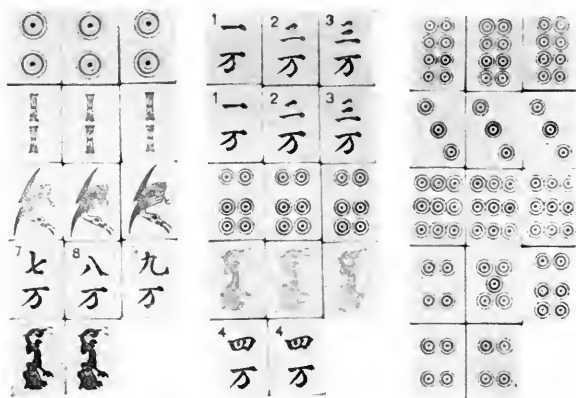


Illustration No. 10.  
Several completed hands

As completing a hand entirely by draw from the wall would be a difficult task, the players are permitted to make use of any discard, *as it is discarded*, provided they have the required tiles already in their hand as explained below in "*Chow*" and "*Pung*."

#### E. To CHOW:

A player having two tiles in his hand which, together with the tile just discarded by the player before him (to his left), would form a sequence or run of three, may by announcing "*Chow*" pick up the discard, add it to the two in his hand, and place the three in sequence face up on the table to the right of his hand. This appropriating the discard serves as



the players draw and he must then discard and the play goes on in the usual manner.

For example: If one has a 5-6 of *character* and the player preceding him discards either a 4 or a 7 of *character*, he may "*Chow*" the tile, and discard; or ignore it and draw from the wall and discard, in hopes of building a better hand, as often will be found advisable.

The main point to be remembered in "*Chowing*" is that a player may "*Chow*" *only in his regular turn*, i. e., he may "*Chow*" only tiles discarded by the player to his left and then *only when he has the other two tiles in his hand* to form the sequence. Sequences can only be built up in sets of three.



Illustration No. 11.

In this illustration the player having a 4 and 6 of *character* in his hand has "*chowed*" the 5 *character* which the player to his left discarded and after setting out his sequence, discards himself, leaving the usual 13 tiles in his hand.

## F. TO PUNG:

A player may also appropriate another player's discard to fill a set of three of a kind or four of a kind by announcing "*Pung*." In order to do this, the player must have a *pair*, or *three of a kind in his hand* to match with the discard, thus completing three or four of a kind, which he places, as in the case of a "*Chow*," to the right of his hand, face up on the table. For example: A player having a pair or three fives of the *character* suit, may *pung* when another player dis-

cards a five character, expose his set and discard, the play going on in the regular direction from him.

It is not necessary for it to be the player's turn to draw in order to "*Pung*" as it is in the case of a "*Chow*." A player having a pair similar to a tile discarded, may announce "*Pung*" and appropriate the tile, *regardless of who discarded it and of whose turn it is to draw*. Also after a player "*Pungs*" and discards, the play goes on from him to the right. It can be seen that due to *punging* one or even two players are liable to lose their turn.



Illustration No. 12.

In this illustration, *East* played in regular turn and *South* drew the 9 *character*, which, having no use for, he discarded. *East* having a pair of nines *character* in his hand "*Punged*," completing the set and causing *West* and *North Winds* to lose their turns. *East* then exposed his set of nines next to the sequence of three he had previously *chowed* and exposed, discarded and play went on in the usual routine, *North* drawing and discarding.

There are a few rules applying to the "*Chow*" and "*Pung*." They are as follows:

1. All tiles must be "*punged*" or "*chowed*" as they are discarded; for a tile discarded by a player and allowed to remain in discard until the next player discards, becomes "*dead*" and *cannot be* touched during the rest of the game.
2. It has been stated that one cannot "*pung*" unless it makes up three or four of a kind. This is true with one exception. In the case: when a tile will complete

a player's hand allowing him to "*Mah-Jongg*," the tile may be punged. Example: A player with four sets and an odd tile may *pung* a tile which matches his odd one. The rule is that "*a player may at any time 'Pung' a discard which will complete his hand and allow him to Mah-Jongg.*"

3. The denomination and suit of each tile must be announced as it is discarded, a player discarding a 3 of *character*, announcing 3 *character*, to prevent confusion of a player who may be studying his hand. This is more of a courtesy of the game, than a rule.
4. A "*Pung*" has precedence over a "*Chow*" and if one player can pung the same discard that another player can chow, the former has the right to appropriate the tile.
5. If a player can pung a discard which will complete his *hand* and another player can pung the same discard to complete a *set*, the former has the right to take the discard.
6. If two players pung the same tile to complete their hands, the precedence is given to the player claiming the tile nearest to the discarder in a counter-clockwise direction around the table.

## FOUR OF A KIND:

Before speaking of "*four of a kind*," it is better to give the reason for exposing a set made up of a pair and a punged discard, and make clear at the same time, what is to be done when three of a kind are completed by draw.

A set made up of a pair and a punged discard must be "exposed" by setting it out face up, on the table to the right of the players' tiles, first, to show to the other players that he had the required pair, which gave him the right to appropriate the discard, and secondly, to separate the set from those completed entirely by draw from the wall. Sets completed by help of an appropriated (punged) discard, have only one-half the scoring value of exactly the same sets, completed by draw from the wall and kept in the hand.

Thus there are many advantages in drawing the third tile to complete a set of three of a kind when compared to "punging" the same, for in the former case, the set has twice as much scoring value, they are kept concealed in the hand and the opponents can only guess as to how nearly complete a concealed hand may be. A concealed set is counted as one of the four sets required to win, just as an exposed set would be, and a player having a set of three of a kind concealed has very good chances of filling it and thus forming four of a kind which counts a great deal higher.

A player may complete a set of four of a kind either by draw from the wall or "punging" an opponent's discard, if he has three of a kind *already in his hand*. In *either* case he must place the completed set on the table to the right of his tiles; all four face up if he "punged" the fourth, the two end tiles face down if he has "drawn" the fourth.

The player must immediately draw a “loose tile” (one of the two tiles on top of, and marking the end of the wall). Usually the one farthest from the end is taken, the one on the end moved up, and replaced by a tile from the end of the wall itself.

The “loose tile” was drawn because every time a player completes a set of four of a kind, he causes the rest of his hand to be one tile short. This must be made up every time four of a kind is filled by an extra tile drawn from the “loose” tiles.

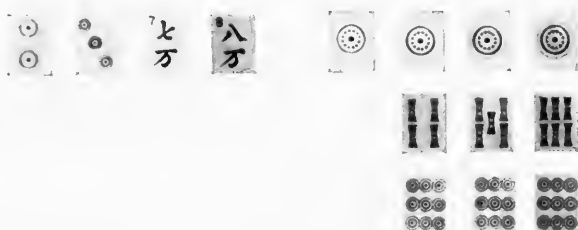


Illustration No. 13.

In this illustration the player had three one dots in his hand when one of the opponents discarded the fourth one dot. This player “punged” it, matched the four of a kind, exposed them, drew a “loose tile” and discarded.

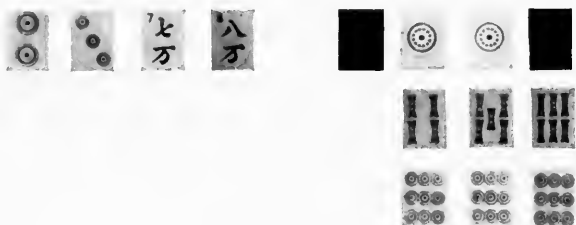


Illustration No. 14.

In this illustration the player had three one dots in his hand

and *drew* the fourth in his regular turn to draw. This set counts in scoring as much as it would in his hand but must be exposed in order to draw the "loose tile." Therefore the end tiles are turned down to show that in counting the score that the set is counted as if it were held in the hand.



Illustration No. 15.

In this illustration the player has one set of 3 one dots punged and completed, and is now trying to match up the rest of his hand. If another player discards a one dot he cannot touch it and must let it go by. However, if he draws the fourth one dot himself, he may add it on to his set of 3, draw a loose tile and discard as usual. As can be seen from the last three illustrations, the rule in the case of four of a kind is as follows:

*In any set which a player may have exposed on the table there must not be more than (1) punged tile.*

A player having three of a kind in his hand may *pung* the fourth when it is discarded or having three of a kind on the table and drawing the fourth may add it to his 3 exposed tiles. The rule, however, bars him from appropriating some one else's discard to make a fourth for an exposed set of three of a kind because in order to appropriate this discard he would have to *pung* it. This he has not the privilege of doing, because he already must have one "*punged*" tile in his exposed set or it wouldn't be exposed.

## MAH-JONGG OR MAH-DIAO

As has been mentioned before when a player has matched his hand into four (4) sets and by a draw or a *pung* has mated the final pair he wins and announces "*Mah-Jongg*" or "*Mah-Diao*" (Dee-O), either being correct and in common usage, the latter being the most logical because of its

English translation "mating the pair." A player must at all times during the game have thirteen (13) tiles, his draw every round momentarily giving him fourteen (14), his discard leaving him the thirteen (13). Then for every four of a kind that he fills he should have an extra tile in his hand on account of the extra loose tile draw.

Thus one is able at any time during the game to check his hand and ascertain whether or not he has the correct number of tiles in it. If he has not sets of four of a kind he should have thirteen tiles in his hand. If he *has* one set of four of a kind he should have fourteen tiles in his hand, two sets of four of kind 15 tiles, and so on.

If, at any time during the game, a player has an incorrect number of tiles in his hand, it becomes "dead." He must continue drawing and discarding, but when the scores are settled his score does not count and therefore he must pay all players. His only chance lies in endeavoring to prevent the other players from completing their hands, by holding the tiles which he believes they need and thus causing a draw game.

## SETTLING THE SCORES

When the first player to complete his hand calls "*Mah-Jongg*" the game is ended, and all players expose their hands and count up their scores. The winner of the game collects full value of his score from each of the other players and throwing his hand into the discard is thru for that game.

The remaining three players then settle among themselves the *difference* of their scores, the high hand of the three collecting the difference between his score and each of the remaining two players. Then throwing his hand into

the discard, leaves the remaining two to settle their scores, the highest hand of which collects the difference.

It must be remembered here that East Wind (or banker) pays or collects double, if he loses or wins.

Scores are most conveniently settled by the use of the counters which are furnished with the sets. These are spotted to denote different denominations and at the end of every hand the actual scores or differences in scores are settled between players by the exchange of these counters. There are several styles of counter sets. The one in most common usage contains counters valued as follows:

	Points
1 Gold dot .....	1,000
5 Black dots .....	500
1 Black dot .....	100
10 Red dots .....	10
2 Red dots .....	2

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CAREFUL PLAYING OF HANDS

In a game of this nature where every hand is different from the preceding one and so much depends on the draw, it is very hard to lay down any specific rules of how it should be played. There are, however, a few points which would help if kept in mind during the play. A player should study his original hand and after the first few draws and discards form a general plan of what he is going to try and fill in his hand and decide on how high a score he will have a good chance of making. This will be decided by:



1. The condition of his own hand.
2. The discards of the other three players.

If he has an exceptionally strong hand in any one suit he will play for that suit regardless of the other players. If he has a well-divided hand, by watching the other players' discards, he will be able to form a fairly good opinion of what they are doing with their hand.

After judging his hand, visualizing the sort of hand that he is to try to fill, he should use his own judgment in drawing and discarding, constantly watching his own hand for opportunities and his opponents' discards for disclosures, and upon the slightest suspicion that one of these opponents is nearing the completion of his hand, should immediately forego any thoughts of a higher hand himself and seek to complete his own hand as quickly as possible.

Summing this up; a player should plan and play to win at all times with as high a hand as possible, then as the wall grows shorter and the probability of one of the opponents completing his hand grows larger, the player should reconsider, and

1. If he has at that stage an exceptionally good hand which will win back for him from the other two players that which he loses to the winner, should go on improving his hand and take the chance of another player winning.
2. If he has just an ordinarily good hand he should stop playing to improve his hand and start to complete it as quickly as possible, i. e., form sequences and mix suits, in order to win before the other players and save himself.

3. If his hand has not improved at all or very little since the beginning of the game and he has small chance of completing his hand in any way before some other player does, his only plan is to hold the tiles which he thinks would help the other players and discard only those which he is sure they will not pung. These tiles can be ascertained by carefully searching the discards in the center of the table and the sets already exposed by the other players. By playing this way he may be able to cause the game to be a draw.

There are a few other points which are taken up in the last four layouts in Part I.

## USE OF THE MANDARINS

### (Flowers and Seasons)

The *Mandarins*, also called *Flowers* and *Seasons*, are eight in number, two for each of the four winds. They may be eliminated from the set and are not usually used in the play, as they add a large element of chance into the game.

If they are used, each side of the wall is increased by two tiles, making each side a double tiered row of 18 tiles side by side.

Then, if a player draws one of his own *wind mandarins*, he exposes it on the table and draws a "loose tile," the *mandarin* of his own wind permitting him to double his score once. If then he draws the other *mandarin* of his own wind he repeats the above process and may double his total score again. Where "*Seasons* and *Flowers*" are used instead of *mandarins* the numbers on them, 1, 2, 3 and 4, represent *East, South, West and North winds* respectively. The red numbers are the "*Seasons*" and the green numbers are the "*Flowers*." They are used exactly as are the *mandarins*. i. e., One's own "*Season*" will double the value of his hand, as will his own "*Flower*." Both of them will double the value twice.

### SCORE CARD

It will be seen at a glance that the scoring values are divided into three parts. First, the bonus scores which only the winner can use; secondly, the combination scores which

all four players can use; finally the doubling honors which all four players may use, so it is that in settling the scores the winner starts at the top with twenty (20) points for "*Mah-Jongg*" or for winning and goes down the list scoring ten points, if he has no sequence in his hand and so on thru the bonus scores, adding to these whatever scores he obtains from combinations in his hand or on the table and doubling the sum as many times as he has doubling honors.

In the bonus scores for the winning hand only there are six items:

1. "*Mah-Jongg*" which gives 20 points for winning the hand.

2. *No sequence in hand or on table.* This is a bonus of 10 points given to a player if he wins without use of sequences.

3. *Drawing the winning piece.* This is a bonus of 2 points given to the winning player if he *draws* the tile which completes his hand from the wall. Of course *punging* the winning tile will forfeit this bonus.

4. *Filling the only place to win.* This is a bonus of 2 points given to a player who fills the only possible place to win, i. e., winning by matching the pair or drawing the middle tile of a sequence.

5. *Winning on a draw from a loose tile.* This of course is a bonus of ten points given to the winning player if any of his loose tile draws have been fortunate enough to complete his hand.

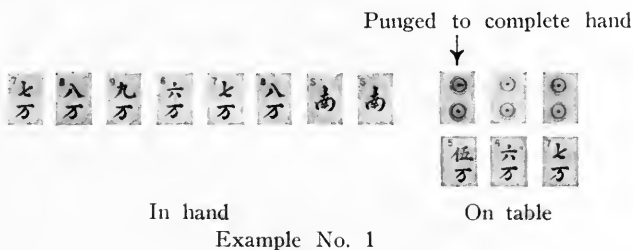
6. *No other score than "Mah-Jongg" in hand or on*

*table*. This is a bonus of ten points given to the winning player having only 20 points for "*Mah-Jongg*" as his score, and is a hand made up of four sequences and a pair in which there is no score, a sequence having no scoring value whatsoever. Of course even drawing the winning piece will forfeit this bonus as can easily be seen.

In the combination scores exposed sets are those on the table; face up to the right of the player, concealed sets are those which are in his hand at the time of winning. As will be seen by the score card, concealed sets having been made up by the player without the assistance of a pung or chow score twice as much as the same set would if it were on the table. This together with the fact that sets of ones, nines, winds or dragons score twice as much as sets of twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, sevens and eights should be helpful in memorizing the score which is essential to the careful playing of each hand.

As for the doubling honors, each set or combination doubles the total score once, and if there are five *doubling honors* in a hand, the total score should be doubled five times—for example: a player goes *Mah-Jongg* or *Mah-Diao* having 32 points in bonus scores, 18 in combination scores, making his total score 50. Then if he has five *doubling honors* his final score is 1,600 points, i. e., 50-100-200-400-800-1,600.

## EXAMPLE OF HANDS AND HOW THEY ARE SCORED



For Mah-Jongg .....	20
For Three 2 Dots.....	2

	22 Total Score
No double honors:	22 Final Score

In this hand the player punged the 2 dot which completed his hand, 20 for *Mah-Jongg* as the only bonus score he has because: 1. He has sequences. 2. He did not draw the winning piece. 3. He did not fill the only place to win. 4. He has other score than *Mah-Jongg*. 5. He did not win on a loose tile draw. In combination value, he has only two points for the set of three 2 dots, the sets of sequences helping complete the hand, but scoring nothing. There are no doubling honors in the hand so the final score is 22. This is the lowest winning hand that can be scored.



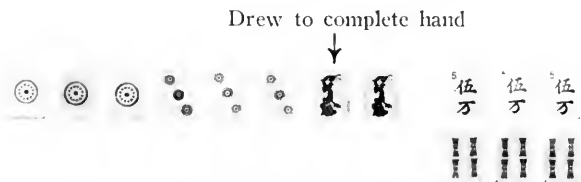
Example No. 2

Winner chowed the 1 character to complete hand. Score is  
 Mah-Jongg ..... 20

No other scores on hand or on  
 table ..... 10

30 Total Score

No combination scores or doubling  
 honors ..... 30 Final Score



Example No. 3

### Example No. 3

Mah-Jongg—20 .....	20
No sequences—10 .....	10
Filling only place to win—2.....	2
Drawing wins p.—2.....	2
	<hr/>
	34
3 ones concealed .....	8
3 threes concealed .....	4
3 fives exposed .....	2
3 fours exposed .....	2
	<hr/>
	50 Total Score
No doubling honors:	50 Final Score

Drew to complete hand

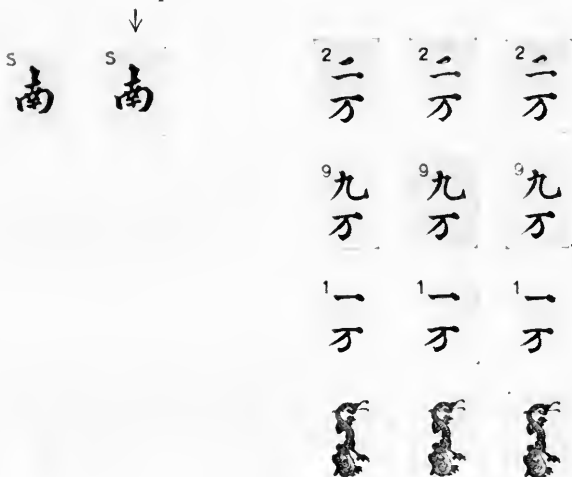


### Example No. 4

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
Drawing winning piece.....	2
	<hr/>
	32
3 sixes (concealed) .....	4
3 twos (exposed) .....	2
3 dragons (exposed) .....	4
3 threes (exposed) .....	2
	<hr/>
	44 Total Score
Double once for red dragons.....	88 Final Score



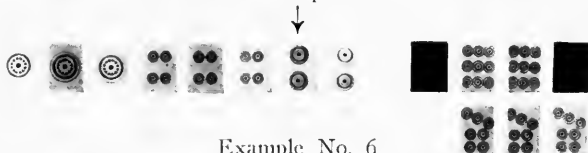
Drew to complete hand



Example No. 5

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
Drawing winning piece .....	2	
Filling only place to win.....	2	
	<hr/>	
	34	
3 twos (exposed) .....	2	
3 nines (exposed) .....	4	
3 ones (exposed) .....	4	
3 dragons (exposed) .....	4	
	<hr/>	
	48	Total Score
Double once for green dragons.....	96	
Double once for all one suit except winds or dragons .....	192	Final Score

Drew to complete hand

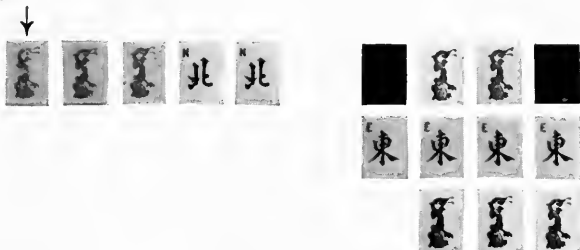


Example No. 6

# Example No. 6

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
Drawing winning piece.....	2	
Filling only place to win.....	2	
	<hr/>	
	34	
4 nines (concealed) .....	32	
3 sevens (exposed) .....	2	
3 fours (concealed) .....	4	
3 ones (concealed) .....	8	
	<hr/>	
	80	Total Score
Double three times for.....	160	
All one suit .....	320	
	<hr/>	
	640	Total Score

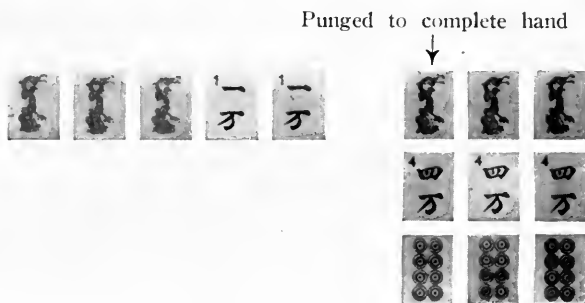
Punged to complete hand



# Example No. 7

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
	<hr/>	
	30	
4 dragons (concealed) .....	32	
4 winds (exposed) .....	16	
3 dragons (exposed) .....	4	
3 dragons (concealed) .....	8	
	<hr/>	
	90	Total Score
Double three times for all.....	180	
One suit (honor) .....	360	
	<hr/>	
	720	
Double once for red dragons.....	1440	
Double once for white dragons.....	2880	
Double once for green dragons.....	5760	Total Score

If this hand is held by the East Wind he may double again for having a set of his own wind, making his score 11,520, and being East Wind, he collects double from each player when he wins, making his total 23,040 from each of the other three players or 69,120 in all.



Example No. 8

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
	<hr/>
	30
3 dragons (exposed) .....	4
3 fours (exposed) .....	2
3 eights (exposed) .....	2
3 dragons (concealed) .....	8
	<hr/>
	46 Total Score
Double once for white dragons.....	92
Double once for green dragons.....	184 Final Score

If player is East Wind, he collects double, or 368 from each player. If any other wind, he collects 368 from East Wind and 184 from the other two players.

Chowed to complete hand



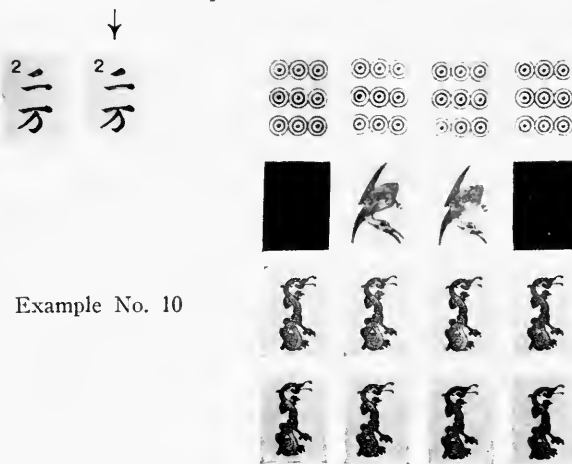
Example No. 9

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No other score in hand or on table..	10	
		30 Total Score
Double three times for all.....	60	
One suit .....	120	
		240 Final Score

Note: In this hand the player did not even fill the only place to win as a 6 character would have won also.

If player is East Wind, he collects 480 from each of the other three players. If any other wind, he collects 480 from East Wind and 240 from the other two players.

Drew loose tile to complete hand



Example No. 10

### Example No. 10

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
Winning on loose tile draw.....	10	
Drawing winning piece.....	2	
Filling only place to win.....	2	
	<hr/>	
	44	
4 nines (exposed) .....	16	
4 ones (concealed) .....	32	
4 dragons (exposed) .....	16	
4 dragons (exposed) .....	16	
	<hr/>	
	124	Total Score
Double once for red dragons.....	248	
Double once for green dragons.....	496	Final Score

Drew to complete hand

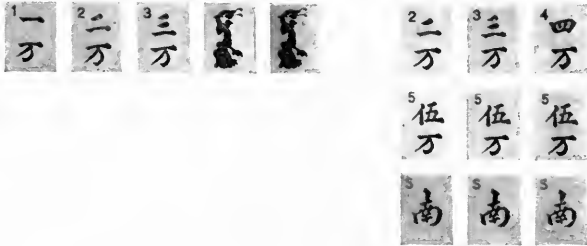


### Example No. 11

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
Drawing winning piece .....	2	
	<hr/>	
	32	
3 winds (concealed) .....	8	
3 dragons (concealed) .....	8	
3 twos (concealed) .....	4	
3 nines (concealed) .....	8	
	<hr/>	
	60	Total Score
Double once for all one suit except winds or dragons .....	120	
Double once for red dragons.....	240	
Double once for own wind.....	480	Final Score

This illustration assumes player to be North Wind. This player collects double, or 960, from East Wind and 480 each from South and West Winds.

Chowed to complete hand



Example No. 12

Mah-Jongg .....	20
	<hr/>
	20
3 fives (exposed) .....	2
3 winds (exposed) .....	4
2 dragons .....	2

28 Total Score

Double once for all one suit except  
winds or dragons..... 56 Final Score

Note: Two points for pair of red dragons. Dragons and own  
wind are only pairs that score, and they are limited to two points.

Punged to complete hand



Example No. 13

PLAYER IS EAST WIND

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
	<hr/>
	30

3 winds (exposed) .....	4
3 ones (exposed) .....	4
3 fours (exposed) .....	2
3 dragons (exposed) .....	8

---

48 Total Score

Double once for all one suit except  
winds or dragons ..... 96

Double once for red dragons.....192

Double once for own wind.....384

Collect double from each player

being east wind and winning.....768 Final Score  
from each player

Draw to complete hand



Example No. 14

## PLAYER IS WEST WIND

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
Draw winning piece .....	2

---

32

3 winds (concealed) ..... 8 |

3 winds (concealed) ..... 8 |

4 winds (concealed) ..... 32 |

3 winds (exposed) ..... 4 |

---

84

Double 3 times for all..... 168

Suit (honor) ..... 336 |

---

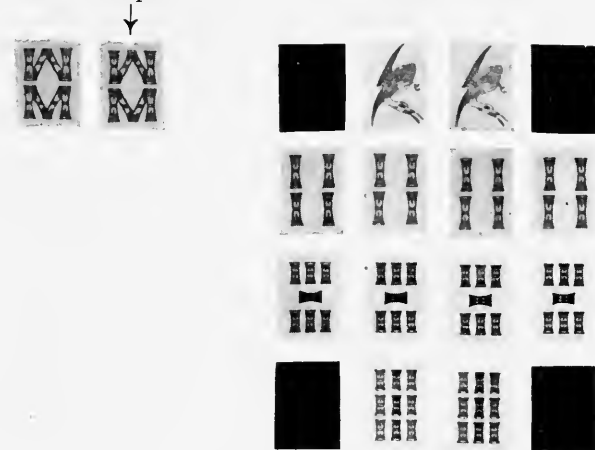
672

Double once for own wind .....1344

Collects 2688 from East Wind and 1344 apiece from  
North and South Winds.

# PLAYER IS EAST WIND

Drew to complete hand



Example No. 15

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
No sequence .....	10	
Only place to win.....	2	
	<hr/>	32
4 ones (concealed) .....	32	
4 nines (concealed) .....	32	
4 fours (exposed) .....	8	
4 sevens (exposed) .....	8	
	<hr/>	112
		Total Score
Double 3 times for all .....	224	
One suit .....	448	
	<hr/>	896
Double once because player is East		
wind and won .....	1792	Final Score
		from each player



## PLAYER IS EAST WIND



Example No. 16

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
3 fours (concealed) .....	20	
3 dragons (concealed) .....	4	
	8	
		32 Total Score
Double 3 times for winning on original hand.....	64	
	128	
	256	
Double once for red dragons.....	512	
Collects double because is East wind and won.....	1024	Final Score from each player

## PLAYER IS SOUTH WIND

Drew to complete hand



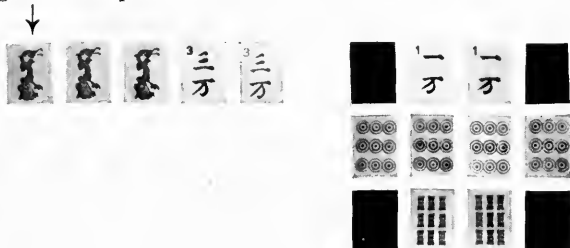
Example No. 17

Mah-Jongg .....	20	
Drawing winning piece .....	2	
Filling only place to win.....	2	
		24
3 ones (concealed) .....	8	
3 fours (concealed) .....	4	
4 winds (concealed) .....	32	
2 own wind .....	2	
		70 Total Score
Double once for all one suit except winds or dragons .....	140	Final Score

Collects double, or 280, from East wind; 140 from North and South respectively.

# PLAYER IS NORTH WIND

Punged to complete hand



Example No. 18

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
	<hr/>
	30
4 ones (concealed) .....	32
4 nines (exposed) .....	16
4 nines (concealed) .....	32
3 dragons (concealed) .....	8

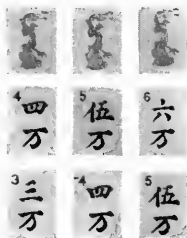
118 Total Score

Double once for green dragons.... 236 Final Score

Collects double, or 472, from East wind: 236 from West and South winds respectively.



Example No. 19



Chowed to complete hand

## PLAYER IS WEST WIND

Example No. 19

Mah-Jongg .....	20
	<hr/>
	20
3 winds (concealed) .....	8
3 dragons (exposed) .....	4
	<hr/>
	32
Double once for all one suit except winds or dragons .....	64
Double once for white dragons.....	128
Double once for own wind .....	256

Collects 512 from East wind, 256 from North and South.  
respectively.

## PLAYER IS EAST WIND



Example No. 20

Mah-Jongg .....	20
No sequence .....	10
Winning on loose tile draw.....	10
Drawing winning piece .....	2
Filling only place to win.....	2
	<hr/>
	44
4 dragons (concealed) .....	32
4 dragons (concealed) .....	32
4 dragons (concealed) .....	32

4 winds (concealed) .....	32	
		172 Total Score
Double 3 times for all of one suit		
(honor) .....	344	
	688	
	1376	
Double once for green dragons....	2752	
Double once for white dragons....	5504	
Double once for red dragons.....	11008	
Double once for own wind.....	22016	
Double once because everyone must		
pay East wind double when he		
wins .....	44032	Final Score

East wind collects this amount from each of the other three players, making a total of 132,096 points that East may win in one hand. This is the highest hand which is probable. There is a hand composed of sets of 3 of a kind, similar to this, which, if drawn on the original draw, will yield more points than this, but it is highly improbable that the hand will ever actually be drawn by any given player.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCORE SETTLING

In the four layouts following, the illustrations represent all the hands together as they are laid down after one of the players wins. They serve to clear up "settling" of the scores and also bring out important points in the playing of the hands. In each case the score of the four players is given in total and practice in the calculating of scores can be obtained by beginners by scoring these hands and comparing their results with the given scores.

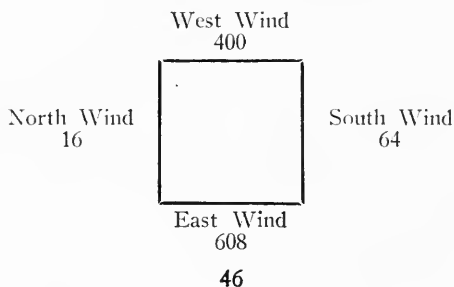


Figure 1 consists of 15 small, square micrographs arranged in a single horizontal row. Each micrograph shows a different stage of sea urchin embryo development. The first two images on the left show early cleavage stages with a few cells. The subsequent images show more complex arrangements of cells, including the formation of a blastula with a distinct outer layer of cells and a central cavity. The final image on the right shows a more advanced stage with a larger, more organized cluster of cells.

九万  
九万  
九万  
八万  
七万  
西  
西  
西  
西  
西

Figure 1: The proposed framework for the Chinese character recognition. The input image is first processed by a pre-trained VGG16 network to extract features. These features are then passed through a series of fully connected layers to produce the final output.

East Wind "Mah-Jongged" with a total score of 608 points. He collects double this amount from each of the other three winds because he is East Wind, and winning, collects double. This makes 1216 from each player or a total of 3648. He then throws his hand into the discard and the other three players settle, the high hand collecting the difference between his hand and the remaining two. In the illustration, West Wind is the high hand and he collects 336 from South Wind and 484 from North Wind, the difference between his hand and those of South and North Winds, respectively. He then discards his hand and leaves the South and North Winds to settle. They do this by South Wind collecting 48 points from North; both discard their tiles, and the scores are settled. It might be best here to analyze the above layout to see how the play went. East Wind's hand appeared harmless enough because he had most of it concealed, only exposing two sets. On this account, none of the other opponents would hesitate about discarding the eight of bamboo which allowed him to Mah-Jongg. North and South Winds having poor hands themselves might have held the eight of bamboo and not have taken a chance on it "putting him out" if they had been warned how near he was to winning, for West Wind had an exceptionally fine hand with the best part of it concealed and he won back from North and South Winds more than half of his payment to East, the winner.

North and South Winds fell in a conflict of suits, one of the most frequent occurrences of the game and one which spoils a great many otherwise good hands. They were both attempting to complete "all dot" hands and each has two conflicting pairs, namely, 5 and 6 of dots. Either of

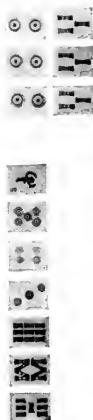
# South Wind 8



West Wind 2816



East Wind 4



CHOW



# North Wind 22

them to win can only have one pair in their hand, and each was holding the other from any chance of winning

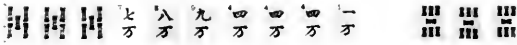
When two players play for the same suit, it is best for both to give up any idea of obtaining all of one suit, and fill in the hand with one or two sets of winds or dragons. Very often one can get three doubles in this way when it would be impossible to complete a hand of all one suit.

## NORTH WIND MAH-JONGGS

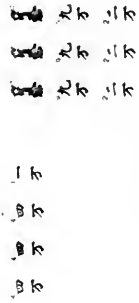
North Wind Mah-Jonggs with 22 points as his total score. He collects 22 points apiece from North Wind and South Wind. East, however, must pay him double or 44, being banker and losing. This gives North Wind a total of 88. The other three then settle West Wind with a total of 2816; collects the difference between his hand and East Wind's which is 2814, doubled because he won from East Wind and East Wind must pay double when he loses. This gives West Wind 5628 from East Wind, and just the difference in their hands from South Wind which is 2808. Then South Wind in settling with East Wind collects the difference, 4, double or 8. This layout demonstrates the point that it is not always necessary to Mah-Jongg or win, in order to take in the highest number of points. North Wind "Mah-Jongged" and collected only 88 points, whereas West Wind collected a total of 8,436 points. What evidently took place in this hand goes as follows: West Wind was exceptionally fortunate in the draw and soon had three sets of winds and dragons exposed, or on the table. The other three players seeing in this a dangerous hand, "ran for cover," this consisting of gathering all the sequences possible together, and mixing the suits. By doing this a



# South Wind 10



## West Wind 64



## East Wind 56



# North Wind 416

player can very quickly complete his hand and win, although his score will be low when he does win. However, the one who does "Mah-Jongg," no matter how low his score may be, collects that amount, and escapes any exceptionally high scoring hands which the other players may hold. In this case it was North Wind who won out and avoided paying many points to West Wind by doing so.

### NORTH WIND MAH-JONGGS

In the above layout, North Wind winning, scores 416; West Wind 64; South Wind 10, and East Wind 56; North Wind then takes 832 from East Wind, and 416 from West and South Winds. West Wind collects 54 from South Wind and 16 from East Wind; East Wind then collects 46 doubled or 92 from South Wind.

In this game both North and West Winds played for all dot hands; North Wind foreseeing this early in the game filled in his hand with winds and dragons, in this way winning out over West Wind; East Wind starting with a pair of green dragons kept them until he had all characters except the pair. Then came the time for him to decide on whether he would discard the pair and try to fill an all character hand, or use the dragons. He decided on the latter because looking at North Wind's exposed tiles he saw that North Wind was dangerously near to winning. He filled his dragons and attempted to win as quickly as possible, almost succeeding and needing only one tile to complete his hand.

四万 四万 伍万 六万 七万 八万 八万

一万 一万 一万

二万 二万 二万

九万  
九万  
九万  
伍万  
伍万  
伍万  
四万  
四万  
八万  
八万  
两万  
两万

A vertical strip of 14 images showing the progression of the I Ching hexagram 1 (Qian) from its symbolic representation to a lightning bolt. The images are arranged vertically, showing the hexagram's lines (solid and broken) and its associated natural phenomena (thunder and lightning).

53

## NORTH WIND MAH-JONGGS

North Wind "Mah-Jongged," collects 304 from East and 152 from West and South respectively. Then—East Wind collects 16 doubled or 32 from West and 32 doubled or 64 from South. West Wind wins 16 from South who is the loser all around. East Wind's difficulty above was that he decided on all bamboo hand at the start of the game without having a sufficient number of pairs in that suit. The result was that by the time that he *drew* the pairs and was ready to pung discards the other players had already discarded a number of tiles which he needed in his hand. They were then dead. The result of all this can be seen in his hand above; he has still two pairs and a sequence to fill and the particular tiles needed to do this (the 4, 5 and 8 of bamboo) have probably all been discarded early in the game by the other players. The point thus illustrated being: It is not advisable to attempt the completing of a suit which all the other players are discarding unless sufficient pairs are held from the start to withstand their attacks.

## PART TWO

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### PLAYING WITH A LIMIT

## PLAYING WITH A LIMIT

Pung-Chow, as it has been described in the foregoing pages, represents the game as it is played with unlimited hands, that is where no limits are set on the number of points permissible in the score of a hand. It is impractical, however, to play with unlimited hands in a game where a stake has been set due to the inconsistencies of the winning hand scores; one *may* win with a hand of 200,000 points, whereas the ordinary or average winning hand numbers approximately only 500 to 1,000.

On this account the Chinese use a lower scoring system and set limits on the hands whenever placing stakes on the game, with a view of limiting losses between all players.

This setting of a limit changes the game considerably, for while the procedure of the play is similar to that of the unlimited hand, the scoring is almost totally different and the actual playing of the hand is changed.

A player in a limited hand gains nothing by completing a hand scoring high in the thousands when held down to the limit which is comparatively low. This changes entirely the playing of hands, making each player's object no longer to score as high a hand as possible and win, but to score as closely to the limit as possible and win, which in practice amounts to completing the hand as quickly as possible, mixing sequences and sets of all suits and taking all good scoring sets as they come, planning for none.

It can be seen that there is a larger element of fortune or "luck" in this method of playing than there is in playing the unlimited hand, though in either case the best player will win consistently.

## THE PROCEDURE OF PLAY



Indicators

Wind Box

In playing this sort of a game the wind indicators in their container, the Cheung Huen or wind box, are always used, and their use changes the method of commencing the game.

To start the game when using the wind markers the seats are preliminarily chosen and any one of the four players throws the two dice once, the result of this throw deciding which player is to throw again for playing position. Counting of players being done in a counter clock-wise direction as previously explained.

The players thus designated will shuffle the wind indicators thoroughly face downward and places any one of them still face downward on top of wind box. He then arranges the whole lot in a perpendicular straight line in front of them all face downward, placing the box with the wind indicator still on top of it in any order he pleases. (See Illustration No. 1.)

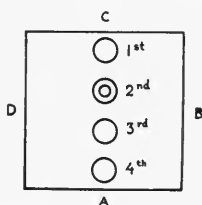


Illustration No. 1

In this illustration, C first threw the dice; the number was seven, deciding A as the player who was to throw again for playing position or seat. A has shuffled the markers and arranged them perpendicularly in front of him, placing the wind box in second position. He had the privilege of placing it in 1st, 3rd or 4th position if he had chosen. He then throws with the dice, an 8; this designates D as the player to take the first indicator; A the second (also the wind box), B the third, and C the fourth.

He then throws the two dice and the number thrown will decide which player is to pick up the indicator farthest from him (or the first indicator in the accompanying illustration) counting in the usual manner one player at a time in counter clock-wise direction, starting with himself as 1. The player indicated will pick up the first indicator, the player on his right the second indicator, the player opposite the third and the player to his left the east.

The wind box goes to the player picking up the indicator on top of it who then places it in front of him to mark the seat of East Wind. The players then look at their indicators; the one drawing the East Wind indicator becomes East Wind, and occupies the seat marked by the wind box. The remaining three players seat themselves about the table according to their draw or wind marker, i. e., draw of West Wind indicator opposite to East, North Wind to the left and South Wind to the right of him (East).

East Wind now takes charge of the wind box and the four indicators which are placed in the wind box face up with East Wind on top. The East Wind player retains the



box until he loses a hand. When this occurs the box goes to the right to the player who was South, but now becomes East Wind. The East Wind indicator, however, still remaining on top as this designates that the East Wind round is being played. The East Wind round is over as soon as the fourth player to be East Wind in turn loses. He is the one to take charge of the East Wind indicator and placing the South Wind indicator on top to indicate the South Wind round, hands the box to the original East Wind who now becomes the first East Wind of the South Wind round. It will now be seen that four games make up a round and four rounds make up a set. In every case the new wind-round must commence from the original East Wind player and the box is for the purpose of indicating which round of the wind is being played and who is the East Wind in that particular hand.

It should be decided before starting how many sets are to be played. Chinese players generally play from 4 to 8 sets in an evening.

The seats having been chosen and winds positioned, the procedure of play continues exactly as has been described before. The wall is broken and the tiles drawn in the same manner, "Chowing," "Punging" and filling four of a kind are processes gone about in the same manner as they are in the other type of game.

Mah-Jongg also is attained in the same way, i. e., completing four sets and a pair.

Almost the entire difference in the two ways of playing the game is found in the scoring.

In the scoring many new combinations have been added,

scoring values have been changed, and special bonuses, limit hands and new doubling honors have been introduced which must now be taken, one at a time, and explained in detail. The most important change is that *the last 14 tiles in the wall are never drawn and the game ends* and is a draw if it reaches this point without conclusion.

Loose tiles may be drawn of course during the play, but even a loose tile cannot be drawn if there are only 14 tiles left in the wall including the loose tiles. These last 14 tiles are usually separated a little from the rest of the wall to indicate the end.

#### THE LIMIT HAND.

To keep the hands down to a reasonable amount when players are playing for stakes, the system of setting a limit as to the number of points that can be scored in a hand. This is usually 300 points; in games giving a bonus of 10 points for Mah-Jongg, and 400 in games giving a bonus of 20 points for Mah-Jongg. East Wind of course is liable for double the limit and at the same time may win as high as double the limit from each player. To non-winners settling their scores, settle the difference in the score up to the limit if neither is East Wind, and up to double the limit if either is East Wind.

The limit is of course entirely optional, and may be set by the players at the beginning of the play. A limit of 600 points between players seems the most popular at present in America.

## WASHING THE TILES.

It is necessary before going into "Washing the Tiles" to explain the meaning of "Heads." A Head is a one, nine wind or a dragon, and a hand containing 9 or more different "Heads" on the original hand drawn from the wall entitles the player to "Wash Tiles." He calls out "no play" and exposes his hand, collecting according to the following table: From each player

9 Heads.....	50 points
10 Heads.....	70 points
11 Heads.....	100 points
12 Heads.....	150 points
13 Heads.....	200 points

When washing the tiles takes place, the tiles must be reshuffled and the wall built over. East Wind retains the "Cheung" (wind box) and not collecting double when he "washes tiles" does not have to pay any of the other players double when they "wash tiles." It must be remembered that in order to wash the tiles the heads must be different, that the hand must be the original 13 tiles (14 in case of East Wind) and no drawing is permitted.

## BONUS SCORES

1. For Mah-Jongg or completing a hand a bonus is given and this is generally 10 points unless specially agreed upon to be so.
2. For winning hand of absolutely no scoring value than Mah-Jongg, 10 points is given as a bonus.
3. For winning tile drawn by the player himself from the last tile which may be drawn in the wall doubles the total score once (i. e., the 15th tile from the end of the wall).
4. Winning on a draw from a loose tile doubles total score once.
5. To win on first card played a bonus of half the limit hand is given. Washing cards have preference over this wind.
6. For completing the hand with the fourth card of an exposed set of three of a kind—for example, if a player has an exposed set of 3 of a kind and he draws or puns the fourth tile, and if this very tile is the winning tile, he may double the total score once.

## LIMIT HANDS

A player holding a winning hand of any one of the following combinations receives from each of the players the full amount agreed upon.

1. A winning hand of single heads one only of each with a pair of heads different from the rest representing the final pair.

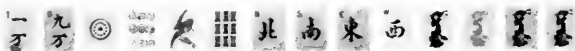


Illustration No. 2

2. A winning hand containing *sets* of heads *only* with a pair of *heads* as the final pair.



Illustration No. 3

3. A winning hand of four different sets of winds and any kind of a final pair. In China this hand is called the four happinesses and superstition has it that one holding this hand has much good fortune coming to him having the four happinesses at his door.



Illustration No. 4

4. The winning hand of 3 different sets of winds with a pair of the other winds as the final pair.

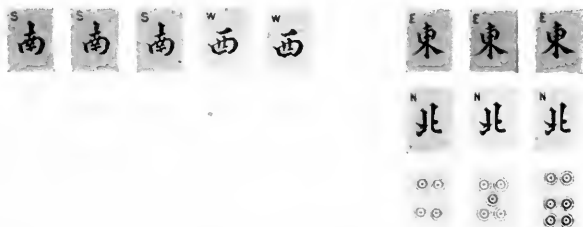


Illustration No. 5

5. A winning hand made up entirely of sets of four of a kind with any pair as the final pair.

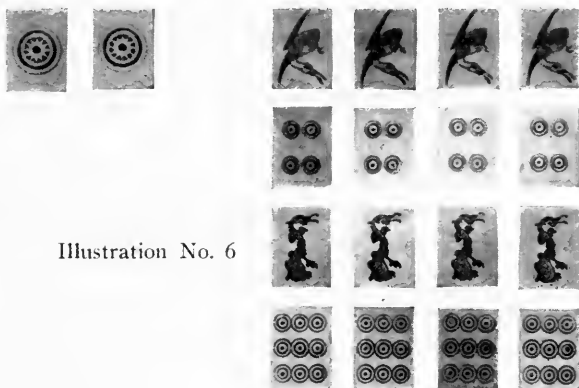


Illustration No. 6

6. East Wind winning on original draw from the wall. This wind has preference over washing cards. The Chinese consider this hand as a forecast of misfortunes to come.
7. A winning hand containing the 3 sets of dragons; red, green and white. In China these are known as the 3 Doctors of Literature. The inference of course being that many tiles must be turned away before these three sets can be made up just as many students in China are turned away by competitive examinations before the three best scholars are chosen to pursue their studies at the Royal Court with the title of Doctors of Literature.

## SCORING VALUES

### \*WINNING HAND.

Mah-Jongg .....	10 Points
No other score in hand or on table than Mah-Jongg..	10 Points

	On Table	In Hand
Of three of a kind of 2 to 8.....	2	6
Of three of a kind of heads.....	4	10
Of four of a kind 2 to 8.....	8	16
Of four of a kind of heads.....	16	32
Pair of 2 to 8 punged to complete hand....	0	2
Pair of 2 to 8 drawn to complete hand....	0	4
Pair of heads punged to complete hand..	0	4
Pair of heads drawn to complete hand.....	0	6
Pair of the player's own wind punged by him in his own wind round to complete hand .....	0	6
Pair of the player's own wind drawn by him in his own wind round to complete hand .....	0	8
Filling a sequence in the middle on the only open end to complete hand.....By Chow		2
Filling a sequence with both ends open by draw to complete hand .....		4

\* Count for winning hand only.

Other Hands	On Table	In Hand
Three of a kind of 2 to 8.....	2	4
Three of a kind of heads.....	4	8
Four of a kind 2 to 8.....	8	16
Four of a kind heads.....	16	32
One pair of a kind any dragon.....	..	2
One pair of own wind .....	..	2
One pair of wind of the round.....	..	2
One pair of players own wind in the wind of his own wind round .....	..	4

## EXPLANATION OF ITEMS IN THE TABLE OF SCORING VALUES

1. Pair of 2-8 punged to complete hand. A player must have four sets and a pair to win. The above scoring value is given if the pair is from 2 to 8 and if he pungs one of them to win.
2. Pair of 2-8 drawn to complete hand. This score is given as above when the player's extra pair is from 2-8, but he must match the pair by draw.
3. Pair of heads punged to complete hand. This four points is given when player pungs to match his final pair.
4. Pair of heads drawn to complete hand. This six points is given when player draws and matches his final pair.
5. Pair of player's own wind punged by him in his own wind round to complete his hand. This six points is given to a player who "pungs" to match this final pair when his final pair is his own wind and it is his own wind round.
6. Pair of the player's own wind in his own wind round drawn by him to complete his hand. This is similar to the one above except that the player draws the tile instead of punging it, thereby getting 8 points instead of 6 points.
7. Filling a sequence in the middle or on the only open end to complete hand. An example would be chowing a 6 character, have a 5 character and a 7 character, or have the 2 and chowing the 3 (only open end).  
Filling a sequence with both ends open, by draw to com-



plete hand. An example would be, having a 7 and 8 of character and drawing a 6 or a 9. In both this and the above case when the sequence is filled by draw, it must immediately be set out face up on the table to the right of player, with the draw tile drawn on top of the other two according to the illustration.

## DOUBLING HONOR SCORES

1. A set of a player's own wind doubles his total score once.
2. A set of a player's own wind in his own wind round doubles his total score twice.
3. A set of red dragons doubles his total score once.
4. A set of green dragons doubles his total score once.
5. A set of white dragons doubles his total score once.
- \*6. A hand of all one suit except winds or dragons doubles his total score once.
- \*7. A winning hand having no sequences in it doubles the total score once. This hand is known as "Tei Tei Woo" (mixed sets or no sequences) among the Cantonese Chinese.
- \*8. A winning hand entirely of one suit, doubles the total score three times.

\*Count for winning hand only.

## PENALTIES

1. In the event of a player announcing Mah-Jongg when his hand is not complete, the player making the error must pay to each of the other 3 players half of the limit. East Wind receiving full limit or paying full limit as the case may be.

2. The one discarding a tile that permits another player to win must bear the entire losses of all other players; if the player winning had any of the following four combinations of tiles exposed at the time of discarding, *unless the discarder himself had two complete doubling honors and was waiting for the winning tile or was waiting for the winning tile which would give him more than two doubling honors.*
1. When nine tiles or more of the same suit are exposed and the discarded tile gives a winning hand on entirely one suit.
2. When nine heads or more are exposed and the discarded tile gives a winning hand of entirely heads.
3. When two sets of dragons are exposed and the discard of the other kind of dragon gives the third set of dragon in a winning hand.
4. When three different sets of winds are exposed and the discard of the other wind gives a winning hand.



Illustration No. 8a

Example 1. Any player discarding a one or a four of dot would complete this hand and unless he had two complete doubling honors and was waiting for the winning

card or was waiting for the winning card to complete his hand, with more than 2 doubling honors, he must pay the winner for all.

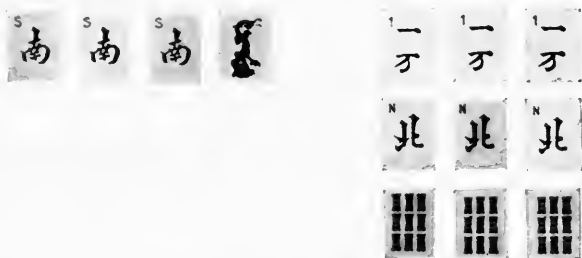


Illustration No. 8b

Example 2. Any player discarding a red dragon will permit this player to win and will be penalized for his recklessness by having to pay all scores, unless his own hand fulfills the requirements set out in Example No. 1.



Illustration No. 8c

Example 3. A player discarding a white dragon is liable to the penalty above mentioned, unless his own hand fulfills the requirements given above in No. 1; anyone may discard a one of dot which, though permitting the player with the above hand to win, would not bring a penalty down upon the discarder.



Illustration No. 8d

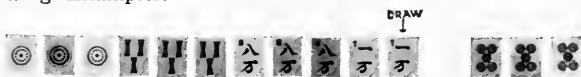
Example 4. A player discarding an East Wind would allow this player to win and would be penalized unless excepted as in the other examples. Here as in Ex. 3, a discard to the other pair, i. e., a three of bamboo, would not be penalized.

NOTE. (a) If a player has no choice in his discard; that is if he discard the winning dot to an all dot hand when he has only dots to discard, he is not penalized.

(b) When a penalty is imposed, all scores except that of the winning hand are canceled.

## EXAMPLE OF WINNING HANDS

Note: Arrow indicates tile which completed the hand in the following Examples.



No. 1

Player is East Wind; South Wind round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10
Three 8 character (concealed) ....	6
Three 3 bamboo (concealed) ....	6
Three Heads (1 dot) (concealed) ..	10
Three 5 character (exposed) .....	2
Pair of Heads drawn (1 character)	6

40 Total Score

For no sequences double once ..... 80 Total Score  
 East Wind collects double if winning  
 double once ..... 160 From each player

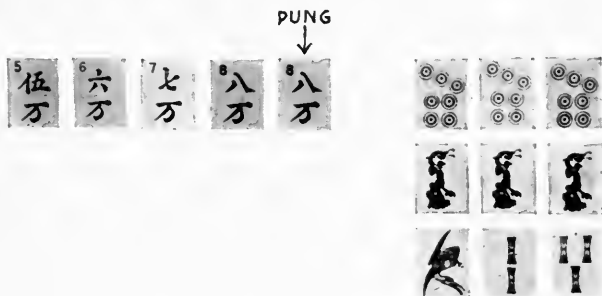


No. 2

Player is North Wind in North Wind round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10
Three of Heads (9 character) (concealed) .....	10
Three of Heads (North Wind) (concealed) .....	10
Three Bamboo (concealed) .....	6
Three of Heads (Red Dragon ) (exposed) .....	4
	<hr/>
	40
For three red dragons double once .....	80
	160
For three of own wind in own wind round double twice .....	320
For no sequence double once .....	640

Player would collect 1280 from East Wind and 640 from other two winds. If his score 640 were over the limit he would collect double the limit from East and only the limit from South and West respectively.



No. 3

### No. 3

North Wind—East Wind round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10
Three Heads (red dragon) (exposed) .....	4
Three 7 character (exposed) .....	2
	<hr/>
	26
For three red dragons double once .....	52

Player collects 104 from East Wind; 52 from South and West.



### No. 4

Player is North Wind in East Wind Round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10
Three of Heads (red dragons) (exposed) .....	4
Three of Heads (green dragons) (concealed) .....	10
Three of Heads (nine bamboo) (concealed) .....	10
Three of bamboo (concealed) .....	6
Completing pair of player's own wind in his own wind round by draw..	8
	<hr/>
	48 Total Score
For bo sequences double once .....	96
For three red dragons double once..	192
For three green dragons double once	384 Final Score

Players collect 768 from East; 384 from West and South.



### No. 5

Winning hand of "Single Heads." One of the "Limit" Hands, player collecting double the limit from East and only the limit from the others.



No. 6

Winning hand containing sets of heads only; this is a "Limit Hand," winner collecting double the limit from East and only the limit from the other two players.



No. 7

Winning hand containing all three sets of dragons and any other set and pair. This is a "Limit Hand," winner collecting double from East and the limit from the other two players. In all limit hand cases, East Wind, if winner, collects double limit from All players.



No. 8

Player is South Wind in South Wind Round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10	
Three Heads (white dragons) (con- cealed) .....	10	
Three 4 dot (exposed) .....	2	
Three Heads (9 dot) (exposed)....	4	
Filling sequence in middle by draw to win .....	4	
Pair of own wind in own wind round .....	4	
		34 Total Score
For three white dragons double once	68	
For all one suit except winds and dragons double once .....	136	Final Score

Players collect 272 from East, 136 from North and West.

DRAW



No. 9

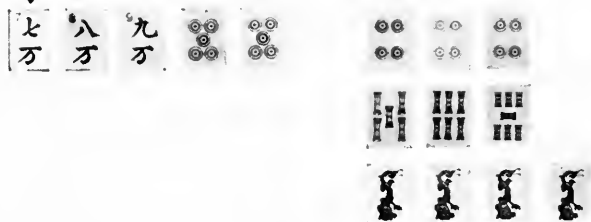
Player is East Wind in South Wind round.



Mah-Jongg .....	10	
Three 4 bamboo (exposed) .....	2	
Three 6 bamboo (exposed) .....	2	
Pair of Heads, completed by draw..	6	
		<hr/>
	20	Total Score
For all one suit double three times..	40	
	80	
	160	Final Score

Double because East Wind collects double when winning 320 from each player

DRAW



No. 10

Player's West Wind—East Wind round.

Mah-Jongg .....	10	
Four Heads (red dragons) (exposed) .....	16	
Three 4 characters (exposed).....	2	
Filling a sequence on the only open end .....	4	
		<hr/>
	32	Total Score
For four red dragons double once..	64	Final Score

Player collects 128 from East and 64 from West and South.

## TWO AND THREE-HANDED GAMES

Three or even two may play Pung Chow, though the game is essentially a four-handed affair. It is played by two or three people in exactly the same way that it is played by four, each player building up his own side of the wall and then combining to build the fourth side.

This fourth side is regarded as the dummy wall. In the building and breaking down of the wall, East Wind acts for the dummy, throwing the dice for it whenever indicated. The three players then draw their original hand and ignore the dummy the rest of the game, playing in regular routine and omitting the dummy's turn of play.

When two play alone, each builds two sides of the wall and arrange the usual wall. Then they throw the dice, East Wind throwing for either of the two dummies, both draw their original hands and draw and discard alternately until one wins.

Of course when two or three play there is less opposition or conflict and far greater possibilities in the draw than in the four-handed game. On this account, higher scores are the rule rather than the exception, making a more exciting and entertaining game but hardly one upon which stakes could be safely set.

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# Pung-Chow

*The Game of A Hundred Intelligences*



The game which is rapidly replacing bridge and other card games, as well as other forms of indoor pastimes.

Pung Chow is an American product differing from the imported sets only in the following points:

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Pung Chow is an article of beauty and quality and is practically indestructible.

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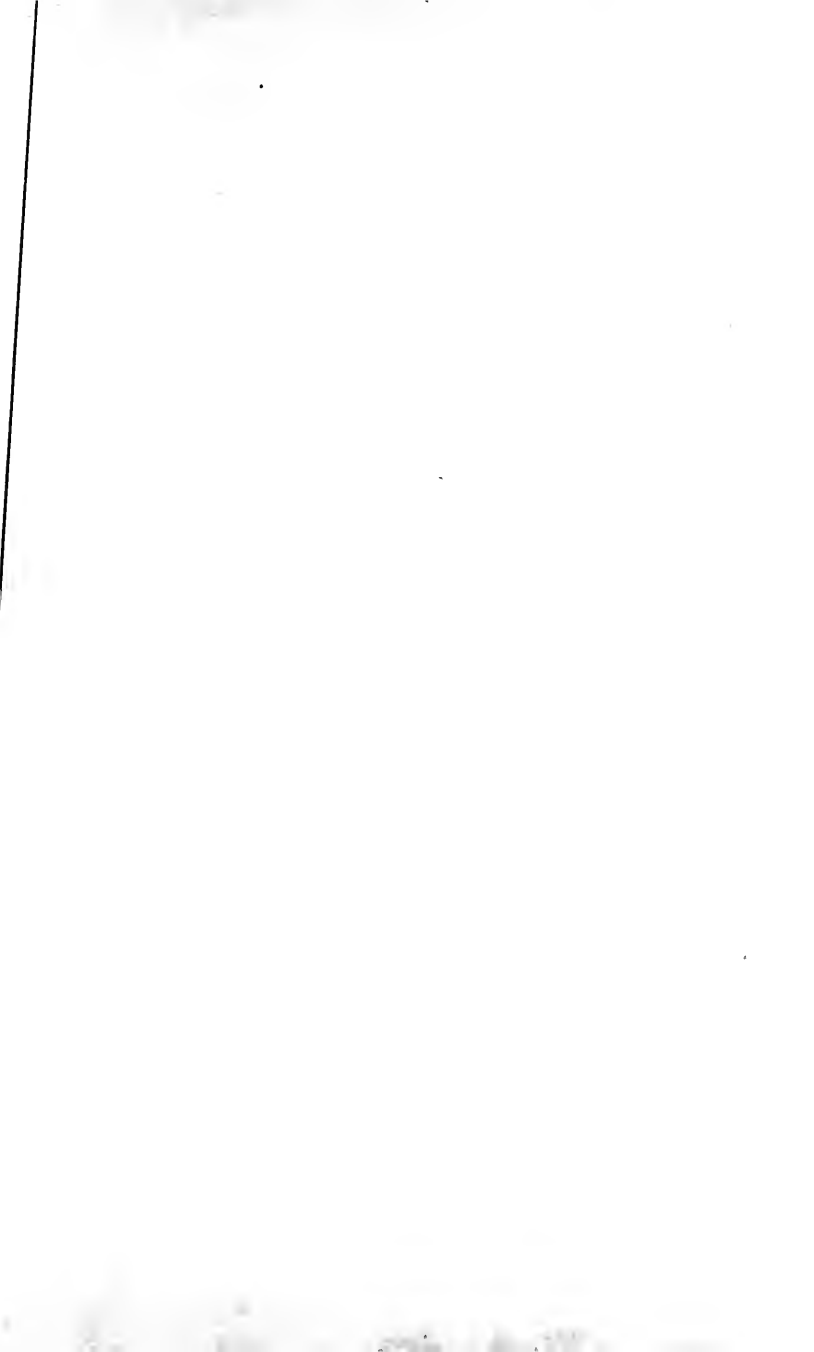
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