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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.

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BY R. MORRISON, D. D.

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PART II.—VOL. I.

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PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PRESS,

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1819.

商務印書館

DICTIONARY

CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN CHINESE



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

1921

1921



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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## P R E F A C E.

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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 Sēn-sǎng* 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-yih-hoo* 含一胡 who travelled over the whole empire in order to verify it, and add to it.

Some of *Chin Sēn-sǎng'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 After much search, it was at last found yet unpublished in the hands of *Han-yih-hoo*.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 synonymous 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-wǎn-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 were 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 *misspellings, 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 usages, 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, constitute 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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\* *Electric 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, the 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 orientalist.

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 Northern 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 𠄎 Wei is found under the Radical 丿 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. Chǎng and Tsǎng, Cho and Tso, are sometimes confounded with each other.
2. G, is hard in *Cih*.
3. Gau and Au, 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 *Tséang*.
5. H before *e* and *i*, is by some pronounced as *Sh* and as *s*; thus He, becomes *She*, and Heō, is changed to *Seō*.
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.

[ e ] 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 T A B L E

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		E		Heep	Heih	Jng, Ung	Woo
A, (broad)	see Ya	E, Ne, Ng, see	E	Hăk	Kih	K	
An	Găn	Eên	Yen	Hoo, Foo*	Foo		
C		F		Hăn	see Hăn		
Cha	see Cha	Fa	see Hwa	Hoan	Han	Ka	see Kea
Chae	{Chae Tsac}	Fae	Kwae	Hên	Hên	Kae, Koe	Keae
Chak	Tsîh	Fan	Fan	Hing	Hing	Kăk, Hak	Kîh
Chan	Chan	Fat	Fă	Hing	Hing	Kêm	Kên
Chăn	Chin	Fe, Fei	Fe, Fei	Haong	Heang	Kăn, Han	Kăn
Chăt	Chă	Fo, * Wo	Ho	Hăw	How	Kaou	Keaou
Chay	Chay	Fok	Fô	How*	How	Keep, Keet	Kêë
Chow	Chow	Fong	Fang	Hei, * He	He	Kap	Keih
Che	Che	Fow	Fow	Heem	Kên	Kow	Kew
Chan	Chen	Fow	Pow	Hci	He	Ke	Ké
Cheok	Chô	Fun	{Fun Heun}	Heep	Hêë	Keet	Kêë
Cheok	Chô	Fung	Fung	Heut	Heuë	Keong	Keang
Cheok	Shô	Hung*	Fung	Hew	Heaou	Kuy	Keu
Choang	{Chang Tseang}	G		Hing	Hing	Keut	Keuë
Chew	Chaou	Ga	see Wa, Ya	Ying*	Hing	King	King
Chak	Chă	Gak	Gih	Ho, Fo	{Ho, Ko}	Koan	Kan
Chek*	Chă	Găng	Găng	Hoak	Hô	Kok	Kô
Chin	Chin	Gong	Gang	Hoe	Kae	Koon	Kwan
Chan*	Chin	Go	Go	Hoan, Koan	{Kan, Han}	Kăn	Kin
Ching	Ching	Gow, Ow	{Gow Gaou}	Hong	Hang	Kung	{Kung Keung}
Cheok	Chô, Tsô	Gung	Ung	Hoe, Foo	Foo	Küy, Huy	Keu
Cheng	Chwang	Yung*	Ung	How	Haou	Kwa	Kwa
Cheu	{Chu Choo}	H		Hung	{Hung Heung}	Kwăn	Keun
Chun	Chun	Ha	see Hea	Hüy	{Keu, Heu}	Kwăn	Kwan
Chune	Chuen	Hae	Heae	Heen	Kên	Kwan	Keuen
Chut	Chuë	Keae*	Heae	Hoo	Koo	Kwong	Kwang
Chuy	Chuy			J		Keut	Keuë
				Jin, Yun	see Jin	Kwae	Kwei
						Kwo, Ko	Kwo
						Kwok	Kwô
						Kwong	Kwang

\* Macao Dialect.

<b>L</b>		
La	see	Lă
Lik	....	Leih
Lam, Lan	....	Lan
Lum	....	Lin
Lae, Lap	....	Lă
Lă	....	La
Low	....	Lew
Leu	....	Low
Lăng	....	Lăng
Lei	....	Le
Lēen	....	Lēen
Lēet	....	Lēē
Lei	....	Le
Leok	...	Lcō
Leong	....	Leang
Lew	....	Leaou
Lik	....	Lēih
Ling	....	Ling
Lo	....	Lo
Loe	....	Lae
Lōng	....	Lang
Loo	....	Loo
Luen	....	Lwan
Lam	....	{ Lin, Lam
Lun	....	Lun
Lung	....	Lung
Luy	....	Luy
<b>M</b>		
Ma	see	Ma
Mae	....	Mae
Man	....	Man
Măn	....	Wăn
Mang	....	Mang
Măng	....	Măng
Maou	....	Mow
My	....	May
Me	..	Mei
Me	....	Wc, Wei
Mēen	....	Mēen
Meet	....	Mēē
Mat	}	Meih
Meet		
Mak	...	Mih
Mew	....	Meaou
Ming	....	Ming
Mo	....	Mo

Mong	....	Mang
Mow	....	Moo
Moon	....	Mun
Mow	....	Maou
Mut	....	Mō
Mung	....	Mung

**N**

Na, No	....	Na
Nae	....	Nae
Nap	....	Nă
Nam	....	Nan
Năng	....	Năng
Naw	....	New
Ne	....	Ne
Nei	...	Nei
Neen	....	Nēen
Neep	....	Nēē
Neong	....	Neaag
New	....	Neaou
Nik	....	Nēē
Ning	....	Ning
No	....	No
Noang	....	Noang
Noe	....	Nae
Nok	....	Nō
Noo	....	Noo
Now	....	Naou
Nune	....	Nun
Nune	....	Nwan
Nung	....	Nung
Nuy	....	Nuy

**O**

O	see	O
Oae	...	Gae
Oau	....	Gan
Oan, Yun	....	Gan
Oei	....	Yae
Ok, Gok	....	ō, Gō
Ow, Gow	....	Gaou

**P**

Pa	see	Pa
Pae	....	Pae
Peet	....	Pēē
Put	....	Peih

Pūn	....	Pin
Pan	....	Pan
Pong	....	Pang
Păng	....	Păng
Paou	....	Paou
Pat	....	Pă
Pe	....	Pe
Peen	....	Pēen
Pect	....	Pēē
Pei	....	Pe
Pew	....	Peaou
Peek	....	Pēē
Ping	....	Ping
Po	....	Po
Pok	....	Pō
Pong	....	Pang
Poon	....	Pun
Poon	....	Pwan
Paou	....	Paou
Puog	....	Pung

**S**

Sik	see	Seih
San	....	San
Săng	....	Săn
Sang	....	Săng
Sap, Săt	....	Să
Sow	....	Sew
Say	....	Seay
Sei	....	Se
Se	....	Sze
Seet	....	Sēē
Seen	....	Sēen
Seok	....	Sō
Seut	....	Souē
Sew	...	Seaou
Sect	....	Sēē
Sing	....	Sing
Sha	....	Sha
Sho	....	Shwa
Shae	....	Shae
Shok	....	Sō
Shan	}	Shan,
San *		
Shīt	....	Shă,
Sheet	....	Shē
Show	....	Show
Shay	....	Shay
She	....	She

Sheen	....	Shea
Sheet	....	Shē
Shong	....	Shwang
Shent	....	Shwō
Shew	....	Shaou
Shē	....	Shē
Shing	....	Shing
Sheu	....	Soo,
Shoo	....	Shoo
Shun	....	Shun
Shun	....	Shin
Shŭy	....	Shwŭy
Shŭy	....	Shwae
So	....	So
So	....	Sok
Sok	....	Sō
Sōng	....	Sang
Sheu	....	Shoo
Sow	...	Saou
Sum	....	Sin
Sun	....	Sin
Sune	....	Swan
Sung	....	Sung
Suy	....	Shwŭy

**T**

Tae	see	Ta
Tap	...	Tă
Tik	....	Teih
Tam	....	Tan
Tan	....	Tan
Tăng	....	Tăng
Tăt	....	Tă
Tow	....	Tow
Te	....	Te
Teen	....	Tēn
Teet	....	Tēē
Tew	....	Teaou
Tew	....	Tew
Tik	....	Teih
Ting	....	Ting
Toe	....	Tae
Tok	....	Tō
Too	....	Too
Tong	....	Tang
Tsoe	....	Tsae
Tsik	....	Tseih
Tsuy	....	Sen

Tsām see Tsin	Tsing see Tsing	Unc see { Yuen Wan Fuen Huen Woo	Woot see Hwō
Tsam .... Tsan	Tso .... Tso	Ung .... W	Wooy .... Hwŭy
Tsǎng .... Tsǎng	Tsok .... Tsō	Wa see Hwa	Ya see Yay
Tsāt .... { Tsǎ Tsěě	Tsong .... Tsang	Wak .... { Hwǎ Hwō	Yak .... { Shih Keih
Tsǎu .... { Tsew Tsow	Tsoo .... Tsoo	Wan .... Hwan	Yām .... Yin
Tsay .... Tseay	Tsow .... { Tsaou Tso, Tsoo	Wāt .... Wǎ	Yaong .... Yang
Tsee, Tsze .... { Tsee Tsze	Tsuen .... Tswan	Wei .... Wei	Yaou .... Yew
Tsei .... Tse	Tsune .... { Tsun Tsuen	Wing .... Yung	Yay .... Yay
Tseen .... Tsĕen	Tsung .... Tsung	Wo .... Ho	Yat .... Yǎ, Jih
Tseet .... Tsĕě	Tuen .... Twan	Wok .... Hwō, Woo	Yin .... Hin
Tseong .... Tseang	Tuk .... Tō	Wong .... { Hwang Wang	Ying, Ing ... Ying Woo
Tscune .... Tseuen	Tun .... Tun	Woo .... Hoo	Yok .... Jō, Yō
Tseu .... Tsew	Tŭy .... Tuy	Woon .... Wan	Yow .... Jow
Tsew .... Tseau	U		Yu .... Ju, Joo
Tseut .... Tseuĕ	Ue .... Yu		Yung .... { Yung Jung
Tsik .... Tsih	Uet .... Yuĕ		

## O R T H O G R A P H Y

OF THE

### M A N U S C R I P T D I C T I O N A R I E S

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	çie see Tseay	çun see Tsun	Chĕ see Chĭh
çǎ see Tsǎ	çiĕ - - Tsĕĕ	çung - - Tsung	Chen - - Chen
çai, çay - - Tsae	çien - - Tsĕen	çuon - - Tswan	Chi - - Che
çan - - Tsan	çin - - Tsin		Chin - - Chin
çam, çang - - Tsang	çing - - Tsing	Ch - -	Ching - - Ching
çao - - Tsaou	çiu - - Tseu	Cha - - Cha	Chō - - Chō
çĕ - - Tsih	çiuen - - Tseuen	Chă - - Chă	Choang - - Chwang
çen - - Tsin	çiun - - Tseun	Chai - - Chae	Chu - - Choo
çem, çeng - - Tsǎng	ço - - Tso	Chan - - Chan	Chŭ - - Chŭh
çeu - - Tsow	çō - - Tsō	Chang - - Chang	Chuĕ - - Chnĕ
çi - - Tse	çō - - Tsŭh	Chao - - Chao	Chuen - - Chuen
çiang - - Tseang	çu - - Tsoo	Chay - - Chay	Chui - - Chuy
çiaou - - Tseau	çü - - Tsze	Chĕ - - Chĕ	Chun - - Chun
	çui - - Tsuy		Chung - - Chung

F		
Fă	see	Fă
Fan	- - -	Fan
Fang	- - -	Fang
Fen	- - -	Fow
Fi, Fy	- - -	Fe
Fö	- - -	Fö
Foë	- - -	Füh
Fu	- - -	Foo
Fuen	- - -	Fun
Fung	- - -	Fung
G		
Gai, Ngai	- - -	Gae
Gan, Ngan	- - -	Gan
Gang, Ngang	- - -	Gang
Gao, Ngao	- - -	Gaou
Gě, Ngě	- - -	Gih
Gen	- - -	Gän
Geng, Ngeng	- - -	Gäng
Geu, Ngeu	- - -	Gow
Gin	- - -	Jin
Go, Ngo	- - -	Go, Wo
Gö, Ngö	- - -	Gö
Goei	- - -	Wei
Gu, Ngu	- - -	Woo
H		
Hai	- - -	Hae
Han	- - -	Han
Hao	- - -	Haou
Hen	- - -	Hän
Heng	- - -	Häng
Heu	- - -	How
Hí	- - -	He
Hía	- - -	Hea
Hiai	- - -	Heae
Hiang	- - -	Heang
Hiao	- - -	Heaou
Hiě	- - -	Hěě
Hiě	- - -	Heih
Hien	- - -	Héen
Hieu	- - -	Hew
Hín	- - -	Hin
Hing	- - -	Hing
Hiö	- - -	Heö
Hiu	- - -	Heu
Hiuě	- - -	Heuě
Hieuen	- - -	Heuen
Hiun	- - -	Heun
Hiung	- - -	Heung

Ho	see	Ho
Hö	- - -	Hö
Hoa	- - -	Hwa
Hoă	- - -	Hwă
Hoai	- - -	Hwae
Hoan	- - -	Hwan
Hoang	- - -	Hwang
Hoë	- - -	{ Hwă Hwö
Hoei	- - -	Hwuy
Hoen	- - -	Hwän
Hu	- - -	Hoo
Hung	- - -	Hung
Huö	- - -	{ Hwö Hwüh
J		
Jang	- - -	Jang
Jaou	- - -	Jaou
Je	- - -	Jay
Juě	- - -	Jě
Jen	- - -	Jen
Jeng	- - -	Jing
Jeu	- - -	Jow
Jeuě	- - -	Jeuě
Jin, Gin	- - -	Jin
Jö	- - -	Jö
Ju	- - -	Joo
Jü	- - -	Jüh
Jui	- - -	Juy
Jun	- - -	Jun
Jung	- - -	Jung
K		
Kai	- - -	Kae
Kan	- - -	Kan
Kang	- - -	Kang
Kao	- - -	Kaou
Kě	- - -	Kih
Ken	- - -	Kän
Keng	- - -	Käng
Keu	- - -	Kow
Ki	- - -	Ke
Kia	- - -	Kea
Kiai	- - -	Keae
Kiang	- - -	Kiang
Kiou	- - -	Keaou
Kiě	- - -	Kěě
Kiě	- - -	Keih
Kien	- - -	Kéén
Kieu	- - -	Kew
Kin	- - -	Kin

King	see	King
Kiö	- - -	Keö
Kiu	- - -	Keu
Kiuě	- - -	Keuě
Kiuen	- - -	Keuen
Kiun	- - -	Keun
Kiung	- - -	Keung
Ko	- - -	Ko
Kö	- - -	Kö
Kö	- - -	Küh
Ku	- - -	Koo
Kua	- - -	Kwa
Kuă	- - -	Kwă
Kuai	- - -	Kwae
Kuan	- - -	Kwan
Kuang	- - -	Kwang
Kuě	- - -	Kwö
Kuei	- - -	Kwei
Kueu	- - -	Kwän
Kueng	- - -	Kwäng
Kung	- - -	Kung
Kuo, Ko	- - -	Kwo, Ko
Kuö	- - -	Kwö
Kuon	- - -	Kwan
La		
Lă	- - -	Lă
Lai	- - -	Lae
Lan	- - -	Lan
Lang	- - -	Lang
Lao	- - -	Laou
Lě	- - -	Lih
Leang	- - -	Leang
Leug	- - -	Läng
Leu	- - -	Low
Li	- - -	Le
Liao	- - -	Leaou
Lie	- - -	Lěě
Liě	- - -	Leih
Lien	- - -	Léén
Lieu	- - -	Lew
Lin	- - -	Lin
Ling	- - -	Ling
Lo	- - -	Lo
Lö	- - -	Lö
Lü	- - -	Lüh
Lu	- - -	Loo
Lui	- - -	Luy
Lun	- - -	Lun
Lung	- - -	Lung
Luon	- - -	Lwan

M		
Ma	see	Ma
Mai	- - -	Mae
Man	- - -	Man
Mang	- - -	Mang
Mao	- - -	Maou
Mě	- - -	Mih
Men	- - -	Mun
Měng	- - -	Mäng
Meu	- - -	Mow
Mi	- - -	Me
Miaou	- - -	Meaou
Miě	- - -	Měě
Miě	- - -	Meih
Mien	- - -	Méen
Mien	- - -	Mew
Min	- - -	Min
Ming	- - -	Ming
Mo	- - -	Mo
Mö	- - -	Mö
Mö	- - -	Müh
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
Niě	- - -	Něě
Niě	- - -	Neih
Nien	- - -	Néén
Nieu	- - -	New
Niu	- - -	Nin
Ning	- - -	Ning
Niu	- - -	Neu
No	- - -	No
Nö	- - -	Nö
Nö	- - -	Nüh
Nu	- - -	Noo
Nui	- - -	Nuy



Nun	see	Nun	Sen	see	Săn	Ti	see	Te	Xe	see	Shay
Nung	- -	Nung	Seng	- -	Săng	Tiao	- -	Teaou	Xě	- -	Shě
Nuon	- -	Nwan	Seu	- -	Sow	Tiě	- -	Těě	Xě	- -	Shih
		O	Si	- -	Se	Tiě	- -	Teih	Xen	- -	Shen
O	- -	O	Siang	- -	Seang	Tien	- -	Těen	Xeu	- -	Show
õ	- -	õ	Siao	- -	Seaou	Tieu	- -	Tew	Xi	- -	She
õ	- -	ũh	Sie	- -	Seay	Ting	- -	Ting	Xin	- -	Shin
		P	Siě	- -	Sěě	To	- -	To	Xing	- -	Shing
Pa	- -	Pa	Siě	- -	Seih	Tõ	- -	Tõ	Xo	- -	Sho
Pai	- -	Pae	Sien	- -	Sėen	Tõ	- -	Tũh	Xõ	- -	Shõ
Pan	- -	Pan	Sieu	- -	Sew	Tu	- -	Too	Xõ	- -	Shũh
Pang	- -	Pang	Sin	- -	Sin	Tui	- -	Tuy	Xoa	- -	Shwa
Pao	- -	Paou	Sing	- -	Sing	Tun	- -	Tun	Xoă	- -	Shwă
Pě	- -	Pih	Siõ	- -	Seũh	Tung	- -	Tung	Xoai	- -	Shwae
Peng	- -	{ Păng Pung	Siõ	- -	Seõ	Tuon	- -	Twan	Xoang	- -	Shwang
Pi	- -	Pe	Siu	- -	Seu			U	Xu	- -	Shoo
Piao	- -	Peaou	Siũ	- -	Seũh	U, Gu	- -	Woo	Xuě	- -	Shwõ
Piě	- -	Pěě	Siuě	- -	Seuě	Ul, Ulh, Lh	- -	Urh	Xui	- -	Shwũy
Piě	- -	Peih	Siuen	- -	Seuen	Ung	- -	Ung	Xun	- -	Shun
Pien	- -	Pėen	Siuu	- -	Siun			V			Y
Pien	- -	Pew	So	- -	So	Va	- -	Wa	Y	- -	E
Pin	- -	Pin	Sõ	- -	Sõ	Vă	- -	Wă	Ya	- -	Ya
Ping	- -	Ping	Sõ, Sũ	- -	Sũh	Vai	- -	Wae	Yă	- -	Yă
Po	- -	Po	Su	- -	Soo	Van	- -	Wan	Yang	- -	Yang
Põ	- -	Põ	Sui	- -	Suy	Vang	- -	Wang	Yao	- -	Yaou
Põ	- -	Pũh	Sun	- -	Sun	Ven	- -	Wăn	Ye	- -	Yay
Poci	- -	Pei	Sung	- -	Sung	Vi	- -	We	Yě	- -	Yě
Pu	- -	Poo	Suon	- -	Swan	Vo	- -	Wo	Yě	- -	Yih
Puen	- -	Pun	Szu	- -	Sze	Võ	- -	õ	Yen	- -	Yen
Puon	- -	Pwan			T	Voě	- -	Wũh	Yeu	- -	Yew
		S	Ta	- -	Ta	Von	- -	Wan	Yn	- -	Yin
Să	- -	Să	Tă	- -	Tă	Vu	- -	Woo	Yng	- -	Ying
Say, Sai	- -	Sae	Tai, Tay	- -	Tae			X	Yõ	- -	Yõ
San	- -	San	Tan	- -	Tan	Xa	- -	Sha	Yõ	- -	Yũh
Sang	- -	Sang	Tang	- -	Tang	Xă	- -	Sha	Yu	- -	Yu
Sao	- -	Saou	Tao	- -	Taou	Xan	- -	Shan	Yuě	- -	Yuě
Sě	- -	Sih	Tě	- -	Tih	Xam } Xang }	- -	Shang	Yuen	- -	Yuen
			Teng	- -	Tăng	Xao	- -	Shaou	Yun	- -	Yun
			Teu	- -	Tow				Yung	- -	Yung

## V. ORDER AND NUMBER OF THE SYLLABLES.

A, 1.	Gae, 40.	Hwǎ, 82.	Keih, 123.	Leö, 165.	Ming, 207.	Pëen, 248.	Shay, 290.	Tëen, 332.	Tung, 375.
An, 2.	Gan, 41.	Hwae, 83.	Keö, 124.	Leu, 166.	Mwan, 208.	Pei, 229.	She, 291.	Teih, 333.	Tuy, 376.
Aou, 3.	Gǎn, 42.	Hwan, 84.	Keu, 125.	Leuč, 167.		Peih, 250.	Shě, 292.	Tew, 334.	Twan, 377.
	Gǎng, 43.	Hwǎn, 85.	Keuč, 126.	Leuen, 168.	Na, 209.	Pew, 251.	Shen, 293.	Tih, 335.	
Cha, 4.	Gǎng, 44.	Hwang, 86.	Keuen, 127.	Leüh, 169.	Nǎ, 210.	Pih, 252.	Shih, 294.	Ting, 336.	üh, 378.
Chǎ, 5.	Gaou, 45.	Hwǎng, 87.	Keüh, 128.	Lew, 170.	Nae, 211.	Pin, 253.	Shin, 295.	To, 337.	Ung, 379.
Chae, 6.	Gih, 46.	Hwö, 88.	Keun, 129.	Lih, 171.	Nan, 212.	Ping, 254.	Shing, 296.	Tö, 338.	Urh, 380.
Chan, 7.	Go, 47.	Hwüh, 89.	Keung, 130.	Lin, 172.	Nang, 213.	Po, 255.	Shö, 297.	Too, 339.	
Chang, 8.	Gö, 48.	Hwuy, 90.	Kew, 131.	Ling, 173.	Nǎng, 214.	Pö, 256.	Shoo, 298.	Tow, 340.	Wa, 381.
Chou, 9.	Gow, 49.		Kih, 132.	Lo, 174.	Naou, 215.	Poo, 257.	Show, 299.	Tsä, 341.	Wǎ, 382.
Chay, 10.		Jang, 91.	Kin, 133.	Lö, 175.	Ne, 216.	Pow, 258.	Shüh, 300.	Tsae, 342.	Wae, 383.
Che, 11.	Hae, 50.	Jaou, 92.	King, 134.	Loo, 176.	Neang, 217.	Püh, 259.	Shun, 301.	Tsau, 343.	Wan, 384.
Chě, 12.	Han, 51.	Jay, 93.	Ko, 135.	Low, 177.	Neaou, 218.	Pun, 260.	Shwa, 302.	Tsang, 344.	Wǎn, 385.
Chen, 13.	Hǎn, 52.	Jě, 94.	Kö, 136.	Lüh, 178.	Něe, 219.	Pung, 261.	Shwǎ, 303.	Tsäng, 345.	Wang, 386.
Chih, 14.	Hang, 53.	Jeuč, 95.	Koo, 137.	Lun, 179.	Nëen, 220.	Pwan, 262.	Shwae, 304.	Tsaou, 346.	We, 387.
Chin, 15.	Hǎng, 54.	Jih, 96.	Kow, 138.	Lung, 180.	Neih, 221.		Shwang, 305.	Tse, 247.	Wei, 388.
Ching, 16.	Haou, 55.	Jen, 97.	Küh, 139.	Luy, 181.	Neö, 222.	Sǎ, 263.	Shwö, 306.	Tseang, 348.	Wo, 389.
Chö, 17.	He, 56.	Jin, 98.	Kung, 140.	Lwan, 182.	Neu, 223.	Sae, 264.	Shwüy, 307.	Tseaou, 349.	Wö, 390.
Choo, 18.	Hëa, 57.	Jing, 99.	Kwa, 141.		New, 224.	San, 265.	Sih, 308.	Tseay, 350.	Woo, 391.
Chow, 19.	Hëa, 58.	Jö, 100.	Kwǎ, 142.	Ma, 183.	Nin, 225.	Sǎn, 266.	Sin, 309.	Tsëe, 351.	Wüh, 392.
Chuě, 20.	Heae, 59.	Jow, 101.	Kwae, 143.	Mǎ, 184.	Ning, 226.	Sang, 267.	Sing, 310.	Tsëen, 352.	
Chuen, 21.	Héang, 60.	Jow, 102.	Kwan, 144.	Mae, 185.	No, 227.	Sǎng, 268.	So, 311.	Tseih, 353.	Ya, 393.
Chüh, 22.	Heaou, 61.	Juen, 103.	Kwǎn, 145.	Man, 186.	Nö, 228.	Saou, 269.	Sö, 312.	Tseö, 354.	Yǎ, 394.
Chun, 23.	Hëe, 62.	Jüh, 104.	Kwang, 146.	Mang, 187.	Noo, 229.	Se, 270.	Soo, 313.	Tseu, 355.	Yae, 395.
Chung, 24.	Hëen, 63.	Jun, 105.	Kwǎng, 147.	Mǎng, 188.	Now, 230.	Seang, 271.	Sow, 314.	Tseuč, 356.	Yang, 396.
Chuy, 25.	Hëih, 64.	Jung, 106.	Kwei, 148.	Maou, 189.	Nüh, 231.	Seaou, 272.	Süh, 315.	Tseuen, 357.	Yaou, 397.
Chwa, 26.	Hëö, 65.	Juy, 107.	Kwo, 149.	May, 190.	Nun, 232.	Seay, 273.	Sun, 316.	Tseun, 358.	Yay, 398.
Chwae, 27.	Heu, 66.		Kwö, 150.	Me, 191.	Nung, 233.	Sëe, 274.	Sung, 317.	Tsew, 359.	Yé, 399.
Chwang, 28.	Hëuč, 67.	Kae, 108.	Kwüh, 151.	Meaou, 192.	Nuy, 234.	Sëen, 275.	Suy, 318.	Tsüh, 360.	Yen, 400.
	Heuen, 68.	Kan, 109.		Mëe, 193.	Nwan, 235.	Seih, 276.	Swan, 319.	Tsin, 361.	Yew, 401.
	Heüh, 69.	Kǎn, 110.	La, 152.	Mëen, 194.		Seö, 277.	Sze, 320.	Tsing, 362.	Yih, 402.
E, 29.	Heun, 70.	Kang, 111.	Lǎ, 153.	Mei, 195.	O, 236.	Seu, 278.	Ta, 321.	Tso, 363.	Yin, 403.
	Heung, 71.	Kǎng, 112.	Lac, 154.	Mew, 196.	ö, 237.	Seuč, 279.	Tǎ, 322.	Tsö, 364.	Ying, 404.
Fǎ, 30.	Hew, 72.	Kaou, 113.	Lan, 155.	Meih, 197.	Pa, 238.	Seuen, 280.	Tǎ, 322.	Tsoo, 365.	Yö, 405.
Fan, 31.	Hih, 73.	Ke, 114.	Lang, 156.	Mih, 198.	Pǎ, 239.	Seüh, 281.	Tae, 323.	Tsow, 366.	Yu, 406.
Fang, 32.	Hin, 74.	Kea, 115.	Lang, 157.	Min, 199.	Pae, 240.	Seun, 282.	Tan, 324.	Tsüh, 367.	Yuč, 407.
Fe, or Fei, 33.	Hing, 75.	Keǎ, 116.	Laou, 158.	Ming, 200.	Pan, 241.	Sew, 283.	Tang, 325.	Tsun, 368.	Yuen, 408.
Foo, 34.	Ho, 76.	Keae, 117.	Le, 159.	Mo, 201.	Pang, 242.	Sha, 284.	Tǎng, 326.	Tsung, 369.	Yüh, 409.
Fö, 35.	Hö, 77.	Keang, 118.	Leang, 160.	Mö, 202.	Pǎng, 243.	Shǎ, 285.	Taou, 327.	Tsuy, 370.	Yun, 410.
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A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## CHINESE LANGUAGE,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A	AOU	CHA
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>A.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">I. SYLLABLE.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>亞 / 1. Of the second class; inferior. This is the appellative so common in the names of poor people, as A-lan, A-pin, &amp;c. Many now write it 阿 O, which, in the Provincial Dialect, is pronounced as A. For words thus pronounced, see Ya.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>A N.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">II. SYLLABLE.</p> <p><i>As if written Aan. Provincial Dialect, Oan.</i></p> <p>安 2. Rest; composure. For a further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A O U.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">III. SYLLABLE.</p> <p><i>A broad, and coalescing with the other vowels. Provincial Dialect Ow, as in How.</i></p> <p>澳 / 3. A deep bay; inlet from the sea or mouth of a river. For further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gaou.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>CHA.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IV. SYLLABLE.</p> <p><i>A broad. The Provincial Dialect in the same; by some pronounced Tsa.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>𦨭   Keu-cha, The great raft,—probable allusion to the ark of Noah.</p> <p>Cha-chǎ 查察 to examine; to scrutinize narrowly.</p> <p>Cha-hea   下 name of a place.</p> <p>Cha-wǎn   問 to enquire, to ask about, to investigate.</p>

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; feces. The name of a river.

Cha tsze 渣滓 dregs; feces.

**搯** / 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 搯花 to delineate with a needle. (MS. Dictionary.)

**躋** / 7. To tread upon with the feet.

Cha-tā; 躋躋 denotes the same. Not sanctioned by some Dictionaries.

**蒼** / 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.

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

**麥** 11. To stretch out; to extend; to open or spread out.

Cha-hoo 麥戶 to open a door.

Cha-yen | 言 stretched out words; ostentatious speech.

**侈** 12. To stretch out to extend.

**磳** / 13. The appearance of stones tumbling down, is expressed by 磳磳 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.

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

**膳** 16. An ill-closed cicatrix.

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

**譖** 18. To talk big. 譖 擎 Cha-na, To be ashamed of poverty, and to endea-

our to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display.

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

**虐** Tso, A fierce and artful tiger.

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

**攄** 20. To take hold of with the hand.

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

**戲** 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.

**穉** 24. A species of grain. Red 稻 Taou Grain is called 赤穉 Chih-cha.

**瘡** 25. An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 痂瘡 Kea-cha, and 痂甲 Kea-keä.

**敲** 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.

臄

27. A pimple on the nose.

臄

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

齧

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.

措

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.

漆

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

沚

34. Same as 33.

差

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

Cha püh to 差不多 error not much.

Cha püh yuen | 不遠 error not

remote; i. e. nearly, not very far from the truth.

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

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

剗

36. A small spear. To pierce; to stab. 替剗 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.

舢

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

褙

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

鏹

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

又 Yew, The hand.

又

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.

叔

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.

汜

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

紵

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

觚

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

訖

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

艾

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

跂

48. A diverging road; to tread.

鞞

49. A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

頰

50. The side of the face; the jaw. Expressed also by 頰頰 Han cha.

茶

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

The sorts commonly known to Europeans are these, Boha, 武夷 茶 W. Oo-cha, now called 大 | Ta-

cha; 2nd, Campoi, 揀焙 Kĕn-peï; 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 Sonchi tea, 雙製 Shwang-che, or 珠蘭 Choo-lan.—The seven sorts of Black Tea are understood generally by the term 彝茶 E-cha, or by contraction 夷 E, from 武夷山 Woo-e shan, The Woo-c, (Bohea) hills in Füh-kĕen 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 | Pc-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-tsĕen, (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 | Päng-cha, 炮 | Paou-cha; or 燉 | Tun-cha, To prepare tea by boiling. 吃 | Keih-cha, or 食 | Chih-cha, To drink tea; the more usual phrase is 盍 | Hĕ 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-mö | 末 tea which is much broken; broken down to mere dust.

Cha-peï | 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.

啞 c 52. A tone or expletive, used in modern songs.

搽 c 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.

蹠 c 54. Difficulty in walking, is expressed by 蹠跣 Cha-che.

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

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

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

夸 c 57. Large; big; ostentatious; boastful.

窄 / 58. Broad; wide; full; solid.

厝 c 59. An unfinished house or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised.

Cha-ya 厝房 uneven; irregular.

疔 60. A wound which does not close.

Cha-na 疔瘡 a severe state of disease.

芥 \ 61. The name of a plant.

砑 / 62. A stone tablet.

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

紵 / 64. To ornament with silk.

詐 / 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 | 偽 false; hypocritical.

詐 66. To utter what is shameful.

軫 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 Chih or Tsih, Narrow; strait; deep defile.

揅 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.

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

毛 Tō, An ear of grain bending down, whilst its roots spread out under ground.

姪 72. A young girl; an unmarried woman.

莛 73. The name of a plant.

炆 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 Tō, To rely on, and Kow, The mouth.

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

姪 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 moisture from the nose. ture!

CHĀ.—V<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

扎

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

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

Chă hwa 花 to embroider with a needle; (MS. Dictionary). Not sanctioned by Kang-hē; 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 Kēn chă, or 書 | 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.

蟄

82. Name of an insect.

鷺

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

死

死

死

84. 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 tszé, or 紙 | Che cha; in this sense appears on the sign boards of Stationers. 單 Cha-tan, A written agreement made between the buyer and seller.

劬

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

謔

87. Desultory, incoherent discourse, is expressed by 謔 謹 Chă-chih.

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 關卡 a gateway at streets or passes, kept by a military guard.

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

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

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

躡

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.

函

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. (Shwō-wăn.) From 𠂔 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 Chǎ.

92. 侏 侏 Chǎ-těě, A pounded wretch; a sorry, petty, worthless creature. The Chinese express the same idea by 小人 Seaou-jin, A petty man.

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

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

95. 窟 To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secrete; to hide; a low cottage.

96. 插 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.

Chǎ kow 插口 to insert one's mouth, or 嘴 Chǎ-tsay, To insert one's lips, denote putting in one's word; interfering in a conversation or debate.

Chǎ lǎ-chǔh 蠟燭 to put a candle into a stand for it.

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

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

99. 插 To close or shut with a board or plank. From 片 Pĕn, A splinter or plank, and Chǎ, 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.

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

101. 石 A stony appearance.

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

103. 插 To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

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

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

106. 話 話 | Chǎ-tse, Reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring.

Chǎ-yǎ | 諛 uncertain, dubious language, the noise of laughter.

107. 賭 Name of a gaming utensil.

108. 趨 Hasty steps; to walk with speed.

109. 躡 Appearance of the feet moving.

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

111. 雷 From Rain and Chǎ, The noise of rain; a heavy rain.

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

113. 驕 The appearance of a horse walking, pacing, prancing, coursing, is expressed by Chǎ, or Chǎ-chǎ.

114. 齧 齧 Chǎ-nǎ, The motion of the teeth.

115. 察 Reiterated enquiry; examination; to investigate; to examine; to scrutinize; to judge; to manifest; to make conspicuous; to take an extensive or general survey. Chǎ-chǎ, 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 chǎ 省察 to enquire into; to examine.

Chǎ tǒ 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.

答

117. Minute and careful investigation; the idea is generally the same as 115.

A person's name.

扱

c 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 stonework commonly called

a pagoda; a temple of the priests of Buddah. 古刹 Koo-chǎ, An ancient pagoda.

## CHAE.—VI<sup>TH</sup> 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 ventry. 食 | Shih chae, To eat vegetable food. 持 | 戒 Che chae, keae shǎ, 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

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 parts 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-hǎn 猜恨 to feel dislike or ill-will.

Chae-e | 疑 to doubt; to cherish suspicion

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

Chae chǒ | 着 to conjecture rightly.

Chae-pūh-chǒ | 不着 to be unable to guess.

Chae mei | 數 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 Tsac.

差

128. ㄟ To send a messenger; the messenger sent.

Chae-jin 差人 a messenger; an envoy.

Chae she | 使 public service on which any one is sent.

Chae-fun | 分 and 重 | Chung-chae, Are terms used in arithmetic.

欽 | 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 Ambassador from another nation to employ the term Kin. 當 | Tang chae, To sustain an imperial or government commission; to be actually sent on some public service. 打 | Ta.chae, To send away for any cause.

剗

129. ㄟ A small spear. Also read Cha.

Tsan cha 剗 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 | 火 fuel for the fire; fuel. 砍 | Kan chae, To cut

fuel in the woods or on the hills. Chae fei | 扉 or | 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.

跣

133. ㄟ To tread upon with the feet. Kang-he reads Tszc.

豸

134. / A certain animal said to be so covetous or ravenous, as to devour fire, and cause its own death, is called 獬豸 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 獬豸冠 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. / A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf; called also 豺狼 Chae-lang, and 豺狗 Chae-kow. In the She-king the words | 虎 Chae-hoo, Wolf-tiger, occur. 身瘦如 | 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.

踹  
足

136. ㄟ The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger is expressed by 踹足 Chae-tsh.

債

137. / To bear a burden; to be in debt; a debt.

Chae-jin 債人或負 | Foo-chae, A debtor.

Chae-choo | 主 a creditor. 欠

| Kcen chae, To owe a debt.

還 | Hwan chae, To pay a debt.

討 | Taou chae; 取 | Tseu-chae, To seek or ask for the recovery of a debt.

寨

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

139. 𧈧 To eat ravenously;  
to bite; to gnaw. 𧈧血  
Chae heuě, To suck blood.

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

141. 𧈪 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.

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

## CHAN.—VII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

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

Composed of 𧈫 Chö, An animal like  
ahare; and 𧈬, A hare or rabbit.

143. 𧈭 An artful crafty hare.  
| 檀 Chan-tan, The name  
of a tree, said to have be-  
longed to Confucius. The last syl-  
lable Tan, is now applied to sandal  
wood.

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

145. 𧈯 From Knife and the  
sound Chan. To cut a-  
sunder; to chop; to cut with  
a chissel.

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

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

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

149. 𧈳 Same as 151.

150. 𧈴 Irregular; uneven.

151. 𧈵 To pierce; to stab;  
to stick. One says, To sup-  
port. A comet is called |  
搶星 Chan-tseang sing. (') To  
repair the side of; to complete  
mending or repairing.

152. 𧈶 Name of a certain  
wood. Same as 143. A  
comet is expressed by 𧈶槍  
Chan tseang; same as the preceding.

Sharp pointed. (') A water gate.  
Same as 155.

153. 𧈷 To laugh.

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

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

156. 𧈺 The noise made by a  
dog.

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

158. 𧈼 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. | 詔面諛 Chan chen mēen-yu, To slander the absent and offer adulation to the person present.

Chan jin | 人 a slanderer.

隄

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

鑿

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.

鞞

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

顛

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

饒

164. Greedy; gluttonous; used also in common with 饒 Chan.

里

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

弄

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

孺

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

Chae jö | 弱 feeble; weak.

儻

167. To see; to manifest. 儻 儻 Chan-tsov, Abusive language.

劇

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-shwü | 水 the name of a stream of water.

輶

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

駟

171. A horse without saddle or bridle.

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

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

戔

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 hearse; 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 Päng chan e kaou tsaou, A tent, stable, or fold, should be high and dry. The name of a wood. A small bell.

Chan-yüh | 鬱 a lofty appearance. Chan-heang | 香 a certain fragrant wood.

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

戔

175. High; lofty; still higher.

戔

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

戔

177. A cup made of chrysolite.

戔

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

179. An artificial bank raised against water.

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

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

182. The name of a plant.

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

184. A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬 | Ma-Chan. Vulgar name is 馬蠃 Ma-chüh, The horse insect peculiar to stables. Called also, 蝦馬 | Héen ma chan; and 馬蠃 Ma keuen, represented as a creeping worm-like insect, with numerous feet.

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

186. The name of a certain valley.

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

Chan-ls 轆轤 denotes the same.

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 tǎng, A lamp.

189. The name of a certain tree or wood.

190. A species of wheat.

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

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 | 衰 Chan-shwae.

Chan twan 埤斷 and | 截 Chan tsë, To cut off; to cut asunder.

Chan show | 首 or | 頭 Chan tow, To cut off a person's head.

Chan fá | 伐 to subjugate.

Chan tsuy | 罪 a capital offence.

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

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; | 愧 Chan kwei, or 媿 | Kwei chan, all express the sense or feeling of shame. Often read Tsan.

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

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.

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

斲

198. A high rocky precipitous mountain.

斲

斲

199. Chan or Ts'een, To cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

斲

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.

健

201. \ Chan, or 健然 Chan-jen, Great order and regularity, such as becomes human beings.

湛

202. / 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. / 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 Seu-en, To send; to select. 撰之 *Seu-en che*, A

species of grain so named from being well picked and examined. 白 |

Pih seu-en, A species of pearl shell.

修 | *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.

撰

204. \ Torecord; to make; to do; to prepare; to adjust.

Same as the preceding.

Otherwise written 纂 *Tseuen*. Read

*Tseuen*, To give special instructions

to the young; to exhibit to them

the virtues of their ancestors.

腩

205. \ Chan, Chuen, or

*Seu-en*, Boiled meat min-

ced and mixed up with

blood; after which it is reboiled.

Sometimes rice is blended with it.

饌

206. / Food; victuals; to

prepare and lay out food.

菜饌 *Tsae chan*, Vegetables

and meat; food generally.

Read *Seu-en*, Money or silver to the

value of six leang, or taels.

產

207. \ 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 live-

lihood. A musical instrument of

the reed kind. The name of a river; a

surname. 置 | *Che chan*, To pur-

chase an estate. 產業 *Chan nēe'*

Property in houses or land. 家 |

*Kea chan*, the property of a family.

獻家 | *Hēen kea chan*, To give

up all the property of a family as in the

case of a bankrupt merchant. 敗

落家 | *Pae lō kea chan*, To

destroy and lose one's patrimony.

分 | *Fun chan*, To divide a

patrimony amongst all the children.

土 | *Too chan*, The productions

of the soil. 恒 | *Hāng chan*,

Constant occupation or employment.

生 | *Sāng chan*, To bear a child.

剗

208. \ A pointed iron in-

strument, as the coulter of

a plough. To pierce; to

cut open.

嶮

209. \ Chan, or 嶮嶮

*Kēen-chan*, Circuitous win-

ding intricacies amongst

hills and mountains.

慳

210. \ Perfect virtue. One

says, A company; a group

撻

211. Dexterity of hand;

to take or select with the

hand. Dextrously; skilfully

澹

212. The name of a

stream of water mentioned

in history. 澹 | *Chan-*

*chan*, A numerous appearance. One

says, The appearance of shedding

tears.

撻

213. Tame or domesticated animals.

臃

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

躋

215. To ride without saddle or bridle.

鏟

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

剗

鬢

217. Same as the preceding.

齧

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

糝

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

載  
載  
載

Sēn or Tsēn, Mountain scalions or leeks. Wild leeks. Small; minute.

懺

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

臙

221. 臙 臙 Lēen-chan, A particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard, and vinegar.

醜

222. 醜 Sour; a sour taste.

醜

羴

223. 羴 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.

剗

224. 剗 To cut even; to cut to pieces and adjust.

擗

225. 擗 To stick into.

板

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

弗

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

綻

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

賺

229. 賺 To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. Same sense as 耽誤 Tan-woo, To sell not at the real price; to impede another person's

賺

affairs by underselling him; to gain profit by trading. 賺錢 Chan-tseen, To make a profit. 未有錢 | We yew tsēn chan, There is no profit to be made.

聰

230. Common form of the preceding, in Canton.

綻

231. 綻 The seam of a garment opened or slit. 補綻 Poo chan, To mend a rent seam. Read Tan, in the same sense.

站

232. 站 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 | 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 | Shih yih chan, Eleven stages. 驛 | Yih chan, A stage of the government express.

齧

233. Salt taste; very salt.



CHANG.—VIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 Wän. 赤白 Chih pih, Carnation with white are called 章 Chang. 文 | Wän-chang, Elegant literary composition; prize essays. 作文 | Tsö wän chang, To write a prize essay. | Chang, or 篇 | Pëen chang, A section; a chapt.r. 不成 | Püh 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.

倬

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

璋

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

璋

237. The epithet by which a wife designates the father or mother of her husband.

拜姑璋

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.

璋

238. Same as 璋 Chang.

嶂

239. A high and dangerous mountain. 峰嶂 Fung-chang, 山 | Shan-chang, A high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. 靄 | 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.

彊

241. 彊 彊 Chang hwaag, hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

璋

242. 璋 惶 Chang-hwang, Alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

璋

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 mǔh; 香 | Heang chang, The Camphor tree; it grows very large at 新淦 Sin-kin Hēen, 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 district in Keang-se, so called from the trees which grow at it. A small camphor tree is called 鈞 | Kow-chang.

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

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

**獐** 246. Same as 麋 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.

**葦** 249. Name of a certain plant.

**趨** 250. To walk; to go.

**遼** 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.

**鞞** 254. Chang-ne, 鞞泥 Certain ornamental work on a saddle.

**驛** 255. A certain description of horse.

**鶻** 256. Chang, or 鶻渠 Chang-ken, A certain water fowl.

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

**長** } 258. 長 Long, in respect of space or time; senior, aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. (7) 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 keaou 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 及 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-shō loo te ming | 魯地名 Chang-shō, 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 yuě 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-pih-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-yih 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 | 幼 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 | Pih 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.

張 259. Madly; blindly; to fall down.

Chang-hǎng 俛悖 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 Wǎn chang, Mosquito curtains.

幃 | Wei chang; | 子 Chang tsze; | 幕 Chang mǒ, Any curtain.. | 房 Chang fang, A tent, used literally and figuratively for one's place of abode. 設 | Shě

chang, To pitch one's tent; to officiate as a teacher. 混混 | Hwǎn-hwǎn 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 | Tá 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 mǔh, A bill or account.

開 | Kae chang, To make out an account. 完 | Wan chang, To settle an account.

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 hēn, To draw the string of a bow. 開

| Kae chang, To open, to spread out. 主 | Choo-chang, To lord

張

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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 tǎng, To hand up and spread lamps or lanterns. 譁 | 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.

張 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 yih, To overflow; to inundate.

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

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

帳 266. Feeling of regret and disappointment. 帳望

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.

漲

瘰

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

眼

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

碾

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

糲

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

脹

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

萇

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.

蜚

274. A certain insect. Same as 265.

諛

275. Wild; irregular. 諛 | Chow-chang, Irregular, precipitate manner, as if

crazed. | 惇 Chang-tun, A careless, loose, hasty manner.

賬

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

鋸

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

鞞

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

鞞

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

餽

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

鞞

281. The sound of a drum.

昌

282. ㄟ 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 | Wāng-chang, The name of a star or deity. Chang is used for 物 Wūh, A thing.

倡

283. ㄟ 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.)

Tēen-hea 倡 天下 | the leader; first or head of the empire; the Sovereign.

Chang Iwan | 亂 to lead or head an insurrection.

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

Chang tow | 頭 a head or leader. Chang kwang | 狂 irregular vicious conduct.

唱

284. ㄟ 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-sāng.

Chang keūh tsze | 曲子 to sing light songs.

Chang jō 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; 婬子 Peaou-tsze; and 婦 Chang-foo.

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

瑁 287. 冫 Chang, or 瑁玩 Chang wan, The stones or other ornaments attached to the ears by barbarians; otherwise called 耳瑁 Urh-tang.

稭 288. 冫 The husk of paddy; chaff.

菖 289. A water plant; a kind of sedge. Otherwise called 蒲 Chang-poo, and 垂劍草 Chuy keen tsaou, Acorus Calamus, 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.

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

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

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

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

Chang-kō | 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.

駟 294. A designation of a horse.

鷓 295. The name of a certain bird.

鹵 296. The sediment of a natural salt.

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

尙 Shang, from 八 Pá, To be separated from, and 向 Héang, 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 per-

taining to the Emperor. To rule; to direct great affairs.

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

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

倘 299. 倘徉 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.

惆 300. 冫 Chang, or 惆悅 Chang-hwang, Disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

敞 301. 冫 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. | 罔 Chang wang, Destitute of room and ease; cramped; disconcerted.

徹 302. 冫 Wide; roomy; liberal. Same as 301.

廠 303. 冫 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 | Szeou-chang, Salt-petre works. 硫磺 | Lew-hwang-chang, Sulphur sheds, where sulphur is prepared.

懾

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

擊

305. The feathers of a certain bird called 鷺 Tsew. 鷺 | Tseou-chang, The feathers of a little bird said to be woven into garments.

驚

306. c Same as the preceding.

跏

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

鞞

308. / A certain skin.

鎬

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

常

310. c 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-fih, One's ordinary dress, not full dress. 家 | 飯 Kea-chang fan, A family dinner. 生 | Chang sāng, 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 Hāng, is also used for the first syllable.

憲

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 | Chih 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 yih 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.

掌

314. c The name of a plant.

瑞

315. A certain valuable stone.

裳

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

the body; a petticoat; otherwise called 幫 Keun or 蓑 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. ㄘ 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-yih-seay | 一些 taste a little.

Chang-yih-chang | 一 | take a taste.

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

**鶻** 318. ㄘ Chang, or 鶻揚 Chang-yang, A flying fish, said to have a head resembling a swallow. Also called in the north 揚黃頰 Yang-hwang-kää.

**償** 319. ㄘ To pay the value of; to recompence; to pay for; to make amends 殺人償命 Shä 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. 填 | Tëen chang; 抵 | Te chang, To pay or forfeit; generally applied to

the life. 欠債 | 錢 Këen chae, chang tsëen, He who owes a debt, must pay the money.

**離** 320. ㄘ Same as the following.

**鵲** 321. ㄘ The name of a bird.

**黨** 322. ㄘ A surname. In its other senses read Tang.

**易** } 323. Yang, From Day, One, and Sudden, To fly and spread abroad like 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** } 324. ㄘ 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. 禾場 Ho chang, Place where grain is collected. 科 | Ko chang, Place of public literary examinations. 法 | Fä

chang, Place of execution. 賭 | Too chang, A place for gaming. 少年 | Shaou nëen chang, The society of the young. 一 | 夢 Yih chang mung, A visionary state; a dream: said often in allusion to life.

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

**腸** 326. ㄘ 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. ㄘ 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 yuě, The 11th moon. | 充 Chang

chung, To pervade; to fill.

曷

328. 曷 Land extensively spread, but infertile; expansive; permeant. Said to be the proper form of the preceding.

蕘

329. 蕘 Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

丈  
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 | Yö 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 monastery of Füh; the head of a monastery. 函 |

Han-chang, The chair of a teacher. The vulgar form is with a dot.

Chang leang tēn mow, | 量田 畝 to measure land.

仗

331. 仗 Generic 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 | Scih chang,

Crosier used by a priest.

[ㄨ] 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. 筰 | Che-chang, To beat or flog with

the bamboo. | 一百 Chang yih-pih, 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 principedom; and at 80 in the palace of the Emperor.

疾

334. Disease.

倉

335. 倉 Chang or Tsang, From 食 Shih, To eat and 口 Hwuy, An enclosure.

A square building in which to store up grain. A granary. See Tsang, Haste, hurry.

愴

336. 愴 Chang or Chwang, The heart perturbed. 悽 愴 Tse-chang, Perturbation

of mind; painful feeling; grief. | 悵 Chang-hwang, Disappointment,

vexation.

戲

337. 戲 To hurt; to wound. A wound; a sore.

槍

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

鬯

339. 鬯 The name of a fragrant plant, which is blended with black millet and fer-

mented, 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, Lux-

uriant.



CHAOU.—IX<sup>TH</sup> 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 kēen*, To summon to an interview, as is frequently done by the Emperor. Another person's invitation is called **籠** | *Chung-chaou*, A gracious summons. **父** | **子** *Foo chaou tsze*, A father summons his son.

*Chaou ta-lae* **召** 他來 call him here.

*Chaou chin* | **臣** summons his ministers to attend.

*Chaou pūh taou* | **不到** not to appear on being summoned.

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

**召** 342. / From *Chaou*, To invoke, and **卜** *Pūh*, To divine. To enquire by divination.

**召** 343. Calling to in a hoarse guttural manner.

**招** 344. A female name.

**沼** 352. A pool of water; a pond. One says, A pool with a winding margin. A piece of ground appearing in a pond; an island.

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

**招** 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 hēen* | **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 jūh shay* | **郎入舍** inviting a bride to enter a cottage.

*Chaou mooping* | **募兵** to raise soldiers, or | **天下** *Chaou tēen hea*, To call the whole empire.

*Chaou shang* | **商** to invite people to come forward to engage in the mercantile concerns of government.

*Chaou tēē* | **帖** a hand bill or placard. | **牌** *Chaou pae*, A sign board.

*Chaou tsuy* | **罪**; or | **認** *Chaou jin*, To confess some crime. **自** | **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 mǔh 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 Mǔh, denotes 次 Tse, Order. Chaou is the higher place, on the left side, or towards the south; Mǔh, is the right side, or towards the north.

1 絳 Chaou-soo, The manifestation of Spring, by the flight and noise of various insects. An abbreviation of the following.

**照**  
照  
照  
照

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 Jih yuě 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 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 pēih | 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 tēn jih | 如天日 as manifest as the sun in the heavens.

**招** 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

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

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

**盃**

355. A certain vessel.

**昭**

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

**昭**

357. ☾ The name of a person.

**筓**

358. Also read Teau, 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 tēn hea, To promulge the Imperial will to the whole Empire.

人暗不見事宜則 | 告之 Jin gan, pūh kēn sze e, tsih chaou

kaou che, If a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair, then instruct him.

Chaou-che | 旨 or 敕 | Chih-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 | Gān-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 chǎo 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 yuě | 越 to raise or promote over the heads of others. | 拔 Chaou pǎ; | 升 Chaou shing; and | 舉 Chaou keu, all express a similar idea.

鋤

461. A large sickle or scythe.

颯

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

駁

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 | 襄 or Chaou-naou |

關 to make a clamorous disturbance; to clamour. 何等 | 關

Ho tǎng chaou-naou, what a wrangling noise and bother!

抄

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

鈔

paper. A surname. 抄寫 Chaou seay, or | 騰 Chaou tǎng, To transcribe any paper or book. |

白 Chaou-pih, 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 查 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.

畛

368. ☞ To till or plough the ground.

耛

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

舠

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

諛

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

角

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

Shao-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 | Seau 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.

餽

麥

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

爪

375. \ 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 | Mae-pan-chaou, The Compradore's claws; i. e. the labouring people he employs. | 爛

Chaou lan, To tear to rags with the claws. 虎 | Hoo chaou, The claws of a tiger; and so of any other animal or bird.

抓

376. / To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails. 手抓食 Show chaou shih, To seize food with the fingers. Chaou-choo | 住 to grasp with the talons, as an eagle does.

Chaou-chaou-urh | | 耳 to scratch one's ear.

Chaou-chō-ta-teih-yang-choo | 着他的癢處 scratch the part of him which itches; assail him on his weak side.

Chaou-po-lēn | 破臉 to scratch and tear a person's face.

爪

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

策

378. / 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 策筲 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 | 頭 Chaou-t'how, or 先 | Sēn chaou, An omen; a prognostic. 吉 | Keih chaou, A favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 億 | Yih chaou, The hundred thousand and the million, denotes

The mass of the people, which is also expressed by | 民 Chaou min.

京 | King-chaou, The place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court.

宅 | Tsih chaou, The ground round a tomb. 游 | Yew chaou, A certain year of the Cycle.

兆

380. Same as the preceding.

眺

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

挑

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

旒

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

晁

384. An ancient form of 朝 Chaou.

挑

385. A surname.

挑

386. A strong powerful dog.

挑

387. Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

挑

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

挑

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

挑

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

鮠  
m

391. The name of a fish.

朝

392. ☉ The morning. 終朝 Chung chaou, The morning till breakfast. A sur-

name. 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 | Wo chaou, Our dynasty. 坐 | Tso chaou, The Emperor seated to give audience. 上 | Shang chaou, To go to court. 大 | Ta chaou, A visit to court every fifth year. 明 | Ming chaou, The late Chinese dynasty. 大清 | Ta tsing chaou, The reigning Tartar Dynasty. 小 | Seaou chaou, A triennial visit of ancient princes to the Emperor.

Chaou fuh | 服 court dress.

Chaou keen | 見 to have an audience of the Emperor. The Chinese designate the existing dynasty, and their own empire, 天 | T'ien-chaou, The Celestial Empire; or the Dynasty especially appointed by Heaven, to rule the world.

Chaou kung | 貢 to present tribute, as dependants.

Chaou-sëen | 鮮 Corea.

Chaou-seih | 夕 or | 晚 Chaou wan, or | 夜 Chaou yay, Morning and evening.

Chaou ting | 廷 the hall of audience; the court; the Emperor.

啁

393. Chaou. To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to boast.

啁哳 Chaou chě, The singing or chirping of birds. Read Taou, 膠 | Leau taou, Many words; verbose. Read Chow, | 噍 Chow tseau, The chirping of small birds: the sound made by the swift course of a flight of small birds. Read Leau, 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. ☾ 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 Seih. 潮州 Choou chow, The name of a district in Canton Province. 伺 |

Sze chaou, A kind of fowl that crows always at high water; vulgarly called | 水雞 Chaou-shwüy-ke. 望 |

Wang chaou, A certain fish. | 濕 Chaou-shih, Damp, foggy, moist air, or ground.

Tide, 乘 | Shing chaou, To avail one's self of the tide; to go with it.

| 漲了 Chaou chang leau; or

| 水滿了 Chaou shwüy mwan leau, express The tide flowing, or high water. | 退了 Chaou tuy leau, Ebb tide. 順 | Shun chaou, The tide with one. 逆 | Neih chaou, or | 頂 Chaou ting, The tide against one.

嘲

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

朝

397. A surname.

卓

Chö, 398. Erected firmly; established; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant.

尪

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

倬

400. ☾ Same as 楚 Chö.

棹

401. / Long oars. Same as 擻 Chaou. Also read Chö, which see.

淖

402. To accord; to harmonize with.

掉

403. To carry on the horns of cattle.

獒

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

箬

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.

1 Keau chaou, A cover to keep a sedan chair from the dust.

罽

407. A small net.

舳

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

獐

409. / A certain animal.

趨

410. ㄟ Walking; going; over stepping; leaning; going rapidly; applied to designate the wind.

踔

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

輶

412. ㄟ 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.

僂

414. Little; small. 僂  
1 Chaou chaou, Long appearance.

噪

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

窠

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

擻

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

灤

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

礪

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

策

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

翼

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.

擻

423. ㄟ 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.

趨

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

輶

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

鄭

427. The name of a district.

鞮

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

鞮

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.

爇

431. ㄟ To roast; to fire-dry.

Chaou leih tsze 爇栗子 to roast chesnuts.

Chaou hwa sang | 花生 to roast or fire-dry ground nuts.

嚮  
嚮  
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 | 換銀錢  
or | 錢 Chaou tsëen, To ex-  
change silver for copper coin.

Chaou hwan t'ëen | 換店 money  
changer's shop.

Chaou hwy yin | 回銀 exchange  
given to bring the value of articles  
bought, and the money paid to a  
level.

Chaou poo | 補 to make up what  
is wanting; to supply.

Chaou tsin | 尋 to seek for.

Chaou tsüh ke shoo | 足其數  
to make up the full number.

肇

432. / To strike; to com-  
mence; to begin. To cor-  
rect, or rectify. Intelli-

gent, perspicacious; to devise; to  
project. Long, or of long contin-  
uance. The name of a hill. Used  
for 378.

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

晷

433. C A certain insect. A  
surname. In the sense of

391. The morning. The  
splendour of gems.

罹

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 ap-  
plied by the side; to row a  
boat.

筇

436. Same as 404.

## CHAY.—X<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

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

者

437. ^ The Chinese define  
this word as a Disjunctive  
Particle, and as a Demon-  
strative Pronoun, *This*; for which  
the character 這 *Chay* is now,  
though erroneously, always em-  
ployed. 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 *T'ëen-chay, le yay*; Heaven,  
—that is—a principle of order. In  
啟 | *Ke chay*, at the commence-  
ment 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 sub-  
ject. 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 lov-  
ing; is the example usually given.  
But the fact is, that whether follow-  
ing 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.

儲

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 an-  
cient 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 華 } vagant; pro-  
digious.

Chay che fan hwa 侈繁華 ex-  
travagance; show; splendour.

441. 搯 To tear or split open;  
to drag along; to pull rough-  
ly and forcibly.

Chay tsih 搯拆 to pull or tear apart.

Chay keu 去 to tear away.

Chay lëě 裂 to rive or tear asun-  
der.

442. 瀆 Chay, or 贖瀆 Tsih  
chay, Turbid; foul.

443. 𡗗 Wide; large. Read  
To, Thick.

444. 搯 To strike; to flog;  
to beat.

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

446. 擘 The sugar cane.

447. 赭 Red earth; carna-  
tion colour.

Chay shih 赭石 a carnation pigment,  
used by Painters.

Chay e 衣 garments worn by  
criminals.

Chay hwang paou 黃袍 a cer-  
tain royal or imperial garment.

448. 驕 Name of a horse.

449. 醜 Chay, or 醜魏  
Chow-chay, Ugly.

450. 黯 Black; dark.

451. 車 A carriage; cart, or  
any vehicle which is drawn  
by horses, or that goes up-

on wheels. The jaw bone which con-  
tains 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 輪 a cart wheel.

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

452. 嶧 Name of a certain hill.

453. 碑 Chay keu 碑 碑  
a certain stone, white co-  
lour, of which some Chinese  
cap buttons are made. Inferior to  
the stone called 玉 Yü.

454. 瘴 A dysentery.

455. 葷箭 Chay tséen 葷箭 a  
certain plant, said to be a  
remedy for a suppression  
of urine.

456. 蟬 A certain insect.

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

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

459. 噤 Chay. To screen; to  
hide. The appearance of  
much talking, great loqua-  
city.

460. 嫵 A woman's name.

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

462. 樵 A species of mulberry  
tree.

463. 擘 The sugar cane.

464. 譏 Many words; much  
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 | **瞞** to hide from a person's knowledge.

Chay pe | **蔽** to screen.

Chay shih | **飾** to gloss over.

Chay shuh | **失** to conceal one's failures or errors.

Chay yen | **掩** to screen or conceal from.

**蔗** 466. / The sugar cane.

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

**蟪** } 548. A certain insect.  
**麈** } One says, A species of locust.

**韮** 470. Name of a medicinal plant.

**鷓** 471. Chay koo **鷓鴣** a partridge.

**斥** 472. A surname. Otherwise read Chih.

**紕** 473. **𠄎** To fasten with a cord.

**𠄎** 475. **𠄎** Opposed to at a distance.

**庠** 476. **𠄎** Name of a hill.

**𠄎** 476. **𠄎** To stand in the road.

**炙** 477. / To cauterize; to roast; to warm. Otherwise read Chih.

Chay show | **手** to warm the hands at a fire.

Chay ho | **火** to warm at a fire.

**𠄎** 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 | **裡** or **裏** this place; here.

Chay sze | **事** or | **件事** Chay k'een sze, This affair or business.

Che she | **時** or | **時候** Chay she how, At this time.

Chay yang | **樣** thus.

Chay t'ang | **等** this class, sort, or kind; such.

**哆** 481. Chay. **𠄎** 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, un-animously.

**柘** 482. / A species of mulberry tree.

CHE.—XI<sup>TH</sup> 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; hīng che lei<sup>h</sup> 知之  
 眞行之力 knowing its truth, practice it strenuously.  
 Che foo | 府 the magistrate of a Foo district.  
 Che hēen | 縣 the magistrate of a Hēen district.  
 Che hwuy | 會 to give information to; to inform; to tell.  
 Che ke chay | 已者 a very intimate friend.  
 Che keš | 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 tsūh, 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 shīh | 識 knowledge; information.

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

**伋** 484. To walk; to go or come.

**御** 485. To walk; to go or come.

**髻** 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.

**潛** 488. / Name of a stream of water.

**踏** 489. - To stamp; to beat with the feet; to knock the head against the ground.

**痴** 490. 呆 Foolish; diseased knowledge; diseased intellect; derangement of mind.  
 Che gae 痴呆 silly; foolish.

Che choo | 瘖 not capable of understanding.

Che-ping pūh che jūn 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.

**蜘蛛** 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.

魍 495. ☉ A kind of demon or evil spirit.

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

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

至 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-gō | 惡 extremely vicious; wicked in the highest degree.

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

Che-kin | 近 as near as possible.

Che-kung | 公 most just and equitable.

Che-keih | 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 kēen seay | 老姦那 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-tih | 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.

筓 499. ☉ A certain species of bamboo.

致 500. ☉ 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; subtle. 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 | 帥 one who stimulates to daring in battle.

Che-shin | 身 to resign one's life.

Che-tā | 達 to communicate information to.

Che-che-tsae-kih-wūh | 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-yō | 樂 to regulate music.

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

搯 502. / To apply the hand to; to pierce; to stab; to plunder; to take property from. [1] To point with the finger; to go to; or arrive at.

溼 503. / Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

瘵

504. / Disease in the inferior extremities.

緻

505. / Fine, subtle, delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate. To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

襍

506. To seam or mend garments.

禡

507. / Large grass.

藪

508. / Words; discourse; to laugh at; to ridicule.

鞞

509. / Sole of a shoe.

闕

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

鯪

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-jew | 留 to stop; to detain.

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

Che-seih | 息 to desist from.

Che-she | 是 only is; only; but.

Che-tih | 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 | |

Küh küh te te, Weeping and lamentation. 鳥 | Neau te, The bird sings.

Te küh 啼哭 to bewail and weep.

址

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

尺

515. Eight 寸 Tsun or tenths of a cubit. Che-chih 尺 尺 measures of length generally.

Near to; not far.

汙

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

砵

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

祉

518. Happiness; felicity.

Che-füh 祉 福 or reversed, Füh-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-jüh 耻 辱 to disgrace, or insult.

Che-sin | 心 a feeling of shame.

芷

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

訛

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 püh koo | 高心 不固 He who trips lightly has an unsteady mind.

陟

525. / Same as the preceding. Used also for 址 Che.

之

526. / 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 | 恩 Tēn che gān, 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 | 人 Yew tih che jin, A man who is possessed of virtue; i. e. A virtuous man. 有險 | 事 Yew hēn 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 | 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 | Pūh yaou tso che; Don't do it. In the same sense it occurs before the Verb, as 臣未 | 聞也 Chin we che wān yay, I have not heard it. It frequently occurs doubled, | | 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 | | 人 Ting che che jin, The person who bears him, or her, or it, or them. | 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 spiritual Che, the felicitous plant. A surname. There are varieties called 水 | Shwūy-che, and 土 | Too-che.

Che lan che shih | 蘭之室 the mansion of the Che-lan flower; and | 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 Shwō hwa che le, A discourse that branches off and leaves the point in question. Vague, irrelevant harrangue. 本 | Pun che, The root and branch; ancestors and posterity. 宗 | Tsung che, Those who are descended from the same ancestor.

Che chu | 柱 a post; a support.  
Che kan | 干 branch and trunk.  
Che keih | 給 to give out to; to distribute.  
Che le | 離 branching off widely; vague; not to the point.  
Che pae | 派 to point to a particular branch, or situation.  
Che tsze | 子 descendants from the first born son of the Emperor or princes.

Che tseay | 借 to lend.  
Che yung | 用 to employ in its own branch; to appropriate; to lay out any money.

Che yē | 葉 the branch and leaves.  
529. / To dislike; to hate;

枝 stubborn; froward. To offend; to injure.

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

Che ko 枝柯 a branch or half

Che yē | 葉 the branch and leaves.

Che wo | 梧 the first is an upright post, the other is placed slant.

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

波

枝

532. - A stalk of grain.

疫

533. - Sickness; disease.

袂

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 | 體 the body.

Che keae | 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

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

鵠

鵠

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

斂

539. Many; much.

志

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 hēang | 向 that to which the mind or inclination is directed; the inclination.

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

悵

541. / To forget.

痣

442. / A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour. Jin yew sāng 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 | 有惡 | 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 誌 to remember; to fix upon the memory; historical annals. Used also for 志 and 痣 Che.

氏

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

氏

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, | 池 Che che, Name of a district.

砥

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. 砥石 Te shih, A whetstone. 朕言惠可 | 行 Chen yen hwuy, ko che hing, My words are reasonable, and may be carried into effect. (Shoo-king.)

Che-choo | 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 | 硯 a certain valuable stone.

祇

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

祗

祇

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

秖

553. Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes re-planted. Also read Te.

帑  
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 | Pih 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 | 蕙 the paper-like lamina of the plant Tung, known in England by the term Rice Paper.

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

蚶

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

臍

556. Che, or 臍 臍 Pe che, The stomach or crop of a bird. The stomach of a cow.

脛

觥

557. A certain drinking vessel.

翅

558. Same as 翅 Che, A wing. Occurs in the Sankwö.

跣

559. - To tread with the feet.

貳

560. A certain pearly kind of shell fish.

鮓

561. A certain fish.

鯉

鴟

562. Che; or Te, A certain bird.

犀

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

犀

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. 天子以丹漆地故稱月墀 Th'ëen-tsze e tan tsih te koo 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 | Chih-che, and 玉 | Yüh 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 | Yüh lung che, The precious stone dragon vestibule, and so on. 拜月 | Pae yuë che, The vestibule, on which the moon is worshipped. 竹掃 | Chüh 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

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

穉

haughty manner. Che ke 穉氣 delicate temperament.

Che tsze 穉子 a young, a delicate boy.

Che tsey kwang | 且狂 young and wild.

蒞

566. Name of a plant.

誨

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

誨

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 | Lae tih che, Come late. 棲 | Tse che, To

desist; to lay by and wait for; to stop.

Che che | 滯 impeded in its course.

Che hwan | 緩 delay; dilatory.

Che kew | 久 slow and long.

Che lew | 留 to detain; or be detained.

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

Che ming | 明 before or about day-break.

Che sǒ pūh tung | 速不同 slow and fast are different.

誨

569. Slow, leisurely mode of speaking.

噤

570. Speaking in a slow leisurely tone.

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

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 Chih, A surname.

Chih kēn le wūh 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.

輕

輦

573. A cart heavily laden on the fore part.

鷲

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.

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

Kin-che 禁 | prohibitory regulation

Hěe-che 挾 | to restrict; to confine.

Pin-che 品 | the laws of rank.

Che-fā | 法 or Che-ling | 令 rules; laws; national regulations.

Che-tsō | 作 to make; to do.

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

Che-tse | 祭 to cut and divide a victim about to be sacrificed.

Che-tae | 臺 or 台 Tae, also | 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.



澗

578. / Che, or Che-ho 澗河 the name of a river.

製 制

579. / 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 fūh, To cut out clothes. 法 | 藥 Fā-che yō, To compound, or make up medicines. 他 | 的是什麼樣衣服 Ta chē tēih she shě mō yang e fūh? What is the pattern of the clothes which he is cutting out?

Che-tsō | 作 } to make; to do;  
Che-tsaou | 造 } to invent.

睇

580. A clear bright eye.

臍 制

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

誚

582. Perverted speech.

製

583. An instrument for eradicating plants.

製

584. Name of a certain fish; certain pickled or preserved fish, of which the head is much esteemed. Hence the Pro-

verb, 寧去屢世宅不去 鯿魚額 Ning keu luy she tsih,

pūh keu che-yu gih, Better be deprived of an house which has been possessed for ages, than be deprived of the head of the Che-fish.

質 Chih, 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 Chih.

礎

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

躓

588. / To stumble by something embarrassing the feet.

Che urh tēen 躓而顛 stumbled and fell headlong.

Che keuě | 蹶 to stumble; to fall; familiarly 失脚 Shih keō, 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 | Heung tae, referring to the person one addresses in a letter. Forms part of several proper names.

始

590. \ The morning; to begin; then, as denoting the beginning of one circum-

stance 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 | San che, refers to the year, the sun, and the moon. 七 | Tsih che, The name of a medicine; applied also to Heaven, earth, man, and the four seasons.

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

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

Che tih shūh hwuy | 得贖回 then succeeded in being restored by ransom.

治

591. - / 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 | 家人 to chastise domestics.

Che kea | 家 to rule a family.

Che kwō | 國 to rule or govern a nation.

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

Che ping | 病 to cure a disease.

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

笞 592. ㄘ. 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 bastinate 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 } 593. Vulgar forms of the preceding.  
檣 }  
盜 }  
只 }

594. Near to.

595. Only; simply; singly; this and no more; merely.

Also read Chih. Sometimes denotes Particularly.

Che tih 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 Pā tsun, and is called 周尺 Chow chih.

In a small degree, | 尺之間  
Che chih che kēen, Between a Che and Chih, i. e. much the same.

积 597. ㄨ. To open; in the same sense read Ke. Read Chae, To strike.

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

Che kǎh 积殼 a certain medicine.

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

Che shih | 實 the fruit of the Che tree.

识 599. Name of a stream of water.

痕 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-leih | 立 to stand firm as a mountain.

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

庖 603. ㄨ. Placed beneath a house or cover; provided with; having a supply.

Che choo 庖儲 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 yih sin nēen Fūh | 一心念佛 to fix the whole heart in meditation on Buddha.

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

時 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.

時 608. To halt; to stop. Che-  
Choo 時躑 or 躑 Choo.  
Irresolute; indetermined;  
unable to make progress. The phrase  
is variously written.

時 609. Prepared. Same as the  
preceding.

侍 610. To wait; to stand pre-  
pared for. Syn. with 599.

多 To, 611. Many; much.

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

Chay he che he 侈兮 | 兮  
denotes the apparent expanding, or  
the scintillation of the stars.

Che-sze | 肆 irregular, extravagant.

度 613. Wide; large; exten-  
sive; to extend; to in-  
crease 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.

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

娣 616. A pretty woman; a  
worthless woman; a pros-  
titute. Elegant; good. Oc-  
curs as a local word applied to de-  
ceased parents.

屨 617. A person's name.

膠 618. Much flesh; fat; plump;  
handsome. 膠膠 Chay  
che, Coarse.

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

諺 620. Separated; diffuse;  
spread out.

Che-chang 諺張 spread out; ex-  
tended.

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

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

駢 622. Same as 駢 Che.

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

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

戩 625. Read Chih, but in a  
sense which is lost. Read  
Che, Clayey adhesive earth.

幟 626. A kind of banner  
or flag; a pendant stream-  
er; to attach to, or fasten,  
as by sewing, or with  
cords. To make a re-  
cord of; to record.

搯 627. To grasp something  
and stand opposed to;  
to oppose.

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 tomb-  
stone; an inscription; to  
remember. 墓識 Moo  
che, An epitaph. Read Shih, 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 Chih, 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 mean-  
ing, 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.

懷

634. 丨 Vexation; anger; rage.

憤

指

635. 丨 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 jih kaou shing 丨 日高陞 point to the day of elevated promotion; a favourite sentence with the Mandarins.

Che jih 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 t'een 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 vermilion cosmetic.

Che fun 丨 粉 a cosmetic composed of vermilion 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. 丨 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 kih 丨 隔 impeded; making no progress.

Che tseih p'uh tung 丨 積不通 an accumulation of any thing which causes a stoppage.

Che wei 丨 胃 a stoppage in the stomach; indigestion.

懣

639. Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

獐

640. A mad dog.

蹄

641. To tread with the feet.  
蹄林 Che lin, The name of a plant.

直

Chih, 642. Straight; direct; correct; upright.

值

643. To manage, or transact; to occur; to take hold of.  
Read Chih, 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 Shih che chay ke jih 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 chih, The price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo kea ts'een? What is the price of it? 丨 得十員 Chih tih shih yuen, It is worth, or cost, ten dollars. 不 丨 錢 P'uh chih ts'een, It does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不 丨 一錢 P'uh chih yih ts'een, Not worth a farthing. 不 丨 與他計較 P'uh chih yu ta ke keau, 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 Chih, To stick into the ground; to plant.

**置** 646. / To establish; to appoint; to place; to purchase.

Che nēē 置業 to purchase an estate.  
Che shin woo te | 身無地 no place to put myself; expresses feeling of shame for having done or said something disgraceful.

Che che too wae | 之度外 to place or put it without the mark; to be careless or indifferent about.

**躡** 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 | 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 | 根肉 the flesh at the roots of the teeth; the gums.

**齧** 649. To bite; the root of the teeth; the gums.

**齧** } 650 To chew overagain; to chew the cud; to ruminate. This word is used for the cow; other words are used for other animals.

**齧** } 651. The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

**齧** 652. Name of a plant.

**齧** 653. Same as 掣 Che.

**甌** 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 keih 絺絺 the fine and the coarse sort of the above. Che is the finer sort, and Keih the coarser.

**卮** 656. Che. A certain round vessel for limiting the quantity of food and drink.

A syphon; a wine vessel, containing four 升 Shing. 玉卮 Yüh che, A cup made of stone. 漏 | Low che, A syphon to drain off liquids.

酒 | Tsew che, A wine syphon.

水 | Shwüy che, A water syphon.

| 言日出 Che yen jih chüh, 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. ㄘ -- Same as the following.

**魑** 660. ㄘ -- A mountain fairy, or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast.

Che mei wang-leang sban chuen che sung 魑魅魍魎山川之崇 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.

**臛** 661. ㄘ -- A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste. Also read Le.

Che keaou 臛膠 birdlime.

Che neaou | 鳥 to catch birds with adhesive substance put upon a bamboo.

**僦** 662. ㄘ -- A wheel. Also the same as the following.

**僦** 663. Uneven.

箎

664. A musical instrument of the reed kind; the sound of the pipe. 箎  
 壎 Che-heun, Names of two instruments which form a cord; and hence the expression denotes,

Brothers living in harmony with each other.

褌

665. To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate.

Che-kih 褌革 to dismiss from office.

Che-chun | 氈 a couch or mattress on which to lie down.

杙

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

| Yu che, A fish pond. 中 |

Chung-che, The well in the centre; the heart.

Che tang | 塘 a pond; a fish pond.

Che yu | 魚 fish from a pond.

Che chung wǒh | 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 horse-back. 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 | 馬試劍 to practice riding and a kind of sword-exercise.

Che ming | 名 a name which is known at a great distance; famous.

Che taou | 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 | | plain honest appearance.

嗤

670. Appearance of laughing.

Che-che 嗤之 laughed at him.

媼

671. A worthless woman; ugly and lewd; foolish.

袞

672. ☉ 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 | 雞 Che ke, A bird of the fowl or the pheasant species. A pheasant.

知

674. Che, or 菊母 Che-moo, A certain medicinal plant.

饑

675. ☉ Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice.

To prepare or dress provisions.

Che chan 饑饌 provisions; victuals.

Che jin | 人 a cook.

糝

676. Same as the preceding.

屎尿

677. ☉ A handle; a something on which to wind silk.

縲

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 | Püh-che, Not only. Also denotes, An overplus; an excess. 不啻父母 Püh che foo moo, Not only as father and mother; i. e. more than father and mother.

久

681. Walking slowly leisurely.

耻

682. From Heart and Ear. Because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of.

耻

Che sew 耻羞 shame manifested in the countenance.

Che sin | 心 inward feeling of shame.

Che pūh jō jin | 不若人 ashamed of being inferior to other people.

Che gō e | 惡衣 to be ashamed of bad clothes.

Che gō e, gō shih chay, we tsūh | 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.

黼

684. / To embroider with the needle; a kind of embroidered cap used in performing sacrifice; variegated.

Chin che 針黼 to embroider with a needle.

菴

685. Che, or Che-lan 菴蘭 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 | appearance of a long back.

觶

688. / A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

觥

翅

689. Only. 不翅 Pūh che, Not only. Commonly used for the following.

翮

690. Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke.

Che-che 翮 | appearance of flying.

癡

691. 癡 Foolish; idiotical; simple. | 態 Che tae, A foolish manner.

痴

692. To stop; to embarrass; to detain. 倅 倅 Cha-che, Undetermined; irresolute.

倅

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.

CHĚ.—XII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionaries *Chě* and *Tchě*. 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.

Chě 折 or 扣 | Kow chě, 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.

Chě fūh | 服 to induce, or persuade to submit to.

Chě fūh | 福 to ruin one's happiness;—by vicious practices.

Chě chung | 中 to break in the midst; to decide equitably.

Chě hwa | 花 to pluck a flower.

Chě hwuy | 毀 to pull down; to lay in ruins.

Chě kwei heang | 桂香 to pluck a branch of the fragrant olive; de-

notes attaining the rank of *Keu-jin*; because that flower is in blossom in Autumn when the examination occurs.

Chě pēen | 辯 to debate or discuss—a person's conduct whether right or wrong.

Chě sun | 損 to break; to injure.

Chě shoo che | 樹枝 to break off the branch of a tree.

Chě tsuy | 罪 to make amends for a crime or fault by doing something meritorious.

Chě twan | 斷 to break asunder; to decide or determine.

Chě yō | 獄 to decide who is to enter prison; i. e. to determine as a magistrate.

Chě to wo | 墮我 break and sink me—to hell; a vulgar imprecation.

**折** 696. Reciprocal; mutual.

**折** 697. That which unites two leaves, or planks. 折縫 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 *Chih* and *Che*.

知之曰明哲 Che che yūh ming-chě, To know a thing is called Ming-che. 古先哲王 Koo sēen chě wang, The wise king of ancient times.

**詰** 699. A high degree of intellectual light and intelligence. 聖詰之治 Shing chě che che, The rule or government of the enlightened Sages.

**折** 700. A certain insect; a species of locust.

**哲** 701. Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge. 不哲 Pūh chě, Indistinct vision; want of clear discernment. 明 | 之性 Ming chě che sing, Naturally endowed with clear discernment and acute intelligence.

**晰** 702. A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.



晰  
晰

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.

Chě-keang 浙江 a province on the east coast of China, south of Keang-nan; the river which runs through it is also called Chě-keang. The province seems named from the river.

斫

705. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

砮

706. Chě or Che, A lance like weapon.

晰

707. Chě or Che, To hear.

蜚

708. The sting of an insect; to sting.

Chě-pe | 皮 or 海蜚 Hae-chě, or 水母 Shwŭy-moo, A kind of blubber fish; which is prepared and eaten by the Chinese.

腓

709. The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

蒨

710. To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds.

or rushes.

鞘

711. A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

齎

712. The smell spoiled; stinking.

聶

713. Read Nĕě, 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.

儼

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. | 咕 Chĕ-nĕě, Indistinct whispering.

壺

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 懾懼 afraid; frightened; pusillanimous.

歎

718. To take. 歎 | Chĕ-chĕ, To pant or palpitate; heaving or motion caused by the breath.

攝

719. The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

彙

彙

720. Grain shaken by the wind.

甃

721. A kind of earthen ware basin.

緝

722. To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumped. A plant.

褶

臠

723. Flesh cut into small pieces; minced meat.

譟

724. Loquacity; talkativeness.

Chĕ now 譟譟 much talking and chattering; indistinct prattle.

Chĕ kĕě | 談 verbosity, loquacity; unfounded prattle and chattering.

噉

725. A distorted mouthing, and incorrect speaking.

徹

726. 徹 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.

Chě chan 徹饌 to take away food, or the remains of a sacrifice.

Chě tsoo | 俎 to remove the vessels used in sacrifice.

Chě che chě chung | 始 | 終 to discern clearly the whole from beginning to end, from first to last.

Chě te | 底 to penetrate to the bottom, as in examining a case.

Chě te tso kwo | 底做過 to make entirely over again; to begin again and make from the very bottom.

澈

727. Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water through which you may see to the bottom.

澈

躒

728. Traces; footsteps of; print or mark left on a path or road.

躒

撤

729. To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either from one, or to one.

Chě keu 撤去 to send away.

Chě hwuy | 回 to recall;— as, an officer of the government in case of causing dissatisfaction.

Chě seih san tio | 席散坐

to remove the tables and sit round the room.

Chě yō | 樂 to send away the music.

徹

730. A certain fruit of the plumb kind.

徹

731. Torn or tattered garments.

取

732. The ears hanging down. 取耳 Chě-urh, The name of a state.

取

733. Chě-chě 偻偻 the appearance of a mean worthless man.

取

734. Chě-chě 媮媮 the appearance of a vicious woman.

取

735. The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar.

取

736. Chě, Tüě, or Něě, To take hold of firmly with the fingers.

取

737. The small leaves of a tree.

取

738. The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

取

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.

Chě kan 輒敢 forthwith dare.

輒

741. A common, but erroneous form of the preceding.

鉗

742. Chě, or Něě, Small tweezers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

鯽

743. Fish prepared without salt; dried fish; cured without salt.

Chě yu 鯽魚 } fish cured  
Chě pō yu | 膊魚 } without salt.

習 Seih, 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.

Chě tsze 摺子 an official document sent to the Emperor by his higher

officers of government. Read Lǎ,  
To drag; to seize.

Chě tsow 摺奏 to report by an  
official document to the Emperor.

Chě tēē | 疊 to heap one thing  
over another; to complicate with  
many folds.

746. Fearful; timid; timor-  
ous; to tremble with fear;  
cowardly. Same as 717;  
also read Tēē, and Seih, in the  
same sense.

Chě fūh 懼伏 to succumb; to submit  
in a dastardly manner.

747. Meat minced and half  
dressed.

748. Indistinct, erroneous  
pronunciation; precipitate,  
hurried enunciation.

Chě chě 詔 讕 hurried indistinct  
pronunciation, such as is induced by  
fear.

葉 Yě and Sǒ, Thin; weak; a leaf.

749. To cut or mince meat.  
Originally written 腩 Chě,  
A knife to cut herbs into  
small parts.

750. Disease. 殭 殭 Yen  
chě, Slight disease.

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.

752. To run an arrow  
through the ear; a military  
punishment.

753. To drag or pull; to  
take; to pluck out; to draw,  
as in drawing lots.

Chě chow 掣肘 to hinder or impede  
in the doing of a thing; to be  
hindered.

Chě tsēen | 籤 to take out a  
Tsēen; 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 | Kēen-chě.

Chě peih | 筆 to take hold of a  
pencil.

754. The hurried, inarticu-  
late enunciation of fear, as  
if out of breath. Fear;  
apprehension; dread. Incessant talk-  
ing. A man's name.

CHEN.—XIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*En*, as is *Men*, the *E* rather longer. Often confounded with *Shen*. Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chen*.

Canton Dialect, *Chan* and *Chen*.

占

755. — From Pūh, 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 *Chén*, 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-pūh | 卜 to divine; to cast lots.

Chen-nén | 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 pūh 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.

估

756. To see; to look at.

Commonly used for 789, to denote Assuming or usurping.

Chen pēn e 估便宜 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 sēn keu | 先去 to assume the precedence rudely, in walking.

怙

757. Chen-che 怙滯 interrupted, broken discordant sounds. Otherwise

Read Tēē.

毡

758. A carpet or cloth for a floor. Same as 氈 Chen.

Chen shang pǎ teaou maou, 毡上拔條毛 (easy and as little felt as) plucking a hair of down from a carpet.

沾

759. 沾 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 Tēeu, 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 chūh chen pei 汗出 | 背 the perspiration comes forth and wets the back.

Chen gān | 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.

恣  
恣

760. Chen, or Chen che  
恣瀼 discordant sounds;  
broken, interrupted, and  
tumultuous sounds which  
distress and annoy.

霑

761. A drizzling rain. To  
wet with a drizzling rain.

Chen fūh 霑服 wet clothes.

Chen shīh 濕 damp or wet with  
small rain.

Chen te too tsūh 體塗足 the  
body wet with rain, and the feet  
daubed with mire.

貼

762. ㄨ To peep; to spy; to  
look slyly and clandestinely  
at; to eye a person in an  
underhand manner.

起  
站

763. 丿 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 起來 to get up; to  
stand on one's feet; or imperatively  
commanding to do so.

Chen lēih 立 to stand erect.

Chen pūh wān 不穩 to stand  
insecurely; to be in unsafe and un-  
certain circumstances.

站

764. Name of an insect, de-  
scribed as a hairy worm-like  
insect on the pomegranate  
tree.

粘

765. The appearance of gar-  
ments waving or shaken.  
Read Tēn and Tēč, 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.

話

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.

迤

768. To walk; to go.

閤

769. To open a door in a  
slight degree; to set the  
door a jar in order to wait  
for. 關閤 Kwei chen, To peep  
through an opening amongst the  
grass, as a frightened bird.

颯

770. Any thing moved or  
shaken by the wind; the  
waves agitated by the wind.

詹

771. - Many words; ver-  
bose; at—such a time; to  
examine into and give di-  
rections 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 尹 an officer who pre-  
sides over divinations.

瞻

772. Conversation; talk;  
loquacity. Read Tan,  
瞻 | Tan-tan, Trouble-  
some verbosity; fa-  
tiguating loquacity. Origin-  
ally written 譚 Chen.

瞻

嶺

773. The peak of a hill or  
mountain.

檐

774. A kind of curtain  
that surrounds a wheel  
carriage; that which co-  
vers or screens an aper-  
ture; an outer part or fold  
of a vest which hides the

帷

joining of an under one. Chay chen  
車檐 a carriage curtain.

敲

775. Chen, or Chen shen 敲  
效 the appearance of rais-  
ing the hand.

瞻

776. - To look upwards to;  
to look up to with rever-  
ence and awe as to a Sover-  
eign; or as man to the Deity. The  
name of an office; of a certain land-  
scape. A surname. The name of a  
certain state or country.

Chen teau 瞻眺 to look upwards  
and remotely.

Chen she 視 to look upwards to  
something superior, or to the gods.

Chen yang 仰 to raise the head  
and look upwards to something great  
or striking;—to look up to the Em-  
peror of China as the Sovereign of  
the world. Foreign Embassadors see-  
ing 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 | 蟪 Chen choo, called also 蝦蟆 Hea-mo; and 去蚤 Keu-wän, *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 778. C. - 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.

譖 779. C. - Verbosely; a multitude of words; loquacity.

蹙 780. C. A horse running at full speed.

趨 781. \ Chen-chen 趨 | walking with haste. To advance with a hurried step.

闚 782. C. To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

墮 783. C. To rush down as falling into a pit; to be involved.

鞞 784. C. Certain ornaments, about a saddle.

鷓 785. C. A certain ominous bird, that portend the fall of a dynasty.

亶 786. - Chen, or 屯亶 Tun cher, Proceeding with labour or difficulty; making little or no progress.

儻 787. Chen or Shen, Air; look, manner. 儻個 Shen hwy, Appearing to advance. Also read Tan, | | 然 Tan tan jen, Easy, leisurely, no appearance of haste. Read Tàn, But; but when. Commonly written 儻 Tan. Read Shèn. Occurs in the sense of 禪 Shen, To transfer to.

擅 788. The same as 擅 Chen.

擅 789. / Chen or Shen, To assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To pre-

sume to do any thing of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority.

Chen-chuen 擅專 } to usurp au-  
Chen-keuen | 權 } thority; 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 tsò wei | 自作爲 to presume to do or act of one's own accord.

旌 790. - A banner or flag composed only of one colour.

氈 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. 氈地 | Te-chen, A carpet. Chen is also used for textures which are of a coarse hairy felt-like appearance.

皸 792. \ The epidermis or scurf skin.

瞠 793. \ To look at and stop, as with surprize; to look at and change colour.

794. Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

795. A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool; particularly rice water; thick congee.

796. A single garment; cool garments. Used also for Chen 纏 to wrap or twine round.

Chen yuen 纏緣 the veins which wind round the stomach, according to Chinese anatomists.

797. A single light plain undecorated 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.

798. To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

799. Appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.

800. Chen, or Tun-chen 進 | to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

801. Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

802. The head inclined to one side, and all the members of the body trembling with cold.

803. Thick rice water; congee. 糜粥之食 Chen ch'ih che sh'ih, A congee, or rice water diet.

804. - A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

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.

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.]

807. To speak with difficulty.

單 808. Great; single.

809. To breathe; to pant. A horse panting or broken winded.

Chen heuen | 噎 eisurely, slowly. In one part of China, seeming Stoppage of the throat, which is occasioned by anger, was expressed by Chen-heuen.

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.

811. The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

812. 焯 The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

813. Chen, or Chen hwan 揮援 to pull; to drag.

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 | | fear; under alarm.

Chen chin | 陣 an army arrayed for battle.

Chen chuen | 船 a ship of war.

Chen sh'ih yu h'ō | 十餘合 fought upwards of ten battles.

Chen keu | 懼 fear; alarm.

Chen king teih le | 兢惕厲 a constant apprehension of erring; care; great attention.

Chen shoo | 輸 to be defeated in battle.

Chen sze | 死 died fighting in battle.

Chen tow p'uh seih | 鬪不息 incessant fightings and wars.

載

815. The name of a plant.

獠

816. To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

禪

817. 禪 - 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 | 師 teacher of the contemplative doctrines.

Chen tang | 堂 the hall of contemplation.

縑

818. 縑 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 | 退 the shell cast off by the cricket.

Chen tsaou | 噪 the noise made by the cricket.

譚

820. Unfounded; fabulous; lying; irregular speech. A man's name.

闡

821. 闡 To open; to lay or spread 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 | 廣 to extend the limits of a territory.

灑

822. 灑 Water of a river overflowing and forming a number of small streams.

Name of a river.

障

823. 障 Name of a city in the state Loo.

靛

824. Yellow colour.

𡗗

825. 𡗗 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 | 誠 a faithful sincere man.

Chen fā | 發 to open and exhibit.

Chen he sāng | 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 | 開 to open or spread out; to open a scroll or a book.

Chen yuē | 閱 to open and look

Chen kan | 看 at.

Chen-sing | 省 to examine; to investigate.

囁

826. 囁 | Chen ehen, A gaping silly foolish appearance.

娘

827. Chen ting 娘好 Beautiful; handsome.

振

828. To bind; to tie.

Chen-chen, or Kēen 振搯 to spread or lay out as wide as possible. ▲ long ugly appearance.

鞞

829. Chea-jen 鞞然 a laughing appearance; loud laughter.

輾

830. To turn as a wheel; to turn half round.

Chen chuen fan tsih 輾轉反側 to turn backwards and forwards.

Chen chuen puh nǎng wang | 轉不能忘 revolving a thing over and over in the mind, unable to forget it.

輶

831. A certain appendage on the outside of wheels.

塵

832. A place where things are sold; a shop. 塵

市 Chen-she, or | 肆

Chen sze, A shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.



湮

833. Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

攪

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 | 袋 a long pudding-like sash, which the Chinese tie round them, and in which they carry money or secret papers.

Chen tow | 頭 a cloth wound round the head, as the people of Füh-kéen do.

Chen jaou | 繞 to wind round; to convolve round and round; to implicate.

Chen mēn | 緜 to wind about and adhere to; to dwell upon with the mind.

臆

836. To plan, by force or fraud, to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high way.

趨

837. To remove.

躋

838. To tread with the feet; to move; to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

Chen tsze | 次 the course of the stars or planets.

壓

839. A place where things are sold; a market place.

鑿

840. Chen-chuen 鑿劍 a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

闔

841. The gate of a shop or market place.

旗

842. A certain kind of banner; a certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

蔽

843. An imperial order.

剋

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. 剋削 Chan seö, To pare off. 鋤 | 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 Pñh chen ko king, He who will not flatter deserves respect.

Chen yu foo kwei | 諛富貴 to flatter the rich.

Che mei | 媚 the soothing blandishments of flattery.

Chen seaou | 笑 to flatter and giggle.

Chen jin ko pe | 人可鄙 the flatterer deserves contempt.

徹

846. To direct; to moderate.

儻

847. Chen or Chan, To see; to manifest. 儻愆 Chen tsow, Abusive language.

Also read Chwan, To prepare; to supply.

Chen kung | 功 to manifest that which is meritorious.

## CHIH.—XIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chè*. Confounded with *Tsìh*. 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. *Chih* 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.

*Chih e* | 宜 implies, This way alone is proper.

*Chih ko* | 可 this alone may be done,

*Chih k'een* 見 | only saw; just observed; it was seen; it then occurred; then—very common in colloquial books.

*Chih koo* | 顧 mind nothing but; heedless of other things.

*Chih kwan* | 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.

*Chih tih* | 得 only can; to be obliged to; having no alternative.

*Chih yew* | 有 merely have; will then assuredly be.

**尺** 850.  $\zeta$  A measure of length; the Chinese cubit. Its length has been various at different periods. The tenth of it is called 寸 *Tsun*.

*Shih chih wei chang* 十尺爲丈 ten cubits make a *Chang*. 咫 | *Che chih*, Near.

*Chih yew so twan tsun yew so chang* | 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.

*Chih hwō* | 角 a worm.

*Chih tsun* | 寸 measured with the *Chih* and the *Tsun*; adjusted; pro-

portioned; 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 chih* 訶叱 or | 咤 *Chih cha*, Loud, angry, boisterous utterance.

*Fan wei chih-ming che how* 煩爲 | 名致候 I'll trouble (you) to mention (my) name and make (my) compliments. Read *Tsìh*, 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.

*Chih tseang* 汁漿 *gravy*; juice; any thing tasty, that pleases the palate or the imagination.

*Chih shwü* | 水 watertickened, by steeping any thing in it.

斥

854. ㄘ 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 chih, To point at, and find fault with.

Chih chuh | 逐 to thrust or drive out.

Chih-hwō | 蠖 a worm.

Chih how | 候 unprepared and standing aloof; looking watchfully at, as two opposing armies.

Chih ma | 罵 to scold or find fault with a person in an abrupt offensive manner.

Chih jō | 辱 to put to shame by an offensive reprehension.

Che loo | 鹵 salt unproductive land, as on the sea coast.

坼

855. Chih or Tsih, To split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open. 甲

坼 Keā tsih, The opening of buds and of fruit, as in Spring.

Chih peih nan chan yay | 副難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Chih-peih.

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.

Chih hwae | 拆壞 to break up; to break to pieces, as the planks of a boat.

Chih kae | 開 to break or tear open.

Chih hwuy | 毀 to lay in ruins.

Chih lan | 爛 to break to pieces.

Chih seay | 卸 to pull down, as a house.

Chih yuē | 閱 to break open and look at.

赤

857. ㄘ Naked. Carnation or flesh colour; of a reddish colour; vermilion. Name of a river. A surname.

Chih te chih shin | 赤體 | 身 the naked body.

Chih te tsēen le | 地千里 a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land.

Chih tsze | 子 an infant; a word of tenderness for the people.

Chih 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 Yih chih yā, A duck. 一狗 Yih chih kow, A dog. 一洋船 Yih chih yang chuen, A foreign ship.

Chih shin | 身 one person alone, in a place, or a cause.

Chih show pūh nǎng chay tēen | 手不能遮天 one hand cannot screen the heavens; i. e. cannot effect much.

Chih show pūh nǎng chay tēen | 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.

Chih e fuh | 炙衣服 to dry clothes with fire.

Chih shuh | 熟 to broil maturely.

Chih kwo | 過 broiled; dressed at the fire.

Chih jě | 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. 侄侏 Chih yih, Not advancing; impeded.

啞

862. Chih or He, A loud laugh. 啞 | 然 He he jen, Laughing. Read

Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tēē, To gnaw; to bite.

姪

863. Chih or Teih, 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 Chih, or 外 | Wae-chih. His own are called 內 | Nuy chih, Internal.

Chih foo | 婦 a nephew's wife.

Chih neu | 女 a neice.

Chih se | 婿 a neice's husband.

Chih sun | 孫 a nephew's children.

Chih tsze | 姪子 a nephew.

挫

864. To cut down grain. Chih chih | 挫 | the noise made in cutting down grain.

To beat; to strike a blow with the fist.

脛 865. Great; large; light; splendid.

桎 866. Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

Chih küh sze chay, fei ching ming yaj  
桎梏死者非正命也  
to die in fetters and manacles, is not  
a regular death. 丹 | Tan chih,  
A certain medicinal bark.

Chih heā | 鐙 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.

耜 867. The noise made in reap-  
ing or cutting down grain  
with a sickle.

窒 868. To stop or close; to  
fill; to impede; the moon  
at a certain period.

Chih gae nan tung 窒礙難通  
embarrassed; impeded, difficult to  
comprehend, or get through the  
management of.

Chih sīh | 塞 to fill or stop up.

啞 869. To vomit; to speak  
angrily, or opprobriously.

瞠 870. Dull of hearing, in a  
moral sense; obtuse; dull  
of comprehension.

螿 871. Name of an insect some-  
what like a spider, and which  
shuts itself up in a hole.

蛭 872. A species of leech.

跬 873. Footsteps; traces of  
the feet.

鉿 874. A short hook or sickle  
for cutting grain or grass.  
One who reaps or mows.  
Name of an ancient district.

失 Shih, 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 chih 書帙 a case or cover  
in which to enclose books.

扶 877. To strike; to beat; to  
chastise by beating or flog-  
ging.

秩 878. Sacrifices offered, with  
a certain order of the  
persons attending.

紕 879. To seam; to mend; to  
connect as by sewing.

Chih-e 紕衣 to mend, or repair  
garments; to scam.

袞 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.

直 881. Straight; direct;  
morally upright.

Chih lae tih chuen 直來的船  
ships which come direct from a place.

Chih le | 隸 the province in which  
the Court of China is now held; it is  
an epithet applied to various districts  
in the empire.

Chih shang | 上 to go straight up to.

Chih tsēn | 前 to advance straight  
forward.

Chih taou | 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 chih, The price. 是甚

麼價錢 She shin mo kea tsēn?

What is the price of it? 不 |

錢 Pūh chih tsēn, It does not cost

much; it is not expensive. 不

| 一錢 Pūh chih yih tsēn,

Not worth a farthing. 不 | 與

他計較 Pūh chih yu ta keaou,

It is not worth while to argue with

him.

Chih tih shih yuen | 得十圓

It is worth, or cost, ten dollars.

埴 883. Clayey, adhesive earth.  
Work in clay is called 埴  
埴 Twan chih. To poke  
or feel one's way as a blind man, is  
called 埴 | Chih chih.

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 mih | 木 to plant a tree; any piece of wood erect.

Chih peih ping kwei | 壁秉圭 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 meau | 苗 grain planted and well manured.

倘

887. Chih or Tsih. Fearless. 倘儻 Chih shih, Bad, vicious. Read Cha, 倘 | Kwa cha, Appearance of walking.

啗

888. The noise of haste or hurry. The vulgar form of 譴 Tsih, To reprehend.

摘

889. Chih or Tsih, To take with the hand; to pluck. See Tsih.

聒

890. Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

謫

891. Chih or Tsih, To blame; to reprehend; to find fault with; to be angry with; to punish or chastise. To change appearances.

摘

892. The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

擲

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 bricks.

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 chih 躑躅 embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one

way nor another, making no progress any way.

撫

895. Chih or Chö, To take. 撫拾遺文 Chih shih e wän, 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 fá seang sing | 法相繩 to grasp the law and measure with a line;—a pertinacious adherence to rule.

Chih fá joo shan | 法如山 II maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; the declaration of magistrates.

Chih gaou | 拘 obstinate and perverse; a pertinacious wrangling manner. Obstinate firm.

Chih hwuy | 會 to summon the meeting of a kind of benefit society.

Chih ke keen | 已見 to adhere

pertinaciously to one's own views of things.

Chih me puh woo | 迷不悟 to adhere to a stupid apprehension of things.

Chih show | 守 to grasp and maintain hold of.

Chih show | 手 to take by the hand in token of friendship.

Chih sing | 性 a determined disposition.

Chih sze | 事 to grasp an affair; or be a manager of affairs, great or small. 賤也 | 事者 Tséen yai, chih sze chay, The ignoble or meaner, are those who manage the affairs.

Chih yih pih tung | 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 | 已見 Too chih ke'keen, A useless and absurd adherence to one's own perception of any opinion or circumstance.

**執** 898. To connect as by sewing or tying together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

**執** 899. A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. Chih or Chih 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.

**織**

900. A name of women.

**織**

901. To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind.

Chih ke 織機 a loom for weaving.

Chih poo | 布 to weave cloth—cotton cloth.

Chih chow twan | 綢緞 to weave silk.

Chih tih tsing che kin sew | 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. Chih-chih, Much, many. A surname.

Chih yuen 職員 an official officer; one who has purchased his rank, but does not actually fill any station, a mere honorary appointment.

Chih sze 職事 to controul; manage or direct any affair.

Chih choo | 主 } To superintend;  
Chih le | 理 } to direct; to  
Chih chang | 掌 } manage.  
Chih show | 守 }

Chih fun | 分 an official national appointment. 有 | 分 Yew chih fun, Is, to be an officer of the government.

Chih jin | 任 the duties of any official situation.

Chih fun che nuy | 分之內 to be included in one's official duties.

**忒**

903. Chih. Alarmed; timorous; afraid.

**勅**

904. A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere.

**勅**

| 旨 Chih che, The Imperial will made known officially. | 行 Chih hing, The Sovereign's mandate promulged to the Empire. | 命 Chih ming, | 書 Chih

**勅**

shoo; or 勅令 Chih ling, A written imperial order; written credentials or letter concerning some privilege.

Keae chih 誠 | precepts; admonitions; directions; orders.

Chih fung | 封 office conferred by Imperial order.

**鶻**

905. A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

**櫛**

906. 櫛 A general term for combs; to comb the hair; to put away dirt or any thing offensive.

Chih 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.

**澗**

907. The noise made by water dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

**潛**

908. Earth imbued or saturated with water.

斟

909. To congregate in large numbers. A large collection of silk worms is called Chih-chih.

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.

Chih hea 飭下 to give orders to inferiors.

Chih ke tsze | 其子 to give injunctions to his sons.

飾

911. Erroneously written for the preceding.

擇

912. Chih or Tsih, To choose; to select; which is also expressed by 選擇 Seuen chih, or reversed Chih' seuen.

Chih fei urh' she | 肥而噬 to select the fat and eat them; denotes selecting wealthy people as objects of extortion.

Chih keaou | 交 to select good people for acquaintances.

Chih shen | 善 to select and practice what is good.

Chih shih | 食 to select food—persons on whom to exercise extortion.

Chih te urh taou | 地而蹈 to select the ground on which one treads to select the place of one's residence; used when China was divided.

Chih jin | 人 to choose proper people to employ.

抄

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.

Chih chih | 黜 promotion and degradation; applied to the officers of government.

Chih keang | 降 to ascend and to descend; applied to spirits being present with a worshipper, although invisible.

Chih lin | 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 keac wang pe chih, Let the accuser or plaintiff be sent forward (under custody) to be ready to confront with the accused.

Ke 氣 and Chih | 質 refer to the elements of things; Ke respects the more subtle, and Chih, grosser elements, and includes the accidents or qualities of matter. Ke-chih, Taken together denotes the natural complexion.

Chih chih | 直 naturally straight forward; of an upright plain and honest disposition.

Chih sin | 訊 to confront and examine; to interrogate face to face.

Chih te | 地 the natural constitution; temperament and talent of a person.

Chih tse | 劑 a kind of bond, in ancient times.

Chih te kwo jin | 地過人 possessing original talents superior to other men.

灑

916. Chih. The body feeling cold; to tremble with cold.

磧

917. A stone base of a column; or the stone on which a wooden pillar stands.

楨

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.

騶

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.

隲

Yin chih 陰隲 the secret favorable determinations of heaven respecting any one; the secret blessing of Heaven on the actions which procure it.

喫

921. To eat or drink; to receive or be impressed by; to suffer. See Shih.

食

In Colloquial Language, To eat or drink is commonly thus pronounced.

The Dictionaries read Shih, which see.

CHIN.—XV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chin*. Canton Dialect, *Chin* or *Chän*.

𠂇

922. Bushy; thick black hair; a fine head of hair in Chinese estimation.

𠂈

923. New fledged.

𠂉

924. To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

珍

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 | 珠粉 a species of white sago.

Chin chung | 重 to esteem; and take care of as valuable; applied to one's person and one's health.

Chin paou | 寶 excellent and valuable,

Chin ke | 奇 rare and valuable.

Chin kwei | 貴 excellent and valuable.

Chin kwae | 怪 strange; extraordinary, applied to food.

Chin sew | 饒 excellent food; eight animals are called the Eight Chin.

Chin suy | 瑞 excellent; felicitous.

Chin wan | 玩 a valuable curiosity.

Chin we | 味 a delicious taste.

畛

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 yǐh, A landmark or boundary.

𠂊

927. Clear; bright.

疹

928. A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small pox.

𠂋

929. A rugged rocky appearance. 𠂋 | Chin-chin, Difficult to approach, or reach to.

𠂌

930. Something intercepting the sight; heavy, dull. A man's name.

𠂍

931. To tell or state to; to hear.

𠂎

932. Turned; bent; curved; perverse. Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

𠂏

933. A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips, pustules; small pox.

𠂐

934. Black garment; single raiment, such as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them.

Chin e 𠂐衣 single thin garment.

診

935. To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

Chin mih 診脉 to try or feel the pulse.

Chin she | 視 to look at and examine.

Chin mung | 夢 to interpret a dream.

趁

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 | 早走 to take an opportunity of going early.



Chin yang | 洋 to go to sea.

Chin ke hwuy | 機會 to take an opportunity; concurrence of favorable circumstances.

Chin she how | 時候 to take a right or favorable time.

Chin chen | 蹙 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.

**鈐** 938. Same as 珍 Chin. See 925, above.

**軫** 939. Bashful, modest; attentive; little hair upon the head.

Chin lin 軫類 little hair on the head; a partial baldness.

**軫** 940. Chin, or Chin-chen 軫 驢 a horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

**鬃** 941. Long hair.

**黦** 942. Black; dark.

**眞** } 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 | 茶 a particular species of tea.

Chin jin | 人 a designation of those of the sect Taou who put off their corporeal figure and become a kind of spiritual genii.

Chin joo | 如 a phrase of the Buddha sect, denoting the original nature or constitution of.

Chin kea | 假 or 偽 Chin wei, True and false; real and fictitious.

Chin-king | 經 the mysterious dogmas of Chwang-tsze, and several other ancient Writers are so called.

Chin le 眞理 true principles; truth.

Chin shih | 實 true and real.

Chin tsae | 宰 the true ruler, denotes Heaven.

Chin yuen | 元 the True origin; refers to Heaven.

**嬪** 944. A woman's name.

**嗔** 945. Vulgar form of Chin 讀 angry words; scolding; railing; mutual abuse.

**瑱** 946. Stones formerly suspended at the ear. Name of a particular stone. A man's name.

**彥** 947. To stretch, as the string of a bow; to strike, as the string of an instrument.

**磧** 948. Chin or T'een, The noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other, is expressed by Chin jen 磧然 Chin further denotes, the base of a pillar.

**禎** 949. The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

**稔** 950. A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick, close, collection of.

**篔** 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.

**纈** 953. Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

**蕘** 954. Name of a plant.

**謔** 955. Used both for laughing or smiling, and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

輓

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 yǎ 鎮壓 to repress; to keep down.

Chin show 守 to keep in a state of subjection.

Chin tai 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 守廣東將軍 or 粵將軍 Chin yuě tseang-keun, The Tartar General placed over Canton Town and Province.

鬚

958. Thick bushy, black hair.

黚

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.

俵

961. Boys from ten to twelve years of age. 俵 Chin, denotes Good.

Chin tsze 子 and 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. ['] Read *Chin*, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

Chin mǔh tō e tseu chung 振水鐸以聚眾 to ring a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude. See 木 Mǔh.

Chin tsō 作 to excite; to rouse; to stimulate to action; to repair or put in order.

板

965. Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house.

賑

966. Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

賑

賑

Chin pin min 賑貧民 to afford pecuniary assistance to the poor people.

Chin seuh 恤 to commiserate and perform acts of beneficence.

Chin tse 濟 to afford supplies, or give assistance to those in want.

Chin fǎ tseuě 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 chě 震懼 to tremble with apprehension; fear.

Chin king 驚 to strike with alarm.

Chiu keu 懼 to be shaken with fear; to tremble with fear.

Chin ke 氣 } to rouse; to excite; to put in motion, or cause the action of.  
Chin noo 怒 }

Chin noo | 怒 to shake with anger; to tremble or quiver with rage; to terrify by one's anger; the anger of a king.

Chin tung | 動 to shake; to put in motion; to agitate.

Chin tsih | 澤 the name of a lake.

甚 *Shin.* 968. From 甘 *Kan*, Sweet, and 匹 *Peih*, A pair. Pleasure; delight; excess; hence the common acceptance, Exceedingly; extremely; very.

戡 969. A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill.

堪 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 chō 斟酌 to consult about; to deliberate and consult with.

Chin e ke sze | 議其事 advise, consult, or deliberate about the affair.

Chin chō tsin shen | 酌盡善 to have deliberated about and brought to an arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

榘 972. A kind of staff; an instrument for cutting down wood.

碇 973. A stone on which to beat silk.

篲 974. A kind of broach or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together, as the hair braided up.

戡 975. To strike suddenly.

諶 976. True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

鍤 977. ㄟ A kind of an awl or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

Chin jin 鍤鍤 an interrupted noise; a noise which does not increase.

顛 978. Weak; feeble.

允 } *Yung.* 979. Dispersed; scattered; confused; pressed with an excess of occupation.

允 } *Yin.* Appearance of walking. Read Yen, Hesitating; doubtful. These three characters, are in common use, confounded and used for each other in compound words.

尅 980. To use effort, or exert strength.

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 | 上死 to die on one's pillow; to die peaceably in one's bed.

Chin pwan | 畔 the side of the pillow.

戡 982. To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

沈 } 983. ㄟ - To sink. (ㄟ) To cause to sink under water.

Chin shwuy 沉水 to sink in the water.

Chin lun to lō | 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 mūh | 沒 to sink and be drowned; to be lost in the water.

Chin gan | 案 to sink, or to suppress a case in any court, for a bribe given.

Chin neih | 溺 to sink under water.

砵 984. / A melon with a bluish skin.

訖 985. True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

醜 986. / A wine or liquor in which a certain poison is infused.

Chin heu yu tsew 酖 酖于酒  
poisoned and enraged with wine;  
rendered mischievous by intoxication.

茺 987. Read Yin, Hot.  
Read Tan or Chin, Name  
of a plant, otherwise  
called 知母 Che-moo;  
employed in medicine.

頰 988. / A certain bone at  
the back of the head or  
neck.

鱠 989. / A bone in the head  
of a fish.

雉 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 hō 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.

豨 991. To dig a hole in the  
ground; to pound. A dark  
carnation colour.

陣 992. ㄘ - 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 lěě | 列 to arrange; to put in  
order.

陳 993. Chin, or Chin tun 陳  
蟻 the appearance of in-  
sects crawling, unsettled  
appearance.

霚 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 deliver-  
ed in pointed language.

Chin kēen | 諫 pointed remon-  
strance, addressed to the Sovereign,  
or other superiors.

澱 996. A certain water plant;  
a certain sour sirrup.

鱧 997. A kind of sword fish.

鶩 998. Chin, or Chin tsze 鶩  
鶩 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 shih 鍼石 a caustic stone.

Chin shūh | 術 the art of cau-  
terizing.

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 sēen | 線 needle and thread.

Chin tsuy yu | 鬚魚 a species of  
sword fish.

Chin che | 紙 needle work of the  
finer sort; embroidering, working  
figures, and so on.

琛 1001. \ Natural gems or  
precious stones.

甄 1002. To burn earthen ware;  
to form or mould as the  
Potter. To search; to ex-  
amine, to brighten; to illustrate.  
Also read Kēen.

Chin pēě 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.

豨 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.

朕

1005. The pupil of the eye; the incipient principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient operations, are called Chin, or Chin chaou 朕兆. 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 | 子 a public servant.

Chin sze keun 臣事君 a statesman serves his Prince.

拒

1007. / To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an agreement.

Chin shih 拒拭 to wipe clean.

疹

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.

覷

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 | Süh chin, Vulgar dust, expresses the same.

Chin yae | 埃或有 | Yew chin, Dusty.

Hwuy chin 灰 | the dust of ashes. 一點 | Yih tēen chin, A particle of dust; an atom. 無一 |

Woo yih chin, Not a particle of dust; not an atom. 一 | 不染 Yih chin pūh yen, Not soiled by a particle of dust. 烟 | Yen chin, Smoke and dust.

Chin woo | 污 to defile with dust. 拂 | Fūh chin, To wipe or brush away the dust. 清 | Tsing-chin, To cleanse from dust. 鬻 |

Heaou chin, Noise and dust. 揚

| Yang chin, To raise a dust. 掃

| Saou chin, To sweep away the dust. 心 | Sin chin, The dust

of the heart; used in a bad sense for

vicious propensities. 後 | How

chin, The traces of a person, left to

posterity. 步後 | Poo how

chin, To walk in the footsteps of

an eminent person gone before.

Chin hwō so yen | 惑所染 defiled by the seductions of the world.

Chin ke | 器 a dusty vessel.

闖

1012. e / 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 | 關 to bolt past the custom house, for the purpose of smuggling.

Chin leaou tsin lae | 了進來 bolted in.

Chin chūh tow | 出頭 to thrust out the head.

CHING.—XVI<sup>TH</sup> 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 chih yu 正直語 correct straight forward speech.

Ching fǎ | 法 to execute the laws, generally refers to inflicting capital punishment.

Ching le | 理 right reason, correct principles.

Ching ke | 氣 right feeling, or spirit, a correct virtuous temper of mind.

Ching kǐh | 革 } A mark at which  
Ching teih | 的 } to shoot with an arrow.

Ching she | 是 accurately is—as has been described in what precedes.

Ching tan ho | 單貨 the regular cargo of a ship.

Ching tǎng | 堂 the principal officer,

in contradistinction from an assistant.

Ching tsin lae she | 進來時 just when he came in.

Ching tsung | 宗 Correct and honorable; of  
Ching king | 經 the correct and sacred books; are applied to a person's conduct, denoting that it is moral. Immoral is expressed by 不 Pūh, before these.

Ching, tsung | 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 yǐh pin | 一品 the first of the first rank.

Ching yaou tsae wǎn | 要再問 just whilst wanting to repeat the question or ask over again.

Ching yuě | 月 the first moon or month of the year.

1014. Ching kung keu hing maou 征伐遽行  
貌 Ching kung, denotes  
Appearing to walk in haste; agitated; afraid.

**姪**

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 tseou 征勦 to reduce and exterminate; to subjugate and destroy enemies.

Ching che | 之 to reduce or conquer.

**延**

1018. To walk; to go.

**怔**

1019 Ching, or Ching chung 怔忡 fear; apprehension.

**烺**

1020. Ching yǒ 烺爚 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 hwán chū | 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 | 令 the orders of government.

Ching sze | 事 the affairs of government; politics. Good government is called 仁 | Jin ching; Cruel tyrannical government is called 酷 | Kuh ching. To talk of politics is called 論 | Lun ching.

Ching te | 體 the matter or subject of government; the rules of government.

絳 1022. The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

症 1023. Disorder; a diseased state of mind or body. 顛 狂症 Tēn kwang ching, The disease of madness.

Ching chung | 痴 a disease which consists in the loss of memory.

Ching heau | 效 disease; complaint; disorder.

証 1024. \ To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

Ching keu | 據 to be evidence.

Ching kēen | 見 to witness.

Ching jin | 人 a witness.

Ching ming | 明 to state clearly on evidence in one's own behalf.

Ching shih | 實 to bear witness to the fact; to witness against.

迳 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.

鳴 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 | 治 to repair, as roads, bridges, and so on.

Ching sūh 整肅 pompous, stately, grave, serious deportment.

Ching tse | 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 | 明 to state clearly any case, to a friend or to the government.

Ching shang | 上 to present up to; to lay before a superior.

Ching tze | 子 a petition.

Ching yüē | 閱 to present to in order to be revised.

徑 1030. To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

徑 1031. A bye path.

惺 1032. Ching, or 惺惺 Ching heuen, The intention or mind not fully laid open; anxious, mournful.

程 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 | rules and regulations. 前 | Tsēn-ching, preference; promotion; prosperous circumstances.

Ching too yew yuen 程途遙遠 the road is vastly long; the distance is great.

Ching soo | 數 a certain decimal part; the part of a debt paid by a person who becomes bankrupt. 一 | Yih ching, One tenth. 五 | Woo ching, Five tenths, &c.

珽 1034. A certain valuable stone, such as the Chinese wear at their girdles, as ornaments.

瞠 1035. Ching-ching 瞠 | to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

筥

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.

裱

1037. -- Ching or Lo-ching 裸裱 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 Püh-ching.

Ching yih she k'een teih fun noo  
| 一時間的忿怒 to act on a fit of passion.

醒

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.

餼

1040. / Provisions; victuals.

貞

1041. From Püh, 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 ts'ë, To remain a widow during life.

Ching ts'ë 貞節 correct, chaste, strict moral conduct.

偵

1042. -- To enquire. A spy; a servant to watch the motion of the enemy.

Ching sze | 伺 or 游 | Yew ching, all express the same. A spy is otherwise called 細作 Se ts'ö, and 間諜 K'een t'ë.

嬪

1043. -- A woman's name.

賓

1044. -- Name of a man, which occurs in ancient history.

楨

1045. -- To lead; to draw.

楨

1046. -- The name of a tree, otherwise called 女楨 New-ching, An evergreen.

Ching kan | 榦 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

澗

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.

賾

1049. ㄨ Unable to sell; unsaleable.

赭

1050. ㄨ 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.

赭

頰

道

1051. ㄨ Same as 偵 Ching, To explore.

郎

1052. Name of a place.

隕

1053. Name of a certain hill.

承

1054. Two men supporting with the hands. Original form of the following. A surname.

承

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. | 相 Ching seang, A minister of state was so called under the Ming dynasty. 懸

丞

弁

| H'een ching, A second officer or assistant in a H'een district. 中



Chung ching, A certain officer of considerable rank in the state, who has the privilege of writing to the Emperor. 上 | Shang ching, and 少 | Shaou ching, Names of stars. Ching hing kung | 行公 the head clerks who drew up papers in the inferior public offices. See 稿 Kaou.

1056. To fly; to raise high; to assist.

1057. Walking in an irregular manner.

1058. \ To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist. | 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 | 救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

1059. Ching, or Tséen ching 潛 丞 to put under water; to sink.

1060. Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

1061. Hot vapour. Used also for the following.

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 丞 酒 Shwang ching tsew, Double distilled spirituous liquor.

Ching cha | 茶 to boil tea.

Ching chang | 嘗 sacrifices in winter and autumn.

Ching fan | 飯 to boil rice.

Ching le | 梨 to boil pears.

Ching tsew | 酒 to distil spirituous liquors.

Ching urh wei yu | 而為雨 vapours collected from rain.

Ching yu | 魚 to boil fish.

1063. To strike.

1064. Ching, or 骨 癢 Kùh ching, disease or aching of the bones.

1065. A certain species of bamboo.

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 丞 Ching. ['] A warm, or hot vapour.

Ching ching j'ih shang 蒸 | 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 | 薪 Ching, expresses fuel of a finer sort; Sin, common fuel.

1067. Ching, or Ching ying 譔 譔仍 words boiled and served up again; tedious tautology.

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 Tsac.

1069. Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tuy 脰 脰 a well boiled leg of pork.

1070. The feet.

1071. To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

1072. Same as 蒸 Ching.

𧀮

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 tēn 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 | 人之美  
to assist people in affecting their virtuous purpose; or | 人好事  
Ching jin hau sze.

Ching-kung | 空 to become a void; to be annihilated.

Ching-keih-sze-ko-han | 吉思  
可汗 Genghisk'han the great Tartar conqueror.

Ching-te | 帝 the Emperor who reigned when our SAVIOUR appeared in Judea.

Ching yuen yin tsze | 員 (or 圓)  
銀子 whole dollars. See 碎 Suy.

Ching ta yu | 大儒 became a great scholar.

Ching too | 都 the capital of Szechuen Province.

Ching tsew | 就 to assist in effecting, whether it be good or bad.

Ching kung | 功 to effect a meritorious work.

Ching jin | 人 to act as becomes a human being, and not as a brute.

Ching che, ching chung | 始 | 終  
that which ends well, and has had a good beginning; all well executed.

Ching leaou | 了 finished; completed; brought to a successful termination or conclusion.

Ching puh ke | 不起 unable to effect, or to complete.

Ching keaou | 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 | 外曰郭

Nuy yüě ching; wae yüě kō, Within is called Ching; without is called Kō;—the city and the suburbs.

皇 | Hwang ching, The imperial city; denotes that space which is enclosed within the city of Peking, around the Imperial palace. 省 |

Sǎng ching, The metropolis of a province. 廣東省 | Kwangtung sǎng ching, The city of Canton.

| 人 Ching jin, The battlements on the wall of a city. | 根 Ching kǎn, or | 脚 Ching keō, The foot of the wall of a city. | 池

Ching che, The ditch or moat which surrounds the wall of a city. 千

里長 | Tsēn le chang ching, The city wall a thousand le in length,

is the famous Chinese Great wall. Chan ching 產 | 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 | Ho ching, Fire city, denotes a vast collection of lights. 司 | Sze ching, A certain officer. 赤 | Chih ching, and 折 | Chih ching, A certain mountain. 墓地曰佳 | Moo te yüě Kea ching, The place of a tomb is called Kea-ching, a happy city. To rhyme, read Chang.

岷

1076. A hill.

宍

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.

城

1079. A certain valuable stone.

甃

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 ap-

propriate 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.

1082. Ching kwang 箴筐 an instrument, or utensil used in weaving.

1083. To form by weaving.

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 tsew hoo jin 心在手 人 sincerity of mind depends upon a man himself.

Ching nǎng tung wǔh 能動物 sincerity can influence, move, or excite all nature.

1085. A certain plant, or plants generally.

1086. The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname.

1087. Name of a hilly region.

1088. The neck.

1089. Name of a bird.

1090. Ancient forms of the following.

1091. 徵 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 无 without any proof.

Ching chaou 召 An invitation

Ching ling 令 or call from the Sovereign for men of talent and virtue to come forward to serve the country.

Ching choo shoo min 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 辟 To invite to

Ching ping 聘 come with much formal civility, presents being sent with the invitation.

Ching shih 實 a thing proved, as an essay supported by Classical quotations.

Ching yen 驗 completion; accomplishment.

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 chih yō 忿窒慾 to repress anger, and restrain vicious desires.

1093. Ching, or 瘵 瘵 Ching kē, A disease of the abdomen, a kind of cholera.

1094. Still pure water; clear; limpid. Same as 澄 Ching.

1095. Name of an ancient nation.

1096. 乘 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, Tsēen shing che kwō 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 | Chay ching, A carriage.

Ching hing | 興 to feel elevated; cheerful.

Ching kea | 駕 to ascend a horse or carriage.

Ching ma | 馬 to mount a horse; or read Ching, [ / ] Four horses.

Ching she | 矢 four arrows; has a reference to an ancient story.

Ching she | 時 to avail one's self of a favorable time.

Ching she | 勢 } to avail one's self  
Ching ke | 機 } of an opportunity, as it respects circumstances.

Ching yu | 輿 to ride in a carriage.

堃

嗟

舩

滕

埭

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.

1098. A path for water.

剩

剩

賸

嵒

慥

諫

輶

再

稱

稱

秤

称

1099. Overplus; remainder. See Shing.

1100. ' The name of a hill.

1101. A simple silly appearance.

1102. Words rapidly enunciated.

1103. A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one.

1104. To raise; to elevate.

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 | 其父曰家父 Tsze ching ke foo yuě Kea-foo, To designate one's own father is done by the term *Kea-foo*.

Ching cha | 茶 to weigh teas.

Ching hoo | 呼 to designate in complimentary phrase; the terms proper for complimentary address.

Ching jin e | 人意 to suit people's wishes.

Ching jin che foo, yuě Ling-tsun | 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 | 人 to praise other people.

Ching ke | 己 to praise one's self.

Ching kung | 功 to tell of one's meritorious deeds.

Ching ming | 名 to tell one's name.

Ching ping | 病 } To plead, or

Ching tseih | 疾 } make a pretext of sickness.

Ching s'en | 羨 } To praise; to  
Ching tsan | 讚 } commend;

Ching taou | 道 } to say; to  
Ching shwō | 說 } state; to declare; to speak well of.

Ching yang | 揚 } to exalt; to  
Ching keu | 舉 } laud; to praise.

Ching wuh king chung | 物輕重  
to weigh whether things be light or  
heavy.

僂 1106. To commend; to  
praise; to exalt.

媯 1107. A woman's name.

悞 1108. Ching-ching 懶慳  
a simple, stupid, silly ap-  
pearance.

蕭 1109. Ching, or Keu-ching  
巨蕭 a certain plant.

登 1110. Ching, or 倭僂  
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 | 江 a pure river of  
water; a clear stream.

澄 1112. Evenness or com-  
posure of mind.

黯 1113. Rice black and spoiled.

證

証

檉

蛭

愧

誨

繩

1114. To witness; to ve-  
rify by evidence; to con-  
front; to substantiate.

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 ex-  
hibits some unusual sensibility to  
the approach of rain, from which  
circumstance it has derived its name.  
The name of a place.

1116. A species of oyster of  
an oval figure.

1117. To praise. Ching-ching,  
To caution; to warn.

1118. To praise; to com-  
mend.

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 discon-  
nected. Occurs denoting To praise  
or commend. 玉繩 Yü ching,  
The name of a star.

Ching ching | | many; a multi-  
tude; a great number of.

Ching fā | 法 royal laws or restric-  
tions.

Ching ke | 己 to restrain one's self  
from any irregularity; to bind one's  
self by the laws of decorum and  
moral propriety.

Ching mih | 墨 string and ink, a  
Chinese Carpenter's marking line;  
he uses black ink.

Ching tsze | 子 a string or cord.

Ching jin | 人 to point out the line  
of duty by instruction; or to enforce  
it by authority.

腮

1120. A surname.

鯁

1121. Small fish.

拊

1122. To raise up; to rescue;  
to deliver. See 拯 Ching.

陟

1123. Many; a great num-  
ber.

騁

1124. To walk; run or press  
straight forward; a horse  
running straight forward  
at full speed.

騶

1125. Ancient form of the  
preceding.

# CHŌ.—XVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Chō* and *Tchō*. Often confounded with *Tsō*, and with *Tsūh*. Canton Dialect, *Cheok*.

**𠂔** 1126. Formed from the reverse side of 𠂔 Chīh, To step with the left foot. According to Shwō-wan, Chō, denotes To stop a little. According to others, To step with the right foot, which joined with Chīh, 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 chō leih, Raised superior to all. 超 | Chaou chō, To give preeminence to; supereminent. 顏苦孔之 | Yen koo Kung che chō, Yen delighted in the lofty and difficult doctrines of Confucius.

Chō chuy woo te che jin | 錐無地之人 a man without land enough in which to stick an awl.

Chō e | 異 an honorary title bestowed by the recommendation of governors on able officers at Quinquennial examinations.

Chō tseuē | 絕 } to surpass others  
Chō yuē | 越 } in talents; external figure; address or goodness.

Chō leih | 立 to erect; to establish; erect; upright; morally correct.

**倬** 1128. Great; lofty; bright; manifest. 倬彼雲漢 Chō pe yun han, Clear and extensive as the Milky Way. 有 | 其道 Yew chō ke taou, There is a large open road.

**啁** 1129. Same as the preceding. Also, the appearance of many mouths. Read Sō, Many voices. Read Chaou, 啁 | Chaou-chaou, The voices of birds.

**焯** 1130. Chō-yō 焯約 a handsome and delicate appearance.

1131. Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

**棹** 1132. The name of a certain wood; a table. 倚棹 E-chō, A kind of table or stand. Chō tsze | 子 a table.

Chō tsze shang | 子上 on the table. 放在 | 子上面 Fang tsae chō tsze shang mēen, Place n the table.

**諄** 1133. Commonly used for table. Considered also the same as 卓 Chō.

**焯** 1134. The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

**淖** 1135. Chō-yō 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.

**獒** 1136. A fierce strong dog.

**篛** 1137. Chō or Chaou, A kind of basket for taking fish with.

**皦** 1138. Clearness of sight.

**綽** 1139. Slow; leisurely. 綽約 Chō yō, Weak, delicate.

**啣** 1140. A certain articulate sound, which is denominated 轉舌呼 Chuen shē hoo, Articulating, or enunciating, with

a turn of the tongue; such as the 囉 Lo, and 嚙 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.

諄

1141. A man's name.

蹕

1142. Chō, or 蹕蹕 Chin chō, An unusual extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular. Chin chō

躑 | not making progress.

趲

1143. Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance, remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, To over-step, to over-pass.

躑

驕

1144. A horse making little or no progress.

鬢

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 chō shwūy che to, As much as a Chō (or spoonful) of water. 漏 | Low chō, A wooden bowl, or large spoon with holes, to

lift the solids and admit the liquids to flow out.

Chō implies to take or adopt, | 先祖之道也 Chō sēn tsoo che taou yay, To adopt or follow up the principles or doctrines of the ancient fathers. 舞 | Woo chō, A kind of exercise which consists in brandishing weapons, and throwing one's self into various attitudes.

妯

1147. A go between in making marriage alliances; to consult about uniting two families.

洑

1148. A plank; a plank for crossing a stream. Chō-yō 洑 洑 a shooting star.

洑

1149. The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream; and of a place.

灼

1150. Strong; robust.

灼

1151. To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

Chō chō | | a splendid luminous appearance; glorious.

Chō gae fun tung 灼艾分痛 cau'erizing himself to share the pain (with his brother.)

灼

1152. Chō, or Chō ke 灼箕 a kind of cover, to keep the rain off a carriage.

灼

1153. Name of a plant.

豹

1154. Name of an animal like a leopard.

芍

1155. Chō, or Chō yō 芍藥 a medicine, well known in China.

袴

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.

Chō e | 議 to consult, to devise.

Chō tsew 酌酒 to pour out wine, to fill another vessel with.

黠

1158. Chō or Teih. A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

啄

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 |

蚤而食之 Foo chō wǎn mang urh shīh che, Bowed the head, pecked flies and eat them.

Pō chō 剝啄 to knock, as at a door.

Chō sō | 粟 to peck grains of millet.

Chō mūh neaou | 木鳥 a wood-pecker. To rhyme, read Tūh.

戮

1160. To strike; to push.

琢

1161. To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

琢

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.

Chō yuh ching ke 琢玉成器  
to cut a stone and form it into some utensil for use or ornament.

Chō mo | 磨 to cut and rub a stone; used to denote employing labour upon any thing, particularly on the style of written composition.

Chō teaou | 雕 } to cut and  
Chō teaou | 彫 } carve, or dress up a stone.

Chō wǎn | 文 to cut and adorn with engraved lines.

涿

1165. Name of an ancient principality.

瘵

1166. Chō or Chüh. Sores on the hands and feet caused by cold.

琢

1167. To strike, as with a stone.

斲

1168. To cut; to engrave; to carve; to cut into pieces or slices.

誅

1169. To attack with words; to state or tell to. To reprehend; to blame; to rail at; to slander; to vilify.

蝻

1170. Chō, or Ma chō 馬蝻 a certain horse insect.

躐

1171. To skip or leap.

餼

1172. To eat; a kind of cake.

隄

1173. A hill.

龍

1174. The tail of a dragon.

關

1175. Name of a river.

足 Tsüh. 1176. The foot; a sufficient quantity; to supply what is sufficient.

促

1177. Near, short, close; urgent, pressing. See Tsüh.

捉

1178. Chō or Tsuh, To prosecute; to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch; to seize; to reprehend.

Chō choo 捉住 to seize and hold fast.

Chō hwō | 獲 to catch; to seize as a criminal.

Chō kēn | 姦 to catch an adulterer.

Chō na | 拿 to take hold of; to seize.

Chō neih | 搨 to grasp; to seize.

Chō tsih | 賊 to catch a thief.

媿  
媿

1179. Chō, or repeated Chō-chō, Discreet, respectful, correct manner.

浞

1180. Sediment; dregs; that which sinks to the foot or bottom. Han-chō 寒浞 name of a person mentioned in history.

琕

1181. Chō or Chuh, Class; series; arranged in order.

盞

1182. A cup or other vessel of the kind.

砣

1183. Chō or Chuh, A small stone.

躑

1184. Chō chō, A slow drawing pace, as if diseased in some way.

錠

1185. To fetter the feet; an iron instrument for delving.

齧

1186. Chō or Tsō, 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-chō.

搨 1187. An utensil for catching fish; to take by piercing or sticking into; to strike; to harpoon; to push.

燭 1188. Disquietude of mind.

斲 1189. To deprive of the parts of generation as a punishment; to mutilate the body.

觸 1190. A name of a person famous in history, is 顏觸 Yen-chō.

菊 1191. Name of a plant.

鐺 1192. A kind of small bell used in the army for making signals.

翟 Teih. 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.

Chō yung 擢用 to raise and employ in the government.

籀 1195. To wound, hurt, or injure any thing with a bamboo.

藿 1196. Sō-chō 蒹藿 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.

獯 1198. A certain animal like a monkey, of a yellow colour.

蝓 1199. A certain animal of the monkey species; a kind of small frog.

霍 1200. Chō-chō, A heavy rain.

鶴 1201. A wild fowl with a long tail; a pheasant.

著 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 Chō keih, To become impatient; anxious; the mind in a hurried fluttered state, not knowing what to do.

Chō lō | 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 Chō-lō.

Kan chō 看 | to look at.

偕 1203. A surname.

搯 1204. To place near to.

斲 1205. To split or rend.

踏 1206. To skip; to hop; to run in an irregular manner.

鐺 1207. To cut or hew; to chop.

剝 1208. To chop or hew. Read Tow, A small orifice.

斲 1209. To cut; to pare; to hew.

斲 1210. To cut off; to cut across, or cut down, with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

斲 1211. Name of a stream of water.

斲 1211. Name of a stream of water.

襪

1212. Garments reaching to the ground.

鋸

1213. A kind of axe or hatchet.

繳

繫

1214. Chō, or 贈繳 Tsāng-chō, Silk cord attached to an arrow or dart to shoot at birds and draw the arrow back again.

Chō jaou | 繞 Winding about; wound round.

筭

1215. An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

## CHOO.—XVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries *Choo*. In some cases confounded with *Tsoo*. Canton Dialect, *Cheu*. *Eu*, same as in the French word *Peu*.

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.

1217. In the religious books of Füh, 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 *Kea choo*, The master of a house. 人 | *Jin choo*, 國 | *Kwō choo*, 君 | *Keun choo*, | 子 *Choo tsze*, The Sovereign of a

country. 施 | *She choo*, A person who gives a donation to a religious house. 恩 | *Gān choo*, A benefactor. 債 | *Chae choo*, A creditor. 誰作 | *Shwuy tsō choo*, Who acts as master? who controls?

| *Choo*, the Deity, in the language of Chinese Mahommodans. The Romish Missionaries use 天 | *Tēn choo*, The Lord of Heaven, to denote the Supreme Being.

店 | *Tēn choo*, An innkeeper. 祭 | *Tse choo*, The person who presides in offering sacrifice. 縣 |

*Hēn choo*, A magistrate of a district.

公 | *Kung choo*, A Princess. 上

公 | *Shang kung choo*, The sisters of the Emperor. 大上公 |

*Ta shang kung choo*, The Emperor's aunt. 自 |

*Tsze choo*, to direct one's self personal liberty. 我

不敢專 | *Wo pūh kan chuen choo*, I dare not assume the control. 是

他的 | 意 *She ta teih choo e*, It is his will. 任憑你 | 意 *Jin ping ne choo e*, You may have your own will. 有箇 | 意在此 *Yew ko choo e tsae tsze*, Here is a plan, I recommend this method.

神 | *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 | *Wei choo*, To be, or to be considered the chief or principal.

*Choo che* | 治 to govern, to regulate.

*Choo che* | 持 to have the controul in one's own hand, to have the management of.

*Choo chang* | 張 a plan of proceeding or management existing in one's mind; to manage.

*Choo e* | 意 the decision; the will; a plan.

*Choo foo* | 父 a double surname.

Choo g'ou | 輿 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 jih | 日 the Lord's day, or the chief day; is used for Sunday by the Catholics in China.  
 Choo moo | 母 a mistress.  
 Choo p'ö | 簿 an assistant officer in a H'een.  
 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 p'uh 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 keö, To stop the foot; to cease from walking.  
 留住 Lew choo, To detain. 塞  
 | Sih 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  
 Hw'uh jen choo leaou kow, Suddenly stopped the mouth; i. e. ceased to speak. 抵敵不 | Te teih p'uh choo, Unable to withstand an enemy. 忍不 | Jin p'uh 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 nale? 我係在  
 省城居 | Wo he tsae Säng-ching keu choo, I reside at the chief city of the Province. 雜 | Tsä-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.

**吐** 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.

**宝** 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.

**柱** 1222. A post placed in an inclined position to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose.  
 Choo mei 挂楣 a transverse beam.  
 Choo ts'ang, or Ch'ang | 撐 an inclined post.

**柱** 1223. 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 sh'ih 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 kw'ö | 國 or reversed, Kw'ö-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 T'een 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.

**站** 1227. To stop; to wait.

社  
碣

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.

狂

1230. A yellow dog, with a black head.

罟

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 | 解 } to illustrate; to

Choo shih | 釋 } explain.

Choo ming | 明 a clear, lucid explanation, or commentary.

Choo soo | 疏 open full explanation.

Choo shoo leih shwǝ | 書立說 to explain books and insert what is said by different authorities.

Choo shwǝ | 說 explanation; illustration.

駐

1235. An erect appearance of the person.

趾

1236. Great strength of limb; to stand firm.

輦

1237. To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.

銚

1238. To inter valuables with the dead.

韠

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 | 躡 places at which the Emperor stops in his tours through the Empire.

Choo tsǝh | 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 | 哥 Ya

choo ko, A beginner; one quite unexperienced.

Che choo 始 | the beginning; at first.

Choo lae cha taou | 來乍到 just now come for the first time.

*Choo, is applied to the first ten days of every month.* | 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 | 八日 Shih yüē choo pǎ jih, The eighth of the tenth

moon. 每月 | 一 Mei yüē choo yih, The first of each moon.

幾 | 到 | 十 Ke choo taou choo shih? How many days are there

to the tenth? 今日甚麼日 | Kin jih shin mo jih choo? What

day of the first decade is to-day?

麋

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.

**黠** 1243. Something which marks and points off, as 黠 Choo, A dot or mark of a pause.

**餼** 1244. A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

**塊** 1245. Choo, or Woo-choo 烏塊 a species of tortoise.

**朱** 1246. -- A carnation or vermilion colour. A surname.

Choo yen hō fā 朱顏鶴髮 a red face and grey hairs; a robust old man.

Choo tseē | 雀 a constellation.

Choo-he | 熹 the name of Choo-foo-tze.

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.

**喙** 1248. Chō choo 喙 喙 or 喙 | T'ēē choo, Loqua- cious talkative manner.

Read Choo, 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 sīh 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 yīh 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.

**栽** 1253. A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy.

**狻** 1254. Choo, or Choo-joo 狻 狻 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 | Lēen-choo, The name of a work well known amongst Chinese literati. 混圖的 | 子 Kwan yuen teih choo tsze, Pearls that are so round as to roll about. 朝 | Chau choo, Court beads; worn as an ornamental necklace, by the present Dynasty; the different ranks of officers wear different kinds.

Choo pih 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.

1256. -- Choo, or Tan sha 殊 丹砂 a red oxide; vermilion. 銀殊種 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 keh | 砂桔 the best kind of Mandarin orange; denominated from its beautiful colour.

**誅** 1257. -- Imprecations; curses.

**策** 1258. A kind of screen; not spread out, or extended.

1259. A species of red or crimson silk.

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.

1261. Red garments.

1262. Choo yu 萸菜 name of a medicine, of an acrid taste.

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 tsih 誅責 to punish; to chastise.

Choo lüh | 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.

1264... A man's name.

1265. The appearance of a bird; leaping and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing impeded.

1266. Name of an ancient nation.

1267. To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

1268. Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

Chow tsei tsun luy 銖積寸累 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.

1269. A horse with a black mouth.

1270. Name of a fish.

1271. A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

1272. The space between a door and a screen. Choo leih 宁立 to stand inside the door, but outside of the screen.

1273. A considerable length of time; to stand a long time; to wait.

Choo kan 佇看 to stand and look.

Choo leih | 立 to stand erect;

Choo wang | 望 to stand hoping for, or expecting.

1274. To heap upon, and press down.

1275. A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

1276. Knowledge and wisdom.

1277. A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made, There are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

1278. Clear; pure; limpid.

1279. To cause to fume by the force of heat.

1280. A certain utensil, or vessel.

1281. To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

1282. To stand for a long time.

筲  
杼

1283. The transverse part of a loom.

紵  
紵

1284. A cloak, screen, or covering.

甞

1285. A vessel for containing rice.

豨

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.

訖

1288. That which is known; knowledge; wisdom. A man's name.

貯

1289. \ To accumulate; to store up; an accumulation; a hoard.

Choo koo | 庫 to lay up in a public treasury.

Choo tsae | 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 tséen | 錢 gilt paper which the Chinese burn in sacrifices.

渚

1291. Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

煮

1292. \ To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo-tsau | 煮棗 name of a place. Choo shwuy | 水 to boil water.

煮

Choo chuh | 粥 to boil rice to a kind of gruel.

Choo fan | 飯 to boil rice.

Choo ming | 茗 to boil tea, expresses, to prepare an entertainment.

Choo shuh | 熟 to boil maturely.

Choo tsae | 菜 to boil vegetables; to prepare food.

豬

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.

猪

Choo lung tsau | 猪籠草 Nepenthes distillatoria.

Choo chih | 隻 a pig.

Choo yew | 油 pig's oil; lard.

Choo kow | 口 the name of a place.

Choo jow | 肉 pork.

Choo maou | 毛 the hairs or bristle of a swine.

渚

1294. A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

猪

1295. Name of a medicinal plant.

猪

1296. The name of a wood.

巢

箸

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.

箸

箸

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 | 述 to narrate; to write and publish.

儲

1301. Choo or Chö. A surname.

踖  
踖

1302. Choo, or 躊躇  
Chow choo, The feet  
entangled; embarrassed,  
literally or figuratively;  
at a loss how to proceed;  
unable to advance; per-  
plexed.

諸

1303 - Not one only; se-  
veral; many. All; every.  
A particle denoting, In; at;  
from; respecting. Sometimes de-  
notes 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 yuě ho | 凶曰禍  
all evils are called Ho.

Choo-how | 侯 princes of ancient  
states.

Choo-kǎ | 葛 a man famous in the  
history of the third century.

Choo kung | 公 } all you gentle-  
Choo wei | 位 } men.

Choo sze | 事 all, or every affair.

Choo to | 多 a great many.

Choo yu | 于 certain clothes.

Kew ching choo ke 求正 | 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 tseih | 積 gathered together;  
accumulated.

Chookeun | 君 or 東 | Tung-  
choo, The Prince, or heir apparent.  
Choo che | 時 provided with.

櫛

1305. Name of a wood, said  
to be very durable.

渚

1306. Name of a stream or  
river.

礎

1307. Choo, or Kēen-choo  
礎 礪 a certain blue  
stone for grinding or rub-  
bing;—it is fit for polishing gems.

藷

1308. Another name for the  
sugar cane.

Choo yu 藷黃 a certain plant.

蝓

1309. Choo, or Keu-choo  
蝓 蝓 name of a certain  
insect.

槨

1310. A certain wood. 槨  
槨 Kēč-choo, A kind of  
wooden tomb-stone; a piece  
of wood, with the name of the de-  
ceased upon it, left at the place of in-  
terment. Used in ancient times.

瀦

1311. A place where water  
stagnates.

翥

1312. To fly up; or fly  
off; to fly away.

翥

胙

1313. Used for Choo, A pig;  
and for Too, The abdomen.

蝓

1314. Name of an insect  
or fish, which is variously  
described.

緒

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. c. 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 sub-  
tract, 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 | 疑 to lay aside doubts or  
suspicions.

Choo fei | 非 excluding; the put-  
ting aside, doing so and so; i. e. put-  
ting 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 | 亂 to suppress anarchy.  
Choo show shang kēen | 收尚欠  
besides what has been received, still  
owing.



Choo leaou chay ko | 了這個  
exclusive of this; besides this.

Choo gō kow | 惡口 to put away  
evil, or speech; a vicious, harsh mode  
of speaking.

Choo kǎn | 根 to eradicate.

Choo pe | 皮 exclusive of the pack-  
age.

Choo fei pwan sze | 非拚死  
putting aside the consideration of  
its being at the risk of one's life.

Choo seih | 夕 the last evening.

Choo suy | 歲 of the year.

Choo gō woo tsin | 惡務盡  
in putting away bad men, they  
must be excluded entirely.

Choo keu kēn tang | 去奸黨  
to eject an intriguing traitorous  
party.

Choo keu kē to; hwan shing ke to |  
去幾多還剩幾多 how  
many are put away or substracted;  
and how many yet remain?

Choo keu kae tow | 去蓋頭  
put off the bride's veil.

Choo leaou wo | 了我 excepting  
me.

Choo fei puh yaou chay kēn wuh |  
非不要這件物 if this  
thing be not wanted.

蔴 1317. Keu choo 蘆條  
a mat rolled up; a deformed  
person; lurch backed.

瘰 1318. Silly; stupid; foolish;  
swollen.

滁 1319. The name of a river;  
and of a district.

蔎 1320. A certain plant, known  
by more names than one.

蟾 1321. 蟾 Choo, or Chen-choo  
蟾 a species of frog.  
See Chen.

廚 1322. 厨 A quiver to con-  
tain arrows; a case for  
books. A place for kill-  
ing animals; a kitchen; a  
cook-house.

Choo fang 廚房 a cook-house; a  
kitchen.

Choo tsze | 子 } a cook.

Choo jin | 人 }

幘 1323. A kind of curtain; a  
bed curtain.

躑 1324. Entangled embarrass-  
ed.

澍 1325. Seasonable rain.

筴 1326. Choo, or Too, A  
certain reed or bamboo; to  
break these reeds; baskets  
formed of them.

鑄 1327. To fuse metals; to  
melt. A surname. The  
name of an ancient king-  
dom, the name of a place.

Choo tsēn 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 | 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 白杵  
a mortar and pestle. Chin  
choo 砧 | Chin, A stone on  
which clothes are beaten to whiten  
them, and Choo, The wooden beater.

鼻 1331. A horse with a white  
hind left foot, and white  
above the knees. A horse  
with its feet bound.

擗 1332. Name of a village, and  
of a pavilion.

樞 1333. 枢 The centre of mo-  
tion; a hinge; what is central;  
fundamental; indispensable;  
the north polar star is called Tēn-  
choo 天樞 the hinge of heaven;  
the first star, as the Chinese con-  
sider it, of 北斗 Pih-tow, Ursa-  
Major. The name of a wood; name  
of a sacrifice.

Choo ke [ 機 the controler of motion; the hinge on which all turns, either literally or figuratively.

Choo meih [ 密 the hinge of secrets, or secret hinge; formerly the title of a Commander in Chief, or military board.

Choo new [ 紐 the loop on which any thing hangs and turns.

Choo tih [ 德 a cardinal virtue. (MS. Dictionary.)

Choo-meih yuen [ 密院 a kind of privy council under the Sung dynasty.

獮 1334. Name of a certain animal.

攄 1335. To spread out; to extend; to scatter; to extend; to ascend; to mount; to determine; to decide.

獮 1336. Choo, or Choo-hoo 獮 虎 animal about the size of a dog, said to be like a fox.

Choo jin [ 人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

樗 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 Leih. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the Emperor.

處 } 1338. ㄘ- 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 [ Twan choo, The short part of a man's character; a fault; an error. 怎

麼 [ Tsǎng mo choo? What place?

Choo tsze [ 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 [ 世 to attend to the affairs of the world.

Choo kea [ 家 to manage the affairs of a family.

Choo ke [ 已 to manage or attend to one's self.

Choo shoo [ 暑 A term, August 24.

Choo sze che, urh pūh keih [ 事 遲而不急 to manage affairs leisurely; not with precipitate haste.

Choo ta sze [ 大事 to manage great affairs.

CHOW.—XIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionaries, *Cheu*. Canton Dialect, *Chow*.由 *Yew*. 1339. *From*; *by*.

由  
宙

1340. A kind of helmet.

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.

由  
媯

1342. ㄘ- The heart moved or affected by grief; disquietude of mind.

*Chow le* 媯媯 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*.

由  
抽

1343. Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

1344. ㄘ- 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 shih fun chow yih* 每十分抽一 to take one tenth; which is also ex-

pressed by *Kea yih chow* 加一 |  
*San ting chow yih* 三丁 |

一 to take every third man for the army. 五 | 二人 *Woo chow urh jin*, To take two men from five. *Sze chow* 私 | an underhand and private exaction. *Taou chow* 逃 | to run and take a share; i. e. by smuggling. *Kea urh chow fun* 加二 | 分 to take two tenths.

*Chow chuh* | 出 to take or put from amongst.

*Chow fun* | 分 to take from, or out of—a certain part, portion, or sum; to take a per centage.

*Chow ke shin lae* | 起身來 to rise up from sitting.

*Chow kwan shwuy* | 官稅 to levy the regular taxes.

*Chow pō* | 剝 to extort and tear off the skin; applied to the extortions of the police.

*Chow pā* | 拔 to rescue; to deliver.

*Chow shin* | 身 to take one's self off. To remove or go to.

*Chow tow* | 頭 is phraseology used in gaming, to denote each taking his share.

*Chow yin* | 引 to draw out.

抽  
紬

1345. *Chow*, or *Chow-choo* 抽際 a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

1346. Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

*Chow twan* 抽緞 a general term for silk.

*Chow tseih* | 緝 } to arrange the  
*Chow tseih* | 績 } threads of silk, as is done by women previously to weaving.

*Chow yih* | 繹 some read *Yew-yih*, To study to attain the abstruse and more delicate points of a subject.

絳  
縐  
誦  
胄

1347. *Chow*, or *Tsow*. 絳 紗 *Chow sha*, A species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture.

1348. To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

1349. A helmet. 貝胄 *Pei chow*, A helmet adorned with gems. 甲 |

*Keā chow*, Armour and helmets.

甲 | 在身不能全禮  
Keǎ chow tsae shin pūh nǎng tseun  
le, Armour and a helmet are now  
upon me, I cannot perform what  
perfect ceremony requires. To be  
distinguished from 冑 Chow, see  
Radical 肉 Jow, These two are of-  
ten confounded in Classical books.

稊 1350. The produce of the  
grain called 稻 Taou.

緇 1351. Confused; obscure.  
One says, The end of a ball  
of thread.

鼯 1352. A creature of the rat  
or mouse species.

鮠 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 Tēn chow, The  
dyke which divides fields from each  
other, a land-mark. These are sub-  
jects 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, hēen 州縣 a Chow district and  
a Hēen district. The Chow district  
consisted in ancient times of two  
thousand five hundred families. 廣  
| 府 Kwang-chow foo, The dis-  
trict of Canton. 城 Ching, City or  
town, added to the preceding, ex-  
presses the City of Canton, in the  
province known by that name to  
Europeans. 九 | 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 | 里 a district; a neigh-  
bourhood generally.

洲 1356. To walk; to go.

州 1357. Name of a certain  
wood.

洲 1358. An island; a place ha-  
bitable for men or birds  
in the midst of the water.

青洲 Tsing-chow, [The Isle de  
Verde, at Macao. 三 | 塘 San-  
chow-tang, Provincial dialect Sam-  
chow-tong, or San-ciang.

紉 1359. Fine, sleek, smooth,  
glossy, warm silk.

訓 1360. / To answer or respond  
by words. [~] To revile; to  
curse.

Chow tuy 訓對 } to answer; to  
Chow tǎ | 答 } reply to.

Chow tszo | 咨 to convey notice,  
or information to.

荊 1361. The name of a plant.

釧 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 | 之 to carry a thing with  
one.

Chow chung | 中 in a boat or vessel.

Chow-shan | 山 the port commonly  
called *Chu-san*.

Chow tsëh | 楫 a boat oar.

Chow shǐh keaou tsēn | 適膠  
淺 the boat (in which the king was)  
got fast a ground.

Chow tsze | 次 to remain some  
time in a boat; to pass the night in  
a boat.

旬 1364. To circulate or extend  
to every part.

俛 1365. Something extended  
or spread, so as to screen, to  
shade, or obscure.

洊 1366. A slight ripple on the  
surface of water.

焯

1367. The motion of fire or flame.

矧

1368. An arrow for shooting birds.

紵

1369. Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

苒

1370. Name of a plant.

翮

1371. Weak feathers.

詡

1372. Much talk; loquacity.

趨

1373. Embarrassed, making no progress.

輶

1374. -- A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

駟

1375. Chow-sow 駟騾 a large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

鮪

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 | 定 | 平 | 皆 縣名 Yang-chow, Ting-chow, Phing-chow, keae Hëen ming, — Yang-chow, Ting-chow, and Phing-chow, are all names of districts. | 章 Chow chang, hurry; bustle. | | Chow chow, the name of a bird | 不 Füh chow, Name of a hill.

Chow lew | 流 to flow all around; to travel every where.

Chow meih 周密 closely connected; thickly joined; crowded together; secret; every part attended to.

Chow pe | 備 to be all fully prepared.

Chow pëen | 遍 all around.

Chow seuen | 旋 to bring matters round; to explain away and remove some difficulty. To circulate; to go round.

Chow tsä me mëh | 弔彌密 all around crammed close together.

Chow taou | 到 every thing complete;

Chow taou | 道 a royal way or road.

Chow tsae | 財 an abundant store of wealth.

Chow tse | 濟 to supply the wants of; to relieve the necessities of.

Chow tseang ming chě | 詳明晰 clear and perspicuous in every part.

Chow tseuen | 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 induce one to assist them still farther and carry them through all their difficulties.

Chow urh fuh che | 而復始 to go round and begin again.

Chow wei | 圍 to surround; all around.

啁

1378. Chow or Chaou. To laugh and jest; [to ridicule and boast.

媯

1379. A woman's name. A surname.

徇

1380. Chow chang 徇徇 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

惆

1381. c. Chow chang 惆悵 grieved; [mournful; sorry.

凋

1382. The light of the sun, which extends every where.

涸

1383. Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

皜

1384. White silk; clear, bright.

眇

1385. Deep; sunken.

敲

1386. To ward or guard off.

稠

1387. ㄘ- Grain growing thick.

Chow meih 稠密 close; thick; crowded together.

稠

1388. Chow, or Keaou chow 絞稠 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

蔘

1389. Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

彪

1390. Appearance of a tiger playing.

綢

1391. ㄘ- To wrap round; to hang with ornaments; used for silk generally; thick; close; crowded together.

Chow chih joo fā | 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 téen | 緞店 a Silk mercer's.

裊

1392. A single covering for a bed; a coverlid. Bed curtains, a single garment.

觸

1393. The horns of a dragon.

調

1394. Heavy; severe.

Chow ke 調飢 severe hunger.

凋

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.

醜

1397. A certain species of liquor or wine.

輜

1398. Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

稠

1399. Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

郟

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 seih | 流不息 flowing incessantly, or circulation without interruption; applied to the blood.

霽

1402. A rainy appearance.

颯

1403. A windy appearance.

駟

1404. A divine horse.

鬣

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.

媿

1407. A woman's name.

幃

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.

憊

1409. The appearance of deep sorrow, grief in the extreme.

敲  
敲

1410. To reject; to cast off; or cast away.

檣

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 檣杙 a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and incomparably hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

敲

1412. To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

燦

1413. To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

疇

1414. 疇. 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 seih 疇昔 indeterminate time past; yesterday, formerly.

疇

1415. A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

籌

1416. 疇. To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. 擗籌 Ts'een chow,

To draw lots.— To draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand; he who draws the longest wins.

Chow hwa | 畫 } to devise and  
Chow to | 度 } settle a course of action.

Chow swan | 算 to deliberate; to contrive; to calculate how to proceed.

Chow tsih | 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.

糲

1417. A thick gruel or congee.

疇

1418. Chow chang 疇眼 motion or rolling the eyes.

壽

1419. Name of a plant.

Chow choo 壽蕖 a species of onion.  
Chow mung | 蒙 to overspread or cover as a canopy.

壽

1420. — Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

Chow chang to sze 壽張多事 bustling, irregular, wild, officious.

疇

1421. 疇. This Character is never used alone but thus,

Chow choo 疇蹙 or | 蹙不進 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.

疇

1422. 疇. A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh.

Chow seih 疇腊 dried and salted meat.

酬

1423. 酬. 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 H'een.

酬

The return made by the guest, is called 酢 Ts'ö; and the host's return again is called | Chow.

Chow ts'ö wang lae che le 酬酢往來之禮 the ceremony of pledging and repledging backwards and forwards.

Chow paou | 報 } to answer to; to  
Chow tä | 答 } retort; to recompence.

Chow seay | 謝 to render thanks to.

鱣

1424. Large fish are denominated Chow.

鷓

1425. A bird of the fowl species.

醜

1426. Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

鬃

1427. Bushy; thick hair.

售

1428. ㄘ. Chow or Shów, To sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompence; to respond. Also read Shiuh, in the same sense. 賈售 Koo show, or 賣 | Mae show, To sell. | 賈 Show kea, or | 直 Show chih, 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.

雠

1429. ㄘ Chow, or Chòw, A pair of birds. To wrangle; to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy. To pay retribution. 報雠 Paou chow, To re-

venge.

Chow chih | 直 to pay the price of. The last word is commonly used without *Mouth* below.

讐

1430. ㄘ. Opposed 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 讐數倍 to pledge in several times the quantity of wine.

Chow tuy | 對 to debate, or altercate, in a quarrelsome manner.

犇

1431. A white coloured cow; a cow lowing. A surname.

丑

1432. ㄘ 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.

扭

1433. Sound, noise, the voice.

扭

1434. A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

肘

1435. The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read

New, To eat flesh.

俞

1436. A surname.

臭

1437. ㄘ Smell or flavor generally; scent; offensive smell; disagreeable odours; fume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offen-

sive. 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 | Chih

chow, A bad man. 善 | Shen

chow, A good smell. 惡 | Gó

chow, A bad smell. 遺 | 萬年

E chow wan nēen, 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.

臭

1439. ㄘ The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

嗅

1440. The mournful note of a bird.

糗

1441. Chow, or Chow leang 糗糧 dried grain.



呪  
詛

1442. 咒 To curse; to imprecate; to rail. Used by the sect Füh, 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 祿 } to curse; imprecate;  
Chow tsoo | 詛 } prelate; an imprecation, of which the Chinese have various forms.

Chow ma | 罵 to rail and curse.

Chow sung | 誦 recitative; to recite.

Keih tih fá chow too she 急得發

| 賭誓 provoked to utter curses and squander oaths. 賭 | Too

chow, To utter imprecations. 符

| Foo chow, Charms or spells.

誦 | Sung chow, To recite prayers or spells.

祝

1443. Chow, or Chüh, To bless gods or men. See Chuh.

寸 Tsun. 1444. *The tenth part of a cubit.*

疴  
紂

1445. Pain in the lower part of the abdomen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

1446. 紂 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.

筴  
蚘  
肘

1447. A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

1448. A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

1449. 肘 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 | 子 a joint of meat.

Chow yih 肘腋 the armpits; under the arm. Persons or things nearly related, as the arm and the ribs.

酎  
醜

1450. Generous wine.

1451. 醜 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 Maouchow, An ugly, disagreeable countenance.

醜

1452. A certain plant.

帚  
啼  
箒  
盪

1453. Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

1454. The noise made by a group of birds.

1455. A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

1456. To lead and strike; to pluck from amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

傴  
籀

1457. Chow. A person of a tall appearance.

1458. A person's name, commonly called Chow ta-she

| 大史 Chow the great Historian, and framer of the Seal Character, B. C. 1043. 籀文 Chow wän, 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 püh 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. | 夜 day and night.

Chow yay lew hing | 夜流行 flowing day and night—said of the blood.

CHUĚ.—XX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionaries, *ChuĚ*. Canton Dialect, *Chut*.

發

1460. To connect together; connected; uninterrupted succession,

剗

1461. To hold an instrument with which to engrave; to pierce; to stab. To cut away; to cut off. Read Tüh, To scrape off; to reject what is bad. Yew kan chuĚ fǎ ting ling chay sze 有敢剗法定令者死 he who dares to engrave the law shall die.

ChuĚ tsin hoo che lĕen | 寢戶之簾 to cut away the curtains of the bed-chamber door.

Tüh ke twan leih | 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 ChuĚ and Chuy, To taste; to drink; to ingurgitate. 啜 啜 Lew chuĚ, To detain a person; to puzzle.

愀

1463. Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

撮

1464. The name of a Hĕen district.

歙

1465. Che or ChuĚ, 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. ChuĚ yin 綴淫 to repress dissipation and excess.

罟

1470. A kind of trap for taking birds.

齧

1471. A skipping or leaping; a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death.

Also read KeaĚ.

諛

1472. Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.

啜

趯

1473. ChuĚ or Ke, To leap; to jump.

躑

1474. ChuĚ or KeuĚ, To skip; to leap; a small jump.

啜

1475. ChuĚ or SeuĚ, 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. ChuĚ kung 輟工 to rest a while from labour; to desist; to stop.

啜

1477. A distorted mouth.

齧

1478. The pointed top of a long staff; a prong in the end of a stick for urging on a horse.

**鞞** 1479. Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

**駮** 1480. A horse with a white forehead.

**骹** 1481. To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

**餽** } 1482. ㄟ 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.

**糲** }  
 Chuě chuh, mēen shin hīh 餽粥面 深墨 to eat congee and let the face become exceedingly black with dirt,—as when mourning for parents.

**齧** 1483. ㄟ Chuě, or 流齧 Lew chuě, or 連 | Lēen chuě, To sip with rude noise by applying the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid.

Chuě 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.

Chuě ke 拙計 a stupid bad plan; a man who exposes his silly schemes.

Chuě king | 荆 an affected expression for *my wife*.

Chuě leou | 了 dull; stupid; impenetrable to reason or common sense.

Chuě sing | 性 a stupid disposition.

Chuě peih | 筆 an unskilful writer, a bad scribe.

Chuě swan | 算 a bad speculation; an absurd calculation.

**杅** 1485. A tree without branches. Also read Na, and Tüh, denoting The top of a post or pillar.

**茁** 1486. The appearance of plants at first budding forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chüh, The name of a plant.

Chuě chwang 茁壯 gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants and animals.

**頤** 1487. The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

CHUEN.—XXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chuen*; confounded with *Tseuen*. Canton Dialect, *Chune*.

《 Keuen. 1488. *A rill; a brook.*

《《 Kwan, *A streamlet; a rivulet.*

《《《 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. ㄟ 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 Chum-pee. Also written 穿 Chuen. | 鼻灣 Chuen-pee-wan, The bay to the Southward, called Anson's bay.

Chuen lew puh seih | 流不息 interminable flow.

**洲** 1490. Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

**圳** 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 armet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone; a surname. Chae chuen 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 pǒ 舛駁 opposed to; to oppose; to contradict.

Chuen tsiing | 情 of discordant dispositions.

Chuen tsō | 錯 erroneous; mixed; confused; in disorder.

筭

1494. A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

薈

1495. The old leaves of tea; deemed, in the Chinese Dictionary, better than the young leaf. 茶薈 Cha chuen, old tea—was considered as wine.

儻

1496. ㄟ Flowing in different, or opposite directions. Read [ㄨ] 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 tsih ching | 責成 to be charged with one thing, one department, and to apply solely to that.

Chuen yih | 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 | Lēē 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 tēih 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 wān 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.

剗

1499. ㄟ Chuen, Chuén, or Twan, To cut into parts; to mutilate. Read Chuen, used in the sense of 專 Chueū, which see.

嫖

1500. One; uniform; lovely; to accord with.

Chuen wan 嫖挽 to accommodate, and endeavour to induce harmony and concord amongst many persons.

搏

1501. Chuen or Twan, To turn round; to cause to circulate with the hand.

搏

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 搏黍 name of a bird.

搏

1502. Chuen or Twan, Round; a hearse.

磚

1503. Name of a certain valuable stone.

磚

1504. - A man's name. Used for 甄 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.

搏

1505. To class; arrange; to adjust.

筭

1506. Chuen or Twan, A round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboos broken in order to divine with them.

膊

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.

甄

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.

甄

1509. Bricks or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

踣

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 chě | 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 yua | 運 to revolve; to turn round; to transport goods.

Chuen seang heau 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.

轉

1512. Flexibility of voice. The chirping or song of a bird; modulations of the voice, whether in birds or in men.

聲轉 Shing chuen, Modulations or inflections of the voice. 新年

鳥聲千種 | Sin neen neau shing tsëen chung chuen, At the new year the voices of birds are modulated in a thousand different

ways. 流鶯百 | Lew ying

p'ih 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.

郭

1513. The name of a place.

Chuen-mun | 門 the name of a city.

鱒

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.

崙

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 utensil hollow in the centre.

喘 1516. To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma. 喘 | Heaou chuen,

Asthma. 疾息爲 | 息 Tseih seihwei chuen seih, Diseased breathing, makes shortness of breath, or panting. 口中發 | Kow chung fā 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-müh defines it, 氣逆而息急 Ke yih, urh seih keih, The breath rebelling (rising) and the breathing quick, and by 呼吸不相接 Hoo heih püh seang tsëë, The expiration and inspiration not meeting each other. 令人 | 一氣不能食 Ling jin chuen yih ke püh näng shih, He caused people to pant and breathe so that they could not eat.

Chuen ting leaou 喘定了 panting fit being over.

敲 1517. Chuy, Chuen, or To, To measure; to weigh.

歎 1518. To breathe fast; to pant.

甌 1519. A kind of basin or platter.

端 1520. Chuen, To pant; to palpitate. Read Twan, The first budding forth; the origin; regular; correct.

端 1521. Insects; reptiles. Some say, those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

端 1522. To number; number; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

顛 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 顛 | attentive in the highest degree.

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.

鷓 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. \ 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 wän 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.

璞 1528. A kind of pearl is expressed by 珍璞 Chin-chuen.

褱 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. \ Chuen, Tseun, or Seuen, To compose; to make, to write; to write or compose an essay or book. Compare with Tseuen.

饌 1531. \ Food, provisions; victuals. To eat and drink.

鯨 1532. The name of a fish, said to have no bones.

塚 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 Keö.

琢 1535. A dragon or other figure depicted on the sceptre-like stones of the Chinese, called 圭 Kwei.

猿

1536. Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

猿

1537. A dog walking amongst the grass.

篆家

1538. 篆書 or Chuen shoo | 篆書 or Chuen wǎn | 文 the ancient character called by Europeans, the Seal Character, from its being employed or seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

豚

1539. Chuen or Twan, To make the heel scrape the ground in walking; to mark or engrave characters. Read Tūh, Fat.

踈

1540. To walk; to go.

鷄

1541. A certain bird.

串

1542. 串 To connect things; connected as beads on a string. 勾串 Kow chuen, Connected, or combined with. Always taken in a bad sense. 貫 | Kwau chuen, Strung; passing

through. 文意不貫 | Wǎn e pūh kwan chuen, An incoherent style.

Chuen tung tsō pe | 同作弊 clandestinely connected together for illegal purposes.

Chuen tsze | 子 a certain officer of the treasury and government stores.

Chuen paou | 炮 crackers, made with gun powder.

Chuen hō | 合 to unite together.

Chuen ke | 計 } a scheme or  
Chuen mow | 謀 } intrigue that connects two or more persons.

Chuen tun | 吞 to combine to defraud a person.

船  
舫  
般

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 | to disembark.

洋 | Yang chuen, A foreign ship; an European ship. 西瓜扁 |

Se-kwa-pēn 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 | 主 ship master or lord, is the common appellation of European Captains.

Chuen-choo ho | 主貨 the captain's investment.

穿

1544. 穿 To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe.

Chuen-pe | 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 keā | 山甲 a certain animal.

Chuen fang she hwan | 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 | 腸痔 a disease which obtrudes the larger intestines.

剥

1545. To take off the skin.

儕

1546. Chuen, or Swan, Affairs fully provided for. To collect together.

CHŪH.—XXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chö*. Confounded with *Tsuh*. Canton Dialect, *Cheok*.

竹 1547. 𠄎 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 a fruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. 竹 Chüh, or 𠄎 Chüh-kan, Canes or bamboos placed erect. 𠄎 Chüh-keang, Wang-hees, or Japan canes. 𠄎 Chüh-poo, Irish linen, is so called.

Chuh yě tsing 𠄎 葉葍 a certain wine, or liquor.

Chuh tsēen yew yun 𠄎 箭有筠 the hollow bamboo has a hard outside; is applied to a man of clear perceptions, and firm conduct.

Chuh sun 𠄎 笋 sprouts of the bamboo, which are eaten.

Chuh tēen 𠄎 簟 a mat made of bamboos.

Chuh sīh 𠄎 蝨 the bamboo louse, an insect which destroys the leaf.

Chuh yew tsze heung che luy 𠄎 有雌雄之類 bamboos have female and male species.

Chuh foo 𠄎 膚 the skin or outside of the bamboo.

Chuh kēen 𠄎 簡 } the materials of  
Chuh pīh 𠄎 帛 } which books  
were made, before the invention of paper.

Chuh hwa 𠄎 花 the flower of the bamboo. Chuh shīh 𠄎 實 the fruit of the bamboo. These are said to be rarely produced.

Chuh tsuy jīh 𠄎 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. Tēen chuh 天竺 or 西 𠄎 Se chuh, or Chuh kwō 𠄎 國 India; its ancient name. Tēen-chuh-hwang 天 𠄎 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 shīh 𠄎 窰 to build a mud house.

Chuh ching 𠄎 城 to rear a city wall; to build a city.

Chuh tseang 築牆 to build a mud wall.

築 1552. To strike any thing with the hand.

朮 1553. Chuh or Shuh, A certain plant that grows amongst hills. See Shuh.

炆 1554. Smoke issuing forth.

狝 1555. Name of an animal said to have two heads.

菜 1556. A certain plant.

越 1557. The appearance of walking; walking forth.



# 跣

1558. Shuh-teih 跣 踏 a certain double headed animal. Same as 1555.

# 出

1559. Represents grass springing forth. To go forth; to go out; to manifest; to write out; to produce; to beget. Read [ㄉ] 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 jüh. 隨便出入 Suy p'een chüh jüh, To go out and in when one pleases. 我要 | 街 Wo yaou chüh kae, I want to go from home. 拿 | 來 Na chüh lae, To bring out. 他做甚麼 | 身 Ta tso shin mo chüh shia? What did he spring from? 他不愛 | 身 Ta p'oh gae chüh shin, He does not like to come forward to public service. 禍從口 | Ho tsung kow chüh, Calamities proceed from the mouth; i.e. unguarded or improper language causes much evil to individuals. 我之自 | Wo che tsze chüh, I, myself, produced him; i.e. my own son. 寫 | 來 Seay chüh lae, To write out. 鬧 | 大事來 Naou chüh ta sze lae, To create a great disturbance. 露 | 來 Loo chüh lae, To expose; to discover. 赦 | Shay chüh, To forgive, or remit punishment. 訂 | Ting chüh, To select from amongst many.

Chüh chung | 眾 or | 凡 Chüh-

fan, To rise superior to all others; a high degree of eminence.

Chüh hoo | 手 to proceed from.

Chüh hoo urh chay, fan hoo urh chay

yay | 乎爾者反乎爾者也 it proceeds from you, and the consequence will devolve on you.

Now used as a proverb.

Chüh jüh | 入 to go out and in, these two are opposites.

Chuh juh'woo she | 入無時 to go out and in at no regular time; said also of the mind.

Chüh jäh tsze tih | 入自得 to go out and in perfectly at one's own ease and pleasure.

Chuh ke | 氣 to emit fume; to revenge another person's quarrel.

Chüh ke p'ühe | 其不意 exceeding what is thought of; occurring beyond one's expectation or calculation.

Chüh kung | 恭 to retire for the purpose of easing nature.

Chuh-kih | 格 to exceed due limits.

Chüh kea | 嫁 for a female to be married; or to leave the house of her parents to go to that of her husband.

Chüh lae | 來 out comes, are words often joined with other Verbs, and denote the completion of what is implied in the Verbs.

Chuh ming | 名 famous.

Chüh mun | 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 jub che | 泥入脂 to come forth from the mire and enter amongst fat; to emanate from poverty and attain to affluence.

Chuh she | 世 to come into the world. 過世 Kwo she, To go out of it.

Chüh-shin | 身 refers to a person's parentage and circumstances in childhood and youth. 來歷 Lae leih, the circumstances of a man's parentage and progress up to manhood.

Chuh shing | 聲 to utter the voice or other sound.

Chuh tse | 妻 to repudiate a wife. Chüh tsang yin tsze | 倉銀子 new whole dollars. See 碎 Suy.

Chüh sze | 士 or | 任 Chüh jin, to enter on the magistracy.

Chüh-tow | 頭 to put out the head; i.e. figuratively to stand forward to act for others.

Chüh tow | 痘 breaking out of a pustule, as the small pox.

Chuh yew | 遊 to go forth to ramble.

# 倬

1560. A short appearance.

# 怵

1561. Sorrowful; mental concern. Read Tüh, alarmed; apprehensive.

Chuh jen ke yay 怵然起也 became sorrowful.

# 欬

1562. Chüh, or Tuh Chüh 啾 啾 shameless; no sense of propriety. Read Heih,

To rail or scold. Read Keih, To laugh.

1563. Appearance of water, or of water issuing forth. Read Kūh, Water settled or stagnant. Occurs denoting to pass through or ford; to steep in water.

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.

1565. Sound; noise.

1566. To blame and to degrade; to put out of office; to expel; to drive away; to exterminate.

Chuh chih 黜職 to degrade from office.

Chuh lǎ keu leaon | 落去了 to send down to a lower rank.

Chuh chih | 陞 to degrade, and to promote.

1567. Chuh or Chow. See 1311.

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.

1569. The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened. To chuh 舵

The tiller.

1570. A certain part of the axle of a carriage. Hilarity; alacrity; cheerfulness.

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 Chüh; when about to be used, they are called Sǎng 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 Heüh, To stop. The great and little Chüh, are certain of the Kwa or Diagrams.

Chüh muh 畜牧 animals under the care of the shepherd, at grass.

Chüh chung tung | 籠童 to herd together boys for unnatural purposes.

Chuh tih | 德 to cherish or cultivate virtue.

1572. 僣佩 Chüh sǎh, Bent; made to crouch or stoop. Occurs in the sense of 畜 Chüh, Domestic animals.

1573. Female gracefulness and elegance.

1574. To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate,

1575. To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag

1576. To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together; rapid; to excite. Chüh tǎ 瀉瀑 water running with rapidity to one place.

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 tseih 蓄積 } to accumulate;  
Chuh tseu | 聚 } to collect many things together.

Chuh leih | 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.

1578. A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

1579. Chuh or Chǎ, Name of several rivers; muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname.

Chuh sze chǎ tsüh 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.

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 | 理 to state clearly; to discriminate; to illustrate given principles

Chuh che ke | 至起 when a light approaches rise—as a mark of respect.

歎 1581. ㄘ A high degree of anger; wrath; rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, The root of a plant. The name of a place.

斛 1582. Chuh or Tow, A measure for grain; to walk with strenuous effort. To commute according to the value.

矚 1583. An erroneous form of矚 Chuh, see below.

縵 1584. A sash or girdle.

觸 1585. ㄘ 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 | 藩 to push against a fence, like a sheep; a person who is irresolute.

Chuh han | 寒 to take cold. Chuh is also applied to heat.

Chuh luy | 類 to understand a whole species, by hitting on an individual.

Chuh noo | 怒 to excite a person's anger.

Chuh muh king sing | 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 | 處洞然 whatever (subject) he attacked, he clearly understood.

趨 1586. The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

躅 1587. Footsteps. Chih chüh 躅躅 or 躅 | Chih-chüh, Stamping with the foot; progressing in an interrupted manner.

躑 1588. ㄘ Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupefying plant.

屬 1589. Chuh or Shuh, Related or pertaining to; is. See Shuh.

屬 1590. Abbreviated form of the preceding.

囑 1591. To bid; to order. to give orders to; to engage another person to do.

Chuh to 囑托 to engage a person to do.

Chuh shoo | 書 a written will or testament.

Chuh foo | 附 to charge; to enjoin.

孀 1592. Respect; veneration; the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife

擣 1593. To grasp; to seize.

囑 1594. To afford light to; to shew the way with a light.

瀟 1595. Chuh-chuh, Respectful; profound veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernable path.

燭 1596. To afford light to; to light; to illumine.

縵 1597. A sash or girdle.

矚 1598. To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to distance.

螭 1599. A certain insect; a local word for the spider.

躅 1600. Walking in a respectful sedate manner.

豕 She. 1601. A pig.

塚 1602. A path trodden by cows or horses.

啄 1603. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chō, and Chów, 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 去 } expel.  
 Chŭh-chuh, Sincere; substantial; successive; reiterated; interrupted schemes or labour.  
 Chuh yih | 一 to take each subject apart by itself.

遂 1605. A certain species of bamboo. Read Teih, A musical reed with seven holes.

遂 1606. Weeds; useless herbs.

蛭 1607. A kind of leech.

輶 1608. Vulgar form of 軸 Chuh, An axle or roller.

躐 1609. To leap; to skip.

祝 1610. c Chuh yu 祝敵 a certain musical instrument.

祝 1611. Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

駮 1612. Ma chŭh 馬駮 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 tŭou 祝壽 blessings and prayers; to pray.

鷺 1614. Chuh kew 鷺鳩 the name of a bird.

糜 1615. Chuh, or Me chuh 糜粥 rice boiled to a kind of gruel or congee.  
 Chuh chuh | | weakness; disability.

霽 1616. Excessive rain; heavy rain.

矗 1617. Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees.

Ch'ih-ch'ih 矗 | aspiring peaks of mountains shooting up.

弼 1618. From 弼 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 弼雞翁 Chŭh-ke-ung, The old fowl-caller.

CHUN.—XXIII<sup>RD</sup> 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, endowed 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 筥 Tun. 米囤 Me tun, A wooden receptacle for grain.

Chun tseih | 積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

饨

1622. Tun. Mournful; sorrowful; in a confused manner. Read Chun, A man's name;

and reiterated Chun-chun, To instruct persons in unwearied diligence.

杫  
杫

1623. A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

窆

1624. Chun-seih 窆麥 laid up for a long night; confined; to put into a coffin.

Chun seh che ki g | 麥之敬 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.

訛

1627. Chun chun, Appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, Loquacity.

肫

1628. c 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.

醜

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.

準

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 Kwō.  
 | 端 Kwō-twan, The name of a country.

**惇**  
**惇**

1633. - Chun kīh 惇格 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.

**俸**

1637. Thick; substantial; rich.

**瞽**  
**瞽**  
**瞽**  
**春**

1638. 瞽 - 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 sīh | 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, Autumn, Winter.

Chun yu joo kaou | 雨如膏 vernal showers are like molifying ointment.

Chun e | 意 } refer to the animal intercourse of the sexes, and obscene pictures.

**啖**

1639. Chun, or 吹 啖 Chuy chun, To blow.

**媼**

1640. A woman's name. A beautiful woman.

**蠢**

1641. Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind.

Chun-chun 蠢 | 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. Yih-chun-kwae-sze- | 快事 a pleasing affair.

**璿**

1643. 璿 Name of a certain valuable stone.

**晞**

1644. White colour.

**簍**

1645. A thick clump of bamboos.

**瞽**

1646. Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

**蠢**

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

**僂**

**截**

shake; to stir up one's self in a proud ignorant manner.

Chun pun woo che | 笨無知  
stupid and ignorant.

菴

1648. Name of a plant; to push forth as plants; mixed; blended.

腴

1649. Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

賄

1650. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

踳

1651. Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous. Chun keaou | 駮 mixed; a variety of colours.

闕

1652. A central door.

駮

1653. A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

鱻

1654. Name of a sea fish.

鵠

1655. Name of a bird.

准

1656. \ To approve; to allow; to grant; to decide; to determine; to fix previously.

Common form of the following. To receive. Tsze chun 此 | or | 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 keih | 給 to permit; to give to; to give permission to.

Chun yu tsih yuě nuy hwuy kwang | 於七月內回廣 it is decided or settled to return to Canton during the 7th moon.

Chun pe | 備 to prepare for.

準

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 Chuě, The cheek bones; the tip of the nose is called 鼻 | Pe chun. Tuy chun 兌 | to adjust by weighing; to weigh.

Chun chě | 折 to give the worth of one commodity in another, and so close the transaction; to barter.

Chun shing | 繩 a marking line, such as is used by Carpenters.

Chun ts'ih | 則 a rule; a law.

Chun te | 提 a goddess with numerous arms, indicating her power to save.

盾

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.

帽

1659. A cloth or bag to contain rice.

趙

1660. To walk; to go.

輜

1661. A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

鵠

1662. A certain bird.

輜

1663. A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

CHUNG.—XXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chung*. Canton Dialect, *Chung*.

中

1664. - Chung. The middle; the centre; within; half. Read *Chung*, *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 | 間 *Fang tsae chung kēen*, Put it in the midst, or within. 不 | 用 *Pūh chung yung*, Not of any use, not answering the purpose. 價不 | *Kea pūh chung*, Price not coming up to what is wanted. 大 | 至正 *Ta chung che ching*, Holding the perfect medium without the least deviation from rectitude; said in praise of persons. 人 | *Jin chung*, The middle part of the upper lip; immediately below the partition of the nostrils. 郎 | *Lang chung*, A certain officer in the government, at the capital. 當 | *Tang chung*, In the middle. 我不 | 意 *Wo pūh chung e*, I don't wish, or like. 量 | *Leang chung*, To guess right. 秉 | *Ping chung*, To take hold of the middle; and act justly. 司 | *Sze chung*, Name of a star. 正 | 其懷 *Ching chung kehwaē*, To hit the sentiment or opinion which exists in another person's breast.

Chung che | 池 the heart.

Chung e | 意 to hit one's wish; to like.

Chung too urh fei | 途而廢 stopping in the midst of one's purpose.

Chung han | 寒 ill, from the influence of cold.

Chung hing | 興 to rise in insurrection in the midst of the empire.

Chung kēen | 間 in the middle, within.

Chung kwō | 國 or | 華國 *Chung hwa kwō*, The central and flourishing nation; viz. China.

Chung kēen | 間 the middle.

Chung kēē | 協 name of a military officer of the 3d rank.

Chung keun | 裙 lower, inner garments; under-petticoats.

Chun taou urh lēih | 道而立 standing in the middle path; said in a moral sense.

Chung leu | 呂 a certain part of the year.

Chung kwō che choo tēen jīh che paou | 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 | 暑 ill, from the influence of heat.

Chung tsew | 酒 to become intoxicated.

Chung tang | 當 a principal minister of state.

Chung pūh tīh | 不得 cannot hit cannot attain to eminence.

Chung tǎng jin tsae | 等人材 mediocrity of talent.

Chung too | 途 half way, either literally or figuratively.

Chung tsew tsēē | 秋節 a term which occurs on the 15th of the 8th moon.

Chung yō | 嶽 a mountain in Ho-nan.

Chung yung | 庸 the second of the Four-Books of Confucius.

Chung yuen | 圓 the half of a dollar.

Chung yang | 央 the centre.

Chung kwō jin | 國人 a Chinese.

Chung jin | 人 or | 保人 *Chung paou jin*, A person who acts as a mediator, or negotiator between two others.Chung jin | 人 or | 等的人 *Chung tǎng tēih jin*, A man possessing a mediocrity of talent.



Chung keu-jin | 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 | Pih chung, Two brothers; the elder and the younger. 昆 | Kwän chung, Brothers. Kwän, denotes those elder than the person addressed; Chung, denotes the younger. 有幾位昆 | Yew ke wei kwän chung? How many brothers have you?

Four brothers beginning with the eldest are called 伯 | 叔 季 Pih, chung, shùh, ke. The eldest may also be called 孟 Mäng.

The three months of each season of the year, have the words 孟 | 季 Mäng, chung, ke, Applied to them in order. Thus 孟 | Mäng chung, denotes the first month in Spring.

| 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, mäng, chung, shüh.

Chung foo | 父 father's younger brother.

Chung-ne | 尼 Confucius.

**葍** 1666. \A luxuriousness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

**冲** } 1667. ㄟ To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written 冲 Chung, the same as with three dots; and also Delicite; 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

| 人弗及之 Yu chung jin fuh keih che, I a young person had not attained to a proper knowledge of things. 鑿冰 | | Tsö ping chung chung, The noise of breaking ice from the hills. 一

飛 | 天 Yih fei chung téen, Dart to heaven at a flight. 劍氣 | 霄漢 Kéen 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 | Lüh yüö urh shih woo jih chung, Despatched on the 25th of the sixth moon; said of a letter. To rhyme, read Chung.

Chung fung pö chin | 鋒破陣 to rush upon an enemy and break their ranks; to charge an enemy.

Chung han | 寒 to take cold.

Chung pö | 破 to break or defeat, either literally or figuratively.

Chung tung | 動 to shake, to move.

**妯** 1668. A woman's name.

**忠** 1669. A respectful sedate feeling; upright; uprightsness. 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 | 貞 faithful and uncorrupted, as a public servant.

Chung e | 義 honest and eminently devoted to right principles, with out regard to consequences.

Chung how shün yih | 厚純一 fidelity and singleness of intentions.

Chung kang | 耽 faithful and upright.

Chung lëö | 烈 vehemently faithful—to a deceased husband.

Chung sin | 心 sincere; faithful.

Chung yen nëö urh | 言逆耳 faithful words grate the ear.

Chung how | 厚 faithful and honest.

**忡** 1670. Sorrowful; mournful; grieved or distressed in mind.

Chung-chung, expresses the same.

**冲** 1671. The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

**愴** 1672. Sorrowful; mournful.

盅  
盃

1673. ㄘ. An empty or hollow vessel; a cup. Occurs in the sense of 冲 Chung. Cha chung 茶盅 a tea cup. Tsew chung 酒 | a wine cup.

Ne chih tih ke chung 你食得幾 | how many cups (of wine) can you drink?

种  
窳  
筍  
葷  
虫  
衷  
衷

1674. Young grain. A surname.

1675. To bore or work a hole in the middle.

1676. A certain species of bamboo or reed.

1677. Name of a plant.

1678. Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

1679. / Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe, nor too light; what is right and just.

[ㄘ-] 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 | Chě chung, To decide equitably between conflicting opinions.

Chung ching | 正 internal rectitude of mind.

Chung hwaē | 懷 the mind; the heart; the feelings.

Chung tang | 當 rightly adjusted.

Chung tsing | 情 something on the mind undivulged.

神  
翬  
翬  
鸚  
鴨  
克  
充

1680. Trowsers or breeches.

1681. To fly straight up.

1682. Chung, or Leau chung 鸚 | a species of bat.

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 去 Tüh, To issue forth suddenly; and 儿 Jin, Man, 一臣不能 | 二役 Yih chin püh nǎng chung urh yüh, 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 Pih nǎng 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.) 褻如 | 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 shih | 實 stuffed; made solid.

Chung tsüh yew yu | 足有餘 a sufficiency; and something to spare.

These expressions are understood both physically and metaphorically.

Chung chih | 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 pēn-shih 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 mūh | 眼目 to perform the task of spy or informer.

悅

1684. The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

抗

1685. To skip or leap.

洸

1686. The noise of water.

筧

1687. Sharp pointed bamboo.

琬

1688. Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

袪

1689. Single garments.

茺

1690. A certain plant.

鏡

1691. ㄟ- Hollowed or bored with an axe. Chung-paou 鏡炮 a great gun; a cannon.

顏

1692. To fill; to occupy.

虫

1693. ㄟ- Animals, either inhabiting earth or water, which have feet; quadrupeds and bipeds; insects; those without feet are called 豸 Che. Occurs

used for the followi g. A surname.

Chung poo 蟲部 insect and reptile class; it includes frogs and shell fish.

烛

1694. A kind of hot steam, fume, or vapour.

燭

蝓

1695. Animals without feet; eptiles.

蠶

1696. The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

螽

1697. -- A species of locust, also called 草螽 Tsaou-chung. The names by which the locust is known, are very numerous. 斯 Chung sze, A locust said to bring forth ninety-nine at a time.

螻

蟊

重

1698. ㄟ- 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 tsih lǎh 三 | 之 則六 three being doubled make six.

Chung foo ke pin | 富欺貧 to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor.

Chung jin lun | 人倫 to regard with respect, and give weight to the relations of social life.

Chung kan | 刊 to reprint; to make a new edition of.

Chung kwei | 貴 to esteem valuable. Kwei chung 貴 | valuable and important.

Chung lun | 論, Tsung chung lun 從 | 論, or E chung lun 以 | 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 shih yih kin | 十一斤 weighing eleven catties.

Chung wei | 位 an important and dignified station.

Chung teih | 翟 to shade; to veil. Chung yang tsë | 陽節 a term which occurs on the 9th of the 9th moon. The people fly paper kites.

儻

1699. 儻 | Lung chung, Not meeting with; not succeeding; imbecility; dotage. Syn. with 撞 Chung, Irresolute.

刺

1700. To pierce or stab.

踵

1701. ㄟ To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

噲

1702. Unable to speak. 噲 Chung yung, A disposition to vomit. Read Chung or Tsung, Flurried; appear-

ance of being hurried, or agitated; panting.

嫿

1703. A woman's name.

慳

1704. Slow; dull; heavy.

撞

1705. C. To push and strike.

漣

1706. The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

燿

1707. The appearance of fire rising up.

種

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.

Tsǎ chung 雜 | mixed, or various sorts.

Chung chung 種 | every sort and kind; every species of.

Chung hwa | 花 to plant flowers.  
Hwa chung 花 | flower seeds.

Chung luy | 類 class; sort; species.

Chung chung pe twan | | 弊端 every species of meanness and illegality.

Chung tow | 痘 to plant the small pox; inoculate; to vaccinate.

瘰

1710. A swelling or puffing up.

鍾

1711. A certain measure.

種

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 hih 腫起青黑 to swell up blue and black; to bruise.

趨

1714. Lung chung 拏 | 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 tsǎng hwa | 事增華 to do as before with some additional shew and pomp; understood in a bad sense.

翽

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 | 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 | a tea cup. Tsew chung 酒 | a wine cup.

Chung ling yüh sew 鍾靈毓秀 gifted with the most elegant talents, applied both to internal and external accomplishments.

鐘

1719. Chung lung 鐘籠 a certain bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

陲

1720. Name of a place.

雛

1721. A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

鷓

1722. Chung chang | 鷓 a certain bird; a small bird flying.

鱣

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.

剗

1725. To pierce; to stab.

撞

1726. Chung-chung, The appearance of walking or going.

撞

1727. An unsettled state of mind; going backwards and forwards continually; uninterrupted motion.

Chung chung wang lae | | 往來 incessantly going backwards and forwards.

撞

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.

撞

1729. Chung of 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 撞容 a kind of cloth cover for a carriage.

撞

1730. A short spear or lance.

撞

1731. A particular species of grain or seed; to plant or sow.

撞

1732. A vessel or ship of war of a certain description is called 撞撞 Mung chung.

撞

1733. A species of locust.

撞

1734. Vacant; empty.

衝

1735. ㄘ. To excite; to move; sudden motion; abrupt; a path or thoroughfare; a kind of war chariot. 蒙衝 Mung chung, A ship of war.

衝

Chung chwang | 撞 to rush abruptly against; to offend by words.

撞

1736. A net to catch birds.

撞

1737. A kind of mole, otherwise called 土豬 earth-pig.

撞

1738. Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon; also called 躑躅 Lung chung.

Chung ke mun. | 其門 to tread the threshold 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 | } to strike or Ta chung 打 | } ring a bell.

Chung peau | 表 a clock.

冢

1740. From 力 Paou, To enclose around; the other part used for sound. A swelling mound of earth; swelling high; the summit of a hill. The

冢

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 | 翠崩 Shan chung tsüh päng, The rocks rush down from the summit of the mountains. 至若父有 | 子稱曰家督 Cha jö foo yew chung tsze, ching yuë Kea-tüh, As to the father's first born son, he is denominated Kea-tüh; i. e. the ruler of the family.

Chung keun | 君 the sovereign of a country.

Chung to | 土 a mound of earth; an altar of earth on which to sacrifice.

Chung tsae | 宰 entrusted with great authority.

輜

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.

塚

1743. Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

涿

1744. To fend off water.

冬 Tung. 1745. The last of the seasons, Winter.

柁

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 kŭh 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 jŭh | 日 the whole day.

Chung shin show yung | 身受用 a degree of comfort and enjoyment all one's life.

Che chung joo yŭh 始 | 如一 the beginning and the end the same.

蔘

1748. A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

蔘

1749. Chung kwei 蔘蔘 name of a certain plant.

彪

1750. The streaks or spots of a tiger, red and black.

鷓

鷓

衆

衆

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1751. Chung and Tung, A certain water bird.

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 衆多 a great many. Chung shing | 盛 great abundance and affluence.

Chung lun | 論 the opinions of the multitude, or public opinion.

Chung sāng | 生 every living thing, all mankind; men generally.

Chung sāng 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.

1753. A smaller stream running into a larger one. An assemblage of streams; the noise of waters rushing to a point.

1754. A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

1755. Ease; leisure; retirement.

霖

1756. Small rain; the noise of rain. 霖雨 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 tsë | 妾 a favorite concubine.

Chung e | 異 unusual kindness.

Chung gan | 恩 the most gracious and kind treatment.

Chung seih | 錫 a favor or benefit bestowed in the most gracious manner.

僮

1758. Seay chung 斜 | perhaps denotes Depraved, partial regard.

纒

1759 Heavy; added to; double.

剗

1760. To cut or pare a thing.

剗

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.—XXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionaries, *Chui*. Canton Dialect, *Chuy*.

追

1762. 追 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 母 | a certain cap of former times.

Chuy keih | 及 } to pursue and  
Chuy taou | 到 } overtake.

Chuy na | 拿 to pursue and seize.  
Chuy yuen | 遠 to follow after to a distance; to look back and worship distant ancestors.

Chuy tsun sze tae | 尊四代 bestowed retrospective titles on four generations deceased; done by the first Emperor of Miug Dynasty.

Chuy kew | 究 to prosecute at law; to investigate to the bottom.

Chuy fung wang | 封王 retrospectively appointed him king; i. e. after his death.

Chuy fei | 非 to lay one's faults on other people.

Chuy yih | 憶 to endeavour to remember the past.

Chuy ta hwuy lae | 他回來 run and call him back.

追

1763. Appearance of the mouth being filled.

追

1764. To throw from one; to strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

Chuy shih tow 追石頭 to throw stones.

Chuy wa pëen | 瓦片 to throw brick bats.

Chuy koo | 鼓 to beat a drum.

Chuy chung | 鍾 to strike a bell.

槌

1765. 槌 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. Müh chuy 木 | a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

槌

槌

槌

1766. 槌 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 | an iron club.

Chuy wo | 我 to beat me.

瘰

1767. Disease; a swelling of the feet.

糲

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.

腿

1770. A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.

髓

1771. The bone at the back of the neck.

雷

1772. Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

垂

1773. 垂 To hang down from above; suspended from a higher place; reaching to. Nearly; near to. A boundary; a territory on the frontier.

垂

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 chih, Large sashes hung down three cubits. 厲是 | 之貌 Le she chuy che maou, Le expresses the appearance of hanging down. 名 | 後世 Ming chuy how she, Name descend to future ages. 孔子 | 法萬世 Kung-tsze chuy fā wan she, Confucius left a rule to ten thousand ages. 永 | 不朽 Yung chuy pūh kew, To descend down forever without rotting. 名 | 竹帛 Ming chuy chūh pih, To hand down one's name on bamboo and silk; the materials used for writing on before the invention of paper. 蒙你 | 愛 Mung ne chuy gae, I thank you for your condescending regard. 東 | 西 | Tung chuy, se chuy, The eastern and western extremity of a hail, near to the steps by which one descends. 虔劉我邊 | Kēen lew wo pēen chuy, Killed the people on my frontier. 卒于 | Tsūh yu chuy, Died at Chuy.

Chuy tsze shang chuy hea, 垂自上 繩下 Chuy, is from above to hang or reach down to a place below.

Chuy chō show | 着手 to let the hands hang down.

Chuy show urh tih | 手而得 to hang down the hands and obtain; expresses acquiring with ease.

Chuy shang urh che | 裳而治 is now used to express The ease with which a Sovereign rules in prosperous times.

Chuy te tow | 低頭 to hang down the head.

Chuy tow sang ke | 頭喪氣 to hang down the head in a spiritless manner.

Chuy she | 世 to descend to subsequent ages.

Chuy fan how lae | 範後來 to leave a pattern or example for those who come hereafter.

Chuy yu how hwān | 裕後昆 to cause blessings to descend to posterity.

Chuy lēen | 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 | 危 in imminent danger; near to death.

Chuy laou | 老 to approach to old age.

Chuy hea | 下 to hang down.

Chuy-koo | 顧 to look down kindly upon, in order to take care of.

Chuy gae | 愛 to shew affection to an inferior.

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.

1775. To implicate others; to involve; to connect by implication.

1776. To beat with a stick or club; to beat or pound.

Chuy kow | 鈎 the bit of a horse's bridle.

1777. To beat with a club or stick; to torture; to induce a confession; wood growing exuberantly.

Chuy tsoo che hea, ho kew pūh tih | 楚之下何求不得 what (confession) is there that may not be obtained (from one suffering) under a cluster of bludgeons!

1778. An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

1779. Commonly read Shwuy, To sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant.

1780. To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above. Read To, A stony appearance.

1781. A particular species of reed or bamboo; pendent bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinate or punish with the bamboo.



睡

1782. To beat with a pestle; to pound; in a mortar.

誣

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 誣 誣 to put blame from one's self and charge other people; to implicate and involve people.

腫

1784. The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

陞

1785. The edge, or hanging over of a precipice, dangerous. A limit; a frontier.

Pëen chuy che te 邊陞之地  
Land on the frontier.

鍾

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.

雉

1787. A bird of the fowl species; also said to be a species of crow.

驢

1788. Appearance of a small horse.

颯

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 chüh 推出 bring a calculation to a result.

Chuy pun che | 本之 to search to the root, or bottom of.

Chuy kwan | 官 a Judge or Magistrate, in the style of former days.

Chuy ke yuen koo | 其原故 to endeavour to ascertain the cause of.

Chuy kew | 究 to search into a subject; to investigate a cause.

Chuy luy | 類 to extend a principle to subjects of the same class or species.

Chuy swan | 算 to calculate; to pursue results by calculation.

Chuy ts'ih | 測 to calculate or infer from natural appearances, events which are still future; as,

Chuy ts'ih lüh ming | 測 祿命 to calculate fates respecting emoluments and longevity.

Chuy e ke'ih jin | 以及人 to extend or propagate (virtuous principles) to other persons.

推

1792. Name of a plant.

椎

1793. Used for 槌 Chuy, and 栝 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 | 魯 rustic; simple; stupid.

Chuy tsze | 子 the fruit of the Chuy tree.

推

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 | Maou chuy, A pencil. 毛 | 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 tō 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 mō | 刀之末 the point of an awl, a trifling affair not worth speaking about.

Chuy mang | 鉞 the extreme point of a weapon.

Chuy she | 矢 a sharp pointed arrow.

顛

1797. A high forehead.

駢

1798. A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history.

Hwang chuy 黃 | name of a fish.

鷓

鴿

1799. Name of a bird; a species of pigeon.

旌

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 Wǎn Woo che taou we chuy yu te, The doctrines of (the ancient kings) Wǎn and Woo, have not yet fallen to the ground. 星 | 木鳴國人皆恐 Sing chuy mǔh ming, kwǒ jin keae kung, The stars fell, the trees spoke, and all the people of the country were affrighted. 累 |

Luy chuy, Fallen in confusion; i. e. an affair difficult to arrange or to

manage. 杞人有憂天 | Ke jin yew yew tēn chuy, There was a man of the state Ke under an apprehension that the heavens would fall down.

Chuy hea | 下 to fall down.

Chuy tae | 胎 falling womb; abortion.

彳

1803. To unite several things together; to connect; to form a continuous line.

祿

1804. A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

啜

1805. Chuy, Chuen, or Chuě, A path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

稷

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 | 衣 to superintend the royal robes.

Chuy tew | 旒 to bind or connect to the standards; to attach to.

Chuy yin | 淫 to put a stop to vicious excess.

鍬

1808. A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon

up. Read Chuě, A stick with an iron point for spurring on a horse.

餽

1809. To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuě, 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 權 Chuy.

Kan chuy 甘毳 soft delicate and beautiful; sweet and delicate. Ho chuy 火 | a species of cloth.

Chuy e | 衣 certain garments worn by the priests of the Buddha sect.

Chuy mǒ | 幕 a particular kind of felt or camlet curtain.

窞

窞

橇

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.

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.

槩

篲

1813. To pound or beat over again. To give thanks.

1814. To pound or beat; to beat or pound over again.

臙

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 sīh chuy sāng, To play on the Sīh and blow the sāng. 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 yih 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 chüh ke yay | 出氣也 chuy, to expel the breath.

Chuy seaou ta koo | 簫打鼓 to play on the Seaou and heat 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 mēš lä chüh | 滅蠟燭 to blow out the candle.

Chuy maou kew tsze | 毛求疵 to blow aside the feathers and search for the wound; not to judge by the external appearance only.

Chuy hwuy che leih | 灰之力 strength to hlow 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 hreath; to expand flesh-meat by blowing it.

Chuy täng she yuen | 燈誓願 to blow out the light and swear by uttering an imprecation.

嗚

1817. To hlow. 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 fun tsze 炊粉糝 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.

簫  
吹

1819. To hlow an instrument; to hlow through a reed and cause a sound to be emitted.

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 Yih-king, when describing the mystical properties of the 八卦 Pā-kwa, it is said, 艮爲黔喙之屬 Kǎn wei kēen hwuy che shüh, Kǎn, one of the Kwa pertains to impeding or stopping, as hirts are represented to do with their hills.

In Le-king it is said, 羞首者進 | 祭耳 Sew show chay, tsin hwuy tse urh, The superintendent 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 mūh kea hwuy, Deep eyes and a boar's snout. 白

馬黑 | Pih ma, hih hwuy, A white horse with a black mouth.

鳥 | Neaou hwuy, A certain star.

香草石芸一名顧 | Heang tsaou shih-yun yih ming, koo hwuy, Another name for the fragrant herb shih-yun, is Koo-hwuy.

The fruit of the 茨 Kēen, is otherwise called 雁 | Yen-hwuy;

The Kēen, 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 seih | 息 to hreath 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 | 惴如臨深淵 embarrassed as one who is forced to the edge of a deep abyss.

揣

1822. ㇀ To measure; to measure height; 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 tō 揣度 to measure; to conjecture.

Chuy mo | 摩 to feel; to try to find out a person's wishes or weaknesses; to study the import of books.

Chuy ts'ih | 測 to try to fathom; to penetrate what is secret or abstruse.

Pūh chuy maou mei 不 | 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 keih | 及 a kind of postscript.

Chuy luy | 累 reiterated, wearisome, tautology.

Chuy peih | 筆 to add a postscript. Wān yew chuy keu 文有 | 句 a repetition of the same sentiment in written composition.

## CHWA.—XXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

搥

1824. To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.

槠

1825. A switch or whip. 馬槠 Ma chwa, A horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

藪

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.

髻坐

1828. To bind up the hair in a particular manner whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

嗒

1829. Cha or Chwa, In a confused disorderly manner.

嚙

1830. Chwa, A vicious mouth; vicious or opprobrious language.

CHWAE.—XXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

擗  
 敝  
 噉

1831. To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

1832. Distorted; depraved; deflected.

1833. 1 Chwac, or Chae, To eat; to gnaw. To eat with greediness all at once; great

numbers eating, as flies do carrion, 毋 | 炙 Woo chae chih, 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 | 之 Ying-juy koo chwae che, The (flies called) Ying-juy, together eat

them; viz. dead bodies left in the waste lands before the rites of sepulture were instituted.

臃  
 磳

1834. Chwac or Chuy, An ugly figure is expressed by 臃 臃 Luy chwae.

1835. Chwae or Tsuy, To grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick

CHWANG.—XXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Choang. Canton Dialect, Chong, or Cheong.

壯  
 壯  
 壯

1836. 1 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 | Ke chwang, Boldness, fortitude, firm, undaunted. | 肥 Chwang fe, Fat and strong. 克 | Kih chwang, Over-powering force.

Chwang che | 志 } firmness and  
 Chwang sin | 心 } strength of mind.  
 Chwang keen | 健 strong; robust.  
 Chwang nēen | 年 the years of manhood.  
 Chwang [pei | 貝 one of five sorts of pearl shell.  
 Chwang sze | 士 strong able bodied men or soldiers.  
 Chwang shing | 盛 the exuberance of strength; high health; vigorous strength.  
 Chwang ting | 丁 young men above sixteen years of age.

裝  
 妝  
 裝  
 粧

1837. - Dressed; ornamented; the face painted or daubed in the manner of Chinese females. 粧 飾 Chwang shih, Dressed; ornamented; adorned; painted; glossed over. | 扮 Chwang pan, Dress, generally; dressed, either well or ill. | 奩 Chwang léen, or 嫁 | Kea chwang, A lady's toilet, et cetera; the portion of furniture and household necessities given with a daughter as a marriage portion.

**慍** 1838. Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

**栳** 1839. A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is a larger sort which is different.

**熨** 1840. The appearance of fire; to fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam.  
**熨糕** Chwang kaou, A sort of pudding or dumpling; or to boil puddings.

**痲** 1841. A disease of the febrile kind.

**緃** 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. Tën-chwang **田** a farm house.

Chwang king | **敬** serious, sedate mind.

Chwang-tsze | **子** an ancient philosopher of some note.

Chwang tsih sze | **宅使** an officer placed over country houses in the time of Tang.

Chwang king ching shih | **敬誠** serious, grave, sincere, plain.

Chwang yen | **嚴** a severe, grave demeanour; gravity.

**粧** 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 shě mo ho wūh **船**

**上** | **了** 什麼貨物 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 shō | **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 hau kan | **扮** 起來甚好看 very well dressed.

**牀** 1846. e- 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-keih 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 accusation, or written complaint, sent into government.

Chwang ko | **裹** to wrap or roll up; to bandage.

Chwang seaou | **鞫** 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 hoo | 戶 a farmer; a person who rents land and cultivates it.

Chwang foo | 婦 a farmer's wife.

倉

1849. Used for 愴 Chwang in the She-king.

滄

1850. Cold; intense cold. Also read Tsäng, The name of a river. The name of a district.

創

1851. ㄘ A wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written 办 Chwang. 身彼七十創 Shin pe tsih shih chwang. He received seventy wounds. 頭有 | 則沐 Tow yew chwang tsih müb, 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 棚 Chwang.

Chwang che | 始 to commence any work.

Chwang nēē | 業 to lay the foundation of a family, by the acquisition of property.

Chwang tsaou | 造 to make at first.

鄒

1852. The name of a place.

噉

1853. The appearance of eating; eating ravenously; gormandizing.

愴

1854. ㄘ A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. 悽 | 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. Säng chwang 生 | or 生起 | Säng ke chwang, The breaking out of a sore.

Chwang keac | 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 | 幡 long streamers in the temples of Buddha.

惛

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 cbö | 着 to strike or to be struck with; literally or figuratively.

Chwang chung | 鐘 to strike a bell.

Chwang keih | 擊 to strike; to attack.

Chwang këen | 見 to bounce upon suddenly.

Chwang tēē hea lae | 跌下來 to knock down or off;—as from a horse by rushing against.

Chwang pan | 板 to beat a piece of wood as a signal.

Chwang pëen | 騙 to defraud; or cheat.

Chwang taou | 倒 to knock or strike down.

Chwang jüh | 入 to enter forcibly or abruptly.

幢

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.

磴

1861. A stony or rocky appearance.

種

1862. Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

覲

1863. To see indistinctly. [ / ] To stare at.

輶

1864. War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemies' lines.

鐘

1865. To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

體

1866. Chwang keang | 體 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 üb che müb, 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.

囟

1868. ㄟ An aperture for the admission of light; a window. 在牆曰牖在屋曰囟 Tsae tschang yuě yew tsae ūb yuě 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. 助戶爲明 Chwang tsuo hoo wei ming, The window assists the door in affording light. 天 Tēn chwang, A sky light, or aperture in the roof of a house. Commonly written 窓 Chwang.

恩 忽 忿

1869. Tsung. *Haste; hurry.*

億

1870. [ㄟ] A number complete; entire; a multitude. Tsze-hwuy defines it erroneously, A multitude of barbarians.

鈞

1871. Chwang or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to stab; to beat a bell or drum.

春

1872. Name of certain foreigners in ancient times; one of the eight barbarous tribes. See Chung.

椿

1873. — A certain club or weapon. Mūh chwang 木椿 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 | to drive a post into the ground.

Chwang keuč | 橛 posts driven into the ground to fasten boats to; or to stop the bank from being washed away

窗 窻 窻 窻 窻 窻 窻 窻 窻 窻

1874. ㄟ- 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 hoe, or 窻門 Chwang mun, is the common term for a window. | 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 | at the same window; i. e. a

fellow student. Tēn chwang 天 | a sky light; a window in the roof.

倭 蠢

1875. Chwang or Chang, An appearance of standing erect; erect.

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 recipient principle is obscured by grosser matter.

Chwang yu 蠢愚 foolish; idiotical; one of three classes included in pardons.

溱

1877. A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

鬢

1878. Chwang nung | 鬢 appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

覩

1879. To see indistinctly.

顛 戇

1880. ㄟ Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. Tsuo chwang 粗 | rude; doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

截

1881. / Chwang or Shwang, A certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

刃

1882. A wound made by a sharp weapon. Afterwards written 創 Chwang, and new commonly 瘡 Chwang.

劫

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. ㄟ Vulgarly read Chwang, To put out the head; to peep; to bolt out or in



E.—XXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Y.* Canton Dialect, *E, Ne, and Nge.* These are also the pronunciations of other parts of the Empire.

1885  
E  
3085  
3000  
E  
3050

丩 1885. Reaching or extending down to the ground. Otherwise read Pěč.

刈 1886. To cut grass or herbs; hence To regulate, to govern; to shear. Also an appellation of those possessing virtue and ability. 俊父 Tseuen e, Extraordinary talent.

刈 1887. From 刈 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 Hwă. 艾 E, occurs used for | E, as 艾朝 鮮之旃 E Chaou-sëen che chen, Cut down the standards of Chaou-sëen, or Corea.

汜 1888. Name of a stream or river.

已 1889. [~] 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 | 甚 an extreme; an excessive degree; the same as 太過 Tae kwo.

E urh | 而 past the proper time. 而 | Urh e, Denotes that the whole is previously expressed; nothing can be said; or that the expression means nothing more. 不得 | Puh tih e, Unable to stop; compelled to do; obliged to. To be distinguished from 已 Ke, and from 已

忞 1890. To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. Ching e 懲忞 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 } She e, Hence; therefore. 可 } Ko e, May; can; might; could.

可 | 使得 Ko e she tih, It may answer; it may pass. 此可

| 做 Tsze ko e tso, This may do.

何 | Ho e? By what? how? 理

| 慾混 Le e yô hwăn, Reason is disordered by passion. 何其

久也必有 | 也 Ho ke kew

yay; pëih yew e yay? Why so long; there must be a reason. Occurs

in the sense of 已 E, To terminate; to cease. 無 | Woo e, Not

cease; not desist. Also, in the sense of 用 Yung, To use; to employ.

不使大臣怨乎不 |

Püh she ta chin yueu hoo püh e, Do not cause the higher officers of state

to resent their being left unemployed.

E taou shă jin | 刀殺人 to kill a person with a knife.

E chih wei keüh | 直爲曲 by straight make crooked; to pervert things.

E she yă jin | 執壓人 to crush, to oppress people by power.

E kew han yih e 以久旱益疑

an account of a long drought was more suspicious.

E ming hea, she meï sïh | 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 tēn-tsze | 尊天子 to honor the Emperor.

E le chny tō | 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.

苜蓿

1892. 苜蓿 Fow-e 苜蓿 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. - 1; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read Tae, A surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. 天台 Tēn tae, The name of a hill. 老 | Laou tae, Venerable, sir. 兄 | Heung ta, Ex-

alted brother. 謹遵 | 命 Kín 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 kea | 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.

佻

1894. Obstinate stoppage; impeded; unable to proceed. A foolish silly son. 佻

礙 Yae e, An impediment in speech; a foolish manner. | 蹶 之機 Yae keuč che ke, Plan to cause to stumble.

怡

1895. - Pleased; to please; concord; harmony; joy.

E-e 怡 | harmony sub-

sisting amongst brothers. A surname.

E-shing | 聲 a pleasing sound or voice.

E-sih | 色 a pleasing countenance; manifesting satisfaction and joy.

E-yuč | 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.

珩

1897. A stone that resembles corundum stone.

甌

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.

Tsze e tsoo 自 | 伊阻 to involve one's self in difficulties.

# 粘

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. 貽 E, is commonly used in the Classics.

E keue 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 tsang | 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

1902. - Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed. E yen 飴鹽 a particular kind of salt.

# 飪

# 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-füh | 服 clothes; raiment.

E tih 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. Chö 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; person s 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. New e 牛 | a kind of cover for a cow. Yuen e 垣 | a kind of moss.

E, also denotes the wrapping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery.

E chö | 着 to lean against.

E jiu tsö hwüh | 人作活 to depend on other people for a livelihood.

E leüh | 律 according to law.

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 Püh 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.

# 依

E, also denotes the wrapping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery. 不學博 | 不能安詩 Püh heö pö e, püh nang gán she, Those who have not learned similitudes thoroughly, cannot be at home in poetry. To rhyme, read Nae.

E chö | 着 to lean against.

E jiu tsö hwüh | 人作活 to depend on other people for a livelihood.

E leüh | 律 according to law.

E e pūh 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 Fūh yu | 佛語 to rely on the words of Buddha.

1905. \ Moaning; the tone of lamentation after weeping. 童子哭不偯 Tung tsze küh pūh e, Children (at the tombs of their parents) weep, but do not moan and lament afterwards.

1906. The tone of distress or commiseration.

1907. A woman's name.

1908. Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secret, hide or lay up.

1909. A certain stream or river.

1910. \ A kind of ornamented or painted screen paced where the Emperor gives audience. A surname.

1911. E, or Tēn e 天陔 a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country.

1912. A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part of a garment; a sleeve or cuff.

1913. A long robe or garment; a long flowing appearance of the dress; a sleeve.

1914. The lower border of a garment; a border; an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity. Maon e 苗裔 descendants; posterity. How e 後 | E e | | the appearance of walking; progressing; flying. Jung e 融 | a long protracted sound.

1915. E, or Yung e 溶瀾 waves; water greatly agitated.

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.

1917. Same as 詭 She, Much talk; loquacity.

1918. A kind of out door shed for eating under.

1919. The bar which fastens a door.

1920. - E e 訛 | 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.

1921. To hurt or tear open; to tear out the bowels.

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 tsāng | 贈 the fee paid to the boards at Peking in order to have honors conferred on one's parents. Yih e 一 | one step, degree; story or flight

1923. A tribe of barbarians in Canton. See 獠 Yaou.

1924. E kea | 榘 a kind of coffin; the inner coffin that into which the corps is put. Read Le, 柯 | E le, A kind of wine.

牀

1925. A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

袖

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 邏迤 to walk by the side of the road. Wei-e 委 | appearance of self sufficiency. Read To, 透 | Wei to, Appearance of walking.

醅

醖

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.

晒

1930. E-e | | the sun moving on diffusing light and splendour. The name of a place.

梳

1931. A clothes stand; men and women must not use the same 梳架 E keä, Clothes stand. A stool before a couch or bed.

尹 1932. Yun, From 又 Yew, A hand; and / 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 | Yö e, Appearing displeased or sorry. 吾 | Woo e, The noise made in reading aloud; in which sense it is otherwise written 尹 E.

E ke | 耆 the epithet of an ancient king. Also used as a modern surname.

E-le | 犁 a place in western Tary, to which Chinese are banished.

E nēen | 年 that year. 所謂 | 人 So wei e jin, That or the person alluded to.

E shwüy | 誰 who?

E tǎng | 等 they; them. An expletive, ushering in a sentence; as | 誰云從 E shwüy yun tsung? from whom does he come?

E yun | 尹 a famous sage of antiquity; the minister of 湯 Tang

E wei | 威 a certain insect found in damp dirty places, below earthen vessels, &c. Also called 鼠婦 Shoo foo, and 溼生 Shih sāng.

吁

1934. To breathe; to moan. Used for 伊 E, and 咿 E.

咿

1935. - 喔咿嚨哱 üh e joo ne, expresses Forced, or violent laughter.

洧

1936. - Name of a river in Ho-nan.

蚬

蚬

1937. E wei | 蟻 a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

夷

夸

夸

尼

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 tsüh 夷三施 to destroy the kindred of one's father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. Neu e 女 | name of a god of wind; or of flowers.

Go e 鳴 | a certain utensil for wine. Lew e 留 | a fragrant plant. Tung e 東 | was originally applied to Corea; title by which that kingdom was founded.

The four words, 蠻狄羗 | Man, teih, 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-p'ih, 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.

俛 1939. Order; class, or species. To cover a corpse.

嘖 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. Sh'ih p'ā e 十八 | spirit or god of the wind.

峽 1942. Yu e 嶧 name of a hill and territory on the east; towards the rising sun.

帙 1943. The appearance of garments or clothes.

徠 1944. Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner; a large level road.

悵 1945. Pleased; delighted.

屣 1946. E or Tsun-e 蹲屣 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

楛 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.

洩 1948. - Watery excretion from the nose; in Chinese, the word is often joined with 涕 Te, Tears, when speaking of grief. Wān-e 溫洩 the name of a marsh or lake.

狻 1949. A brute animal.

瘕 1950. To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also to wounding or distressing the mind.

蕘 1951. - A certain plant. To cut down or eradicate plants. Read Te, The appearance of plants budding forth.

踖 1952. - To sit on the ground; or to sit cross legged.

腴 1953. The back bone.

驥 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.

毆 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.

嫫 1959. / E or Yuen-e 媯 | yielding; complying; according with; complaisant.

槩 1960. A sort of black wood with veins.

醫 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 tse 醫子 the name of a seed employed for the cure of caligo.

鑿 1962. Stone of a black colour.

醫 1963. A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

醫虫

1964. Name of an insect.

醫系

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-lǎ | 絡 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 | or Ping e 荇 | appellation of a spirit supposed to preside over rain and thunder.

醫翳

1969. ['] Name of a plant. E-hwuy | 薈 luxuriant.

醫西

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.

醫罍

E fang | 方 a medical prescription.

E kea | 家 } Medical practitioners; the faculty.  
E mun | 門 }

Ta e yuen 大 | 院 the medical establishment at court for the use of the Emperor.

E-sze | 師 an official physician at the head of many others.

E-sǎng | 生 a surgeon or physician.

E sze | 士 a medical man.

噉西

1971. | 噉 E heu, To gape and laugh.

譟

1972. E or He, A kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

醫馬

1973. A | black coloured horse.

醫西

1974. Black hair.

醫鬣

醫鳥

1975. [-] A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

醫黑

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.

桡

1978. ['] An oar for a boat.

Read Sěč, An utensil for regulating a bow.

泄

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 Sěč, To loose, drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence.

E e ke yu | | 其羽 the gentle motion of the wings exhibited by some birds in flying.

E-e | | gentle flow; leisurely expansion; easy gait; an expression of admiration on seeing the multitude of persons who collect the mulberry leaves.

璣

1980. A certain stone like the corundum.

詛

1981. ['] Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄 E, Read She, in the same sense.

袷

1982. A long coverlid; or counterpane; appearance of a long garment or robe; a sleeve.

袂

跽

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.

𨾏

1984. E-e | | flying; to fly.

鞞

1985. To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read Sèě, A bride.

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. [˘] 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 lēih urh pūh 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 fūh | 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 tsīh | 藉 to rely upon; to depend or lean upon.

E tō | 托 to depend on and engage a person to do something.

倚

1988. E or Yae, To sit and lean against.

椅

1989. [˘] 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 chō | 桌 a chair and a table; chairs and tables.

E keō | 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 | 柅 weak delicate wood.

歌

1990. [-] E-yu | 歎 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; com-  
mendation; 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.

猗

1994. A particular description of cow. Long; robust. Violent; strong. A large strong dog.

瘠

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.

穉

1997. A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

猗

1998. A violent fierce dog.

猗

1999. E, or Chen e 檐 | clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

E ne | 柅 garments well put on; dress properly adjusted.

鞮

2000. [˘] The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

錡

2001. [˘] 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.

**畸** 2002. A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

**頡** 2003. Good; good in appearance.

**馥** 2004. E-ne | 馥 fragrant, agreeable smell.

**齧** 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.

**壺** 2007. ['] To desire; to covet.

**曠** 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 噎 Shǎ, Hoarse. | 食塞不下也 Yih, shǐh chǐh pūh hea kang yay, Yih is food stopping and not passing down the gullet.

Yih shih ping | 食病 Yih is a disease which affects eating. 中

心如 | Chung sin joo yih, Like a stoppage at the heart. Denotes deep sorrow, as is expressed by] A weight or load upon the mind.

**擡** 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 Yih.

**懿** 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-tih | 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.

**諱** 2013. ['] E-tae | 諱 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-pūh seang pei 意不相背 no contrariety, or clashing of opinion or sentiment.

E-kēen seang foo | 見相符 a. correspondence or sameness of opinion.

E-seang pūh 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.

Pūh 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  
| 噫咳 E e, yih kih, To belch  
and cough or sneeze. 夫大塊  
| 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 püh ping shing | 心不平  
聲 E is a tone of disquietude of mind.  
E-he | 嘻 oh! a! as! Tone of admi-  
ration.

嫿 2016. A woman's name.

諤 2017. [-\] An exclamation  
expressive of disquietude  
and of indignation; of anger  
and of pain. A mere tone of re-  
sponding. Name of a bird.

薏 2018. [r] In the heart or mid-  
dle of. 薏菜 E-me,  
Pearl-barley. These are  
the provincial characters. Otherwise  
called | 苡仁 E-e-jin, and 回  
米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahom-  
medan rice. Also 草珠鬼  
Tsaou choo kwei, Grass pearl demon.  
E-tsze | 苡 the name of a plant.  
Also read Yih.

醖 2019. [r] E or Yih, A certain  
briny liquor; a certain  
thick sirup or sauce. Read  
Yae, A collection of fume or steam.

籬 2020. Name of a certain  
bird.

鷓 2021. E-urh | 鷓 a name  
for the swallow.

諤 2022. The tone of pain;  
moaning from a feeling of  
pain; lamentation.

易 2023. [r] To cultivate or dress,  
or to cut down plants and  
trees; to cultivate the field;  
to be remiss and treat with indiffer-  
ence and levity; negligent; idle; that  
which is effected by such persons,  
or that which is easy; easily done;  
not difficult. Otherwise read Yih,  
To change or exchange. Yung e 容  
| or king e 輕 | easy to effect,  
not difficult of operation.

E tae | 怠 } remiss; careless,  
Man-e 慢 | } slothful; negligent;  
disrespectful.

E le8 | 略 to make light, or cheap  
of.

傷 2024. [r] Light; that which  
is made light of. To be dis-  
tinguished from 傷 Tang.

駁 2025. To lighten or diminish;  
to make light of; to treat  
with irreverence or disre-  
spect. To change; to alter,

宜 2026. [-] That which by  
nature is constituted fit,  
right, proper; fitting  
for; suitable to; accord-  
ing with; union; har-  
mony. Business; affair.

Name of a sacrifice; and of a district.  
A surname. Used for 儀 E.

E hoo, püh e | 手不 | is it pro-  
per.

E jin | 人 title of the wives of  
offices of the fifth rank.

E-jen | 然 suitable; proper; fitting.

E ke yew tsze sze | 其有此事  
either affirms that an affair is pro-  
per, or in an interrogative tone,  
implies the contrary.

殛 2027. To cut down or era-  
dicate plants or trees.

誼 2028. What is proper or fit  
for man; virtue; goodness.

誼 2029. What is fit, suit-  
able, or proper for man;  
virtue; goodness; order;  
right. Persons who form  
friendships. An acquaint-  
ance. Keaou-e 交 |  
or Tsing-e 情 | or Lan-e 蘭  
| friends; intimate acquaint-  
ances; bound by mutual kindnesses.

Persons who form a voluntary rela-  
tionship to each other. 世 | She-  
e, Families amongst whom a friend-  
ship has existed for several genera-  
tions. Tscih-e 戚 | relations by  
blood.

E püh yung tsze | 不容辭  
the principles of friendship will not  
admit of a refusal.

觥 2030. The horn of any ani-  
mal.

鄣 2031. The name of a country  
place; and of a certain  
town.

# 輓 輓 輓

2032. A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

# 靨

2033. The face; the countenance.

# 顛

2034. The eyes and eye brows.

# 齧

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 | Neu urh, A girl. 男曰 | 女曰嬰 Nan.yuě urh; neu.yuě ying, A male (child) is called Urh; a female, is called Ying. This distinction is not generally adhered to. 嬰 | Ying urh, A new born infant. 小 | Seau urh, or 小子 Seau urh tsze, A little boy; or in the language of courtesy, My little boy. 孩 | Hae urh, A child, or Your child; used by children

to their parents, instead of I, or me. 一點 | Yih tēn urh, A little; a small quantity. 明 | Ming urh, To-morrow. These expressions are quite colloquial. 齒 | Che urh, In extreme old age receiving a new set of teeth. 老頭 | Laou tow urh, Old man. Also read E, A surname.

Urh neu | 女 a boy and girl.

Urh ne yai jin che che joo mūh yew twan ne | 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 | Fan ke.maou e, Send back their old men and children. 端 | Twan e, The extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. 不露端 | Pūh loo twan e, Not to make the least disclosure. 俾 | Pe ne, To peep; to look obliquely. 左 | 右 | Tso e, yew e, To look on the right and the left. Also read Ne.

# 堞

2038. 堞堞 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-tsēang, A woman's wall. Also written 僻倪 Pe-e, and 覘 E hēn. Thus expressed in

Chinese. 城上女牆開箭眼以窺黃城下因以爲名 Ching shang neu tsēang kae tsēen 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.

# 媿

2039. A new born infant; the cry of an infant. One says, An ugly woman.

E.woo 媿媿 the appearance of the eye brows. One says, Doubt; undecided.

# 揆

2040. [^] 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 Nēē, Wūh nēē 杙 | disturbed; restless.

# 睨

2042. The declining sun; afternoon.

# 浼

2043. The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

# 狻

2044. Tseun-e 狻 | a species of lion.

**瘵** 2045. E-tsze 瘵眦 indignation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, The eye diseased.

**睨** 2046. 𠄎 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.

**羴** 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 | denote the rainbow. Read Nēč, under which the character is said to denote the female of certain insects. Kēč-e 牙 | 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.

**視** 2050. Certain ornaments of dress.

**覲** 2051. To look aside; an oblique glance.

**觥** 2052. Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.

**輓** 2053. A cross bar in front of a carriage.

**霓** 2054. Read Nēč, Certain various coloured animal-culæ. Read E, or Yun-e 雲霓 the rainbow; by allusion to those insects.

Tsae-e 彩 | diversified by various colours.

E shang yu e | 裳羽衣 certain variegated garments or dresses worn on the stage.

Tēē e 帶 | a high lofty appearance.

**駢** 2055. A small horse.

**髀** 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 | King e, is used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.

E foo | 鮒 are said to denote small fish.

**麇** 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 | 裘 a large garment made of deer skin.

**齧** 2059. Getting new teeth in old age. Hwang fā e che 黃髮 | 齒 the yellow hair and small new teeth of old age; old age, or long life.

**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. | 白 E pih, 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 | 行 trailing gait; crawling on the ground; sauntering.

E chung | 踵 to trail or scrape the heel on the ground when walking; to walk in an easy sauntering manner.

E show tung hing | 手同行 to walk hand in hand, which the Chinese do as Europeans walk arm-in-arm.

啾

2061. A tittering laughing sound. Same as 𪔐 E.

庾

2062. A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up.

悖

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 | | a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read Sě, 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.

篋

2066. Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

稂

2067. A certain kind of grain.

粃

2068. Pih e 白 | a certain kind of grain.

翥

2069. Flying; sailing along in the air.

蝮

2070. Certain insects.

裋

2071. The seam of a garment. One says, A selvage or part of the dress which girds or binds about.

諛

2072. A man's name. The same as 諛 E.

輶

2073. To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

鞞

鷓

2074. The name of a bird, said to bear its young flying.

矢

2075. She. An arrow; a dart or other missile weapon

𠄎

𠄎

𠄎

矣

矣

2076. Wavering; unsettled.

2077. [V] 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 pēih jen e 想必然矣 I am of opinion that it must be so! Ko che e 可知 | 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 [V] 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 nēh | 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.

葵

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 Yih, 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 hwǝ | 惑 to be suspicious, and apprehensive.

E ping | 病 a disease of suspicion; irresolution; spiritless.

E tow | 竇 suspicious.

**儼** 2082. [✓] False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs but erroneously, in the sense of 蕤 E, Luxuriant; abundant. Read é, Obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Gae. 儼 | Tae gae, Silly, foolish appearance.

**窺** 2083. To examine into; to investigate.

**幪** 2084. A napkin or cloth.

**嶷** 2085. - E, or Kew e 九 | 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. [✓] 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 | 議 to decide after deliberation.

E tǝ urh how yen | 度而後言 to think and form opinions in the mind, and then speak.

E tsew | 奏 to decide in any public court, and afterwards report to the Emperor.

Te pun e taou king, 弟本 | 到京 I at first, or originally, intended to go to Peking.

**槃** 2087. Used for the preceding in the books of the Buddha sect.

**甃** 2088. A certain large earthen vessel.

**穉** 2089. A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

**蕤** 2090. Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain; and reiterated with a tone of admiration.

**疑** 2091. E e | | the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

**擬** 2092. Doubtful words; to speak doubtfully; 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.

**鯁**

2093. The name of a fish.

**豨**

2094. From 辛 Sio, Meaning Stiff; and 豨 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 | great fortitude and strength of mind. Kang e 剛 | firm and unbending; firmly facing any danger or calamity. Yaou e 擾 | sedate and still, with undaunted firmness.

E jen 毅然 magnanimously; with fortitude.

**箴**

2096. A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; a small bamboo

**藪**

**藟**

2097. Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藝  
藝  
藝  
藝

2098. [ʹ] 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 Lüh e, Six fine arts. Talent; ability.

Occurs in the sense of 文 Wän,

To hit a mark; to arrange tributary affairs. An extreme point or limit.

E-sze | 事 the occupations of life, followed to gain a livelihood.

Show-e手 | to apply the hand to business; handicraft.

Ke e技 | the superior avocations of life.

嘔  
嘔  
嘔

2099. [ʹ] The tone of laughing; noise made in sleep; snoring; talking in sleep. 眠中吟 嘔呻呼 Mēen chung gan e shin hoo, Snoring

and calling out in sleep.

襖

3000. The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese.

Fun e.ta hoo 奮襖大呼 dashed about his sleeve and cried out aloud.

讌

3001. Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

多 3002. To. Much; many; often.

彥

3003. Same as 彥 E. See below.

扃

3004. [-] Yen-e 扃 | the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

移

3005. Foo-e 夫 | the name of a tree; another name is 播 | Po-e, and a third is | 揚 E-yang.

E chung kēen | 中監 name of a certain office.

移

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 | 軍 to move an army from its position.

E yuen tsew kin | 遠就近 to part with property which is distant for what is situated near.

E yüh | 玉 to remove a gem; i. e. to invite a friend to an entertainment.

E-shoo | 書 to send a letter to a

person, nearly no na equality of circumstances.

E wän | 文 to send a public despatch.

移

3008. A hill or mountain.

移

3009. An ice house.

移

3010. Lēen-e 爍爍 fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

移

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.

移

3012. Wei-e 萎 蓂 a certain plant.

移

3013. A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

移

移

移

移

3014. To remove; to pass to another place; to change; to alter. The last of the four characters is in most frequent use.

Note the sudden jump from 2099 to 3000

移

3015. The door of an ice house.

銘

Che.

3016. A particular kind of tripod; a species of boiler. One says, A knife. Also read

鷄

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 義館 a free school.

E heō | 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 pūh 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 aim-

ing 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 tēn | 田 the land of the public, or for public charities. E yīh | 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 mīh | 黑 an ink composed of numerous ingredients.

7. And, To animals possessed of excellent qualities; hence, E keuen | 犬 a faithful dog.

儀

3019. To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a bank; straight; leaning against. One says, A pole erected as a signal.

儀

3020. Same as 儀 E. See above.

儀

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; jūh 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. (Tsēn-tsze-wān.) 禮 | Le e, Rites and observances. 學習禮 | Heō seih le e, To learn and practice the observances of propriety and decorum. 天體 | Tēn 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 tsó fow  
 | 形王文萬邦作孚  
 imitate the virtues of Wán-wang,  
 and every state will exercise confi-  
 dence.

E yung twan liaou | 容端好  
 regular, correct manners and conduct.

E-choo | 注 } ceremonial; the

E-choo | 註 } rules of ceremonial;  
 forms of seeing or visiting each other.

E wüh | 物 a present.

E wǎn | 文 external ornament.

**箒**

3023. A certain bamboo utensil.

**艤**

3024. [ / ] To lay a boat a-  
 gainst a bank.

**蟻**

3025. [ \ ] The ant; the white  
 or black ant, for which the  
 Chinese have a great variety

of names, and which are 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 | name of a  
 horse; the white ant. Hih-e 黑

| the black ant; which devours  
 the white ant.

E fung | 峰 an ant hill.

E tseu | 聚 collected numerous as  
 ants; banditti.

E tǎng | 等 we.

E tsuy | 隊 numerous groups of  
 people.

**議**

3026. [ / ] To speak on what is  
 proper to be done; to con-  
 sult; to deliberate; to plan;

to select. Rules or laws. Name of  
 an office. Mēen e 面 | to con-  
 sult verbally, face to face, and not  
 by writing. Pǎ e 八 | eight  
 standing rules in the ancient laws.

E lun to, ching kung shaou | 論  
 多成功少 to deliberate much  
 and effect little.

E lun | 論 to discuss and plan.

E ta foo | 大夫 a title of second-  
 ary officers of the Third Rank.

E sze | 事 to consult about affairs.

**轆**

3027. [ \ ] A certain cross  
 bar to which the reins of a  
 carriage are fixed.

**鱖**

3028. The spawn of fish  
 roes.

**鷄**

3029. A certain species of  
 wild fowl.

**齧**

3030. To bite; to gnaw.

**圮**

3031. [-] In the state Tsoo, A  
 bridge was expressed by this  
 word. 良嘗閒從

容遊下邳圮上遇一

老父授以書 Leang, chang

hēen 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. (Tsēen-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 | 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 tsac |  
 哉 An interjection expres-  
 sive of doubt; hesitation;

Can it be? how can it be? Also de-  
 noting 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.

**頤**

3035. [-] Deep; the name  
 of a place; an Euphonic  
 particle. Ke e 期頤

a hundred years of age.

**楫**

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 楫 E,

and of which a certain palace was made. Tsin e 親 | or 造 | Taou e, To go to another person. Yü e 玉 | or 候 | How e, Another person's coming to me.

**顛** 2038. [1] Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name. Also ready Gae.

**殞** 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. [1] To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string. E sze | 死 to strangle to death. Tsze e 自 | to hang one's self.

**彝** } 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 | 倫 the natural relations of

husband and wife, parent and child, and so on.

E ke | 罍 a vessel for wine.

**擗** } 3042. To strike; to attack.

**羿** 3043. [1] A certain master of archery.

**異** 3044. [1] From 界 Keae, A boundary; and 升 Kung Two hands. Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange, unusual; wonderful. To oppose. A surname.

Ke-c 奇異 strange; odd; surprising. Woo ming e 無名 | a certain medicinal plant.

E-keau | 翹 name of a plant.

E-sing | 姓 of a different surname; of a different family or clan.

E-sia | 心 different minds or opinions.

**劓** 3045. [1] To cut off the nose as a punishment. To cut. 其人天且劓 Ke jin tēn seay e, Those persons shave their heads and cut off their noses. 天 Tēn in the text, is by some thought a misprint for 而 Urb. Also read Ne.

**勤** 3046. [1] Labour; toil; distress. Also read She.

**逮** 3047. [1] E or Tae, To reach or extend to; to approach from behind; to come up to a certain point of time.

**慙** 3048. [1] Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed.

**瘞** 3049. [1] 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.

**瘞** 3050. Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

FĀ.—XXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Fā. 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;

to fail. 困之 Kwän fā, W weary,

fatigued. 缺 | Keuē fā, Defec-

tive; destitute of. 使費缺 |

She fei keuē fā, Possessing nothing

to meet necessary expenditure. 窮

| Keung fā, or 貧 | Pin fā,

Impoverished. 愧 | 瓊

瑤之報 Kwei fā, 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.

Fā shang | 商 an embarrassed merchant.

Fā shih | 食 to be without food.

泛 2152. Fā-tsěh | 澣 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 fā.

且旌君 | Tsay ts'in keun fā,

And exhibit (my) prince's meritorious actions. 不自 | 故

有功 Pūh tsze fā koo yew kung,

He who does not boast of his merits, is on that account meritorious. 明其功曰 |

積日日閱 Ming ke kung yuē

fā, tsēih jih yuē yuē, To publish his merit is called Fā; daily to accumu-

late it is called Yuē. 吊民

| 罪 Teau min fā tsuy, To com-

passionate the people and punish the crimes (of their rulers.) 殺 |

Shā fā, To kill.

Name of a certain weapon, and

of a star. Occurs in the sense of 堡

Fā, A ridge. To rhyme, read Hēē.

It is said that 戍 Shoo, To guard or

maintain a post, like Fā, is from Man

and Lance; but Shoo, represents a

man sitting, whilst Fā, represents

him standing erect.

Fā koo | 鼓 to strike a drum

Fā mōh | 木 to cut down a tree.

Fā tsuy | 罪 to punish an offence.

堡 2155. To till or plough the ground; otherwise expressed by 耕起土也 Kāng

ke too yay, To plough and raise the

earth. Some write 塚 Fā, and

others 垓 Fā.

竝

竝

棧

袋

筏

閱

2156. To stand erect.

2157. A kind of raft to cross

a river; applied also to a

large vessel that navigates

the sea. Ho fā 火棧 fire ves-

sels—are spoken of.

2158. Fire.

2159. A raft made of bam-

boos 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 篛 Pac.

2160. Fā yuē | 閱 the

meritorious services of offi-

cers of the government; the

degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fă; their accumulation, by Yuě.

Fă yuě che kea | 閱之家  
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 Yuě, 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 灋 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. Chih fa 執 | the name of a star. A surname.

Fă e | 衣 the garments enjoined by the order of the nuns of Buddha.

Fang fi 方 | any means employed to attain some end.

Heau fă 效 | to imitate.

Fă keae | 界 a certain division of precepts.

Fă leſh | 律 the laws; a law.

Fă mun | 門 the Sect of Buddha.

Fă-lan se kwö 法蘭西國 France; the French; also written Füh-lang-se 佛郎西.

Fă shwö | 說 discourse on, or a-

greeable to, the precepts of the Buddha religion.

Fă shüh | 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.

矧  
發

2162. The appearance of an arrow.

2163. From 矧 Pö, 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 | 呪 to utter a curse or imprecation.

Fă chəu | 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 kih | 客 to induce customers,—such goods as will do so; an addition common to the shop boards or signs at Canton.

Fă keö | 覺 to come to light; to be discovered.

Fă lēn | 斂 Fă denotes Spring; Lēn, Autumn.

Fă ming | 明 to illustrate; to bring

to light; to explain. The name of a bird.

Fă keih pēn | 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 lezar-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 fä 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 fä tsae 以身 | 財 to sacrifice one's person for the sake of wealth.

Hing fä 行 | to proceed on a journey.

Tsing fä 清 | the name of a river.

墜

2164. Same as 埭 Fă, To till.

廢

2165. Commonly read Fei, A house falling. To cause to desist; to stop of itself; to fail. Also read Fă, in some ancient books.

撥

2166. A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read Pō, in the same sense. Read Fow, The top of a pillar.

撥

2167. A large weapon; a kind of shield. Commonly read Pō, To put aside; to spread; to raise; to put in order.

Fă too | 土 to turn up the ground, to prepare it for seed.

葵  
葵

2168. Coarse mats made of bamboo reeds; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast.

譏

2169. To utter words; to speak.

罰

2170. Wang 罔 Disorderly, improper, and 言 Yen, To Speak, make 言 Le, To rail at; to these || 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 yih 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 | 俸 to forfeit to government, as a fine, a part of one's pay.

駢

2171. A horse walking. A horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

藟

2172. The name of a plant.

戢  
戢

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 髮 頭髮 the hair of the head. Seu 髮 鬚 | the beard. Pe tow san 髮 披頭散 | the head beat into the utmost disorder; dishevelled hair. Pe fă 被 | disordered hair. Shih 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.—XXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Fan*. Canton Dialect, *Fan*.

凡 } 2175. [-] To include every  
 凡 } thing. Represented by  
 the character. The second  
 form is the vulgar mode.  
 All; all persons; com-  
 mon; commonly; vul-  
 gar; ordinary persons; as Püh fan  
 不凡 not ordinary; i. e. Extra-  
 ordinary. Every; the greater part;  
 generally; for the most part. The  
 name of a country. A surname.  
 但 | Tan fan, Whoever; what-  
 ever; whenever. 大 | Ta fan,  
 發 | Fä fan, Generally; gene-  
 rally speaking; for the most part.  
 Syn. with 大氏 Ta te. 諸 |  
 Choo fan, All; every; the whole  
 taken individually. 最 | Tsüy  
 an, or | 要 Fan yaou, The most  
 important of the whole. 非 |  
 Fe fan, or 不 | Püh fan, Not  
 common; not vulgar. To rhyme,  
 read Fun.

Fan foo | 夫 or Fan yung | 庸  
 a common person.

Fan foo süh tsze | 夫俗子  
 a common vulgar person.

Fan jin | 人 every body; ordinary  
 persons.

Fan she | 世 the world common to  
 all; or Fan këen | 間 among the  
 common mass; are expressions which  
 denote the present state of human ex-  
 istance.

Fan so yew | 所有 all which are,  
 or exist, the whole number of per-  
 sons or things; every body; every  
 thing.

Fan sze | 事 every affair; in affairs  
 generally.

Fan yew tēn hea che kwō | 有  
 天下之國 all the countries of  
 the world.

Fan sze yu, ts'ih lēē | 事豫則  
 立 in every affair be prepared, and  
 you will succeed.

Fan tae | 胎 a common womb;  
 born as common mortals are, having  
 no claim to an angelic nature.

Fan wūh | 物 every thing.

凡 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. Sh'ih fan 石 |  
 a certain plant. 揚 | Yang fan,  
 To spread sail; to sail; to depart

Fan poo | 布 canvas.

汎 2178. [f] 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  
 Furg, in the same sense. Read Fä,  
 Delicate; the noise of waves dashing.

Fan chow | 舟 to float in a boat.

Fan peau | 票 light; nimble.

Fan sha | 灑 to scatter water; to  
 sprinkle.

Fan tsëē | 澗 the dashing of waves  
 against each other.

Fan yin | 淫 inundating; exceed-  
 ing; excess.

楓 2179. A certain wood. The  
 bark is called Shwuy-fow-  
 mūh 水桴木 floating  
 wood; perhaps a species of cork.

眦 2180. Large eyes.

梵 2181. [f] A word found in  
 the books of Buddha denot-  
 ing, 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  
耶  
馱  
反

2182. Much talk; having a great deal to say; loquacity.

2183. The name of a place.

2184. The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.

2185. [V] 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 | Füh lüh lae fan, When blessings and wealth descend, he still continues unwearied. Lae fan 來 | in common usage denotes, To come and go. 自 | Tsze fan, To turn back one's self; to examine one's self. 謀 | Mow fan, To plan rebellion. 造 | Tsaou fan, or 作 | Tso fan, To rebel;

overt acts of rebellion. | 叛 Fan pwan, To desert the service of, and rebel against. 逼 | Pēih fan, To force to rebellion by oppression. | Fan, or | 切 Fan tsēč, The syllabic mode of spelling; 掃素報 | 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 | 掉 to row back.

Fan chaou | 照 to reflect back light.

Fan fan | | decorous; attentive to propriety.

Fan fūh | 覆 backwards and forwards; over again; tautological, applied to words.

Fan gan | 案 to go contrary to, or deny the confession made at an inferior court, commonly on the ground of its being extorted.

Fan keang teih shwō hwa | 講的說話 speech which implies its opposite;—sometimes denoted by the tone of enunciation.

Fan hwuy | 回 or reversed, Hwuy fan, To turn back again to.

Fan lae fūh keu | 來覆去 coming back and going away again.

Fan wei pūh mei | 爲不美 contrary (to what I wished) it turned out unpleasantly.

Fan fūh pūh ting | 覆不定 unsettled; wavering.

Fan wei gow too | 胃嘔吐 his stomach turned and he vomited.

反

2186. Same as the preceding. A rebel.

坂  
坂

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. | 土坡高 Fan, too po kaou, Fan is a high bank, precipice or declivity. To rhyme, read Pēen and Keuen.

坂

2188. A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitant; penitent; to repent.

坂

2189. [V] Fan or Pau, 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.

坂

2190. A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.

坂

2191. A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.

坂

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 | 諺 to brag; to praise one's self.

輓

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. | 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 | New fan, To deal in cattle. 馬 | 的人 Ma fan teih jin, A horse dealer.

返  
返

2195. ['] To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to. Wang chay püh fan 往者不 | they that go do not return.

Fan füh | 復 to go backwards and forwards; backwards and forwards; reiterated again and again.

Fan che .yu tēn | 之于天 to refer it to Heaven; to the will of Providence.

阪

2196. ['] 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 tēn | 田 a field surrounded by a dike.

飯

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. Chih fan 食飯 or Yung fan 用 | to take any meal. Chih leaou fan 食了 | or 食過 | Chih kwo fan? Have you had your meal? is a common salutation, like *How do you do?* They reply Yew pēn 有偏 or 偏過 Pēn-kwo, denoting I am beforehand with you, I have dined and cannot invite you.

Fan chih | 食 to eat; provisions.

Fan how hing san shih poo, pūh yung kae yō puo | 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

| rice. Tsing jin chih fan 請

人食 | to invite a person to dinner, or any other meal.

鮒

2199. The name of a fish.

犯

2200. [V] 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 vio-

late; to offend. 兇

| Heung fan, A mur-

derer. Fan tsuy | 罪

to commit a crime. Fan

fā | 法 or Fan ling |

命 to violate the laws.

犯

犯

犯

犯

犯

Fan yu ming | 御名 or | 諱

Fan hwuy, To offend the sacred name of the Emperor, by an irreverent use of it. See 諱 Hwuy.

Fan lew tsuy | 流罪 to commit an offence which subjects one to be transported three thousand le.

Fan chan tsuy | 斬罪 to commit a capital crime, one that is punished by decollation. 悞 | Woo fan,

To offend by mistake. Chüh fan

觸 | to affront on purpose.

Fan jin | 人 a criminal; a prisoner.

汜

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 汜濫 water overflowing and widely inundating.

Fan tse | 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 denot-

ing to fend off.

盃

2203. A certain cup for wine.

范

2204. ['] Something to limit and so form a mould;

a rule; a law. Made of

earth it is called 型 Hing; of metal

鑄 Yung, and of reed or bamboo |

Fan.



軛  
軛  
範

2205. A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

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.

岷

2207. The name of a hill.

椈

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 tsëc | 澱 a small delicate appearance.

芝

2210. Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

盃  
盃  
訖  
訖  
番  
采

2211. A certain kind of cup.

2212. [-] A precipitate hurried enunciation.

2213. [-] From 采 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 | 禺驩 the district in which European ships anchor near Canton.

Fan wang jüh 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.

勸

2214. Strong; firm.

番

2215. Sound; noise.

播

2216. [-] Fan or Pan, A grave; a sepulchre. 播塚 Fan lang, A grave. 東郭 | 間之祭者 Tung kò fan kën che tse chay, Those who were sacrificing amongst the tombs on the eastern suburbs of the city.

審

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.

籬

2219. To screen; to shade; to cover. A large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

播

2220. To nourish life. Read Chüh, and reiterated, Chüh chüh, A lowly humble appearance.

彌

播

2221. [-] The heart changed, moved or agitated.

播

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 藩 Fan, A small carriage made of varnished mats. Le fan yuen 理藩院 board placed over the dependant countries of China.

Fan le | 籬 a fence; a barrier.

Fan shūh | 屬 countries dependant on China.

Fan tae | 臺 the Treasurer of a province.

**藩** 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.

**爇** 2226. [-] To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used in sacrifice. Roasted victims.

Fun fan 爇 爇 to roast, to burn.

Fan chih | 炙 to roast.

**藩** 2227. The noise of dogs fighting.

**籩** 2228. A particular kind of grain.

**璠** 2229. [-] A certain kind of stone.

**幡** }  
**幡** }  
**幡** }  
2230. [-] Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

**甗** 2231. A certain large earthen vessel.

**褙** 2232. Fan yuen 褙 褙 a certain part of dress; a napkin rolled round the head.

**箬** 2233. A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff. One says, To shade; to screen.

**糴** 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 纛 | the appearance of the wind blowing out a flag or banner.

Fan yih sang yuen | 譯生員 a translator of the lowest degree of rank.

**籩** 2236. A sheep with a yellow belly.

**翻** 2237 [-] To fly; to fly backwards. Pēn fan 翻 | to fly sailing about.

Fan chay | 車 a kind of trap for catching birds.

Fan lung | 弄 } To revive or bring forward again a case in law which has been before decided on.  
Fan gan | 案 }

**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.

**蟠** 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.

**躡** 2240. [-] The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

**輶** 2241. A kind of cover for a carriage to keep off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

**鑿** 2242. A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

翻 2243. [-] To fly; to whirl about as water in an eddy.

鵲 2244. The name of a bird.

鼯 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 leih tsing fan 設立壽 | to hoist a kind of banner to invite home the manes of one who has died abroad; a Chinese usage.

柵 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 shih 礬石 alum; it is called by various names, and is of various colours. The name of a medicine. Pih 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.

蠶 2250. Fan, or Ke fan 氣 | a certain insect which comes forth at night.

翹 2251. To see momentarily, or for a short time.

蟄 2252. The name of a country place.

擲 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 tsā | 雜 } confused by the  
Fan lwan | 亂 } commixture of a great many affairs.

Fan yaou | 擾 to work up and excite trouble and annoyance.

蘋 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; represents two hands holding it up.

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.

筭 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.

髻 2260. ['] Fan or Pwan, Certain ornaments of a horse's mane. Read Po, A surname.

繁 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. Püh nae fan 不耐

| unable or unwilling to bear trouble, or go through a multiplicity of affairs.

繁

2262. The name of a spring of water.

帆

2263. The sail of a boat or other vessel.

颿

2264. A horse that runs at a swift pace; a boat propelled rapidly by the wind.

蘩

2265. [-] A certain plant which in spring is fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

## FANG.—XXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fang*. Canton Dialect, *Fong*.

匚

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 wü che ke seang hing; 'Fang a vessel to receive things, it resembles the form' of the vessel denoted by it.

方

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 | on the east; in the eastern parts of the world. Te fang 地 | a region or country. Sze fang 四 | four square; the four points of the compass; every region of the world; all around the neighbourhood; every where. Woo fang 五 | east west, south, north and centre of the world. Twan fang 端 | correct regular moral conduct.

Fang chang | 丈 the superior of a monastery or his apartments.

Fang choo | 諸 a mirror to receive light from the moon.

Fang fā | 法 means employed to effect some end. Ta fang 大 | a great square, denotes what is on a large scale; applied to the mind or conduct; liberal; enlarged.

Fang hēang | 向 directed to; towards.

Fang kin | 巾 the ancient Chinese cap made of cloth.

Fang pēn | 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 tau | 纔到 just now arrived.

Fan tsze | 子 a medical prescription.

Fang tsun | 寸 a square inch; denotes the heart.

Fang tsey | 且 now; then; denoting that, the thing spoken of is about to be effected.

仿

2268. Similar; like to.

Fang fūh 仿佛 seeing indistinctly; uncertain resemblance.

Fang fūh ke jō mung | 佛其若

夢 appearing like a dream. The phrase Fang-füh, occurs written various ways. Occurs in the sense of 彷彿 Fang, as | 惶 Fang hwang, or 方皇 Fang hwang, Unable to proceed, irresolute.

吩

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 Füh; 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 chö,  
You and I live together in the same alley. 休着街 | 人笑話  
Heu chö keae fang jin seau hwa,  
Don't make the people of the street (or neighbourhood) laugh and ridicule. 本 | 本理的人  
Pun fang, pun le teih jin, People of the same street and of the same lane. 九子 | Kew tsze fang, a part of the palace of Han. 何

| 人 Ho fang jin? What place does he belong to? 某 | Mow fang, A certain alley, or place. 太子宮曰春 | Tae tsze kung yuě chun fang, The palace of princes of the blood, is called Chun-fang. 左春 | Tso chun fang, and 右春 | Yew chun fang, Express certain degrees of rank of

the 翰林院 Han-lin-yuen; to att in the rank in expressed by 開 | Kae fang. 牌 | 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. 書 | a book-seller's shop. 酒 | Tsew fang, A tavern.

妨

2271. [-] To impede; to injure; an impediment; hindrance; objection; injury.

Fang gae | 碍 hindrance, difficulty, objection from apprehended danger.

Ta keö shin fang 大覺身妨 to feel one's self exceedingly injured by calumny.

Püh fang 不 | there is nothing to apprehend; no fear.

彷彿

2272. [ \ ] Fang hwang | certain insects; an agitated state. Fang yang | 徉 going about, or roving in a state of incertitude.

Fang füh | 佛 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 | 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 | She fang, Case for an arrow.

Fang ŭh | 屋 a house.

Fang tsze | 子 a room of a house, a house.

Fang nuy tso | 內坐 to sit down in a room.

妨

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 táng 放風箏 to fly paper kites.

Fang hea | 下 to put down; to lay on.

Fang hoo sze hae | 乎四海 to extend to the four extremities of the world.

Fang kwang chung | 光虫 Scolopendra Electrica.

Fang sǎng | 生 to let go with life; a phrase used by the Buddhists, de-

noting The sparing of the life of animals.

Fang sāng cbe | 生池 a pond on purpose to preserve the lives of fish.

Fang show | 手 to let go one's hold.

Fang sze | 肆 to give loose to one's temper or passions; to act improperly or dissolutely.

Fang shwŷy tǎng | 水燈 } certain  
Fang shwŷy lǔb | 水陸 } rites performed in the seventh moon, by the Chinese, to save souls from purgatory.

Fang tang | 蕩 loose, ill-regulated conduct; wild; extravagant.

Fang yen kow | 饒口 refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

做 2276. [ \ ] To imitate; to copy. 相 | Seang fang, and | 倣 Fang beaou, 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.

枋 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.

芳 2280. A certain bamboo utensil.

旆 2281. A kind of bricklayer or builder in ancient times. A man's name.

昉 2282. Seen indistinctly. Fang fūh | 瞽 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.

秭 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 | 紗 to draw out cotton into threads.

Fang sēen | 線 to twine silken threads; to spin.

Fang mēen | 綿 to spin cotton.

Fang tseib | 績 to spin or draw out into threads.

舫 2286. [ / ] 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 tsih 芳澤 fragrant; imbued with agreeable odour.

Fang tsung | 踪 fragrant traces; the pleasing paths in which the ancients trod, and the traces they have left.

Fun fang 芬 | fragrant effluvia; odoriferous smell.

芳 2288. Name of a certain stream or river.

妨 2289. Certain insects which group together and discover superior instinct; also called Tsze fang 𧈧 | they are destructive to grain.

訪 2290. [ \ 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 | 查 to search; to try to find out a person or an affair.

Fang jin | 人 to enquire about and try to find a person.

Fang sze | 事 to try to find out an affair.

Fang tsin | 親 to enquire after the welfare of a relation.

Fang wán | 問 to ask or make enquiries about a person, affair, or thing.

Fang yew | 友 to enquire for a friend.

肪 2243. [-] Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

迈 2244. To go rapidly or hastily.

郝 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 | 風 the name of a country.

Fang ke | 饑 to guard against famine.

Fang pe | 避 to guard against and avoid.

Fang pe | 脩 } to be prepared  
Yu fang 豫 | } for, and on one's guard; to make previous arrangements for defence.

Fang taou | 盜 to guard against thieves or robbers.

Fang yu | 禦 a certain officer in the army, not of great rank.

墜 2247. To impede; an impediment; a defence; something constructed to fend off.

鈔 2248. A certain vessel made of metal.

閑 2249. A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

勸 2250. Fat; unctuous.

髣 2251. [!] Fang fūh 髣髴 like; resembling; seeming as if.

魄 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.

舫 2254. Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

鼯 2255. An earth rat.

FE OR FEI.—XXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Fi* and *Fy*. Canton Dialect, *Fe* and *Fei*.

市 2256. ['] 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.

𦍋 } 2257. Fe or Pe and Püh,  
𦍋 } An ewe sheep; to push  
      } violently. A man's name.

蒂 2258. ['] A coverlet; to overshadow, by luxuriant foliage.

跣 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 excrescences 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 shih | 石 a certain reddish stone.

Fei tsang pih | 藏魄 the lungs contain the *Pih*, 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, tseih 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 shih | 分之色 irregular pleasure.

Fei le | 禮 indecent; immodest; whatever is indecorous or indecent.

Fei le | 理 unreasonable.

Fei 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 Chüh ke fang yuē fe, A square bamboo containing vessel, is called Fe. 屢年積

| Luy nēen tseih fe, Many years accumulating illegal acts; i. e. an old offender. 盤詰奸 | Pwan kcih kēen 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 brother-

hood. 苗 | Meaou fe, The



Meaou banditti, or mountaineers, commonly called 苗子 Meaoutsze; who, for many ages have lived as a people distinct from the Chinese.

Fe fan | 犯 a criminal connected with some bauditi.

Fe how hwän kow | 寇婚媾 not seek an illicit intercourse previous to marriage.

Fe luy | 類 or | 徒 Fe too, Vagabonds; banditti.

Fe sih | 色 variegated colors.

Fe e so.sze | 夷所思 not an every-day thought.

Fun pwan | 頒 to distribute to, or confer on, many.

榧 } 2263. \ Name of a wood, the seeds of which are edible. It is an elegant wood and was formerly called 文木 Wän mǔh, The beautiful grained wood. Fei-tsze 榧子 the fruit of the Fei tree. said to be like the Pistachia nut.

慳 } 2264. [ \ ] Appearing to wish to speak out and to be unable to do so. Püh fei püh fǎ 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.

翳 2265. Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

楫 2266. Fei or Pei, A kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

稭 2267. An ear of grain.

筐 2268. A bamboo basket, a round basket. 筐 Kwang, is a square basket.

緋 2269. [ - ] Silk of a reddish colour.

荆 2270. To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the knee pan.

扉 2271. [ / ] Fei or Pè, An obscure retired shady place, where spirits are supposed to reside.

斐 2272. Dust.

斐 2273. Large; great. A surname.

驥 2274. Name of a horse.

斐 2275. Fe fe, The appearance of going backwards and forwards; sauntering; roving. Keang fe 江斐 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.

翬 2279. [ - ] Foo fe 翬 翬 a certain bird.

斐 2280. To place the hand with the palm downward; to cover with the hand.

斐 2281. [ \ ] Streaks or veins; varied colours; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname. Used for 匪 Fe.

斐 2282. [ 美 ] elegant; pleasing—of very general application to writings, persons and things.

啡 2282. To separate; to put asunder; separated..

斐 2283. Delicate fine hair; dishevelled hair.

翬 2284. Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hair.

斐 2285. Dust; dusty.

排 2286. Name of a cow.

斐

2287. A surname. Large.

狻

2288. A dog with a short head.

瞽

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. ['] 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 yüh 翡翠玉 chrysoptas.

菲

2292. [-] The name of a vegetable which grows in marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting, Straw sandals. Used for

扉 Fe.

Fe e | 儀 a slight attention to forms—applied to a present that one gives.

Fe fe 菲 | fragrant odoriferous; mixed; blended.

Fe nēih | 愨 grieved; sorry.

Fe pō | 薄 thin, sparing, of little value.

悲

2293. Sorry; grieved; mournful.

蜚

蟲

蠹

裨

誹

2294. [-] A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluvia of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.

2295. [-] Appearance of long garments; garments or robes trailing at length.

2296. [ \ ] To speak against; to backbite; to slander.

Fei pang 誹謗 or reversed Pang-fei, Slandrous, back biting.

Kaou lun yuen fei 高論怨 | loud discussion and resentful slanderous speeches.

關

2297. Smoke passing out at a door.

霏

霏

2298. [-] Rain and snow; sleet flying; the appearance of snow flying. Yu seüh fe fe 雨雪霏 | thick appearance occasioned by sleet and

snow.

霏

2299. [-] A cloudy appearance.

馐

2300. [-] Fe fe, Fragrant, odoriferous.

駢

2301. [-] Fe ma | 馬 the two outer horses in a carriage and four.

Fe fe 駢 | horses going along in fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.

饘

2302. Meal dried and formed into a kind of cake; wheat-en cakes eaten in visiting each other.

鯀

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 tēn | 田 fat-land.

Fei chwang | 壯 fat and strong.

Fei pang | 胖 fat, large, corpulent.

Fei tseih | 瘠 fat, lean; rich land, poor land.

Fei tih pūh haou kan | 得不好看 fattened in a disagreeable ill-looking manner.

俛

2305. To injure; to ruin. To turn away from, and oppose what is good.

駢  
鷺

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 Hō fe, The name of a Hëen district.

癩  
痲  
節

2308. [-] A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.

2309. Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, A bamboo utensil for scraping things together.

蟹  
葩

2310. A certain stinking disagreeable insect. A kind of snake or serpent.

2311. A certain plant. To shun; to avoid.

弗 2312. Füh. *Distorted; to oppose.*

勅  
沸

2313. [ / ] Strong, brave, martial appearance.

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 tǎng 沸騰 the bursting forth of waters and overthrowing mountains.

Fe wei | 渭 a disturbed, restless appearance.

拂  
費

2315. Fe shae | 曬 to dry any thing, as in the sun.

狒

2316. Fe-fe 狒 | a certain animal said to resemble a man; also said to be venomous and to devour men.

砬

2317. To oppose or stop the course of water with stones. Read Füh, The name of a stone.

莠

2318. A path rendered impassible by vegetation. An ornament for the head-dress; a door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 紉 Füh, Something with which to drag a hearse.

Read Pei, A star. Read Pō, Effluvia. Read Peih, A man's name.

Fe fe | | luxuriant vegetation; exuberant strength. To remove plants or dress them.

褌

2319. A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

諛

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 | 用 to spend or use money for what is necessary. Pwan fei 盤 | the whole expences; necessary expenditure for the year or a journey.

Fei haou | 耗 or reverse', Haou-fei. Expensive; excessive profligate waste of property.

Fei leih | 力 to use effort. This, and the two following terms, are often the language of courtesy apologizing for the expence, attention, or trouble to which one puts a friend.

Fei sin | 心 to employ or occupy the mind.

Fei tsae | 財 to put another person to expence.

攢

2322. To strike or knock down.

梯

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.

糲

2325. Fe or Pe, To spend the rice. To break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

越

2326. Fe or Füh. The appearance of walking. To jump; to leap.

踴

2327. Fe or Füh, To walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

髻

2328. Fe or Füh, The hair in disorder. An ornament for a female head dress.

髻

1 Fang füh, Like, resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain.

雲

雲

2329. The appearance of clouds. Gae fe 雲 雲 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. Lüh fe 六飛 the name of a horse. Fun peih tseih fei 奮筆疾 to write with great rapidity.

Fei lēn 廉 the name of a bird called divine

Fei paou 跑 fled and run, run with great haste or speed.

Fe sāng

生

Fe shoo

鼠

a species of bat.

Fei ying

鷹

to fly hawks; to hawk.

飛

2331. An animal said to be like a cow; having one eye and a white head.

飛

2332. The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

飛

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 wüh

物

or Fei leaou wüh kēen

廢

了

物件 a useless thing, used as a term of abuse.

Fei tseih

疾

disabled by disease; maimed; having lost an eye, arm, and so on.

Show tsüh fei leaou

手足

了 hands and feet are become lame or useless.

Fei chay keu che

者

舉之 that which is fallen down raise it up.

檣

2335. Fei or Fā, A large vessel for navigating the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

癩

2336. ['] A chronic and incurable disease.

籬

2337. A species of reed.

駸

2338. A large ship for going to sea.

駢

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

Tsě, or Concubines, are called

Fei.

The term is also applied to the wife of the Heir apparent.

Tēn 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

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.—XXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fu*. Canton Dialect, *Foo*, and *Hoo*.

卜 2342. *Pūh*; *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, chih, keang*. Rising, falling, erect, prostrate. | 倒 *Foo-taou*, or 顛 | *Tēn 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 wǎ* | 聞 } to announce.  
*Foo paou* | 報 }

*Foo, foo, paou*, | 赴報 are considered synonymous.

赴 2345. [ ㄉ ] 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 sāng* 赴省 to go up to the provincial capital.

*Foo shwūy sze* | 水死 threw himself into the water and was drowned.

*Hēen mow she foo taou* 限某時 | 到 to limit a time for another person's coming to a place.

跣 2346. [ ㄉ ] 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. [ ㄉ ] 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* 祈 | one who superintends horses. *Tsoo-foo* 祖 | a grand father. *Pih foo* 伯 | a father's elder brother. *Shüh 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 pūh 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* 咬阻 to cut herbs with the teeth, To bite; to taste; to ruminate; to deliberate.

岫 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 wūh yih yuě foo* 以斧斫物亦曰 | to cut or hew any thing with an axe, is also called *Foo*. *Yung foo fǎ mūh* 用 | 伐木 to employ a hatchet, to cut down trees. Also name of one of the 仙 *Sēen genii*.

*Foo kin* | 斤 or *Foo tow* | 頭 an axe or hatchet.

*Foo seō* | 削 to pare off with a

hatchet, to correct a written essay ; used by persons when requesting others to correct their composition.

蛭

2351. Name of an insect.

駢

2352. Name of a bird.

蚊

2353. A certain insect.

釜

2354. [ 丩 ] 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 tsǎng

釜甑 a vessel for dressing food.

駮

2355. A stallion.

鷓

2356. Foo wǎn | 鷓 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 | 婦 Fōo fōo, Husband and wife. Eminent teachers are called | 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 Emper-

or's concubines. Joo foo jin 如

| 人 as a wife; a concubine. Yu foo 餘 | <sup>a</sup> person not arrived at manhood.

Pō foo 僕 | servants who execute the Imperial will.

Foo foo | | a term of respect.

Foo jin | 人 title of ladies of the first and second degrees of rank; in the language of courtesy any gentleman's wife.

Foo tsze | 子 a title of honor conferred on men eminent for learning and virtue, and on Sages, as Kung Foo-tsze, The Sage Kung, i. e. Confucius.

Teaou foo 挑 | } bearers of burdens; porters.

Tan foo 擔 | } chair bearers; one who carries a sedan chair.

Too foo 渡 | a ferryman; one who keeps a boat.

Foo is applied to various offices in the army, and also to civil officers, as

Pih-foo 百 | the commander of a hundred men. Tsze ching ta foo 資政大 | title of an officer of the fifth degree of rank.

嫉

2358. [ - ] To covet. One says, The appearance of a woman. Read Yew, To look with indignation or resentment.

技

2359. [ - ] To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect.

扶

Foo e 扶義 or E e tsze foo 以義自 | to support one's self by righteous conduct. The name of a district. A sur-

name. Young and feeble, wanting support.

Foo tsae | 災 to bear up a person in the midst of calamities.

Foo hěě | 挾 to sustain or hold up.

Foo show | 手 a pole to hold by when going into a boat.

Foo pan | 板 a cross piece of wood on which the Chinese lean when sitting in a sedan chair.

Foo choo urh hing | 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.

扶

2361. Foo ho | 荷 whilst the leaves are yet supported, before the fall of the leaf

昐

2362. The sun, on which depends the day.

扶

2363. Name of a wood. Foo soo 扶疎 spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

砮

2364. A certain stone deemed valuable.

袂 2365. [-] Name of a certain sacrifice.

秭 2366. A black species of grain.

芙 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 some places called 花 | Hwa-foo.

袂 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 jao | 褫 a covering for a sword, outside the scabbard.

鈇 2370. [-] A kind of axe or hatchet. Foo yuē 鈇 鈇 a hatchet; an executioner's axe.

趺 2371. Lame in the feet. Foo foo jen 趺 | 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.

邾 2372. [-] Name of a place.

颯 2373. [-] The wind blowing in a downward direction is called | 颯 Foo yaou. Foo fung | 颯 a gale of wind.

鮪 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. [ / ] From Man, and a hand holding out something. To give; to deliver over to. Foo ke 付寄 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 | Chüh foo, To suggest to; to recommend to. 分 | Funfoo, To direct; to order

Foo pe | 昇 to give to.

Foo tö | 托 to request or engage a person to do something.

Foo che lew shwü e | 之流

水矣 let it float upon the water; give it up as impracticable.

埒 2377. A kind of raft consisting of spars joined together in order to cross a river. 白埒 Pih-foo, A certain stone; otherwise called 白石英 Pih-shih-ying. Shwō-wän 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. Lüh 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 府庫 a treasury of the government.

Foo shang | 上 your house.

Foo tsun | 尊 the worshipful, the Foo magistrate.

Foo heš keaou show | 學教授 a teacher in the district schools, authorised and supported by government.

**俯** 2379. [ ㇇ ] 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 yuě foo keu show wang shang yuě 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 | 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 keen | 垂洞鑑 bend down and fully observe my prayer.

Foo fūh tae ming | 伏待命 to fall prostrate and wait for orders.

Foo show mih seang | 首默想 to hang down the head and think in silence.

**拊** 2380. To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To soothe, in which sense 撫 Foo is now used.

**腑** 2381. [ ㇇ ] The viscera; heart, lungs, liver, gall and stomach. Tsang foo 臟 | the viscera, the bowels. Fei foo 肺 | the lungs.

**腐** 2382. [ ㇇ ] 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 mǔh | 木 rotten wood.

Foo joo | 儒 a person who is corrupt by a smattering of learning; a vicious pedant, fit for no useful purpose.

Foo lan | 爛 rotten and fallen to pieces.

Foo joo | 乳 rotten milk, a preparation like curds made from a kind of pulse, much used by the Chinese.

**腐** 2383. The original form of Foo-lan | 爛 broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively.

**跗** 2384. [ ㇇ ] The top of the foot; called the back of the foot. A man's name.

Foo choo | 注 a kind of greaves or armour for the legs, attached to the top of the foot and connected with the breeches.

**拊** 2385. [ ㇇ ] The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand.

**拊** 2386. The heart placed upon, or attached to.

**怱** 2387. To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased.

**拊** 2388. [ ㇇ ] 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 wǎn 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 | 膺長嘆 to beat one's breast and utter long sighs.

Foo show | 手 to place the hand on; that on which the hand is placed.

**柎** 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 fā | 柎 a raft.

Yu foo 俞 | name of an eminent medical practitioner.

**汭** 2390. Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft. This character is written in a great variety of ways.

**狝** 2391. The name of an animal said to resemble a sheep.

**耐** 2392. A certain white-stone.

**耐** 2393. Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

**疴** 2394. Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

**嫫** 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 Füh and Taou. They are called 符籙 Foo lö, and 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 *Abra-cadabra* was supposed an antidote against Ague. As *Preventives*, 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 **灑** *Luyling, Thunder order.*

Foo ho | 合 to agree together; to correspond. Püh seang foo 不相 | to disagree, as two statements or opinions.

Foo twan | 端 springs in nature; genial dews; springs of water.

**符** 2397. A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

**紬** } 2398. Cotton cloth; coarse silk. A man's name. A string or cord.

**蚺** } 2399. A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

**舫** } 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-tze-keang, otherwise called 鬼目草 Kwei-müh-tsou, The devil's eye. A surname.

Foo keä | 甲 the capsule of a plant.

**紬** 2402. ['] Full dress; gay, rich dress.

**訃** } 2403. Speech which is well founded; a man's name.

**訃**

**射** 2404. Foo yu 射 翰 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 | 近地方 a place that is near.

Foo ke | 寄 to send with.

Foo säng | 生 a young Sew-tsuë, or graduate of the lowest rank.

Foo hwuy ke shwö | 會其說 to fall in with whatever another person says; to echo whatever another person says.

Foo tsze | 子 a certain stimulating medicine.

Foo urh | 耳 the name of a star.

Foo yih | 益 to bestow benefits upon.

**蒟** 2406. A certain medicinal plant.

**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.

鵠

2409. Shang foo 鵠 | a certain bird said to have three heads, six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten, it entirely prevents sleep.

雌

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 Foo, To hatch, to nourish, to breed up. The colours of a stone. Chung foo 中孚 one of the 卦 Kwa.

Foo keǎ | 甲 the outer coat of a bud, which it bursts at the time of blossoming. Sin foo 信 | trust; dependance or reliance on.

俘

2412. [-] To take; to take in war; a prisoner. 生 獲曰 | Sǎng hwǒ yuě foo, He who is taken alive is called Foo. 賤 | Tséen foo, (I) a degraded captive.

Foo loo | 虜 to take captive.

浮

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 | 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.

嫖

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 | 炭 light charcoal which floats. Fow sze | 思 a kind of screen.

殍

2416. Foo, or Peaou, Wood or plants rotting and falling; to die of hunger; to be starved to death. Go 餓 hunger, sometimes precedes.

薜

葶

苳

毳

2417. A bird casting its feathers.

髡

2418. Foo, or Fow, A cow with black lips.

琇

2419. Name of a certain variegated stone.

箬

2420. A small reed; the internal clothing of the bamboo, the internal skin or peel.

稊

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.

拊

綈

2422. A coarse net.

罍

2423. Bricks or tiles unburnt.

罍

2424. A net for catching birds.

葶

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.

鯿

2426. Foo or Fow, The name of a fish.

鷓

2427. Foo, or Fow, A certain bird of the pigeon species.

郭

2428. The outer wall of a city, suburbs, or a wall remote from the inner city.

粳

2429. The husk of wheat.

甫

2430. [ 丷 ] Great; a designation of eminent persons; Confucius is called 尼 [

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.

輔

2431. [ \ ] To assist; to help.

庸

2432. Foo too | 廩 a house built in an uneven irregular manner.

補

2433. A kind of wooden rail to prevent any thing falling over; the handle of a weapon.

盥  
簋

2434. A round basket for containing grain. Some say, Square without side and round within.

Foo kwei pūh shīh choo 盥簋不飾處 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.

補

2435. To cut down grain and collect it into sheaves; a sheaf.

罇

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.

蝓

2438. A kind of small crab.

鬋

2439. Soft delicate hair.

膊

脯

2440. [ \ ] 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.

豬

2441. The snoring or grunting of a pig.

輔

2442. [ \ ] 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 dependence of states.

Foo hěě | 頰 } the jaw bones;  
Foo keu | 車 } the jaws.

邨

2443. Name of a certain pavilion.

面

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 breach.

髀

2446. The bones of the loins; the hip bone.

甬

2447. [ \ ] 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 pūh keih 二 | 不給 not supplied with two meals a day; poor.

魴

2448. The north polar star.

黼

2449. [ \ ] Variegated with black and white; diversity of colours; embroidered.

Foo fūh | 黼 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 saw | 繡 beautifully embroidered or adorned with various colours.

專

2450. To spread or extend according to a given rule. To spread and extend every where as the clouds. To disperse; to scatter.

傳

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 | 粉 Mēen joo foo fun, Face as if painted. 太 | Tae foo, and 少 | Shaou foo, Were anciently tutors to the Princes. 師 | 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 | 于天 Yih foo yu tēen, Rising to heaven, said of a bird flying. To rhyme, read Fe.

Foo yen sīh | 顏色 to lay on colours.

Foo hwuy ke shwō | 會其說 to drag together a number of particulars; a forced application of what is said.

Foo hwuy | 會 to bring together; to drag together.

Foo shing yew | 聖油 to apply the sacred oil. (MS. Dictionary.)

Foo yu | 御 a certain office about court.

Foo tze | 師 a teacher.

蓓

2452. Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

敷

圃

2453. Foo or Poo, An orchard.

羴

2454. A violent unruly sheep. Foo to | 羴 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 tsǎng | 贈 to assist with one's property; to confer money upon.

粵

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.

Pūh foo tsūh 不 | 足 insufficient supply—of money.

Foo she | 施 to spread or diffuse

Foo poo | 布 instruction; or the orders of the government.

Foo kew | 求 to investigate principles too diffusely.

Foo keaou | 教 to diffuse instruction.

擻

2459. To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

檄

2460. Foo-lan | 檻 the name of a wood.

敷

2461. A general term for flowers; a flowery appearance.

搏

2462. The name of a wood.

慙

2463. [ / ] Peih foo 慙 | 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 | 院 or Foo tae | 臺 a Vice-Governor, the second officer in every province.

Foo yu | 馭 to soothe; to manage, as a horse; to manage the people.

婦

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.

嬪

Used in connection with a great many words. Chung foo 冢 | the eldest

son's wife. Sin foo 新 | a  
bride. Kwa foo 寡 | or Le foo  
嫠 | a widow.

Foo yew tsih keu | 有七去  
there are seven reasons for putting  
away a wife.

Foo jin | 人 a woman.

Foo yen she ting | 言是聽 to  
listen to women's stories.

Foo tih | 德 femimine virtues.

Foo sze che show | 寺之手  
in the hands of women and eunuchs.

Foo sze tsae kwei shih che kéen, urh e  
e | 事在饋食之間  
而已矣 a woman's business is  
to attend to furnishing the table, and  
nothing else.

頰  
俯  
俛

2466. ['] To hang down  
the head; to condescend;  
to look down and view  
or examine; to send and  
to the a smaller state.  
聘 | Ping foo, Tri-  
butary offerings to the  
Emperor. Foo show |  
首 to bend down the  
head, condescendingly.

負

2467. ['] Man and a Pearl;  
one who has something to  
depend on. To bear on the  
back; to turn the back on; ungrate-  
ful. 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 | or O foo  
阿 | the epithet of an old mother.  
Foo te tow hae chung | 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 | 荷 to bear up; to sustain  
a high responsibility.

Foo kéen | 欠 to owe a debt.

負

2468. To rely upon. 禮  
樂 | 天地之情  
Le yǒ foo tēen te che tsing,

Propriety and music accord with the  
nature of the heavens and the earth.

自 | Tsze foo, To be self confi-  
dent.

富  
富

2469. ['] To be provided  
with abundantly; well  
supplied with; rich; afflu-  
ent; 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 tsēen chang pēn | 貴  
貧賤常變 riches with their hon-  
ors, and poverty with its meanness,  
are continually fluctuating. Nēen-  
foo 年 | rich in years; means to  
be young and have a great many  
years yet to come.

福

2470. ['] Foo, or Fow. One  
suit, or set of. 衣一 |  
E yih foo, Suit of clothes.

副

2471. ['] Foo or Fow,  
A second; an assistant. To  
assist; to examine; to an-  
nounce to, or give information of.

A kind of ornament of platted hair  
for the head, worn by ancient Queens  
when performing funeral ceremonies.  
Read Fǒ, To split or rive open.  
Read Peih, or Teih, To cut open  
transversely. 正副 Ching foo, The  
principal and the second. | 使  
Foo sze, The second person in any  
regular Imperial commission. The  
second person in an embassy.

Foo ke lüh kea | 筭六瑯  
six Foo and Ke, The Ke were va-  
luable stones hanging down on each  
side of the Foo.

Foo-too-tung | 都統 } a kind of  
Foo-tsēang | 將 } Adjutant-  
General.

Foo yay | 爺 the title of an inferior  
military officer.

舩  
賦

2472. A certain description of  
boat. A boat or other ves-  
sel which carries much.

賦

2473. ['] To exact; to  
receive; to measure; to dis-  
turb or excite; the exac-  
tions 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 disposi-  
tion on creatures, and creatures re-  
ceive these from Heaven. To diffuse;  
to spread out; a diffuse loose poem.

Foo shwü 賦稅 the duties or taxes  
exactd by government.

Kung foo 貢 | tributary offerings,  
or levies made.

Foo lēen | 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 Füh, 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.

蕙

2476. Foo tsze | 茈 the name of a plant.

廊

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 Teih, 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.

嚙

2480. Foo or Woo, Not distinctly and clearly.

FO.—XXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Fö. Canton Dialect, Fok.

伯

2481. Fö, or Shö. | 約 Fö yö, A moving star. Also read Teih, A fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

搏

2482. A surname.

嘯

2483. A syllable used in the prayers or imprecations of the Buddha sect.

俛

2484. To hang down the head. Fö chö 俛啄 to hang down the head and peck. 在 | 仰之間 Tsaé fö 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.

Shüh fö 束 | } To tie up with a  
Pang fö 綁 | } cord or string.

FOW.—XXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fou*. Canton Dialect, *Fow*.

**不** 2486. [ʼ] Commonly read Pūh, No; not. Also used in common with the following.

**否** 2487. [ʼ] 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?

會 | Tsǎng fow, Has it occurred; or is it done yet; or not? 未知

得收 | We che tih 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.

**汜** 2489. Ancient form of 流 Lew, To flow as water in a river.

**否** 2490. [-] To see.

**紵** 2491. [-] Fow or Pow, The appearance of new silken garments.

**罟** 2492. A net for catching rabbits or hares. Che fow 罟 | the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of gallery attached to an ancient palace.

**茅** 2493. [-] Fow e | 苜 a plant called by various names. Used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

**鴉** 2494. Fow, or Fow kew, | 鴉 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.

**嫫** 2497. Fow or Foo, A woman's name.

**嶧** 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 pō | 薄 levity of mind; giddiness; giddy; thoughtless.

Fow chin | 沉 floating and sinking—alternately; unsettled; unsteady.

Tēn 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 | 噪 levity and giddiness of demeanour; unofficer-like levity.

Fow hae | 海 to float on or navigate the sea.

Fow tsaē | 財 floating wealth; property in money or goods; in contradistinction from landed property, which is called 實業 Shih nēē.

Fow she shih yu wan jin | 尸十  
 餘萬人 floating corpses more  
 than a hundred thousand—caused by  
 the Tartars. (A. D. 1282.)

浮 2501. Bamboo with streaks  
 or veins.

焯 } 2502. Steam or vapour  
 arising from heat. Fow  
 貞 } jin | 人 a cook.

孛 2503. Fow or Foo. A cow  
 with black lips.

瘁 2504. [-] A hot fiery sore  
 or wound.

糲 2505. Fow, or Foo, A kind  
 of gruel variously described.  
 Rice boiled and prepared in  
 a certain way.

砵 2506. Fow, or Pow, The  
 noise of something splitting  
 or rending.

舫 2507. A boat; a small float.

蟜 2508. [-] Pe fow 蚘 |  
 a large species of ant, capa-  
 ble of flying; differently  
 described, and called by different  
 names, as,

Fow yew | 蟜 } which both express  
 Keu leö 渠略 } the same.

夥 2509. Much; many.

覩 2510 To look; to view;  
 to see.

趑 2511. Fow or Foo, Ap-  
 pearance of walking or run-  
 ning; a quick, hurried mo-  
 tion.

霽 2512. Fow fow 雩 |  
 the appearance of rain and  
 snow; sleet.

魁 2513. The name of a star.

鯨 2514. Name of a fish.

鴉 2515. A bird of the pigeon  
 species.

阜 2516. [ \ ] A mound of  
 earth; a hill without  
 stones; high and broad,  
 like a hill or mountain;  
 great; large; fat; abun-  
 dant; numerous; plen-  
 teous; raging like a large  
 fire. The name of a hill,  
 and of a country. 民  
 豐物 | Min fung  
 wüh fow, A numerous  
 population and great  
 plenty.

Fow chung | 蝻 name of an insect.

Fow tsae | 財 great wealth.

Hëang fow 香 | } fragrant regions  
 Hëang keae 香界 } 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 | 頭  
 Fow-tow. 鹽 | Yen-fow, A salt  
 merchant's place of rendezvous for  
 salt. 新 | 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-yüh | 藜 name  
 of a fragrant plant.

蟬 2520. Fow chung | 螽  
 a certain insect.

障 2521. Abundant; plentiful.

隲 } 2522. An abundance of  
 horses; advantageous;  
 beneficial.

缶 2523. [ \ ] 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 pur-  
poses; to beat time.

Fow, wa ke yay | 瓦器也 Fow,  
a vessel made of earthen ware.

刮

2524. [1] The handle of  
a knife or weapon. Read  
Foo, same as 拊 Foo, The  
centre part of a bow grasped by the  
hand.

姤

2525. A beautiful woman;  
a woman of correct and ele-  
gant manners.

覆

2526. [7] To cover as a canopy.  
Also read Füh, which see.

Fow keu | 車 a kind of net to take  
birds.

Fow taou | 幃 to cover as a tent or  
canopy. Tëen fow te tsae 天 |  
地載 heaven overspreads, and  
earth contains.

復

2527. [7] Read Füh, and  
Fóo, Again; reiterated.  
Read Fow, in the sense of  
the preceding.

皓

2528. White.

鈺

2529. A kind of earthen  
ware utensil, used to beat  
on when singing.

鈺

蛭

2530. The silk worm asleep;  
one of its torpid states.

瘧

2531. Fow, or Füh, Return  
of disease; a relapse.

緜

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.

負

2534. Fow, To accord with.  
See Foo.

枹

2535. [-] Foo, or 'Fow, A  
stick with which to beat a  
drum.

FÜH.—XXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Fö, Canton Dialect, Fat.

2536. Distorted on the left.  
To wipe. Some say 丩  
Pëih, denotes distorted on  
the left, and Füh, on the right. Also  
read Lëë. Vulgarly read Nă.

不

2537. Not. A negative and  
prohibitive particle. Com-  
monly read Püh, which see.

弗

2538. Distorted; opposed to;  
a negative; not; a strong  
negative or prohibitive Par-  
ticle, It should not be; it is not so.

To send away or reject. Peih füh  
渾 | abundant, in an exceeding  
degree.

佛

2539. To see indistinctly;  
to examine; to turn aside.  
Unreasonable. A bright ap-  
pearance; great. Forms part of the  
names of places. A surname. The  
Founder of a religious Sect, by Euro-  
peans, commonly called Fo, or Foë,  
now worshipped as a god. In this  
last application of the word, it is said

to denote Awakening and enlighten-  
ing mankind. An abbreviation of  
Füh-too 佛度 i. e. Buddü or Bud-  
ha. This manner of abbreviating  
names is usual with the Chinese. 獻  
鳥者 | 其首 Hëen neau  
chay füh ke show, He who presents  
a bird, should turn aside its head,—  
that it may not bite the person to  
whom it is presented.

Füh fä | 法 laws of Füh. Sometimes  
means the religion or doctrines of

Füh, generally; at other times, certain enigmatical sayings delivered by Füh; also the powers or means of operating possessed by Füh.

Füh hoo ching | 手正 contrary to what is right; in which sense it is Syn. with 拂 Füh.

Füh keaou | 教 or | 門 Füh-mun, The religion of Füh.

Füh king | 經 the religious books of Buddha.

Fang füh jö mung 仿佛若夢 seen indistinctly as in a dream.

Füh fä woo pëen | 法無邊 the powers of Füh are unlimited.

Füh sang | 桑 the name of a plant. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis.

Füh show | 手 the hand of (the god) Füh; i. e. the Chinese citron, from its resemblance to a hand.

Füh seang | 像 images of Füh.

Füh sing | 性 the nature or disposition of Buddha, which it is affirmed all mankind possess. Choo füh tsze 諸 | 子 all the Buddhas; Buddha exists in many persons.

Füh to | 佗 or 阿彌陀 | O me to füh, An epithet of the god Füh. 三寶 | San paou Füh, Three precious Füh.

荆 2510. To strike, to chop; to hew; to cut asunder.

勅 2541. Something to strengthen a bow. See 弼 Peih.

拂 2542 To oppose; to act contrary to; perverse. To give a negative to; to deny. Also read Peih, in the same sense.

Füh püh jen che tsze 拂不然之 辭 Füh, expresses a thing's not being so; or forbidding it to be so.

Heu füh tsae 吁 | 哉 O! no, let it not be!

Füh pih-sing e tsung ke che yüh | 百姓以從己之欲 opposed the people to follow his own desires.

佛 2543. Same as 拂 Füh. The religious books of the Buddhites contain this word in some other sense.

拂 2544 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

Ya tüh tsëen fun füh 牙纛前 旌 | the dust flying before the banners.

奔 2545. Large; great.

欸 2546. Exceedingly large. A man's name.

奩 2547. A tortuous path amongst mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

拂 2548. A kind of cover for the hair, after being bound upon the top of the head.

拂 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 Peih, Shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

Füh le 拂戾 perverse; opposed to what is right and reasonable.

Füh woo | 舞 name of a kind of play or posture-making.

Füh jin sin | 人性 to thwart or act contrary to the dispositions of men generally.

佛 2550. Mouraful; sorry. Wo sin ho füh yüh 我心何佛鬱 my soul why art thou disquieted! Also read Fei, A disquietude of mind; vexation, anger.

拂 2551. To thrash or beat with a flail.

拂 2552. To sprinkle with water. Peih füh 感 | the bubbling up of water as from a spring. Also read Fe, which see.

瞽 2553. Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

瞽 2553. Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

𤝵

2554. The appearance of a dog.

禘

2555. To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance; a kind of heathen baptism.

祓

Füh choo püh 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.

Füh shih | 飾 to put away the old and adorn one's self afresh—in a moral sense.

第

2556. A kind of door in the hinder part of a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, To pare or sharpen an arrow.

第

2557. The road rendered impassible by luxuriant herbage; to screen.

𤝵

2558. A large boat or ship.

𤝵

2559. An angry visage or look. Füh jen püh yuě | 然不悅 an angry displeased manner. Also read Pö, An exuberance of colour or show.

𤝵

2560. To run; to leap. Running; leaping.

𤝵

2561. To leap; to skip; to run with haste. Also read Fei.

邨

2562. A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei and Pei.

𤝵

2563. To ornament, or certain ornaments.

𤝵

2564. A cloudy appearance.

𤝵

2565. A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

𤝵

2566. A cord for drawing a coffin or hearse.

𤝵

2567. The sound of music suddenly stopping.

𤝵

2568. A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

𤝵

𤝵

2569. Like; resembling. The ornaments of a woman's head dress; the hair in a state of confusion.

𤝵

2570. A certain sea fish.

𤝵

2571. From 𠂔 Tsëë, A division or portion of an affair, and 又 Yew, The hand. To direct; to put in order. To alter and form.

𤝵

椲

2572. A case for putting bows and arrows into; sometimes made of bamboo.

服

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;

服

服

服

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 füh 衣 | clothes, garments. Jin sin püh füh 人心不 | men's minds will not submit. Shwüy too püh füh 水土不 | unaccustomed to the climate. E tih füh jin 以德 | 人 by virtuous deeds to make people submit. Woo füh 五 | four kinds of mourning.

Füh fā | 法 to submit to the laws.

Füh keaou | 教 to submit to instruction.

Füh shwuy | 誰 submit to whom?

Füh yō | 藥 to use, to take, to swallow down medicine.

Too füh 肚 | the belly, the mind.

Too füh püh ming 肚 | 不明 Dull of apprehension.

𤝵

2574. A famous wood brought from the Kwän-lun mountain. Also read Sö, The name of a wood.

菴 2575. Füh or Pih, Loo-füh. 蘆 | name of a plant or root used in catching fish.

A covering for a sword.

蝮 2576. Füh wei | 蠱 a serpent, or snake, called divine.

鵬 2577. Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a disagreeable cry in the night, and canton fly far.

爰 } 2578. Pö, From 犬 Keuen, a dog, and 爰 Füh, To drag a dog by the foot and stick it.

浞 2579. Füh or Fa. Cold wind; frigid icy appearance. 澤 | Peih füh, occurs in the same sense.

帙 2580. Fühseih | 析 or Füh 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. Füh low | 縷 fringe or tassel.

浞 2581. Cold; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice.

袂 2582. To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as Füh 禱 which see.

芟 2583. The roots of plants; the roots of plants which die in spring. A thatched cottage. Read Pö, The name of a medicinal

plant. Füh kwö | 蓍 name of a plant.

袂 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.

翠 2586. An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

飈 2587. Rapid motion of the wind.

黻 2588. Variegated with black and azure colours. To embroider; to sew with coloured threads. Foo füh 黼 | adorned with various colours. Fühmēn | 冕 an ornamented cap or crown.

復 2589. To walk in the old path or road; to go the same way as before; to do over again. Now written 復 Füh.

復 2590. A den or cavern that is habitable; a den prepared to retire to in times of anarchy and confusion.

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 füh 反 | over and over; backwards and forwards.

Füh lae | 來 } to come back again.  
Füh fan | 返 }

Füh che | 置 to re-establish.

Füh chen | 戰 renewed the attack.

Füh fun keun | 分軍 again divided the army.

Füh ke choo | 其初 to return to its first or original state.

Füh pei she soo | 倍是數 the same number doubled.

Füh yuen | 元 to be restored to one's original health.

Füh hing | 興 to restore to a former flourishing state.

Füh chuen yuen yang | 轉原樣 turned back again to the original form or manner.

Füh hwan | 還 to repay or give back again.

復 2593. A den or cavern in the earth, intended for a habitation.

復 2594. The return of disease; a relapse.

**復** 2595. The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

**瘠** 2596. The name of a certain grain.

**窳** 2597. Foo or Füh, 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 füh che jin **心** | **之人** a very intimate friend.

Füh sin | **心** or Sin-füh, Heart and bowels; dear to one.

Füh sze pëen pëen | **筍便便** rich in knowledge which is always at hand.

Füh le tsang taou | **裏藏刀** a dagger secreted in the bowels—of the man who talks plausibly.

Füh püh haou | **不好** } a disease  
Füh tseih | **疾** } of the bowels; pain or purging.

**艘** 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.

Füh 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.

Füh 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** Füh; to cover as a canopy.

King füh **傾覆** to overturn; to throw down; to fall down.

Füh pih | **白** or Chung füh **中** | to explain clearly. Sin sze fan füh **心事反** | the mind unsettled; going hither and thither. Shay füh **射** | to shoot at things placed under a cover.

**覆** 2603. Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called **通草** Tung-tsaou.

**鍍** 2604. A metal vessel with a large mouth.

**馥** 2605. A fragrant odoriferous effluvia. A man's name.

**輶** } 2606. Somewhat which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath; otherwise called **伏兔** Füh-too, A rabbit in ambush.

**鞞** } 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. **寢母伏** Tsin woo füh, In sleeping do not lie on the face. **既** | **其罪** Ke füh ke tsuy, Since the (state Heu) has acknowledged its offence. **壓** |

**四** Yä füh, To repress; to oppress. **路埋** | Sze loo mae füh, Lying in an ambush on every road. **藏**

| Tsang füh, or reversed, Füh tsang, To put into; to secrete; to

hide; to conceal. **三** | San füh, Three terms, occurring after Midsummer, called **初** |

**Choo** füh, The first. **中** | Chung füh, The

middle. **末** | Müh füh, The last.

Foo füh **俯** | to fall prostrate; to kneel with the body bent forward, and resting on the ground. Füh,

in the sense of *Humbly*, is used before **祈** Ke, and **乞** Keih, 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.

Füh ping | 兵 soldiers laid in ambush.

Füh sze | 思 I, prostrate, consider; I humbly think; it is my humble opinion.

Füh yuen | 願 prostrate or humbly desire.

Füh yih | 翼 a species of bat.

垞 2609. Füh or Pih, To stop or dam up a stream; to rush down, as a mountain falling. Onesays, To flow. 川塞谿 | Chuen sih ke füh, The streams stopped, and the ponds filled up.

楸 2610. To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

茯 2611. Füh ling | 苓 a medicinal plant, which fable says, is converted into amber.

Füh shin | 神 a certain root.

袱 2612. A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes or any thing else, is called 包 | Paou füh. Na paou füh lae paou ke lae 拿包 | 來包起來 bring a wrapper and wrap it up.

狻 2613. A species of fox.

副 2614. Read Füh, To split or rive open. Read Peih, To cut open transversely. Otherwise read Foo. To assist.

鞞 2615. A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

富 2616. From 高 Kaou, High, abbreviated. Lofty and wide.

匍 2617. Füh, Püh, or Pih. To fall prostrate on the ground. 匍 | Poo pih, 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 | Tan shih poo pih, 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 | Keang füh, Full; filled. Read Peih, Cloths wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行滕 Hing täng.

福 2619. Füh or Peih. A piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows.

Füh shih | 室 a place under ground where fish are dried.

福 2620. Füh or Pih. Cut in halves; split boards.

福 2621. Same as 福 Füh.

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.

Füh chow | 州 the capital town or metropolis of Füh-kéen Province. Woo füh 五 | the five blessings are, *Long life; Riches; Health; the Love of virtue and a Natural death.* Téen kwan tsze füh 天官賜 | may celestial rulers confer (on this house) blessings; and 五 | 臨門 Woo füh lin mun, May the five blessings enter at this door,—are expressions commonly written over the doors of Chinese houses.

Füh-kéen | 建 the province on the N. E. of Canton, commonly written *Fö-kien.*

Füh tsze téen lae | 自天來 a blessing will descend from heaven.

Füh shin tan 福神誕 or otherwise called 土地誕 Too te tan, include the lares urbani familiares; rustici and compitales. Festival on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

**船** 2623. Füh süh | 船 a large boat or other vessel.  
**菑** 2624. A certain vegetable of bad quality.  
**諷** 2625. Word or speech fully prepared; explained fully.  
**輻** 2626. The axle of a carriage; the transverse wood on which the wheels run.  
**鞞** 2627. A leather strap or belt.

**蝠** 2628. P'een füh 蝙蝠 | or Füh shoo | 鼠 a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel.  
 Füh shay | 蛇 a certain poisonous snake.  
**宓** 2629. Same as the modern 伏 Füh, see above. Read Meih. At rest; repose; silent; still.  
**處** 2630. The appearance of a tiger. Same as the preceding.  
**鷓** 2631. Füh füh | 鷓 name of a bird. Read Pih. A bird like a fowl.

**鬢** 2632. Fow or Füh. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women; a lady's wig.  
**簪** 2633. Wood and plants forming a kind of covert. Otherwise read Fe.  
**篔** 2634. An utensil used in weaving. One says, The name of a bamboo. Also read P8.  
**緇** 2635. A wide piece of cloth or silk.

FUN.—XXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fuen*. Canton Dialect, *Fun*.

**分** 2636. [V] From P3, 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 chih | 之以職 to give a department to, a particular duty to one.  
 Fun che | 支 to distribute.  
 Fun p'ë e | 別議 to deliberate on each case apart.

Fun h'een | 懸 an assistant officer in a H'een.  
 Fun ming | 明 } discriminated clearly;  
 Fun heau | 曉 } ly; perspicuous distinctions. Fun, occurs answering to multiply by two, as Urh fun wei sze 二 | 爲四 two opened out or separated by two, make four.  
 Fun ming she, yu p'uh she | 明是與不是 to distinguish clearly between right and wrong.  
 Fun ching soo | 程數 to liquidate debts by paying a certain decimal part of the whole.  
 Fun tung | 通 to share a person's pains.

Fun yew | 憂 to share a person's griefs.

**分** 2637. Fun or Pin, To separate; to divide.

**分** 2638. Fun, or Pun. Dust; dust or earth raised. One says, A great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

**分** 2639. Fun-yin | 嶮 a hilly appearance; hills dividing and parting off. San-fun-ho 三 | 河 an important pass in Leaou-tung 遼東.

枋 2640. A fragrant wood.

帨 2641. A cloth to dust things with; a large cloth or napkin worn at the girdle.

盼 2642. The light of the sun, divided or shed forth.

忿 2643. [ 怒 ] Anger; indignation; resentment.  
Fun noo | 怒 anger; angry; vexed; vexation.  
Fun hǎn | 恨 high indignation and resentment.

Fun che | 愠 anger; vexation; the mind perturbed by anger.

Fun tseih | 疾 angry irritability.

魴 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 | or Ta pan 打 | to dress or ornament one's person.

枋 2646. [-] The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

棼 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 | 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 tēn han | 陽點領  
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.

髡 2650. Fun-fun 髡 | the hair falling off.

氛 2651. [-] Fume; vapour; breath; air; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous.

Yaou fun 妖 | } shadowy appearances; apparitions; sprites, indicative of evil and calamities.  
Fun tsin | 禳

Fun, heung yay; tsëang, keih yay | 凶也祥吉也 Fun, indicates evil; Tsëang blessings, or

what is good. Ling fun 靈 | a shadowy ominous appearance; a spiritual prognostication.

Fun yun | 氤 felicitous, vapoury, or shadowy appearances.

扮 2652. A bullock.

傘 2653. To leap; to skip.

盼 2654. Fun tseuen | 泉 the name of a place

粉 2655. To gather together grain; to separate and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

粉 2656. [ 粉 ] Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken small. Meal or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face.

[ 粉 ] To apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a bamboo, name of a place. Pih fun 白 | rice flour, a white powder or wash. Mih fun 麥 | wheaten flour.

Fun me | 米 variegated; embroidered. Me fun 米 | rice flour.  
Fun suy | 碎 to break or smash to pieces.

Fun sze | 絲 vermicelli; otherwise called 菜豆 | Lüh tow fun.

Fun shwang | 霜 sublimate of mercury.

Fun tsih | 澤 adorned with colours rich and glossy.

Fun tsze | 饘 a kind of pudding or dumpling. Hung fun 紅 | or



Hoo fun 胡 | a pigment. A preparation originally made from coloured flour, but subsequently from an oxide of lead.

紛 2657. [ \ ] A horse's tail, formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

Fun hwa | 華 the scramble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety.

Fun ke | 旗 a crowd of banners.

Fun lwan | 亂 bustle and confusion.

Fun fun to sze | | 多事 a perplexing, hurried, multiplicity of business.

Fun shwuy | 幌 a napkin to wipe any thing with.

Fun tsǎ | 雜 mixed, blended in a confused manner.

Fun wǎn | 緼 a confused appearance.

Fun yun | 紜 } confused multi-

Fun fun | | } plicity of persons, affairs or things.

玃 翁 } 2658. Appearance of flying hither and thither.

盼 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 | 然 to spread and rise like dust.

Fun-fun 芬 | fragrant; odoriferous.

玃 2661. [ - ] A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female.

芬 2662. Fragrant wood.

玃 2663. A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Pih-laou. A man's name. The name of a place.

玃 2664. Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

玃 2665. Fun yun | 訥 uncertain speech; vague talk; a man's name. Read Pun, An ignorant person.

玃 2666. Fun-kǎh | 谷 the name of a valley.

玃 2667. To stumble; to leap; to fall.

玃 2668. Name of a valuable stone.

玃 2669. [ - ] Foggy vapour; fog whitened by cold air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended, is denoted by 霏 | Fun-fun.

霏 2670. Snowy; fog; vapour.

玃 2671. [ - ] Fun wǎn 馥 馥 or Fun fun | | fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

頌 2672. A fish with a large head. Many; numerous. Read Pan, To spread; to diffuse widely; to promulge.

駢 2673. A horse going at a swift pace.

鬩 2674. Fun-fun | 紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

粉 2675. Embroidered with various colours and devices, as Imperial robes are.

Fun-me 粉 米 } sprinkled with elegant embroidery.

鴿 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.

𧔖

2678. ['] A field rat; a kind of mole.

賁

2679. [ / ] 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.

債

2680. [ / ] Prostrate; laid prostrate with the face upwards. To shake; to excite; to subvert; to ruin. 一言 | 事 Yih yen fun sze, One word ruins an affair. 鼠首 | 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 Fùn, Fat loamy soil. 凡高大者皆曰 | Fan kaou ta chay, keae yuě fun, Whatever is lofty and great is called fun. 拜 | Pae fun, To worship at tombs, in the Chinese manner. 掃 | Saou fun, To sweep or repair them. 荒 | Hwang fun, A deserted grave. San fun 三 | 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 | Pih-fun,

White loamy soil. 黑 | Hih fun, Black loamy soil. 赤埴 | Chih chih fun, Red clayey soil. 汝 | Joo fun, The bank of a certain stream.

憤

2682. [-] An ornament; a certain appendage to a horse's bridle; the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen-han, and 排沫 Pae mūh.

憤

2683. Thé mind filled and urged either with grief, or anger, or zeal in business, or in study; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

Fun fá | 發 } ardent; zealous;  
Fă fun 發 | } eager; impetuous.

Fun fá yew wei | 發有爲 to act with one's whole mind or soul.

Fun-kěe | 結 highly worked up by anger or indignation. Fă fun wang shih 發 | 忘食 to be so full of an object as to forget one's food; intent on learning.

Fun-noo | 怒 filled with anger and vexation.

擯

2684. To wipe or dust with the hand.

鼗

2685. An ancient drum.

檣

2686. A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat.

氈

2687. An ancient species of woollen cloth.

潰

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.

熾

2689. Internal heat; feverish skin.

瘡

2690. A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mournful, grieved appearance, caused by pain or disease.

Fun-he | 瘡 vexed and grieved by a sore.

牘

2691. Planks or boards belonging to a bed.

牘

獯

2692. The name of a sheep. Choo fun 狂 | a species of dog. Read Pun, A watch dog.

獯

鼗

2693. A drum; a large drum.

簣

2694. Shwae fun 帥 | the string of a bow.

羴

2695. [-] Fun, or Fun-yang | 羊 a certain monstrosity of the sheep species.

**臄** 2696. Hot sliced or minced meat; coarse slices of raw meat. Read Fe, A great quantity of dregs or gravy.

**蕢** 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.

**蠚** 2698. A kind of oyster. Read Fe, A kind of blubber fish.

**豮** 2699. A boar deprived of his teeth; a gelded boar. Strong; violent.

Fun che | 豮 a gelded boar.

**輶** 2700. A cart or carriage used in the army.

Fun yuen | 輶 military carriage for attacking cities.

Fun wǎn | 輶 a military carriage used by the Tartars in former times.

**隕** 2701. A burial place; a grave amongst the hills.

**鞮** 2702. A drum.

**馥** 2703. Fun wǎn | 馥 fragrant effluvia.

**饋** 2704. Half boiled rice; rice thoroughly boiled with steam.

Fun-lew | 饋 thoroughly done with steam.

**鱧** 2705. A fish with a long tail which has a sting; the mouth is below, near its belly; the eyes are on the forehead.

**鶻** 2706. Name of a bird; a water bird.

**麩** 2707. Fun, or Fe, A species of hemp seed.

**鼗** 2708. A drum.

**鼯** 2709. A field rat.

**餠** 2710. [-] Fun, or Fun he | 餠 rice half boiled or decocted, previous to adding water to distil it.

**叁** 2711. To sweep away; to put away filth and dirt.

**糞** 2712. [-] 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.

**壙** 2713. To put away filth.

**撲** 2714. To sweep away dirt. To sweep; to cleanse.

**漢** 2715. Name of a river. 神 | Shin fun, A spring that gushes out of a certain mountain. Read ['] To scatter or sprinkle water.

**焚** 2716. [-] To set on fire; to burn. Fun hēang | 香 to burn incense to the gods, or to departed spirits. Fun shan lin | 山林 to burn a mountain forest. Fun tēen | 田 to burn the weeds of a field.

**奮** 2717. From 奮 Sun, To extend the wings, and fly up from 田 Tēen, 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 tih che kwang | 至德之光 to spread abroad the lustre of virtue. Luy chüh te fun 雷出地 | when the thunders are uttered, the earth shakes.

Fun che hēang tsēen | 志向前 to advance with an impetuous mind.

**檐** 2718. To over fill a bag with grain, till it bursts.

FUNG.—XXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Fung*. Canton Dialect, *Fung*.

**丰** 2719. [-] Fung, or Fung yung | 葺 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 | 神瀟灑 a high degree of ease and gaiety.

Fung tze chö yö | 姿綽約 pleasing and decorous manner.

**伴** 2720. Name of one of the 仙 Sēn genii. Same as 丰 Fung.

**姝** 2721. All intrigue and levity of conduct, is expressed by Fung.

**拌** 2722. To hold up, or to receive with both hands. Read [-] To hold as water in both hands.

**葺** 2723. Luxuriant vegetation. Read Heä, The name of a plant.

**畔** } 2724. To examine with the eye.

**詳** } 2725. The commencement of a speech or stanch, firm tone and principle expressed.

**峯** } 2726. [-] To occur; to meet; to clash. To push against as horned cattle; to oppose mutually. To pull; to drag. A surname.

**峯** } 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.

**揜** } 2728. [-] To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner.

Fung chö | 着 to hold up. Fung leaou yih chung yö | 了一 鍾藥 bearing in both hands a cup of medicine.

**棒** 2729. [-] The top of a tree. A beater; a club.

**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 tsih fun 火 | 有難則焚 the fire coue is ignited when some danger occurs.

**犛** 2731. A cow; a wild cow.

**鋒** 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. 8 fung 關 | the name of the year under certain circumstances. Yew-fung 有 | the name of a country.

Fung jin peau 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 2734. [-] The point of a weapon; of a pencil; of the tongue; and so on. 鏖 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. P'een cha fung ch'uh 變詐 | 出 ever-changing frauds issued forth, numerous as the points of spears. Ts'een fung 前 | or S'een fung 先 | the van.

揔 2735. To hold up any thing with both hands.

Fung y'ih | 掖 large garments; wide plain garments, such as Confucius wore.

解 2736. A particular kind of boat.

蜂 2737. [-] A bee or wasp. Also read Purg. Fung chae | 蠆 the sting of a bee or wasp. Hwang fung 黃 | a wasp. Meih fung 蜜 | a honey bee.

逢 2738. The name of a river. Read Pung. Pung-ung | 滂 water dashing and making a noise. Pung-p'ö | 滄 grieved, mournful appearance.

禛 2739. The divinity of a certain hill, said to possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

縫 2740. [-] 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 | } to cut out and Fung jin | 人 } sew; one who does so; a Tailor.

Fung s'een che sze | 線之事 the affairs of seams and threads; needle work.

鞞 2741. The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together. S8 fung 鞞 | name of a plant.

封 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 y'ih fung 書子一 | or Yih fung shoo 一 | 書 a letter.

Fung-che 封豕 a large species of pig.

Fung e wang tseö | 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 kwö | 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 purchase 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.

澗 2744. Deep mire.

筴 2745. [-] A name of bamboo.

緹 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.

鞞 2748. ['] Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

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 foo | 政大夫 title written on cards by officers of the fifth rank.

Fun chih ta foo | 直大夫 a title of the second class of officers of the fifth rank.

Fung keaou | 教 to receive instruction with due respect.

Fung-shin shang kwei | 神尙鬼 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 | 承人 to compliment and flatter people.

俸 2750. ['] The salary granted by government to its officers. 增百官 | Tsang pih kwan fung, To increase the emoluments of all the officers of government. 罰 | Fă fung To deduct an officer's pay as a punishment. 支 | Che fung, or 給 | Keih fung, To pay the

salary. It occurs written without man by the side.

Fung pö | 藋 a small income.

Fung lö | 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.

嗔 2751. ['] Appearance of a high mouth. Also read Pung, which see.

捧 2752. Appearance of dust rising.

捧 2753. ['] 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 tüh | 讀 } both hands and read or recite respectfully the epistle of a friend.

殫 2754. To die; death.

湊 2755. Water.

鞞 2756. A military utensil. Read Pung, an ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

犇 2757. To winnow wheat.

# 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 appetite amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for Insanity.

*Kwang fung* 狂 | or *Paou fung* 暴 | a gale of wind; a storm; a typhon, which seems derived from 大 | *Ta-fung*. *Kiu tēn*

*fā yew shin mo haou fung chuy sung lae* 今天發有甚麼

好 | 吹送來 what good wind blows to day that has driven you hither? *Han fung* 寒 | a

cold wind. *Leang fung* 涼 | a cool breeze. *Wān fung sbin shing*

文 | 甚盛 a literary spirit prevailing much.

*Fung lcih* | 栗 chesnuts, the Tartars call them 毛荔枝 *Maou le-che*, from the down upon them.

*Fung lew* | 流 gaiety; blitheness; pleasure; a gay, easy, flowing appearance.

*Fung ke* | 氣 spirit, temper or feeling.

*Fung kih* | 格 air, spirit; general manner.

*Fung seang* | 箱 a Chinese bellows.

*Fung sūh* | 俗 usages; customs.

*Fung sbing* | 聲 a report.

*Fung shwŭy* | 水 wind and water;

a kind of geomancy deduced from the climate; the aspect of buildings, doors, graves, and so on.

*Fung shwŭy koo hwō* | 水蠱惑 befooled by the wind and water—superstition.

*Fung shwŭy sēn sāng* | 水先生 a professor of the *Fung-shwŭy* Geomancy.

*Fung tung* | 動 or *Fung-hwa* | 化 to affect or influence, as by the wind; the influence of example.

*Fung tsāng* | 箏 a paper kite.

*Fung wān* | 聞 to hear by report.

*Tung fung wei che sūh fung* 東 | 謂之谷 | the east wind is called the valley wind;—those that blow from the other points have also poetical names.

# 風

2759. The name of a place.

# 風

2760. The nest or dwelling of an insect is called *Fung*.

The Chinese express it by

*Chung-shih* 蟲室 the house of an insect. *E fung* 蟻 | 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 | *Tan-fung*; a resinous matter oozes from

it, which, combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years it becomes amber.

*Fung bēang* | 香 a certain fragrant wood which was planted abundantly about an ancient palace, and from which circumstance it took its name *Fung shin* | 宸 and hence is now used for an imperial residence.

*Fung shoo* | 樹 the acer, maple, or sycamore tree, according to the Gardener in the British Embassy, 1816. When the | *Fung* tree becomes old, it assumes the figure of a man, from which it is called 靈 | *Ling fung*.

# 風

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.

# 風

2763. The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read *Fan*, | | *Fan-fan*, An easy, pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

# 風

2764. To burn; to ignite.

# 風

2765. *Fung-moo* | 猢 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 *Kō-tow*; otherwise

called 狷獮 Keih-keuě. 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 | a spotted leprosy, which enters the bones, and is incurable.

Fă fang 發 | to become afflicted with leprosy.

Fung mŭh | 目 the head, or superintendent of the lazar-house.

Fung tseih | 疾 the Fung disease generally.

Fung yuen | 院 a place supported by government for the reception of lepers; a lazar-house. Lepers are by law and usage banished from society.

Fung tēn | 癲 }  
Fung kwang | 狂 } madness.

Fung kow | 狗 a mad dog.

**蠅** 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 kēen 談笑 | 諷 to talk and laugh over satirical allusions.

Fung sung | 誦 to recite, in a

singing tone. Fung refers principally to the letters or words; Sung, to the notes.

Fung tsze | 刺 a poignant satirical allusion.

**颯** 2769. The name of a place.

**豐** 2770. The vessel 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 | 厚 abundant; generous, applied to presents and entertainments.

Fung lung | 隆 the controller of thunder.

Fung mwan | 滿 full; fulness; applied also to composition, and to the human countenance.

Fung nēn | 年 a plenteous year.

Fung shing | 盛 abundant; plenty; affluence; flourishing.

Fung seih | 席 a particular kind of mat; a plenteous table.

Fung tǎng | 登 in plenitude to ascend; a year of plenty or of affluence.

Fung yǎ | 約 or Fung shing, yǎ shwae | 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.

**儂** 2772. ŭh fung 儂 | one of the genii; an immortal.

**豐** 2773. A large house capable of containing much.

**豐** 2774. Name of a hill.

**豐** 2775. [-] Name of a river, and of a district.

**鄂** 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 | 隆 the spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

**豐** 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 Fung, Pǎng, or Ping,



To ascend; to lean upon; to support, as evidence does.

要

2780. [ \ ] 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 | 駕之馬  
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  
| a certain small bird. Neaou fung  
鳥 | the name of a bird, said to resemble the Fung-hwang.

Fung ma taou | 馬島 an island on the south-east corner of Corea.

Fung hwang | 凰 fung, is the male, and Hwang, the female, of the above imaginary bird.

## GAE, YAE, OR AE.—XL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gai* and *Ngai*. Canton Dialect, *Oae*.

刈  
刈  
恣

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 | a beautiful woman.

殺

2784. An old pig; a boar.

唉

2785. [ \ ] Gae, or Ae, A tone of slow reply; a belching sound, arising from

rpletion. 訊 | Sin ae, To ask with alarm. Ae, ying shing | 應聲 Ae, is the sound of reply. 粵東磨是日 | Yuě-tung ying she, yuě Ae, In the province of Canton, answering in the affirmative is expressed by Ae.

Gae paou shing | 飽聲 gae, is the sound of repletion. Also Read He, which see.

埃

2786. Gae or Yae. Dust. 凡風起而揚沙皆日 | Fan fung ke urh yang sha keae yuě gae, All sand (or minute particles) raised and spread by the wind, is expressed by Gae. 塵 | Chin gae, Dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

嗔

2787. Gae or Yae. 不 | 水 Püh gae shwüy, Pure water.

鳩  
鳩

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.

嗔

2789. The colour of the sun. A man's name.

娼

2790. A slave woman; a female servant. Read He, A mean epithet, applied to women. Play or amusement, as in comedy; licentious dallying.

欸

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.

焱

2792. Hot; very hot; a large fire; a raging flame.

碍

2793. Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

厚

2794. Gae or Gih. 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 | 事 an impediment to the performance of any affair, or an affair which is attended with some evil, and in therefore objectionable.

闌

2796. To impede or stop a door way with wooden bars.

哀  
懷

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 | 衣 mourning clothes.

Gae sze urh shüh ke hing | 死而述其行 to feel regret for the dead, and to record their actions.

Gae küh | 哭 to lament and weep.  
Pei gae 悲 | to feel compassion for.

Gae lin | 憐 or Gae-king | 矜 to commiserate; to pity. Püh shing

gae taou 不勝 | 悼 the highest feeling of regret and commiseration.

Gae tsze | 子 a child bereft of its mother.

Gae tsae | 哉 how lamentable!

Gae tsae, shün ko gae yay | 哉深可 | 也 Gae-tsae (expresses) worthy of the deepest regret. 其情可 | Ke tsing ko gae, The affair is lame. table. 佞 | Ning gae, Affected commiseration.

𪔐

2798. [-] A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp, looking disconcerted and irresolute.

皚  
雪  
渣

2799. [-] The whiteness of snow or of hoar frost. Shwang gae gae 霜 | | the white hoar frost. Read E, in the same sense.

磴

2800. To rub against each other, to rub or grind sharp; a whetstone. Sharp; acuminated. Read Kae, Strong.

瘡

2801. A disease which induces silliness or idiocy.

儻

2802. Gae | or | 然 Gae jen, Like as if; appearing as if. | Gae, or |

吧 Gae ya, or reversed, Ya gae,

Shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing.

Gae tae | 逮 vitreous; magnifying glass. To rhyme, read He.

愛  
愛  
愛  
恣

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 attach-

ment. 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 | to love even to pain, as the tender affection of a mother. Ko gae 可 | lovely; amiable.

Gae jin | 人 to love men; to cherish philanthropy.

Gae süh | 色 the love of dissolute pleasure.

Gae seih | 惜 to be sparing or tender of.

Gae tsew | 酒 the love of wine.

Gae wüh | 物 to feel tender regard for all creatures, animate and inanimate.

優

2804. The usual form of the preceding.

噯

2805. Gae, or Ae. Warm air or breath. A belching forth disapprobation; to belch.

1 約 Ae yδ, is a vulgar exclamation expressive of surprize or anger.

曖 2806. [ / ] To shade or obscure. | | Gae gae, The dim light of the moon.  
Gan gae 晦 | dull light; obscure as twilight.

璦 2807. A certain valuable stone.

曖 2808. Clear; pure; white.

曖 2809. Dull, obscure. Gae-tae | 瞶 dullness or dimness; said chiefly of the sun's being clouded.

簾 2810. To screen from the sight.

藎 2811. [ - ] Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen; Gan gae 藎 | fragrant effluvia.

Gae tuy | 藎 luxuriant vegetation of plants or trees.

靄 2812. [ \ ] [ ' ] Cloudy; dull; obscure; the heavens covered with clouds.

Gae taē | 靄 dull; obscure; that which relieves dimness of sight; spectacles.

曷 Hó. 2813. *What? who? To stop; to expel.*

藹 2814. [ \ ] To cover; clear; pure; small; delicate.

殞

殞

藹

藹

吉

吉

吉

靄

靄

餲

礙

2815. To die; a delicate word to express death. Also read Kδ, To lean or depend upon.

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 keih | 吉 a fine scholar-like carriage or deportment; dignified and happy appearance; pleasingly dignified.

Gae gae | | is the language of admiration on seeing fine personable men of good address. Dignified; comely; graceful.

2817. [ \ ] A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

2818. Read E or Gae. Rice or other food corrupted and spoiled. Stinking. The name of a cake.

2819. Alarmed, apprehensive, afraid. Read E, To judge, to intend. Read Yih, An intelligent child.

馥

馥

礙

礙

礙

礙

礙

礙

礙

礙

藹

2820. Fragrant odoriferous, applied to plants.

2821. Le gae 馥 | a small species of mouse or rat.

2822. [ \ ] [ / ] E, and Gae. False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 礙 E. Occurs, but erroneously in the sense of 藹 E. Luxuriant; abundant. Read è, Obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Gae. 儻 | Tae gae, Silly foolish appearance.

2823. Name of a wood; impediment; bars which shut or close, and so impede the passage. Same as the following.

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 | hindrance or objection to acting; serious consequences apprehended.

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 teih | 敵 an opposing enemy.

Gae shan | 山 dangerous mountains which prevent passing on.

2826. Süh e gae wei che  
呆 gae tsze, woo yay 俗以  
呆為癡獸字誤也  
commonly employing Gae, for Che-  
gae, (foolish) is erroneous. It is  
however in general use.

Gae jin | 人 a foolish doltish person.

2827. [!] Gae or Yae.  
毒 Clinging to; not posses-  
sing; the mind dwelling on  
some illicit attachment.

## GAN, OR AN.—XLI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Gan* or *Ngan*. Canton Dialect, *Oan*.

干 *Kan*. 2828. *To offer op-  
position to; to seek some end.*

岍 2829. Name of a hill. Er-  
roncously used for 岸 *Gan*,  
A bank or shore.

研 2830. [!] *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 月 | reddish stones or  
pebbles; Cinnabar.

豸 2831. [!] 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.

預 2832. A large face; a broad  
forehead; a bald head.

岸 2833. [!] 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 | 或登 | Täng  
gan, To ascend the bank; to go on  
shore; to land; to disembark. Kwei  
gan 魁 | a man personable and  
valorous; eminent for strength and  
honorable feeling.

Gan shan | 上 on the bank.

安 2834. [-] Stillness; repose;  
rest; tranquillity. To rest  
satisfied in; to remain in  
the sphere allotted one. Fixed;  
settled; safe. How? what? An in-  
terrogative particle. Name of a dis-  
trict. A surname. Chang gan 長 |  
long perpetual repose; denotes the

region where the court is situated.  
Ping gan 平 | tranquil and com-  
fortable; at peace.

Gan lö chung | 樂中 in the midst  
of ease and pleasure.

Gan fun | 分 to rest satisfied in  
one's own sphere or department.

Gan seih häng | 息香 Benjamin,  
or Benzoin.

Gan heang | 享 to enjoy tranquility;  
to rest in enjoyment of.

Gan hwuy | 徽 a southern division  
of the province of Keang-nan, which  
is now established into a distinct  
province.

Gan hëö | 歇 to rest as from labour;  
to sleep; to repose.

Gan keu | 居 to dwell at ease and  
quiet.

Gan lö kung | 樂公 a term of  
contempt for a mere man of pleasure.

Gan-nan kwö | 南國 Cochin-china.

Gan jin | 人 title of the wives of  
officers of the sixth rank.

Gan ke | 溪 a name of tea.  
 Gan pin ló taou | 貧樂道 to  
 repose in poverty, and take pleasure  
 in wisdom and virtue.  
 Gan tsin | 寢 to sleep comfortably.

崦

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 con-  
 formity to; according to; to rub  
 with the hand; to try; to examine;  
 to hold as the reins of a horse. E  
 show gan wüh 以手 | 物 to  
 keep a thing from moving by apply-  
 ing the hand to it.

Gan fǎ | 法 } according to law.  
 Gan leüh | 律 }

Gan poo tsew pan | 步就班  
 to conform to the step, and to ob-  
 serve the streaks, — denotes a lucid  
 order in composition.

Gan chǎ sze | 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 | 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. Aneating 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 | an old

case. Fan gan 翻 | to agitate  
 a new, or revive a case. Ming gan

命 | a case of murder. Hëang  
 gan 香 | an altar of incense.

Tsae gan 在 | on the table; on  
 record in a public office. Müh gan

木 | a table used in meteorology.

Gan këen | 件 a case in law.

Gan tüh tung ming | 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 | a bench or table.

Gan tsing | 情 } the circumstances

Gan yew | 由 } of a legal case.

安

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, ap-  
 plied to skin garments. A surname.

Tsau gan 早 | morning and  
 evening.

Gan yin | 嬰 a statesman known  
 in history.

盜

2840. A kind of cup.

案

2841. A cart that carries  
 home grain from the field,  
 filling all with comfort and  
 joy.

苳

2842. An herbaceous plant.

郊

2843. Name of a village.

鞍

2844. [ - ] The saddle of  
 a horse. Ma gan 馬 |  
 a horse saddle.

鞞

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. [ \ ] Used by the peo-  
 ple in the Northern parts of  
 the empire, for the Pronoun  
 I. 北人稱我曰 | Pih  
 jin ching wo, yuë gan, Northern  
 people expressing I or Me, say Gan.  
 Also read Yen, or according to some,  
 Ye; Great.

噯

2847. [ \ ] To contain in the  
 mouth; to put food into the  
 mouth with the hand. It  
 is much used in the religious books  
 of Füh.

尫

2848. [ \ ] Lame; walking in  
 a sprawling manner.

庵

2849. [ - ] A small thatch-  
 ed cottage; a round  
 cottage; a straw hut  
 for soldiers. Read Gō,  
 Low, pig sty; a small  
 monastery for monks or

菴

nuns, chiefly for women.

Gan, tang, sze, kwan | 堂寺觀  
are four words applied to houses for religious devotees, answering to monastery, convent, abbey, and so on.

Gan leu | 廬 mat or straw sheds reared by an army.

Gan tang | 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 | 留 to remain long, —as from home.

掩 2851. Want of light; dulness; obscurity; opaque; dark.

掩 } 2852. Gan lan | 婪  
exceeding or inundating, excess. Read Yih, Disease, half lying down and half sitting up. Read Gō, Lame.

掩 2853. The selvage at the neck or border of a garment. Read Yen, Large wide garment. Read Gō, A kind-of-bag, o carry water for a horse.

諗 2854. [ / ] To give to; to take, a local word in this sense. To tattle, to slander or backbite.

腌 2855. [ - ] Gan, Yen, or Yě, Flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine.

Gan choo tow | 豬頭 a salted pig's head.

Gan jow | 肉 salted meat.

Gan yǎ tan | 鴨蛋 salted duck's eggs.

醃 2856. Pickled fish, or other meat preserved in salted liquor.

霽 2857. Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

鶻 2858. Gan, or Gan shun | 鶻 the quail. The Chinese suppose that the frog is in Spring transformed to the quail.

馥 2859. Gan-gan, Fragrant, odoriferous.

蔭 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.

培 2862. A burying place in a moor or common. To bury or inter; it is also expressed by 瘞 培 Egan. It was pointed out to the poor to induce them to attend to the interment of their relatives.

搢 2863. [ \ ] To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. Read [ - ]

To extinguish, or exterminate. Read Yen, To reject. Read Yih, 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 shih kwei shin che | 室鬼神  
知 what is done in a dark room, the gods know it.

Gan hae | 害 to injure clandestinely.

Gan mei | 昧 dull perception; dull, obscure.

Gan seang | 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 léen | 練 } accustomed to;  
Gan shüh | 熟 } versed in; maturely and extensively acquainted with.

闕 2866. Wild herbs or plants.

暗 2867. To boil; to boil fish or flesh.

闇 2868. [ \ ] 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 j'ih chang | 然而日章 the sun shining in a retired place; viz. the mind of a good man.

濶

2869. Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.

醜

2870. Gan tsan | 醜 a sorrowful visage; a mournful look.

黯

2871. ['] Very black, or dark; extremely dark. A man's name.

颯

2872. Gan yu | 颯 a gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

鵲

2873. [-] Name of a bird. Gan shun | 鵲 the quail. Also otherwise written. See above.

鷓

鷓

馨

2874. Gan or Yin, Harmonious clear sounds.

壑

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.

礮

2876. A rocky hill.

岩

品

岫

暑

廠

嚴

巖

巖

巖

巖

巖

巖

巖

2877. [-] Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices; grand, commanding, sublime appearance; dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. Gan h'een 岫險 dangerous, threatening calamity—to the people. 廠 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.

2878. A mountain sheep or goat.

2879. A fine appearance of; or the appearance of large long teeth. Tsan-gan 巖 | the appearance of the teeth.

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.

唵

2881. [-] Gan, or Ngan. | 嘿 Gan m'ih, To be silent; to say nothing.

Gan e | 噤 breathing strongly in sleep.

Gan m'ih wei wei | 嘿唯唯 express nothing but answer by an inarticulate sound. These are the definitions of Tsze-hwuy and Sham'uh. Kang-he defines it, The noise made in sleep.

諄

2882. [-] Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A man's name.

葺

2883. A thatched or straw cottage.

駢

2884. ['] Profound, deep sombre; dark. Coming suddenly as bouncing on one in the dark.

Gan jen luy keih che | 然雷擊之 suddenly the thunder struck him.

諺

2885. ['] Read Yen, A proverbial or common saying; abrupt unpollished speech. Read Gan, To blunder, or say something improper. Fan gan 諛 | to boast one's self; disrespectful.

諛

諛

## GĀN.—XLII<sup>ND</sup> 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 gǎn 忘 | or Foo gǎn 負 | to forget favors received; to be ungrateful. Paou gǎn 報 | to recompense favors received, to be grateful. Tsae tsaou che gǎn 再 造 之 | a recreating favor—is used by persons in the language of gratitude, to denote a high sense of favors received.

Shin gǎn 神 | divine favor. Tēn gǎn 天 | the favor of heaven; often denotes in the mouths of flatterers Imperial favor.

Gǎn gae | 愛 favor and affection.

Gǎn ko | 科 an extra examination of the literati, granted by special favor of the Emperor.

Gǎn jin | 人 a benefactor.

Gǎn shang | 賞 gracious rewards.

Gǎn tēn | 典 grace, favor—applied to every thing that the Emperor does.

Gǎn tih | 德 the virtue of kindness and benevolence.

Gǎn tsih | 澤 } beneficent acts;  
Gǎn hwuy | 惠 } charitable deeds.

媪

2887. A woman's name.

煨

2888. To warm meat by a slight fire. Read Wǎn, Warm; a slight genial warmth.

稔

2889. The name of a plant.

蔥

2890. Name of a herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

## GANG.—XLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ngang*, *Neang*, and *Yang*. These are confounded. Canton Dialect, *Gong*, and *Yong*.

印

2891. [-] Gang or Neang, From Head and a Seal of office. Used by females for the pronoun I. 印 | Gang gang, Great; how great; high, dear in price. Strenuous effort. Also read Yang.

自 | Tsze gang, To exert one's self. 上足 | 則下可用

Shang tsüh yang, tsih 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 Yang, To trust to; to rely or wait on. A surname.



企 | 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. 闕闕 | | 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 opposites, 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 t'een 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.

昂

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 ts'een 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 h'een gang 人貌軒 | a man of a fine erect carriage, one who carries his head high, in a good sense.

椳

2895. The slanting corner, or gable end, of a house fitted up in the Chinese manner, is called 飛 | Fei gang.

芎

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.

頌

2898. A lofty head; to carry the head erect.

鞞

2899. A certain kind of shoe or sandal is, in the north and in Corea, called | 角

Gang-keö.

駟

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.

鳥

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.

殃

2903. [-] A term by which a woman designates herself instead of the pronouns I and Me.

腴

2904. Gang keang | 臍 unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward; insubordinate. Pö gang 腴 | 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.

映

2906. Gang, or Yang The sound or tone of replying, the sound of running water.

| 咽 Gang yih, The interrupted flowing of water. | | Yang yang, Interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

2907. [ \ ]

Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

2908. Gang mang | 隣

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 seüh | 雪 the light or dazzling effect of snow.

2909. 秧

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.

2910. [ / ] Gang or Yang,

Early knowledge; intelligence; knowledge; wisdom. To enquire; to ask; to question. Sound or voice.

2911. 訣

An earthen ware vessel. Same as 盎 Gang, 甕. Ung gang, Appearance of a large swelling about the neck.

2912. [ / ] 醖

醖

A thick species of liquor or wine.

## GĀNG.—XLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Ngeng. Canton Dialect, Gāng.

2913. [ / ] 峴

A hindrance; an impediment. The vulgar form of the following.

2914. [ / ] 硬

Stiff; unbending; to stiffen; to harden; hard, inflexible, strong, powerful, applied also to the mind. Shoo kwei sow gāng 書貴瘦 |

in writing what is valued, use fine stiff lines or strokes.

Gāng hwang | 黃 name of a paper used in the Tang Dynasty.

Gāng juen | 軟 stiff, supple; hard, soft; domineering, yielding.

Gāng ke juen | 欺軟 the strong insult the weak.

Gāng sin | 心 an inflexible hard heart.

Gāng chō tan | 着胆 to assume courage.

2915. 鞅

Stiff, inflexible leather or skin. Same as the preceding.

GAOU.—XLV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Gao* and *Ngao*. Confounded with *Yaou*. Canton Dialect, *Gow*.

天 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.

忒 2917. Fear; apprehension.

扶 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 Füh-k'een used it for the rain watering plants. A surname. Read Yüh, Free growth; luxuriant vegetation. Keüh gaou 曲 | the name of a city.

Gaou show | 手 to wash the hands.

Gaou wo sin yai | 我心也 ex-

pand, or give scope to my mind, to cheer or exhilarate.

芙 2920. ['] Name of an herbaceous plant. Koo-gaou 苦 | 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 | Tsing sing keaou gaou, Proud, haughty disposition. 長其驕 | Chang ke keaou gaou, To nourish his pride.

Gaou yō, or Neō | 虐 proud and injurious.

Gaou sing | 性 a proud disposition.

Gaou man | 慢 proud and rudely inattentive.

敖 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.

勢 2923. Gāou or Haou. Strong; robust; violent.

勢 2924. Gaou, or Haou. Strong; robust; violent talents and strength.

噉 2925. [-] 噉嘈不斷 聲也 Gaou tsaou pūh twan shing yai, Gaou-tsaou, an interminable incessant noise. 衆口 | | Chung kow gaou

gaou, Every mouth is clamouring to be supplied. 家口 | Kea-kow gaou, The family has nothing to eat.

Gaou-gaou tae poo | | 待哺 an infant crying out, waiting to suck.

鴻鴈于飛哀鳴 | | Hung-ying yu fei gae ming gaou gaou, The birds Hung-ying in flying, cry out mournfully, Gaou-gaou.

嫩 2926. Proud haughty behaviour to; to slight or behave rudely to; to trifle or take liberties with.

嶽

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.

嶽

嶽

廩

2928. [-] A storehouse or granary.

戣

2929. A certain lance or spear.

傲

2930. Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

熬

擊

2931. To strike; to attack; to shake.

擻

拗

2932. [-] To drag with the hand; to break or snap asunder. Read [ㄉ] Perverse, contumacious, continued rage, like that of incensed beasts. Sze gaou 四 | four periods for the performance of certain duties.

Gaou keang | 強 perverse and violent.

Gaou kig | 頸 stiff necked, obstinate

Gaou tze | 子 a perverse obstinate son.

瞽

2933. The light of the sun.

槩

2934. [-] Boats or other vessels connected by their heads; or a certain piece of wood by which they are connected.

激

2935. The name of a stream of water.

熬

2936. [-] To dry or roast with fire; to bake. Used also for the general application of fire to water, to boil; to broil.

Gaou yǎo kaou | 藥膏 to decoct medicine by a slow fire.

Gaou shwūy | 水 to boil water. Shun gaou 淳 | to broil with the application of flour and of fat.

Gaou gaou | | the stone of grief.

獒

2937. A certain large species of dog.

璈

2938. A certain music instrument, or jingling stone.

藪

2939. A certain plant called by several other names.

Gaou chě | 聒 the noise or voices of a multitude.

Gaou ya | 牙 not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his teeth.

Gaou sow. | 叟 an old toothless person.

聒

2940. Not to hear, or listen to.

螯

2941. [-] The two large claws of a crab. Hee yew urh gaou pǎ tsūh 蟹有二 | 八足 crabs have two large claws and eight feet.

瞽

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.

誩

螯

2943. The two large claws of a crab.

遨

2944. [-] To ramble; to wander.

Gaou yew | 遊 to roam; to wander about; to go to a distance.

傲

2945. The name of a place.

熬

2946. [-] Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The name of a hill.

敖風

2947. The sound of the wind.

驕

2948. [ / ] A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences.

驕

| 桀 Gaou kě, Proud and domineering.

Gaou wan she che hwan | 萬世之患 pride induces calamity for ten thousand ages. Tae gaou 怠 | sluggish and insolent.

螯

2949. The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote these.

熬

2950. To Dress with fire; to dry.

鮒

2951. [ / ] The name of a fish. Same as 鰲 Gaou.

鰲

鵞

2952. [ / ] An ominous bird with a white head and red bill. A bird said to have a human face. Gaou yih | 鳧 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 Sēen genii. The Gaou sustains the pillars of heaven.

Gaou tow | 頭 the gaou's head--is an

ornament on the outside of the roofs of Chinese temples. Tūh chen gaou tow 獨占 | 頭 to attain the first degree of literary rank.

奧

2954. [ / ] From 冂 Keung, and 采 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 | 妙 recondite; profound; apprehended with difficulty; wonderful.

塊

2955. [ / ] Land near to a shore or coast; land habitable on all sides, or square pieces of land which is habitable. A bay. Read Yūh, in the same sense.

罍

2956. A common form of the preceding. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, viz. | 門 Gaou-mun, with this letter. 洪 | Ke gaou, Kee-ow Point. (Ross's Chart.) 大 | Ta gaou, The island of Lan-tao, or Tyho. (Ross's chart.) 隩 Gaou, and 奧 Gaou, occur in the sense of the preceding.

窳

2957. A labyrinth; a maze; a retired place in the south east corner of a house; profound.

媠

2958. Envious; envy.

懊

2959. [ \ / ] Vexed; indignant. Avaricious.

Gaou hǎn | 恨 indignation, resentment.

Gaou naou | 惱 vexed; impatient angry feeling.

搨

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 | 崖 a bank or shore; a mound near to water.

癩

2962. Pain; dolour.

襖

2963. [ \ ] A certain part of a dress; a short garment.

譔

2964. Secret conversation. Speech or conversation; to announce or tell to. A man's name.

臄

2965. The crop, craw, or stomach of a bird.

鑊

2966. A warm vessel.

餽

2967. To be envious of food; to dislike it.

鯽

2968. The name of a small fish.

鷓

2969. The name of a bird.

囁

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.

翺

2971. [-] To fly or roam about; to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner.

翺

媪

2972. [!] An epithet applied to an old woman, a designation of a mother.

Read Wüh | 媪 Wüh-nuy, A fat

little child Wüh chang | 張 the spirit of mother earth.

Gaou tseang tsüen jin | 翱千仞 To fly sailing about to the distance of a thousand Jin.

麤

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.

鼻

2974. Lofty; high headed; assuming; remiss; negligent; inattentive; proud; haughty. A man's name.

鼻

GĪH.—XLVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Gē or Ngi. Canton Dialect, Gak.

扈

2975. The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

厄

2976. Same as 扈 GĪh, To be distressed, to be ill used.

蚯

2977. A large insect in some respects resembling a silk worm.

歎

2978. GĪh sih | 歎 laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

扼

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 扼 GĪh,

扼

A yoke. Jin che gĪh wei kew tsun 人之 | 圍九寸 the circumference of a man's grasp is nine tenths of a cubit.

搗

Yih wan 扼腕 or Yih wan 搗腕 to take a person by the wrist, as

搗

a friend under feelings of sorrow.

呃

2980. GĪh, or YĪh, An uneven tone of voice; the chirping of birds; the cackling of fowls; also expressed by | 喔 GĪh gǎ.

狉

狉

狉

2981. A very large strong pig; five cubits long.

阨  
危  
阨  
隘

2982. A strait; a narrow defile; a narrow path, or other road dangerous for carriages; a pass. In straits; embarrassed; poor; mean. Chow wan min che he gih 窮萬民之難 | to relieve the distresses and embarrassments of all the people. Gih keung urh püh min | 窮而不憫 in extreme poverty without feeling grief or resentment, on that account.

軛  
梘

2983. That which is applied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw; a yoke. Kea che e hang gih 加之以衡 | to put on a restraining or regulating yoke.

飢  
餓

2984. Straitened for food; appearance of hunger or famine.

峒

2985. The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone. The irregular isolated peaks of hills.

覷  
頤

2986. To look or observe; to see a strait, or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

各 2987. From Mouth, To speak to, and 又 Che, To walk away and not listen; hence denotes several things separately. Each; every.

詔

2988. Every one having a separate story; debate; controversy; strong language; a bold tone. Reiterated Gih-gih, denotes the same. Instructions or orders given in a commanding manner and tone. A man's name. Also read Leö and Lö. Occurs in the sense of 詈 Yö, A bold manly tone.

額  
頤

2989. The space between 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 額 Sang. Not to desist; incessant. The name of a place; a limited or fixed number or quantity. Kwan gih 寬 | broad forehead; a liberal allowance. Pëen gih 匾 | a board with an

inscription placed over gates and doors. Tsüh gih | 足 the full number or quantity.

Gih soo | 數 a limited or fixed number.

Gih pae | 派 to distribute or give out in fixed quantities, numbers, or rations.

Gih keö | 角 the corners of the forehead, the temples.

Gih wae | 外 beyond, or over the fixed quantity or number.

嶺

2990. A lofty peak of a mountain. Tsih gih 峯 | the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected.

鰈

2991. The name of a fish.

鯨

誣

2992. To laugh. Read Woo, To revile; to backbite. Read Kea, Kea-ya | 誣 incorrect speaking.

豨

2993. An animal of the mus species.

鼯

GO.—XLVII<sup>TH</sup> 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*.

叱 2995. [ʃ] To rouse, to be agitated and roused from sleep; to convert from bad to good. False; untrue. Read *Hwa*, Open mouthed; gaping.

囀 2996. [ʃ] *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. 囀 *Go*, or 鳥媒 *Neaou mei*, A bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. *Nea u mei*, is the common term. 做 | *Tso go*, To be a seducer.

觚 2997. A horn.

訛 2998. To change language or speech from its proper use, from truth to false-

hood. 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 | 詐 to extort money by false pretensions, chiefly by pretending official authority.

Go pëen | 騙 to impose upon; to defraud by false stories.

Go yen | 言 } false unfounded tales,  
Go yu | 語 } whatever they respect.

Go yen go yu | 言 | 語 lies and unfounded stories. *Tsze jin püh go* 此人不 | this man does not tell lies. *E go chuen go* 以 | 傳 | 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 | to do business without intrigue or lies.

跣 2999. Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

鉏 3000. To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

鮓 3001. The name of a fish.

我 3002. [ʃ] *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 kwö* | 國 our country. The Emperor says, *Wo chaou* | 朝 my family, our dynasty. *Ta tung wə* 他同 | he with me, he and I. *Wo wei jin she joo tsze* | 爲人是如此 I am this kind of man; my manner or temper is so.

Go mun | 們 we, us.

Go teih | 的 my or mine.

Go mun teih | 們的 ours.

俄 3003. [ʃ] Hasty; momentary; appearing to fall.

Go jin | 然 suddenly.

Go king | 傾 a very short time; a moment.

Go-lo-sze-kcae | 羅斯界 the Russian frontier.



**哦** 3004. ['] To recite verses; the sound of recitative. | 詩 Go-she, To recite an ode; to read verses in a musical tone. | 高吟也 Go, kaou-yin yay, Go to chaunt, or recite aloud. 吟 | Yingo, 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 | 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 | a certain celestial female. Han go 韓 | a certain famous singing prostitute.

**峨** } 3007. ['] Go-mei-shan | 眉山 a hill in Szechuen Province. Go go | } or Tso go 嗟 | high, lofty, applied to the summits of mountains.

**娥** 3008. Go, or No. To rub.

**娥** 3009. A certain river in the north of China.

**娥** 3010. The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

**娥** 3011. Go-go | | a white colour.

**峨** 3012. Rocky mountains.

**娥** 3013. The name of a sacrifice.

**娥** 3014. ['] A certain plant, the young stems of which are edible; the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

**娥** 3015. Full and elegant dress, abundance of clothes and finery.

**娥** } 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 | 詩 to recite verses. Yin go 吟 | to sing grave verses.

**娥** 3017. Go, or Tsan-go 蠶 | 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 慕光 Moo kwang. Also read E.

Go mei | 眉 fine delicately curved eyebrows.

Go mei yue | 眉月 the moon in her first quarter.

**頰** 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 | hunger; famine; the latter some deem the stronger word. Too go 肚 | stomach hungry.

Go kwei | 鬼 hungry demons; wicked men in that state to which the death of the body removes them.

Go peau | 孳 to die of hunger on the high way.

Go kwei chuy seang | 鬼吹簫 a hungry devil playing the flute; a certain Chinese torture.

Go sze | 死 to die of hunger.

Go leau yih teen | 了一天 fasted a whole day.

**駮** 3020. Go-lüh | 驪 a particular kind of horse. Po-go 駮 | a horse shaking its head.

**鵝** } 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 | 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 fūh 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 le | 名利 to desist from projects of fame and gain.

Go nny | 内 } a bed chamber.

Go fang | 房 }

Gŏ tǐ | 榻 a board or bed to sleep on.

## GO.—XLVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, *Gŏ* and *N'gŏ*. Sometimes *N'ŏ* and *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.

亞

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 | Pih gŏ, hīh 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, ap-

plied 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 chüh | 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-shīh | 食 bad food.

Gŏ tseih | 疾 unusually noxious disease; incurable complaint; one of the seven reasons of divorce.

Gŏ tso | 做 bard, or Gŏ wūh | 物 bad or noxious thing.

德

3026. Used for the preceding. A vicious wicked man.

噁

3027. Gŏ. Yin-gŏ 暗 | An angry appearance; angrily. Read Yŏ, | | Yŏ yŏ, or ŏ ŏ, The voice of a certain bird.

亞

3028. A white kind of valuable stone.

亞

3029. Go or Woo, A certain insect.

亞

3030. Gŏ, or Neŏ, To beat a timbrel or drum. Ching tsze-tu; g affirms that it is neither to sing nor to beat the timbrel, but being com-

亞

posed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing alternately in responsive strains. Lūh-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. | | Gŏ  
 gŏ, Language direct to the point.  
 Also defined, The appearance of a  
 high cap. The side of a sword.

𩶛

3031. The name of a fish,  
 which resembles a snake.

𩶛

3032. A sharp sword.

𩶛

3033. Gŏ or ŏ. The teeth  
 broken in the mouth. Said  
 to be the same as 𩶛 Gŏ,  
 and 𩶛 Gŏ.

𩶛

3034. A high abrupt bank;  
 what resembles a high shore  
 or bank.

𩶛

3035. Struck with sudden  
 surprize or amazement;  
 astonishment. Impediment;  
 hindrance; non-compliance.  
 The two Mouths 𩶛 So, are by  
 some persons joined 𩶛  
 thus. Gŏ jen | 然  
 surprised; astonished.

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

3036. A pit dug on purpose  
 to take animals; to dig a  
 pit.

𩶛

𩶛

3037. The name of a river.

𩶛

3038. The teeth broken;  
 the gums.

𩶛

𩶛

3039. The central parts of  
 a blossom. Hwa gŏ 花  
 | a flower; the central  
 and protuberant part of  
 the blossom.

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

3040. Gŏ gŏ | |  
 Plain, straight forward  
 language; the language of  
 a sincere honest man. Nŏ-  
 nŏ 諾諾 as distinguish-  
 ed from Gŏ gŏ, denotes  
 the obsequious assent of a  
 sychophant. Kŏen gŏ  
 蹇 | plain, abrupt  
 unceremonious speech.

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

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

𩶛

𩶛

desire to see; to be struck with alarm  
 on seeing or meeting with; to rush  
 or bounce against.

𩶛

3042. Name of an ancient  
 territory; and of a city.

Gŏ gŏ | | to discuss in bold lan-

guage. 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 | 然 manifesting externally,  
 —as the feelings, when surprized.

𩶛

3043. The point or edge of  
 a sword. Used to denote a  
 boundary or limit; repeated  
 Gŏ-gŏ, denotes High, elevated.

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

𩶛

3044. To carry the head  
 high, in a grave formal  
 or stern manner.

𩶛

3045. A certain bird which  
 shews a determined attach-  
 ment to a spot; hence Gŏ-  
 leih | 立 to remain immoveably  
 in a place. It is also called Yu-ying  
 魚鷹 the fish eagle; and some  
 other names.

𩶛

3046. Gŏ or Yŏ. Alarm;  
 fright; awe and reverential  
 stillness. Simple; sincere.

The year is sometimes denoted 作  
 | Tsŏ-gŏ.

Gŏ mung | 夢 alarmed in a dream,  
 or frightened by a dream, which  
 seems inexplicable.

嶺

3047. A high bank.

嶠

極

3048. Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

誣

3049. A man's name.

鱷

3050. Gō yu | 魚 a large fish of the lizard species which lurks by the shore, and devours men and animals; the alligator.

鱷

蘗

蘗

蘗

哈

3051. Gō, Neō, or Nēō. The sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which have been cut down. A surname.

3052. Gō, ō, or Hō. Appearance of the mouth of a fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shā, Sā, Hō, or Tā, To suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hea, Mohamedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks.

(De Guignes.) 以口 | 飲 E kow shā 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 | | 大笑 Na ho-shang tso w tsin lae, hō hō, ta seaou, The priest came walking in, ha! ha! laughing aloud. 打 | 息 Ta hea seih, To gasp or yawn. The books of Fūh read it Hea or Ah. Lūh-shoo, reads it Keā, To suck in largely. | 子 Hea tsze, The attendants of the Emperor. (MS. Dictionary.)

遏

3053. Gō, or ō. 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.—XLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Ow, as in How. Manuscript Dictionaries, *Geu* or *Ngeu*. Canton Dialect, *Ow* or *Gow*.

區

3054. [-] From *Pîn*, denoting Many, in the midst of *He*, To conceal. 凡言 | 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. | | 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 | Sze tow wei gow, Four tow make a Gow. 僕 | Pō gow, To hide; concealment. | 萌達 Kow ming tā, Curling bent forth.

副

3055. Gow, or Kow. | 劍 Kow tow, To pick out with a sharp instrument,

𠵼

3056. [-] The sinews or tendons of the feet.

嘔

3057. [^] 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 Chòu, An angry voice. Read Gòw, or Heí, To vomit. 唳 | 之 Ne gow-che, Sooth and soften him. 歌 |

道中 Ko gow taou chung, To sing in the midst of the road. 言語

1 ↑ Yen yu-heu-heu, Language soothing and condoling, or commiserating. 1 喻和悅貌

Heu,yu ho yuě maon,Heu-yu denotes Concord and satisfaction; cordiality and being well pleased. 1 喻受之 Heu yit show che, Received him, or it, with cordiality and pleasure.

Gow heuě 1 血 to spit or vomit blood.

Gow too 1 吐 to vomit; to spit out of the mouth.

3058. An accumulation, or hillock of sand. One says, A tomb. 塢

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. Téen heu fow urh te gow yüh 天煦覆而地 1 育 heaven overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions. 嫗

3060. A house or habitation of foreigners. 富

3061. Extremely hot, applied to the time in which sacrifices were usually offered. 暱 焮

3062. Commonly read Choo, A hinge. Read Gow, To twist and distress the mind. 樞

3063. [ ' ] To apply water to for a long time; to steep; to soak; to macerate;

to soften by steeping. Fragrant. Gow lan 1 爛 to macerate; to soak till a thing falls to pieces.

Gow ma 1 麻 to steep or soak hemp.

Gow jow 1 柔 to soften by steeping.

Gow yüh 1 鬱 a very fragrant exhalation.

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. 歐

Gow-gow 1 1 noise as in vomiting.

Gow sǔě 1 泄 to vomit and purge.

Gow taou 1 刀 an executioner's instrument.

Gow yang 1 陽 a surname.

3065. [ - ] A kind of bib to receive or wipe away the spittle or slaver of children; commonly called 褙

口水 1 Kow-shwüy-gow. 褙

3066. [ \ ] A kind of club or bludgeon; to strike or beat with a stick or cudgel. 毆

It is used for fighting with the fists; also, Tow gow 鬪 1 to fight and wrangle, as people do in the streets.

Gow shang che ming 1 傷致命 to wound a person mortally as in a battle.

Gow pe 1 斃 to beat to death.

Gow shǎ 1 殺 to kill a person when fighting.

Gow ta 1 打 } to beat with  
Gow keih 1 擊 } sticks; to fight and squabble with sticks.

Gow shang 1 傷 to wound in a quarrel.

3067. A bullock. 犏 牯

3068. [ - ] A small earthen basin; a cup; a deep one of the kind. A surname. Pwan gow 半 1 half a cup. Kin gow 金 1 a golden cup. Se gow 西 1 the name of a place. 甌

Gow low 1 簍 a high confined country filled with reeds or bamboo baskets.

3069. A deep sunken eye. Read Keu, The eye wandering. 瞶

3070. A certain bamboo utensil, used in rearing the silk worm. 筥

3071. A certain plant. Also read Heu; To nourish. 蔞

3072. A small species of silk worm. 蠶

3073. [ - ] To recite or sing verses; to sing songs. Used also to denote To nourish. 謳

Gow ko | 歌 } to sing songs.  
Gow yung | 咏 }

脛 3074. Old fat or lard; to soak skin in lard.

鑷 3075. Gow how | 鋸 a certain large ring for pulling open a gate.

韉 3076. A kind of leather sheath for a spear.

鷗 3077. [-] A certain water fowl. A surname.

Gow loo | 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. [1/1] 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 har-

monise. To pair; to unite; union; to occur; to happen accidentally. A surname. 木 | Müh gow, A wooden image. 土 | Too gow, An earthen image. 匹 | Peih gow, To pair; to unite in marriage; a pair; husband and wife. 配 | Pei gow, and 合 | Hō gow, also express To unite in pairs.

Gow seang | 像 an image, an idol.

Gow jin | 人 a statue.

Gow jen | 然 accidentally; by chance.

喁 3080. Gow or Yung. | Gow, or 噏 | Yen yung, The mouth of a fish seen out of the water, the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 水濁則魚 | Shwü chüh tsih 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. [1/1] 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 kǎng | 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. [1/1] Name of a water plant. Name of a place. Gow sze | 絲 threads of the Gow plant.

髀 3084. The front part of the shoulder; the bones on the front of the shoulders.

齟 3085. [-] Irregular distorted teeth.

## HAE.—L<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

AE as igh in *High*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Hai*. Canton Dialect, *Hoe*, like the English word *Hoy*.

丰 3086. *Kac*. 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 Kěě, in the same sense.

害 3088. [1/1] To injure; to hurt; to be injurious or hurtful; calamitous; detrimental; the effect produced on the mind by injuries or calamities. Read 8, or Hō, as an interrogative particle. Who? what? why? Le hae

利 | advantageous and hurtful, are used as opposites; when taken together they denote Sharp and injurious; formidable; severe. Shang hae 傷 | to wound and hurt; to injure. Fang hae 妨 | to cause some detriment.

Hae ke | 己 to injure one's self.

Hae chung | 衆 to injure many persons; to injure people generally.

Hae pūh ts'en | 不淺 no slight injury.

Hae sze jin | 死人 to injure a person so as to cause death.

Hae jin | 人 to injure another person.

嗜

3089. Hae, or Hea. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says sound, noise.

嬉

3090. [ʹ] Discontented; envious.

悻

3091. [ʹ] The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity.

馥

3092. A strong smell; fragrant effluvia.

亥

3093. [ʹ] The last of the twelve horary characters.

正 | Ching hae, Ten o'clock at night. 交 | Keaon

hae, Nine o'clock at night. Also, read Kae. | 市 Kae she, A market held on a particular day.

Hae she | 時 or Hae kih | 刻 from nine to eleven o'clock at night.

Hae yuě | 月 the tenth moon. A surname.

孩

3094. Hae, or Kae, Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇 | Ke kae, and | 事 Kae sze.

劾

3095. [ʹ] Hae, or Hih. To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scru-

tinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. | 實

Hih shih, To scrutinize and obtain the real fact. 考 | 其實 Kaou

hih ke shih, To examine fully into the fact. 參 | Tsan hih, To

state the faults or crimes of an equal to a superior; to accuse a fellow officer to the Emperor. 彈 |

Tan hih, or 按 | Gan hih, To controul or keep in order and subjection.

咳

3096. The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. Read Kæe, or Kih,

To cough. | 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 | 而名之 Foo chih 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. 噎 | Tehae, To sneeze and belch.

Hae too | 唾 to belch and spit.

孩  
玆

3097. A child that may be taken up into the arms, children generally; boys and girls; a child laughing.

The insect species. To take in the arms and hold

below the Chin, as when a father names a child.

Hae chih | 赤 an infant; a child.

Hae chung | 蟲 the insect species; insects.

Hae urh kēen shih | 兒見識

the knowledge of a child; knowledge which does not exceed that of a child.

Hae te che tung | 提之童 a child that is carried or led.

Hae tsze | 子 or Seaon hae tsze 小子 a child; used for children generally.

孩

3098. [ʹ] To move, to excite; to shake; to carry.

孩

3099. The name of a divine person; to arise.

孩

3100. To walk or go.

孩

3101. [ʹ] To go with haste; to go rapidly.

孩

3102. The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

孩

3103. Wheat; or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

孩

3104. Nature's lake, which receives all rivers. The sea; an arm of the sea. The

name of a district. Sze hae 四 | the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four

seas denotes all the world. Tēen hae 天 | the name of certain stars.

Lüh hae 陸 | denotes fertile; rich in natural productions.

Chüh hae 出 | to go to sea.  
Kwo hae 過 | to pass over the seas.

Hae tung hung | 東紅 a species of rose.

Hae leang wan han | 量汪涵 the dimensions and capacity of the sea are vast; applied to a person's liberal forbearance.

Han kwan | 關 a custom house at a port where foreign commerce is carried on; the commissioners of customs placed there.

Hae kwüh tēn kung | 濶天空 the sea is broad, and the firmament a void space; applied to a person's mind.

Hae lo | 騾 sea mule; the beaver.

H e lo pe | 騾皮 beaver skin.

Hae shay | 蛇 a kind of blubber fish; otherwise called 水母 Shwü moo.

Hae choo sze | 珠寺 fort on an islet, commonly called the Dutch Folly.

Hae chang sze | 幢寺 a spacious temple situated opposite to the European factories at Canton; commonly called Ho-nan Jos house.

Hae taou | 盜 } pirates.

Hae tsih | 賊 }

Hae king yu | 鵓魚 the monoculus or king crab; otherwise called 少陽魚 Shaou yang-yu.

Hae yen | 鹽 sea salt.

煨 3105. To roast or broil.

盒 3106. A vessel to contain wine.

榼 3107. A wooden vessel to contain wine.

醞 3108. [ ' ] Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

噎 } 3109. To laugh; to smile or laugh as a child.

狎 }

疫 3110. [ / ] Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

## HAN.—LI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Han*. Canton Dialect, *Hoan*.

干 3111. *Kan*, To oppose to in order to shield or fend off.

厂 } 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 kih | 格 stopped, impeded, not permeable. To stop, to defend.

Han kih nan tung | 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. Tēn han 天 | the heavens not giving rain. Ta han che how peih yew ta yu 大 | 之後必有大雨 after a great drought there must be a heavy rain.



彳 𠂔

3116. To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of a district.

𠂔

3117. Han, or Kar, 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 keih | 急 *hasty, precipitation; fierce, ardent.*

Ho peih joo tsze han keih 何必如此 | 急 *what occasion is there to be so fierce about it.*

Han too | 妒 *strong feeling of envy.*

捍 𠂔

3119. [ / ] To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away, or ward off, to resist.

Han kin | 禁 *to stop or prohibit.*

Han wei | 衛 *to surround and shield; to ward off.*

Tsëe han 捷 | } *to manage and*  
Teaou han 雕 | } *ward off evils,*  
*applied to the people.*

Han ta hwon | 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. Chüh han 出 | 𠂔 han 發 | to perspire. Pwan-han 汗 | or Han-han, Appearance of a boundless expanse without a shore. Haou han 滂 | dazzling showy effect of various colours. 瀾 | Lan-han, A long appearance. Chih han 質 | name of a medicine. Kō-han 可 | the Persian and Tartar word *K'han*.

郛

3122. Name of a pavilion, otherwise written 郛 *Le.*

𠂔

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 | 車 *a certain star.*

Han keen | 見 *rarely seen.*

Han yew | 有 *seldom occurs.*

𠂔

3125. Water; the name of a stream.

Han-gan | 浚 *steeped or soaked with water.*

𠂔

3126. [-] A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. Han yō | 藥 *a mineral composition used in soldering or joining together other*

𠂔

*metals. Read Kan, A certain utensil;*

Haste; hurry. Ta han 打 | to solder.

閑

3127. [ / ] A door; gate or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

𠂔

3128. [ / ] A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname; name of certain foreigners.

𠂔

3129. Han-tsō | 鵲 *a certain bird said to possess prescience.*

𠂔

3130. [ / ] Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

𠂔

3131. The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. Tsan han 齧 | 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

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 | Shoo han, A letter. 華 | Hwa han, or 瑤 | Yaou han, Elegant letter, applied

to the letter of a correspondent in the language of compliment. 尊 |  
Tsun han, Your honor's letter.

Han küh | 谷 the name of a certain borer or awl.

Han yung | 容 to contain; capacity to contain. Used also to denote An enlarged and liberal mind; patiently bearing with.

Han jin | 人 a maker of armour.

3134. [-] Han hoo | 嗶 the voice of anger.

3135. A cloth used to stop the ears.

3136. [-] Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

3137. A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

3138. [-] Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain; of vast containing capacity.

Han yang shin chin | 養深沉 to contain; to cherish and to sink deeply.

Han yung she tae' jin te yih fá | 容是待人第一法 an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people.

Han yung | 容 to contain or afford room to; enlarged and liberal.

3139. [ \ ] A bud not yet opened.

3140. [-] The parts below the mouth; the chin. Some say, The tongue.

3141. Cold; intense cold.

3142. A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear. Han to | 襟 a sleeve.

3143. The chin.

3144. [ \ ' ] To hold in the month; to contain; to restrain; endure. Paou han 包 | to envelop and contain.

Han han | | 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 chüh | 蓄 to bear in the mind, to cherish.

Han seaou hwa | 笑花 the suppressed smile—name of a flower, the Magnolia fuscata.

Han jin | 忍 to bear or forbear.

Han heué pun jin sēn woo ke kow | 血噴人先汚其口 he who spurts blood at a person, will first defile his own mouth.

Han noo | 怒 to restrain one's anger.

Han seaou | 笑 to repress a laugh, to smile.

Han sew | 羞 to feel ashamed.

Han luy chang tan | 淚長歎 restrained the falling tear and sighed deeply.

Han seaou pūh yen | 笑不言 smiled and said nothing.

Han yung | 容 to contain or afford room to with inside of; to endure or put up with, from generous feelings.

3145. [ / - ] To put into the mouth with the hand; to hold or contain in the mouth. An erroneous form of 噙 Gan, see above.

3146. A woman's name.

3147. A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

3148. Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

3149. A suppressed smile or laugh. One says, To covet; to desire.

3150. [ \ ] Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote To contain.

3151. Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote Containing in the mouth.

3152. An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

3153. Name of a certain poisonous insect.

3154. Han, or Han-han, Fragrant; odoriferous.

3155. [ \ ] To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin; also expressed by 下 | Hea han; and vulgarly called Hea-pa. Hea han tsën 下 | 尖 a sharp pointed chin—is a bad omen in physiognomy.

Han hea choo | 下珠 the pearl below the chin; has a reference to legendary tales respecting the dragon.

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 | Püh han, Not

according, or associating with others.

少長 | 集 Shaou, chang, han tseih, 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.

3157. [ \ ] 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 繫 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.

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.

3159. The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

3160. Han, or Kan. The name of a fish.

3161. Name of a certain bird.

3162. Read Han, To move; to shake; to rouse; indignation; indignant. Commonly read Kan, To excite.

3163. The voice or cry of any animal. Read Kan, The voice of a bird. Read Gan, May, can. Read Kan, The same as 喊 Han, To cry out; to call to.

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 | 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.

3165. [ \ ] To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

3166. Flying; the appearance of flying.

3167. To move or shake the head; lean, not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance.

3168. Not satiated with eating.

甘

3169. Read Han, Generous wine; mature. Commonly read Kan, Sweet.

𦵏

3170. The breath rising. A particle implying doubt; perhaps; or; uncertain.

𦵐

𦵑

3171. [ 丷 ] A watery appearance; filled full. Read Kan, The water in which rice has been washed; hence 米水 Kan me shwüy, The thick water left by rice washed and steeped in it.

蚘

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 | 暢 chearful by the influence of wine.

Han ko | 歌 to sing when exhilarated with wine.

邯

3174. Name of an ancient place; name of a river. Occurs denoting Plenty, abundance.

𦵒

3175. A local particle denoting uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

𦵓

3176. Han, or Hëen, To appear to proceed or advance. Elevated, lofty.

憨

3177. Simple; foolish; silly; rather idiotical.

𦵔

3178. A bribe. Hwuy han 賄 𦵔 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

𦵕

3179. [ 丷 ] 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.

𦵖

僕

3180. A surname.

嫫

3181. An old womanish appearance; anger. Read Jen, Respect; respectful.

𦵗

3182. [ 丷 ] To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

𦵘

漢

3183. [ 丷 ] 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. Haouhan tsze 好 | 子 a good son of Han; a fine stout man. Pwan han 半 | denotes Form; figure.

Han chung | 中 the name of an ancient principality; now the name of a Foo district.

Han kow | 𦵙 the name of a part of the river Yang-tsze-keang, in Hoo-kwang Province.

Han këen | 見 day light, in the dialect of Corea.

Han keun | 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 | 朝 the dynasty Han, which closed, A. D. 260.

Han tsze | 子 in low familiar language, A fine personable man; a man of spirit.

灑

3184. Wet or moistened with water and dried again. Read Tan, Water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

灘

𦵙

3185. Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

𦵚

3186. The appearance of flying.

𦵛

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 | 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 | Shoo-han.

Han mih hēang | 墨香 the fragrance of pencils and ink.

Han yin | 音 the long protracted crow of a well fed cock.

瀚 3189. ['] Hwǎn han 混 | a watery appearance.

Han hae | 海 the desert Shamo, in Western Tartary.

Haou han 浩 | 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 | the name of a state.

韓 3191. Pih han tsaou 白 | 草 name of a plant.

寒 3192. [-] Cold; the cold of winter; ill provided with the comforts of life; poor; neces-

sitous. Name of a state. A surname. Han lae shoo wang | 來暑往 the cold goes, and hot weather comes, —in constant alternation. Han wǎn | 温 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 | January 6th. Ta han 大 | January 21st. Sze han 司 | a certain water divinity.

Han lang | 冷 cold; frigid.

Han loo | 露 October 9th. A term.

Han mun | 門 poor and friendless house.

Han ping | 冰 cold ice.

Han sing | 姓 my name.

Han sze | 士 a poor scholar.

Han soo | 素 plain, simple.

Han tseuen | 泉 a cold spring.

歛 3193. [-'] The noise made by a cart or carriage; a cart. Railed round to confine criminals or wild beasts.

盞 3194. [^\] To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth. Lan han 盞 財 covetous; avaricious.

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 |

Kwan han, To be excited, moved or controuled. Applied to the heart, To be vexed or indignant. Jin han 人 | a name of *Gin-seng*. Mahan 馬 | name of a divinity. Kow han 口 | to hold or contain in the mouth.

Han kēē | 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 3197. To contain in the mouth; to take and carry in the mouth. To sustain or receive. | 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 | | to gaze intensely.

𧰨

3198. ['] A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

睥  
睨

3199. Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous, beautiful. Read Yuen, Pretty eye brows.

Han mūh yuen chuen | 目圓轉

the appearance of fine large rolling eyes.

覓

3200. ['] Han lūh | 陸 soft flexible plants. Read Hwan, To smile or laugh. Read Kwan, A goat with small horns.

Han tsaē | 菜 vegetables for the table.

## HĀN.—LI<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hen.* Canton Dialect, *Hän.*

𧰩  
𧰪

to thrust.

3201. Commonly read Kǎn. From *Eye* and *To compare*. To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hǎn, To lead or drag; to pull;

很  
很  
很  
很  
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 很 Hǎn.

3203. [-] A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or mark left by any thing what-

ever. 啼 | Te hǎn, The mark left by tears. Shwŭy hǎn 水 | mark left by water. Tae hǎn 苔 | the mark left by moss. Mīh hǎn 墨 | mark of ink. Pwan hǎn 癍 | a cicatrix or mark of a wound, Pork-mark on the face. Ma-mēen 藤面 is the vulgar term for being marked with the small pox.

Han tseih | 跡 a trace; a footprint.

恨  
悵

3204. [-] A feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment. Also Regret, or indignation against one's self. Hwuy hǎn 悔 | deep repentance; angry with one's self.

Han pūh tīh | 不得 to wish or desire intensely; like the phrase 巴不得 Pa pūh tīh.

Paou hǎn 報 | to revenge. Ko

hǎn 可 | detestable. Kēē han 結 | to form resentments.

Hǎn pūh leaou | 不了 to regret want of success.

Hǎn she | 視 to look at with indignation or hatred.

扞

3205. To lead or drag precipitately; to pull, to oppose with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force.

Hǎn loo | 搵 } all express pull-  
Hǎn kīh | 格 } ing, dragging,  
Hǎn yīh | 抑 } thrusting and  
putting into some position or state  
by force.

狠

3206. The noise of dogs fighting. Forms the superlative degree. Read Kǎn, To gnaw.

Hǎn she 狠是 very right.

HANG.—LIII<sup>RD</sup> 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. [ʼ] 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 | 州 the capital of the Province Che-keang, near the southern end of the Great Canal. Used to denote a square boat. Téen-hang 天 | the milky way, or rain from heaven.

沆 3210. [ʼ] Appearance of flowing. Mang-hang 莽 | an extensive sheet of water; a large lake.

Hang heae | 濛 dewy, foggy; a white mist; sea fog.

Hang mang | 茫 a wide mixture of plants and water; a large marsh.

歛 3211. Lang hang 歛 | avaricious; covetous.

航 3212. [-] A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship. Tszehang 慈 | expresses the departure from this life—applied to women.

颺 3213. [-] The appearance of a bird flying; to fly upwards. Read Kang, A man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird.

翹 3214. To fly downwards. Used in common with the preceding.

筮 3215. A certain stringed instrument; the name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

肮 3216. The throat. Read Käng, The name of a star.

跣 3217. Hang, or Kang, To stretch out the legs; to strike the legs.

虻 3218. Hang, or Kang, An insect of the silk-worm species.

骸 3219. [ʼ] Hang, or Kang. Hang tsang | 骸 the half or part of a victim, or a large body. Ease; enjoyment.

魄 3220. A demon.

行 3221. [-] Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty-five, or of a hundred. Pih hang 百 | 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 Häng. Tae-hang 太 | name of a hill. Chung hang 中 | a double surname.

Hang-hang | | strong and formidable appearance as of a phalanx.

Hang ho | 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 | 幾 what order do you hold amongst your brothers—i. e. are you the eldest, second, &c.

Hang san | 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 | 舖 large mercantile houses and shops.

Hang shang | 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 洋商

Yang-hang-shang, to distinguish them from the Salt and other Hang or Companies of merchants.

Hang tsing | 情 the feelings of a class; the spirit of a corps.

Hang woo | 伍 bands of men or companies; the army.

Hang yung | 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.

符 3222. A kind of mat on which to lie down.

桁 3223. [-] Certain stocks in which to fasten the feet as a punishment. A floating bridge. Read Häng, see below.

𠵼 3224. To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as 𠵼 Hěě, is said of the frisking of fish.

舩 3225. A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

𠵼 3226. [˘] From *Great and Strength*. Using great effort to raise any thing; or the cry made when exerting great effort.

## HANG.—LIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Hwäng*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Heng*. Sometimes confounded with *Hung*. Canton Dialect, *Häng*.

亨 3227. [-] Pervading influence; going through with a thing; success. 出入 咸 | Chüh jǒ han häng, Abroad or at home in every thing successful.

亨 3228. [-] Päng-häng 彙 | fleshy; fat.

亨 3229. Päng-häng 膨 | fat; swelled out; large belied.

回 3230. *Seuen*. To revolve; to inculcate.  
互 3231. *Kang*. To fill or extend every where.

姪 3231. [-] A woman's name.

行 3232. [-] In Kang-he, read Häng. 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.

恒 3233. [-] 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.

Hǎng ho | 河 seems to be the river Ganges.

Hǎng sin | 心 a constant mind.

Hǎng shan | 山 a certain mountain in the north.

Hǎng tsūh | 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.

**炬** 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.

**苻** 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.

Hǎng tsae | 菜 a certain vegetable which grows in water.

**莖** 3238. [-] The stem of plants; the stem of herbaceous plants is called Hǎng; 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** 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 controller of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname. Yūh-hǎng 玉 | or Ke-hǎng 璣 | an astronomical instrument, a kind of quadrant; otherwise called Hwǎn tēn e 渾天儀 O-hǎng 阿 | a certain office.

Hǎng leang | 量 to measure and adjust.

Hǎng lun | 論 to discuss by making comparisons.

Hǎng mun | 門 the cottage of a scholar.

Hǎng shan | 山 a famous mountain in Keang-nan province.

Hǎng jin | 任 between two yokes, as the place of the driver of a pair of horses.

**蕙** 3240. [-] Name of a fragrant plant. Wei hǎng 微 | a certain plant.

**杏** 3241. [-] The almond tree. Hǎng jin cha | 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-hǎng 銀 | the fruit of the Salisburia Adianti folia, called also 白果 Pih kwo.

Hǎng jin | 仁 almonds.

Hǎng hwa tsun | 花村 name of a village famous under the Tang Dynasty.

Hǎng mei | 梅 a species of plum; in the MS. Dictionary, called the Apricot.

Hǎng tan | 壇 the school of Confucius.

**甄** 3242. [-] Hǎng, or Hing. A certain wine vessel with a long neck.

**甌**

**經**

# HAOU.—LV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Haou*. 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*.

号

3244. *Heaou jen*, | 然 a large appearance; a large empty appearance. Read *Haou*, The sound of the wind. 吽 | *How haou*, The noise of anger.

号

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 | honorable epithet—meaning that of another person. *Te ke haou* 第幾 | what mark or number? *Fang haou paou* 放 | 砲 to fire a salute. *Ming haou* 名 | name or epithet. *Kwō haou* 國 | the designation given to the country under a particular dynasty, as *Ming*, *Tsin*, and so on. *Tsze-haou* 字 | 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* | 召 to call upon by royal proclamation.

*Haou fang* | 房 a lodge at the gates of public offices where persons give in their names.

*Haou hoo* | 呼 } to clamour and  
*Haou naou* | 叟 } vociferate.

*Haou keih* | 泣 to lament and weep.

*Haou ling* | 令 official orders or proclamations.

*Haou paou* | 砲 a salute of guns.

*Haou shay* | 舍 a small room in which each candidate composes his essays at a public examination.

頰

3247. A person with a white head.

告 *Kaou*. 3248. To declare; to accuse.

皓

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*.

姁

3250. A woman's name.

悒

3251. Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm. Read *Keō*, in the same sense.

皓

3252. Appearance of the sun rising; the light of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

浩

3253. [7] 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* | 澗 a great expanse of water.

*Haou tang* | 蕩 a sheet of water agitated by the violence of the wind.

*Haou haou taou téen* | | 滔天 the deluge of waters rose to heaven.

**皓** 3254. [7] 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 Tēen-go.

Hwang haou 黃 | a bird on which the Sēn 仙 geni 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** 3257. The white light around the horizon. Haou-haou | | the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens.

**皜** Haou-haou 皜 | vast, numerous and happy; said of the people enjoying themselves. **太皜** Tae haou, **少皜** Shaou haou, designations of ancient sovereigns.

**好** 3258. [7] 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 pūh koo naou | 不苦惱 extremely annoyed and vexed.

Haou pūh | 不 denotes the Superlative degree.

Haou tan jin twan choo | 談人短處 a fondness to talk of other people's faults.

Haou tank wǒ ching | 談國政 to be fond of talking about politics.

Haou tūh shoo | 讀書 to delight in reading.

Haou tsǎng tow | 爭鬪 to be fond of wrangling.

**怒** 3259. Desire; concupiscence; lust.

**苒** 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.

**漉** 3263. [7] 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. [1] 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.

**鮠** 3266. [7] Name of a fish; a large species.

**豪** 3267. [-] Boar's bristles as large as pencils. Haou-che | 鬣 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 fā pēn e 無 | 髮偏倚 not the least deviation on either side.

plied 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 fā pēn e 無 | 髮偏倚 not the least deviation on either side.

Haou ke | 氣 high spirited, in point of principle.

Haou kēē | 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 | 奴 strong violent slaves; a rich man's domestics.

Haou shwang | 爽 high spirits, cheerfulness.

壕 3268. [-] The ditch outside a city wall. The name of a place. 蘄城 | Hoo-ching haou, To defend the ditches of a city. 鴈鳴寒雨下空 | Yen ming han yu bea kung haou, The wild geese cackled on the cold rain falling into the empty ditch. 石 | 鎮在今陝州 Shih-haou chin tsaie kin Shen-chow, Stony ditch station, was situated at the modern Shen-chow, on the western border of the Province Ho-nan.

據 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 g'ou | 鏡澳 an ancient name of Macao.

Haou pan keie | 畔街 name of a street in the city of Canton.

Haou tun | 整 (Canton dialect, How-tun) The Second-bar on Canton river.

螯 3271. [-] The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of oysters is called | 山 Haou-shan. The spat of the oyster

the Chinese compare to a stone.

Name of a place.

Haou küh | 殼 oyster shell.

Haou she | 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 修 | a species of dog. Ten 絲 Sze, Threads, make a Haou, ten Haou make a 釐 Le. 分 | 不錯 Fun haou p'ih tso, Not the least error. Han haou 含 | to put the point of the pencil in one's mouth when considering what to write. Hwuy-haou 揮 | to write with rapidity. Joo haou 濡 | to wet the point of the pencil.

Haou woo kwo fan | 無過犯 not the least error or fault.

Haou m' sze | 末事 petty affairs; affairs not included in one's duty.

Haou le che shih | 釐之失 slight error or failure.

Haou f' p'ih yung | 髮不容 not admit the insertion of a single hair; close, secret.

皐 3273. Kaou. To call or summon; to sing and play. To introduce with joy.

嗥 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.

終日嗥而噉不噉  
Chung j'ih haou urh y'ih p'ih sh'ă,  
Called out the whole day without feeling hoarse.

Haou paou | 咆 and | 呼 Haou hoo, denote the same.

諤 3275. [-] To call out a-loud; to call upon; to call to. The same as 號 Haou.

昊 3276. [ / ] The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. 仰賴 | 慈眷佑 Yang lae haou tze keuen yew, Hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of Heaven, (said by Kea-king, Emperor of China.)

Haou t'een | 天 summer; heaven.

Haou t'een shang te | 天上帝 heaven, or the power that rules therein.

耗 3277. [ 𠂔 ] 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. Seih haou 息 | increase and decrease; virtue and vice. Fung haou 豐 | plenty and dearth, applied to the year. Sh'ă haou 煞 | wicked, injurious, applied to spirits. Hcu haou 虛 | or reversed, Defective; void; deficiency; want.

Haou fei tsëen tsae | 費錢財  
to waste property in an extravagant  
manner.

Haou lwan | 亂 confused, obscure.

Haou tsze | 子 a rat is so called  
from its being pernicious and de-  
structive.

滄 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 im-  
mensity or abstruseness.

蕪 3279. [-] To eradicate;  
to remove grass or plants  
from the surface of a  
field.

## HE.—LVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hi* and *Hy*. Peking Dialect, *She*. Canton Dialect, *He* and *Hei*.

匚 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.

盆 3281. A small basin or  
platter.

兮 3282. [-] From Pă, *Repre-*  
*senting the breath issuing*  
*forth*, after the principal  
words of the sentence are enunciated.  
A tone of interrogation; exami-  
nation, 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 | 咍 | Hih he! heun he!  
How splendid! how glorious! 安

且吉 | Gan tsey keih he,  
Both tranquil and happy.

希 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 | 氏 a certain  
divinity. Neaou show he kih 鳥  
獸 | 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 } to hope; to look  
He wang | 望 } 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 at-  
tainment of; to design, to scheme, to  
act from design.

侷 3284. A contest between the  
heart and countenance; an  
effort to put on an honest  
face. Mëen seang she, sin seang  
fei yuë he 面相是心相非  
曰 | to appear right in the face,  
but be wrong in the heart, is called  
He. 依 | E he, Appearing as  
if; otherwise expressed by 仿佛  
Fang fuh. 儂 | Gao 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 歔 He, Strong breathing in  
sleep; snoring. To laugh.

悌

3286. To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commiserate.

晞

3287. [-] To déy; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. As a local word, Boisterous; tempestuous.

歔

3288. [-] To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid, fearful.

He heu pei taou | 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 | 踈 having a space between; open, not thick.

蒾

3290. Name of a plant.

諦

3291. [ʌ] He-he. The sound of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger. appearing to speak with difficulty.

Read [ʌ] The breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, Loud speech.

He shǐh | 飾 to make a plausible story; to gloss over.

鼻

3292. The noise made when breathing in sleep; snoring. To blow the nose.

係

3293. [ʌ] To bind; to connect; to succeed to; to continue. Connected with;

belong to; is; am. 殺其父

兄 | 累其子弟 Shǎ ke foo heung he luy ke tsze te, Killed the fathers and elder brothers, and bound

the children and younger brothers.

世 | She he, Generations succeeding each other; record of genealogy.

關 | Kwan he, Consequences; result; that which is connected with; a particular event, or line of conduct.

有關 | 於我 Yew kwan he yn wo, It involves me. 他 |

山西人 Ta he Shan-se jin, He belongs to Shan-se; or he is a Shan-se man.

Hëuen he 懸 | to suspend or hang up.

He too haou | 都好 are all good.

He leuen | 戀 bound in affection to, ardent attachment.

He she | 世 that which relates to the age.

He shǔh | 屬 connected with, related to

He she | 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 | 戀 the affections attached to, and hankering after.

He nën fūh | 念佛 to fix the thoughts on Buddha. Wei he 維 | 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 | 爲後我 why come after us,—meaning so late.

To he 驛 | a wild horse; a fine spirited horse. Yang he 羊 | name of a plant.

僎

3297. [-] A certain people. A man's name. Occurs, in the sense of *Is, are*. Also said to denote To wait on; to follow.

僎

3298. [-] To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird.

Used to denote a narrow foot path.

僎

He wo how | 我后 } waiting for  
He yu how | 予后 } my Prince.

He king | 徑 a very narrow foot path.

僎

3299. Appearance of walking indignantly, with earnestness and ardor. Read Heac, Disquietude of mind.

揆

3300. To take up; to remove to another place. Read Heac, To hold under the arm; to support,

筊

3301. A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

褌

3302. A sash or girdle. Read Heac, A sleeve.

譏

3303. [- ˘] 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 | 詢 } abusive disgraceful  
He how | 詭 } speech.

He ko | 髀 distorted; irregular.

蹊

3304. [-] A road; a path; a foot path. He-king | 徑 a path through fields or amongst mountains. He këen | 間 amongst mountain paths.

暎

後

齧

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.

喜

3306. From *Mouth* added to 壹 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 意 He.

歡 | Hwan he, or reversed, He hwan, or 欣 | Hin he, all express Joy and rejoicing; taking pleasure in doing.

He keaou | 轎 the wedding sedan-chair, use in China.

He lö | 樂 joy and delight.

He sze | 事 some joyful occasion.

He sñ | 色 the countenance indicating being pleased; a cheerful countenance.

He yuč | 悅 pleased; gratified.

He pñh ko yen | 不可言 inexpressible joy.

僖

3307. [-] To feel joy; to take delight in. To be cautious of; to dread. A surname. | 樂 He lö, To delight; to rejoice; joy; delight. Syn. with 喜 He.

嘻

3308. [-] He-he, ho löshing, | | 和樂聲 he-he, the sound or voice of social joy, the sound of pleasure and merry-making; giggling and playing. 臆 | 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 | | 呵呵 laughing and tittering.

He he, heñh heñh | | 旭旭 the appearance or expression of having succeeded, or having obtained something. This Particle also occurs as an Imperative Interjection.

嬉

3309. [-] To ramble; to take an excursion for pleasure. Handsome; a pretty

face. Shwüy he 水 | a boating party of pleasure. Yew he 遊

| an excursion for amusement. Mei he 妹 | a famous ancient beauty, who caused the ruin of the Hea Dynasty.

He he | 戲 childish play; the play of children.

He seaou | 笑 to play; to twitter and laugh.

He wan | 玩 to play.

熹

3310. [- ˘] 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 | 奉丞 to be fond of receiving flattery.

Hin he 欣 | joy and delight.

He kae tsaou | 改造 to be fond of altering and making new things—the sure way to be poor.

嘻

3311. Very hot; abounding; to burn or scorch.

熿

3312. The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning. The same as the following.

熹

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 | 微 a slight and inadequate degree of light. Choo-he 朱 |

name of the Commentator Choo-foo-tsze.

嬉

3314. A bright sparkling eye.

禧

3315. [ - ] Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy, blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

嬉

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.

噤

3317. [ - ] Pain; the cry of pain and of fear; of grief and of indignation. Read E, The murmur of resentment.

He-he | | hot; the cry of spirits or demons; the name of a bird.

談

3318. An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

He-e | 語 a disease which produces irresolution, suspicion, and a spiritless state.

黑

3319. A black, dark colour. Read Heih, and Shih, A carnation colour.

虛

Heu. 3320. Empty; void; vacant.

戲

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-

戲

he 演 | to act a play. Lung he  
fi 弄 | 法 to practice or perform slight of hand tricks.

He fã | 法 slight of hand tricks; conjuring.

He heš | 謔 to trifle and play.

He lung | 弄 to trifle or dally with; to seduce.

He pun | 本 a play book.

He pan | 班 or reversed, Pan-he, a company or set of players.

He sha shang | 沙上 to play on the sand, as children do.

He-he | | 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 Pantomime, 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 Mō, 淨 Tsǎng, 生 Sǎng, 旦 Tan, 丑 Chow, 外 Wae. The first of these 末 Mō, is called 老生 Laou-sǎng, and generally typifies a principal character, as a father, uncle, &c., or any person somewhat advanced in age; and is applied to

Nan-keō. 男脚 male personages. Tsǎng 淨 is used in reference to characters with painted faces, or those wearing masques, being subdivided into Hung 紅 and Hih tsǎng 黑 淨 red and black Tsǎng, which are the 正 Ching, or principal parts under this general denomination. The 副 Foo, or secondary, being styled Urh-hwa-mēen 二花面 second painted face. 生 Sǎng, is a male character, and is subdivided into 正 Ching and 小 Seou, Chief and lesser. Tan 旦 is invariably a female character, and is distinguished into Ching-tan 正旦 Seou-tan 小旦 and Laou tan 老旦 besides which, there is occasionally a Chen tǎn 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 Seou hwa mēen. The last, 外 Wae, is a Fun mēen 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 Sēē tsze, which means literally *A door, or the side-posts of a door*; and hence, metaphorically *the opening*. The rest are styled 折 Chě, or *breaks*. The words 上 Shang, and



下 Hea, To ascend and descend, are used for enter and exit."

(J. F. DAVIS, Esqr.)

噤

3322. [ ' ] Chuy he kow shing 吹口 | 聲 Chuy he, The sound of the mouth; i. e. the voice.

歔

嗚 | Woo-he, The tone of sighing, or of

admiration.

He he | | sound, noise.

搯

3323. To strike; to knock.

搯

巖

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.

巖

瓠

3325. A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

甌

3326. An earthen ware vessel.

氣 3327. Ke. Subtle matter; effluvia; breath.

愠

3328. Breathing strong as in sleep; snoring. Read Kae, Anger; passion. Read Heih,

To reach or extend to. Kae hǎn | 恨 anger and indignation.

爇

3329. To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hill.

犛

3330. A disease of cattle. One says, Food for cattle.

蕘

3331. To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

蠨

3332. Name of an insect.

諷

3333. The breath emitted in speaking.

駟

3334. A horse going.

餼

3335. Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings. Provisions. Yung-he 饗 | certain provisions of ceremony. Shih lin he 食廩 | to eat (or to have) a certain small allowance granted to Sew-tsae graduates.

He lin | 廩 certain supplies of food granted by government.

He yang | 羊 a victim offered in ancient times.

鬛

3336. Gae-he 鬛 [ cloudy; dull; obscure.

羲

3337. [-] A surname. He-hwang | 皇 or Füh-he 伏 | name of the founder of the Chinese monarchy. He ho | 和 a certain office.

羲

曦

3338. Dangerous mountains. See above under the second character. No. 3324.

曦

曦

3339. [-] The colour of the sun; light.

曦

3340. The light of the moon.

犧

3341. [-] Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spotless victims. Read So, A certain vessel for wine.

He new | 牛 a bullock devoted to sacrifice.

He sāng | 牲 victims; animals used in sacrifice.

He yang | 羊 a sheep for sacrifice.

曦

3342. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

雉

3343. Tsuen, Shun, or Tsuy, Fat flesh; derived from 弓 Kung, A bow with which fat animals are shot.

雉

3344. [-] Suy. Name of an ancient principality.

In these and the following derivatives there are considerable varieties in the spelling.

觶

3345. [-] He, Hwuy, or Kwei. A large, species of tortoise. Name of a constellation.

攜  
攜  
携

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 | 手同行  
to take by the hand and walk together.

He tae shě wūh | 帶什物  
to take a thing with one. Te he 提  
| to receive with both hands and lead in a respectful manner. Keu he che 舉 | 之 to lift up from the ground.

蟻

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.

鄴  
鄴

3348. [-] He, or Hwuy. Name of a city; name of a place in the state Tse. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

鑪

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.

饅

3351. He, Hwuy, or Shuy. Appearance of taking a small sip, supping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

膳

熙

3352. [-] Light; splendour; rising; increasing; spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous, harmonizing. To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district.

熙

熙

熙

Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, Large and strong, a man's name. Mūh he 木 | ancient name of a species of rope dancing, vulgarly called 跳軟索 Chaejuen sō, Treading on a supple rope.

He chun cha | 春茶 hyson tea.

He ho che she | 和之世 a flourishing and peaceful state of society.

He haou e fung | 皞遺風 the glorious times of antiquity, from whence customs are derived.

He chau jin suy | 朝人瑞 a prosperous dynasty, felicitous to men.

嵒

嵒

3353. [-] The name of a hill. A surname.

啞

3354. He, or E. A loud laugh. | | 然 Hebe jen, Laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëë, To gnaw; to bite.

醯

3355. Sour; a sour taste. He he, Thick dregs. Name of an insect.

概

抚

3356. To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. Read Kae, To wash; to cleanse.

旣

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 | E ne shih ūh yuē ke, To adorn a house with mud;—that is, to plaster a house, is expressed by Ke. The same is expressed by 塗 | Too ke.

廩

肩

3358. Pe-he 最 | the exertion of strength; refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting a-sunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong robust appearance.

禱

3359. Pǎ-he 祓 | name of a sacrifice intended to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

HEA.—LVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Hia.* Peking Dialect, *Shea.* Canton Dialect, *Hea.*下  
二

3360. [ / ] 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 | Fan shang wei hea, The contrary of above is Hea. 在底 | Tsae te hea, It is down below. 底 | Te hea tēih jin, A low or vulgar person. 手 | Show hea, Under one's hand or power. 桌子底 | Chō tsze te hea, Under the table. 陛 | Pe hea, Steps below; i. e. *he*, below the steps of whose throne I stand, or, *your Majesty*. 閣 | Kō 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 | Tsūh hea, Foot below; i. e. *You*, addressed to friends and equals. 心 | Sin hea, In the mind, or the thoughts. 遺 | E hea, To leave in a place, to leave to one's

posterity. 臨 | Lin hea, To descend to inferiors, to condescend to. 君能 | Keun nǎng hea hea, A prince, or virtuous man, can descend to inferiors. 無上無 | Woo shang woo hea, Neither high nor low; unable to distinguish, ignorant. 惠 | Hwūy hea, To bestow favors on inferiors. 送 | Sung hea ching, To present gifts to a person about to commence a journey. 放 | Fang hea, To put down.

Hea chuen | 船 to embark.

Hea ke | 氣 to repress anger; to assume soft gentle manners.

Hea keaou tsze | 轎子 to get out of a sedan chair.

Hea-lō | 落 the place where a person has settled, who had previously absconded; a residence.

Healew | 流 flowing down, denotes Low, mean, vicious courses.

Hea ma | 馬 to dismount.

Chehea 治 | 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 peih | 筆 to put the pencil to paper.

Hea poo | 部 the lower part of the body.

Hea shin | 身 the lower parts of the human body; the parts of generation.

Hea show shoo | 手書 a bond, in ancient phraseology.

Hea show | 手 to put one's hand to; to begin to act.

Hea tǎ | 榻 to put down one's cot; to lodge.

Hea tsō | 乍 low mean conduct.

Hea tan | 蛋 to lay an egg.

Hea tsze | 次 the next time.

Hea-tsun | 村 or Nan-gaou 南舉 False St. John's island.

Hea yuě | 月 next moon.

Hea yu | 雨 it rains.

Hea wǎn | 問 to ask of inferiors.

芥

3361. A certain rush which grows in water; when it floats on the surface of the water, it is called 天黃 Tēen-hwāng; 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.

疝 3362. A purging or dysentery. Used to denote A side apartment.

段 3363. A surname. Read Kea, To borrow; to make a supposition.

假 3364. Used for 遐 Hea, To revolve and extend to. Read Kea, False, to assume a supposition or hypothesis.

暇 3365. Hea hoo | 啞 the throat.

假 3366. Ma-hea 磨 | a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

暇 3367. [ ' ] At leisure; unoccupied; self indulgence. Read Kea, Large; great.

Hēen hea che jīh 閒 | 之日 or Hea jīh | 日 a leisure day.

Hea yīh | 逸 leisure, ease, self-indulgence. Tsze kwan hea 自寬 | to indulge one's self. Wo hea she

我 | 時 when I am at leisure. Mang chung tow hea 忙中偷 |

to steal a little leisure in the midst of much occupation.

煖 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.

暇 3370. [ - ] Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing idly. White appearance of the eye.

礮 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 | 驀護 the name of a bird.

Hea kō | 蛤 name of a certain animal. Lung hea 龍 | the lobster.

Hea-ma | 蟾 the toad.

葭 3373. A certain plant. Also read Kea.

遐 3374. [ \ ] Distant; remote; far from. Chīh hea peih tsze 陟 | 必自邇 to attain to what is distant, it is necessary to begin with what is near.

Hea urh yih te | 邇一體 far and near, the same is applied to the universal diffusion of civilization.

赧 3375. [ \ ] A carnation colour; clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east.

跣 3376. That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

鍛 3377. Ya-he 鉞 | a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

霞 3378. [ \ ] A reddish appearance in the eastern sky. Halo, vapour, variegated cloud. Yun hea 雲 | cloudy, halo. Chau hea 朝 | the sky red in the morning—denotes rain. Moo hea 暮 | the sky red in the evening—denotes fair weather.

Hea foo yǎ 霞浦葉 name of a plant. The Grewia Microcos.

鞞 3379. Certain kind of shoes. The lower character is also read Twan.

頤 3380. Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

駮 3381. [ \ ] 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. Leih hea 立 | a term, May 7th. Hwa hea 華 | a name of China.

Hea che | 至 the summer solstice.

Hea chaou | 朝 the dynasty Hea.

Hea poo | 布 summer cloth; generally means Grass cloth.

Hea tēn | 天 summer season.

# 岷

3384. The name of a hill.

# 厦

3385. [ / ] A side apartment or out-house.

Hea-mun | 門 the port called Amoy in the Province of Füh-kēn. 望 | 村 Wang hea tsun, Village at Macao called Mong-ha.

# 嚇

3386. [ / ] Hea, or Hih, Anger, the tone of anger; to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening. | 呼 Hea hoo, To frighten. 驚 | | 下 King hih hih hea, To alarm, to frighten. | 詐 Hea cha, Perverse and deceitful.

# 嚇

3387. Hea or Tsüh. A wild, crazed, mad manner.

# 呀

3388. Hea, or Ya. Wide mouthed; gaping; also expressed by 吧 | 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. 給 | Han

ya, Appearance of a deep wide valley.

嘍 | Ae-ya, Ah! strange! alas!

| | 呶 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.

# 罅

3389. [ / ] Cracked, as an earthen vessel; split, rent; a crack, a crevice; an aperture; a cleft. Kung-hea 孔 罅 a cleft an opening.

# 罅

Hea keih | 隙 a crevice, an aperture.

# 罅

# 罅

3390. Kow hea hea | | laughing. Same as 罅 Hea, A vast empty or desolate appearance between two hills. With the same pronunciation, it is written erroneously these several ways 罅 罅 罅 罅 all of which are pronounced Hea.

HEĀ.—LVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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, *Hă*. 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. Seou heă 小 | a small box, provided it be square; round ones are called 盒 *Hô*. 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 tēē heă 拜帖 | a case to contain visiting cards.

Heă kēen, wei tǎng | 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.

筩 3393. A particular kind of bamboo.

呷 3394. To inhale, to swallow, to gulp. Hēih heă 吸 | or Hwang heă 嚥 |

the sound of many person's voices, clamour. Hēih heă tsuy tsae

喻 | 萃蔡 the appearance of garments tucked up. Ne chin jě heă yih tan ch 你趁熱 | 啖茶 do you avail yourself of its being hot, and take a draught of tea.

呷 3395. Joy; delight.

呷 3396. A kind of cage in which to confine a young tiger. The name of a wood. A scabbard.

呷 3397. Heă-heă, Breathing through the nose.

呷 3398. Appearance of fire; to dry with fire.

呷 3399. Accustomed to, familiar with; to approach near to; to change; to slight; to make light of; to despise; to contemn. Yen heă 髻 |

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 hwüh | 忽 to be familiar with and despise.

Heă neih | 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.

呷 3400. A particular part of dress or short garments.

呷 3401. Loquacity; having much to say; the sound or noise of talking.

呷 3402. Heă tēē | 鞞 flowers arranged, or appearing in order.

呷 3403. Name of a fish. Heă-shă | 鱗 numerous and arranged in order, as if for ornament like the scales of fish.

夾 3404. Hĕĕ. To possess a generous confidence in; to employ. Generally Read Keü, To take as under each arm; to come together from opposite sides.

夾 3405. Hĕĕ tĕĕ | 業 the cold striking one.

夾 3406. Crouching under a precipice, or in a cave; meanly lodged.

夾 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.

HeĀ kow | 口 name of a place in the province of Canton, where the opposite hills seem to make an arch over the river.

陝 3408. Narrow; strait; confined passage by land or by water. To be distinguished from 陝 Shen, The name of a Province. Gih heĀ 隄 | a strait dangerous passage amongst valley and mountain streams. Sin heĀ

尋 | the name of a place. HeĀ urh chag | 而長 narrow and long;—applied to boats.

HeĀ yih | 隘 a narrow pass.

硤 3409. HeĀ shih | 石 name of a place on the river 淮 Hwæ; also the name of a

Hĕen and of a Chow district.

紩 3410. Hĕĕ, or HeĀ. Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

鼻 3411. HeĀ how | 鼻 breathing through the nose; snoring.

狹 3412. Confined on each side; narrow; strait.

齧 3413. Crooked; distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

合 Hō. 3414. To unite; to join; to agree.

哈 3415. HeĀ, or Ō, Appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read ShĀ, Sa, Hō, or TĀ, To suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read HeĀ, A Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (DeGuignes.) Much used in Tartar Orthography, and pronounced HĀ, with a guttural sound. | 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 heĀ 溥 | to diffuse or extend to every place. Seang heĀ 相 | or Ho heĀ 和 | agreeing or harmonizing, applied to the tempers and dispositions of two persons. Yung heĀ 融 | to unite or blend together.

HeĀ yu min sin | 于民心 to instil into the minds of the people.

HeĀ sin | 心 of one mind; intimate friends.

欲 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.

烱 3418. The appearance of fire.

拾 3419. HeĀ, HĀ, or Kĕĕ, A scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

玲 3420. An ornamented vessel. Read YĀ. To open and shut a door.

祿 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.

瘡 3422. HeĀ, or Kō, or Tō. A fat appearance; a disease which induces cold or shivering.

霑 3423. Soaked as with rain; saturated.

鯰

3424. Heǎ, or Kǒ, Name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

害 3425. Hae. To injure. Read Hǒ, Why?

勸

3426. To employ strength; exertion; effort.

嚙

3427. Hea, or Hae. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, Sound.

摺

3428. To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

榱

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.

Heǎ yǐh mǔh | 一目 blind of one eye.

Heǎ leang mǔh | 兩目 blind of both eyes.

Heǎ yen jin | 眼人 a blind man.

Also called | 子 Heǎ-tsze.

縶

3431. To bind round, or tie up a thing.

轄

鑿

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 Hǒ, The appearance of turning and shaking; to drag or draw to. Kwan heǎ 管 | to regulate; to controul. 統 | Tung heǎ, General command or controul. 桎 | Chǐh-heǎ, 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.

餽

3433. Filled; stuffed; satiated.

鸛

3434. Heǎ gǒ | 鸛 name of a certain bird. Also read Hǒ.

吉

3435. Kěč. Felicitous; lucky.

劬

3436. Heǎ or Keǐh. Endeavour, effort, firm, determined. 汝 | 瑟般

獻臣 Yu heǎ pe Yin hēen chin, 'You should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin,' to avoid intoxication.

黠

3437. Heǎ, or Kěč. Heǎ kēen | 堅 black; dark, injurious, crafty, wily.

齧

3438. The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

曷

3439. Hó. Why? To stop.

圓

3440. Heǎ, or Kěč. The cry of a camel. New che shing yuě mow; to che ming yuě heǎ 牛之聲曰牟駝之鳴曰圓 the lowing of a cow is called Mow, the cry of a camel is called Heǎ.

勛

3441. Diligent exertion. Heǎ heǎ yung leǐh shing 勛 | 用力聲 Heǎ heǎ, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. Leǐh tsǒ heǎ heǎ 力作 | | doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hǒ, Diligent.

喝

3442. Blind.

鬢

3443. A bald appearance; bald.

鬢

門

3444. To look a squint.

牽

3445. Name of a star.

璜

3446. A certain valuable stone.



HEAE.—LIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Like *He* and *I* (when pronounced as a single letter) coalescing. Peking Dialect *Sheae*. Sometimes confounded with *Keae*. Canton Dialect, *Keae*.

亥 } 3447. *A monster with two heads and six bodies; a horary character.*

屮 } 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 | Pih-heae, The hundred members. Lüh heae 六 | the six divisions; the four extremities, the head, and the trunk.

紮 } 3449. To bind about; to hang or to suspend from.

駭 } 3450. [˘] Suddenly alarmed; agitated, surprized; dispersed, scattered. Name of a river; a man's name. Used for sounding an alarm with a drum. Sth heae 色 | looked alarmed; surprized or agitated by a change of countenance. King heae 驚 | alarmed, frightened, astonished.

Heae e | 異 to be surprized; to consider strange.

Heae gō | 愕 amazed, struck with surprize, astonishment.

Heae hing | 形 the appearance of fright or alarm.

Heae tung | 動 shook with alarm.

戒 3451. *Keae. To warn; to caution; to guard against.*

噤 3452. Gae heae 喝 | Indistinct or stifled articulation.

掙 3453. To take hold of; to grasp, to seize.

械 3454. Wooden manicles 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 | Le heae, which also denotes an ingenious contrivance.

Ping heae 兵 | military weapons.

Heae tow | 鬪 to fight with weapons, and so on.

駭 } 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 } 3456. [˘] To cut asunder to divide; to unloose; to explain.

儼 3457. [˘] Keae tae | 儼 Bold, violent, assuming.

解 3458. The sound or voice of anger. Same as 譏 He.

懈 3459. A certain tree, the leaf of which is eaten with areca nut; it has a certain flavor that unites with the areca nut.

嶺 3460. A small hill separated from a larger one; a valley. To separate.

澗 3461. A stream that cuts off, or separates. Pō heae 澗 | a sea. Leauo heae 澗 | a small stream.

獬 3462. [ / ] 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.

暖 3463. [ ' ] Idle, remiss, lazy. The Dictionaries all read Keae.

Heae-tae | 怠 negligent; sluggish.

蟹 3464. [ \ ] Name of a shell fish, which walks sideways. Heae or Pang-heae 螃 | the crab; so called from its side-ward motion. Shwuy heae 水 | the young crab. Kaou heae 膏 | an old crab.

邂 3465. [ / ] Heae-how | 逅 to meet without previous appointment; accidentally, fortuitously; pleased, gratified.

Heae how seang yu | 逅相遇 to meet accidentally.

鞞 3466. A particular part of the harness for drawing with.

皆 3467. Keae. All the preceding; all at once.

潜 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.

鞞 3470. To ascend a carriage.

駝 3471. A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.

鞞 3472. Certain shoes.

鞋 3473. [ - ] Leather shoes; shoes of any kind.

Heae keuen | 券 a last consisting of several pieces, on which the Chinese make their shoes.

Heae tow | 頭 the toe of a shoe.

悞 3474. Hac-heae 悞 | disquietude of mind.

鮭 3475. The name of a fish. Heae lung | 鱈 name of a divinity. Read Kwei, A surname.

腩 3476. [ - ] Flesh; meat prepared in a certain way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.

鞞 3477. Shoes; leather shoes.

壑 3478. Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.

儻 3479. [ / ] Noble; generous; disinterested. Heae ko | 儻 bold, daring.

慳 3480. Thoughtful and calculating.

慳 3481. Concerned in mind; the heart upset; rash, daring.

灑 3482. Hang-heae 沆 | sea air or vapour; dewy vapours; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hwuy, and Hae.

誼 3483. To exhort; to warn; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.

鱻 3484. The name of a fish.

蓆 3485. [ ' ] 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.

妒 3487. Dislikes; jealousies; envy. Ho heae 苛 | petty jealousies.

恣 3488. Suddenly; with alacrity; cheerfully.

袂 3489. Assistance, as that of divine beings.

袂 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.

訖 3491. To say what is good. A man's name.

閑 3492. A leaf of a folding door.

骸 3493. Heae, or Keae. Mò-heae 骸 | small bones; bony. One says, Firm, strong.

HEANG.—LX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiang*. Peking Dialect, *Sheang*. Canton Dialect, *Heang*.

向 3494. [ / ] From *Mēen*, 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 | 墻戶 *Sih heang kin hoo*, Stop up the window, and daub up the door with mud. Tso pih heang-na 坐北 | 南 'sitting to the north, and directed to, or facing the south,' said of houses which front the south. Seang heang 相 |

opposite to, or fronting each other. Chung heang 終 | the final object. Ting ko heang tow 定個 | 頭 to fix an object; or a point of the compass. Urh shih sze heang 二十四 | twenty-four points of the compass. Sin heang shang 心 | 上 the heart directed upwards. Sin pih heang 心不 | the mind or heart, does not apply itself. Kwei sin heang jih 葵心 | 日 'the heart of the sun flower turns to the sun;' to devote to another person a pure heart. 一 | Yih heang, or Heang lae | 來 heretofore; a while past.

Heang tsēen keu | 前去 to advance forward.

Heang jih kwei | 日葵 the Sun-flower.

Heang nēen | 年 former years.

Heang ta shwō | 他說 said to him.

Heang sēen | 先 before; recently.

姁 3495. A woman's name.

胸 3496. A window towards the north.

珣 3497. [ / ] A certain valuable stone.

瑯 3498. A species of fine silk.

絢

# 餉

3499. [ ㄨ ] 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 | or Nă heang 納 | to pay duties. Chüh kow heang yin 出口 | 銀 export duties. Tsin kow 進口 expresses, Imports. Chow-heang 仇 | a name given to a prince who murdered certain husbandmen in order to obtain their provisions.

Heang heang | 項 } duties; sums  
Heang yin | 銀 } paid to government on export and import goods.

Heang tang | 當 a licensed Pawnbroker; one who pays to government for the privilege.

# 享亨高

3500. [ ㄨ ] From 高 Kaou. High, abbreviated, and 曰 Yuě, To say. To offer up with suitable expressions; to offer to a superior; to sacrifice. To receive the odour of incense. To enjoy. 孝 | Heaou heang,

Offerings of filial piety, at the tombs or temples of deceased relatives.

Heang fuh | 福 to enjoy happiness.

Heang kwö | 國 to reign.

Heang show | 壽 to enjoy long life.

Heang yung | 用 to enjoy the use of.

Heang yen | 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. [ ㄨ ] 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 Tsüh, A clan; five Tsüh make 黨 Tang; five Tang make 州 Chow, and five Chow make 州 Heang, Time past. A surname.

Heang jih | 日 former days.

Heang laou | 老 the old man of a village, who is allowed the precedence of the rich, and titled. A rustic.

Heang ping | 評 the criticisms of the village; the opinions of the neighbourhood respecting what one does.

Heang-shin | 紳 country gentlemen who have attained the degree called Keu-jin.

Heang tsun | 村 a village.

Heang tan | 黨 parties or associations in villages.

Heang yuen | 愿 a hypocrite.

Heang yuen tih che tsih yay | 愿德之賊也 a hypocrite is the thief of virtue.

# 彙

3502. [ ㄨ ] For a short space of time, not of long duration.

# 嚮

3503. [ ㄨ ] Over against; towards. The same as 向 Heang. See above. Woo fuh yuě heang 五福曰 | '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 | 背 towards the back, backwards.

Heang ning urh che | 明而治 to rule in the full blaze of day. Said of the sages, who do not affect the works of darkness.

# 薌

3504. [ - ] Steam arising from heated grain. Smell or fragrance. Name of a place Used to denote Sound.

# 蕃

# 蠶

3505. [ ㄨ ] Name of an insect of the silk worm species.

# 蚶

# 響

3506. Sound; to respond; language inelegant, or vicious; of short duration.

# 響

腳

3507. A kind of beef soup.

關

3508. The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it.

A kind of window.

響音官

3509. [ \ ] Sound; noise; clamour; a floating sound. Heang ying | 應 to answer; to respond. Fang heang 方 | a certain instrument of music.

饗

3510. [ \ ] To entertain or give a banquet to a guest.

The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Heang sze | 祀 to sacrifice.

Shang heang 尙 | 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; odorous, 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.

Shay-heang, Musk.

Heang gan | 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-héen | 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 | to burn incense, or perform worship.

Heang koo | 菇 the champignon.

Heang laou | 老 the priest of a temple who offers incense.

Heang loo | 爐 a censer.

Heang mǔh | 木 odoriferous woods, in Chinese Botany, include Cloves, camphor, and myrrh.

Heang nang | 囊 a little bag containing something fragrant to hang about one's person.

Heang hwa tsae | 花菜 a species of pulegium, Penny-royal.

Heang yen | 烟 the smoke of incense.

瘡

3512. A disease of the breath.

麝

3513. [ - ] Shay-heang 麝 | the musk; the navel of an animal.

降

3514. Yung heang 儻 | unsubmissive, unsubdued.

棹

3515. A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

狔

3516. Yung heang 獯 | a dog dragged unwillingly.

彘

3517. A certain leguminous plant.

踣

3518. Heang shwang | 踣 to stand erect, to make no progress.

輦

3519. To strike; to knock.

降

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 chih | 職 to put down to a lower situation or rank.

Heang che | 旨 to send down an imperial order.

Heang low | 婁 a certain star.

Heang yih pin | 一品 } to de-  
Heang yih keih | 一級 } grade  
to a lower place one step.

Heang sin | 心 to submit one's mind to.

Heang sāng | 生 to condescend to be born into the world.

Heang kih seang tsung | 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 sāng le 各 | 生理 all sorts of trade. Yih heang | 一 one item.

Heang heang 餉 | duties.

Heang hea we tsing | 下未清  
one item not cleared off.

頓

3522. Appearance of much strength.

頓

3523. To bear burdens; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shan-tung and Chō-keang, expressed by Heang.

墳

3524. Name of a plant.

巷

3525. [ / ] A public path; a lane; a street. Pe heang

僻 | a bye lane. Yung-heang 永 | 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 | a crooked or winding one.

Heang pih | 伯 an eunuch.

闕

3526. Prepared; a kind of path or road.

癩

3527. [-] Swelling; swelled.

## HEAOU.—LXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiao*. Peking Dialect, *Sheaou*. Canton Dialect, *Hew*.

交

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. Lüeh heaou 六 | 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 | 行 dutiful conduct.

Heaou king | 敬 dutiful and respectful.

Heaou king | 經 name of a book, well known in China.

Heaou foo moo | 父母 to perform one's duty to father and mother.

Heaou shun | 順 dutiful and submissive

Heaou te | 弟 duty to one's parents and to one's elder brother.

Heaou tsze | 子 a dutiful son.

Heaou sin | 心 a dutiful mind.

校

3531. Celerity; cheerfulness.

校

3532. A certain beam in the roof of a house.

砮

3533. Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

交 3534. *Keaou*. To lay across each other; to blend.

佼

3535. [ \ ] Good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. 月出佼兮

| 人僚兮 Yuē chüh 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 | Fan haou wei che keaou, Whatever is good is called Keaou, Occurs in the sense of 健 Kēen, and of 刻 Keaou.

Hing te heaou haou 形體 | 好  
a good figure.

効

3536. [ / ] 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. 情願効力 Tsing yuen heaou lēih, Voluntarily exerting one's strength in the service of another. Which is also expressed by | 勞 Heaou laou. 報 | Paou heaou, To serve as a recompence for some favor received.

Heaou fā | 法 to act agreeable to some rule.

Heaou lēih | 力 to exert one's strength in compliance with the wish of a superior.

Heaou yen | 驗 proofs of some cause existing; effects.

This character is properly written 効 Heaou, though having been handed down erroneously, and used for a long time, it is now common in the above form.

姣  
嫫  
婁

3537. Read Keaou, A beautiful woman; artful. Read Heaou, Lewd; dissolute. A surname.

校

3538. [ / ] A blending of hearts; hilarity; cheerfulness; cleverness. Read Keaou, in much the same sense.

效

3539. [ / ] 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 | divinely efficacious.

Heaou fā | 法 to imitate ancient examples.

Heaou pin | 顰 an ugly woman affecting the little contractions of the features which add grace to a pretty woman.

Heaou yew | 尤 to imitate and exceed the original in a bad sense.

倣

3540. To imitate; to make something a law, or rule. Fang heaou 倣

| Heaou fā | 法 and Tsih heaou 則 | to conform to some rule.

Tsze wūh he heaou na ko yang tsze tso tēih 此物係 |

那個樣子做的 this is made according to that pattern.

Kung heaou 功 | meritorious service.

Heaou laou | 勞 to labour or exert one's self agreeably to the wish of others.

Heaou yen | 驗 effect, or consequence.

校

3541. [ / ] 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.

洩

3542. Name of a river.

絞

3543. Variegated with black and yellow, and with azure and yellow; a kind of sash or bandage. 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

喙

3545. Sound; noise.

嶠

3546. [-] The name of a hill; and of a river.

情

3547. Timid; fearful.

殺

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 lēē | 列 separated; arranged.

Heaou | expresses a certain vessel filled with flesh in temples. Hih 核 are the fruits which fill another vessel.

Heaou-hih | 核 every species of food with the exception of grain.

藪  
艾

3549. A certain plant the juice of which quenches thirst.

淆

3550. The name of a river. Confused; mixed.

Heaou hwän | 混 or reversed, Hwän heaou, Thick muddy water.

誦  
說

3551. Rude speech; disrespectful language.

郟

3552. Name of a city. Name of a hill. Read Gaou, The name of a city.

餼

3553. Food; provisions. Heaou chan | 饌 provisions, victuals.

倖

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.

猱

3557. A dog or pig in a fright.

瘳

3558. [-] Heaou ping. | 病 or Heaou heaou | | a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled:

磳

3559. Heaou lüh | 礪 hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.

猱

3560. A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.

麟

3561. A certain animal omenous of good.

僥

3562. [-] False; not genuine. Read Keàou. | 倖 Keaou hing, Unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Read Yaou, 僇 | Tseou yaou, A tribe of short foreigners situated on the South-east. They are said to be but three cubits high.

噍

3563. [-] Fear, apprehension. The uninterrupted tone of grief.

Heaou heaou che pëen | | 致辨 a clamorous debating in vindication of one's self.

慄

3564. Fear; apprehension.

曉

3565. [V] Light clear. The morning; intelligent, knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated, fully promulgated 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.

曉

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.

然

3568. [-] Paou heaou 然 | violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, Excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

咻

3569. [-] The vulgar form of 然 Heaou, Elegant, harmonious, good.

噤

3570 [-] To call to; the sound of a pipe or reed. | 晷 Heaou-yu, To call out aloud; clamour. Read Hèaou, Great noise and clamour. Also read Hō, Hō hō | | stern, severe, cruel ap-



pearance; harsh, stern, loud voice.  
Some say, Sound or noise. One says,  
Joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

**犒**

3571. A tall strong dog.

**鶻**

3572. Whistling sound of a thing passing rapidly.

**獠**

3573. A short nosed dog.

**驕**

3574. [-] Same as the preceding. Read Keaou, Proud.

**枵**

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 fūh jia | 腹人 a man with

an empty belly—an unfurnished mind; an ignorant person.

**鴉**

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.

**媯**

3578. [-] A clever artful woman; a woman of an intelligent mind.

**嚶**

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, | 喙 Leaou-taou, Many words; verbose. Read Mew, Syn. with 謬 Mew.

狂者之妄言也 Kwang chay che wang yen yai, 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.

**獯**

3581. [-] A yellow coloured dog.

**晶**

3582. [ ] White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read Hing, White. Read Pih, To strike. Heaou fan | 飯 a set out of food in which 白 Pih, White, applied to dishes occurs thrice.

## HĚĚ.—LXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *HĚĚ*. Peking Dialect, *ShĚĚ*. Canton, *Heep*.

**叶**

3583. To accord with; to unite; to rhyme with, applied to sounds.

HĚĚ yun | 韻 two syllables that rhyme. 三多 | 吉 San to hĚĚ kĚĚh, I wish you an union and an abundance of the three blessings, viz. 福 壽 子 男 Fūh, show,

tsze nan, Happiness, long life, and male children.

**劬**

3584. United strength or effort; urgent. Read LĚĚ, Unwearied ceaseless effort.

San leih seang tsung, hĚĚ che e yay 三力相從 | 之義也

Three strengths united, gives the sense of HĚĚ.

**勛**

3585. Union of thought; harmony of sentiment.

**協**

3586. To take or lift up; to put, to drag. A man's name.

協  
叶

3587. Agreement; concord; union; harmony prevailing amongst many; to yield cordially. 同心 | 力 Tung sin hĕĕ lĕih, With one heart

and united strength. 同寅 | 恭 Tung yin hĕĕ kung, Same reverence and united respect; i. e. mutual respect, cherished by prince and ministers; superiors and inferiors. 下民祗 | Hea min ke hĕĕ, The people respectful and cordially submissive. 將他騰挪出來 | 理事務 Tseang ta lǎng no chŭh lae, hĕĕ le sze woc, 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 | Kwang hĕĕ; the Hĕĕ of Kwang-chow-foo.

Hĕĕ chin | 鎮 title of a military officer, entrusted with the command of a garrison, and the defence of a district

Hĕĕ ling | 領 a sort of Major General in the army.

Hĕĕ ho wan pang | 和萬邦 unite in harmony all nations.

Hĕĕ pan ta heĕ sze | 辦大學士 title of the fifth and sixth ministers of state, in China.

噤

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. Pih hĕĕ 迫 | to intimidate by strength and force.

Hĕĕ keu | 駟 a certain stop for a carriage.

Hĕĕ tun | 盾 a kind of shield.

Hĕĕ.tso hĕĕ yew | 左脇右 the left and right sides.

壻

3590. A bank or dam raised to obstruct water.

懾  
協

3591. Fear, apprehension, to cause fear; to intimidate by a display of power.

濟

3592. Appearance of water flowing.

熾

3593. Vapour, smoke or fumes from heat ascending with rapid force.

挾

3594. Hĕĕ hĕĕ 漿 | the cold striking one.

Hĕĕ heā | 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 hĕĕ 豪 | wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. Ping sāng yew hĕĕ ke 平生有 | 氣 through life possessed a generous disinterested spirit Jin hĕĕ 任 | a generous confidence and disinterested, undaunted friendship. (Woo-chay-yun-foo.) Used for 挾 Keā, To take under the arm. Also read Keā, in the sense of 夾 Keā, By the side. Commonly, but erroneously written thus 俠.

Hĕĕ lĕĕ | 烈 disinterested and ardent mind. Le e hĕĕ lĕĕ che jin 禮義 | 烈之人 a man of ardent and disinterested mind, studious of moral propriety and justice.

Hĕĕ tan | 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 Tsĕĕ, To extend to; to pervade.

Hĕĕ che yew keu | 持有具 to have ability to undertake—any task.

Hĕĕ kwei | 貴 to assume on account of one's rank.

HĚĚ kung | 弓 to take up or carry a bow.

HĚĚ shoo | 書 to conceal books.— A crime, which was by the law, of the Tsin dynasty, to be punished by destruction of the whole kindred.

HĚĚ tseu | 取 to nip or squeeze, to extort.

HĚĚ | to assume. Ke 欺 to insult.

秧 3597. HĚĚ, or KĚĚ. A sheaf of grain.

曷 3598. HĚ. To interrogate; to stop.

歇 3599. To desist; to stop; to rest awhile; to terminate. Gan hĚĚ 安 | rest; composure.

HĚĚ choo | 住 to make a temporary stop; to stay; to desist.

HĚĚ che | 至 a stoppage of the pulse which precedes death.

HĚĚ hwŭh | 欸 deep, profound, gloomy, sombre appearance.

HĚĚ yĭh hĚĚ | 一 | to stop or rest a little.

HĚĚ kung | 工 to stop work.

HĚĚ nĚĚ | 業 to stop business; a delicate expression for failure or bankruptcy.

HĚĚ show | 手 to desist from acting or working.

HĚĚ seĭh | 息 to desist for a time, to rest a while.

蠍 3600. An insect with a sting.

獨 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.

� 3602. HĚĚ hwang | 艍 a large boat or ship.

蝎 3603. HĚĚ, or HĚ. An insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

髑 3604. HĚĚ, or HĚ. HĚĚ kwŭh | 髑 the bone of the shoulder.

翮 3605. HĚĚ-hang | 翮 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 hĚĚ 紙 一 | a bundle of paper. Shooke hĚĚ 書 幾 | several cases of books.

頰 3607. Hĭh-hĚĚ 勝 | name of a state.

頡 3608. Straight up. A man's name, who, in ancient times, framed the written character. Read KĚĚ, A certain kind of carriage or part of a carriage. To take away by force; to plunder.

HĚĚ fei | 飛 to fly straight up.

HĚĚ hwă | 滑 slippery; deceitful; artful

頰 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 KĚĚ, Clear; pure.

矚 3611. MĚĚ-hĚĚ 矚 | a red appearance of the eyes.

揆 3612. To restrict, to measure or ascertain the quantity. Read Keă, To grasp; to strike. Read SĚĚ, Distorted; to close or stop up; to brush away and exterminate.

袂 3613. A certain part of dress, short garments.

鰈 3614. By Kang-he read Gĭh. Name of a fish.

HĒEN.—LXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hien.* Peking Dialect, *Shĕen.* Canton Dialect, *Hcen.*

3615. [ / ] Represents 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.

3616. The noise made by a dog.

3617. A deep sunken eye. Read Keǎ, in a similar sense.

3618. Name of a stone. Read Kan, Rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

3619. To eat flesh without being satiated; still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, Thoroughly boiled or matured.

3620. The ring of a wheel; a ring; used to express sinking down. Read Kan, A kind of censer or stove.

3621. To express anger with the teeth; to gnash the teeth.

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.

Hĕen hae | 害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief.

Hĕen kang | 坑 to fall into a pit or snare; to fall into depraved, vicious practices, which sink or lower the rational nature of man.

Hĕen neih | 溺 to sink, literally or figuratively To sink in vice and ruin.

Hĕen tsing | 井 to fall into a well.

3623. All kinds of pastry made like little pies; cakes of rice or flour, indented and filled with tasty things.

3624. The name of a fish; vulgarly called The mother of all fish. Also read Kĕen and Taou.

3625. Read Kĕen, To look; to see. A cloth cover for a coffin; mixed. Read Hĕen, To be seen; to discover; to view; to expose; to manifest; manifestly; to recommend to notice. The morning of the day.

Hĕen-tsaē | 在 now existing; now; about this time. Commonly written 現 Hĕen, in this sense.

3626. [ \ ] Hĕen or Kĕen. Like; to be compared to. 1 天之妹 Hĕen tĕen che mei, Like a celestial woman for eminent virtues. 1 閒 Hĕen hĕen, A kind of spy sent amongst the enemy. In some works, the same is expressed by 諜 Tĕě; and in the style of the present day, by 細作 Se tsō. It also denotes A vane or weathercock. Occurs in the sense of 覷 Hĕen, To look. 佻佻 | Sin sin hĕen hĕen. To look about under apprehension.

Hĕen kin che se tsō | 今之細作 Hĕen, is the modern *Se-tsō* or spy.

3627. [ - ] Mud; mire; a large bank or dike.

覘

3628. [ \ ] A woman's name.

峴

3629. [ \ ] Name of a hill; a small but dangerous hill.

A mountain level at the top. Ta-hĕen 大 | the name of a hill.

覘

3630. The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nĕen, The light of the sun; bright; splendid.

現

3631. [ / ] The splendour of a precious stone; manifestation; to manifest;

manifest at this time; as now appears.

Hĕen tsĕen | 前 } all express Now  
Hĕen mŭh | 目 } manifested; as  
Hĕen tsae | 在 } now; appearing;

existing at this time. The last example is most frequent.

Hĕen tsae fŭh | 在佛 that person of Buddha who now reigns over the world; viz. *Me-tŭh Fŭh*.

Hĕen yin | 銀 ready money. Its opposite is Shay chang 賒賬 on credit.

覘

3632. [ \ ] The eyes starting out. A man's name, small eyes.

Hĕen-hĕen | | to look furtively, as when afraid.

Hĕen-hwan | 睨 good-looking; pretty; handsome.

覘

3633. [ / ] The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

莧

3634. [ / ] Hĕen-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.

覘

3635. Name of a certain insect; name of a lake.

覘

3636. [ \ ] Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

覘

3637. A small spear-like weapon; a board carried in the hand. Sĕen hĕen 銑 | a small chisel for cutting with.

隄

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 Kĕen, 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 Kĕen. Tsing hĕen 清 | pure leisure; having nothing to do; or careless and unwilling to do any thing. Tĭh hĕen 得 | to be at leisure. Pŭh tĭh hĕen 不得 | not at leisure.

Hĕen hwa | 話 trifling chat.

Hĕen hĕa | 暇 at leisure.

Hĕen hĕn | 漢 } an idle fellow.

Hĕen show | 手 }

Hĕen jin mĕen tsin | 人免進 } loungers are not permitted to enter.

Hĕen keu che sze | 居之士 } a scholar who resides in retirement, unoccupied with public business.

Hĕen sze | 事 private affairs—that do not call for general interference; trifling affairs.

Hĕen tsing | 情 a soft gentle disposition.

儻

3640. [ \ / ] A martial, formidable, commanding appearance.

嫻

3641. [ - ] Hĕen, or Hĕen ya | 雅 elegant, accustomed to.

憫

3642. [ - \ ] The heart expanded. Large; free; liberal; easy appearance, pleased, tranquil.

Hĕen 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.

擱

3643. Acting with ardour and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle.

Hĕen jen | 然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

癩

3644. [ - ] Disease, a disease of children which throws them into fits; the falling

sickness; vulgarly called 發羊  
 疴 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.

獾 3645. A division amongst dogs.  
 Dogs fighting; the noise  
 made by dogs fighting; fierce,  
 impetuous.

矚 3646. [-] A child in a con-  
 vulsion in which much of  
 the white of the eye is dis-  
 covered; 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  
 Wooden 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 hēen 防 |  
 to guard against. Ma hēen 馬 |  
 a place to breed horses; one Hēen  
 contains 216 horses.

Hēen hēen | | appearance of men  
 and women coming and going;  
 moving; agitated.

Hēen hoo | 戶 } a door where any  
 Hēen mun | 門 } lounge may en-

ter; this use of the word is impro-  
 per.

欄 3648. The name of a wood.

殞 3649. Fits, convulsions or  
 falling sickness to which  
 children are subject;  
 they call it a kind of  
 madness.

鷓 3650. [-] A certain bird  
 in form resembling a  
 wild fowl, its tail is three  
 or four cubits long.

兼 3651. Kēen. A hand grasp-  
 ing stalks of grain; to connect  
 or join together.

嗛 3652. [-] The crop or craw of  
 a bird; the first stomach of  
 an animal. Having some-  
 thing contained in the mouth. Read  
 Kēen, 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 Kēen, What is inade-  
 quate; a deficiency, a failure. |  
 | 之德 Hēen hēen che tih, A  
 very small degree of virtue. 鳥  
 | 肉蜚其上 Neaou hēen  
 jow, fūh ke shang, The birds  
 having flesh in their mouths fly upon  
 it. Sin hēen che 心 | 之  
 Hated him in his heart. 嗅之

而無 | 於鼻 Chow che, urh  
 woo kēen yu pe, Smelled it, an  
 shewed no dislike with the nose. 食  
 盡日 | Shih tsin, yuě hēen, To  
 eat up entirely is called Hēen. Read  
 Kēen in the sense of 謙 Kēen, Hum-  
 ble; retiring. Kēen tuy | 退  
 humbly withdrew; or stepped back.  
 In the phrase Kēen jang | 讓  
 humble, yielding, retiring; 謙 Kēen  
 is generally used. A sheep with four  
 horns is said to be denominated |  
 Hēen. Read Kēē, To be filled; satis-  
 fied, delighted, full of self, presuming.

嫌 3653. [-] The heart drawn  
 different ways; forming or  
 having partialities and an-  
 tipathies; disquieted; jealousy; sus-  
 picious, to dislike, to have an aver-  
 sion, to something of ill-will; a preju-  
 dice against. Seaou hēen 小 |  
 a petty dislike Hēē hēen 挾 |  
 to cherish a dislike to; to have an ill-  
 will,—this invalidates accusations.  
 Hēen e | 疑 dislike and suspicion.

Hēen ke | 棄 to dislike and reject  
 or refuse; applied to presents and  
 to the person who offers them.

Hēen shaou | 少 to reject (a dona-  
 tion) because it is too small.

慊 3654. Suspicion; jealousy;  
 dislike. Used for the pre-  
 ceding. Read Lēen, A  
 curtain. Read Kēen, To gnash the  
 teeth with resentment or indignation;  
 great dissatisfaction.

咸 3655. [-] See Han.

**瘰** 3656. [-] Hoo hēen 瘰 | 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 Kēen, Humble, contented.

**誠** 3658. [-] See Han.

**鹹** 3659. [-] Hēen or Han. The taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place. Kwo hēen 過 | too salt.

Hēen-yu chīh | 魚汁 fish sauce.

Hēen tsae | 菜 salted vegetables.

Hēen-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 hēen 聖 | sages and worthies. 自 | Tsze hēen, Self-righteous; pharasaical.

Hēen how | 侯 worthy nobleman.

Hēen tse | 妻 good or virtuous wife.

Hēen tih | 德 great moral virtue.

Hēen tsae | 才 talent accompanied with morals.

Hēen jin | 人 a worthy, moral, virtuous man.

**嘖** 3661. Difficulty; distress; sound; noise.

**藺** 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 controul.

**位** 3664. The strings of a bow.

**刻** 3665. [-] To cut one's throat.

**姪** 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 hēen, The first quarter of the moon.

下 | Hea-hēen, The last quarter.

**莖** 3668. The name of a plant.

**誼** 3669. [-] Precipitate, hasty speech.

**絃** 3670. [-] The string of a musical instrument.

Hēen sēen | 線 the string of an instrument.

Hēen sō | 索 stringed instruments generally. San hēen 三 | an instrument with three strings. Tan hēen 彈 | to play on a stringed instrument.

Hēen ko che shing | 歌之聲 the sound of stringed instruments and songs.

**舷** 3671. [-] The bow or side of a boat.

**脰** 3672. [-] The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

**趲** 3673. To walk; to go.

**纛** 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.

**剝** 3675. To cut or pare off.

**顯** 3676. [1] Light; manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious; to illustrate; to

exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. Tēen yew hēen taou 天有 | 道 the ways of providence are apparent. Shin-hēen 神 | or 靈 | Ling hēen, Divine or spiritual splendour; glory.

Hēen choo | 著 manifest to the world; illustrious; to manifest.

Hēen kaou | 考 illustrious father—said of the deceased.

Hēen ming | 名 an illustrious name.

Hēen pe | 妣 a deceased mother.

Hēen yew tsin taou | 有侵盜 there is manifestly secret plunder (of the public money.)

Hēen tǎ | 達 manifested; made known; become famous.

Hēen tsin | 親 to give celebrity to one's relations.

Hēen yung | 榮 having celebrity; lustre; glory; illustrious.

撮  
拵

3677. Together with; as if placed together by the hand. Otherwise read Chia.

蠟  
蝟

3678. Name of an insect or shell-fish; the muscle or cockle. The one is distinguished by the term *black*, the other by *white*.

Hēen tang | 塘 a salt pool for preserving cockles and muscles.

鞵  
鞵  
鞵  
鞵

3679. [ \ ] A leather bandage or girt which goes under the belly of a horse. Some say, The part which is on the back is called Hēen, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞵 Yang.

監  
監

3680. Kēen. To look down, or descend from a higher place; to superintend.

檻

3681. [ \ ] Hēen 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 hēen

牢 | a kind of cage. Keuen-han 圈 | a cage for wild beasts.

Hēen-chay | 車 a kind of cage or carriage to transport wild animals.

Hoo hēen 戶 | bars or upright pillars which stop a door way.

艦

3682. [ / ] A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

甕

3683. [ ' ] Hēen or Han, A certain large earthen ware vessel; a vessel to contain rice.

僉 3684. Tsēen. Many, uniting in one sentiment or action.

燠

3685. The appearance of fire. Dry; hot.

獫

3686. [ \ ] Hēen or Hēen, A dog with a long snout; a kind of hound; a dog used in the chase. A black dog with a yellow chin.

瘵

3687. The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

蔞

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 hēen 司 | name of an office.

Hēen chung | 中 in the midst of danger.

Hēen sze | 事 a dangerous road.

Hēen tsoo | 阻 dangerous impediments.

Hēen too | 途 dangerous roads; naturally or morally, as the paths of vice, the profession of a soldier, and so on.

傲

3690. To appear to proceed; to advance. 贇 | Chen hēen, A lofty and dangerous appearance.

徹

3691. Danger; dangerous.



愀

3692. [ / ] Anger; angry.

獒

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 hēen 仁 | a benevolent magistrate; a title.

Hēen kin | 禁 a government prohibition.

Hēen kēen | 件 a government transaction; a piece of business.

Hēen tae | 臺 title of a magistrate.

Hēen tēen foo-tsze | 天俯賜 magisterial heaven condescend to confer, &c.—an impious adulatory phrase used in petitions.

幪

3695. A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

愾

3696. [ / ] Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, Knowing; skillful in calculating.

瘧

3697. A cold disease.

攄

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 輕 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.

Hēen che | 輕 elevated and depressed.

Hēen gang | 昂 a lofty bold deportment.

Hēen mēen | 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.

Hēen-che | 制 } regulations or  
Hēen le | 例 } laws which limit and restrain persons.

Hēen san jih | 三日 limited to three days.

Hēen kih | 刻 a limited moment, within which a thing must be done.

Hēen 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.

Hēen pwan | 盤 the offering platter: certain presents sent from a bride's parents three days after marriage; a kind of marriage portion.

Hēen 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 Hēen.

Hēen choo | 主 a title of a magistrate of a Hēen district.

Hēen ching | 丞 the assistant officer, or deputy magistrate in a Hēen district: same as 左堂 Tso-tang.—Hēen-ching is a more complimentary term.

Hēen-kwan | 官 or Che-hēen 知 | the principal civil officer in a Hēen.

Hēen heō keaou yu | 學教諭 an official tutor in a Hēen 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.

HĒIH.—LXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Hĕ*. Peking Dialect, *Shĕh*. Canton Dialect, *Heep, Yep, &c.*

翎

翕

儉

翦

噲

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. Hĕih how 翎侯 a name of a government officer amongst the nations of the west.

3706. To cut.

3707. Same as 吸 Hĕih, To inhale; to suck; to inspire; to drink; to draw the loadstone; to gather up, or include in. Tsĕang yŏ hĕih che, pĕih koo chang che 將欲 | 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.

Hĕih tsiung yun che lew hea | 清雲之流瑕 inhale the flowing ether of the pure clouds.

Hĕih heă tsuy tsae | 呷萃葵 the appearance of garments tucked up.

Hĕih tŭh shĕih | 毒石 a kind of iron-stone, said to extract poison.

媿

愉

敲

噲

歛

歛

滄

滄

滄

滄

3708. A woman of a tranquil disposition.

3709. Warm hearted; which expression in Chinese, denotes ardent attachment to; which is either good or bad according to the object.

3710. To strike; to knock.

3711. To dry any thing in the sun.

3712. To pucker up the nose; to sniff; the sound of trees shaken, is expressed by 翦

| Hwuy hĕih. Name of a district. Read Hĕă, denoting Fear. Used denoting, the sides of an animal body. also to unite or join together.

Hĕih chĕih | 滄 a strong carnation colour; seems to refer to the clouds coloured by light.

Hĕih hĕen | 縣 a famous district at Hwuy-chow-foo in Keang-nan.

3713. The noise made by a rapid current of water. The appearance of water flowing; water falling.

Hĕih hĕih tsze tsze | 訛訛 to assent servilely to whatever is said; an appearance the opposite of virtuous and good,

諗

3714. To speak precipitately.

Hĕih heă | 訖 the sound of the voice in conversation.

闕

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 appearance 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 | 葺 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 | Ke chŭh wei chŭy; ke jŭh wei hĕih, The breath passing out is Chuy; the breath passing in (to the lungs) is Hĕih. An expiration is expressed also by 呼 Hoo.

轟 | Hwuy hēih, The noise made by trees shaking, a rushing noise.

Hēih chan loo che fow leang | 湛露之浮涼 inhale the cool and floating dews.

Hēih nuy sēih yay | 內息也 Hēih denotes An inspiration.

扱 3717. To gather together; to collect; to take; to receive. Also read Chǎ, 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.

Hēh-hēih 齶 | an inarticulate sobbing forth of angry feelings. Fear.

汽 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.

Hēih yu sze hac | 于四海 extending to the extremities of the world.

Hēih yu kin | 于今 even till now; up to this moment.

鉞 3721. A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament in a horse's head, is called 方 | Fang-hēih. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

胙 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.

Hēih-heang | 饜 certain insects produced from damp or water; a kind of mosquito or gnat. Fuh. hēang 佛 | 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 slicking a feather in them; which were then called Yu-hēih 羽 | Haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. Chang hēih 長 | A kind of passport given to people, to allow them to return home.

Hēih keih | 激 to rouse inferior officers by mandates from their superiors

覘 3724. A man, who, by fasting and solemn rites, serves or worships spirits, and who can see spiritual existences; a magician; a conjuror; a sorcerer; 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.

髻 3725. A staff with a horn-like gibbous head.

HEO.—LXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiö*. Peking Dialect, *Sheö*. Canton Dialect, *Hoak*.

*Heö, Heüh, Hó, Hwö, Hwä, Hwüh, or Hüh*, are much confounded with each other, and make an Alphabetic arrangement embarrassing.

學

3726. *Heö*, and *Keö*. Mark of a rent in any vessel. Stiff hard soil. One says, Hills abounding in great rocks.

學

3727. *Heö*, and *Keö*. A hill with many great stones or rocks.

學

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*

數

*heö* 數 ] the science of numbers. A surname. Sing *heö* 姓 ] the study of Biography. *Yew heö* 遊 ] to travel for the sake of learning. *Heang heö* 鄉 ] a country college or school. *Pö heö* 博 ] possessed of extensive knowledge, an universal scholar. *Ta heö* 大 ] *Seaou heö* 小 ] two well known Classical books.

*Heö ching* ] 正 a teacher or learned superintendant of students in a district.

*Heö chih* ] 殖 the growth or advances of learning.

*Heö sze ta foo* ] 士大夫 learned and eminent men. *Heö-sze* is also an official title given to statesmen.

*Heö pa seang kung* ] 霸相公 young gentlemen accustomed to rows and acts of violence.

*Heö keaou* ] 效 general term for school or college.

*Heö säng* ] 生 a learner; a pupil.

*Heö sze* ] 師 a doctor or teacher.

*Heö seih* ] 習 to learn and to practice what one learns.

*Heö wän* ] 聞 to learn and hear, learning and knowledge.

*Heö yang* ] 樣 to imitate a pattern.

學

3729. A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read *Heaou*, The noise made by disturbing water.

學

學

3730. Dry; parched.

學

3731. To work horn. A man's name.

學

3732. A kind of wild magpie, a bird which knows what is future. A small pigeon.

瞞

3733. To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed, afraid; astonished. *Heö chen* ] 睽 the lightning's flash.

瞞

懼

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 heö* 戲 ] or 笑 ] *Seaou heö*, To play with; to make game of; to laugh at.

*Heö-heö jen* ] 然 fond of gaiety and pleasure.

鶯

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 *Hö*.

護

3737. Wild extravagant talk. A man's name.

HEU.—LXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hu.* 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 | | the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented.

Heu tsey | 嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration.

罽

3739. [-] Heu, or Heu. To cover. A certain cap or crown, worn by the Emperor and Princes in ancient times. 周弁 段 | 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 | Fan e so fow chay, fā 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 | Lew heu, A tribe of foreigners.

Heu, e kwae shing 吁 | 怪聲 a tone of voice indicating doubt and surprise.

Heu, yew tan yay | 憂歎也 heu, a sigh of grief. By abbreviation written 于 Heu.

吁  
跨

3741. [-] The beginning of day; the morning; extending; large, great.

吁

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 | the sparkling eyes of a mean man, on the success of his schemes.

忤  
忤  
忤  
疴  
疴  
紆

3743. Sorry; mournful; thoughtful; caution.

3744. Disease.

3745. To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill. Heu chin | 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-küh | 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.

訐 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. ['] 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. Läh chih heu 六尺 | more than six cubits. Püh 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.

响 3751. ['] To blow with the breath; to warm with the breath. Repeated,

响 | 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 Chö.

歛 3752. [-] To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes Laughing. Used for both the preceding and the following.

煦 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 歛 Heu. 護民之勞 | 之若子 Hoo min che laou, hoo che jötsze; The labour of defending the people, and soothing them like children. | | 起

起 Hoo hoo heu heu, Giggling and stopping at intervals. 風猶

人之有吹 | Fung yew jin che yew; chny heu, The wind is like a man puffing and blowing.

姁 3754. Handsome; pretty; pleasing; affording pleasure; joy. Read Ken, A common epithet for a woman in Ho-nan province. An old woman.

詢 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.

煦 3756. The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm, warmth. The name of a Hëen.

煦 3757. ['] 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 3758. Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Buddhists. 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 Ken, A certain number of cities. Name of a place and of a river. Siu lieu | the heart disappointed and bereaved of hope or success. Kung heu |

- empty, as a vessel without any thing in it. Keang tih shin heu 講得甚 | talks very vainly: empty talk.
- Heu kea fang hēen | 假防嫌 vain and fallacious; or a superfluous caution against exciting suspicion.
- Heu ling pūh mei | 靈不昧 pure spiritual intelligence—an unclouded mind.
- Heu fow joo shwūy 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 Shih 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.
- Heu woo | 無 name of a hill.

3759. Drunk; drunk and mischievous.

Heu yung | 釐 gloriously drunk; that elevation and haughtiness of imagination which wine produces, and which leads the intoxicated person to acts of cruelty vice or madness.

3760. The name of a country village. The name of a country.

3761. The roar or cry of a tiger.

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: Chh ke keih yuē chuy; hwan yuē heu 出氣急曰吹 緩曰 | to expel the breath rapidly is called Chuy; slowly, is called Heu. Tō 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 自鼻為歔 自口為 | Heu and Heu, are pronounced the same; (breath passing) from the nose, is expressed by Heu; from the mouth, by Heu.

3763. [-] Heu, or Kèu. 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. Kew heu 舊 | an old place of resort; a place formerly frequented but now deserted. Keu chang | 場 an arena; a market place. Woo jih yih 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.

3764. The name of a quadruped.

3765. [-] Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

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.

3767. A stony or rocky appearance.

3768. Empty, extravagant; incoherent talk.

3769. The name of a place

3770. A beast resembling a mule.

3771. Heu, or Hèu. 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

栩

speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.

3773. [-] Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a certain tree: a species of wall-nut  
Heu heu | | pleased; joyful appearance.

酗  
酗

3774. [-] Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

## HEUĚ.—LXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *HuĚ*. Canton Dialect, *Heu*.

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 heuĚ 蛇 | the hole into which a snake creeps. Kung heuĚ 孔 | an interstice or crevice. HeuĚ chung | 中 in a den or cavern.

坎

3776. Appearance of a deep void cavern. Deep, a deep place. Ancient form of 塞 Sih, To stop or fill up an aperture.

坎

3777. HeuĚ or Yih. HeuĚ hwang | 搥 to strike.

坎

3778. A cavern in a mountain; to dig a den or cavern.

眈

3779. To look aghast; to stare; afrighted. Read KeuĚ, Deep sunken eyes.

汰

3780. Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river. Hwuy heuĚ 回 | depraved; vicious.

紵

3781. HeuĚ, or KeuĚ, Thread; a thread or a skein of thread. Demon's garnments.

袂

3782. A garment with a hole opened; a part opened for coolness, long garments; demon's garments.

蚋

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 HeuĚ, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The 丩 Peih is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. Keih heuĚ 泣 |

to weep blood, the most poignant distress.

HeuĚ 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 fā.

HeuĚ kĕĕ | 結 sanguis draconis.

HeuĚ ke | 氣 the blood and animal soul or life. The Ke is derived from the father, the blood from the mother.

HeuĚ mih | 脈 the blood and veins; persons related by blood.

HeuĚ keyew kwei | 氣有虧 a deficiency in the blood and animal spirits.

HeuĚ ke chang tsüh | 氣長足 the blood and spirits having attained their full growth.

值

3785. Heih, or Heuh. Still, quiet, silent. In the same sense, also read He.



**血** 3786. The name of a wood which is red like blood.

**洩** 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.

**眈** 3788. From *blood* and *eye*. Tě heuě 眈 | an ill-looking wicked, ugly appearance.

**益** 3789. Name of a plant.

**批** 3790. To drive away with the hand; to rend or split.

**眈** 3791. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

**靴** 3792. Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather. Shwüy heuě 水 | water boots, made of leather. King heuě 京 | Peking boots. Fang tow heuě 方頭 | square-toed boots. Tsēen tow heuě 尖頭 | sharp-toed boots; military boots; officers in the army are not allowed to wear the square toed boots. Chuen heuě 穿 | to put on boots. Tō heuě 脫 | to put off boots.

**鞞** 3793. A large boot that comes up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

**呖** 3794. A slight sound or noise. Read Chuě, To drink. Read Keuě, The

voice of a bird. Chuy kēen show chay, heuě url e e | 劍首者 映而已矣 blew through the hilt of the sword, and made a slight sound merely, as if the wind whistled through it.

**殒** 3795. The moon approaching its close. Read Kwei, To close; the termination of; to die.

**颺** 3796. A gentle breeze.

**颺** 3797. Wind; a breeze.

**洩** 3798. Heih or Heuě, Water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow. Heuě yih | 汨 or Seih heuě 漫 | water foaming down a declivity.

HEUEN.—LXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hiuen*. Canton Dialect, *Unc*.

**叩** 3799. Heuen, or Seuen. To call to; to call out. To make a clamorous noise.

**明** 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.

**嘔** 3802. [ \ ] 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

Hih 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. [ \ - ] Splendour, refulgence. Read Hwuy, Fire; to burn as fire.

暄  
暄

3805. [ \ ] Considered the same as the preceding; Emanations from the sun.

狽

3806. Heuen, or Hwan. A dog walking or running

𧈧

3807. Heuen or He, A horn spoon.

貍

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 講 or Heuen naou 關 high words; clamour, noise. 走進院

內只見賓客 關 Tsow tsin yuen nuy chih keen pin kih heuen naou, Having walked into the hall, nothing was observed but the guests making a loud clamorous noise. 禁止 講 Kin che heuen hwa, Prohibited and put a stop to noise and clamour. 悲愁於邑 不可止 今 Pei tsow yu yih heuen pih 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  
榎

3811. The wooden mould put within a shoe when it is made; a last, called also 頭 Heuen tow, and 履法 Le fã. Used figuratively for that

which sustains the external figure or appearance.

媼

3812. A woman's name.

暄

3813. [-] The warmth of the sun; an evening in spring; genial warmth.

暖

3814. Large eyes.

暄

簞

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 | 堂 a mother.

Heuen tang che kaou | 堂之靠 a mother (alive) on whom to depend, — to be deprived of this by death is expressed by Shih 失 losing this support.

蝻

3817. Name of an insect.

諛  
諛

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 | 譁 clamour; noise; disturbance.

Heuen hoo | 呼 calling out aloud; bellowing.

鷓

3819. 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 mih | 默 silent; sedate, applied to the Sovereign.

Heuen pin | 牝 heaven and earth.

Heuen poo | 圃 the court of the  
Heuen too | 都 } majesty of heaven; the court of one of the Sëen genii.

Heuen shing | 聖 was once the title of Confucius; an Emperor who assumed this character, changed that of Confucius to 至聖 Che shing.

Heuen sih | 色 black colour.

Heuen tsew | 酒 water.

Heuen tëen | 天 or Shang heuen

上 | heaven. Shang heuen, is also applied to the heart or mind of man.

Heuen yuě | 月 the ninth moon.

位 } 3821. Hatred; implacable  
 侷 } resentment. Heuen yih  
 係 } | 默 the year under  
 } certain circumstances.

恻 3822. To sell.

泣 3823. [ \ - ] 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.

狃 3825. Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

玳 3826. Name of a stone of a secondary quality; a man's name; a surname.

眩 3827. [ \ / ] Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object, the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; dis-

orderly. Chang heuen 眼 | a full heart; self sufficient.

Heuen tseih | 疾 the wind blowing briskly along.

Heuen luy | 雷 the name of a place.

衒 3828. [ / ] Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering to sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. Tsze heuen 自 | vaunting one's self.

Heuen neu | 女 a woman who exhibits and praises herself,—cannot be chaste.

Heuen sze | 士 a pedantic scholar—must not be believed.

袷 3829. [ / ] Good garments; elegant clothing.

Heuen-füh | 服 according to some, denotes Yellow garments; according to others, Black garments.

賅 3830. Hëen or Heuen, Offering to sale; to sell.

鉉 3831. [ / ] A certain vase or tripod.

頤 3832. Hëen or Heuen, The back part of the jaw.

陔 3833. A kind of pit.

駮 3834. A one-year-old horse; according to some, A black horse.

鵠 3835. Name of a bird.

儇 3836. Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country. Originally written 儇 Heuen.

嬛 } 3837. [ - ] Without pos-  
 嬛 } terity; sorrowful, mourn-  
 } ful.

懷 3838. Heuen, Hwan or Keuen, Precipitate, hasty, perverse disposition.

猥 3839. [ - ] A hasty leap; a dog jumping and running fast; to hop or jump as a dog. Haste; hurry.

蠖 3840. [ \ ] A small insect found in wells, known by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

緼 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.

讓 3842. [ - ] Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

趨 3843. To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

蝟

3844. [ \ ] 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. [ \ ] A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper, or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

覓

3847. To seek or endeavour to obtain. Read Hing, A surname; to go to a distance.

堦

3848. Heuen, or Heun.

塤

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.

塤

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.

護

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; suspense. 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.

蟹

3852. The name of an insect.

## HEÜH.—LXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hie*. Peking Dialect, *Sheih*. 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 Chüh. To arise; to obey or yield submission to; to detain or keep in a place. A surname. Also read Hew.

愒

3854. Read Chüh, Pain; painful. Read Heüh, To collect together; to blend. Proud.

蓄

3855. Heüh or Chüh, To accumulate; to store or hoard up; a quantity (as of vegetables) laid up for use. To feed.

勸

3856. To excite to diligent endeavour; to stimulate to exertion. E heüh kwa jin 以 | 寡人 to stimulate the man of little virtue,—by

勸

which the person speaking means himself. Heüh 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.

Heüh jih | 日 the beginning of day; the morning early.

Heüh-heüh, keaou keaou | | 躑  
躑 or He-he heüh heüh 躑躑 |

| the external marks of pleasure discovered by a mean man on obtaining success in his schemes. Smirking, jumping, giggling.

項

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.

Heüh-heüh jen | | 然 gravely; attentively.

穡

3859. To gather together; to collect; to crowd together so as to spoil from not being used.

HEUN.—LXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Han*. Canton Dialect, *Fun*.

熏  
裏  
黨

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 | melancholy is like vapour.

Heun che | 之 to fumigate it.

Heun fung | 風 the east and south.

Heun heun | | joining cordially and cheerfully; sitting in an unsettled manner; fidgety.

Heun seih | 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 | Wang kung yuë heun, Royal merit (i. e. merit acquired in the service

of the king) is called Heun. 開國元 | Kae kwö yuen heun, Original merit acquired in laying the foundations of the monarchy.

Heun laou | 勞 having deserved well of one's country; honor conferred by one's country.

Heuntseö | 爵 a meritorious nobleman.

堦

3862. See Heuen.

燠

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.

爇

3864. [-] To dry any thing with the fire.

獯

獯

3865. [ / ] Heun chüh, | 鬻 certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

3866. [ / ] The light which remains after sunset; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

3867. Vapour or fog before the eyes; dullness of sight.

3868. [ / ] Fragrant exhalations from plants; fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

Heun chih | 炙 to cauterize.

Heun tih pö pe | 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.

3869. Insects produced from heat.

3870. [ / ] To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips in the coloured liquid.

3871. A light red dye, produced by three dips; used for the preceding.

3872. [ / ] Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk.

Heun-heun-jen | | 然 rendered cheerful by the influence of liquor; exhilarated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

3873. [ / ] Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

3874. A golden colour altered or discoloured.

3875. Heun-hoo | 鵙 a certain infelicitous bird.

3876. Heun or Hwän, 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. Püh chih heun 不食 | not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

Heun soo | 素 animal food and pure vegetable diet,—these two words are used as opposites.

3877. [ / ] To heat; to burn; light. Read Hwuy, Light splendour. Read Hwän, Lustre; glitter; a red colour.

3878. [ / ] Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.

3879. [ / ] Steam or fume rising as from heated vegetable substance; fumes; exhalations.

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 | to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office; of a quadruped; and of a district. A surname. Keaou heun 教 | to teach; to instruct.

Heun-hwuy | 誨 to teach.

Heun taou | 導 an official instructor—in every district.

HEUNG.—LXXI<sup>ST</sup> 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 **凶** Heung, To fear. Also written **兇** Heung. These two are used for each other. **吉** | Keih, heung, are opposites, Good, evil; prosperous, adverse; felicity, infelicity. **吉兆** Keih chaou, Prognostic of happiness. **窮** | 極惡 Keung heung keih gō, Wickedness and evil carried to the utmost possible degree. **他事情都是** | Ta sze tsing too she heung, His affairs are all unprosperous. **歲** | Suy heung, A bad year; a year of scarcity and famine. **吉服** Keih fūh, Gay dress, indicating joy **有** | **報** | **有吉報吉** Yew heung, paou heung; yew keih, paou keih, If evil is to befall 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 | 兆 prognostic of impending evils.  
 Heung fūh | 服 mourning dress.  
 Heung ming | 命 an unhappy fate.  
 Heung sze | 事 a calamitous affair.  
 Heung sing | 星 a malignant star.  
 Heung tih | 德 cruel valour or power.

**兇** 3882. [-] Formed from *Jin* and *Heung*. Malevolent; cruel. Distressing fear; the cry of fear. She she hing heung **恃勢行** | to act cruelly from a dependance on one's own power and influence. Yin ke heung yay urh kung che **因其** | **也** 而攻之 attacked them in consequence of hearing their lamentations;—said of armies.

Heung gō **兇惡** cruel and wicked.  
 Heung paou | 暴 or Heung yō | 虐 cruel; barbarous.  
 Heung shā | 殺 to murder.  
 Heung show | 手 a murderer.  
 Heung sing | 性 a cruel disposition.

**凶** 3883. [-] The breast, or thorax. Read Keún, in the same sense. Commonly written **膺** Heung, or **胸** Heung.

Heung heung **凶** | denotes Clamour and disturbance; also the noise of vociferous consultation.

Shin tang sin che shang wei heung **身當心之上爲** | that part of the body situated above the heart, is Heung, the breast. Ke yu heung chung tsang pūh tae keae **其於** | **中會不帶芥** 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** | sorrow alone fills his breast.  
 Heung chung | **中** in the breast.

**恟** } 3884. [-] Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

**踹** } 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 excitement.

說  
詢  
訕  
訕  
訕  
訕  
胸

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.

3888. [v] The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle

Heung chung | 中 in one's breast; in the mind.

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 | 們 Te heung mun, Brothers. 老 | Laou heung, Old brother.

Heung sēn te how 兄先弟後

the senior brother takes precedence, the junior follows.

Heung te kwō | 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 | 友弟恭 the elder brother should be kind, the younger respectful.

Heung te | 弟 a younger brother, in common acceptation.

Heung tae | 臺 eminent brother; and Laou heung tae sēn sāng 老 | 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.

冂 3891. Hung, or Keung. A wide desert space surrounding an inhabited city.

冂 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.

訶 3893. [v] To go all around talking and acting as a spy; clever; intelligent; spying about. Kwei heung 窺 | to peep, to spy and tell the result.

炯  
迥  
迥  
熊  
龔

3894. [-] Heung heung. To search with light all around; to examine clearly.

Read Keung, Light, effulgence.

3895. [v] Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious. Heung pēz | 別 vastly different; very dissimilar.

3896. [-] A certain wild animal like a boar, said to be ominous; also called 赤 | Chih heung. Name of a hill. A man's name. Name of a country. A surname.

Heung pei | 罍 two animals like each other in form, but of different colours. The Pei is strong enough to root up trees.

3897. Sometimes used for the preceding. Read Nāng, Hot.

3898. [-] The male of birds. Masculine; martial. The name of a district. Tsz-

heung 雌 | 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 | Heung. Ying-heung 英 | a man of very eminent talents and virtue; a hero, or heroine.

3899. [v] To endeavour, or to seek to obtain. Also read Hing. To scheme; to plot.



HEW.—LXXII<sup>ND</sup> 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. Pih kung keae hew 百工皆 | a cessation

of every species of work, (as at the close of the year). Che sze yuě hew

致仕曰 | to give up an official situation is called Hew. Ne

hew to keang 你 | 多講 do not talk so much. Pih hew 不 |

unceasing. Kea sze fang hew 枷

死方 | make (you) wear the collar till (you) die, ere (I) desist.

Tan hew 蚤 | a certain medicine. Used in the sense of 咻 Hew, Moan-

ing, from sickness or pain.

Hew ching | 徵 a prognostic of something felicitous.

Hew hew | | to restrict; to retrench.

Hew | or Te hew 提 | expresses An amusement made with

inanimate figures, like Punch and Toby.

Hew tsēh seang kwan | 戚相關 mutually sharing joys and sorrows.

Hew mūh | 沐 to cease, (in order) to wash; to leave official duties for the purpose of dressing the head, bathing, &amp;c. An ancient custom observed every tenth day.

Hew pa ne | 怕你 I do not fear you.

Hew tsze nēn | 此念 give-up these thoughts.

Hew shoo | 書 a bill of divorce.

Hew wān | 問 cease to make further enquiry.

Hew seih | 息 and Hew che | 止 express To stop; to desist from.

Hew show | 手 to desist from any work.

Hew tse | 妻 to divorce a wife.

Hew hew kēn yay | | 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.

麻

3902. Shade; shelter; a place to stop and rest; the umbrageous shade of trees.

沐

3903. Appearance of water; water passing away.

焮

3904. Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

傑

3905. [-] Excellent; felicitous; good; harmonious; cordial; delicate; minute.

煲

Read Heaou, To apply fire to; to boil; to decoct.

痲

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.

銖

3908. A long kind of needle.

駉

3909. A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

馮

飈 3910. Hew-sih | 瑟 the sound of the wind whistling.

鵂 3911. [-] A certain ominous bird. Che hew 鵂 | or Hew-che, A horned owl.

朽 3912. [ \ ] Wood deprived of its vegetable life. Dead plants; rotten wood stinking; offensive smell; to fail; to rot; to be forgotten.

朽 3913. Organization destroyed; rotten; dead; stinking. Used for the preceding. To cut. Hew-too | 塗 the name of a place; the name of a hill.

疴 3914. Disease; sickness. Read Keaou, A kind of cholera morbus.

臭 3915. Commonly read Chow. Strong smell; stink. Read Hew, To apply the nose to, as a dog does, to smell. Hew che | 之 to smell it. 三 | 而 作 San hew urh tsò, Smelled thrice and arose.

獬 3916. An animal that resembles a wild boar.

蜈 3917. Hew or Kew. Kew hew 赴 | a dragon stretching forth its neck and

progressing; a kind of low leap; a rearing up.

畧 3918. The ancient form of 畜 Chüh, A domestic animal. 六畜養之曰牲用之曰 | Lüeh chüh, yang che yuě säng, yung che yuě hew, The six domestic animals (horse, cow, sheep, hog, dog, fowl) when training up, or feeding, are called Säng; when made use of, they are called Hew. Some distinguish Hew and Chüh, thus, 在山曰 | 在家曰 畜 Tsae shan yuě hew, tsae kea yuě chüh, Animals on the hills (wild) are called Hew; in the house (or time), they are called Chüh. Hew chüh wei yew pë | 畜微有別 Hew and Chüh, are a little different.

## HIH.—LXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary Hè. Canton Dialect, Hak.

赫 3919. 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 Shih Swift, fleet.

Hih-hih | | hot, scorched, bright, effulgent, manifest, glorious applied to heaven and to the gods.

Hih he | 戲 bright; luminous.

Hih he heuen he | 兮喧兮 gloriously manifested! extensively diffused!

Hih yih | 奕 glorious, great splendour, said of the gods and of heaven.

赫 3920. Red eyes.

閑 3921. The grating noise made by a door opening.

赫 3922. Hih, or Hea. Anger; the tone of anger; to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening. See Hea.

赫 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  
罽

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 Amour.

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 suu 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.

慄  
劾

3925. Dark mind; confusion of intellect; a kind of stupidity.

3926. To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. Also read Heǎ and Heĭh.

核  
櫛

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 統 | 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  
覈

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.

斲  
檄

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.—LXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hin*. Peking Dialect, *Shin*. Canton Dialect, *Yän*.

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.

勛

3933. Hin, or Kin. Much strength.

妍

3934. 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 | very early in the morning.

忻 3936. [-] To be pleased; to rejoice; a surname.

Hin jen | 然 exhilaration; desire; feeling happy to do; cheerfully.

欣 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.

Hih jen | 然 with pleasure; readily. Hih-chang | 暢 to be joyous; merry; pleased.

Hin hin | | with cheerfulness and delight; satisfaction; joy.

Hin-too-sze | 都思 the Hindoos are so called in Chinese history.

炘 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.

夔 3941. To like; to love; to desire; to covet.

夔 3942. [ / ] Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

夔 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 | 裘 a carriage with certain ornamented leather about it.

諦 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.

睇 3945. Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out. Too hin 胎 | the entrails of cows and horses, the bladder of domestic animals.

疾 疥 癩 癧

罌 3946. [ / ] A cracked or rent vessel.

痛 3947. [ / ] Heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing out; swelling up. Read He, Pain.

罌 3948. [ / ] To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragrant 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 heuē hin che 以血 | 之 to smear it with blood.

Too hin 塗 | to daub; to smear.

Hea hin 瑕 | a cleft; a crack; a crevice; an opening to discord; an occasion of quarrel.

Hin keih | 隙 } the causes of wars; Hin twan | 端 } the minute differences or occasions of quarrel.

Hin yūh | 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.—LXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Hing*. Peking Dialect, *Shing*. Canton Dialect, *Ying*.

并 } 3950. *Kan*. Two shields denoting an equalizing.

并 } 3951. *Ping*. Two men and two lances. Equal; together. Some derive 刑 *Hing*, To punish crime, from these; others from the following.

刑 } 3952. A man defending a well with a knife. To punish transgressions.

刑 } 3953. [-] From *K'een*, 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 | K'uh *hing*, To punish cruelly.

Hing fá | 罰 to punish; punishment.

Hing fá le hae | 罰利害 a severe punishment.

Hing hih | 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 | 訊 to examine by  
Hing wán | 問 torture.

Che *hing* 指 | a punishment which consists in compressing the fingers,—inflicted chiefly on women; men have their ankles compressed.

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*.  
型 } 凡鑄式以土  
型 } 曰 | Fan choo shih e too yüé *hing*, Patterns or moulds made of earth

for casting metals in, are called *Hing*.

典 | 宛在 T'een *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 s'uh *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.

例 } 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 并 *K'een*, Even; equal.

棚 } 3956. A name of a wood; a wooden stand.

銅 } 3957. [-] A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh.

Hing k'ang | 羹 } two different  
Hing ting | 鼎 } 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 | 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 | 狀 the figure, the external appearance.

Hing yung che | 容之 to give body or shape to; to exhibit its shape.

Hing che | 制 the form or manner in which a thing is made.

Hing tseih ko e | 跡可疑 suspicious appearances.

Hing she | 勢 the aspect or general appearance of a district; landscape.

Hing yung | 容 figure; visage; countenance.

Hing te | 體 } corporeal form;  
Hing seang | 像 } figure; resemblance.

幸 3959, [ \ ] From Yaou 天 *Evil influences*, and Yih 前 *To oppose*, the opposite of evil influence; i. e. fortunate; lucky.  
幸 幸 } 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 tih | 得 to succeed or obtain happily.

Hing tseih | 藉 to succeed by the happy influence of others.

Hing urh che yu tan | 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.

鉶 3962. A certain vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. A vessel for wine or spirituous liquor.

垂 3963. [ \ ] Keaou hing 徽 | to obtain by other means than those of merit or of right. To be unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Ning hing 佞 | sycophantic; parasitical.

瓶 3964. [ / ] Hing lǎng | 冷 Cold; frigid.

瓿 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.

倖 3966. To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. Ying hing 嬰 | the appearance of a large expanse of water. Ming hing 溟 | natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

緯 3967. Straight; directed to; bent or crooked.

諄 3968. [ \ ] Speech; abrupt address; an angry tone of speech; to speak with vehemence. Also read Hǎng.

Hing hwō | 獲 to obtain by some piece of good luck, without any merit.

Hing mēn | 免 to escape by mere luck.

津 3964. [ / ] Hing lǎng | 冷 Cold; frigid.

倖 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.

津 3966. To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. Ying hing 嬰 | the appearance of a large expanse of water. Ming hing 溟 | natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

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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 Hǎng, A path; a road. Read Hāng, A class of persons; a company; a mercantile house or factory. (Compare with Hang and Hing.) Koo hung 歌 | a kind of accompaniment; encore.

Hing chay sin che fá | 着心之發 the actions are the issues of the heart.

Hing fang | 房 conjugal intercourse.

Hing hēng | 香 to burn incense; to perform worship.

Hing kung | 宮 a palace to receive the Emperor on his tour.

Hing kiāng 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 tǎng | 滕 wrappers to strengthen the legs, used by persons who travel.

Hing tsiou hēn | 到縣 to send to the Hēn magistrate.

Hing tsang | 藏 acts and qualifications; character.

Hing wei | 爲 actions; conduct.

苐

3970. [ / ] A certain plant. Also read Hǎng, 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 ken | 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 fá | 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.

嫵

3972. ( \ ) Pleased; joyful; joy. A woman's name.

掎

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, somewhat like the green gage. Also read Hāng. Compare with Hǎng. Hǎng jin | 仁 almonds; Pih hǎng 北 | name of a place in the north.

脛

3976. [ / ] The bones of the leg below the knee, applied also to the leg of birds. Hing hing | | straight forward; unbending.

HO.—LXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ho*. In Peking Dialect, the *H* is guttural. Canton Dialect, *Fo* and *Wo*.

火 3977. ( \ ) Intended to represent 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. Shih ho 失 | to catch fire. Kew ho 救 | to put out fire.  
 Ho che | 之 burnt it.  
 Ho shih fun | 石粉 calk.  
 Ho kang | 坑 a pit of fire.  
 Ho loo | 爐 a furnace.  
 Ho peaou | 票 a fire declaration ; i. e. a despatch luminous and swift as the rays of caloric. Ke ho 起 | to take fire ; the burning out of a conflagration. Tēn ho 點 | to strike a light ; to light a candle.  
 Ho pwan | 伴 a sharer of the same fire,—a comrade, a companion.  
 Ho sing | 星 the plant Mars.  
 Ho keu taou sze | 居道士 the priests of Taou who live in society, and not in monasteries.  
 Ho shaou | 燒 to burn with fire.  
 Ho tow | 頭 a vulgar term for a cook.  
 Ho-tow | 斗 a kind of smoothing iron.  
 Ho tuy | 腿 ham.

Ho tseih | 漆 sealing wax.  
 Ho-tseih pēn | 漆片 wafers.  
 Ho yen | 焰 the flame of fire.  
 Ho-yō | 藥 gunpowder.  
 Ho-yō-heüh | 藥局 place where powder is made on the north side of Canton.  
 Ho ke | 氣 hot fume, applied to the temper, denotes *cholera* ; when it refers to the body, it denotes *fever*.

3978. Same as the preceding in compound characters ; by some read Peaou.

伙 3979. [ \ ] A man who partakes, or messes at the same fire ; a comrade ; a companion. Kea ho 傢 | household furniture and utensils. Ho chang | 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*.

夙 3980. Fire issuing forth ; fire diffusing colour.

吹 3981. *Ho* or *Hoo*. The mouth propelling warm breath ; the noise made when blowing with the breath.

焯 3982. The name of a place.

禾 3983. [-] From 木 *Mūh*, *Wood*, and an abbreviation of 華 *Chuy*, *Hanging down* in allusion to the ears of grain.

Paddy ; corn, or grain in general ; agreement ; harmony. A surname.

Ho me | 米 paddy, rice.

Ho meaou | 苗 a green shoot or blade of corn.

Ho suy | 穗 an ear of corn.

Ho shūh | 束 a sheaf of grain.

Ho taou | 稻 name of a grain well known in China.

Ho ta | 打 a flail.

和 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 wán ho 情性温 | a mild and kind disposition. Jin ho ping 人 | 平 a mild even tempered man. Seang ho 相 | agreeing; harmonizing. Leang jin pūh seang ho 兩 人不相 | the two men don't agree. Pūh ho mūh 不 | 睦 disagreeing; at variance with. Shang ho hea mūh 上 | 下睦 superiors gentle, and inferiors peaceful. Fòo foo ho, urh how kea taou ching 夫婦 | 而後家道成 let husband and wife agree, and then the welfare of the family will be secured. Pūh yaou shang ho ke 不 要傷 | 氣 do not wound the feeling of concord, or mutual amity and good-will. Ta ho-shang 大 | 尙 the first or chief priest in a temple. Tae ho 太 | the general prevalence of truth and peace. Keang ho 講 | or 勸 | Keuen ho, To persuade to mutual agreement. Hwan hwan he he ho ta chūh keu leaou 歡歡喜喜 | 他 出去了 quite pleased and delighted to go out with him. Seaou sāng yuě ho 小笙曰 | a small reed is called Ho. Keun-mun yuě ho 軍門曰 | 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 yuě keaou ho 兩軍相對曰交

| two armies opposed to each other is called Keaou ho. He ho 羲 | the names of two officers, said to have directed the signs of times, or the astronomical department. Yang ho kin kaou pei yay 養 | 今靠背也 Yang-ho is the modern (support for the back called) kaou-pei. Teaou ho 調 | to mix and unite together. Pih yō tse ho 百藥齊 | a hundred medicines all mixed together. Tsze chang urh pe ying yuě ho 此唱 而彼應曰 | Ho expresses one singing and another responding.

To rhyme, read Hwuy.

Ho e | 夷 and Yun ho 雲 | names of places.  
Ho gae | 愛 an agreeable, pleasing, cordial manner.  
Ho ke | 氣 a spirit of harmony; harmony, a cordial good natured feeling and disposition.  
Ho kēen | 姦 fornication or adultery, by the consent of both parties.  
Ho nwan | 暖 concord and genial warmth.  
Ho ping | 平 a name of tea.  
Ho e urh shwŷy | 衣而睡 to go to sleep with one's clothes on.  
Ho shun | 順 complaisant; accommodating.  
Ho ke sāng tsae | 氣生財 harmony, or a friendly kind temper, begets wealth.

呆

3985. A little child crying.

姝

3986. A woman's name; fine countenance.

柩

3987. The head of a coffin; a coffin.

菜

3988. Name of a plant; the crooked handle of a harrow or a plough.

誅

3989. Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name.

鈺

3990. Certain pieces of metal hung so as to make a jingling, sonorous, musical sound.

和

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 | Tūh ho. Joo ho 如 | or reversed, Ho joo, How? in what manner? Shwuy ho 誰 | who! what!—and Mō 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 姪 | name of a female officer during the Dynasty Han. Tan-ho 儻 | 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 pēih | 必 what necessity?

Ho pēih 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 tsze | 地無才 what place is without talent?—amongst what class of the community is talent not to be found?

Ho wūh | 物 which thing?

Ho joo | 如 in what manner? how?

# 荷

3994. [-] Ho, or Hoho | 華 the Nelmium 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 tsēen | 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 seon 一陣 | 大笑 a fit of loud laughter.

Ho kēen | 欠 or Ta ho 打 | to yawn.

Ho tsih | 責 to reprimand.

# 呵

3296. 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 Tēn ho 天 | the murky 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.

Kāng 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-kwō, 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 pō so | 泊所 an officer who controuls the boats on rivers.

# 荷

3998. A certain plant, name of a marsh.

# 呵

3999. A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

# 苛

4000. [-] Small plants; used figuratively to denote what is of small importance; petty details; troublesome, circumstantial; vexatiously minut. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe; anger. A surname.

Ho fā | 法 } government which  
Ho ching | 政 } 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 heac | 妒 petty dislikes and jealousies.

Ho kih | 刻 to oppress and annoy by minutely circumstantial requirements.

Ho-lan kwö | 蘭國 Holland, the Dutch.

Ho yang | 癢 petty unimportant itch or ache.

訶 } 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 ts'ih | 責 to rail at and blame in a loud angry tone.

頃 } 4002. To turn the head aside, and look slyly 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 s'ih | 色 the quality of an article, sometimes the colour of it.

Ho w'ih | 物 goods, cargo. Yang

ho 洋 | foreign commodities. Tsä

ho 雜 | a mixture or variety of

articles. Tun ho 囤 | to monopolize goods; to do so with grain is prohibited. Y'ih shw'ü 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 hō 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-s'ih Province.

Ho ts'ë | 節 to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

濱 } 4005. Water generally; or the name of a particular stream.

襜 } 4006. The sleeve of a garment.

輶 } 4007. The grease-horn of a carriage; an utensil to contain oily matter with which to grease

' ] the ends of the axle tree.

禍 } \ ] 4008. Evil; injury; a curse from the gods.

Evil; calamity; misfor-

' ] tune, adversity, judgment, misery; to destroy, to exterminate.

Pe ho 避 | to avoid a calamity. Ho

hwan suy che | 患

隨之 calamities follow them. Ho ü

e f'ih | 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 sāng yule | 皆生於利 all evils arise from gain, or the love of it.

夥 } 4009. Many; numerous; a

\ ] band; a company; a crew. Many of any

thing. Many persons forming a group; a party; a banditti; per-

sons 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.

# HÖ.—LXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Hō. Hō and Hwūh 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 Kō, A certain measure. To rhyme, read Heih. Pei hō 配 | or Gow hō 偶 | to pair; to unite in pairs. Tēn tsō che hō 天作之 | a (conjugal) union formed by heaven. Keun chin hwuy hō 君臣會 | or Hō hwuy | 會 the prince assembled with his ministers. Seang hō 相 | to accord; to agree. E seang hō 意相 | thoughts, or ideas corresponding. Kung pa pūh hō ne tēih e sze 恐怕不 | 你的意思 I am afraid it does not agree with your sentiments. Le hō 理 | agreeing with reason; reasonable; proper. Pūh hō fā 不 | 法 illegal. Pūh hō kwei keu 不 | 規矩 not according to custom. Pūh hō le 不 | 理 or Pūh hō taou le 不 | 道理 unreasonable. Foo hō 符 | or Hō tung | 同 an instrument divided in two, of

which each contracting party retains one. Leih ho tung 立 | 同 to form or make out. Ta pūh hō yung 他不 | 用 he, or it, does not answer the purpose wanted.

Hō ching | 稱 a term by which things are expressed as united.

Hō urh yen che | 而言之 to speak of them unitedly, or collectively.

Hō-chang | 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.

Hō meih | 密 a country of western Tartary.

Hō ho | 和 harmonious.

Hō kung | 共 to make out the sum.

Hō tsze shing wūh ke | 子盛物器 hō-tsze is a vessel to contain things, a box.

Hō kow | 口 to shut the mouth.

Hō kin | 盞 certain cups out of which the bride and bridegroom drink wine and exchange the cups; which forms a part of the marriage ceremony.

Hō mun | 門 to shut the door.

Hō pwan ta swan | 盤打算 to unite, as in a platter, and reckon the whole amount; to estimate; to deliberate and plan.

Hō yung | 用 to answer the purpose intended.

Hō yen | 眼 to close the eyes.

Hō shih | 式 agreeing with the pattern; suitable; answering the purpose in all respects; said either of persons or things.

Hō yih jin | 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, Hō, 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 Hēen district; name of a river; a surname.

盒

4013. A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over.

Hö tsze | 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.

Hö kō yen urh che | 各言爾志 why don't you all speak your mind.

Hö che | 稚 used for I, or Me.

噤

4015. Hö, or Kō. 噤 | She hö, 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 hö* denotes Eating; in those of the regular series or order, *Hö*, denotes, To close or unite. *Hö*, further signifies Verbosity; loquacity. Hö hö | | or read Keä-heä, Speech, words, conversation. Read Heä, | 然 Heä jen, The noise or sound of laughing.

Hö cha | 茶 to take tea. *Hö*, To drink, is used chiefly by the Tartars, and different persons use different characters for it. 哈 Hö, 喝 Hö, 渴 Hö, and 呵 Ho, have all been given. The two first seem both admissible.

Hö tsew | 酒 to drink wine.

歎

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.

閭

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 閭 | the wind.

Hö yih kung ke | 邑公啟 the whole city's declaration, or appeal for a subscription;—as to repair a bridge, and so on.

Hö shüh | 屬 all the kindred.

Hö keun | 郡 the whole principality.

Hö kea | 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.

勍

4020. Hö or Heä, Diligent exertion. Heä heä yung leih shing | | 用力聲 heä heä, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. Leih tsö heä heä 力作 | | doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hö, Diligent.

喝

4021. Hö 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-hö 陰 | a suppressed guttural sound, as if from a stoppage in the throat. Yin hö, püh tih tuy 陰 | 不得對 his voice was stopped, he could not reply. Sze hö 嘶 | a broken interrupted sound, as in weeping and sobbing. Hoo-hö 呼 | to shout or call out in anger. Tung e heu hö 恫疑虛 | disappointed, or unable to attain one's wish, to storm and rage in vain. In the sense of being loudly angry, one uses 喉 | How-hö.

Hö taou, kae so | 道開鑼 shouted out,—beat the gong.

Hö-gae | 噤 or Yae, is said to be Hoarseness or difficulty of utterance.

Hö ling | 令 to egg on by hooting and crying,—when murder is the consequence, he who does so, forfeits his life.

Hö kae | 開 to send the servants out of a room.

Hö tsew | 酒 to drink wine, is sometimes written thus.

噉

4022. Same as the preceding.

悒

4023. Mutual dread or apprehension Read Ke, To desist, to rest, to sleep. Read Kō, To desire, to covet, haste, hurry.

歇

5024. Read Heih, To desist, to stop. Read Hō, A short nosed dog.

𦉳

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-hō 𦉳 | or Loo hō 𦉳 | diagonal threads of a net; or streaks on a kind of hair cloth; work done by women.

猓

4026. Hih. A short nosed dog. Read Hō, Fear; apprehension.

犒

4027. A particular kind of cow. Also read Kēn.

𦉳

4028. Ping ho 餅 | white colour; slightly coloured.

𦉳

4029. Hempten coarse stockings. A kind of hair cloth; coarse cloth; a poor person.

A surname.

鷓

4030. Name of a bird; a kind of wild cock, daring in battle, from which circumstance its comb becomes an ornament of soldiers' caps.

Hō kwan | 冠 a military cap; also applied to high minded statesmen who retire from the emoluments of office in bad times.

糶

4031. White rice.

雀

4032. From wings making apparent effort to pass out of 口 Kung, a void space. Extremely high; flying high; high minded. In the following compounds, generally implies passing with celerity and ascending high. Also read Keō. Keō 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 hō 揮 | } celerity, haste,  
Hwūh-hō 矐 | } speed, speedily; cheerfulness; alacrity; lively temper and manner. The gambols or frolics of animals.

皜

4034. White colour. Hō jen pih show | 然白首 a white or grey head.

矐

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.

臙

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.

Hō heang | 香 the fragrance of the Hō;—a plant brought from Cochinchina.

驪

4038. Hō, or Kō, A horse with a white forehead.

鶴

4039. A bird that flies high; name of a bird resembling the stork. 仙 | Sēen-hō, so called from Sēen genii being said to ride upon it in the air. Hae-hō 海 | a sea bird; a bird often referred to by the Chinese.

鶴

矐

4040. To gaze; to look intently.

矐

4041. Hō shen | 睽 the glare of lightning, the lightning's flash.

倮

4042. A surname.

格

4043. Hō-tsih | 澤 name of a baleful star. Commonly read Kih, A mark or limit, and so on.

貉

4044. Hō, or Hoo-hō 狐 | an animal of the fox species, also certain reptiles, insects.

貉

貉

焯

4045. The heat of fire; to scorch; to burn; reiterated, Hō-hō, Great heat, masses of

fire flame. To traduce, to vilify. Read Kō, Heaou, and Taou, denoting The destructive effect of fire in a literal or figurative sense.

嗃  
諄

4046. Hō, or Heaou. Stern severe cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some sound or noise. One says, Joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

See Heaou.

涸  
澇

4047. Water entirely run off, or dried up; exhausted.

Shwŭy che hō 水始

the water began to be dried up. Soo hō 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.

Hō chē 轍 a dry rut of a wheel; a rut without any water in it.

Hō 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-hō, The streams that run in valleys amongst hills. 大

巨 Keu-hō, The sea, the ocean.

溝 Kow hō, A ditch or moat, around a city wall.

Hō shan 山 the name of a hill.

斛

4049. A measure equal to ten 斗 Tow. A surname.

殼

4050. Hō or Hwūh. 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 Keō, A vessel for containing

fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush

against; impetuous effort.

Hō lūh 簾 a certain bamboo vessel.

Hō sūh 鯨 fear; fear of death—said of animals.

郝

4051. Name of a place. A surname. Read Shīh, Shīh shīh, To plough or cultivate the ground. A surname.

害

4052. Commonly read Hae, To injure. Read Hō, Why? wherefore? why not?

豁

4053. Hō, Hwō, or Hwūh. Enlarged; liberal. See Hūh.

疲

4054. Hō, or Keīh. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

鵠

4055. Hō, Yūh, or Hung hō 鴻 a certain water bird as large as a goose, otherwise called 天鵠

Tēen go. Applied to the name of a dog. A surname.

Read Kaou, The name of a place.

Read Haou, Large; great.

HOO.—LXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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. Chüh hoo ke k'een 出 | 其間 issuing from amongst them. Hō hoo tsze 合 | 此 agreeing with this. E hoo tsze 異 | 此 different from this. Pōh 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 摩 Woo hoo; 嗚 摩 Woo hoo, and 嗚 嘯 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.

浮

4059. The name of a river.

媯

4060. A woman's name.

姪

葦

4061. Name of a plant.

評

4062. To call out; to call to; to call to come. Read Haou, To deceive or insult.

鮪

4063. A fish.

啣

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 戶 | a door, a family. Ta-



mun hoo 大門 | a powerful or wealthy family. Seaou hoo jin-kea 小 | 人家 a poor person or family. Téen hoo 店 | a shop-keeper. Chuen hoo 船 | master of a boat; a skipper of a vessel.

Hoo kow | 口 doors and mouths; population. Sometimes A door, a passage, an entrance.

Hoo mun | 門 the first character denotes an inner door, and a door with one leaf. Mun denotes an outer door or gate.

Hoo poo | 部 the Board of population; and of revenue, arising from the people.

Hoo kow tsung soo | 口 總 數 the amount of the population.

Hoo tuy | 對 two families in equal circumstances; referred to in affairs of marriage.

扃  
扃  
眈  
眈  
芦  
节

4066. [ / ] To take out with the hand. Hoo tow | 斗 a vessel to bale out a boat; to heave out water with the hand.

4067. Light; luminous; to illustrate; red streaks; variegated.

4068. A certain medicine, a vegetable preparation; otherwise called the Yellow of the earth, and the marrow of the earth.

岫

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 | a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

Hoo pǎ | 跋 or Pǎ-hoo, Certain attendants of the Emperor on his hunting excursions.

Hoo tsung | 從 to follow and attend upon.

搃

4071. To impart; to give extensively. Poo-hoo 布

| to diffuse widely. Pǎ hoo 拊 | opposed to what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of consequences.

簏

4072. A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

鴈

4073. Name of a bird.

鵠

虬

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 手 Hoo, An exclamation or interrogative particle.

虎

4075. The streaks on the tiger's skin.

虬

4076. [ / ] To cry out aloud; to call. A surname. Read Hóo, To speak to in an angry insulting manner, otherwise expressed by 咄 咄 Tūh tsūy.

Kow hoo 口 | to roar out with the mouth.

嘯

諱

評

嫖

4077. Handsome, elegant, beautiful, good, excellent, to boast of beauty. Hoo pǎ | 扒 good, a local phrase.

嫖

嫖

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 | a tiger.

Hoo pe | 皮 a tiger's skin.

Hoo chin | 臣 a daring servant of the crown.

Hoo mun | 門 tiger's gate, the Boca Tigris; a narrow entrance on

the Canton River, defended by forts on the opposite shores.

Hoo lang che sing | 狼之性 a cruel disposition.

Hoo kow tseu shih | 口取食 to seek food in the tiger's mouth;—to engage in perilous pursuits to gain a livelihood.

Hoo she tan tan | 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 hih | 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 pih choo | 珀珠 amber beads.

Hoo pih | 珀 amber. The Chinese have various fables about the origin of amber; that from which Hoo-pih is derived, regards amber as the manes of a tiger. Amber is also considered the resin of the pine.

麓 4081. A species of pulse.

虻 4082. Name of an insect.

互 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 | blended or united together, as the fingers of one hand inserted in those of the other.

Seang hoo 相 | mutual, reciprocal.

Shan ko hoo tā 山歌 | 答 the responsive songs of mountaineers.

Pe tsze hoo e chang 彼此 | 依仗 that and this, (the one and the other,) mutually depending. Hwŭy

hoo 回 | to have mutual reference; regard to; or care of.

Hoo seang ke chă | 相稽察 to keep a mutual watch over each other—required by the government in the same titling.

Hoo kěě | 結 a bond given by five persons, in which they are responsible for each other,—required of literary candidates by the government.

Hoo wŭh | 物 that class of fish whose shells have serrated edges.

4084. Cold; congealed.

Hoo pe | 閉 closed up by frost.

洩 4085. [-] Pe-hoo 檜 | a place of confinement made by railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, To walk a horse; a riding circus.

互 4086. [-] Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice. Cold; the appearance of ash et of water. Man-han 漫 | watery appearance.

Hoo-han | 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.

裋 4089. Short garments.

誣 4090. To remember; to recollect; to debate, to wrangle.

Hoo tseau | 譙 to speak angrily.

踣 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 | the name of an insects. Moo-hoo 蝥 | 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 | name of a city.

Hoo e | 疑 suspicious, distrust

Hoo hwŏ | 惑 ful.

Hoo le | 狸 the fox.

瓠 4094. [- /] Hoo, or Hoo-loo | 瓠 a kind of calabash. A surname.

Hoo tsze | 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 | to cover the mouth and laugh; to make a noise in the throat when laughing.

Hoo tseou | 椒 pepper.

Hoo tēē | 蝶 a butterfly.

Hoo ma tsze | 麻子 linseed.

Hoo wei joo tsze | 爲如此 how is it thus?

廟 4096 Even; level.

糊 4097. Hoo-tseou | 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 | 海之士 a man who has traveled much and has passed lakes and seas.

Hoo-kwang | 廣 a well known province of China.

Hoo-nan | 南 the southern division of the ancient Hoo-kwang province.

Hoo pih | 北 the northern division of Hoo-kwang province.

猢 4099. [-] Tsan-hoo 獠 | an animal resembling a monkey.

瑚 4100. [-] Shen-hoo 珊 | coral.

Hoo lēen | 璣 a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

痾 4101. Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

筊 4102. [-] Name of a bamboo. Hoo lüh | 簏 a quiver for arrows.

糊 4103. [-] Paste made from boiled flour or rice, to paste, to daub. Read Hwüh, Suddenly; abruptly.

Hoo hwān | 混 confused; stupid.

Hoo-kow | 口 to stop the mouth with paste; i. e. to feed. Woo e hoo kow 無以 | 口 nothing to fill the mouth with—no food to eat.

Hoo shwō | 說 foolish talk; to talk nonsense.

Hoo too | 塗 paste and muddy plaster—denotes stupidity; applied either to thinking, speaking, or acting.

蝴 4104. [-] Hoo tēē | 蝶 a butterfly; for this there are other characters used.

葫 4105. [-] A gourd or melon.

Hoo-loo | 蘆 a calabash. In several of these terms, different characters are used.

衢 4106. [-] Hoo-tung | 衢 the streets in Peking are called by this name.

裾 4107. The part of a garment which comes below the arm.

醐 4108. [-] Te-ho 醍 | 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 | 口四方 to go every where seeking food.

鵠 4110. Hoo or Te-hoo 鵠 | a water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

鬚 4111. [-] A common term for beard; the hair on the temples. Not contained in the Chinese Dictionaries.

Hoo tsze | 子 a beard; a man with a beard.

Hoo seu | 鬚 the beard generally; different words are used for the hair on the upper lip and on the chin.

4112. [-] Large, great; empty; proud. Read Woo, To be kind to; to soothe; to be taken by surprize, embarrassed; a tone of astonishment.

4113. To cover; to cover over as with a sheet. Large, great; wide; possessing; having; remiss; careless.

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.

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.

4116. [/] To be regardless of instruction and of morals, to persevere in the road to ruin; irreclaimable. The favor or blessing of heaven; happiness.

4117. [/] A certain wood; a term to express any utensil's being fragile, and bad of its kind.

許  
滹  
汙

4118. [- \] The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. Name of a particular river.

4119. To be attached to; to have affection for; to regret.

4120. ['] The appearance of rain running down; currents rushing and dashing

against each other. The name of a river and of a bird. Read 8, The name of a Héen. To boil. Ta-hoo 大 | a certain musical instrument. 8-hoo 壘 | deep retired apartments in a palace. Poo-hoo 布 | the diffusion of education.

4121. ['] The name of a place. Read H8. To cut down and gather in grain.

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 | 船 a ship which gives convoy.

Hoo fā | 法 to defend or patronize the religion of Buddha.

Hoo fung | 封 a defensive envelope — written on the outside of a letter.

Hoo-le | 理 to superintend and take care of, as the duties of an office.

Hoo wei | 衛 to surround and guard.

Hoo fā laou yay | 法老爺 a gentleman who patronizes the religion of Buddha.

4123. Goo, or Tsing-hoo 青 | a certain stone or mineral found on a certain hill. A darkish colour.

4124. Ta-hoo 大 | an ancient musical instrument.

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 | a pot for wine.

Cha hoo 茶 | a tea-pot. To hoo 唾 | a spitting pot; a vessel used for beating time on when playing.

Hoo-loo | 蘆 a gourd or calabash.

4126. Water running slowly.

HOW.—LXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Heu.* Canton Dialect, *How* or *Haw.*

**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.

**后** 4128. [ \ ] The tone or voice of anger. Shame; disgrace; abuse.

**后** 4129. To moisten; to imbue.

**后** 4130. The appearance of cordiality.

**后** 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 say | 詬 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.

**骸** 4134. The end or joining of a bone.

**喉** 4135. [-] How, or Yen ho 咽 | the trachea, the windpipe. Commonly The throat, the gullet, the œsophagus, which, however, is properly expressed by | 嚨 How-lung

How pe | 喉 a sore throat.

**侯** 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 | 侯 how, became an epithet of the Chiefs or Princes of states,

Viceroids, and Noblemen. There are five degrees of Nobility, viz. 公 | 伯子男 Kung, how, pih, 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 何 He, A tone closing a period; and 何 Ho, Who? what? how? To rhyme, read Che.

How tse8 | 爵 the *How* rank of nobility.

How yay | 爺 epithet by which a nobleman of the second rank from the top is addressed.

**埃** 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.

媠

4135. A woman's name.

嶠

4139. Name of a hill.

幟

4140. An object to shoot at with an arrow.

候

4141. [ ㄛ ] An angry appearance

候

榘

4142. Forms part of the names of woods.

How-yu | 榘 a species of small fig.

How-taou | 榘 the name of a fruit.

猴

4143. The monkey species, the name of a fruit.

How tsze | 子 a monkey. How hing | 形 the figure of a monkey.

猴

篳

4144. [-] Kung-how 篳 | a certain instrument of music.

候

禱

4145. A sacrifice to procure blessings.

痲

4146. Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous spots are called 痲 | Yew-how, and commonly How-tsze | 子 pimples; spots.

睽

4147. Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

睽

蜺

4148. A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species. E-how 蜺 | the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

睽

4149. A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas.

How-low | 賤 an avaricious appearance.

諛

4150. Speaking; appearing in conversation.

諛

鏃

4151. [-] A particular kind of arrow. The second and third characters are, besides, used for the quill end, or root, of a feather.

猴

猴

褌

4152. [-] How-yu | 褌 a small garment.

餼

4153. [-] Dry provisions; victuals previously dressed.

How leang | 糴 dried provisions.

候

4154. [ ㄛ ] To wait. To enquire; to wait; to expect.

To protect or guard. Wǎn-

how 問 | to make civil enquiries, to visit an equal. Tih lae fung how

特來奉 | I have come on purpose to pay my respects. Kung

how kin gan 恭 | 近安 respectfully enquire about (your)

repose; is a common phrase in the close of letters, implying civil

enquiries about health, &c. Sze-

how 伺 | or Tǎng how 等 |

to wait for.

How seu | 叙 to wait (till the guests) arrange themselves. A phrase used on invitation cards.

吼

4155. [ ㄛ ] The voice of any animal; the lowing of cattle; the roaring of a tiger; the voice of anger.

哞

4156. [ ㄛ ] How or Yin. New ming yai 牛鳴也 the lowing of a cow. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

厚

4157. [ ㄛ ] From a *House* in which it can be said are many *sons*. Mountain-like. Thick; large; great; weighty; liberal; generous; kind; intimate. A surname

厚

厚

*How*, is applied to tastes expressing that they are

strong; the opposite is 薄 Pə, Thin.  
 How fūh woo keang | 福無疆  
 great and unlimited happiness.  
 How gān | 恩 great favor or benevolence; an important act of grace.  
 How hwuy | 惠 a liberal donation—the language of courtesy.  
 How pǝ 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 taou | 道 liberal principles.  
 4158. [ / ] 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. Tsēen how 前 | or Sēen 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 sāng | 生 after born; one born subsequently to others, a young person.  
 How jīh | 日 the day after tomorrow.

4159. [- / ] Breathing strongly through the nose.

4160. [- / ] Name of a fish, the roes of which are preserved.

HUNG.—LXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hung*. Some of these words are otherwise read Hǎng. Canton Dialect, *Hung*.

工 4161. *Kung*. Ingenious; skilled in one's business; a workman; a servant of the crown.

仁 4162. A large belly.

旺 4163. Hung hung 旺 | the noise made by people crowded together in a market place.

汞 4164. [ 1 ] 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.

Hung-yung 瀟溶 a wide and deep expanse of water.

虹 4165. The name of a hill.

烜 4166. An abundance of fire; flame. To dry any thing with fire.

糲 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. Lǝ hung 落 | the menstrual discharge.

Hung hwa | 花 the red coloured Hibiscus *Rosa sinensis*, commonly called Shoe-flower.

Hung keang | 江 the stream Hong-kong.

Hung maou | 毛 a nickname, applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, by the Chinese of Canton.

Hung paou shīh | 寶石 the red precious stone worn as a knob on the caps of persons of the first rank.

Hung yen to pǝ ming | 顏多薄

命 most of handsome women have been ill fated.  
 Hung ying maou | 纓帽 a cap with red hair or silk on the top; commonly worn by Chinese gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants.  
 Hung tan | 丹 red lead.  
 Hung pae | 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 | 牌 Tsing hung. pae. To issue it, by 發 Fă or 出 Chüh hung. pae.

菘  
 洪

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 | T'een-hung. Name of a sword; name of a plant.

Hung tung | 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 H'een district.

訐

4171. [-] To confuse; to mix; to quarrel; to litigate; to ruin. A man's name.

鮓

4172. A certain sea fish without scales. A white fish called 白 | Pih-hung.  
 Read Kung, An edible crab-like fish.

噴

4173. Hung, or Húng. Lo-hung 羅 | to sing songs; the name of a song, or class of songs.

共

4174. Commonly read Kung. Originally written 升 Kung, representing two hands joined to hold something. Many together.

Read Hung, 池 | 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 | to intimidate by an indistinct loud voice. To deceive; to beguile and cheat.

Hung ta chüh lae | 他出來 cozen, or beguile him out.

Hung ling | 命 by false pretences to induce to act.

Hung p'een | 騙 to beguile and cheat.

幟

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 fuh | 福 great happiness.

Hung-găn | 恩 great favor.

Hung shwüy | 水 the Deluge spoken of in Chinese History.

Hung shing wang | 聖王 name of an idol god, whose birth day is the

13th of the 2nd moon—it is much observed.

筴

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.

蒨

4179. Name of a plant.

眊

4180. Sheep's eyes, injuring persons in some way.

𡵓

4181. [-] A large valley. Read Keang, Name of a certain valley.

𡵔

閼

4182. [-] The gate of a street or lane; a gate-way. The gate of heaven. Kew-hung 九 | 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.

鬩

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. [-] Hǎng or Hung. The echo in a large wide house. Rest; repose.

泓

4186. [-] Deep, clear, said of water; profound, extensive. Name of a river.

絃

4187. [-] A net, something that ties or fastens to. The second character also denotes Strings that tie on a cap below the chin.

紉

鞞

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.

鞞

鞞

鞞

鞞

橫

4189. [-] Hung or Hǎng, 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 hǎng 從 | or Tsung hǎng 縱 | lengthwise and transverse: lines running east and west; and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means.

Hung chung chih chwang | 衝直 撞 opposed every way.

Hung neih | 逆 opposed to; thwarting; perverse; unreasonable.

Hung hing | 行 perverse, wicked conduct.

Hung ho | 禍 an unusual calamity; a divine judgement.

Hung sze | 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

| the crash of thunder.

Hung lěě | 裂 rent with noise.

Hung luy | 雷 loud thunder.

黌

4191. A school or college. Hung kung | 宮 a palace of learning. An academy or

school. To commence, or advance in studies, is called Tsin hung kung 進 | 宮 to enter the palace of learning.

薨

4192. [-] Many; numerous; rapid, fleet. Hung expresses the demise of a prince or king.

Hung che | 逝 departed this life; died, dead.

鴻

4193. [-] Hung or Hung hwüh | 鵠 a certain large bird like a goose; having white glossy feathers and a long neck, the flesh is deemed ex-

洪

cellent, there is a larger and smaller species. Great; vast. Name of a banner; of a place; and of a man; a surname.

Hung mung | 濛 natural vapour or fog.

Hung péen | 便 a very favorable opportunity.

Hung yen | 鴈 the large and smaller kinds of wild geese.

HWA.—LXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Hwa.* Canton Dialect, *Fa.*

匕 4194. *Pe. A spoon. Arranged in order as spoons at a table.*

叱  
化

4195. Appearance of an open mouth. To be distinguished from 叱 Chih.

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 transmute; 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, H, 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. Pèen hwa 變 | a change from one state to another; a transformation. Pèen 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. Shih urh püh 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 募 | to beg that property may be transferred to the temples of Füh.

Hwa sǎng | 生 to produce; or sometimes, to produce by a metamorphosis, in contradistinction from 卵生 Lwan sǎng, Produced from an egg; and Tae sǎng 胎生 formed in the womb.

批

4197. Hwa or To, To change or alter the position of with the hand; to move to put aside.

枇  
花

4198. Name of a wood, the bark of which cord is made.

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; com-  
 monly called *A flower boat*.

Hwa hwa she keae | | 世界  
 a prodigal thoughtless age.

Hwa keaon | 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 dis-  
 sipate.

Hwa loo shwäy | 露水 lavender  
 water.

Hwa säng | 生 arachis hypogæa, a  
 kind of nut, called at Canton,  
*Ground-nut* called by the northern  
 people, Chang säng kwo 長生菓  
 an oil is expressed from them.

Hwa tsze | 子 a beggar.

Hwa tseou | 椒 chillies or cayenne  
 pepper.

Hwa keä tsze | 甲子 the Cycle  
 of sixty years.

Hwa täng | 燈 the festival of lan-  
 terns; observed on the 15th day of  
 the 1st moon.

Hwa yuen | 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 obives  
 of a plant.

Hwa te | 蒂 the stem of a flower.

4200. Water,—not in com-  
 mon use.

4201. Name of a fish.

4202. The transformation of  
 a demon.

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 cer-  
 tain star. A designation of China,  
 and of its language. Formerly read  
 Ho. Yung hwa 榮 | glory, honor.

Chung hwa kwö 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 *Boodhü Pooranü*. It was pub-

lished 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 peaon | 表 a stone pillar with  
 which tombs are ornamented.

Hwa tsae | 彩 flowered, or. varie-  
 gated, with divers colours.

Hwa yen | 言 the Chinese language.

4204. [-] Gaiety or ex-  
 travagance of mind.

4205. Luxuriant grain.

4206. [-] An excessive  
 degree of talk; cla-  
 morous noise, such as  
 is made by a drunken  
 party, which stuns the  
 ear. Heuen hwa 誼 |  
 or Hwan hwa 譟 | the noise of  
 a great many people's voices.

4207. [-] An iron spade-  
 like instrument for digging  
 with, to insert into the  
 ground; to make a kind of gutter;  
 to till.

4208. To open a door; or  
 an open door.

4209. [-] Hwa-low | 騮  
 an elegant fine horse.

鷓

4210. Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

話

4211. [ / ] *Three tongues, or a tongue and word.* Words; speech; discourse; conversation; to talk; to tell; able to speak well in an assembly.

話

To clamour; to put to shame; to direct. Shwō hwa 說 | speech; talk; sentiment. Pūh cling hwa

話

不成 | not constitute speech;—nonsense. Pūh tsae hwa hea 不在

下 not now narrate it,—not include it in the narrative. Haou shwō hwa 好說 | something good or agreeably said. Wo yew

hwa shwō 我有 | 說 I have something to say. Ta keang teih she shing-mo hwa 他講的是

甚麼 | what is it that he says?

Hwa chang | 長 it is a long story—better not begin it, is commonly understood.

Hwa pēē | 別 to speak on parting; to take a farewell.

Hwa shwō | 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 | 長 | 短

畫畫畫畫畫

4212. [ / ] 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 Hwǎ, 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 | foreign pictures.

Hwa che | 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 | 指券 a document or bond properly signed.

Hwa kung | 工 the work of painting in colours; drawing; the person who paints or draws.

Hwa seang | 像 to draw or paint a likeness.

Hwa yǎ | 押 a mark placed by a person after his signature; the Chinese require both a person's sig-

talk of long and talk of short—much talk and altercation.

nature with his own hand, and the Hwa-yǎ, or mark also, as proof of the authenticity of a document.

吳吳

4213. [ ' ] Commonly read Woo. Read Hwa, A large mouth; loud vociferation.

觥

4214. [ \ ] 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 | | alone; single.

罫罫

4216. [ / ] An impediment, as a stone in the way. Read Kwae, A square on a chess-board.

獲

4217. [ / ] A kind of snare for taking animals. Read Hwō, To grasp; to seize.

樗

4218. A certain useless wood. See Choo.

HWĀ.—LXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoŭ* 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-shih | 石 the name of a medicinal mineral.

Hwă shě | 舌 a slippery tongue; flattering.

Hwă shih tze | 石子 an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain.

Hwă tsih | 澤 } slippery lubricous.  
Hwă tǎ | 澗 } cous.

猾

4220. Disorderly; barbarous, applied to foreigners. Artful, clever, crafty, applied to children. Tricky; crafty; lying; deceitful. To bite; to gnaw.

Keau-hwă | 狡 } cunning, artful, deceitful.  
Hwae-hwă | 猾 } full, crafty.

Hwă tze | 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.

礪

4221. Hwă-shih | 石

a certain mineral used in medicine, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written

猾 Hwă.

蚶

4222. A certain crab-like shell fish.

倭

4223. Hă or Hwă, Forlorn, strong; robust; fearless.

緹

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.

畫

Name of a mountain; and of a place. To stop; to

limit. Read Hwa, A picture.

Hwă te tze l'ên | 地自限 to mark the ground and limit one's self.

Hwă kae keae h'ên | 開界限

to draw a line of separation, or a boundary.

Hwa hwă | | to draw pictures.

Hwă yih | | 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.

嫵

4227. Airy, light, tranquil, pleasing, haughty; self confident; fleet; swift.

搗

4228. Hih or Hwă, To split to rend; to tear apart: the sound of splitting or rending.

繡

4229. Wei hwă 緯 | or Hwă huuy | 徽 to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient, the noise of cracking or breaking.

闔

4230. Hih or Hwă, Opening; rending; breaking, splitting.

HWAE.—LXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Hoai*. Canton Dialect, *Wae* and *Hwae*.裏  
裏  
襖

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 | to hold in

the hand is expressed by 握 ūh, used for 懷 Hwae.

Hwǎ-hwae 猾 | 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 | and Po hwae 破 | express Injured, torn, rent, broken, spoiled in any way. The latter is the stronger expression. Ne pūh ko sun hwae 你不可損 | you must not injure, or spoil it. Hew hwae 朽 | a rotten tree; a thing entirely spoiled. Tsuy hwae 摧 | to push, or persecute and destroy. Hwae jin sin | 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 | to disturb my mind. Foo-moē che hwae 父母之 | the tender concern of parents.

Hwae tīh | 德 to cherish thoughts of, and regard to, virtue.

Hwae le | 利 to cherish thoughts of gain.

Hwae tae | 胎 to be pregnant.

懷

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 | name of a country.

Hwae-le | 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 | 源 the source of the river *Hwae*.—it is in the province of *Honan*.

Hwae ho | 河 the *Hwae* river.

Hwae ho kow | 河口 the mouth of the river *Hwae*.

Hwae gan | 安 the name of an ancient principality.

HWAN.—LXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Varied to Han and Wan. Manuscript Dictionary, *Huan* and *Hoan*. Canton Dialect, *Wan* and *Woon*.

丸 } 4238. Hwan, or Wan.  
 凡 } Every thing round, or spherical and turning, is called Hwan. A bird's egg. A surname. Name of a hill. Tan hwan  
 彈 | a bullet. Laou hwan 牢 | a kind of round cake made of rice and flour. Lă hwan 蠟 | a pill inclosed in a shell of wax to preserve it. Kaou tan wan san 膏丹 | 散 bolus, pills, and powders. Tan and Wan, both express Pills.  
 Hwan tsze | 子 or Yö hwan 藥 | a pill.

沈 4239. Hwan-lan | 瀾 to weep and shed tears.

眈 4240. Yuen hwan 眈 | to turn or roll the eyes. One says, Large eyes.

純 4241. A kind of plain white fine silk; it has a white snowy nap on it.  
 Hwan koo | 褲 warm breeches; he who wears them,—said contemptuously of a rich bad man.  
 Hwan shen | 扇 fine silk fan.

疣 4242. A sore produced by scratching.

茺 4243. Hwan lan | 蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

頰 4244. A pill; the top of the head.

鳩 4245. Hwan too | 鷓 name of a bird.

完 4246. Hwan or Wan, Entirely; completed; finished; done; well made; strong.

Read Wöh, The appearance of putting away the hair. Shih wan leaou 食 | 了 done eating.  
 Hwan tseuen | 全 finished; completed; preserved entire.

Hwan koo | 固 strong; firm, well-made.

Hwan këë | 結 settled, wound up; closed.

挽 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.

糲 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 | the district on the east of Macao. Kwan urh | 爾 to laugh or smile.

輓 4253. A certain round instrument; having the corners rounded off and made like a wheel.

髌 4254. A bone of the knee; the kneepan.

奐  
奐

4255. Large; an easy slow deportment; variegated; coloured; bright; gay. A surname.

喚

4256. [ \ ] To call; to call to; to call for; to bid or tell to do; to denominate; to name.

Shwuy hwan ne tso 誰 | 你做 who told you to do it? She hwan

使 | to send and to call back; hence a domestic servant is called

She hwan tēih jin 使 | 的人 a person who is always at one's call.

Hwan choo | 住 called and stopped.

Hwan ta lae | 他來 call him here.

Hwan sing she jin | 醒世人 to call to and awake the world—to a due sense of moral propriety.

換

4257. Pwan hwan 悻 | disobedient; uncomplying; perverse, irregular, rebellious.

換

4258. To remove from one place to another with the hand; to exchange. Pwan-

hwan 畔 | a violent unruly appearance.

Hwan kūh | 骨 to change the bones; a radical, a thorough change of conduct.

Hwan kwo | 過 to exchange one thing for another.

Hwan tsēen | 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 | | appearance of an extensive collection of water.

Hwan lan | 瀾 elegantly decorated with various colours.

煥

4260. Hwan lan | 瀾 decorated with various colours.

煥

4261. The light of fire; clear, bright.

奐

4262. Diseased; leanness. Read Twan, in the Dictionaries.

奐

喚

4263. Name of a place.

喚

4264. Fat; fleshy.

爰

4265. Yuen. From 爰 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.

爰

4266. Hwan hoo | 呼 to call to. Read Ho, Taou ho 嘩 | appearance of shedding tears.

Hwan gae | 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 喚 Hwan, in the phrase Pwan-hwan. See 4257.

Hwan tae tsoo chow | 太祖舟 to rescue the Emperor's boat—which was aground and attacked by an enemy.

涸

4268. Hwan, or Yuen, Water drawn out in a flowing stream, the appearance of water flowing along.

暖

4269. Large eyes which roll about, or which draw the attention.

覩

緩

4270. Hwan, or Heuen. Slow, leisurely; gliding with luxurious ease; prosperous circumstances; careless; remiss; dilatory; delay. To delay; to put

緩

off till another time. Shoo hwan 舒 | easy, expanded, loose; not strict nor pressed; ease of mind.

Yen hwan 延 | to put off; to procrastinate; to delay. Che hwan 遲 | slow; dilatory; late.

Hwan keih | 急 slow, precipitate; gliding smoothly; urgent; enjoying room; hard pressed; prosperity; adversity.



緩

4271. A screen or curtain.

鰓

4272. The name of a fish.

鮎

藿

4273. Read Hwan, Luxurious vegetation. Read Kwan, A small cup for drinking wine with. A certain water bird. Name of a plant.

囋

4274. Hwan, or Twan. To call to; to call out clamorously; to clamour in disputation.

Hwan hwan jen, pŭh che ke so fei yay  
| | 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 | 囋 to make a noise and clamour.

權

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 birds. Joy; satisfaction; joy, displayed by tones and jestures; delight. Hō-hwan  
合 | the name of a place under the Han dynasty.

Hwan-he | 喜 or He-hwan, common expression denoting To be pleas-

ed or satisfied with; to like; to be joyful.

Hwan sin | 心 a joyful heart.

Hwan pŭh | 伯 a certain wine or liquor that causes joy.

Hwan yuě | 悅 } high degree of  
Hwan-lō | 樂 } pleasurable feeling, delight and satisfaction.

獾

4277. A wild boar or pig.

罐

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.

驢

4280. Name of an animal, said to be like a horse with one horn. Read Kwan, Ugly; deformed.

獾

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 | 子皮 wolf-skin.

鄆

4282. An ancient city in Shang-tung. Read Keuen, The name of a village.

隴

驪

4283. Name of a horse; horse frisking and playing. United with other characters forms several proper names of places and persons.

驪

4284. Name of a star

踔

4285. To turn; to pace; to go round; to run away; to escape from.

追

萑

4286. The name of a plant. The name of a bird. Read Chuy, Exuberant growth of plants.

桓

4287. Hwan-peaou | 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 | progressing with difficulty; a tuft of hair on the head is also so named.

Hwan-kwei | 圭 certain stone sceptres carried in the hands by ancient statesmen.

Hwan-hwan | | 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 | 衣 to wash clothes.

寰  
寰  
寰

4289. *Keung. From Eye, and mouth and a long garment. To gaze; to stare; to look alarmed or frightened; solitary; sorrowful.*

儼  
圓

4290. Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country.

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 | 與圓同 yuen is the same as Yuen, round; and Yuen tēn te | 天體 yuen the form or body of the heavens. Tēn hea hwan she urh ke 天下 | 視而起 all under heaven will look round with alarm and rise up.

Hwan keaou mun | 橋門 surrounded the bridge gate.

Hwan hwuy | 闔 the gate of a market place.

Hwan she | 視 to look round with alarm.

Hwan too | 土 surrounding earth, a place of confinement.

Hwan yang | 陽 name of a Hēen district.

環

4292. [-] The same as 環 Hwan. Hwan-too | 堵 a wall before one's face; a surrounding or enclosing wall.

Hwan to seaou jen | 堵蕭然 lare 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 | 宇 all the world.

掇

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.

還  
還

4295. Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy. Seuen hwan 漩 | water in rapid motion; boiling, bubbling up.

猿

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 | 轉 to turn round.

Hwan pei | 珮 certain jingling ornaments worn by brides.

Hwan paou | 抱 to embrace.

Hwan she | 視 to look round.

Hwan woo twan | 無端 a ring has no beginning.

糗

4298. [-] A kind of cake or bait.

纆

4299. [-] Cord or line; to make cord, i expressed by 作 | Tsō hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow. Tow hwan yun ming 投 | 殞命 to hang one's self.

羶  
羶

4300. A certain sheep-like animal, said to have no mouth.

輶

4301. [ / ] To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter.

Hwan yuen | 輶 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 | when will he return? Ta hwan 大 | and Scaou hwan 小 | refer to the sun's solstices. Ta hwan (or Han) tsae 他 | 在 he is still in existence, present, or here. She chay-yang hwan she na yang 是這樣 | 是那樣 is it in this manner, or in that?

Hwan kwei che | 歸之 to cause to revert to.

Hwan shin | 神 to return thanks to the gods for mercies received.

Hwan tsēn | 錢 to repay money.

Hwan yuen | 願 to pay a vow, i. e.

to perform the benevolent or pious act promised to the gods at a previous time.

環

4303. A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

闐

4304. [-] A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

Hwan hwae | 闐 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  
么  
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.

飛  
鷗

-] 4307. The appearance of flying round in a circular motion. Hwan-mūh | 目 a certain water bird.

葯

4308. Name of a plant.

宦  
臣

4309. [/] One who serves another, particularly a servant of the crown. A surname. Sze hwan 仕官 | 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-shih che hwan, haou she jin tung ke 王氏之 | 好使人同己 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 tūh | 難讀 grieved that it was so difficult to understand.

漑

4311. Disordered; confused; indistinct. Man hwan 漫 | confused, indistinct, unintelligible.

戊

4312. [-] The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof.

豢  
掾

4313. [/] To feed swine; to offer a bait to. Name of an office. Hwan yang | 養 to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

HWĀN.—LXXXV<sup>TH</sup> 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 chūh che ching | 濁之政  
confused, bad, vicious government.

Hwǎn me | 迷 stupid; sottish;  
dull of moral perception.

Hwǎn pe | 蔽 dull; obscure, ap-  
plied to the mind.

昏白

4315. From 氏 *Te*, *Low*, and the *Sun*; or the *sun* just below the horizon.

The sun going down; the twilight which sheds some lustre for, 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 | the connexion of two families increased by more than one intermarriage.

Hwang hwǎn 黃 | dusk.

Hwǎn tēn | 墊 sinking in the waters of the deluge.

Hwǎn lwan | 亂 in a state of disorder and confusion.

Hwǎn naou | 腦 muddled brains.

Hwǎn tow | 頭 a dull pate.

Hwǎn yin | 姻 marriage.

Hwǎn yay | 夜 or Ting hwǎn 定  
settled night; night.

僭婚

4316. A bride's connexions are expressed by *Hwǎn*; a son-in-law's connexions are expressed by 姻 *Yin*. Mae hwǎn 賣 | to purchase a marriage alliance; to make large marriage settlements—much the practice in Shan-tung province.

Hwǎn-yin | 姻 } marriage; the

Hwǎn-yin | 媾 } forming of ma-

Hwǎn kow | 媾 } trimonial connexions.

Hwǎn yin tsēn sāng choo ting | 姻  
前生注定 marriages are fixed  
in a previous state of existence.

昏忒

4317. Read Hwǎn and Min, From *mind* and *dusk*. Intellectual dusk; indistinct perceptions; confused ideas; cloudy recollections; forgetfulness.

昏

4318. The name of a wood.

昏

4319. Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Read ['] Repeated Hwǎn-hwǎn, Muddy, foul water.

瘠

4320. Read Hwǎn, or Min, Disease.

顛

4321. From *head* and *muddy*. Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

顛

顛

昏 4322. Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant.

閤 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 hwän 叩 | knocking-head to the gate,—denotes visiting the imperial palace. Shin hwän 晨 | to open a gate in the morning and to shut it in the evening.

Hwän-jin | 人 } one who keeps  
Hwän-sze | 寺 } the door of the harem; an eunuch.

黯 4324. Black; dark.

昆 4325. A man's name. Hwän-lun | 倫 the whole of, in a perturbed, confused manner. Both characters are commonly written with *water* by the side. Read Kwän, An equal; to make the same as; a brother. See Kwän.

棍 4326. Hwän tun | 佗 dull; stupid; blockish. Name of a person famous in history, who was particularly stupid. In *Tsö-chuen*, written with 水 Shwü, *Water*, by the side.

棍 4327. The same as; to make the same as; to unite with; to root up.

棍 4328. [ ㄨ ] The name of a wood; to bind wood together in bundles; a club or stick. By the Canton people read Kwän, as Kwang-kwän 光 | a bare stick; a sharper.

Hwän-ching | 成 natural.

Hwän pëen | 騙 to cheat; to practice fraud upon.

Hwän 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 hwän 打 | to confuse.

Hwän chüh | 濁 muddy; polluted, foul.

Hwän chang | 帳 confused nonsense—applied chiefly to speech.

Hwän lae | 賴 to hope to carry some point by fraudulent obscurity.

Hwän lwan | 亂 disorder, confusion; to confuse.

Hwän ming | 名 a nickname.

Hwän naou | 鬧 confused clamour and uproar.

Hwän-tun | 沌 chaos; chaotic.

Hwän tsä | 雜 mixed, blended; the sexes not living apart.

Hwän-hwän, tun-tun | 沌沌 }  
Hoo-hoo, hwän hwän 糊糊 | 糊 }  
all confusion and disorder.

焜 4330. Fire; fiery.

睨 4331. Hwän or Kwän, Large staring eyes.

睨 4332. A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.

緄 4333. Hwän, or Kwän, A kind of riband or silken cord; to bind with.

混 4334. Speech that is obscure: unintelligible jargon.

鞞 4335. Read Hwän, or Min. A certain leather belt pertaining to a carriage.

餠 4336. A certain kind of cake or bread.

軍 4337. *Keun*. A multitude of persons; an army; head quarters.

嫵 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.

Hwān shuy | 墜 water falling.

Hwān heau | 淆 muddy, confused, dull.

Hwān kea | 家 a whole family.

Hwān tēn kew | 天球 a celestial globe.

Hwān jen yih le | 然一理 all knowledge reduced to one principle in the mind, or a general acquaintance with all knowledge.

Hwān shin | 身 the whole body.

Hwān tēn | 天 the whole heavens.

Hwān jen | 然 or Pei hwan 胚 | one undistinguished mass, like the fetus of a month's existence.

輝

4340. Hwan, Hwuy, or Heuen, Light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of Drum-major.

緝

4341 To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwān, A collection of all kinds of feathers.

瘴

4342. A silly, foolish appearance.

濁

4343. Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals, filthy; impure; a privy.

Tun hwān 愒 | confused, thick, obscure, a bad disorder. Hot and dull with vapours.

Hwān chūh | 濁 impure, filthy, vicious.

葷

4344. Hwān, or Wan, Strong smelling vegetables; animal food. See Heun.

譚

4345. [-] From a *multitude* and *talk*; or the *talk* of an *army*. Jesting and buffoonery; low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurrility, or merriment. Yew-hwān 優 | a lewd buffoon.

Hwān e | 衣 books or papers containing obscene language, and lewd jests.

輶

4346. A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other.

躡

4347. ['] To walk; to go.

鰕

4348. Name of a fish.

齧

4349. Hwān, or Wān, Toothless. Read Kwān, The teeth appearing; to gnaw.

圉

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.

恧

4351. From *mind* and *filth*. To disturb; to excite; trouble; disorder, grief, grieved; to dishonor, or put to shame.

慙

搨

4352. Hwān, Kwān, or Hwūh, To push with the hand.

菌

4353. From *plant* and *dung*; Name of a plant; a kind of mushroom.

臃

4354 From *flesh* and *hog-gish*. A fat appearance.

云 4355. Yun. Fogs or vapours on the tops of hills.

忡

4356. The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

汙

4357. Hwan, or Wān, A winding current; an eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

魂

4358. From *spirit* and *vapour*. The shade; the manes; the spiritual part of the Yang Principle, when separated from the body. The 魄 Pih, is

魄

said to be the spiritual part of the Yin principle. The Pih is first generated, and the Hwān, subsequently. Often corresponds to the word *soul*. They say, the liver contains the Hwān.

Hwān fei | 飛 the soul fled; as when a person faints.

Hwān-hwān | | multitudinous.

Hwān-ke woo pūh che | 氣無不之 the soul's essence goes every where,—the soul is not confined to any place.

Hwǎn pīh shin-ling che ming | 魄  
 神靈之名 Hwǎn and Pīh  
 are names of the spirit and soul.  
 Hwǎn pūh scih | 不熄 the soul  
 is not extinguished.  
 Hwǎn-foo ke che shin | 附氣之

神 the hwǎn is the divine principle  
 attached to the ethereal part of man.

儂 4359. Dull; stupid.

愧  
 忸

4360. Grief of mind.

HWANG.—LXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Hoang. Canton Dialect, Mong or Mang.

亡 } 4361. Mang. To become  
 亾 } a fugitive; to lose or be  
 lost. To die; to perish.

帘 4362. A kind of curtain.

育 4363. [-] A certain part  
 of the thorax. Kaou-hwang  
 膏 | 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 |  
 the year under certain  
 circumstances. Read Mang, The  
 seeds of grasses and of grain; thick;  
 close; fatigued, and so on.

盪 4365. [-] Mang-lang |  
 浪 coarse, wide, unsettled  
 as the waves; applied to

people's dispositions and minds.  
 Not capable of nice and just discrimi-  
 nation.

流 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.

幌 4367. A cloth to conceal  
 from the view; a curtain  
 or screen; a partition; a  
 cover.

眊 4368. Dulness of sight;  
 obscure vision. Also read  
 Mang.

窳  
 窳  
 慌  
 慌  
 慌  
 慌  
 慌  
 慌

4369. A place to dwell  
 in; to dwell; wide, ex-  
 tensive; vacant space.

4370. [-] Confused,  
 forgetful, hurried, flut-  
 tered, agitated; unset-  
 tled state of mind.  
 Hwang-hwūh 慌惚  
 exceedingly minute and  
 indistinct; vague; inde-  
 terminate; uncertain; the  
 mind unsettled fluttered.  
 Hwang mang | 忙  
 agitated, hurried, flut-  
 tered.

暍

4371. Drought and heat.

忙

稊

4372. A year of dearth; unripe fruit; empty; void.

稊

穉

4373. Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

紵

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 | 廢 to give up; to disregard any duty; to fall into disuse.

Hwang ke | 棄 to reject and disregard.

Hwang soo | 疏 to neglect, to leave uncultivated, to lay aside study.

Hwang-tsung | 縱 dissipated; loose immoral conduct.

Hwang-yen | 宴 extravagant feasting and entertainments.

朧

4375. Tang hwang 朧 | the moon obscure.

詭

4376. [-] Speech uttered in a dream; unreal, unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. Shwō hwang 說 | to tell a lie; to say what is not true.

詭

詭

Hwang mew | 謬 incoherent; irregular; untrue.

Hwang shwō | 說 } lies and non-  
Hwang yen | 言 } sense.

駟

4377. A horse running fleetly.

馮

駟

皇

4378. A title of dignity applied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, to Buddha; to deceased parents.

皇

San hwang 三 | the three Emperors, titles of Fūh-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 | how Imperial! Yūh hwang 通 | the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

Hwang fe | 妃 an imperial concubine.

Hwang how | 后 an empress.

Hwang keih | 極 or Hwang keih king she shoo | 極經世書 a famous philosophical book, in which it is attempted to deduce the system of the universe from numbers.

Hwang shang | 上 } a supreme po-  
Hwang te | 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 | 上帝 } heaven,  
Hwang tēn | 天 } the supreme potentate.

Hwang te | 地 the Imperial earth; the earth; the second great power in nature.

Hwan tēn | 天 heaven; in allusion to its greatness, and the belief of its being the source of all things.

Hwang kaou | 考 title on the tomb of a deceased father.

Hwang pe | 妣 title of a deceased mother.

徨

4379. [-] Fang hwang 彷徨 | or Hwuy hwang 徊 | appearance of hesitation and



uncertainty; going backwards and forwards, in doubt how to proceed or act.

鳳  
鸞

4380. Fung hwang 鳳  
| a pair of birds, apparently quite imaginary, the latter is the female. They are, when they appear, omens 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 heuě shan 丹穴山 Tan-heuě hill. Occurs written 皇 Hwang.

皇

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 皇呶 the sound of many person's voices; clamour.

皇

4382. Tang-hwang, hě tēn yai 堂 | 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 tēn hwang 葬于殿 | or 皇 interred in the open space before the tomb. Ching fūh yu hwang 城復于 | the city wall fell in ruins into the ditch.

媼

4383. [-] Hwang, or Neuhwang 女 | a concubine, concubine of the ancient king Yaou.

惶

4434. [-] Fear, apprehension. Hwang yaou | 擾 fear and disturbance—applied to the people being alarmed and disturbed.  
Hwang hwang | } a perturbed,  
Hwang kung | 恐 } fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

湟

4385. Name of a river; name of a district. The name of a god. Cold water. Keuě hwang 湟 | waves driven with velocity. Yih hwang 汨 | appearance of rubbing against each other.

煌

4386. [-] A strong fire; a great blaze; light; luminous, splendid. Hwuy hwang 輝 | shedding a great light.  
Hwang hwang | | denotes the same in a high degree.

瘡

4387. Disease.

篁

4388. [-] Name of a bamboo; a bamboo plantation; a house of bamboo.

粳

4389. Rice used in sacrifice.

艘

4390. A certain kind of boat or vessel.

蝗

4391. [-] The locust; also called | 蚱 Hwang tsö, and | 蟲 Hwang chung, nad 旱 | Han hwang, and 蝻 Chung. Vulgarly called 簸鍾 Po-chung, The winnowing machine.

遑

4392. [-] Unoccupied; at leisure. Pressed, urged. Pūh hwang 不 | engaged, not having time to spare. Pūh hwang hea shih 不 | 暇食 not having time to eat; no time to take one's meals.

郢

4393. Name of an ancient district.

鐃

4394. [-] The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon.  
Hwang hwang | | the sound of music.

隍

4395. [-] Empty, as a city ditch without water; the ditch or moat around a city wall.

鞀

4396. The sound of musical instruments; the ringing of bells; the clangor of brazen cymbals.

餽

4397. Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. Chang hwang 餽 | 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 fā | 髮 an old man.  
 Lew hwang 流 | gay variegated silks, a certain vessel. Ta hwang 大 | a large cross bow; also rheubarb.  
 Hwang ho | 河 the Yellow River.  
 Hwang keang | 羌 turmeric roots.  
 Hwang kwa | 瓜 cucumber.  
 Hwang kow | 口 a little child.  
 Hwang keang mō | 羌末 curry-stuff.  
 Hwang mūh | 目 a wine cup.  
 Hwang new | 牛 a cow.  
 Hwang poo | 埔 (Whampoa) place where European ships moor near Canton in China.  
 Hwang ling keā pan | 綾夾板 yellow covered boards in which Imperial documents are forwarded by express.  
 Hwang paou kea shin | 袍加身 the Imperial robe put on the person — of the Sovereign.  
 Hwang taou | 道 the ecliptic.  
 Hwang tse | 齏 a mess of herbs; the food of the poor.  
 Hwang yu | 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 Keā, 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.  
 犇 4400. A particular species of cow.  
 璜 4401. [-] A certain stone sceptre; called a half-sceptre.  
 瘡 4402. [-] The yellow jaundice.  
 簧 4403. [-] A certain musical reed made in ancient times.  
 Hwang koo | 鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.  
 纆 4404. Cord or string.  
 蟻 4405. A certain insect with scales. Ma hwang 馬 | a leech.  
 趨 4406. Appearing to exert strength. Read Kwang, To walk; to go. Kwang-hwang | a martial appearance.  
 鄭 4407. Name of an ancient nation.  
 敷 4408. The yolk of an egg.

驥 4409. A horse of a colour that looks like a mixture of yellow and white.  
 鱣 4410. Name of a fish.  
 鯉 4411. Kwang. From fire placed on man. Light, splendour.  
 恍 4412. [ ㄨ ] Seen indistinctly; perturbed; vague; fluttered. Read Kwang, Martial.  
 洗 4413. The appearance of a deep expanse of water. Read Kwang, [ ㄨ ] the name of a river; bright; luminous; martial.  
 晃 4414. [ ㄨ ] Sun and light. Clear, bright; shining.  
 晃 4415. [ ㄨ ] 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.

焜 4417. A blaze of light; effulgence. Tsze-hwuy sanctions this reading. Kang-he, reads it Nēč.

睨 4418. [ \ ] A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

莫 4419. Name of a plant.

鐃 4420. The sound of a bell.

𤇗 4421. A vapour or fume passing from fire. A man's name.

况 } 4422. [ / ] From Urb, Two, and Heung, An elder brother. More; further. Hwang tseay. | 且 still more; still further. Ho hwang 何 | how much more!

HWANG.—LXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Maunscript Dictionary, Häng and Hung. Canton Dialect, Wäng.

厶 } 4423. Kwäng. The upper part of the arm; metaphorically A support to a sovereign.

𠵽 4424. Tsäng hwäng 增 | noise made by a bell.

弘 } 4425. Hwäng, or Häng. The twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. Päng hwäng 𦏧 | the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dished backwards and forwards by the wind.

宏 4426. Hwäng 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.

竝 4427. Hwäng or Kwäng, To extend; to measure.

𧈧 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 Hwäng. The gate of a lane or street, a gate-way. Hwäng-hwäng | | extensive fine appearance. See Hung.

𨔵 } 4431. A kind of strap to lean on, or hold by, in the front part of a carriage. See Hung.

窅 } 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. Hwäng hing tēen-hea | 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, Häng, or Hwäng, Transverse; crosswise; perverse. See Hung.

嶒 } 4435. Hwäng or Yung, Tsäng-hwäng 嶒 | the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

# HWÖ OR HÖ.—LXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Hwǎ* and *Hwǎh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Hwǎ* or *Hö*. Canton Dialect, *Foot* or *Wak*.

舌 4436. *Shě*. The tongue; that which in the mouth articulates sounds, and essays tastes.

𠄎 4437. To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. *Hwǎh* *hwǎh* | | appearance of strength. Also read, *Küh* and *Hwǎh*.

𠄎 4438. *Hwǎ* or *Hwǎh*, Ice.

𠄎 4439. The tongue and water, two things which are never at rest. Living; lively; moving; chearful; to vivify. The name of a river. *Sǎng hwǎ* 生 | living. *Yih-hwǎ* 汨 | a purling, bubbling, rapid stream; water flowing with noise.

*Hwǎ hēn* | 現 as manifest and apparent as if alive; applied to secret plans which are discovered.

*Hwǎ ke* | 計 plans that ever change according to circumstances.

*Hwǎ she* | 世 to give life to the world;—said of Medical men.

*Hwǎ shwǎy* | 水 living water; spring water.

*Hwǎ tsze* | 字 a living character; a verb.

*Hwǎ tsze yen* | 字眼 a living character's eye; a particle which varies much in its meaning, according to its place in a sentence.

𠄎 } 4440. Grain growing.

𠄎 } 4441. A boat progressing.

𠄎 } 4442. *Hwǎ* or *Kwǎ*. Name of an insect.

𠄎 } 4443. A kind of sweet liquor.

𠄎 } 4444. A small short face.

𠄎 } 4445. *Hwǎ* or *Kwǎ*, A little head; a short face.

𠄎 } 4446. Used for the two following, also the noise of something rending or splitting.

或 } 4447. Originally read *Yih*. 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 *Hwǎ*, To excite doubt in another's mind; to delude.

*Hwǎ chay* | 者 expresses Doubt, uncertainty, perhaps, probably.

*Hwǎ jen*, *hwǎ pǎh jen* | 然 | 不然 it may be so; or may not.

*Hwǎ jin* | 人 a certain person.

*Hwǎ she chay yang*; *hwǎ she na yang* | 是這樣 | 是那樣 perhaps it is this way; perhaps it is that way;—it is either this way or that way.

*Hwǎ yin tsih shen* | 因責善 perhaps on account of reproof.

*Hwǎ yuě* | 曰 one says.

𠄎 } 4448. Read *Hwǎ* or *Hih*, Sound; voice. Appearance of loud laughing. Also read *Kwǎh*, *Heuč*, and *Yüh*, in the same sense.

幟

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 hwö 疑 | to have suspicions of; to be in doubt about. Yung hwö 熒 | the name of a star. Yaou hwö 搖 | unsettled; perturbed state of mind. Koo hwö 蠱 | to delude; to deceive by false pretensions.

Hwö she woo min | 世誣民 to delude the world and impose upon the people.

Hwö che shin yay | 之甚也 a high degree of delusion.

蜮  
蠱  
魃

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.

眇  
昏

4452. The eyes appearing asleep.

窕

4453. The sound of the wind blowing adversely, as into the mouth of a cavern.

鳴

4454. The name of a bird.

害

4455. Hō or Hwō, Why? why not? wherefore? Read Hae, To injure.

悻

4456. Alacrity, swift.

萑

4457. The name of a plant; to measure.

剗

4458. Hwō, Hō, or Hwā, To split or rend asunder. To cut or reap grain.

嫵

4459. A term used in Shar-tung for Handsome; graceful, applied to women. Read Hoo, To feel affection or regret for.

嫵

獲

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.

懼

4462. Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

櫨

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.

燠

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.

Hwō gǎn | 恩 to receive favor.

Hwō kew | 救 to obtain deliverance, to be saved from.

Hwō tsung | 贓 to find a hoard of stolen goods.

Hwō tsih | 賊 to catch a thief.

矧

獲

4467. To measure; a marking line; to adjust as with a marking line. The second character is read Yō, in the same sense.

瘦

4468. Hoo hwö 糊 | something in the throat.

穫

4469. To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest.

穫

Read Hoo, forms in composition, the name of a place. Yun hwö 隕 | appearing urged, pressed; embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

蝮

4470. Hwö, or Chih-hwö 尺 | a worm; also a worm peculiar to the mulberry tree.

Read Yö, To appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing: Wän hwö 溫 | dull; dullness; stupidity.

髑

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.

鞞

4473. Read Hwö, Yih, and üh. Silk to attach a sword to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

霍

4474. Yih hwö 霰 | a heavy rain.

彊

4475. Hwö, or Kwö. A bow string drawn with precipitancy.

護

4476. Irregular, wild, false or foolish talk. A man's name.

畫

4477. Hwö, or Hwä, To draw a line; to paint or sketch. See Hwä.

嚙

4478. Hwö, or Hwih. The noise made by rending silk.

嘯

4479. Hwö, Hih, or Hwih. Hwih tsih | 嘯 to call out, the sound of words, or conversation.

愴

4480. Hwö, or Hwih. Unintelligent; dull; stupid; perverse.

瞍

4481. Hwö, or Hwih. A disease of the eyes.

臄

4482. Within the bending of the knee; the ham.

豁

4483. A valley; a wide open space; enlarged; liberal. To open; to expand; in a liberal or generous manner.

豁

Hwö jen | 然 open; enlarged, liberal appearance.

Hwö sin yen 豁心眼 to expand the mind—by travelling and seeing the world.

Hwö mēn | 免 to remit liberally.

縠

4484. Hwö or Hüh, Fine silk threads, fine light gauze. Also a species of crape.

HWÜH.—LXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Häng* and *Hung*. Canton Dialect, *Wäng*.

勿 4485. *Wüh*. 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 *Hwän lun* | 圖 The same as 渾侖 *Hwüh lun*, Any thing complete or whole; undivided. *Hwüh lun tun tsaou* | 圖吞棗 to swallow down a date entire.

忽 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.

*Hwüh hwüh* | | careless; remiss; forgetful; to let pass without thought.

*Hwüh yew jin lae* | 有人來 a man suddenly came.

*Hwüh leö* | 畧 } to despise; to  
King hwö 輕 | } make little or light of.

*Hwüh jen lö yu* | 然落雨 it suddenly came on to rain.

唸 4488. Grieved, mournful. Same as 唸 *Hwüh*.

愿 4489. A name of Buddha.

惚 4490. Imperceptibly minute and abstruse, so as to leave the mind in doubt; hesitation and uncertainty.

*Hwüh hwang* | 恍 } These are all  
*Hwüh hwang* 忽恍 } used to ex-  
*Hwang hwüh* 恍 | } press a state  
*Hwang hwüh* 恍忽 } of uncer-

tainty 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.

搃 4491. *Hwüh*, or *Kwüh*, To strike; to push; to dash aside; to brush away dust.

智

叻

叻

溜

溜

敔

匱

叻

智

4492. Not yet quite light; the dawn of day. *Hwüh hin* | 昕 the-obscure dawn; the morning time when it is not-yet fully day-light.

4493. *Hwüh*, or *Wüh*. The sound of water bubbling forth; water running with an interrupted velocity.

4494. To strike, to knock.

4495. An ancient vessel or utensil.

4496. Read *Hwüh*, *Wüh*, *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.

Hwüh yen | 眼 to look long; the eyes which have looked long.

**笏** 4497. Read Hwüh or Hwüh.  
▲ 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. Chǎ hwüh 軋 | fine and close.

**邈** 4499. Read Hwüh, or Wüh, Remote; distant; vague.

**霽** 4500. Thunder. An unusual word.

**麩** 4501. A kind of flour cake.

**鵟** } 4502. A bird of the eagle or hawk species, a small species of hawk, employed as a favorite amusement of Tartar boys.  
**鵠** } Read Kwüh, 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 Hwüh from its cry. Read Kwüh, A small bird. A surname. Read Kaou, The name of a place.

Hwüh fa | 髮 grey hairs.

Hwüh leih | 立 to stand alone and conspicuous.

Hwüh tsang | 蒼 the name of a dog.

**斛** 4504. A measure containing ten 斗 Tow. A square measure with four corners; to measure. A surname.

**觥** 4505. Read Hwüh, Hüh, or Hō, A horn cup; a quiver for arrows. Used for the preceding. See Hō

**匝** 4506. Jih chüh we shin ming yay yuě hwüh 日出未甚明也 | the sun going forth, not yet shining clearly, is called Hwüh.

**鶯** 4507. Read Hwüh, Hüh, or Heō. White and glossy feathers, pure white. See Heō.

**彀** 4508. Read Hwüh, Hüh, or Heō, The young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. Read Hō, The grunt or cry of a pig.

**囀** 4509. Read Hwüh, Hih, or Hwa. Hwüh hwüh | | a boasting self-glorying manner, of acting or speaking. 自是貌 | Tsze she maou hwüh, Self complacency. One authority says, The appearance of rapid enunciation.



HWUY.—LXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Maunscript Dictionary *Hoi*. Canton Dialect, *Wooy*.

□ *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 | | a stupid dull state of mind.

回 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 | Chuen hwuy, or reversed, Hwuy chuen, To turn the head. Hwuy tow she gan | 頭是岸

turn the head and you'll find the shore,—said to the vicious advising repentance.

Hwuy seang | 想 to reflect on the past; to recollect.

Hwuy e | 意 } to change one's  
Hwuy sin | 心 } purpose, or intention of the mind.

Hwuy tēen e, tsin jin leih | 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 tēen | 天 to change the purposes of Heaven,—as he who is childless by virtuous acts obtains a son.

Hwuy pae | 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.

恇 4513. The heart turning round and round; irresolute; undetermined; confused; in disorder; the character 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 | 注 to flow round.

蛔 4515. [-] From disease or insect, and to turn round. A long worm in the abdomen; a kind of tape worm.

詎 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

4518. To curve; to bend; to turn; to turn round. Hwuy hwō | 惑 indecision; irresolution; the mind turning from purpose to purpose, entirely unsettled.

迴

回

迴

鳴

4519. A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

嶼

4520. A hill without trees or verdure.

礪

4521. A stony or rocky appearance.

緹

4522. Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

灰

4523. [-] 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 | a certain powder blown through a reed—in the close of the year. Tsze-jen hwuy 自然 | natural ashes—a certain stone powder used in making glass. Ho hwuy 火 |

common wood ashes. Shih hwuy

石 | burnt lime.

Hwŭy chin | 塵 dust.

Hih hwuy 黑 | } seems a bituminous matter  
Këë hwuy 劫 | } found in a lake in the time of Han.

Hwŭy shoo | 鼠 the squirrel.

Hwŭy tsin | 燼 to burn to ashes; ashes; embers.

Hwŭy tsin nan mēë | 燼難滅 embers, which it is difficult to extinguish.

咳

4524. Sound; noise.

尅

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.

尅

尅

尅

4526. [-] A certain long snake or serpent; a grunting noise like swine striving against each other in eating. A surname.

Hwuy tuy | 墮 the disease of a horse.

蠅

4527. The silk worm in its second stage; called also 蛹 Yung. Used also for the preceding.

淡

4528. To mix water with flour; to knead.

茨

4529. The name of a plant.

頰

4530. A large head

黠

4531. A lightish black colour.

卉

4532. A general term for plants, herbs and trees. The second character is used for thirty. Hwa | ] hwuy 花 | flowers or plants. Shan yew

卉

kea hwuy 山有嘉 | there are excellent plants on the hills.

濟

4533. Water flowing; the ripple or foam on the surface of water.

每 4534. Constant; every one; each; very desirous of; ardent.

悔

4535. From Ardent and Mind. To be indignant; to regret; to be vexed with one's self. To repent, repentance. Read [ \ ] name of one of the Kwa.

悔

Chuy hwuy woo keih 追 | 無及 to find no room for repentance—to find it unattainable. Tung hwŭy 痛 | painful deep repentance.

Hwuy hǎn che | 恨遲 repentance too late.

Hwuy hǎn | 恨 regret; indignation and repentance.

Hwuy kae | 改 or Kae-hwuy, To repent and reform.

Hwuy lin | 吝 the consciousness of crime and sorrow—without altering for the better.

Hwuy tsuy tsze sin | 罪自新 to repent and renew one's self.

Hwuy tsuy | 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 | dark unprosperous times.

Hwuy ming | 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. Mant-sang hwuy taou; yay yung hwuy jin 慢藏 | 盜冶容 | 淫 the accumulation of a hoard is an inducement to robbery; soft melting looks invite to lewdness. Ting ming hwuy e 叮嚀 | 矣 instruction delivered with repeated charges.

She hwuy 時 | to instruct always.

Jih hwuy 日 | to instruct daily.

Hwuy yen chung fih | 言重複  
Hwuy urh shun shun | 爾諄諄

to repeat instruction;—to teach by saying the same thing over and over again.

Hwuy jin pih keuen yay | 人不倦也 to instruct or teach with unwearied assiduity.

酶 4538. A fat, plump, jolly face.

惠 4539. From 衷 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 yō keuh | 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-füh foo-jin | 福夫人 the patroness of barren women.

Hwuy teih kēē | 迪吉 he who accords with the principles of right reason, will be happy.

Gän hwuy 恩 | the exercise of favour and benevolence, or the kindness performed.

德 4540. The common form of the preceding.

4541. Same as 嗜 Hwuy.

4542. To examine into.

摠 4543. Hwuy or Tsuy, To tear or rend open.

螽 4544. [ / ] Hwuy koo | 螽 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.

聽 4545. The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

蕙 4546. [ / ] A certain fragrant plant, which grows in damp marshy places.

諛 4547. [ / ] To examine; to investigate. Ingenious, clever, skilful; full of schemes; knowing; successful; prosperous.

鞞 4548. Read Hwü 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.

轉  
轉  
轉  
專

4549. The end of an axle-tree.

軍 4550. *A multitude; an army.*

嫵

4551. A woman'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 Hwǎn,

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 wǔh | 棄物 to throw away any thing.

Hwuy san | 散 to scatter, to disperse.

Hwuy peih | 筆 } to write; to  
Hwuy scay | 寫 } write fast.

Hwuy sha | 灑 to sprinkle, to scatter.

暉  
輝

-] 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 Hwǎn hwang | 煌 a bright display.

樨

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.

揮  
揮  
灑  
揮  
暉  
暉  
暉  
暉

4555. To remove; to scatter; to disperse.

4556. To shake out water; to put away the whole.

4557. An animal said to be like a dog with a human face.

4558. White.

4559. [-] To fly with velocity and noise. Name of a bird, said to be of the fowl species and variegated.

會  
會

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 fūh | 復 to give a reply or answer to some question pending.

Hwuy fei | 匪 banditti.

Hwuy hō | 合 } to unite together.  
Hwuy tung | 同 }

Hwuy tso | 做 to know how to do.

Hwuy tan | 單 } a kind of money  
Hwuy tsze | 子 } 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.

迨

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 hwǎ | 畫 to draw a line; to sketch; to draw.

Hwuy hing | 形 } to sketch; to  
Hwuy too | 圖 } draw an out-

line of the form or figure; a print or plate.

霽

4563. Small clouds; rain.

貴  
費

4564. *Kwei. An extraordinary commodity; valuable; dear; honorable.*

圓

4565. A door next the street.

嬪

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 hwǝ | 濩 the appearance of conflicting surges; water driven violently upon itself with a noisy collision.

Hwuy lan | 爛 to break by putting water into.

殞

4568. Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

頰

頰

頰

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.

績

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.

讀  
讀

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.

闐

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 闐 | Hwan-hwuy.

洧

4575. [ / ] In composition, the name of different rivers and of a tract of country.

炆

4576. The colour of light or of flame. Fire; blaze. Thoroughly dressed with fire.

賄  
賄  
賄

4577. [ \ ] 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 chǝ | 囑 to give bribes and dictate to; to bring entirely under one's influence by bribes.

Hwuy loo tung hing | 賂通行 to bribe freely and get a thorough passage.

Hwuy loo | 賂 to bribe; a bribe.

誦

4578. [ \ ] To call upon a person; the noise of calling to.

毀

擊

4579. From *hand* and to *break*. To wound or hurt by striking.

毀

毀

毀

毀

毀

毀

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 chě | 折 to pull down, or tear to pieces; broken to pieces; defeated.

Hwuy choo | 除 to exclude; to drive away evil.

Hwuy hwae | 壞 to ruin; to spoil.

Hwuy pang | 誣 to vilify, or pull to pieces a person's character.

Hwuy ke fang ŭh | 其房屋 to pull down the house; or for the house to go to ruin of itself.

Hwuy yu | 譽 to vilify, and, to flatter,—opposites.

4581. To dislike; to slander; to vilify. A person's countenance.

嬰

檄

4582. A large pepper tree.

燬

焜

4583. From *fire* and to ruin. Fire; a blaze of fire.

媿

烜

糶

4584. A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

穀

藪

4885. Name of a plant.

挀

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.

小口鳴聲也 Hwuy, seaou kow ming shing yay, Hwuy, voice or sound emitted from a small mouth.

Hwuy hwuy jen | | 然 concord or harmony of sound, either from the voice, or from an instrument.

Hwuy pe | 彼 the name of a star.

搯

4588. *Suy, Wei, or Hwuy,* To tear or rend apart; to split. Read *Seuě,* To sweep away entirely.

曄

4589. Small stars; appearance of a multitude of stars; a group of stars.

曄

4590. ['] Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle;

adroit. Ling hwuy 靈 | spiritual perspicacity; lucid, quick perception.

慧

Che hwuy 知 | } Knowing; skill-  
Min hwuy 敏 | } ful; discern-  
Yung hwuy 穎 | } ing; quickness  
of perception; superiority of intellectual capacity.

噉

4591. The same as 4587.

鶻

4592. The wings of a bird flying with velocity. The roots of feathers.

轉

4593. The noise made by a cart or carriage; the turning of a carriage.

輟

譴

4594. To investigate and discriminate. A man's name.

嗚

4595. [-] A distorted mouth; depraved vicious speech; ugly; deformed. One says,

To revile; to reprehend. Che hwuy

侈 | } distorting the countenance by contracting the forehead; or as some say, Contracting or puckering up the nose.

搯

4596. [-] To reud; to split; to point out; to expand.

揮

Che hwuy 指 | } to point out to with the hand; to make a signal to. Hwuy keen | 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 | 之使去 to make a sign to, to go away.

Hwuy che e hwang | 之以肱 to make a signal to with the arm, as a herdsman or shepherd does to his flock.

Hwuy hea | 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  
陸  
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 lō | 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; ex-

cellent of its kind; a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord. Urgent, impetuous effort.

Hwuy chow | 州 a famous mart in Keang-nan.

Hwuy hao | 號 a kind of banner.

Hwuy tsung | 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 | a section of Keang-nan Province.

褱

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. Pūh hwuy 不 | 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.

匯

4606. [ \ ] The price of an article of commerce.

匯

4607. Read Hwù, or Hwú. Streams returning and uniting. A vessel or an utensil. Tung hwuy tsih wei pǎng-le 東 | 澤爲彭蠡 the streams return eastward, and form the marsh Pǎng-le. Sha hwuy 沙 | the sand worked up by eddies or currents.

癩

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.

頤

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 Yaè, The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Lwan shing ying ying 鸞聲 | |

the jingling sound of the approaching carriage.

Hwuy hwuy ke ming | | 其冥  
the deepest and most obscure recess  
(or innermost apartment of the  
house) was spacious and light.

噁

4611. An extreme degree of fatigue.

瘵

4612. [ / ] Hwuy or Kwuy.  
Extreme weariness or lassitude; the tone or exclamation of fatigue; an extreme degree.

嗽

4613. Hwuy, or Hwüy.  
The breath. Ho hwüy 呵 |  
obscure; to obscure as  
with the breath blown on a transparent substance.

翾

4614. [ / ] The sound of flying; the noise made by wings or feathers; numerous; many.

恚

4615. [ / ] Hwuy, or Wei.  
Anger, indignation, rage.

燂

4616. [ / ] Hwuy, or Wei.  
Thoroughly boiled or dressed with fire.

## JANG.—XCI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Jang. Confounded with Yang. Canton Dialect, Yaong.

襄 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.

儻

4618. The cause of a thing.

勦

4619. [ - ] The appearance of walking. Kwang jang 勦 | in haste; urgent; hurried.

嚷

4620. [ \ ] To make a noise and clamour. Jang 嚷 | 得不成體面 to make a disgraceful uproar and noise.

壤

4621. [ \ ] 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 | refers to three classes of soil, by which the government fixed the land tax, or ground rent, to the people. Seih jang 息 | the name of a place, a hillock of dust; a bank to obstruct water. Pih jang 白 | white soil. Hwang jang 黃 | yellow earth. Keih jang 擊 | an ancient game. Keih jang urh ko 擊 | 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 | denotes Heaven and earth. Fan jang 煩 | what remains after filth or excrements are imperfectly swept away.

Fun jang 糞 | filth or excrementitious matter. E jang 蟻 | an ant hill. 外 | Wae jang, and Nuy jang 內 | 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 burrow in the ground, is expressed by Jang. King jang 境 | a boundary or territory. Ping jang 平 | level ground. Pëen jang 邊 | ter-



ritory on the borders. Tséè jang  
接 | adjoining boundaries. Lin  
jang 鄰 | neighbouring bound-  
aries. E jang 異 | different or  
separate places. Tung jang 同 |  
of the same place or country.

Jang tsze | 子 a beloved child.  
Jang téen | 奠 a present, of the  
produce of any particular place.

讓

4622. A bent bow.

讓

4623. Jang, or Seang. To  
go with haste and preci-  
pitation; as if frightened.  
Jang yang | 佯 timo-  
rous, fearful; hurried,  
fluttered, wandering, wild

讓

4624. [ / ] Timid; fearful;  
afraid. To fear.

讓

讓

4625. [ / ] Jang, or Seang.  
Name of a tree, the bark of  
which yields a white sub-  
stance, which is bruised and made  
into bread, in Cochina-china. Trees  
by the side of a road.

讓

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 trou-  
ble to. Read Ning, To  
throw into disorder.  
Tö-jang 奪 | to seize  
hold of and maintain obstinately.

讓

Jang choo | 除 to cut off or reject.

讓

Tseang jang 搶 | to put into con-  
fusion 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.

毳

4627. The hair in the ut-  
most disorder. Kwang-  
jang 髻 | disheveled  
hair.

讓

讓

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.

讓

4629. [ - ] Jang, or Nang.  
Dew; fog, or mist; small  
rain; mud or mire; ap-  
pearance of water flow-  
ing. Name of a river;  
and of a mountain brook.

讓

讓

4630. Fire.

讓

4631. Name of an animal  
of the monkey species.

讓

4632. The edible part of a  
melon.

讓

4633. A bad kind of the Tse-  
hwang 隗黃 mineral.

讓

4634. [ - ] Sacrifices to dis-  
pel evil.

讓

讓

4635. An utensil for washing  
rice; to bind or bundle up

讓

4636. Name of a plant.

讓

4637. An insect resembling  
a locust, but smaller, and  
which preys on the mulberry.

讓

4638. Reciprocal repreh-  
ension; altercation; wrang-  
ling; noise of people's  
voices. A yielding com-  
plaisant, polite, humble,  
address, preferring others

讓

before one's self; to yield; to give  
place to. The name of a wood; and  
of a place.

Jang kih | 客 to give place to a  
visitor.

Jang loo | 路 to yield the path to  
another person.

Jang le wüh 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.

讓

4639. Name of a district.

讓

4640. Read Jang or Seang,  
A mould or other utensil  
for casting metals; to inlay.

Kow jang 鉤 | a certain military  
weapon.

讓

4641. A local word, denot-  
ing Fat, plump.

JAOU.—XCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Confounded with *Yaou* and *Naou*.Manuscript Dictionary, *Jaou*.Canton Dialect, *Yew*.

堯 4642. *Yaou*. Earth piled up and placed on high; lofty; eminent.

嬌  
嫵  
幼

4643. [ \ - ] Keaou-jaou 嬌 | 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 | 船 to row a boat.

Jow jaou 柔 | slender, delicate, seductive female figure.

Jaou pae | 敗 broken; ruined.

繞  
遶

4645. [ \ ] To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname. Jaou seih

| 膝 to stand round the knee, as children

round a parent's knee.

Jaou loo | 路 a road or path that winds or forms a circle.

Jaou yu ke shan | 於其山 surrounded the hill.

蕘

4646. [ - ] Stubble, or rushes used for fuel. Jaou lwa | 花 the name of a medicine. Read Neaou, Name of a vegetable.

蟯

4647. A short worm in the abdomen. Jaou hwuy | 蛔 a short and a long spiral worm found in the abdomen.

褱

4648. Clothing for a sword; a scabbard or covering for a sword.

饒

4649. The name of a place.

饒

4650. [ - ] Great plenty of provisions: abundant, rich, affluent; overplus; exceed-

ings; 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 | 恕 to spare, to excuse, to remit, to forgive.

Jaou ming | 命 to spare life.

Jaou yu | 裕 a rich, abundant supply; affluent.

憂  
慙

4651. *Yew*. Mournful, sorrowful, sombre, disgraced.

擾  
躩

4652. [ \ - ] 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 Chh, in the same sense.

Jaou lwan | 亂 to throw into disorder.

Jaou jin tsew fan | 人酒飯 to give people the trouble of preparing a dinner.

Tsau jaou 躁 | } to cause trouble,  
Keaou jaou 攪 | } annoyance and distress.

擾  
擾

4653. A mild tractable cow; mild, yielding, submissive.

猱

4654. [ - ] An animal of the monkey species.

JAY.—XCIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

JAY as in *May*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Je*. Canton Dialect, *Yay*.

若

4655. [ \ ] Read Jay. Dried plants or herbs. Name of a place. Read Jě, 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 Sě, in the same sense. The ancient form of 諾 Nə.

偌

4657. [ / ] A surname. Jay-ta | 大 large; great; a great many,—a local phrase not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries

惹

牯

Jay hǎn |

Jay ho |

訃

4658. [ \ ] To lay hold of; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke; to induce; to stir up. Chō jay 綽 | an unsettled appearance.

恨 to excite indignation. 禍 to bring calamities upon one's self.

4659. A tone of response, signifying that one hears and understands. *As*.

JĚ AND JEUĚ.—XCIV—V<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLES.

Jě, is confounded with Yě. Manuscript Dictionary, Jě. Canton Dialect, *Geet*.—Jeuě, Manuscript Dictionary, *Jeuě*.

熱

執

執

Jě-ho | 河 name of a place on the

N. E. of Peking; the summer residence of the Emperor of China.

Jě naou | 鬧 warmth and clamour —means, that bustle which takes place at feasts and crowded amusements.

熱

執

執

炳

4661. Jeuě. To burn; to set in a blaze. Jeuě tseou | 焦 to conflagrate; to be burnt. Shaou jeuě 燒 炳 to burn and destroy, as in war.

# JĪH.—XCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Jĕ. Confounded with Yĭk. Canton Dialect, Yat.

日

4662. Intended to represent the object. The sun; the day; a day; daily; every day. Kin

jĭh 今 | to day. Tsò jĭh 昨 | yesterday. Ming jĭh 明 | to-morrow. Wang jĭh 往 | former or past days. Tsēen jĭh 前 | the day before yesterday. How jĭh 後 | the day after to-morrow.

Jĭh ching | 成 the things done, or to be done during the day.

Jĭh lun chĕh chaou | 輸出照 }  
Jĭh tow shay kwang | 頭射光 }  
the sun shedding forth his beams.

Jĭh yĭh she fei | 益弛廢 daily declined more and more.

Jĭh tsae mung kĕen | 在夢間 daily in the midst of a dream.

Jĭh ko | 課 a daily exercise or task.

Jĭh-pun | 本 Japan.

Jĭh pang yun'ke che sĭh | 旁雲氣之色 halo by the side of the sun.

Jĭh sin | 新 daily renovated, or the condition improved.

Jĭh-tsew yuĕ tseang | 就 | 將 the gradual approaches of the sun and moon; gradual advances.

船

4663. An ornament of a boat.

衫

4664. Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person.

Jĭh e | 衣 } common clothes; or-  
Jĭh fŭh | 服 } dinary garments;  
the particular garments referred to.

馬

4665. A horse that goes a stage daily. A fleet horse; a post horse.

駟

Jĭh ma | 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 | to go out and in, to go abroad, or to remain at home. Wo-jŭh keu le mĕen 我 | 去裡面 I am going inside. Ping tsung kow jŭh 病從口 | disease enters by the mouth, i. e. from intemperance. Leang jŭh e wei chŭh 量 | 以爲出 consider what comes in, to regulate thereby the expenditure. Keu show jŭh e 俱受 | 矣 have all been received; is a common phrase in letters. Show, is otherwise written 收 Show.

Jŭh le mĕen | 裡面 to go within-side.

Jŭh ta tsae nuy | 他在內 put it within.

廿

廿

4667. Two tens; twenty.

鈞

4668. Blunt.

JEN.—XCVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*E*, long and approaching the sound of *A*. Confounded with *Yen* and *N'een*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jen*. Canton Dialect, *Yen*.

𤝵  
 𤝶  
 𤝷  
 𤝸

4669. [-] From *dog* and *flesh* Dog's flesh.

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? Yuě jen 曰 | is it replied. Yes. We peih 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. Señh 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.

𤝹 4671. *Jen*, or *Shén*. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, Harmony and ease.

𤝺 4672. *Jen*, or *N'een*. The sound of conversation, which is also expressed by 啞 | Yih n'een. One says, To answer; to reply; to answer in the affirmative.

𤝻 4673. [ \ ] *Jen*, *H'een*, or *N'een*, Difficult, hard to do, or bear.

𤝼 4674. To take hold of with the hand; to lift; to remove; to accord with; to follow.

𤝽 4675. *Jen*, or *Kwo jen* 獮 | an animal of the monkey species.

𤝾  
 𤝿  
 𤞀  
 𤞁  
 𤞂  
 𤞃  
 𤞄  
 𤞅

4676. *Jen* or *N'een*, Name of a bamboo.

4677. *Jen* or *Juen*. Silk. A red colour; red as fire.

4678. Wild pease or other pulse.

4679. [ \ ] *Jen* or *Yen*. A surname; a disciple of Confucius. To walk, to advance, to invade; agitated.

4680. *Jen jen* | | the appearance of chewing, or ruminating in quiet.

4681. Tall elegant figure; slender and flexible. *Jen-jō* | 嫋 tall and delicate.

4682. T'een jen 𤞆 | appearance of shooting out the tongue.

苒

4683. [V] Luxuriant growth of plants; abundant herbage.

Jin jen 荏 | turning backwards and forwards.

蚺  
蚺

4684. [-] Jen shay |

蛇 a certain large snake, said to be edible; an ancient appellation of southern barbarians. Read Tēn, Tēn tan | 啖

appearance of an animal lolling out its tongue.

裊  
裊  
紉

4685. [-] Jen, Nēen, 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

4686. Much left unsaid; a subject not exhausted.

訥

鉤

4687. Iron.

頰

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

髯

the beard on the chin.

染  
染

4690. [V] 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 | 房 a dyer's room.

Jen sīh | 色 coloured; dyed with some colour.

Jen ping | 病 to infect with disease

Jen woo | 汚 defiled, polluted.

Jen poo | 布 to dye cloth.

Seih sūh so jen 習俗所 | imbued or defiled with vulgar habits.

嫺

4691. Beautiful; elegant; stated reasonably and right.

霽

4692. To imbue with moisture; to instil into; to moisten.

## JIN.—XCVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

J as in French. Often pronounced *Yin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jin*. Canton Dialect, *Yun*.

人  
人  
儿

4693. [-] A human being, commonly understood of man. Nan jin 男 | a man. Neu jin 女 | a woman. Ta jin 他 | that person, or, another person, in contradistinction from one's self. Laou jin kea 老 | 家 an

old man; or, in direct address, You, venerable, Sir. Koo jin 古 | one of the ancients. Foo jin 婦 | a married woman; also, used for women generally. Nuy jin 內 | my wife. Tsun foo jin 尊夫 | your lady, your wife. Fan jin 凡 | or Jin jin | all men; every body. Tēn hea che jin 天下之

| the people of the empire; or of the world.

Shing jin 聖 | the perfect sages of antiquity, who possess innate, and intuitive knowledge. Hēen jin 賢 | sages of the second order, to whom study was necessary. Yu jin 愚 | the illiterate and uninformed. Haou jin 好 | a good man. Tac

jin 歹 | a bad man. Shen jin 善 | a moral man. Gě jin 惡 | a wicked man. Sēn jin 仙 | those, who by their high virtues, have risen to a kind of super-human or angelic state. Ta jin 大 | 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 | little man; generally denotes A man worthless person; sometimes merely a person of no official rank in the state. Kea jin 家 | domestics. Choo jin 主 | the master of a house. Foo kwei jin 富貴 | a rich man. Keung jin 窮 | a poor man. Mei jin 美 | a beautiful woman. Shang jin 商 | or Mae mae jin 買賣 | a merchant. Kung jin 工 | a mechanic. Nung jin 農 | a husbandman. Sze jin 士 | a scholar. Shwü show jin 水手 | a sailor. Chuen sze jin 傳事 | a person who goes between two parties in the transaction of business. Paou paou jin 跑報 | a messenger who runs to give tidings. Chae jin 差 | a messenger. Chung jin 中 | a *midsman*, one who acts between two parties. Fan jin 番 | or E jin 夷 | a foreigner. The latter is the more respectable term; the same may be expressed by Yuen jin 遠 | a distant man; one from remote parts. She jin 詩 | a Poet. Wei jin 爲 | he

who is, or acts the part of a man. Tso jin 左 | and Chung jin 中 | are the names of two cities. A surname.

Jin sǎn cha | 參茶 an extract of tea.

Jin chung | 中 the central spot, between the nose and mouth.

Jiu kǐh | 客 a visitor.

Jin sǎn | 參 *ginseng*, a well known root. Foreign Ginseng is called 洋參 Yang-sǎn.

Jin sǎng joo pǐh keu kwo keih | 生如白駒過隙 human life is like a fleet white horse passing, as seen through a crevice.

Jin taou | 道 the principles of human conduct.

Jin ting shing tēn | 定勝天 men's fixed purpose, is superior to Heaven. This seemingly impious expression is intended to rouse people to determined efforts.

Jin tsiing | 情 the human feelings; favor.

Jin yuen | 緣 *human cause*, denotes a supernatural cause, effecting favourably the fortunes of a person; making him well received among human beings.

杓

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.

仁心志

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. Tēn sin jin gae 天心 | 愛 the heart of heaven is beneficence and love.

Kwo jin 果 | the seed of fruit.

Hih jin 核 | the kernel of nuts.

Taou jin 桃 | an almond.

Jin ching | 政 benevolent good government.

Jiu sin | 心 a benevolent heart.

Jin tsze | 子 a seed.

Jin tih | 德 } the virtue of charity,  
Jin gae | 愛 } including benevolence and beneficence.

Jin min gae wǐh | 民愛物 benevolence to the people, and love to all creatures.

Jin wǎn | 聞 famous for benevolence.

Sze te pǐh jin 四體不 | the hands and feet in a diseased insensible state, as if dead.

王

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. Shwō-wǎn 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 pǎng yew yuě jin 信於朋友曰 | being true or faithful to a friend is called Jin. Lüh hing heaou, yew, mǔh, yin, jin, sěuh 六行孝友睦婣 | 恤 six virtues, filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship, compassion. Jin | Jin ping | 憑 and Jin tsung | 從 each expresses, Trusting to other persons, letting them do as they please. Shang jin 上 | Taou jin 到 | to arrive at the place in which the duties of an official appointment are to be exercised. Wo paou jin na kēen sze 我保 | 那件事 I'll be security for, or engage to undertake that affair. Wo jin wo lēen 我 | 我 輦 I carry the burden; I drag the carriage. Occurs in the sense of 妊 Jin, and 姪 Jin, Conception,

pregnancy. Also occurs, but erroneously, in the sense of 壬 Jin.

Jin chung | 重 an important trust.

Jin laou | 勞 to bear fatigue and toil in service.

Jin sze | 事 to undertake, or be charged with business.

Jin tsze e | 自意 to indulge one's self.

Jin ke kan wei' | 氣敢爲 to give scope to one's feelings and act in a daring manner—not paying much regard to consequences.

Jin yuen | 怨 to sustain resentments in the public service.

庄

4699. Below; under; sustaining.

妊

4700. [-] From *woman* and to *sustain*. Pregnant with young; to be with child.

姪

4701. [v] 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

恁

people in an indelicate sense for the Pleasures of sexual intercourse; deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for *Thus; so; how?* Ke jen jin teih 既然 | 的 since it is thus.

恁

恁

紕

維

飪

臍

餽

雙

恁

餼

苜

苜

苜

4702. Jin, or Nin, To work, weave, or embroider, ['] with variegated silk.

4703. Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated. Shih jin 失 飪 too much done. [v] Kǎng jin 羹 | soup well boiled—used as a general expression for an entertainment. The last character is otherwise read Nēē, denoting a kind of cake.

4704. [v] A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible. Name of a place. Jin yen | 苜 or Jin jen | 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. [ 衽 ] 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.

託 4706. [ - ] To think; to consider.

賃 4707. [ 賃 ] To pay for the loan of any thing; to rent a house. Yung jin 庸 | to be hired to work; to work for hire.

銍 4708. To moisten with water, as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage. Read Nin. Chin nin 鎡 | sound appearing not to increase.

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.

巾 4711. A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

忉 4712. [ 忉 ] 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. Kēen 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 sih | 於色 to forbear shewing displeasure in the countenance.

Jin pūh tsūh | 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 | Pūh 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. Tsō jin 錯 | a certain kind of wine.

Jin chin | 真 to recognise the truth, denotes acting agreeably to it in one's public duty or private concerns; in contradistinction from a fallacious semblance merely.

Jin shīh | 識 or reversed, To know; to be acquainted with.

Jin tsō | 錯 to acknowledge an error.

Jin tsuy | 罪 to confess one's crime.

柶 4714. Name of a wood; certain stocks or manicles.

物 4715. [ / ] A good kind of sword. Filled, stuffed; crammed; overflowed.

眴 4716. Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

苒 4717. The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

訥

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.

軛

4719. [ / ] A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop. Fǎ jin 發 | or Keu jin 去 | to remove that which stops; to set in motion; to begin to move.

韌

4720. [ ' ] From *Leather* and *knife*. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

朋

忍

鼯

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 seih { 悉 } fully acquainted  
Jin shüh { 熟 } with. Fully ripe.  
Jin suy { 歲 } an abundant harvest.  
Jin nën { 年 } vest.

Jin gö { 惡 } matured in the way of vice.

臄

4723. [ \ ] A good flavor or taste; excellent. Maturely done; fully dressed—applied to the victims offered in sacrifice.

惹

4724. Name of a herb and of a tree.

JING.—XCIX<sup>TH</sup> 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 fūh | 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.

陋

4728. The name of a place.

陬

4729. The noise of beating, when rearing a mud wall.

Jing jing | | numerous; many.

邁

4730. Going to; arriving at; reaching or extending to a certain point; referring to a given subject.

JÖ.—C<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Liable to be confounded with Jüh. Manuscript Dictionary, Jë. Canton Dialect, Yüh; Wak.

叢  
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 jö 如 | if, supposing that; since; it seems; as. Yen sîh tsze jö 顏色自 | his countenance remained full of self possession.

Jö chay | 者 if; perhaps; should it be.

Jö tsae tso woo | 再錯悞 if another error be committed; or, if the case be again mismanaged.

Jö ke | 既 if, then; since it is so.

Jo pei | 輩 of such, or of the same class.

栳

4732. Jö 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.

惛

4733. To take hold of with the mind. Read Nö, To assent or affirm with the mind. Chö jö 綽 | an unsettled appearance.

箬  
箬

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.

閤

4735. Jö or Neö, To drag; to pull.

叕

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.

Jö-müh tung fang tszé jen che shin müh | 木東方自然之神木 Jö-müh a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the east.

踳

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 jö 身體懦 | a weak delicate body. Jow jö 柔 | or Sëen jö 嬾 | flexible and weak; a delicate female figure. Fan jö 繁 | a certain large bow. Che ke jö 志氣 | weakness of mind; without talent, firmness or resolution.

Jö chih | 質 weak constitution.

Jö lew ying fung | 柳迎風 the delicate willow meets the breeze.

Jö kwan | 冠 weak and capped—the age of twenty.

嫋

4739. Jö or Neaou, Waving in the breeze; tall and slender, applied to trees or to women; applied also to the vibrations of sound.

弱

4740. A bow weak on one side.

溺

4741. Read Jō, The name of a river. Read Neih, or Neō, To sink; to drown; drowned in passion; excessive attachment to. Read Neaou, To pass urine.

艣

4742. Name of a particular kind of boat.

莧

4743. Name of a plant; by some used as an edible vegetable.

弱

4744. The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

鶉

4745. Name of a certain bird.

## JOO.—CI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Ju. Canton Dialect, Yu.

女 4746. *Neu.* A woman.

忖

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 | 家 your house.

媮

4749. Spoiled or rotten fish.

邠

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* | 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 | the name of a Hëen district.

*Joo e* | 意 according to one's intentions.

*Joo-lae-füh* | 來佛 one of the names of Buddha; the second of the triad who now rules over the world.

*Joo tsze* | 此 as this; thus.

*Joo yuen* | 願 according to one's wishes.

*Joo jō* | 若 as if.

*Joo seaou urh chwang* | 小兒狀 }  
*Seun seun joo yay* 恂恂如也 }  
like little children.

如

4752. To equalise; to tranquillize.

洳

挈

蟹

茹

4753. [-\ ] To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

4754. Name of an insect.

4755. [-\ ] 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 heuē* | 毛飲血 to eat hair and drink blood—as men are supposed to have done in a savage state.

挈

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.

娜

4757. The name of a place.

駮

駮

4758. [-] The name of a bird.

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.

奩

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.*

嚙

4761. [-] Nēē joo 囁 | much talk, chattering. Another definition is, To re-

call one's self when about to speak. 口將言而囁 | Kow tsēang yen urh nēē joo, The mouth about to speak, and stopping itself.

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. Heō chay che ching 學者之稱 the denomination of the learned. Ta*

*joo 大 | a great scholar. Sūh joo 宿 | a scholar, himself a constellation. Tung joo 通 | a thorough scholar. Ming joo*

*名 | a famous scholar. Pe joo 量 | 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 tēn te jir,*

*yuē 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 learn-*

*ed. The Confucian philosophy with all that has been since appended to it, a kind of materialism and atheism. Joo, Shih, Taou, san keaou | 釋道三教 the literati, the religion of Fūh, and the religion of Taou, constitute three forms of doctrine or sects.*

需

4763. Appearance of soft smooth skin or leather; soft, smooth. Synonymous with 需 Joo. Read Juen, To pierce or stab.

孺

4764. An infant at the breast; attached to, as a child to its parent; to be attached or pertain to.

孺

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.

Joo jō

| 弱 } feeble; weak, Yung joo 庸 | } either in body or mind. Flexibility; weakness, incapacity. Tow joo 偷 | to be afraid of; timorous.

搯

4766. [1] 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 | to prevent an affair being opened up.

濡 4767. [-] Name of two different rivers. Thick and jelly-like, as dregs or fæces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moist ned; 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; fæces. Read No, The appearance of water. Read E, The name of a river.

Joo jin | 忍 mild, soft, forbearing.  
Joo che | 滯 stopped, impeded, moving slowly; the flow obstructed.

醜 4768. Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Noo, In the same sense.

襦 4769. [-] Short garments; warm and surrounding the loins. Joo kwa | 袴 drawers or breeches.

Han joo 汗 } a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. A kind of shirt.  
Keã joo 甲 }  
Sãn joo 襴 }

蠕 4770. Slight; tremulous motion; the motion of insects; the name of an ancient state. Joo tung | 動 motion of insects.

臄 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.

糲 4772. A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

鱈 4773. Name of a fish said to have a human face.

顛 4774. Jě-joo 顛 | the motion of the ear.

乳 4775. [ \ ] From Foo, To hatch an egg, and Yih, A bird. Milk; tender; soft. The breast. Ying hae poo joo 嬰孩 哺 | an infant sucking the breast. Yang kaou kwei joo 羊羔 跪 | the lamb kneel to suck, is a phrase which is brought to illustrate filial piety. New joo 牛 | the milk of a cow. Foo joo 腐 | a glutinous substance white as milk, made from pulse, in common use amongst the Chinese. T'een joo 天 | a certain star. Shih chung joo 石鐘 | seems to denote certain crystallizations (probably stalactites) in the province of Kwang-se. Also read Jow.

Joo chih | 汁 milk.

Joo gow | 媼 a nurse.

Joo heang | 香 olibanum or guma resin; frankincense.

Joo moo | 母 a wet nurse.

Joo nae | 孌 the breast; the milk of the breast.

Joo poo | 哺 to give the breast to an infant.

JOW.—CII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jeu.* Canton Dialect, *Yow.*

肉  
瓜  
肉  
月

4776. The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

4777. Jow, or Jüh, Flesh.

See Jüh. Jow yen | 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 | 眼凡胎 *fleshy eyes and a common womb*, possessing all the weakness and imperfection of common humanity.

頤  
柔  
柔

4778. A mild pleasing countenance.

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 | 軟

語 soft speech; in opposition to 惡口 G8 kow, A mouth that utters

vicious and harsh grating words.

Jow.shun | 順 soft, yielding.

Jow j8 | 弱 soft and weak.

Jow kang | 剛 soft and hard; flexible, unbending.

Jow juen jin | 遠人 to shew kindness to strangers or foreigners; to cause them to live in peace and quiet.

嫪 4780. A woman's name. A soft fascinating woman.

揉 4781. [ ' - ] 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 | 開 to twist open.

Jow suy | 碎 to twist and break to pieces.

蓀 4782. Name of a plant.

4783. Name of a river.

4784. Soft good land; the name of a place.

4785. [ \ ] Mixed grain or food; to eat. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers.

鞣

4786. Soft leather.

腩

4787. Good flesh meat; fat; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

菜

4788. Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

蝮

4789. The name of an animal. Read Naou, A voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蹂

4790. [ \ ] 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.

錄

4791. Soft, malleable iron.

輶

4792. [ ' ] A certain appendage of a cart or carriage, facilitate its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

騶

4793. A horse with a soft handsome mane.

糶

4794. Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

JUEN.—CHIII<sup>RD</sup> 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.*

𩇛

4796. From a hair and large. From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

需

4797. Soft, flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo.

迺

4798. Slow, dilatory progress.

刺

4799. To pierce or stab.

塹

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 | 垣 the space between the outer and inner walls of the temple.

𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛

4801. Juen, or Nwan. \] Soft; weak. Read No, Timorous; apprehensive. Wei no 畏 | Fear, apprehension.

4802. Juen or Jny, or Juč. To push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

\] 4803. A species of Peziza. A fungus excrement that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Müh urh, *Wood ears*. Also a kind of plumb.

𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛

4804. Fields below the walls of a city, the foot of a wall, vacant and unoccupied lands \] outside a city wall. Also read No.

4805. A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

4806. To move; to flutter, as insects.

Juen shay | 蛇 a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

𩇛

4807. To join the hem of a garment; to plat, to rumple, to braid. Read Nwan, Short drawers or other garments.

𩇛

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.



筭  
輓  
軟  
輻  
輻

4809. Name of a bamboo.  
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 jö | 弱 weak, delicate, soft, flexible.

Juen keö | 脚 a soft foot; a soft fellow, easily imposed on.

鑊

4811. [ / ] Soft malleable silver.

賤

4812. Juen or Nwan, Possessing a small property.

賤

濡  
渙  
搨  
搨  
換

4813. Joo, To bedew; to soften; to mollify. Read Juen or Nwan, Watery residuum left after washing any thing; fæces; thick sediment. To wash.

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.

JÜH.—CIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Jö. Canton Dialect. Yuk.

辱  
辱  
辱  
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 jüh 凌 | to disgrace; to insult. Sew-jüh 羞 | to make ashamed. Jüh lin | 臨 to degrade another person by descending to one's low condition,—the affected language of courtesy. Jüh ma | 罵 to rail at, abuse and insult. Jüh shin | 身 to disgrace; or defile one's person.

4816. From *woman* and *disgraceful*. Lazy; indolent.

噤

4817. Anciently read Nun. A tribe of the Heung-noon Tartars, mentioned

in the time of the Tsëen-han 前漢 (former Han.) Chö-jüh 囁 | the appearance of commiseration or pity.

慚

4818. To cause shame and disgrace. A surname.

慚

4819. A certain javelin or spear.

戣

氈

4820. Jüh, or Chen jüh 氈 | a couch or mattress.

溽

4821. Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food. Name of a river.

稈

4822. To dress a field; to remove weeds.

縹

4823. Adorned, ornamented with various colours.

Jüh fan | 繁 gaily variegated and adorned.

Jüh tseu | 聚 to collect together in numbers.

耨 4824. Jüh, Nüh, 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. Chüh jüh 竹 | a fungus that grows out of dead bamboos which remain in the ground.

褥 4826. A mat; a mattress; a couch. Read Nüh, Garments for a little child Chen pih 氈 | a kind of hair mattress.

Jüh tsze | 子 a mattress made of any materials; a couch to sit on.

黝 4827. Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

入 4828. Jüh or Jih, To enter; to go into; to put into; to enter into one's possession; to receive. To enter on an undertaking.

Jüh heö | 學 to go to school; to begin to learn.

Jüh kwan | 官 to be confiscated to government.

Jüh kung | 貢 to introduce tribute.

Jüh ting keu leaou | 定去了 went into a trance.

Jüh le | 理 to enter into reason; to be reasonable.

Jüh sin | 信 to induce people to believe what one says.

肉 } 4829. Flesh; the flesh of animals, soft, fat. Forms part of several proper names. Fei-jüh 飛 | flying flesh—birds.

月 } She jüh 視 | name of an animal. Too jüh 土 | a certain sea animal. New jüh 牛 | beef. Yang jüh 羊 | mutton.

Jüh hing | 刑 punishment which consists in mangling the body.

Jüh shih chay woo mih | 食者無墨 those who eat flesh have no black spots on their face.

Jüh shih chay pe | 食者鄙 a great flesh-eater will be vulgar and mean.

## JUN.—CV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Jun. Canton Dialect, Yun.

盾 } 4830. [ \ ] 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 | a spear and a helmet; to oppose and

defend, to contradict one's self. Some read this *Maou-tun*. Chung jun 中 | a certain office about court. Tung jun 銅 | brazen shields. Kow jun 鉤 | 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 輶 a table. Read Chun, The name of a wood.

搯 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.

喫

4833. [ \ ] To suck as an infant.

𧈧

4834. Jun or Juen. To move as insects. See V ] Juen.

蠕

鷓

4835. Jun or Juen, The name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

閏

4836. [ ' ] Jun, or Jun yuě | 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 | to share money or other good things obtained. Fei jun 肥 | to fatten; to enrich; a wealthy person or house.

Jun tsih | 澤 or Tsze jun 滋 | to moisten with rain; to mollify; to do good to; to enrich; fat and glossy; sleek; pleasing soft style.

嶺

4838. The name of a place.

欄

4839. The name of a wood.

## JUNG.—CVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Jung*. Canton Dialect, *Yung*.

宀

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 trouble-

some times. Jung le | 吏 San le 散吏 or Jung kwan | 官 officers off duty. Jung is applied also to soldiers, and to their allowances when off duty.

圻

4841. Jung, or Yung. The name of a place.

犛

4842. Jung or Chin, A buffalo.

飢

4843. To eat.

戎

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 | five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on.

Jung e | 衣 military dresses.

Jung ping | 兵 military weapons; military men.

Jung ting | 廳 an assistant officer in a Hëen district; otherwise called 左堂 Tso-tang.

Jung teih | 翟 name of a place in ancient history.

Jung woo | 伍 or Jung hang | 行 the ranks; the army.

拔

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

扔

lead; to draw.

械

4846. Name of a wood.

毡

4847. Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

狻

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.

筴

4849. A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

絨

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 | flannel.

茂

4852. [-] A certain plant, Jung-jung | | close; thick; abundant. A surname.

襪

4853. Thick garments; the second character is also read Nung.

禮

碓

4854. A stone; stony.

駮

4855. A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

倂

4856. Many; a multitude; luxuriant.

茸

4857. [-] Plants shooting up or growing thick; the name of a wood. Mung-

jung 蒙 | or Mang jung 龙 | thick, confused enunciation, indistinct speech. Lüjung 鹿 | name of a medicine. Woojung 五 | the name of a place. Lungjung 龍 | collected or crowded together. Tãjung 闕 | low, base, degenerated.

媵

4858. Fungjung 妹 | handsome, beautiful.

搯

4859. To push; to beat; to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill. Read Neang, in the same sense.

毳

4860. Sãhung 毳 | a net made of hair; certain ornamental feathers; ornaments made of hairs or feathers.

鞞

靴

楫

4861. The name of a wood.

犛

4862. Fungjung 犛 | 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.

蟻

4864. The appearance of insects walking.

躡

4865. The appearance of walking or going.

醕

4866. Read Jung, and Ne. Wine; generous wine.

酖

髻

4867. The hair of the head in disorder; disheveled hair.

髻

毳

4868. Fine hair, fur or down; ] warm and soft; hairy. Jung maou | 毛 or Tsze jung | 子 | fine soft hair.

毳

毳

4869. Soft, fine hair or down.

慵

4870. Chung, or Jung. A woman's name.

慵

4871. [-] Indolent; lazy.

窟

4872. Wa jung 窟 | a vessel injured or spoiled in some way.

穉

4873. Tãjung 穉 | mixed confused; base; degenerated.

JUY.—CVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Often changed to *Yuy*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Jui*. Canton Dialect, *Yuy*.

丙 4874. *Nuy*. *Within; inside; to put inside.*

坳 4875. *Juy* or *Kwae*. Deep; profound; still; silent. Also read *Něě*.

杓 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 tsö* | 鑿 a haft and a chissel, understood being apart, which renders them both useless;—applied to useless persons.

蝓 4877. [ ' ] A local word for mosquito; a poisonous snake or serpent. *Wán juy 蚊* | 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.

鈞 4879. Sharp pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

閔 4880. To enter within.

心

心 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* | the central part of a flower.

蕊

筵 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 |

*Yin-juy*. *Juy ching* | 症 } weakness and inability to move the *Pe juy 痺* | } extremities arising from damp.

綵 4884. [ - ] The ornamental fringe of a Chinese cap. Sometimes made of silk, sometimes of the hair of a cow's tail dyed red.

蔞 4885. *Keang juy 薑* | a species of ginger.

豨 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 | sharp mouthed; talkative; loquacious.

Juy che | 志 keen, fierce, forward temper.

Juy le | 利 sharp; keen edge.

Juy sze | 師 an experienced general.

睿  
睿  
睿  
睿  
睿

4888. The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtle and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day. From 肖 8 or G8, The hollow of a bone, in allusion to its aperture; from the eye, in allusion to its clearness; and from 儒 Kūh, A val-

ley, in allusion to its sound or echo. Juy che | 智 intuitive knowledge. Juy m8 ta hoo tsze leu | 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.—CVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Kae and Keae, are often confounded by speakers.

Manuscript Dictionary, Kai and Kay.

Canton Dialect, Koc.

丰

4890. Grass or herbage growing in confusion. According to Lüh-shoo, Kae denotes a deed or bond, in ancient times engraved on bamboo.

亥  
亥

4891. A monster with two heads; a horary character.

该

4892. Kae, or Hae. Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by Ke hae 奇 | and Kae sze | 事.

咳

4893. Kae, or Kih. To cough. See Hae.

垓  
咳  
咳

4894. [ \ ] A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Keaé, The name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same. Kēen. kae pā kēih te yay 兼 | 八極地也

Kēen-kae, denotes the eight points of the compass stretched to the extremity of the earth; the whole earth; the world. Shih yih yuē chaou, shih chaou yuē king, shih king yuē kae 十億曰兆十兆曰京

十京曰 | ten Yih, (or 100,000) are called Chaou; ten chaou are called king; ten king are called Kae. Ta-yih tan, san kae 大乙壇 三 | at the Ta-yih altar were three steps.

姪

4895. Ten Chaou 兆 i. e. ten millions are called King 經 ten of these, or a hundred millions, are called | Kae. (Kang-he.)

咳

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 Hih, denoting The kernel of nuts, the nucleus. Read Kae, A kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eaves of a house; the roots of plants.

**咳** 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 馨 | to talk and laugh. Kae king | 頃 the time of a cough, —but a moment.

**殼** 4899. Kae kae | 殼 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.

**咳** 4900. [ \ ] Large, wide opened eyes. A man's name. Kae chö | 矚 to stare at each other.

**萑** 4901. The roots of plants.

**咳** 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 | 賬 a debt owing.

Kae e | 夷 the said foreigners; those foreigners; the foreigners alluded to.

Kae kwan | 管 that which belongs to one's controul; under one's government.

Kae sze | 死 or Kae sze teih noo-tsae | 死的奴才 to deserve —death; a slave who deserves to die, are terms of abuse.

Kae ting | 定 should be fixed; or fixed as it should be.

Kae yuen | 員 the said officers; or the officer whose duty it is.

**咳** } \ 4904. Unusual; strange; odd; extraordinary.

**咳** } 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.

**咳** 4906. [ \ ] 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 | name of an ode.

Kae hea | 夏 a certain medicine.

**閔** 4907. Read Kae, Gae, and Hae, An outer gate shut; to shut a gate; to stop; to impede. See Gae.

**餒** 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** } 4910. [ ㄘ ] Good; excellent. Victory; peace and joy. Pă yuen pă } 1] kae 八元八 | sixteen excellent statesmen, — in the time of

舜 Shun. Tsow kae 奏 | to report a victory to his Imperial Majesty.

Kae fung | 風 a gentle southern breeze.

Kae ko | 歌 songs of triumph; joy of a returning and victorious army.

Kae seuen | 旋 to return in triumph as a victorious army.

Kae tsih | 澤 joy; pleasure.

**剗** 4911. Kae, Keae, or Yae. A large sickle or hook; to rub, or sharpen a knife or other instrument with diligent care; assiduously.

Kae tsǝǝ | 切 assiduous attention to the point of chief importance; full to the point.

4912. [ʷ] High and dry land. Tsing kǎng choo shwang kae chay 請更諸爽 | 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 | to reside in a cheerful elevated place with a sweet spring of water.

4913. [ʷ ʷ] Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Buddha priests. Kǎ kae 甲 | or reversed, Armour. Show kae 首 | armour for the head, a helmet. Pe kae 臂 | armour for the arms. King kae 頸 | armour for the neck.

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.

4915. The south wind which is called also 凱風 Kae-fung.

4916. [ʷ] Kae, or Hǝ, To cover over. Why not? See Hǝ.

4917. A disease of lameness; a shortness of breath. A disease of the throat.

4918. [ʷ] The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kǝ, The sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact.

4919. 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 Hǝ, which see. Kae pe | 被 a coverlet. Kae she | 世 to overtop the age; to exceed all other persons.

4920. A carriage; or the sound of a carriage.

4921. The appearance of the bones of the head. Read Kǝ, A bar in the front part of a cart, called the chin of the cart.

4922. Kae. *A slight repast already done; having already occurred; since it is so.*

4923. [ʷ ʷ] Kae, or Kang-kae 慨 | elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling.

ing; high toned sentiment. The grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind. A mind that contemns wealth in comparison of justice and honor. Kang kae jin 慷 | 人 a person of enlarged and generous principles.

Kae jen | 然 having a noble ardour and elevation of mind.

4924. [ʷ] To sigh; to lament. Kae ke tan e | 其嘆矣 to lament and sigh; or, sighed out his lamentation.

4925. To brush dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse. The following is also used in this sense.

4926. [ʷ] Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river. Kang kae 沆 | to flow gradually to.

4927. A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called Tow-kwǎ 斗刮. To level,

to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. Ta kae 大 | or Ta seǝh 大率 a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care, generally speaking. Yǝh-kac 一 | one levelling; altogether, without any exception. Tuy kae 退 | profound; deep; som-  
br.



改  
改

4928. [ \ ] 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 | to change; to alter.

Kae kea | 嫁 to marry a second time after the death of a husband.

Kae kwo tsën shen | 過遷善 to reform errors and practice what is morally good.

Kae hwuy fūh suy | 悔福隨 blessings follow repentance.

Kae jih | 日 another day.

丐

4929. [ / ] To beg; to take; to give. Keih kae 乞 | to beg. Also read Ko.

Kae tsze | 子 or Kae shih che jin

| 食之人 a beggar, one who begs for food to eat.

挖

4930. [ / ] To rub; to grind. Read Kwei, To take.

開

-] 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

開

and of a district, A man's name. Le-kae

開

離 | to separate

開

from. Tsow-kae 走

| to walk or step

apart.

Kae chih | 拆 to break open, as a letter.

Kae chih kew chang | 拆舊賬

to liquidate old debts by paying a part, either one tenth, two tenths, and so on.

Kae chuen | 船 or Kae hing | 行

to get under weigh, to begin to sail.

Kae fung | 封 the capital district in the Province of Ho-nan.

Kae kwö | 國 laying the foundation of a dynasty.

Kae ko | 科 to commence or appoint examinations of the literati for the purpose of conferring rewards upon them.

Kae kwan | 館 to open school at the beginning of the year.

Kae kwang | 光 to dot with blood, the eye of an idol, when it is dedicated.

Kae poo | 鋪 to open a shop.

Kae she | 示 to open up the sense of, and deliver instructions. Used by the bonzes.

Kae peih tēn te | 闢天地 spread forth the heavens and earth; created them.

Kae tsing | 清 period in spring when the Chinese visit the tombs.

## KAN.—CIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Maunscript Dictionary, *Kan.*

Canton Dialect, *Koan.*

口

4932. [ \ ] 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 | 礙 an impediment or obstacle to the doing of a thing.

Kan he | 係 serious consequences.

Kan ko ping ke | 戈並起 the spears and lances simultaneously arose,—to revenge the misrule of the Yuen Dynasty.

Lan kan 闌 | an oblique distorted appearance.

Kan lēn | 連 involving in the consequences of.

Pūh seang kan 不相 | having no serious importance.

Kan Shang-te che noo | 上帝之怒 provoked the anger of God—by writing lewd books.

Jō kan 若 | } how many? In this  
Ke heu 幾許 | } phrase Kan has  
the sense of 箇 Ko.

Tēn kan 天 | } ten horary and as.  
Shih kan 十 | } tronomical characters.

Te che 地支 } are twelve  
Shih urh che 十二支 } characters  
joined with the preceding.

刊 } 4935. [ ' ] To cut; to  
刊 } pare; to carve; to en-  
grave on wood; to hew;  
to fell. Suy shan kan  
mūh 隨山 | 木  
to go from hill to hill  
cutting timber. Pūh kan 不 |  
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 pro-  
nounced Kan. The second character  
is pronounced Tsēn, and used er-  
roneously for the preceding.

Kan keih wān tsze | 刻文字  
to cut or engrave characters or let-  
ters,—on wooden blocks, in the  
Chinese manner. Keih 刻 is  
strictly to carve the letter, and Kan  
| is to cut away the surrounding  
wood, so as to leave the letter stand-  
ing out.

Kan cha ke mūh | 槎其木  
to cut down the wood or trees.

奸 } 4936. [ - ] Read Kan or  
Kēn, A violation of deco-  
rum 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; clandes-  
tine; fraudulent. Tsō kan 作  
| to act the villain. Han kan  
漢 | a traitorous Chinese; one  
disaffected to the ruling Tartar Dy-  
nasty.

Kēen chin | 臣 a corrupt and trai-  
torous statesman.

Kan fan | 犯 to violate; to offend.

Kan hēn | 險 corrupt, fraudulent;  
dangerous person.

Kan hwā | 猾 artful, crafty, applied  
to children.

Kan se | 細 a secret villain.

忤 } 4937. Daring; troublesome;  
causing disturbance; an ex-  
treme degree. Some say,  
Good; well.

技 } 4938. A cloth bag.

忤 } 4939. [ c- ] To endea-  
vour to procure; to ad-  
vance. Also read Han.

盱 } 4940. [ ㄨ ] The evening;  
the motion of the sun. Re-  
iterated Kan kan, An appear-  
ance of abundance or a flourishing  
state of.

泐 } 4941. Read Kan or Han,  
Dry; dried. Read Han-  
han, Water flowing away  
rapidly.

盱 } 4942. Half dried.

杆 } 4943. [ ㄍ ] Name of a  
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 | railing; a  
balustrade. Ke kan 旗 | a flag-  
staff. Wei kan 圍 | a flag-  
staff used at the doors of temples,  
and by literary graduates.

犴 } 4944. Kan, Han, and Gan.  
A species of wild dog in  
the north of China. A  
man's name.

犴 } 4945. To stop a cow, or a  
stick with which it is stop-  
ped.

術 } 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  
| 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 4950. [-] A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place. Teau kan 釣 | a fishing rod.  
 梓 Kan tüh 竿牘 bamboo pared thin for writing on, as was done to form ancient books.

紆 4951. To rub or stretch out garments.  
 衲 4952. Insects corroding or working their way into things. Read Kan, Certain insects in wells.

芊 4953. Kwae kan 蒨 | 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 | 氣疼 pain in the liver; a liver complaint.  
 Kan tan | 胆 the liver and the gall.  
 Kan naou too te | 腦塗地 liver and brains smeared the earth.  
 Kan tsang hwän | 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.

骨 4957. [骨] The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

軌 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.

翰 4960. To look; to see.

幹 4961. [干] 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 | business, affair. Näng kan tēih jin 能 | 的人 a man of talent for business. Shih kan 十 | ten horary characters. See 干 Kan. Kung kan 公 | public business.

Kan foo che koo | 父之壘 to do for a father what he is unable to do for himself; to make amends for his defects.

Kan sze | 事 to transact or perform business.

幹 4962. Small bamboo. Tsēen-kan 箭 | arrows. Kan-choo | 珠 pearl barley.

擗 4963. [-c] To stretch out any thing with the hands.

戩 4964. Kan, or Kan. The substantial part of a thing.

蔴 4965. [蔴] Herbs; plants. The stems of grain.

稈 4966. [稈] The stems of grain; stubble.

赶 4967. To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after. Kan tsaou | 早 to strive to be early. Chuy kan 追 | to pursue after.

Kan shang | 上 to pursue after and overtake.

Kan pūh shang | 不上 unable to overtake.

鶉 498. Kan, or Kan. Name of a variegated bird of the fowl species; it crows both at night and in the day.

甘  
𠵼

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 | 者 specious, corrupted flatterer.

Kan chay | 蔗 the sugar cane.

Kan koo | 苦 sweet and bitter; pleasure and pain; prosperity and adversity.

Kan kěě | 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 | 心 sweet heart;—denotes one's doing or suffering willingly; cheerful submission or resignation.

Kan-sūh | 肅 province on the north-west corner of China.

Kan tsaou | 草 liquorice root; some write 柑 Kan.

柑

4970. [-c] An earthen utensil or vessel. Name of a certain stone. Kan woo show woo shing ke | 甌 受五升器 Kan-woo is a vessel that contains five (of the measure called) Shing.

𡇗

4971. A woman with sweet words; an epithet by which an old woman designates herself.

Kan po | 婆 an old woman.

𡇗

4972. Name of a hill.

𡇗

4973. Kan chay | 𡇗 the sugar cane. See No 4969, the more usual mode of writing it.

𡇗

4974. The *heart sweetly* acquiescing; cheerful submission.

𡇗

4975. [-] The thick water in which rice has been washed; a thick decoction of. Read Kan, Full; filled with.

𡇗

𡇗

𡇗

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 | 然 mountainous; precipitous.

𡇗

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𡇗

4977. [-] Kan, or Kan-tsze | 子 the Mandarin orange. Occurs used for A bit or a bridle put into the mouth.

Kan pe | 皮 the skin of the orange; otherwise called 陳皮 Chin-pe.

𡇗

4978. [c] A certain earthen vessel.

𡇗

4979. To stop the mouth; to check confused talking.

𡇗

4980. [c] A kind of purple coloured silk; a purple colour.

𡇗

4981. ㊦ A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores.

Kan chwang | 瘡 a venereal ulcer about the parts of generation.

Kan tseih | 積 a disease of children, said to occasion a sallow colour, and a swelling of the abdomen.

𡇗

4982. Kan tsaou | 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.

𡇗

4983. A bait.

𡇗

4984. Harmony; concord; agreement.

𡇗

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 | to rub or grind and investigate; i. e. to employ strenuous effort to ascertain the fact. Pun

foo chūh too, cha kan sze kēen 本府出都查 | 事件 I the Che-foo, am going out of town, to examine into an affair.

Kan ming | 明 to examine clearly.  
 Kan twan | 斷 to examine fully  
 and decide.

礪  
 碛 } 4986. A precipitous bank;  
 beneath, or at the bot-  
 tom of a precipice.

堪 } 4987. [c-] To sustain, to  
 bear, to be able for, or  
 adequate to; to be worthy  
 of. Tolerable. A hill exhibiting a ro-  
 mantic 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 | 當 worthy or able to  
 sustain.

Kan lae | 賴 worthy to be depended  
 on.

Kan yu | 輿 a professor of the  
 Fung-shwüy art.

Kan yung | 用 fit or worthy to be  
 used.

Kan tseu | 取 fit to be adopted or  
 taken.

Kan wei leang tung che tsae | 爲  
 梁棟之材 materials fit to be  
 beams and pillars;—said of men in  
 a moral sense.

堪  
 礧 } 4988. [c-] A rocky,  
 hilly, irregular appear-  
 ance. Kan-yen | 巖  
 irregular; uneven; pre-  
 cipitous. Kan gö | 嶠  
 a mountainous appear-  
 ance.

戡 } 4989. [c-] To pierce; to  
 stab; to overcome; to  
 kill.

戔 } 4990. Not satiated with food;  
 dissatisfied.

歎 } 4991. [c-] From 受 Peaou,  
 Reaching from below  
 and receiving from  
 above. To advance for-  
 ward 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 | bold,  
 daring; intrepid. Püh kan 不 |  
 or Püh kan tang 不 | 當 dare  
 not; presume not,—to assume the  
 honor you do me, and so on. Ke  
 kan 豈 | how dare I! Used in  
 the sense of the two preceding  
 phrases. Püh kan tsae fan 不 |  
 再犯法 I dare not again offend  
 the laws.

敢 } 4992. Kan, Tan, or Gan,  
 Precipitous; a dangerous  
 bank or side of a hill; rocky  
 appearance.

敢 } 4993. The appearance of the  
 sun rising.

瞰 } 4994. [c-] Name of a wood  
 which comes from Coch-  
 china.

澈 } 4995. [c-] Little or no taste;  
 insipid; tasteless. Name of  
 a branch of a river. Tan-  
 kan 澹 | to wash; to cleanse.

礫 } 4996. Forms part of a for-  
 eign word; denoting a kind  
 of Chief Cup-bearer.

瞰 } 4997. [t] Clear; bright.

闕 } 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.

闕 } 4999. [e] To spy; to  
 peep; to try to find out;  
 to watch. Kan wang  
 urh wang | 亡而  
 往 watched till he was  
 from home and then went.

鹹 } 5000. Kan, or Këen. A  
 bitter taste; an exces-  
 sively salt taste. A lye for  
 washing with. Shih kan  
 石鹼 a preparation  
 made in Shan-tung Pro-  
 vince 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 Shih, or stone forms a part of the name. Kan (or Kéen)-shwüy | 水 a lye to wash with. Fan-kan 番 | foreign soap. The three first characters are sanctioned by the Dictionaries, the fourth one is in vulgar use.

**悵** 5001. Mournful and languid.

**歆** 5002. [ㄨ] Kan, Kan, and Tan. To desire to obtain; dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

**皁** 5003. Coagulated sheep's blood.

**坎** 5004. [ㄨ] 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 name of a place. A surname. A dangerous precipice; a small earthen vessel. To rhyme, read Kéen. Ke kan shin pūh che yu tseuen 其 | 深不至于泉 the pit (or grave was deep) but not so as to bring water.

Kan kan fā tan he | | 代檀兮 with a chopping noise fell the tree of which carriages are made.

Kan ke keih koo | 其擊鼓 the drum struck, emits the sound Kan.

Kan ko | 坳 uneven; walking or getting along the road with difficulty; used also in a moral sense.

**砍** 5005. [ㄨ] To cut off; or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell.

Kan kae tow | 雞頭 to cut off a cock's head, when taking a solemn oath.

**乾** 5006. [-] Read Kéen, According to Shwō-wān, 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. Ma shē yuē lēen kēen 馬飾曰連 | ornaments of a horse, are called Lēen kēen. Keun tsze chung jih kēen kēen 君子終日 | | the virtuous man is firm and diligent to the last of his days. Nan tsze ping kēen che kang 男子秉 | 之剛 man partakes of the strength and firmness of Kéen. The first of the famous eight 卦 Kwa, or Diagrams.

Kan how | 侯 the name of a place.

Sang kan 桑 | the name of a river.

Kēen kwān | 坤 heaven and earth.

Kēen-lung | 隆 name of the late Emperor of China.

Kan mūh | 沒 to take unfair and underhand profit.

Kan shih | 溼 dry; moist.

Kan tsing | 淨 clean; entirely.

**龕** 5007. [c-] A dragon-like appearance; to receive; to contain; to take; to over-

come. 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 | the niche for the divinity; or a temple for a god. Heang kan 香 | a niche for placing incense in.

**看** 5008. [ㄨc-] To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname. Tūh kan 獨 | the place where the Emperor views alone every variety of amusement.

Kan tih chūh | 得出 to discover on looking.

Kan cha | 茶 to examine tea.

Kan he | 戲 to look at a play.

Kan tsin keu | 進去 to look in.

Kan pūh kēen | 不見 to look but not perceive.

Kan kēen | 見 to look and see.

Kan king leau | 輕了 to view or esteem lightly; to make light of.

Kan low | 樓 a kind of stage for seeing at a distance.

Kan po leau | 破了 to see through an affair; to discover the trick; artifice; or vanity of.

Kan kwo pūh le she | 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 | 透 to see thoroughly into.

Kan pūh shang yen | 不上眼  
to look at with sup ercilious contempt.

贛 檣

5009. [c-] A kind of chest or box. A cover for the head; a lid or cover. A small cup.

瀨 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 chan-

nel. Faithful; plain; unceremonious language, said to have been the language of Confucius when at court.

Kin kan nrh tan | | 而談  
pl in, 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 nrh yin 以音感而孕 it conceives by the influence (or subtile excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as, Kan

gān | 恩 to be moved by favors; to be grateful.

Kau hwa | 化 to affect or influence, as by a good example.

Kan ying che le | 應之理 the principle of rewards and punish-

ments in this life, in one's own person or in posterity.

Kan ying pēn | 應篇 a well known religious essay on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments.

Kan tung | 動 to move, to excite, chiefly referring to what is subtile and intellectual, or which affects the passions.

Kau yu wūh | 於物 to be affected by external objects; to influence Heaven to reward or punish.

Kan keih woo ke | 激無既 }  
Kan keih me yae | 激靡涯 }  
infinite thanks.

軼

5013. [c\] Kan-ko | 軼 to pass through trials and difficulties.

KĀN.—CX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ken*. Provincial Dialect, *Kān*, or *Hān*.

𦉳 𦉴 𦉵

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 跟

5015. The heel of the foot, they call it the root of the foot.

Kān cha | 查 to pursue a close enquiry

Kān pen | 班 a heel attendant—a footman; a personal servant.

Kān suy | 隨 to attend on foot; to

follow as a footman, to go along with, as an inferior.

𦉶 𦉷 𦉸

5016. Kān or Hān, To wrangle; to speak with difficulty; wrangling speech.

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 kǎn too te 開 | 土地 to break up fallow ground; to commence cultivation. Kǎn leih che yay | 力治也 kǎn denotes Strength exerted in making or putting right.

Kǎn te shwǔy | 地稅 duties levied on newly cultivated land.

莨 5018. Name of a poisonous plant.

懇  
懇  
懇  
願

5019. Sincerely; earnestly; importunately; with the utmost sincerity and truth; to beg or seek earnestly. Kǎn gan | 恩 to supplicate favor or kindness. Kǎn kew | 求 to crave earnestly. Kǎn-keih | 給 to beg another person to give. Kǎn ke | 祈 to pray or beg with sincerity.

Kan pin | 稟 to state importunately to a superior.

𧈧  
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𧈧  
𧈧

5020. Kǎn or Kwǎn, To gnaw; to bite; to lessen.

5021. To bind; to tie up.

5022 To gnaw; to gnash the teeth; the noise made in eating; to crunch; the gums.

KANG.—CXI<sup>TH</sup> 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.

Jǐh keaou kang chung kēen 入 轎 | 中間 entered inside the poles of the chair.

Kan tae | 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 | 甕 a large earthen ware vessel.

疔

5026. [-] Kung, or Kang, Diseased in the lower extremities, or inferior parts of the body.

肛

5027. [-] Large, at. Pang-kang 膾 | swelling of the abdomen. Fa kang 大 | the large intestine. Tō kang 脫 | the protrusion of the intestine.

Kang mun | 門 the entrance of the large intestine; the anus.

杠

5028. Kang or Keang, Tape or ribband for fastening clothes.

釘

5029. [-] An iron hoop or ring pertaining to the wheel of a carriage; the iron point of an arrow.

亢

5030. [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 | 池 name of a star.

Kang yang | 陽 drought; want of rain.



**伉** 5031. [ㄉ] Kǎng le | 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. Pūh nǎng pe ke kang le  
不能庇其 | 儷 could not  
preserve his union with his wife, but  
suffered her to be taken away by  
another person.

Kang chīh tēih jin | 直的人  
a straight forward man;—a person  
without art or address. Occurs in  
the sense of Kang 抗 to withstand.

**匠** 5032. [ / ] 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 | 牀  
坐牀也 kang-chwang denotes  
A sitting couch.

Kang chō tsze | 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.

**因** 5033. [ㄉ] A place in which  
to store up or put away.

**亢** 5034. [ \ ] Kang, or Kang-  
kae | 慨 elevated; high-  
toned; aspiring feeling;  
magnanimous, disinterested; the grief  
which such a mind feels from disap-

pointment; roused; excited; a state  
of excitement; to sigh; the utmost  
degree of certainty.

Kang shwang | 爽 high spirited;  
cheerful.

Kang jen tan seih | 然嘆息  
highly excited and sighed.

**抗** 5035 [ㄉ] To raise with  
the hand; to shake; to  
shield or cover; to resist;  
to oppose; to withstand. Name of  
a Hén district.

Kang che | 旨 to oppose the im-  
perial will.

Kang kwan | 官 to oppose the  
magistrate.

Kang keu | 拒 to resist; to stand  
in opposition to.

Kang leang | 糧 to resist paying  
the taxes.

Kang sing | 性 an obstinate, per-  
verse disposition.

Kang twan | 斷 to oppose some  
decision already made.

**沆** 5036. Kang or Hang. See  
Hang, To follow.

**炕** 5037. [ㄉ] To dry; dry;  
hot; to spread out or hang  
over a fire for the purpose  
of drying.

Kang ho | 火 fire with which any  
thing is dried or roasted.

Kang chwang | 床 a couch with  
fire placed underneath, on which in  
Peking, people sit and sleep.

**犷** 5038. [ㄉ] The name of a  
wild beast; a strong fierce  
dog; perverse; obstinate.

**畹** 5039. [ \ ] A limit; a bound-  
ary or division, as between  
two fields.

**硿** 5040. [ㄉ] Kang kō | 磳  
the noise of thunder. Kang-  
lang | 礪 the sound or  
clashing of stones.

**肮** 5041. The name of a star;  
the name of a district. Also  
read Hang.

**跲** 5042. Kang, or Hang. To  
stretch out the feet or legs;  
to strike.

**軌** 5043. Certain ornament of  
a hearse. The rut of a cart  
wheel. A cart used in the  
fields.

**醜** } 5044. A salt marsh or lake;  
a place from which salt  
is procured.

**闕** } 5045. [ㄉ] Kang lang | 闕  
a lofty door or gate; the  
appearance of a high gate-  
way.

**鞞** 5046. A yellow colour.

**邠** 5047. The name of a district.

罡

5048. Name of a star. T'een kang 天 | the Ursa-Major; much used by the Buddhists in writing charms.

甌

-]

鋼

5049. A jar or other earthen-ware vessel.

甌

甌

-]

崗

5050. The ridge of a hill or mountain; the top of a high hill.

岡

岡

-]

剛

5051. Firm; hard; stiff; unyielding; strength; fortitude; intrepidity; violence. An adverb of time denoting Recently; just now. Kin kang shih 金 | 石 the adamant or diamond.

剛

剛

Kang | or Kang kang | | or Kang tsae | 纒 or Tsae kang 纒 | 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 他纒 | 到 he arrived but just now. Kang che | 至 that very moment arrived.

Kang che | 志 or Kang ching | 正 or Kang ta | 大 all express An upright and proper firmness of character; intrepidity; fortitude

Kang gō | 惡 or Kang lang | 狼 or Kang paou | 暴 express Courage and obstinacy that are vicious and inhuman.

Jow jih | 日 the even days of the month. Kang fang | 方 strong

Kang jih | 日 the odd days of the month.

Kang e | 毅 firm, intrepid; valiant.

Kang jow | 柔 hard and soft; sometimes denotes male and female, or what corresponds to these in inanimate substances.

Kang keen | 健 strong, robust.

Kang jung | 勇 strong and daring; brave.

埗

5052. An earthen vessel to contain water. The name of a place.

搨

搨

抗

扛

5053. To raise; to lift.

槲

5054. Lofty timber; a certain strong beam in a wall.

焠

5055. [ / ] A knife or sword a stiff sharp edge; to harden, as steel is done by passing through the fire; to temper steel.

牯

5056. [-] A bullock; a brown cow.

綱

5057. [-] The large cord or rope of a net; hence that which regulates or controls;

that which draws all together. A prince; a father, and a husband are called 三 | San kang, Three Kang.

Kang keen | 鑑 a general view of history.

Kang ling | 領 the heads or principal points of a discourse or book; the leading subjects discussed; the sum of the whole.

Kang mǔh | 目 a general outline, as of plants.

蔘

5058. Name of a plant.

鋼

5059. [-] Worked or refined iron; iron; steel.

Kang t'ēē | 鐵 steel.

岡

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 wǎn | 温 soft; pleasing;  
fascinating.

Kang chwang | 莊 a large level  
road.

Kang kēen | 健 health and strength  
—particularly in old age.

Kang keang | 強 strong; robust;  
hale.

Kang ning | 寧 tranquility, ease  
and health—one of the five blessings.

Kang-tsě | 節 a famous Mathe-  
matician, who wrote a book called  
Hwang-keih 皇極 in which the  
system of Nature is deduced from  
numbers, to the exclusion of a Su-  
preme Intelligent Cause.

𪛗 5062. Kang-kih | 咳  
sound; noise.

𪛘 5063. A woman's name. Rest;  
repose.

𪛙 5064. Name of a hill.

𪛚 5065. [ㄉ] Kang-kae | 慨  
a firm, elevated, energetic  
tone of mind.

𪛛 5066. Kang, or Kang lang  
| 賃 an empty house.

𪛜 5067. e - e Kang leang |  
梁 empty void; a hollow  
beam.

𪛝 5068. Name of a river;  
destitute of water.

𪛞 5069. Appearance of the  
eyes; in which sense it is  
connected with several  
other letters.

𪛟 5070. The noise of stones.

𪛠 5071. [c-] 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 | the chaff  
of rice. Tsaou-kang 糟  
| pears and chaff,—the  
food of the poor. Pe-  
kang 糝 | troublesome;  
minute; petty.

𪛡 5072. Kang-e | 蜚 the  
name of an insect; known  
by the name of Tsing-ling.  
蜻蛉 the dragon fly.

𪛢 5073. Lang-kang 𪛢 |  
tall in person.

𪛣 5074. Name of a place.

## KĀNG.—CXII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kĕng*. Canton Dialect, *Kāng*.

更 5075. To change; to  
alter, alteration; change;  
a watch of the night; of  
which there are five.  
𪛤 Name of an office.

Kāng kae | 改 to change; to alter;  
change; alteration.

Kāng low | 樓 a watchman's box  
on the top of a house.

Kāng koo | 鼓 a drum; or rather

a block of wood, on which Chinese  
watchmen beat the hours.

Kāng lēen | 練 a watchman at night

𪛥 5076. An impediment or  
interruption to speaking,  
arising from the tongue;

stoppage of the throat, affecting both the speech and deglutition. Chǔh kǎng 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.

Kǎng yǐh | 咽 or Kǎng-yǐh | 噎 a stoppage of the voice from grief; sobbing.

埂 5077. A pit, or hole in the ground.

峒 5078. An impediment: a hindrance; stiff; unbending.

悞 5079. To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

搥 }  
搥 } 5080. To stir or work up  
搥 } and make trouble.

暝 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.

Kǎng kae | 概 } generally speaking  
Kǎng kae | 槩 } nearabouts; things  
Kǎng lǎo | 略 } or persons taken generally.

漚 5083. The name of a river.

狹 5084. Name of an animal; a dog.

瘦 5085. Disease; sickness.

粳 5086. A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.

綆 }  
綆 } 5087. The rope of a well;  
綆 } a rope for drawing water  
with.

莠 5088. The stalk or stem of plants.

蝮 5089. Name of an insect.

郟 5090. Name of a place.

靄 5091. A cloudy appearance.

骨 }  
骨 } 5092. A bone sticking in  
the throat; fish bones.  
Kūh kǎng 骨 } stiff  
and unbending; stiff as  
a bone; of a firm un-  
yielding 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 kǎng 長 | name of a star. Kwei kǎng 貴 | pray what is your age? Lǚh kǎng 六 | name of a celestial animal. Tsang kǎng 倉 | name of a bird. Taou kǎng 盜 | name of a plant.

Kǎng kǎng | | crosswise; transverse appearance.

狹 5094. Pe-kǎng 狹 | name of a dog.

蕙 5095. Name of a plant.

賡 5096. Again; encore; to respond to; to continue in succession.

鷓 5097. Tsang kǎng 鷓 | the name of a bird.

亘 }  
亘 } 5098. The first, or last  
quarter of the moon. A  
limit; the extreme point.

To fill, or extend to every place. Kǎng koo yǐh jin | 古一人

the man who fills antiquity, or, who stands alone without an equal. In a literary point of view, Co. fucius is the man; and as a soldier, it is said of Kwau-foo-tsze, a person now deified.

脰

5099. At last; final; finally.

榷

擗

5100. To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow string.

扞

寣

5101. Mǎng kāng 寣 | foolish; doltish; stupid.

暉

5102. The fierce rays of the sun; fierce. Read Hwan, To dry in the sun.

絙

5103. To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow; at last; finally.

絙

Kǎng keaou | 橋 a bridge formed of suspended ropes.

鯁

5104. Name of a fish.

耿

5105. Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune.

Kang kae | 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.

愍

5106. Mournful; sorry.

瞞

5107. Kǎng mang | 瞞 to stare; to continue to look.

蕈

5108. Stem of a certain plant.

肯

5109. The fleshy substance between bones; the flesh attached to bones. To assent; to be willing.

肯

Pǔh kāng 不 | to be unwilling; to refuse.

肯

Ta pǔh kāng ying yun 他不 | 應允 he will not assent. Ne

肯

kāng pǔh kāng 你 | 不 | will you or will you not?

措

5110. Kang lih | 勒 to extort from by opposing or resisting.

措

Kǎng tsoo | 阻 to hinder; to impede.

耕

5111. Tsing 井 represents the manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground;

耕

to employ diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name.

耕

Name of a bird Leih kāng 力 | to use diligent effort in cultivating the field. Shě kāng 舌 | to plough with the tongue; to teach child.

耕

Peih kāng 筆 | to plough

with the pencil; to write laboriously. Mùh kāng 目 | to plough with the eye; to read much.

Kǎng hō | 合 } the curl-  
Kǎng too keuen | 土卷 } ing clod  
turned over by the plough.

Kǎng tēn | 田 to plough the field.

坑

5112. An empty plain; a pit; a cave; a den, to put into a pit or cave. Teau

ho kāng 跳火 | to leap over a pit of fire; expresses a daring resolution either good or bad. Fun

shoo kāng joo 焚書 | 儒 burned the books and thrust the literati into a pit. Shan kāng tung

kwūh 山 | 峒窟 caves and dens of the mountains. Rustic country people, are (by the self-con-

ceited citizens of Canton) said to come from thence; they are other-

wise called Shan-man 山蠻 barbarous mountaineers. To rhyme, read Kang.

Kǎng kan | 坎 a den, a pit, a valley or ditch. A surname.

姁

5113. A beautiful woman. Read Hang, A woman's name; a perverse disposition.

崕

5114. Kǎng, or Hǎng. A ravine; a rocky valley.

控

5115. The bone or shank below the knee of a cow. A man's name.

磴

5116. The noise of stones dashing against each other.

Kǎng kāng | | the appearance of a mean man.

羹  
羹  
羹  
羹  
羹  
羹  
羹  
羹

5117. Soup; broth made from meat, vegetables and seasoning. Kǎng-hēen | 獻 a dog, anciently offered in temples. Kǎng she | 匙 a soup spoon.

擗  
擗  
瞠  
瞠

5118. To beat the head; to bounce or rush against. Read Kēen, To lean forward.

5119. Kǎng wan | 瞠 to see indistinctly.

誣  
鏗

5120. Matter of fact; true sayings. Kǎng-kǎng, Hastening, urging, pressing forward, crowding.

5121. A ringing noise or sound, to strike against. A man's name.

Kǎng kǎng jen | 然 the sound made by sonorous metals, as of a bell. Kǎng tseang | 鏗 the noise made by metals and stones jingling against each other.

KAOU.—CXIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 Kǎ, in the same sense. Shang kaou 上 | or Kung kaou 控 | to lay before a higher tribunal. Yuen kaou 原 | the accuser; or plaintiff. Pe kaou 被 | the accused, or defendant. Pin kaou 稟 | to state to a superior. Taou kaou 禱 | to pray to.

Kaou chwang | 狀 to impeach, or petition against to government.

Kaou fǎ | 發 to complain of; to send complaints or accusations.

Kaou keae | 解 to confess; to make confession.

Kaou keuě ching kung | 厥成功 announced his having finished the work.

Kaou kea | 假 to request leave to retire from one's duties for a time, on account of sickness or any necessary cause.

Kaou she | 示 a proclamation from the magistrates to the people.

Kaou shin | 身 a seal conferring office.

Kaou soo jin che | 訴人知 to inform or tell a person of.

Kaou sung | 訟 to impeach; to accuse.

Kaou tsoo | 祖 to inform one's ancestors by prayer.

Kaou tsze | 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 | 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 | 首窮經 to investigate the Classics till grey hairs crown the head.

濇 }  
濇 } 5124. Bright and variegated.

蝈 5125. Name of an insect.

覩 5126. Appearing to look for a long time.

誥 5127. [ ʹ ] To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writing; to subject. Kaou 告 is to state to superiors, and Kaou 詔 to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration; different dynasties have employed different words to express this.

Kaou fung 封 } to confer by  
Kaou tsang 贈 } Imperial order  
some honors on parents. Commonly obtained by purchase.

Kaou ming 命 to order or enjoin upon.

郛 5128. [ ʹ ] Name of an ancient place. A surname.

靠 }  
靠 } 5129 [ ㄜ ] To lean against mutually; to be connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support.

Kaou jin 人 to rely on a person.

Kaou chō 着 } trust to; reliance  
Ke kaou 倚 } upon; a state  
E kaou 依 } of dependance,  
as on a relation for the necessaries  
of life; to throw one's self upon for support.

𠂇 5130. Air, vapour, or the breath struggling to vent itself, is represented by 𠂇. Its being stopped, is represented by 一 at the top. The ancient form of 巧 Kaou. An effort of genius; ingenious.

考 } 5131. Aged; a deceased  
攷 } [ ㄜ ] father, in which connexion it denotes  
Finished; terminated.  
To interrogate; to question; to examine; to strike.

Kaou ching 成 to finish or complete any work.

Kaou ching 正 to examine and adjust.

Kaou leang 量 to examine by measuring or weighing in order to select.

Kaou pūh 卜 to examine by divination.

Kaou she 試 to examine and try; the official examinations of the literati previously to their being chosen.

Kaou yen 驗 a kind of examination of the officers of government, when actually officiating.

洇 5132. [ ㄜ ] Water dried up.

拷 5133. [ ㄜ ] To examine with the hand. To beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession.

Kaou sin 訊 to examine with torture.

Kaou ta 打 to beat before a magistrate; to cudgel; to drub; to flap.

栲 } 5134. [ ㄜ ] A certain wood resembling the varnish tree. Kaou laou 栲 an utensil made of willows.

筲 5135. Kaou laou 筲 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. Tǎng-kaou 登 a Chinese holiday, on the 9th of the 9th moon.

Kaou-le kwō 麗國 Korea.

Kaou kēn 見 elevated ideas, extensive views.

Kaou-tǎng kin pang 登金榜 to be promoted to the golden list of literati. Expressed as a wish at the new year.

Kaou sing 姓 what is your eminent surname?

Kaou ta 大 lofty and great.

Kaou tsoo 祖 a grandfather's grandfather.

Kaou tǎng 登 to ascend high; to be promoted.

嶠  
嶧

5137. Kaou gaou | 嶠  
the lofty appearance of  
hills or mountains.

皐  
皓

5138. [ㄨ] Kaou or  
Haou, Pure white; ap-  
plied to grey hairs.  
Kaou jen pih show |  
然白首 a hoary  
white head.

稟  
槁

5139. Rotten wood;  
dried fish. Name of a  
medicine; used also for  
a particular sort of bam-  
boo. Koo-kaou 枯 |  
rotten, applied chiefly  
to wood.

稟  
稿

5140. The stem of grain;  
straw. Name of a place;  
a rough sketch of any  
['] document; the original  
['] copy. Füh kaou 腹 |  
to compose in the mind.

Kaou kung | 公 a head clerk in the  
higher offices of government; sup-  
posed to be acquainted with all the  
affairs of the office.

殫

5141. Koo-kaou 枯 |  
scorched or withered with  
the fierce rays of the sun.

爍

5142. [ㄉ] To heat with fire;  
hot; burning. Kaou-kaou,  
Very hot; a high degree of  
heat. Also read Heaou, and Hüh.  
Used for slandering and vilifying.

搞

5143. [ㄉ] To confer rewards  
on the army.

Kaou keun | 軍 } to reward the  
Kaou sze | 師 } army; to con-  
fer upon them honors and entertain-  
ments.

Kaou kung | 工 extraordinary re-  
wards conferred on workmen when  
building houses.

Kaou new | 牛 bullocks given as a  
reward.

痲

5144. [ㄨ] Kaou-laou | 瘰  
a cutaneous disease; a  
kind of leprous itch.

皜

5145. [ㄨ] Kaou, or Haou.  
A white luminous appear-  
ance. Compare with Haou.

禱

5146. To pray; to offer  
prayers with sacrifice.

祐

篙

5147. Kaou, or Chüh-kaou  
- | 竹 | a pole or bam-  
boo for the purpose of  
propelling boats, or for  
sticking into the shore.

筴

膏

5148. [-] Fat; lard;  
greasy; glossy; rich food;  
sweet or genial. Gän  
kaou 恩 | rich favors  
conferred.

膏

Kaou loo | 露 fattening dews.

Kaou leang | 梁 rich food.

Kaou mih | 沐 cosmetics; rouge.

Kaou leang tsze te | 梁子弟  
the sons of rich men.

Kaou tsih | 澤 fat; sleek; smooth;  
glossy.

Kaou yó | 藥 a plaster.

Too kaou 塗 | to smear or daub  
with grease or lard.

縞

5149. [ㄨ] Plain white  
coloured silk.

Kaou e | 衣 men's garments of a  
plain white colour.

膞

5150. Fragrant effluvia.  
Used to denote Conferring  
rewards on the army.

踠

5151. The bones of the legs.

藁

5152. [ㄨ] Rotten wood;  
straw or thatch of which  
the poor make huts. The  
tablets on which the orders of go-  
vernment are written.

Kaou-keuen | 卷 the sections of a  
history.

杲

5153. [ㄨ] Kaou or Haou,  
The rising sun shining  
over the tops of trees.

杳

The rising sun; clear;  
bright; ascending; emi-  
nent. A surname.

藁

5154. [ㄨ] 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.

饅

5157. A sort of cake; pastry. A bait.

餽

皋

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.

槲

5159. [-] Name of a wood; a machine for drawing water.

淖

5160. Kaou, or Ch'ih. A marshy place; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting To call to.

皐

5161. A name of grain.

稗

5162. A certain plant.

藁

5163. A long distant appearance; a confused mixed appearance. Kaou kō | 鞞 the appearance of spears or lances blended and crossed.

鞞

鞞

5164. [-] A cover or bag in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows; sometimes made of leather.

鞞

鞞

鞞

顛

5165. A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

鷓

5166. Name of a bird.

尻

5167. The lower end of the spine; the os coxendicis.

尻

腕

c-]

骯

5168. Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Read Naou, and Kew, in the same sense.

鳩

鳩

訕

5169. [-] A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length; to beat a drum; to drum.

鞞

KE.—CXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ki*, and *Ky*. Peking Dialect, *Che*. Canton Dialect, *Ke* or *Kei*.

几 5170. [ ʼ ] A bench or stool to lean against or rest upon. A stand; a table. Repeated Ke ke 几 | steady, tranquil. Chih seih ke ke 赤烏 | | the purple steps were composed and tranquil, unaltered by the approach of danger. *Seih* denotes the soles of the shoes. In ancient times they were of different colours; the Imperial were purple. Yin ke 隱 | leaned on the table. Wän ke 文 | a desk or writing table; the table at which a scholar pursues his studies. Cha ke 茶 | a small stand or table on which to place tea. Also written 几 Ke.

帆 5171. E-ke 伊 | or E-ke 耆 | or E-ke 祁 | an epithet of an ancient emperor. Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

机 5172. [ \ ] The name of a wood, which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

玃 5173. Name of an animal said to resemble a rabbit.

虻 5174. Meih-ke 密 | name of an insect. The second form is used for Hungry.

肌 5175. An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Used also for the preceding. Ke foo | 膚 the body; the external appearance of the skin.

巴 Ke pa | 巴 the male organ of generation.

邨 5176. Name of a place.

閃 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. Ta-ke hwang 打 | 荒 to act the famine; to make pretences of distress, to induce people to bestow charity. Too ke 肚 | a hungry belly.

餓 Ke go | 餓 hunger; hungry.  
寒 Ke han | 寒 hungry and cold.  
民 Ke min | 民 famished people.  
渴 Ke kô | 渴 hungry and thirsty.

麋 5179. [ \ ] 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-müh | 目 name of a fruit.

己 5180. [ \ ] 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 | self, united with *my*, *him*, or *her*. Ching ke hwa jin 正 | 化人 to correct one's self and reform others.

Ke so püh yô wüh she yu jin | 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.

Kih ke fuh 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. [ 7 ] 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.

忌 5182. To eat.

媿 5183. From *woman* and *envy*. To be angry with, or enraged against.

愷 5184. From *heart* and *dread*. Respect; awe; reverence.

梃 5185. A wooden pin on which to suspend something.

紕 5186. A certain cord attached to a balance. A surname. Shöh-ke 鍼 | a needle; a large needle.

踧 5187. [ ㄉ ] 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.

誌 5188. Sincere; sincerity; to state or announce to; to warn; to admonish. A man's name. Also read Kaou. Keae ke 誠 | to warn; to teach morally.

記 5189. [ 7 ] 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 tih püh ke tih 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 nēn | 念 to remember and think of.

Ke püh tsing tsoo | 不清楚 unable to recollect distinctly.

Ke sing jih chuē | 性日拙 the memory daily becoming worse.

紀 5190. [ 7 ] To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years.

Name of an ancient state. Täng 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 lüh | 錄 to record a person's name. Ke sze | 事 to make a memorandum of. Nēn ke 年 | the record of a person's age; the number of years that he has lived.

芑 5191. [ ㄑ ] 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. [ ㄑ ] To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement.

A surname. Tsung ho shwō 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 circumstances.

Ke kēen | 見 the view arising in the mind; the perception of circumstances which moves the will, or inclines it to choose; the motive.

Ke lae | 來 *up come*, to get up; to arise; is applied to many Verbs denoting The commencement of the action, as Keang ke lae 講 | 來 began to speak.

Ke nēen | 念 } the first thought  
Ke e | 意 } or idea of.

Ke shin. | 身 to rise from a chair; or to rise from bed; to begin a journey.

Ke twan | 端 the first moving cause; the point of origination.

Ke tow | 頭 } the commence-  
Ke choo | 初 } ment; the beginning.

Ke fang-tsze | 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 | 中 in the midst of it.

Ke jen | 然 it is certain, or it is certainly so.

Ke joo | 如 it is as if.

Ke sze | 斯 this.

Ke tsze | 次 the next.

Ke urh tsze | 二子 his two sons.

**俱** 5195. A square ugly face.

**傲** 5196. [ c- ] Thrown to one side; thrown down; whatever is unable to adjust it self.

Ke ke | | the pranks of a person intoxicated.

**異** 5197. To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

**慧** 5198. [ / ] To poison; poisonous; injurious. To teach; to instruct  
Jin ke che mow 人 | 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 | 址 an old foundation. Tsou tsung ke nēē 祖宗 | 業 a patri-

mony, or possession handed down from ancestors. Ke-nēē, denotes also a possession handed down to posterity. Che-ke 始 | the origin; the foundation of. Täng ke 登 | to ascend the throne. Kae ke 開 | and Shaou ke 肇 | express To commence, to lay the foundation of.

Ke che | 址 a foundation.

**淇** 5200. [ c- / ] Name of a river and of a district.

Ke gaou | 壘 *Ke-ow* point; a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

**謀** 5201. [ - ] To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

**蹠** 5202. A footing; a foundation.

**棋** 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 | the flower flag, the American flag. Hwang ke 黃 | the yellow flag, i. e. the Danish flag.

Ke haou | 號 a signal made with a colour.

Ke hea | 下 under the standard or banner,—phraseology of the Tartars.

Ke hea jin | 下人 } a Manchow  
Ke jin | 人 } Tartar, or

a Chinese who joined them at the conquest, which was expressed by, Tow ke 投 | or Jüh ke 入 | throwing themselves under the standards, or entering.

Chä ke 插 | to hoist a flag.

期  
暮

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 | flourishing times. Tsung ke 崇 | passages in every direction. Püh-ke urh yu 不 | 而 遇 to meet unexpectedly.

Ke e | 頤 the age of a hundred years.

Ke füh | 服 one year's mourning.

Ke hwuy | 會 an appointment to meet or assemble.

Ke heu | 許 that which is highly probable or certain; that which one may venture to promise.

Keac ke 屆 | the arrival of the appointed time.

Ke nēn | 年 the period of a year.

Ke yō | 約 an appointment or previous arrangement.

Ke wang | 望 to hope; to expect.

棋  
碁  
碁  
碁

5206. [-c-] The game of chess. A root or foundation. Kän-ke 根 | a root or foundation of. Hea ke 下 | to play at chess. Ke tsze | 子 a chess man. Ke keüh | 局 a chess board. Wei ke 圍 | 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 | 負 to insult.

Ke jin | 人 to impose upon; to cheat.

Ke keuen | 君 to impose upon the sovereign;—a high crime said of statesmen. Te ke fā 詆 | 法 laws against slander and insult,--- existed in the time of Han.

Ke pēn | 騙 to cheat; to defraud.

Ke-se | 猓 a large head.

Tsze ke 自 | } to deceive one's  
Ke in | 心 } own heart.

猓  
琪  
琪  
琪

5208. A young dog; a whelp.

5209. [-c-] A certain valuable stone. Yu ke 玦 | name of a tree. Ke lin | 林 a certain temple of the sect Taou.

祺  
禔

5210. Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district. Kin ke püh yih 近 | 不 | 一 of late happy in all respects. Shing ke 陞 | the happiness of promotion.

稭

5211. [-] The revolving periods of the year; a complete year; used also for a fixed period; the stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

箕  
箕

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 | a sieve. Po-ke 簸 | a sieve for winnowing grain. Süh-ke kew she nēē 續 | 裘 世 業 to continue the profession of one's father.

Ke tsze | 子 a relation of the ancient king Chow, B. C. 1112.

篔  
纂

5213. Name of a bamboo.

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 | 重 very important; or, heavy, in a literal sense.

Ke yen | 嚴 extremely strict or rigorous.

糍  
粩

5215. [c-] A particular kind of cake.

舩  
艦  
舩

5216. Ke-le | 舩 a certain kind of boat.

萁

5217. [-] The stem of peas or other pulse. Ke tsaou | 草 a certain plant.

蟄  
蜚

5218. [c-] Ke, or Pang-ke 蟄 | a shell fish somewhat like a crab, but not eatable; some eat them it is said. Luy-ke 雷 | name of an insect. Ma ke 馬 | one name of the leech.

蹠

5219. [-] The print of a horse's foot; a footstep.

Ke keu | 踞 to sit cross-legged.

顛  
魘

5220. Ugly. Ke-tow | 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 | is a name applied to a certain fish.

騏

5222. A small species of goose.

麒麟

5223. [c-] A certain fabulous animal, otherwise called Ke lin | 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.

齧

斷

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. [v] Talent; ability. Woo ta ke nǎng 無他 | 能 no other ability; not fit for any thing else.

Ke leang | 倆 or Ke keaou | 巧 clever; artful; ingenious.

Ke yung | 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. Tsēn sin ke 千

心 | name of a plant. Chang e 娼 | a whore. Ko ke 歌 | singing prostitutes.

Ke neu | 女 a female prostitute; —the name of a plant said to cause an oblivion of sorrow.

吱

5228. Read Che-che | | sound noise. Read Ke, Panting.

歧

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 | two branches or paths that lead different ways; two opposite courses of action.

Ke loo | 路 } a road that parts  
Ke too | 途 } off and leads  
Ke kaou | 考 } in different directions.

度

5230. Ke or Kwei, A stand or case for provisions; to place or lay bye.

Ke kih | 格 a frame or case, on which to lay bye things.

Ke kō | 閣 to lay up; to lay bye.

Ke shih wūh | 食物 to lay bye provisions in a case or press.

Ke wūh | 物 to put a thing in a safe place.

技

5231. [v] A skilful hand; clever; ingenious; producing what excites the admiration of every one; a contrivance; talent; ability.

Ke-e | 藝 an ingenious contrivance in reference to any work.

Ke e che jin | 異之人 an ingenious man.

Kc keaou | 巧 ingenious; ingenuity.

Ke nǎng | 能 ability; cleverness; dexterity in archery and so on.

5232. A foot with more toes than usual; forked; diverging; a road parting off in two directions.

Ke-ke | | the appearance of flying.

5233. [ / ] Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

5234. The name of an insect. Ke-ke, Insects walking; the progressive motion of any animal.

5235. [ c-<sup>c</sup> ] 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.

Kc leang | 踮 to stand on tiptoe on both feet, and look to with desire.

Ke wang | 望 to rise on the toes and look forward.

5236. The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree. Ke-ke | | the motion of a stag; walking; going.

軹 5237. [ c- ] The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

逋 5238. To shun; to evade.

邽 5239. Name of an ancient city.

奇 5240. Different from the c- ] common state of things; unusual; extraordinary; strange; wonderful;

奇 5240. Different from the c- ] surprising; mysterious. When applied, to numbers it denotes single; odd, as

Sau shih yew ke 三十有 | thirty and odd. Name of a divinity.

Chüh ke 出 | surprising. San-ke 三 | the three ke are, Tsing, ke, shin 精氣神 animal semen, animal life, and the soul. Chow foo

臭腐 腐 腐 corruption, and Shin ke 神 | spiritual life, or a state of animation, are said to perform a perpetual mutation; or produce each other in a continual circle.

Ke e | 異 strange and extraordinary.

Ke shin e chwang | 神異狀 a singularly good countenance and extraordinary expression.

Ke kwae | 怪 strange; odd; monstrous; out of the way.

Ke keung | 窮 an extraordinary state of poverty.

Ke scang | 相 name of a river goddess. Ke tih | 特 singular, unique.

倚 5241. [ - ] Commonly read E. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

剖 5242. [ / ] Ke-kcuě | 副 a crooked graving tool, used in cutting characters. Some say that the Ke is a crooked chissel, and Kcuě, A crooked punch struck with the hammer.

5243. The head of a winding bank or shore. Otherwise written these several ways, 崎 崎 隄 all of which are pronounced Ke.

倚 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 | to give in charge to.

Ke e | 意 to give one's wishes in charge to a person.

Ke keu | 居 a small sort of crab. Ke sāng | 生 a parasitic plant;—also one who attaches himself by mean flattery to the rich or powerful.

Ke shoo sin | 書信 } to send a letter by a person.

Ke yu | 寓 an inn, or temporary abode for travellers.

椅

5246. [-] To take up any thing with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

敝

c.] 5247. Mountainous path; dangerous precipice; dangerous. Ke keu

崎

嶠 hilly; irregular uneven path, dangerous and difficult to travel on.

磔

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.

倚

倚

倚

倚

5249. K'cen ke 憾 | sparing, parsimonious, dissatisfied.

敝

5250. [c-] To take up a thing with sticks, operating as nippers. Kin-ke 敝 | an irregular uneven appearance.

琦

5251. [c-] A certain precious stone; fond of play; a large appearance. Ke-wei | 瑋 valuable, precious.

琦

畸

5252. To reject; to cast off, or send away Ta ke 大 | death; to die.

畸

5253. A tiger's tooth distorted.

犄

5254. A particular kind of cow; otherwise read E, Fierce; violent; used for a tone of aspiration.

畸

5255. One eyed.

綺

5256. [ㄨ] Variegated; striped with different colours.

畸

5257. To apply the ear to one side; to apply the ear to listen.

畸

5258. [ㄨ] Name of an insect.

畸

5259. [c-] A shore; a bank; a long coast; a stony appearance.

畸

畸

5260. A cow with one horn elevated, and the other depressed. To obtain; single.

畸

Ke mung | 夢 certain forms or parts of divination.

畸

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 | title of a military office.

畸

畸

5263. One person alone; single or unassociated with.

踦

5264. [ㄨ] Having only one foot; any thing incomplete; single; not in pairs. Ke keu | 踦 to tumble over on one side. Ke leu | 閤 one person inside the door, and the other outside.

踦

騎

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 | 30,000 cavalry.

Shen ke 善 | a good rider. Peau ke 票 | name of an office. Maou tow ke 旄頭 | a kind of precursor with a flag flying. Fei ke 飛 | certain fleet archers in ancient times.

Ke ping | 兵 cavalry.

Ke new | 牛 to ride upon a cow or buffalo.

Ke, or Ke ma | 馬 to ride on horseback; those who do so; cavalry.

Ke hoo che she | 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 | 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.



魘  
魘

5267. Ke fūh | 服 garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. Shay ke 射 | certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

幾

5268. [-] From 纒 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 | all the springs of action or of government in a country; or in nature. Yuě ke wang 月 | 望 the moon nearly full. Fan sze kēen ke urh tso 凡事見 | 而作 in every affair observe the proper moment (or incipient movement) and then act. Che ke ke shin 知 | 其神 he who knows the first springs of action is divine. Tsēen ke tēen 前 | 天 a few days ago. Lae jih woo ke 來日 無 | coming days, not many—now old and not having long to live. Woo ke 無 | not many or much—applied to days or time, or to things.*

Ke hoo | 乎 } nearly; there a-  
Ke yu | 於 } bout; not far  
Shoo ke 庶 | from.

Ke-to | 多 } times or things many;  
Ke-ho | 何 } i. e. How many?  
Ke wei ming chaou | 微萌兆  
subtile incipient motion or action.  
Ke-heu | 許 several; some, a good many.  
Ke ming pih teih jin | 明白的  
人 a rather intelligent man.  
Ke-ke | | many.  
Ke wan | 萬 several times ten thousand.  
Ke wei | 微 small, subtile, minute.  
Ke jih | 日 } a few days.  
Ke tēen | 天 }  
Ke chaou | 兆 an omen or prognostic.

噤

5269. To chew or eat; to sigh; to moan. An ugly looking mouth.

塹  
圻

5270. [-] A limit or boundary. A thousand le around the royal abode. Tēen tsze che te yih ke 天子之地  
— | the land of the son of heaven, one thousand le.  
Woo ke 無 | illimitable, having no boundary.  
Ke foo | 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 | 垠 a limit, a shore, a boundary.

機

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.  
Tēen ke 天 | celestial truth.  
Sin ke 心 | the devices of the mind. Keun ke ta chin 軍 | 大  
臣 great officers who direct the motion of the army; a kind of privy council.

Ke kwan | 關 springs or other moving principles in machinery.  
Ke heae | 械 an ingenious device or contrivance.

Ke pēen pih chūh | 變百出  
stratagems issue from a hundred sources; fertile in stratagems.

Ke fang | 房 a weaver's shop.  
Ke-hwuy | 會 an opportunity.  
Ke lan | 檻 a trap or snare for catching animals.

Ke-mow | 謀 an artifice; a stratagem.  
Ke meih | 密 secret.  
Ke pēen | 變 crafty and ever changing.

Ke shoo | 杼 a weaver's loom and shuttle.  
Ke woo | 務 the affairs of a state council, or ministry.

璣

5273. [-] Name of a speculum. Name of a star.  
Seuen ke yūh hǎng 璿 |  
玉衡 an astronomical instrument; 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 | the Imperial domain.

Ke nuy che te | 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.

**襪** 5276. [-] Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic; a kind of wine drunk after bathing.

**筴** 5277. A name of a bamboo.

**糈** 5278. A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

**腭** 5279. [-] The flesh on the sides of the face; the jaws.

**蟻** 5280. [ʌ] Ke, or Ke sīh | 蟻 a kind of louse; lice  
Che ke 蛭 | a leech.

**畿** } 5281. To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.  
**畿** }

**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 | to insinuate something against persons in order to make them ridiculous.

Ke chǎ | 察 to examine into.

Ke fung | 諷 to satirize; to make ridiculous in a covert manner.

Ke ping | 評 to discuss and find fault with.

Ke seaou | 諷 to ridicule and speak against.

Ke seaou | 笑 to ridicule and laugh at.

**鉞** 5283. The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle. Lēn ke 連 | connected contrivances, made by an artificer. Woo ke che kow 無 | 之鉤 a hook without a barb—will not catch any fish.

**鞮** 5284. [-] A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

**饑** } -] 5285. Dearth, famine, want, hunger. See the second form of the character.  
**飢** }

**魑** } 5286. Demons; devils. The people of the south of China were so called in ancient times.  
**魍** }

**齣** 5287. The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

**譏** 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 | 禱 to pray; to beseech the gods.

Ke wang | 望 to beg and hope;—to wish well to persons.

Ke kew yu tsīh | 求雨澤 to supplicate rain—a label written on yellow paper and placed in a censor by the head of every family in times of drought; the government prohibits 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** } 5290. [c-] The god, spirit or soul which animates earth; the earth itself. Rest; repose; large; great.  
**示** }

**祇** } 5291. Ke-che | 袈 or kea sha 裟 a coarse kind of hair cloth garment worn by Chinese nuns of the Buddha sect.

**岫** 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.

鯪  
鯪

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 Kǎn, Great sincerity. Kǎn tēn | 典 endurance; fortitude; small, few.

忝

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 divination. The priest, they call 厮 | Sze-ke.

卜

5301. From *Mouth* and *divination*. To enquire by divination.

Ke e | 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 kwō | 姓之國 nations possessed by the family Ke, there were forty brothers, (B. C. 1110.

篋  
篋

5303. [-] Pe-ke 比 | a comb; a small toothed comb.

稽

5304. [-] 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. Hwǎ ke 滑 | artful; insidious; crafty.

Ke-cha | 查 to examine; to investigate; to enquire into.

Ke kaou | 攷 to examine into; to investigate a literary subject.

Ke show | 首 to bow the head

Ke sang | 額 down to the ground; to knock it against the earth,

in doing homage to a superior, or to deceased parents.

桁  
桁  
桁  
筭

-] 5305. A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

5306. [-] A particular kind of bamboo.

鞞

5307. An inn for the reception of travellers.

Ke leu | 旅 a stranger or sojourner, or the inn where he sojourns.

羈  
羈  
羈  
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  
眈

5309 The curling ascent of vapour; vapour; air; subtle fluid, invisible operating influence; effluvia. Same as 氣 Ke, This is the original form

of 乞 Keih, To beg; or entreat; because prayers or entreaties ascend.

Yew ke mūh choo chūh 有 | 沒 處出 feeling anger which one does not know how to vent.

剗

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 *nice* and *vapour*. Vapour or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture. Fume; vapours exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; ethereal; 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 subtle fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits. Influence of the planets; attraction; magnetism; subtle 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 | to catch breath as when rising out of the water. Shoo ke 舒 | or Chüh-ke 出 | to relax or ease one's feelings. Wo we yew te fang shoo ke 我未有地方舒 | I have no place to ease my mind—said after being scolded by a superior.

Ke tseih wei chih | 積爲質 an aggregation of Ke, or subtle primary matter, constitutes bodies.

Ke chih | 質 the more *subtile*, and the *grosser* parts of organized bodies the constituent parts of a human being.

Ke hae | 海 the lower part of the kidneys.

Ke kaou | 高 elevated, lightsome feelings.

Ke leih | 力 stout and valorous; strength; valour.

Ke chih che pin | 質之稟 the constituent parts of a human being, received from heaven: what man is as formed by nature.

Ke tsë | 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 *stratum* of material bodies; the *primary matter*. Le 理 and Taou 道 are *immaterial* and *incorporeal* principles.

Ke | and Sin 心 answer to *Matter* and *mind*.

Ke yew hëen | 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 | 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 | 盡 seems to denote *annihilation*. Speaking of death he says, Ke tsin tsih che heö yih tsin | 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

5313. [l] A foot path; a bye path; a narrow road; to tread or walk upon a path. Read He, To wait.

溪

溪

溪

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 k'een | 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.

鷓

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. [c] 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 p'ih 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.

覲

5319. ['] To look for good; to hope for; to covet; to desire; fortunate; lucky.

Ke yu | 覲 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 p'ih.

啓

5321. [c] From 启 Ke, To open, and 支 P'ih, 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. T'een 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 fā che e | 發志意 a declaration of one's will and intention.

Ke kow | 口 to open the mouth.

Ke teih how jin | 迪後人 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 | 開 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 taou | 迪開導 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.

檠

5323. [c] 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.

暨

5324. ['] To plaster a wall. To receive, take, or collect. To rest; to depend upon.

繁  
繁

5325. 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.

无  
无

5326. From 反 Fan, To return, and 无 Ke, The breath; an incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes on after eating or drinking.

既  
既

5327. Already done or finished; terminated; ended; since it is done. To fail; to lose. Ke-yuě 月 the close of the moon.

Ke jen joo tsze 然如此 since it is thus.

Jih yew sbih che ke 日有食之 a total eclipse.

概

5328. [ / ] To plough deep and sow; the name of a place and of a plant. Also read

Kew.

暨

5329. [ / ] The sun slightly seen; a connective Particle, with; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Keih. Me ke 靡 interminable; without end or limit; never ending.

Ke ke staunch; firm; brave appearance.

鱈  
魷

5330. [ / ] Name of a fish.

季

5331. [ / ] A designation of youth; whatever is young or delicate; small; slender; the last of a series. Mäng chung ke 孟仲 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 the four seasons.

Ke che 指 the little finger.

Ke foo 父 an uncle.

悸

5332. [ / ] Agitation or perturbation of mind; the pendant end of a sash tied round the body.

瘳

5333. [ / ] The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear caused by sickness.

冀

5334. [ / ] 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 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 Chih-le.

驥

5335. [ \ ] An excellent horse; a horse possessing strength and every other good quality. Name of a district. Pih ke 白 name of a fish.

Ke wei foo 尾附 to follow at a noble horse's tail; to imitate a good example.

計

5336. [ / ] 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 a triennial assemblage; examination, of the officers of the empire; when promotions or degradations take place. Tëen ta ke 填大 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 a partner or comrade.

Gan ke 暗 a dark plot. Säng

ke 生 a plan to get a livelihood.

Pih ke 百 numerous schemes.

Ke swan 算 or Swan-ke to calculate sums, or probable circumstances.

Ke mow 謀 to contrive; to plot.

Ke poo 簿 a book of ac-

Ke chang 帳 counts; certain national estimates.

Ke to 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 Shüh.

**獠** }  
**狗** } 5339. Ke or Che, A mad dog.

**繫** 5340. [ / ] Ke, or He. To bind; to tie; to fasten to; to impede.

**互** }  
**互** } 5341. The head of a swine, thought to resemble its snout.

**偈** 5342. [ / ] Ke or Këë. Repeated, Ke ke | | the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste. A martial appearance. A bamboo rod. To cease; to stop. Keang füh ke 講佛 | to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Füh.

Ke keu | 句 certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the Sect Füh.

**悒** 5343. [ ㄜ ] 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 | a woman combs the hair of her head up into a tuft.

**棄** }  
**弃** } 5345. [ ㄜ ] To break off; to forget; to reject; to put away; to give up; to refuse. Ke chang | 常 to reject what is usual and common. Yen-ke 厭 | or Hëen ke 嫌 | to reject with dislike or disdain. Ke-she | 世 to reject the world,—means to die.

**甗** 5346. [ ㄜ ] A cracked earthen vessel.

**企** 5347. [ / ] To stand erect. Ke wang | 望 or Ke yang | 仰 to stand on tip-toe looking with expectation. Ke moo | 慕 to look to, or think upon with affection.

**契** }  
**契** } 5348. [ ㄜ ] A written agreement or bond, which in ancient times succeeded knotted cords. A bond; a deed. To unite; to join. Mourn-

full; distressed; fear. An instrument for scorching tortoise shells. A surname. Read Këë, Wide; open; to carve. Shoo ke 書 | a written bond consisting of two parts. Hëen ke 賢 | worthy friend. Tëen ke 田 | documents conveying landed property. Pae ke 拜 | to devote one's self to a person by an act of worship or reverence.

Ke che | 紙 a deed of a house; paper on which to write a bond.

Ke foo | 父 a person to whom one has devoted one's self as to a father.

Ke hō | 合 united in bonds of friendship, union of opinion and sentiment.

Ke ke | | in a mournful manner.

Ke shin | 神 to devote one's self to some god.

Ke tsze | 子 a lad so devoted.

Këë-tan kwō | 丹國 a nation which occupied the northern part of China, in the 13th century.

**鍤** 5349. [ ㄜ ] Ke or Këë, A hook or sickle. To cut; to carve; to cut asunder.

**憩** }  
**憩** } 5350. [ ㄜ ] To desist; to rest; to take repose.

亟

5351. [ㄉ] Ke and Keih.  
Haste; speed; promptly;  
hurry. Keih süh | 速  
hastily; speedily; in an hurry;  
urgently.

挈

5352. [ㄉ] Ke and Këë, To  
record on boards in the  
manner of ancient times;  
to contract or bind. Read Këë, To  
grasp or take hold of; to support; to  
put in order; to adjust and avoid  
confusion; alone.

器

5353. [ㄉ] Formed from  
the *mouh*s of several  
vessels, and a *dog* guard-  
ing them. A vessel of  
crockerware, or any  
other material; any in-  
strument, or any utensil; a thing  
formed by moulding or cutting.  
Talent; ability. A surname.

Ching ke 成 | or Ching ke ming  
成 | 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 |  
a person of great talent or ability.  
Seaou ke 小 | a person of little  
ability; weak, narrow minded, ir-  
ritable, impatient. Püh ching ke  
tëih tung-se 不成 | 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 |  
a sharp weapon. Yin ke 銀 | ar-  
cles manufactured from silver.

Ke keae | 械 or Ping ke 兵 |  
military weapons; arms.

Ke 氣 the *primary matter* is, Hing-  
che ke 形之 | the *stratum*  
or *basis of form*, and Säng wüh che  
keu 生物之具 the *support of*

the *qualities* of animated creatures.  
Ke | and Keu 具 are used for the  
*support*, the *basis* or *stratum*,  
of the *qualities* or *accidents* of ma-  
terial bodies.

乞

5354. [ㄉ] Read Ke, To give  
to. Read Keih, To beg; to  
crave.

繼

5355. [ㄉ] A line of succes-  
sion; coming one after ano-  
ther in course; successively;  
that which contains or preserves  
a succession of; continuing the same  
pursuits as ancestors.

Kwo ke 過 | to pass one's son over  
to a brother in order to continue the  
succession.

Ke moo | 母 a mother-in-law.

Ke seih | 襲 hereditary.

Ke ching püh tseü | 承不絕  
an uninterrupted line of succession.

## KEA.—CXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *K'a*. Peking Dialect, *Che*. Canton Dialect, *Ka*.

加

5356. [-] From *strength* and  
*mouh*. To add to; to su-  
peradd; to increase; to con-  
fer upon; to inflict. To charge; to  
do to. To rhyme, read Ko, and Ke.  
Tsäng kea 增 | to increase. Mei-  
yuë kea le seih mei 每月 | 利  
息 to charge interest per month.  
Kea hing | 刑 to inflict punishment.

Kea yih chow | 一抽 to take one  
tenth.

Kea, gän | 恩 to confer favour; to  
exercise kindness to.

Kea kën | 減 are opposites. To  
add to; to diminish from.

Kea kwan | 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 cere-  
mony 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 shü poo | 紗布 muslins.



咖

5357. This character is in vulgar use. Kea fei | 啡 coffee.

Kea-la-pa | 喇吧 vulgar name given to Java.

伽

5358. [ㄉ] Kea lan | 藍 a certain god of the sect 佛 Füh. This character occurs chiefly in the books of Füh. In the dialect of 梵 Fan, 那 | No kea, denotes A. dragon; also, a certain flower. Säng kea 僧 | an epithet of The priests of Füh. Säng kea lan 僧 | 藍 the garden of the priests. Kea pei | 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 | 死方休 wear the collar till death and then desist.

Kea haou yih ko yuě | 號一 個月 to cause to wear the collar one month.

架  
椽

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 | a clothes stand. Shoo kea 書 | a book-case. üh kea 屋 | frame work supported by pillars in the interior of temples; and stately mansions. Kin chung kea 金鐘 | stand on which to hang a bell; a name also applied to a kind of interior pavilion supported on pillars. Shih urh kea ping 十二 | 屏 a screen with twelve folds. Ta kea 打 | to fight with sticks; to wrangle and fight.

廩

5361. A house; to build or rear a house.

遼

5362. Mutually inserted; as serrated teeth, so as to prevent motion, or progress.

遯

髦

5363. [-] A kind of hair cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. Kea sha | 髦 or Kea sha | 裘 a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddhah Priests.

髦

袈

伽

5364. Kea, or Ko. The name of an animal.

痂

5365. [-] A scab that grows on a wound.

砮

5366. A certain stone.

秬

5367. Grain.

笳

[-] 5368. A wind instrument of music.

箛

耨

5369. [-] Kea, or Léen-kea 連 | a flail.

𩇛

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.

𩇛

5372. An insect that grows amongst rice.

跣

5373. [-] To sit cross-legged.

詬

5374. Words added to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

迦

5375. [-] Shih-kea 釋 | a name of Buddha.

駕駟

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. Tǎng kea 騰 | to mount; to ascend. Ling kea 陵 | to rush against; to offend; to mount. Kea shang | 上 or Tsun kea 尊 | or Kwei kea 貴 | you, honored Sir.

迦

5377. Kea tsaou | 譟 filthy impure language.

駕駟

5378. A species of wild goose.

麇鹿

5379. A stag; the male of the deer.

嘉

5380. [-] From Choo 壹 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 | to commend; to praise. Ko kea 可 | worthy of praise. Yu mow nae tih, kea nae pei tseih 予懋乃德 | 乃丕績 what I encourage is virtue; what I praise is great merit. E kea le tsin wan min 以 | 禮親萬民 by the excellent ceremony (viz. marriage) to unite in bonds of relationship all the people.

Kea le | 禮 the excellent ceremony, viz. the marriage ceremony.

Kea e | 意 an excellent thought, a praise-worthy intention.

Kea-king | 慶 the Imperial title, or Kwō-haou of the reigning Emperor of China, A. D. 1817.

Kea ping | 平 is the name given to an annual sacrifice offered to all the gods, after the Winter Solstice.

Kea-yu | 魚 a certain kind of fish, said to be of excellent quality.

Kea yu kwan | 峪關 the pass through the great wall on the N. W. extremity.

嘉

5381. Name of a plant.

段段

5382. To borrow; to make an allusion to. A surname.

假

5383. [ / ] False; fictitious; to borrow; to suppose; great. Read Kéa, Excellent; beautiful. Read Kèa, Leave of absence. Read Kìh, To come to. The name of a place. Ke yen we che chin kea 其言未知真 | do not know whether the words be true or false. Pin kea 稟 | or Kaou kea 告 | to request, or announce leave of absence from official duties.

Kea sze gō paou yew chung | 使惡報有終 supposing that the retributive punishments of the wicked end.

Kea tso che gae | 做痴呆 to effect stupor.

Kea joo | 如 if; suppose that it be. Kea show yu jin | 手於人 to borrow the hand of a person; i. e. to commit to his care.

Kea kung tse sze | 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 | 使 supposing what is not admitted; if, supposing that.

Kea tsey | 借 to transfer nominally, to borrow or lend; to use metaphorically.

假

5384. To reach or extend to; to arrive at.

槩

5385. Name of a wood.

**椽** 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.

**楸** 5387. A surname.

**犛** 5388. A strong cow or buffalo.

**豨** }  
**豨** } 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 瘕 | the disease referred to arising from worms in the abdomen.

**葭** 5391. [-] A species of reed which grows by the side of rivers.

**腹** 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.

**遐** 5394. [ \ ] From  *Ancient*, and the sound *kea*. Great; great and remote;

firm; stable; happy; blessed or propitious. Fan wüh chwang ta, wei che kea 凡物壯大謂之 | every thing of a large figure is called Kea. Kung chöh 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*.

Chöh kea 祝 | to supplicate blessings. Chöh kea che shin 祝 | 之忱 the sincere desire or wish to supplicate blessings.

**豨** 5395. A species of wild boar, according to some a monkey like animal.

**骸** }  
**髀** }  
**髀** } 5396. The bone of the loins; the haunch or hip bone.

**麇** 5397. A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

**家** }  
**家** } 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 | Joo-kea, The sect of the learned. A part or particular region of the human body; as, Pe wei leang kea 脾胃兩 | the two coats of the stomach; domestic, or domesticated animals. Hwuy kea 回 | to return home. Tëen kea 天 | the Emperor. Jin kea 人 | a man; a person. Chüh kea 出 | to be devoted to the priesthood.

Kea chin | 臣 great officers of the court.

Kea chang | 長 the head of a family.

Kea ching | 政 the rules or government of a family.

Kea jin | 人 a domestic; also name of one of the diagrams.

Kea shing | 乘 the genealogy of a family, on account of its rise.

Kea she | 世 the life of a person; a written biography.

Kea taou | 道 the ways or circumstances of a family.

Kea kung tsze | 公子 our young master.

Kea chan tsin tseü | 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. [ / ] 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 | 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 lēen | 奩 portion given with  
the wife.

Kea tseu | 娶 giving and receiving  
in marriage, —marriage generally.

5400. 帙 Cloth of barbarous  
tribes, probably once given  
in tribute; corresponds to  
the words Tax, duty, or tribute, in  
Chinese.

5401. 悛 Disquietude of mind.

5402. 稼 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.

5403. [ \ ] 賈 Read Kea, The  
price or value of a thing.  
Read Koo, To sell.

5404. [ / ] 價 The value of an  
article; the price. Pūh shīh  
kea 不節 | or Pūh

chwang kea 不裝 | not a  
(falsely) coloured price; i. e. the real  
value. Tēn kea 田 | the price  
of a field. ūh kea 屋 | the price  
of a house. She kea 時 | the  
present price; the price of the time;  
the price that is current at the time.  
She kea 市 | the market price.

Tsze wūh kea yin jō kan 此物  
| 銀若干 what is the price  
of this article? Ho chin, kea shih  
貨真 | 實 a genuine com-  
modity, and the true price. Ke kea  
起 | to raise the price. Kēen  
kea 減 | to abate the price. Lō  
kea 落 | or Tēē kea 跌 | the  
price falling.

Kea chīh | 值 or Kea yin | 銀  
and Kea tsēen | 錢 all answer  
to the word Price.

Kea chīh ke ho | 值幾何 what  
price?

Kea tsēen ping | 錢平 an even  
price; i. e. neither dear nor cheap.

Kea tsēen te | 錢低 or Tsēen 賤  
a low price; cheap. Kea tsēen kwei  
| 錢貴 or Chung 重 or Keaou  
高 or Gang 昂 all express a High  
price.

5405. [ \ ] 檟 A small shrub;  
the leaf of which makes a  
bitter infusion or tea.

5406. [ - ] 佳 Good; excellent.  
Beautiful. Tsae tsze kea jiu  
才子 | 人 a genius  
and a beauty. Po kea 頗 |  
rather good. Pūh kēen kea 不見  
| see no excellence.

Kea chang | 章 a piece of fine  
writing.

Kea jin | 人 a beautiful woman.

Kea king | 景 a fine landscape.

Kea peīh | 筆 good hand writing.

Kea tsō | 作 fine style of writing.

Kea yin | 音 good news by letter.

5407. 悞 Numerous covert  
schemes.

5408. 齧 Kea-ya | 齧 the  
appearance of the teeth  
sticking out.

5409. [ \ ] 斝 A cup or vase  
made of some precious  
stone; a wine cup.

5410. [ ㄨ ] 諛 Kea kow | 諛  
artful insidious speech.

KEĀ.—CXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kū.* 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 keā 科 | Ko denotes the first of the Keu-jin; Keā, the first of the Tsin-sze. Ko-keā, the literati. Chaou keā 爪 | the nails of the fingers; claws. Paou keā 保 | the first or head man of a tithing. Lwan keā 卵 | an egg shell.

Keā chung | 蟲 insects of the beetle tribe.

Keā chang | 帳 a certain pavilion or palace.

Keā koo | 庫 an armoury.

Keā ling | 令 or Ling keā, Military laws; articles of war.

Keā joo | 襦 a garment intended to absorb the perspiration.

Keā tsüh | 卒 able bodied and fleet soldiers.

厠 5412. Large great.

岬 5413. The side of a hill a declivity; a space between two hills.

碑

Keā kō | 屨 connected and forming a continued line; continued succession.

5414. Keā, or Yā. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

罽

5415. A short garment; a garment to absorb the perspiration.

裊

5416. The fore part of the breast; the chest. Some say, The space between the shoulders.

胛

迎

5417. A man's name.

餠  
餠

5418. A kind of cake.

魄

5419. An insidious, injurious demon; an evil spirit.

合 5420. *Hö.* To unite; to join.

劊

5421. To pierce; to stab.

帽

帙

帙

帙

5422. A kind of cap worn in ancient times; a soldiers garments.

恰

5423. [ㄨ] To employ the heart or mind about. Keā keā, The chirping of a bird.

Keā, expresses what falls-out opportunely; fortunately; luckily, in the very moment of time that it is wanted; seasonably; exactly; right.

Kea ko | 可 that which is exceedingly suitable.

Keā tsēē | 切 very opportunely or fitly; as 說得 | 切 Shwō tīh keā tsēē, Said very much to the purpose; very fitly and pointedly spoken.

Keā haou | 好 seasonably; fortunately; quite opportunely.

Keā chow tēih pun soo | 周得本數 performs a circle (in a given time) and comes exactly to the number where the motion commenced.

斛

5424. To enter.

蛤

5425. Keā, or Kō, A frog. This character enters into the composition of the names of various animals.

鞞  
鞞

5426. A covering for the knees, made of leather. Mei-kiā 鞞 | 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 Keā or Hō, The mouth and the parts which form it; the jaw bones.

Read Han, A yellow or sallow countenance.

夾

5428. Read Keā, 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 Kēē, By the side; to grasp. A certain kind of sword. Tan keā 單 | single and double. Fan keā 梵 | certain religious MSS. written and read by an Emperor of the Tang dynasty. Kēen keā 鉗 | to grasp with nippers; a specious artful statement, which leaves no room for suspicion or escape.

Keā tae | 帶 to carry secretly about one's person; to smuggle.

Keā chūh taou | 竹桃 Nerium oleander.

Keā-pan | 板 double boards of a chest or box.

俠

5429. [ㄨ] Keā or Hēē.

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 hēē 豪 | wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. Jin hēē 任 | a generous confidence and disinterested, undaunted friendship.

垵

5430. The bank or the land by the side of water.

庍

5431. A wall.

挾

5432. Read Hēē, Kēē, and Keā, To take under the arm; to take with one in a concealed manner. To harbour in the mind.

Keā-cha | 詐 to harbour, deceitful principles of conduct.

Keā hēen | 嫌 to harbour or cherish resentment; the reason on account of which resentment is cherished, often comes in between Keā and Hēen; as, Keā tsuy ma che hēen | 醉罵之嫌 felt resentment for having been the object of drunken abuse.

稜

5433. Keā, or Kēē. Two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

腴

5434. Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides.

陝

5435. Name of a place. A surname.

Keā shih | 室 an apartment built on one side of the principal one.

麩

5436. A sore on a sheep or other animal's foot.

痰  
廼

5437. Keă, or Kěč. 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 剗 King.

劬

5439. Keă, or Keih. Endeavour; effort; firm; determined. Yu keă pe Yin hēen chin 汝 | 必殷獻臣 you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication.

瘁

5440. Debility induced by over exertion.

砧

5441. Stony; hard and firm as a stone. One says, Abruptly.

頔

5442. Read Keă, The jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. Read Kěč, To fly straight up. A surname.

稽  
秸

5443. Keă or Keae, Straw divested of the external skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

憂

5444. A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart. Usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or ceremony.

Keă keă | | difficulty of utterance; stammering. Keă le | 禮 ordinary forms or ceremony.

嘎

5445. Keă, or Kěč, Keă keă | | the voice of a bird, or of birds.

蔓

5446. The name of a plant.

愬

5447. Keă or Keae, Rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

KEAE.—CXVII<sup>TH</sup> 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 kwō 求 | 於大國 seek assistance from a great state. Ling keae 令 | your servant boy. Seau keae 小 |

my servant boy. Ta keae tsaē shen gō che kēen 他 | 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 yih keae woo fōo 我 — | 武夫 I am a soldier. Yih keae han joo — | 寒儒 a poor scholar. Paou keae 保 | an assistant to an agricultural officer. Sēen keae 纖 | small, unimportant. Mūh keae 木 | or Shoo

keae 樹 | ice formed on trees Keae yu leang ko | 於兩可 to border on either will do; either mode of proceeding may be adopted. Keae | or Lin keae 鱗 | scales of shell fish; armour.

价

5449. [ / ] Great; good; one who serves. Used in the sense of the preceding. Keae jin | 人 a great and virtuous man. Chaou keae 召 | messengers who

precede a personal interview of great officers of state.

𠵹 5450. Keae or Ko. A sound; the voice; a noise.

𠵺 5451. A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

𠵻 5452. The name of a hill.

𠵼 5453. [ / ] Alone; single; to wait.

𠵽 5454. A kind of press placed in cook houses for storing up provisions.

𠵾 5455. [ / ] K'een keae 𠵾 | walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress.

𠵿 5456. A clear bright fire.

癢 5457. To scratch; a scratch or trifling sore. Keae lae che tseih | 癢之疾 or Yang keae che tseih 癢 | 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 s'een | 癬 a large red sore on the skin.

瘧 5458. [-] An intermittent fever; fever and ague. Keae neō | 瘧 a fever that intermits two days.

芥 5459. [ / ] Keae, or Keae tsae | 菜 the mustard plant. Tsaou keae 草 | grass; straw. S'een keae 纖 | minute; small; something that is trifling. Keae mō | 末 mustard.

蚘 5460. [ / ] Hō keae 蚘 | an insect with a frog-like head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

駢 5461. A horse's tail tied up.

魷 5462. [ / ] A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; commonly called 比目魚 Pe-mūh-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 | 為非是 all are wrong.

Keae tung | 同 all the same.

Keae pūh keih | 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 strenuous effort.

Keae keae | | strong vigorous appearance.

Keae yew | 游 together rove.

啾 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.

徻 5466. Pae-keae 徻 | a bad gait in walking.

楷 5467. [ 𠵿 ] 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.

揩 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.

稽 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 keih | 級 degrees of rank.

Keae te | 梯 a step ladder.

緇 5473. Coarse silk.

鞞 5474. [ / ] The name of a drum.

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 wüh jüh | 同儕

勿入 warn you comrades not to enter—into a quarrel.

Keae kow | 口 to observe a proper regimen.

Keae sih | 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.

戒 5476. To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Keih, To be urged or pressed.

Read Kih, To be excited to diligence and attention, from alarm.

滅 5477. Keae or Keae. Name of a river.

椽 5478. A kind of cupboard or press.

誠 5479. [ / ] Commands, precepts; orders; injunctions. To command; to tell or direct authoritatively, 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 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 hēen | 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 shih | 石 a boundary stone.

璣 5481. A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times

譔

5482 A man's name. Used also for 誠 Keae, A precept.

解  
解

5483. [V] 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 foot-step; 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 | certain magic arts of the Taou sect.

Keae che | 豸 a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Che.

Keae yǐh tae tsze che | 玉帶 賜之 took off his gem-girdle and bestowed it on him.

Keae choo | 除 to expel noxious influences, and deliver a patient by prayers, and so on.

Keae taou kwan foo | 到官府 to bring before a magistrate.

Keae gih | 額 to present a statement of the fixed number.

Keae kae | 開 to open up a case; to illustrate.

Keae taou kin | 到京 to convey to Peking.

Keae kow | 構 troublesome; annoying interference in debating the rights of any proceeding.

Keae keae | | the appearance of a cluster of spars.

Keae pūh kae | 不開 unable to explain away or open up.

Keae kew | 救 to rescue; to deliver from.

Keae heang tsin king | 餉進京 to convey duties from the Provinces to Peking.

Keae keang | 講 } explanation.  
Keae shwō | 說 }

Keae mun | 悶 to dissipate grief.

Keae show | 手 or Seaou keae 小 | to pass urine; to ease nature.

Keae sing | 醒 to rouse; to awaken; to recover from a fit of intoxication, —the property of tea.

Keae san | 散 to explain away what causes discord.

Keae tung | 同 the explanation the same in two or more cases.

Keae tō | 脫 to put off, as one's clothes; to extricate; to let go.

Keae wei | 圍 to raise a siege.

Keae yuen | 元 title of the first person of the degree called *Keu-jin*.

懈

5484. Kae tae | 儻 bold, violent, assuming.

懈

5485. The heart loose and inattentive. Pūh yung shaou keae 不容少 | not allow the least remissness.

Keae tō | 惰 lazy; idle; remiss.

斃

5486. Pae keae 勸 | weariness, weakness; inability.

廨

5487. [ / ] Kung keae 公 | a kind of public hall or court.

榲

5488. Name of a tree, said to possess some fragrance, and which will unite with the areca nut tree.

癢  
疥

5489. [ / ] To scratch, a scratch or slight sore.

緝

5490. [ / ] Old garments, garments put off to be washed.

薺

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.

Chūh keae 出 | to go out to the street; to leave home for awhile.

Chīh keae 直 | a straight street.

Ke keae 氣 | the path of the invisible fluids, the place on each

side of the groin, where the pulse is felt.

Keae tan keang yu | 談巷語  
the talk of the street, and the conversation in lanes.

Keae shang | 上 on the street; in the streets.

Keae taou | 道 the path along the street.

薊 5495. [ / ] To cut plants.  
Name of a wood. Tae keae  
薊 | stiff prickly thorns.

屈  
屈  
屈

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 | 期 to come to the fixed or appointed time. Woo yuen fūh keae 無遠弗 | no distant place which has not been

gone to. Pūh che so keae 不知所 | know not whither it is going.  
芫 5497. [ - ] Keae or Kae, The roots of plants.  
痲 5498. [ - ] Keae or Kae, An intermittent fever.  
犗 5499. A bull; a bullock; to geld. Any strong robust fierce animal.  
刑 5500. [ - ] Keae or Kae, The punishment of castration.

KEANG.—CXVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 珠 a species of amber.  
Keang choo | 猪 a porpoise, found in the Yang-tsze-keang.

Keang ho | 河 the Yang-tsze-keang and the Yellow River, the two principal rivers in China.

Keang hoo | 湖 the lakes on the Yang-tsze-keang.

Keang-nan | 南 a province on the east coast of China.

Keang ning | 寧 the capital city of Keangnan Province.

Keang-se | 西 a Province north of Canton.

Keang yuen | 源 the source of the Yang-tsze-keang, it is placed beyond the northern frontier of Tsze-chuen.

Keang yew | 右 the right-hand-side of the keang, i.e. the south side.

Keang tso | 左 the left side of the Yang-tsze-keang when looking towards the sea; the north side.

茝 5501. Keang-le | 離 fragrant herbs.

砭 5502. Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial. Stepping stones. A ford; a stream.

Shih keang 石 | stepping stones; a stone bridge.

紅 5503. A string or tape for connecting garments.

軛 5504. An iron ring or ferrule in the nave or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp.  
缸 A kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall.

Kin keang 金 | } the cup or containing part of  
Lan keang 蘭 | } a lamp.

悻 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.

稈

5507. Grain hanging pendant down.

絳

5508. [ / ] A deep red; crimson. The name of a place; the name of a river.

降  
傘

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 tsüh urh wan | 其卒二萬 subjected (caused to submit) twenty thousand of his men.

強  
強

5510. [ c-c ] 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 | an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others.

Keang kää | 劫 to rob openly by an act of violence.

Keang këen | 姦 to commit a rape; to ravish.

Keang taou | 盜 a robber; a highwayman.

Keang che | 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.

撻

5512. A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

槓

涼

强

5513. The name of a river.

强

5514. The name of a plant.

緝

5515. [ c- ] A cloth with strings at its corners with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs.

襁

The first character also denotes a string upon which Chinese coin is strung.

Keang paou | 褌 a cloth for binding a child to the nurse's back.

强  
强

5516. Strong; unsubmissive language.

强

5517. Strength of sinew.

强

5518. [ c- ] Keang, or Pih keang 白 | 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.

强

5519. Name of a demon.

控

5520. [ - ] Read Keang, To beat, to strike. Read Kung, To grasp; to pull; to draw; to lead.

控

5521. The appearance of an empty valley.

控

5522. A hollow block of wood with a wooden clapper inside, used in Chinese music. Hollow; empty.

控

5523. A disease of the throat.

控

5524. The appearance of a horse walking.

腔  
控  
控  
控

-] 5525. Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up, swelled with wind or air only. Vain, empty, ostentatious. Tunes for songs are vulgarly called Kcang. Sounding like an empty vessel. The last character denotes also disease of sheep, the ribs of a sheep. Chwang

keang 裝 | or Keang teaou | 調 vain ostentatious display; to assume an unreal appearance of learning, or virtue, or dignity. Foo-joo keang teaou 腐儒 | 調 hollow ostentatious pedantry. Pih-keang 北 | the northern tone or tune. Kae kwo keang lae 改過 | 來 to change one's tune—to speak or act differently.

腔

5526. Chwang kung 龕 | the os coxendicis.

姜

5527. [-] Name of a river at which the ancient Shinnung lived, and from which Kcang became his surname. Püh-keang 不 | the name of a river.

Kang how | 后 the Queen of Wänwang.

Keang tae kung | 太公 a famous general of antiquity, who was eighty years of age before he was in office.

嗟

5528. The incessant weeping of a child. | 嗷 小兒啼也 Keang

leang, seaou urh te yay, Keang-lang denotes the weeping of a little child.

媿  
犇

5529. A cow with a long back; a white backed cow. A white cow.

羌  
羌  
羌  
羌  
羌

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. Keangleang | 量 wearied, languid appearance. Ginger. Tang keang 糖 | preserved ginger. Tang is the vulgar form. Keang 薑 is the correct form.

媿

5531. A confused disordered appearance.

澆  
澆

5532. A stream or river.

磽

5533. Name of a stone.

蟻

5534. [-] Keang lang | 娘 insects found in excrementitious matter.

睽  
瞭  
眼

5535. A disease of the eyes. The last character is read Leang. One says. Clear bright eyes.

騏

5536. Name of a bird.

彪

5537. A sort of tiger.

青

5538. Keang, or Keö. The representation of a tent. The ornaments on the top of a tent

儆

5539. [-] Keang-mang | 儆 not pleasing; not flattering. Also read Heang.

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. Püh haou keang 不好 | better not speak about it.

講

Keang hwa | 話 to talk.

Keang chüh lae | 出來 to speak out.

Keang kew | 究 reasoning, by which a sentiment or course of action is justified, accounted for.

Keang koo | 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 Sēen-sāng*  
| 古生先.

Keang to leaou | 妥了 to have agreed upon; or made a final arrangement.

Keang ming pih leaou | 明白了 fully explained; clearly stated.

Keang shwø | 說 to speak or converse about.

Keang ching tsze | 政事 to speak or discourse of politics.

Keang shing yu | 聖諭 to preach the Sacred Commands. See Shing.

5541. 耩 To plough; to cultivate the soil.

5542. 顛 Clear; harmonious; straight forward.

5543. [-] From *two fields* and *three lines*. A line of partition; a boundary; a limit.  
To remain without corrupting after death.

5544. 僵 | 倥 } -]  
To lie down; stretched out; prostrate.

5545. 塙 The same as 疆 Keang  
A limit or boundary.

5546. 疆 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 | 暴 strong and boisterous.

Keang jø | 弱 strong and weak.

Kaou keang 高 | a crafty violent manner.

Keang tseang | 搶 to take by force; to rob and plunder.

5547. 擡 Appearance of holding up or supporting.

5548. [-] 檀 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 | | strong; abundant.

5549. 殭 [-] Remaining uncorrupted after death.  
Keang tsan | 蠶 } the white  
Tsan pih 蠶白 } ma'ns of the silk worm after its death.

5550. 疆 A boundary or limit, such as divides fields.

5551. 繮 [-] 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 | a horse's bridle.

5552. 礪 [-] Small stones.

5553. 薑 [-] Ginger. Tang keang 糖 | preserved ginger. Keang or Sāng keang 生 | ginger.

5554. 疆 [-] A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary. Name of an office. Keang che | 之 bound or limit it.  
Keang keae | 界 }  
Keang yih | 域 } the boundary as of a district or country.

Woo keang 无 | } illimitable; in-  
Woo keang 無 | } finite, either in reference to space or time.

5555. 港 [-] 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 | 口 the mouth of a passage; a port.

Keang keø | 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 keø chuen | 脚船 English ships from India, are so called at Canton; country ships.

KEAOU.—CXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiao*. Canton Dialect. *Kew* or *Kaou*.

牛 5556. *Plants which creep and twine round stronger stems, and so extend far or rise high:*

科  
叫  
詔  
嗽  
叫

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-keou keou 大語 | | the distant sound of loud conversation. Chay jin keou tso shin-mo-ming tsze 這人 | 做甚

麼名字 what is this man's name?

Ta ming keou Sze-mow 他名

| 四茂 his name is Szemow.

Yih keou yih-taou — | 一到

to come as soon as called. Sih keou

色 | called after the colour, only

nominal; merely; the fact and the

name not agreeing. Read Kew, in

the same sense.

Keou gaou | 冪 the appearance of

elevation, of being raised high.

Keaou wo ting leaou püh-gan. | 我聽了不安 cause or make me uncomfortable when I hear it.

Keaou han | 喊 to cry out aloud, from any violent feeling, either anger or distress.

Keaou hoo woo ying | 呼無應 to call to, or to invoke, but receive no answer.

Keaou ke jin lae | 個人來 call a man here.

Keaou ta lae | 他來 tell him to come here.

Keaou hwan shin mo | 喚甚麼 what is he calling about?

Keaou tso shin mo | 做甚麼 what is he, or it called?

窳  
疥  
疔  
痠

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.

葦  
芫  
芫  
芫  
訃

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.

鼻  
鼻  
鼻  
巧

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 Keou 巧 an effort of genius; ingenious. See Kaou.

巧  
巧

5565. Skill, ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious, that which is made with skill and ingenuity. The ex-

cess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, Ta keaou jö chuë 大 | 若拙 a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity. Yin keaou 淫 | specious, false, illicit gloss.

Pih keaou 百 | a hundred ingenious contrivances. Sing keaou 性 | naturally ingenious and clever.

Ke keaou 技 | talent; ingenuity.

Ke keaou 機 | machinery that is ingenious;—ingenious in operation.

Ke keaou 奇 | wonderful or extraordinary ingenuity.

Keaou tse chang pwan chuë foo | 妻  
常伴拙夫 a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband.

Keaou ke | 計 an artful or ingenious contrivance.

Keaou yen ling sih | 言令色  
specious talk and fair exterior—an over strained effort to please, is rarely connected with virtue.

Keaou shih | 式 } an ingenious pat-  
Keaou yang | 樣 } tern.

Keaou tsëë | 捷 ready at ingenious devices.

恐

5566. Keaou ya | 怍  
a crouching submissive manner.

鷺

5567. A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees. Commonly called Keaou-foo-naou 巧婦鳥 the ingenious housewife.

阿

5568. Name of a place.

交

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 | mutually blended, or connected, said of persons or things.

Këë keaou 結 | to form friendships; become intimate with. Tseuë

keaou 絕 | to dissolve a friendship; break off an intimacy. Lan

keaou 濫 | to be intimate with every person one meets. Yu tsew

keaou shwü 與酒 | 水  
to mix wine and water.

Keaou chen | 戰 to join in battle.

Keaou che | 質 to exchange hostages.

Keaou chüh | 出 to deliver up a person or thing.

Keaou foo | 付 to deliver to; to transfer; to pass over to.

Keaou hoo | 互 mutually connected, or blended together.

Keaou yew | 遊 a constant companion.

Keaou yew | 游 acquaintances.

Keaou ke | 寄 to transmit to.

Keaou kea | 界 or Keaou kang | 疆 adjoining boundaries, or limits.

Keaou keaou | 翥 the appearance of birds flying.

Keaou kea | 價 to pay the price of a commodity.

Keaou kan | 感 excitements of veneral appetite.

Keaou yew | 友 the intercourse of friends; a friend.

Keaou te | 替 to deliver over to the management of another.

Keaou tsä | 雜 to mix.

Keaou kae tüh | 該督 deliver over to the said Viceroy (such and such persons).

Keaou pwan | 盤 to deliver over the platter; to deliver over the whole of a concern, commercial or official, to another person.

Keaou hō | 合 } sexual inter-  
Keaou tsëë | 接 } course; incor-  
Keaou kow | 構 } rect and medical phraseology.

佼

5571. [ 1 ] Read Heaou or Keaou. Good; excellent, beautiful. A surname. To blend. See Heaou.



**咬** 5572. Keaou keaou 咬 |  
 The voice of birds. Read  
 Yaou, Moaning or crying  
 under the most acute pain or distress.  
 Wa-yaou 哇 | lascivious sounds;  
 lewd songs. Yaou yih tan | 一  
 啖 to bite a mouthful, or as much  
 as may be swallowed at once. Yaou  
 wān tsə tsze | 文嚼字  
 To gnaw letters and chew charac-  
 ters; to ruminate or study the  
 meaning of words. Read Heac, The  
 sound of wind.

**姣** } 5573. Beautiful; hand-  
 some; pretty; clever;  
**妾** } crafty; intriguing. Read  
 Heaou, Lewd, lascivious.

**校** 5574. [ \ ] 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 re-  
 venge. To oppose or question  
 the commands of a sovereign or a  
 father; to argue or dispute with a  
 person who has offended one.

**接** 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 |  
 to examine and compare; to adjust.  
 Ke keaou 計 | to compare plans;  
 plans to be compared.  
 Keaou ching | 正 to correct and  
 prepare a book for the press.  
 Kcaou leang | 量 to compare mat-  
 ters; to measure and adjust.

**狡** 5577. [ \ ] A crafty little  
 black cur, with a large  
 mouth, found amongst the  
 Tartars; an animal resembling a  
 dog; artful; crafty; maddened;  
 wild; perverse; disorderly. Keen  
 keaou 奸 | villainously, traitor-  
 ously, crafty.

Keaou cha | 詐 } artful, crafty,  
 Kwei keaou 詭 } } deceitful;  
 lying, cunning, fraudulent, cheating.

Keaou hwuy | 猾 } crafty, tricky,  
 Keaou hwā | 滑 } } fraudulent.

Keaoule | 戾 maddened; ungobern-  
 able—as an enraged horse.

Keaou lae | 賴 to remove a charge  
 from one's self and lay it on some  
 other person in an artful crafty  
 manner

Keaou tung 童 | a specious artful  
 boy; a good looking fraudulent  
 youth.

**皎** 5578. [ \ ] A *comparison*  
 of *whiteness* or *lustre*. The  
 lustre of the moon; the  
 shining whiteness of the sun. White  
 colour. A surname.

Keaou keaou } | } Pure white;  
 Keaou keih } 潔 } white and  
 Keaou pih } 白 } shining; lus-  
 tre; effulgence.

**皎** } 5579. To look askint.  
**聊** } The second character is  
 read Maou.

**皎** 5580. Keaou gaou | 皎  
 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 |  
 to entwine or wrap round.

Keaou tow poo | 頭布 a cloth to  
 wrap round the head.

Keaou e | 縊 to strangle to death,  
 often means to hang one's self.

Keaou lan | 纜 to twist a rope.

Keaou fan | 犯 to strangle a crimi-  
 nal,—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. [ - ] A kind of cro-  
 codile found in the Yang-  
 tsze—keang, said to weigh  
 two thousand catties; to have four  
 feet, and to resemble a snake; other-  
 wise called | 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 | 笋 a vegetable sprout.

鞍

校

5584. Keaou-leaou | 褌 small drawers or trowsers.

跤

5585. The bones of the leg.

Keaou che | 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 Keð. Ta kaou 大 | generally; taken by the lump; an average; an estimate. Keang leang | 量 or Pe keaou 比 | to compare and measure; to argue or dispute with.

Keaou chung | 重 heavier.

Keaou che | 之 compared with it.

Keaou tsaou | 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 | 野 land outside a city; a common; a waste; a wilderness.

Keaou yuen | 原

鉸

5588. The Pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament.

Keang taou | 刀 a cutting instrument that moves on a hinge; scissors, called also Tsëen taou 剪刀.

Ting Keaou 釘 | the pin of a hinge.

較

5589. A kind of leather purse or bag.

頰

5590. Keaou pò | 薄 unhandsome; inelegant.

Keaou gaou | 頰 large head and sunken eyes.

餃

5591. Keaou urh | 餌 pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

骹

5592. [-] The bones of the leg near the ankle. 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 | 人 a sea monster whose tears become pearls.

敷

5594. Keaou or Yð. From white and to let loose. A gliding flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keih, Respect.

鷓

5595. [-] Forms part of the name of several birds.

傲

5596. [ \ ] To do; to act. Read Keaou, | 倖 keaou hing, To obtain by a lucky occurrence what one has no right to.

噉

5597. From mouth and let loose. To roar or call out; loud vociferating noise. Used

as a numeral of horses. Read Keih,

To call. Ma urh tsëen keaou 馬二千 | two thousand horses.

Keang hoo | 噉 to call out.

Keaou jen urh küh | 然而哭 cried and wept.

Kéaou-kéaou | | deep hollow sound.

Keaou ying | 應 to answer in a loud abrupt manner.

墩

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 | 幸 to do what is dangerous from an improper desire to obtain good fortune.

Keaou füh | 福 to seek for happiness, or temporal good.

Keaou hing | 倖 some fortunate coincidence by which one succeeds;

not by right or merit, to seek some good at all risks, and to succeed.

Keaou meau | 妙 profound and mysterious.

傲 } 5600. [-] Lucky; fortunate.  
 僥 } Same as the preceding.  
 Read Keih, Haste; hasty; precipitate disposition. Keaou-leaou | 慤 to state to in a sincere and faithful manner.

擻 } 5601. Keaou or Keih,  
 擊 } To beat; to flog, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

幪 5602. Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

皦 5603. Clear; bright; white and luminous.  
 Keaou jih | 日 a clear day.

皦 5604. [ \ ] The white lustre of some precious stones. White, luminous, refulgent.

獬 5605. Keaou, or Keih. A young wolf.

礪 5606. Uneven stones; rocky and uneven. Read Hih, To engrave or cut deeply; real, solid.

瞠 } 5607. The eyes fixed;  
 瞞 } 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 | the nine orifices. The superior seven about the head, pertain to the Yang 陽 energy; the two inferior ones to Yin 陰. Pih keaou 百 | all the pores. Sin keaou 心 | the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; Sages have seven. Pespica-city 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, Yih-keaou pih tung 一 | 不通 that not one aperture is permeable; he is most impenetrably dull.

繳 } 5609. [ \ ] Read Chö, Tied  
 繫 } or attached to; hankering  
 繳 } after. Read Keaou, To writhe about; a wrapper for the leg; to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Hih, The tap which strengthens the hem of a garment. Wan keaou 完 | to pay or deliver up the whole; to clear the account.

Keaou jaou | 繞 to wind round.

Keaou keuen | 卷 to give up one's papers at an examination of the literati.

Keaou shang | 上 } to present or  
 Ching keaou 呈 | } deliver up to.

鑿 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. Keiou, further denotes The poles of a sedan chair being curved in a particular way. Kow joo yu keaou 句如羽 | bent or curved like curling feathers. Read Keaou, in the sense of Keaou 驕 Proud. Téen hea che keaou keih chö che 天下始 | 喆卓鷺 the empire began to be discontented and rapacious.

Keaou keih | 詰 the mind disquiet-ed or discontented.

Keaou urh yay | 而野 proud, dis-sipated and wild.

Keaou müh luy | 木類 the spe-cies of tall trees.

僑 5612. High. An inn, or lodg-ing place for a stranger. To dwell in a temporary abode. A surname.

嘯

5613. Not to know; to be ignorant of. A local word, used to affirm, *I do not know*. The Dictionaries Tsëë-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 | fairies; sprites.

Keaou kih | 客 term of respect to a daughter's husband.

Keaou jow neu tsze | 柔女子 a delicate female.

Keaou tsze | 姿 delicate and handsome.

Keaou yang | 養 to nurse tenderly —said also morally of abetting a person's vices.

嶠

5615. The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass.

崙

幇

5616. The waistband of drawers or trowsers.

驕

5617. To draw; to pull a bow.

僇

5618. A low minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle, loose, dissipated, self indulgent; assuming and insolent.

擣

5619. [ ʼ ] 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 | bridges over rivers were first made B. C. 900. Mũh keaou 木 | a wooden bridge. Shih keaou 石 | a stone bridge. Tëë keaou 鐵 | an iron bridge. Kǎng keaou 經 | a bridge formed by suspended ropes. Keũh keaou 屈 | to bend a bridge, denotes Great strength.

燄

5621. The motion of fire.

矯

5622. [ \ ] 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 擣 false, deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; obstinate. A surname.

Keaou keaou | | strong, valorous; brave; to raise on high.

Keaou tsing | 情 a fraudulent disposition

稌

5623. The blossoms of grasses and of grain, adorned with flowers, and high luxuriant growth.

簫

5624. [-] A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense. One says, An instrument of husbandry.

縹

5625. The waistband of trowsers; trowsers which reach down to the heel. Read Keë, A kind of straw sandals.

蒼

5626. [ c - ] Name of a place.

譎

5627. [ \ ] A specious loquacity; to instigate to crime.

Keu keaou 糾 | to excite to sedition or conspiracy by specious declaration; one who causes others to offend; a sower of sedition.

趨

5628. To walk nimbly; to trip lightly; to climb trees with celerity; strong.

Keaou-keaou | | to walk; to go.

躑

5629. [ \ ] To raise the feet and walk, or climb high. Strong, martial appearance, applied

蹻

-] also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated in the same sense. Also read

Keø, Ticked, pleased, as by success.  
Proud. Straw sandals.

Keaou jen | 然 to trip lightly—but  
insecurely.

Keø keaou seih shang 脚 | 膝上  
to place the feet up on the knees.

轎

5630. ['] Originally denot-  
ed 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 | to go in a chair  
with four bearers,—the people are  
allowed two only. Pã keaou 八 |  
a chair carried by eight bearers.

Keaou foo | 夫 chair bearers.

Keaou e keu yuen | 已去遠  
the chair had already gone off a  
long way.

Keaou keang | 棒 the pole of a  
sedan chair.

Keaou man chay leaou | 幔遮了  
screened by the chair blinds.

Keaou tsze | 子 or Yih shing keaou  
tsze 一乘 | 子 a sedan chair.

Keaou kwei te | 櫃底 the bottom  
part of a chair in which the Chinese  
place luggage.

Keaou tan | 担 the short pole for  
carrying a chair which lies on the  
men's shoulders when there are four  
bearers.

撬  
橇

5631. A plank or sledge  
for travelling through  
mud. Shing keaou 乘  
| 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 債 | impetuous; uncon-  
troulable.

Keaou chay | 奢 proud and extra-  
vagant.

Keaou che | 志 a proud, haughty  
mind.

Keaou gaou | 驕 the haughty  
prancing air, the proud gait of a  
horse; pride and self-indulgence.

Keaou gaou | 傲 to be proud and  
haughty; overbearing.

Keaou king | 矜 proud and as-  
suming.

Keaou chay yin tan | 奢淫淡  
pride, extravagance, and obscene  
prate.

鱈

5633. The name of a fish.

鵠

5634. [-] Name of a bird.

僥

5635. [-] Read Yaou. 僇 |  
Teaou yaou, A tribe of  
short foreigners, situated  
on the south-west. They are said to  
be but three cubits high.

Keaou-hing | 倖 to obtain, or suc-  
ceed by some lucky coincidence; in  
this sense, same as 微 Keaou.

堯

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 | 花 to water flowers.  
Keaou le | 漓 } destitute of feel-  
Keaou pø | 薄 } ing, ungrateful.

磽

5638. Keaou or Yaou,  
Stony, stiff, barren land.

Keaou te | 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 fã | 發 to raise or excite,—  
applied to the thoughts.

Keaou ke | 企 to stand erect, or on  
tip toe.

Keaou-keaou | | dangerous, in  
danger—said of a house or family.

Keaou show | 首 to raise the head  
to hold it high; to look with hope.

翹

5640. Lëen-keaou 連 |  
Han lëen-tsze 旱蓮子  
name of a plant found in  
great abundance in vallies.

撓

5641. To trip lightly; to  
raise the feet high; to rise  
or to ascend high.

撓

5642. The ends of an axle  
tree.

𦉳 5643. *Leaou, or Lew, To fly high.*

𦉳 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 | 囁 many words; verbose. Read Mew. Syn. with Mew 認. Kwang-chay che wang yen yay 狂者之妄言也 the irregular confused talk of a madman.

膠 5645. Yaou keaou 窞 | a distorted face; suuken eyes.

膠 5646. [- /] An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue. To cause to adhere firmly, to glue; pertinacious; 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 | glue made from fish. New-pe keaou 牛皮 | glue made from cow's skin. Leu keaou 驢 | mule, or asses' glue,—a famous Chinese medicine, also called 九天貢 | Kew tēn kung keaou, and 阿 | O-keaou. Tung keaou 東 | a school or college.

Keaou koo poo tung | 固不通 obstinate and impenetrable.

Keaou kō | 葛 the purer air which

ascends; levity; unsettledness; unsteadiness; crossing or running impetuously.

Tsing shin joo keaou 情深如 | }  
Keaou tseih seang [tow | 漆相投 }  
as intimate as glue and varnish.

轆 5647. [-] A long distant appearance; confused; disorderly. Keaou kō | 轄 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 | 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 koo | 鼓 to beat a drum.

Keaou kang | 更 to beat the watch at nights.

Keaou mun | 門 to knock at a door.

敲 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 Keō, 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 | 擾 to make disturbance in society.

Keaou chuen | 轉 to stir round any thing boiling.

Keaou lwan tēn hea | 亂天下 threw the world into disorder; to disturb the peace of the Empire as by banditti.

窖 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 | 口 the mouth of a cavern.

酵 5654. [ /] The faces of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven. Keaou mēn ping | 麪餅 leavened wheaten bread.

Fa keaou 發 | } to raise with fer-  
Ke keaou 起 | } menting substance; to leaven.

噪 5655. To call or roar out; to make a clamorous noise.

# 教 教 教 教

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 門 commonly denotes the Mohammedans; but it also

means Religion or sect generally.

San keaou 三 | the three sects, of Confucius, of Buddha and of Taou-sze

Leih keaou 立 | or Shě keaou 設 | to propound or establish a system of doctrines. Shing jin e

shin taou shě keaou 聖人以神道設 | the sages by divine principles established a system of instruction. Tsih keaou 七 |

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 誨 to instruct; to teach.

Keaou hwa 化 to change, or reform by instruction.

Keaou heun 訓 to give instructions and admonitions to.

Keaou kwan 館 a school; a place of instruction.

Keaou kwan 官 an official superintendent of the junior literati.

Keaou sze 師 an instructor in a low sense; a teacher of.

Keaou show 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 諭 a situation in a Héen 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 hœu 瞶 deep hollow eyes.

Keaou heung 雄 a wicked vicious man.

Keaou show 首 to hang a criminal's head in a cage on the top of a pole.

# 蝮

5658. An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet; capable of injuring man; a species of Lacerta.

# 自

5659. To value one's self; to pay attention or regard to one's self.

# 眈

# 眈

5660. Thick eye brows.

# 眈

# 鼎

5661. To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down. Now written 梟 Keaou.

## KEAY.—CXX<sup>TH</sup> 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.

**岬** 5663. Keay or Kea, Mountain clad with forests.

**伽** 5664. Keay lan fūh | 藍佛 a denomination of Buddha, applied also to the Chinese Mars, Kwanfootsze.

**迦** 5665. Keay, or Kea. Shīh-keay 釋 | a designation of Buddha.

**拗**  
**秣**

5666. Keay or Kea, Grain; standing corn.

## KĒĒ.—CXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kie*. Canton Dialect, *Keep, Keet, Kat*.

**𠂇** 5667. To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. See Kew.

**子** 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 kĕĕ 句 | a hooked spear.

Kĕĕ kĕĕ | | standing or jutting out; alone; a great mosquito. A surname.

**籽** 5669. Standing corn; a corn sheaf.

**盂** 5670. A kind of dish or platter.

**紆** 5671. A bunch of silk or thread.

**鈞** 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.

**劫**  
**劫**  
**劫**  
**劫**  
**劫**

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 kĕĕ 打 | to rob, to plunder. Keang taou tseang kĕĕ 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 lē | 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 5675. From *heart* or *dog*, and to *go away*. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak.  
 怯 5675. From *heart* or *dog*, and to *go away*. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak.  
 Wei kĕĕ 畏 | fearful, apprehensive.  
 Kĕĕ-shŭh-me-uh | 失迷兒 Cashmere, in Central Asia.

疾 5676. Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

蛙 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 kaou | 槲 the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils.  
 Kĕĕ kǎng | 梗 name of a medicine.  
 Kĕĕ ping | 餅 a kind of sweet cake.

狷 5681. Wild; mad; cunning. Kĕĕ keŭh | 狷 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.  
 Wǎn 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. Gǎn pŭh nǎng 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 knotted to form a kind of garland which is hung round a room.  
 Kĕĕ kwo | 果 to form or bear fruit.

結 5683. Name of a plant.

鍬 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.

結 5686. To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments as if carrying something in an apron.

蝓 5687. Name of an insect.

造 5688. To jump; to leap.

欸

5689. A wishful, longing appearance. Read Hō, and Heā, Breathing; panting.

快

5690. A thoughtful appearance.

恻

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 kēē 莢 | a certain felicitous plant of the age of the famous king Yaou.

蛺

5694. Kēē tēē 蝶 | a small butterfly or moth.

談

5695. To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name. Chē kēē 講 | to prate about the ancient Sages, and cause confusion to the present age.

脰

5696. Kēē or Keā, 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.

Kēē-kūh

Keu-keu

{ 骨 } the jaw bone,  
{ 車 } the jaws.

匱

5698. Kēē or Keā, A kind of basket for containing clothes; to put into a basket.

媮

媮

5699. Kēē, Hēē, or Tsēē. Ticked and pleased by success.

慝

愜

5700. The mind satisfied; gratified; chearful; pleased.

Kēē sin

{ 心 } a chearful, contented mind.

歐

5701. To blow; to pant. Read Shē, To pant after; to desire.

瘵

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.

Kēē sze | 笥 a scholar's basket for his books and clothes.

曷

5704. Hō. A prohibitive and interrogative particle.

偈

5705. Ke or Kēē. 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 Fūh. Keang fūh ke 講佛 | to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fūh.

竭

5706. Keu kēē 渠 | to make a great breach on an enemy or set of banditti.

Also read O.

嶺

5707. A hill or mountain standing alone; a stone table. Gō kēē | 嶺 hilly, mountainous.

悒

5708. To desist; to rest; to stop. Read Kō, To covet. Read Hō, To be afraid.

揭

擻

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 bear; to

support; to be answerable for, to state to superiors. Nēih ming kēē tēē 匿名 | 帖 an anonymous accusation, addressed to government, pasted up about the town:—said to be a capital crime.

Kēē chay | 車 an odoriferous plant.

Kēē tseay | 借 to borrow.

Kēē tsze | 字 } a bond given when

Kēē tan | 單 } one borrows money.

Kēē tēē | 帖 a statement; a declaration; a deposition, pasted up against the walls of the streets, a placard.

揭

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.

Kĕĕ choo | 藥 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-kĕĕ 秃 | bald headed.

Kĕĕ tow | 豈 a certain wooden vessel or platter.

渴

5711. Without water, applied to plants. Read Kĕ, Thirsty.

碣

5712. A rock standing alone; stone tablet; a round tablet, the motion of the feathered tribes. Read Keă, An angry appearance.

Kĕĕ shĭh | 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.

Kĕĕ ching | 誠 perfectly; sincere; to carry sincerity to the utmost degree.

Kĕĕ leih | 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.

Kĕĕ yang | 羊 to castrate a sheep.

錫

5716. Kin kĕĕ 金 | certain metal ornaments of a drum.

謁

5717. To leave a place; to depart; to go away. A martial appearance.

切

5718. Kĕĕ, 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.

契

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 Sĕĕ, A surname.

Read Kĕĕ, Enduring suffering; separated from friends; wide open place. To carve; to cut off; to terminate. Read Keih, Name of a northern tribe. To play. Shoo-kĕĕ 書 | a bond; a written agreement.

Kĕĕ kwŏ | 闊 wide open place; widely or long separated from friends.

鍤

鐔

鏢

鎚

挈

契

契

契

契

契

契

契

契

嚼

5721 A hook or sickle for reaping grain. To cut; to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Ke. Kĕĕ pŏ | 薄 to ill-treat; to rule tyrannically.

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 kĕĕ 提 | to hold up; to lift; to support

5723. Read Ke, To cut or engrave. Read Kĕĕ, To cut off; to deprive of. Repeated, Kĕĕ kĕĕ | | mournful; sorry.

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.

Kĕĕ tŭ | 度 to measure; to adjust; to limit.

Kĕĕ tsing | 靜 pure and tranquil.

Kĕĕ tsze | 藜 plentiful.

Kĕĕ yŏ | 約 } to bind; to re-  
Yŏ kĕĕ 約 | } strict.

5725. To eat.

槲  
槲  
桔

5726. Kĕĕ-kaou | 槲  
a machine for drawing  
water. The Chinese hus-  
bandman's water wheel.

潔  
潔  
潔  
潔  
潔

5727. Pure; clear; clean,  
used both physically and  
morally. Kĕĕ sin |  
心 a pure mind. Kĕĕ  
ming how seu | 茗候  
叙 I have prepared pure  
tea and wait for your com-  
pany to converse;—writ-  
ten on invitation cards.  
Kĕĕ tsing | 清 pure  
and clear. Kĕĕ tsing  
| 淨 pure and clean.

桀  
桀  
桀

5728. Cruel; fierce; mur-  
derous; 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 sur-  
name. Kĕĕ kĕĕ 枯 |  
figure or external appearance of.

傑

5729. The shooting forth of  
grain; eminent virtue and  
talents. Proud. Tseu tih  
che e yu chung chay, yuĕ Tseun-kĕĕ  
才德之異於眾者曰  
傑 | talents and virtue superior to  
the rest of mankind, is expressed by  
Tseun kĕĕ.

Ying kĕĕ 英 | a person eminent  
for virtue and talents, a hero or  
heroine.

窳  
窳  
稜  
稜  
稜

5730. To overshadow or  
cover.

5731. Kĕĕ yĕ | 崑 a high  
mountain.

5732. Appearance of grain  
budding forth; corn be-  
ginning to ear. Used also  
to denote chaff.

踏  
踏  
坳

5733. Read Kĕĕ, and Keĭh.  
For; instead of. Read Keĕ,  
To stumble.

5734. Kĕĕ or Keĕ, Accu-  
mulated earth; dirt; or filth.  
Se shih, ko e keu kow keĕ  
洗石可以去垢坳  
a washing stone can remove an ac-  
cumulation of dirt or filth.

## KĒEN.—CXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Keen*. Peking Dialect, *Chĕen*. Canton Dialect, *Heem*.

欠  
欠

5735. [ㄑ] To gape and  
yawn; to stretch one's  
self as when wearied and  
fatigued. A want of ani-  
mal 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 de-

licate expression. Kĕen chae hwan  
tsĕen | 債還錢 let him who  
owes pay the money; i. e. he who  
has done the misdeed must pay the  
forfeit.

Kĕen heang | 項 a debt; a sum  
owing.

Kĕen shin | 伸 to yawn and stretch  
one's self.

Kĕen jin tsĕen yin | 人錢銀  
to owe people money.

Kĕen jin soo mŭh | 人數目 to  
owe sums standing on people's books.

芟

5736. [ㄑ] Name of a plant  
known by various names,  
as cock's head, goose's  
cad, and crow's-head.

今 5737. *Kin. The present time, in contradistinction from the past and the future.*

伶 5738. *Kĕen choo* | 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* | 愼 impetuously urging a close or termination of.

伎 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.

拑 5742. Read *Kĕen*, 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* | 敲 irregular; uneven; incomplete.

欵 5743. A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read *Hĕen*, To desire. Read *Kan*, Below a bank.

鈐 5744. [c-] *Kĕen to* | 鑰 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 kĕen*

鉤 | name of a star.

*Kĕen ke* | 記 a kind of seal used by non-commissioned officers, commonly made of copper or brass.

蚿 5745. [c-] The claws of a crab. Read *Kin*, Insects following in succession.

黔 5746. [c-] Black; black hair. *Kĕen show* | 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.

鵠 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. [v] 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. *Jō kan kĕen* 若干 | how many articles, or particulars? *Wĭh kĕen* 物 | a thing. *Sze kĕen* 事 | an affair. *Heu to wĭh kĕen* 許多

物 | a great many things. *Yĭh kĕen e fŭh* 一 | 衣服 a garment; one piece of dress. *Wo yew yĭh kĕen sze pae tō ne* 我有一 | 事拜託你 I have an affair in which I solicit your assistance. *Kō kĕen* 各 | every article, or a variety of articles.

*Kĕen kĕen too nāng* | | 都能 adequate for every individual affair, or occupation; expert in every thing. *Pae tse yĭh kĕen yĭh kĕen* 擺齊 一 | 一 | arranged in order, each article apart. *Teaou kĕen* 條 | a list of articles, or topics; an account; an index. *Gan kĕen* 案 | 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.

*Kĕen kow* | 口 to shut the mouth, to be afraid to speak.

箝 5750. [c-] To lock; to shut and fasten; a kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. *Kĕen yu* | 語 to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.

柑 5751. [c-] *Kan*, or *Kan tsze* | 子 a species of orange; Sweet. Read *Kĕen*, Used in the sense of the following. To put a bit into a horse's mouth. *Kĕen kow* | 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 kĕen 鉄 | iron forceps or nippers.

Kĕen-kĕen | | vicious, crafty, irregular conduct.

Kĕen kow | 口 to gag the mouth; to put to silence.

Kĕen choo | 住 to take a fast hold of with tongs or forceps.

**黧**

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 sense it makes the passive of verbs. Read Hĕen, To disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. Pe kĕen 陛 | to see the Emperor. Yin kĕen 引 | to introduce to an Imperial audience. Hwuy kĕen 會 | to assemble or meet with. Seang kĕen 相 | to see each other. Chwang kĕen 撞 | to bounce upon unexpectedly. To kĕen to wǎn 多 | 多聞 to have seen and heard

much. Choo kĕen 初 | to see for the first time—it is not then expedient to talk much.

Kĕen hing sāng e | 形生疑 to begin to suspect something from external appearances.

Kĕen ke | 棄 to be refused or rejected.

Kĕen kwae | 怪 to be impressed with as strange; to be offended by.

Kĕen kwo | 過 to have seen before.

Kĕen leang | 諒 to be excused.

Kĕen mĕen | 面 to see a person; to admit him.

Kĕen seaou | 笑 to be laughed at.

Kĕen-sew | 羞 to feel ashamed.

Kĕen-shih | 識 knowledge.

Kĕen shih kwang ta | 識廣大 extensive knowledge.

Kĕen tow | 透 to see through; a clear perception of.

Kĕen king sāng tsing | 景生情 to act as circumstances may arise.

**覩**

5756. ['] Like; to be compared to. Also read Hĕen, which See.

**覩**

5757. Same as the preceding. A comparison; or to make a comparison.

**覩**

5758. Name of a river.

**覩**

5759. A small sheaf of corn.

**覩**

**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 lascivious look. Reduced by disease. Name of a place. Tsae chung hĕen 在中 | in the midst or between. Fan kĕen 反 | to befool an enemy by stratagems. Yib nĕen che kĕen 一年之 | within a year.

Kĕen kih | 隔 to separate and make a space or partition between.

Kĕen twan | 斷 to make a total separation between.

Kĕen tsze | 厠 to range or take a place amongst.

Kĕen taou | 道 an unoccupied road.

Tĕen te kĕen 天地 | between heaven and earth; i. e. on earth; the situation of human beings.

**澗**

5761. Water running between two hills; a stream in a valley.

欄

5762. Kĕen 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 kĕĕ

特 | particularly selected—to fill some office.

Kĕen chă | 札 } a letter or of  
Kĕen tsĭh | 策 } ficial document.

Kĕen gaou | 奧 laconic and abstruse.

Kĕen urh ming | 而明 laconic and perspicuous.

Kĕen leŏ | 略 a lessening or diminishing; taking the most important parts; abridging; an abridgement.

Kĕen yuĕ | 閱 to survey; to review, as troops.

Kĕen man | 慢 } wanting in civil  
Kĕen sĕĕ | 褻 } attentions—  
used as an apology by the host.

Kĕen keuĕ | 缺 a vacancy in an office where there is little to do.

Kĕen tsing | 淨 a laconic pure style; absence of tautology and offensive expressions.

襜

5765. A kind of petticoat.

襜

綉

5766. [ / ] The colours of embroidered silk. Ta kĕen kin 大 | 錦 name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the Tang dynasty.

瞞

5767. To see; to look. Read Hĕen, Turning up the white of the eye; much white in the eye.

蔞

5768. [-] Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read Hĕen, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

覲

5769. [ / ] To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

醃

5770. Salt; a salt.

鯛

5771. Name of a fish.

建

5772. [ / ] 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. Füh-kĕen 福 | the province commonly written Fokien.

Kĕen kung | 功 to establish one's merits; to deserve well of one's country or of society.

Kĕen tso | 做 to build a house.

Kĕen tĭh | 德 to build up virtue; to edify, in a moral sense.

Kĕen tsaou fang ŭh | 造房屋 to build a house.

健

5773. [ / ] Strong; not susceptible of fatigue; indefatigable; unwearied and unceasing as the daily revolutions of the heavens. Read Kĕen, Difficult to raise. A surname. Tsing shin keang kĕen 精神强 | strong constitution and good spirits.

Chwang kĕen 壯 | strong, able bodied. Tsun te hwan kang kĕen 尊體還康 | honored body still strong and vigorous; i. e. You, Sir, are still very hale and stout. Kĕen tsŭh | 卒 an able bodied soldier.

捷

5774. [c- / ] To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders. To shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary, to strengthen; to establish.

捷

5775. A strong fierce cow. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

捷

5776. [ / ] A bolt, bar or other fastening to a door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud.

Kwan kĕen 關 | a bar or other fastening to a door.

捷

5777. Expeditiously; hastily.

捷

5778. Name of a river.

捷

5779. To number with the eye; to run the eye over and calculate the number of.

捷

5780. Rice boiled to form a gruel.

捷

5781. The origin or head of the muscles; the ends of the tendons.

捷

5782. The noise made by stretching the tendons, as when cracking the fingers by pulling them.

捷

5783. ['] The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key.

Kĕen pe | 開 express the two parts of a lock. Kĕen, is called Male, the other Female; the bolt of a door. Perverse; to break. Name of a star.

捷

5784. The appearance of walking.

捷

5785. A case for carrying a bow and arrow in when on horse back; a case, or to put into a case.

捷

5786. A kind of rice gruel.

驥

5787. A horse of a dim colour approaching to yellow.

兼

兼

兼

兼

兼

兼

and the end.

Kĕen urh yew che | 而有之 to connect together and possess them, as is the case of joining together several states and ruling over them.

Kĕen tsze urh e | 此二義 connects, or unites, these two ideas.

Kĕen te | 體 to incorporate; to unite two substances together.

Kĕen han | 含 to contain more than one.

Kĕen shen tĕen hea | 善天下 to diffuse virtue throughout the empire; to make others participate of virtue.

Kĕen kae | 該 to apply or belong equally to several things.

Kĕen ping | 并 to connect together.

儻

5789. To follow; to wait on; to attend on. Kĕen jin | 人 attendants.

儻

儻

5790. [c] Hĕen or Kĕen, 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 Kĕen 歉 what is inadequate; a deficiency; a failure. Kĕen kĕen che tih | 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.

儻

5791. [-] Kĕen-keae | 尬 walking in a distorted manner.

儻

5792. Kĕen-hĕen | 嶮 a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

儻

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.

饑

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 kĕen 甚 | very much dis-  
satisfied. Paou kĕen 抱 | I feel  
a want; I feel my own insufficiency.

Kĕen sze | 事 a deficiency of reso-  
lution; bashful in the presence of  
strangers.

Kĕen tsĭh che che | 仄之至  
extreme deficiency.

Kĕen nĕen | 年 } a year of dearth;  
Kĕen suy | 歲 } a bad year;  
famine.

Kĕen show | 收 a bad harvest.

瘵 5797. Kĕen, Hĕen, and Lĕen.  
A diseased throat.

糲 5798. Kĕen, or Han. Dried  
rice prepared so as to eat on  
a journey.

縑 5799. [-] A kind of sick  
which is variegated and ex-  
ceedingly close, so as to  
keep out rain.

Kĕen seang | 緗 a fine various  
coloured silk; an elegant style of  
writing.

兼 5800. A net.

腩 5801. [c^] The flank or  
hollow part near the hind  
quarter of an animal. Read  
Hĕen, The meat in a little pudding.

Kĕen hĕĕ | 脇 the side or flank

艫 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 [ \ ]  
Quiet, tranquil appearance. Read  
Kĕen, To give cause of jealousy and  
ill-will.

Kĕen tuy. | 退 humble and retiring.

Kĕen tuy she paou shin te yĭh fĕ |  
退是保身第一法 to be  
humble and retiring is the first  
and best rule for preserving one's  
person.

Kĕen heu | 虛 empty of self; hav-  
ing humble thoughts of self.

Kĕen how | 厚 humble and sincere.

Kĕen ke | 己 to humble one's self.

Kĕen sun | 遜 } humble, yielding,

Kĕen jang | 讓 } giving way.

兼 5805. A lean, emaciated ap-  
pearance.

鰽 5806. Fish that go in  
pairs, having only one eye  
each.

鶻 5807. Certain birds that  
always fly in pairs.

鼯 5808. An animal of the  
mouse or rat species.

鹵 5809. [ ' ] Kan or Kĕen,  
Salt of a particular kind  
formed into a mass; its  
taste is exceedingly inferior.

藪 5810. [ ㄉ ] To covet; to  
snatch voraciously; to peck.

穽 5811. Hea. To fill an in-  
terstice or opening.

搯 5812. [ c- ] To take hold  
of; to draw in; to pluck up;  
to snatch out. The name  
of a plant. A surname.

褰 5813. Kĕen-fĕ | 褻  
the name of a plant.

褻 5814. [c-] Trousers;  
garments which reach  
to the feet like pet-  
ticoats; to lift up gar-  
ments that hang down  
when stepping through  
water. Kĕen shang |  
裳 to lift up one's  
clothes to ford a brook.

謇 5815. [ / ] To stammer  
or speak with difficulty.  
Difficult to express; cor-  
rect, straight forward  
speech. A surname.  
Kĕen gŏ | 諤 faithful;  
speaking the truth.

擗  
擗  
擗  
蹇

5816. [c-] To snatch;  
to pluck; to grasp.

5817. [ / ] 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.

Kĕen sĭh | 塞 stopped, impeded.

漑

5818. Water.

讓

5819. [ / ] A man's name.  
To stammer; difficulty of  
utterance.

驢

5820. Kĕen leu | 驢 a  
lame halting ass.

鱧

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 sur-  
name.

寒

5823. To strike a sonorous  
stone in vain; or a useless  
drum and sonorous stones.

A woman's name.

僂

僂

5824. [ / ] Yen kĕen 僂  
| proud and contemp-  
tuous; disrespectful.

遣

5825. To give loose or scope

[c] to; to leave unrestrained;  
to present; to send; to  
comission; to send or put away  
from one's self; to reject or expel.

Kĕen chay | 車 certain presents  
made of horses and carriages to a  
accompany a funeral with victims  
for sacrifice.

Kĕen chin

Kĕen kwan

Kĕen sze

{ 臣 }

{ 官 }

{ 使 }

an envoy; an  
Embassador.

Kĕen sze lae ho | 使來賀  
an Embassador came to offer congra-  
tulations.

Kĕen hwø | 惑 to put away delu-  
sions from one's self.

健

5826. To open.

塏

5827. A small mound or  
heap of earth.

縑

5828. [ \ ] Kĕen keuen |

縑 not separated in affec-  
tion; inseparably attached;  
indissolubly bound to each other.

譴

5829. [c] To speak to  
angrily; to reprehend; to  
blame; to find fault with;  
to rail at; to scold.

Kĕen chuen | 喘 to breathe or turn  
round; to soften down.

Kĕen jang | 讓 to rail at and make  
a noise.

Kĕen noo | 怒 to speak to angrily.

Kĕen tsĭh | 責 to blame to crimi-  
ate.

鞞

5830. A kind of leather or  
skin belt.

饊

5831. [c\] A dried cake  
made of wheaten flour; to  
work with the hand as in  
working dough; to paste.

監

監

言

言

言

言

5832. [-] To look down  
upon and inspect from  
a higher place; to ex-  
amine into. To look  
at; to oversee; to exer-  
cise the oversight or  
controul of; an in-  
specter; an overseer;  
an eunuch. Halo ga-  
thering round the sun.  
Name of a star. A jail  
or prison; to put in

jail. Name of an office. A surname.

Tĕen kĕen 天 | an astronomer.

Hĕen kĕen 縣 | the jail of a

Hĕen district. Sze yō kĕen 司獄

| a superintendant of a jail.

Kĕen chă | 察 to survey and ex-  
amine human conduct, as divine  
beings do.

Kĕen chuy | 追 to imprison and prosecute.

Kĕen lin | 臨 to look down upon from a higher place; to oversee.

Kĕen mei | 寐 to lie awake.

Kĕen tŭh | 督 an official overseer, a superintendent; the *Hoppo* of Canton is so designated.

Tae kĕen 太 | an eunuch.

**鑿** 5833. To cut into small parts; to mince meat. Also read Han and Lán, A broad sharp knife or sword.

**瞻** 5834. To look; to see; to behold.

**鑑** } 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 kĕen 以予爲 | consider me a mirror; take warning by me.

Kĕen kung hǎng ping | 空衡平 a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror, and just as a balance.

Kĕen mei | 寐 affecting to sleep.

Kĕen pĕě | 別 to distinguish clearly as in a mirror.

Kĕen e tseu ming yu yŭě | 以取明於月 a mirror to obtain light from the moon.

**取** 5836. From *hand* and a *statesman*. The ancient form of 賢 Hĕen, 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 tih kĕen-koo 這張桌子作得 | 固 this table is made strong and durable.

Kǎn pun kĕen koo 根本 | 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 laon tow-tsze kĕen chwang 這個老頭子 | 壯 this old headed boy (old man) is hale and strong. Haou kĕen gǎng tĕih

sing 好 | 硬的性 a fine firm unbending disposition; taken in a good sense, in opposition to being weak and timorous. Ta kĕen e pŭh kǎng 他 | 意不肯 he with a firm intention will not assent. E kĕen

ke sin tih 以 | 其信德 to confirm the virtue of faith. Tsĕang

tsae chung keun yuě Chung-kĕen 將 在中軍日中 | a general in the centre of the army is called Chung-kĕen.

Kĕen che | 志 fixed purpose.

Kĕen chwang | 壯 strong and robust, applied to a person; commonly to hale old men.

Kĕen ching | 貞 resolutely chaste.

Kĕen jin | 忍 firmly to endure, without yielding to suffering; or to allurements.

Kĕen koo | 固 and Kĕen laou | 牢 strong, firm, durable, are applied to any production of human labour.

Kĕen shwŭy | 水 a lixivium or lie. Kĕen 規 is used on some sign boards.

Kĕen shĭh | 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.

Kĕen shĭh | 實 hard and solid.

Kĕen ying | 凝 congealed into a hard solid mass; they apply this language to metals.

**慳** 5838. [-] From *hard* and *heart*, sparing; parsimonious niggardly. Read Hĕen, A knowing old man.

Kĕen lin | 吝 close; parsimonious.

Kĕen nang | 囊 a close purse.

**窒** 5839. Fixed; immovable.

**經** 5840. Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

**煙** 5841. To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

娶

5842. Beautiful and excellent of its kind.

擊

5843. Firm; strong. Supposed to be an erroneous form of the following.

擊

5344. Strong; firm; to pull; to drag; to drag away; to grasp; to strike; to pull or draw back.

擢

豎

5845 Kĕen tsan | 蠶 an insect apparently of the silk worm species.

擊

5846. Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong, rending or splitting.

齧

5847. Kĕen yen | 齧 the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

僉

5848. Tsĕen. All; all uniting in one sentiment.

儉

5849. Kĕen or Kĕĕn. Moderate; temperate. Sparing; economical; niggardly. A scarce year. A surname. Kung kĕen 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 kĕen che hae 不 | 之害 the evils of a want of economy. Kĕen shau | 少 Tsĕĕ kĕen 節 | Kĕen yŏ | 約 Sǎng kĕen 省

| and Kĕen yung | 用 express a laudable economy. Kĕen pŏ | 薄 and Kĕen lin | 恪 denote An extreme degree of economy; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

劍

5850. A double edged sword, a pointed sword.

劒

Taou, tseang, kĕen, kĕih 刀鎗劍戟 a single edged sword, a spear, a double-edged sword, and a forked halberd. Shwang koo kĕen 雙股 | two swords in one scabbard.

Tsze heung kĕen 雌雄 | male and female sword,—two swords so denominated. Shoo kĕen 書 | a sword which the literati are allowed to wear, agreeably to the practice of Confucius and his disciples.

Kĕen lan | 蘭 species of Cymbidium will grow without earth.

檢

5851. [ / ] Kĕen, and Lĕen. 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.

Kĕen chǎ | 察 to inquire and examine into.

Kĕen keaou | 按 the name of an officer.

Kĕen shŭh | 束 to restrict and keep in order.

Kĕen tĕen | 黠 to examine and arrange.

薊

5852. Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

檢

5853. [ \ ] 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.

Kĕen chŭh | 畜 to be attentive to one's own temper and conduct.

Kĕen fung | 封 to close an envelope; to affix a seal outside.

Kĕen shoo | 書 to compose or write a book.

Kĕen taou | 討 a title of the Han-lin yuen.

Kĕen tĕen | 黠 to arrange and take an account of; the name of an office.

Kĕen tsze | 子 an envelope.

Kĕen 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. [ / ] Kĕen, or Lĕen. The face; the cheek. Commonly read Lĕen.

鹼

5856. Kĕen, or Yen. A kind of Lie. Fan kĕen | 番 foreign soap. Kĕen-shwŭy | 水 a Chinese lie to wash with.

黠

5857. Black; dark.

肩

5858. [-] 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. Seih kĕen 息 | to withdraw one's shoulder; to desist. Ping-kĕen urh hing 並 | 而行 to walk shoulder to shoulder as equals or friends. Tsze kĕen 仔 | to undertake, or to bear; to take charge of, to be adequate to. Pe kĕen 比 | equal to,—in virtue.

Kĕen tow | 頭 } the shoulder.  
Kĕen pang | 膀 }

楫  
斡  
狷  
獬  
豸  
菴  
覲  
鷓

'] 5859. Kĕen, or Ke. Pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

5860. A pig or wild boar, three years old.

-/]

5861. Name of a plant.

5862. A man's name.

5863. A species of hawk.

奸 5864. [-] Kĕen or Kan. A violation of moral propriety; to introduce confusion into moral or civil relations. Clandestine; fraudulent; vicious; villainous; traitorous. Compare with Kan.

Kĕen chin | 臣 an intriguing courtier; a traitorous statesman.

Kĕen keaou | 狡 crafty; designing.

Kĕen ke | 計 a designing treacherous stratagem.

Kĕen ning | 佞 specious, crafty, designing eloquence.

Kĕen sin | 心 a crafty, designing, villainous mind.

Kĕen tang | 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 kĕen 通 | illicit intercourse; criminal conversation. Ho kĕen 和 | adultery by the consent of both parties. Keang kĕen 強 | fornication or adultery committed by violence; a rape.

Kĕen tan che pei | 貪之輩 an intriguing sordid avaricious set of people.

Kĕen kin shǎ | 近殺 adultery or lewdness is allied to murder.

Kĕen seay | 邪 intriguing and unprincipled.

菅 5866. [-] Tall rushes or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname.

艱  
難

5867. [-] Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. Kĕen-nan | 難 difficulties; distress. Kĕen hĕen | 險 difficult and dangerous.

Kĕen sin | 辛 } distressing, pain-  
Kĕen koo | 苦 } ful; bitter.

鵠  
牽  
掣  
擗

5868. A bird pecking with its bill.

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. Kĕen hwǎn | 混 dragged

into a chaotic, confused state—applied to style.

Kĕen kwa | 挂 held in suspense, said of the mind.

Kĕen twan | 斷 pulled asunder, applied to the feelings.

Kĕen tseay | 掣 to pull or drag, to suit one's own purposes, to the injury of others.

緯  
囡

5870. ['] To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.

5871. ['] A son or child. Min jin hoo urh yuĕ kĕen 閩人呼兒曰 | the people of Füh-kĕen Province use Kĕen to denominate a child.

They pronounce it Tsae. Also read Yuě.

趺  
趺  
躄

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  
虔  
虔

5873. [ ㄉ ] A precipice; a valley; a pit. See Kan.

5874. [ c- ] The majestic firm step of a tiger; firm, determined, sincere, respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct pious devout feeling; bene-

volent. A surname. Name of a district. A weapon for hewing timber; to take by violence; to kill.

Kĕen ching | 誠 sincerity

Kĕen ching | 貞 determined purity and correctness.

Kĕen kin | 謹 a reverential respectful deportment.

Kĕen kĕě | 潔 respectfully clean and pure; made clean from having feelings of veneration and respect.

Kĕen shă | 殺 to kill; to murder.

Kĕen sin | 心 a sincere devout mind—fitted for prayer.

僂

5875. [ / ] Léen kĕen | 僂 coming up to in walking; overtaking.

勸

5876. To bear, or sustain a thing.

束

5877. [ \ ] From 束 Shüh, 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.

Kĕen seuen | 選 to choose,—as persons to fill offices.

Kĕen tsih | 擇 to select from amongst, to choose out of.

Kĕen-peï | 焙 the tea called *Campoï*.

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.

Kĕen kwan | 官 } officers ap-

Kĕen chin | 臣 } pointed to

Yen kwan | 言官 } 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.

Kĕen hing yen ting | 行言聽

act agreeably to the remonstrance, and listen to what is said.

減

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 hĕen 書 | the envelope of a letter. Fung kĕen 封 | to close a letter.

Kĕen mih | 默 to be silent.

Kĕen shüh | 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.

Kĕen kea | 價 to diminish the price of.

Kĕen peih seay | 筆寫 to write the abbreviated form of the character.

Kĕen shaou | 少 to lessen the number or quantity.

繭  
緝

5883. [ \ ] The clothing of the silk worm. The ball of silk as left by the silk-worm; the skin of the foot rumped and blistered. Kĕen-kĕen, A low voice.

Kĕen chow | 綢 a species of silk.

襪

5884. [ / ] A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk.

乾  
健

5885. [c-] Read Kēen,  
According to Shwō-wān,  
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; transgres-  
sion; excess; failure; fault;  
crime; a noxious disease.  
San fung shīh kēen 三風十 |  
three usages and ten errors,—or

things blameable. Shing kēen 繩  
| to draw the line over errors, and  
point out exactly in what they con-  
sist;—the duty of a statesman to his  
Prince.

Kēen ke | 期 to exceed the proper  
time.

Kēen yew | 尤 a fault or crime.

## KEĪH.—CXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Kēē. Manuscript Dictionary, Kīē. Canton Dialect, Kap.

及

5887. From *To have* and to  
*follow and persecute a man.*

To stretch towards; to ex-  
tend to; to have a reference to; con-  
cerning; about; to connect with;  
and; at; to; effected; completed.  
Yew kin keih yuen 由近 | 遠  
from that which is near, it extends to  
that which is remote. Chung jin che  
leu pūh nāng keih yuen 眾人之  
慮不能 | 遠 none of the  
whole number able to extend their  
thoughts to what is distant. Ke  
keih 企 | standing on tiptoe to  
look towards; hoping, expecting.  
We keih yih nēen 未 | 一年  
not extend to a year's time; not so  
long as a year. Lēen luy urh keih  
連類而 | to combine the se-  
veral classes and connect them. Lun  
keih ho sze 論 | 何事 dis-  
cussing about what? Tan keih shin  
mo jiu 談 | 甚麼人 talking

about whom? How hwuy woo keih  
後悔無 | to repent afterwards  
will be unavailing, is a sentence often  
employed in government edicts ad-  
dressed to the people. Pūh nāng  
ching keih 不能成 | cannot  
carry it into effect. Tso keih 做  
| effected; done; completed. Yew  
keih 又 | again terminated, are  
words which commonly close the  
postscript of a letter.

Keih she | 時 or Keih she teih |  
時的 seasonable, at the proper  
time.

Keih she tih ling | 時得令  
what is seasonable, will be successful.

Keih ke | 筓 at the time of braid-  
ing up the hair in the manner of  
married women; hence denotes a  
marriageable period of life.

Keih te | 第 a title of the three  
first literary persons in the empire.

伋

5888. A man's name. Kung-  
keih 孔 | 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.

Keih keih | ] an empty unreal  
appearance.

圾

5889. Yih or Keih. Danger-  
ous; hazardous; perilous.

岌  
岌

5890. A high hill; a small  
lofty peak rising above  
a larger hill, dangerous.

扱

5891 To walk or go with  
haste; fleet, rapid motion.

屨

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.

Keih-keih | | unremitting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour to attain.

Keih shwüy | 水 } to draw water;  
Keih tsing | 井 } to draw from a well.Keih yin jin tsae | 引人材 }  
to draw forth men's talents.

笈

5895. A box for containing one's books Foo keih 負 | to take one's book-box on one's back—denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負 | 從師 Foo-keih-tsung-sze.

級

5896. Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classed; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation.

陔

Täng keih 等 | degrees; different sorts or kinds. Pin keih 品 | degrees of rank in the state. Kea keih 加 | to add to a persons rank. Kea yih keih 加一 | to raise one step. Keang san keih 降三 | to degrade three steps. Chan wan keih 斬萬 | to cut

off ten thousand heads. Kea keih 階 | steps or stairs. Shih keih urh täng 拾 | 而登 to ascend by gradual steps;—physically or morally.

芟

5897. Name of a plant, otherwise called Crow's head. Che keih 紙 | 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.

鷓

5899. Name of a small bird.

乞

5900. From *Vapour* or *air*, borrowed to denote, To beg; to entreat. A surname. c] Read Ke, it denotes To give. Kän keih

懇伏

| to beg earnestly. Füh keih | prostrate to beg; i. e. humbly to beg.

Keih gän | 恩 to beg for favor, or the exercise of benevolence.

Keih tsze | 子 or Keih urh | 兒 or Keih kae | 丐 are several expressions denoting a beggar.

Keih sze | 士 a begging priest;

Keih wei she che | 爲示知 | I beg you to direct and inform me.

Keih keaou | 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 Keih 喫 To eat. To swallow; figuratively, to be struck or impressed with. Keih kow püh pën yen yay | 口不便言也 keih denotes The mouth not enunciating with ease and convenience. Wei jin kow keih 爲人口 | he is a person who stammers. Keih fan | 飯 to eat rice; i. e. to take any meal. Keih kwo fan mūh yew | 過飯没有 have you breakfasted or dined?—is often a mere salutation. Keih king | 驚 to be struck with alarm. Keih kwei | 虧 to put up with an injury. Keih sin show koo | 辛受苦 to eat the acid and receive the bitter; to suffer distress. Keih keih | | laughing appearance.

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 keih 兩家清 | both sides (of the account) cleared off. Swan ming leang keih 算明兩 | calculated clearly that both accounts were fully settled.

Keih kin | 今 even till now.



𦉰

5903. To level grain when measuring it.

芝

5904. A fragrant plant.

駢

5905. A fleet horse; a fleet footed horse; a horse going at speed.

駢

鮫

pieces.

5906. The name of a fish; a fish frisking or roaming about. To cut a fish to

𦉰

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.

𦉰

𦉰

𦉰

𦉰

𦉰

5908. The noise made by a lance or spear striking against something.

𦉰

5909. Keih, or Kë. See Kë.

𦉰

5910. A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yih, or Neih, for Ncih 逆 to run with a spear; to rebel against. Read Peih, The moon three days old.

𦉰

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. Keih süh | 速 hastily; speedily; in an hurry; urgently. Kung-sun che keih yay 公孫之 | 也 the hastiness of Kung-sun.

𦉰

5912. The name of a hill.

𦉰

5913. Hasty precipitate temper; vehement. One says, Attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kih, Adorned, accomplished.

𦉰

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 keih 四 | the four points of the compass; the four corners. San keih 三 |

Heaven, earth, and man. Lüeh keih 六 | are six severe calamities. Tac keih 太 | that which existed previously to the division of Heaven and earth; or the present system of the universe. Woo keih 五 | five standard virtues. Pih keih 北 | the north pole. Nan keih 南 | the south pole. Pā keih 八 | the four points of the compass; the zenith and nadir; the extremes of longitude and latitude.

Keih gō | 惡 very bad or wicked.

Keih haou | 好 extremely good.

Keih te | 地 the utmost region, or degree of.

Keih wei ko tan | 爲可歎 exceedingly lamentable.

𦉰

5915. To criminate; to punish; to reject; to give up to death. To kill; to leave; to perish.

𦉰

5916. To speak with difficulty; to sputter; to stammer. A man's name.

𦉰

5917. Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

𦉰

吉

5918. [ 丿 ] Good; advantageous; felicitous; happy; fortunate; lucky; felicity; happiness. The first day of the moon. A surname. The name of a district. Read [ 丿 ] A surname. Keih heung | 凶 good, evil; felicitous, infelicitous; happiness, misery. Keih sze |

事 a happy or fortunate occurrence, or affair. Kung pa heung sze to, kēih sze shaou 恐怕凶事多 | 事少 I am afraid much evil and little good will result from it. Keih sing; heung sing | 星凶星 a lucky star; a baneful star. Keih sing kaou chaou | 星高照 a lucky star directs its influences to me, or you. Keih jih | 日 a lucky day. Ts'ih keih jih 擇 | 日 to select (from the Almanack) a lucky day. Urh yuē choo keih 二月初 | the first day of the second moon. Keih yuē | 月 the happy (first) day of the moon. Pūh keih 卜 | to enquire after happiness; to divine. Kung he nā keih 恭喜納 | I reverently wish you joy and felicity: A common salutation. Ta keih ta le 大 | 大利 great happiness, great prosperity, to you to me, or to this house, and so on. Keih king mwan tang | 慶滿堂 may happiness and joy fill the hall. Keih tseang, joo e, or inverted, Joo e, keih tseang 如意 | 祥 happiness, bliss, and the entire fulfilment of one's wishes. Yih kae ta keih 一開大 | whenever opened great success. Written by shopmen on the doors of the cases in which their wares are contained. Kae mun ta keih 開門大 | 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 foud hopes of the in-

habitants, when first opening the door, on New year's morning: The beggars expect an alms as the reward of their good wishes. Keih jin tēn seang | 人天相 the good man, heaven aid him. Keih chang | 昌 presonal or family prosperity and felicity.

**佶** 5919. [ \ ] Strong; robust appearance.

**劼** 5920. Endeavour; effort; firm; determined. Joo keih pe yin hēn chin 汝 | 崑般獻臣 you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yiu to avoid intoxication. Also read keā.

**拮** 5921. Kēē, or Keih. See Kēē.

Keih keu | 据 shackled, embarrassed, applied to the circumstances of merchants; as Shang leih keih keu 商力 | 据 the merchants are in embarrassed circumstances.

**桔** 5922. Read Kēē, or Keih. See Kēē.

Keih ping | 餅 dried oranges flattened like a cake.

Keih-tsze | 子 the mandarin orange.

**狷** 5923. Keih, or Kēē. See Kēē.

**結** 5924. Kēē, or Keih. See Kēē.

**部** 5925. Name of a hill. Name of a country.

**鞅** 5926. A bridle for a horse, or a halter by which to lead a cow.

**髻** 5927. Ke, Keih, or Kei. A bunch of hair on the head, the manner of Chinese female's head dress. An appendage to an oven.

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.

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 heuē keih 鑽穴 | to bore or make a hole or cleft through which to peep. Yuen keih 怨 | a cause of resentments. Hēn keih 嫌 | a cause of suspicion

崇  
窠  
卻  
隙  
隙  
號  
號  
號  
號  
隙

and dislike. Hin keih 釁 | an occasion of wars and bloodshed. Kae keih 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 K'ě, Supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious. Ts'ěh keih 捷 | a too ready and specious elocution. Knug keih 供 | to supply with necessaries. Wo keih ta ma 我 | 他罵 I was scolded by him.

Keih chaou | 照 to give a kind of certificate.

Keih sze chung | 事中 name of an office of the fifth rank.

Keih wo shwō ta | 我說他 he was spoken to by me.

Keih wo ma ta | 我罵他 he was scolded by me.

急  
忒

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 knowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing

circumstances; pressed with want. Chō keih 着 | to become anxious about. Sze keih 事 | affairs urgent and pressing; the moment of action arrived; no further time to prepare means. Hwan keih 緩 | Hwan, easy circumstances, Keih, severe pressure of circumstances. Tsing keih 請 | to ask permission to withdraw awhile from public duty, to attend to private affairs. Tsze jin ke sing shin keih 此人氣性甚 | this is a man of a very hasty disposition.

Keih 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. Keih keih | | in great haste; impatient to act.

Keih pih | 迫 urgent, pressing, violently impelled; to urge tyrannically.

Keih shā | 殺 completely nonplused; unprepared and unprovided for the pressure of circumstances.

Keih 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 keih 理繁治 | a multiplicity of affairs to attend to, the arrange-

ment of which is difficult; said of the affairs of public courts. Tsih keih 則 | to play, or take amusement. He keih 戲 | stage plays. Ping keih 病 | state of disease which threatens death.

噓

5934. He keih 戲 | play, trifling amusement; merriment. Hō keih 喝 | incessant laughter.

擊

5935. Bricks or earthen ware not burnt. Too keih 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 keih 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 爐 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 Heih, A sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, A man's name.

Keih t'ang wān koo | 登聞鼓 to beat the drum at the gate of the imperial palace—when waiting to present a petition.

Keih koo | 鼓 to beat a drum.

Keih mung | 蒙 to rouse dulness—applied to teaching boys; causing them to understand.

Keĭh shǎ | 殺 to attack and kill or murder.

Keĭh ta | 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 | roused to grateful feelings. Chung keĭh 衝 | to rouse or imitate by rushing against.

Keĭh lěě | 烈 to rouse the feelings to vehement emotions.

Keĭh fan leang min | 反良民 to annoy and oppress good subjects till they are forced to rebel.

Keĭh tsěě | 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 | thorns and briars.

**襍** 5939. Keĭh or Neĭh, The border or hem of a garment.

**戟** 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 | a double pointed spear.

**郟** 5941. Name of a place; a surname. Used also to denote An iuterstice.

**紕** 5942. A coarse kind of hemp-en cloth. He, keĭh 絺 | two sorts, a finer and a coarser, of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

**泣** 5943. [ㄘ] Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read Leĭh. Peau leĭh 森 | impetuous. Kūh keĭh 哭 | to cry and weep.

Keĭh heuě san neĕn | 血三年 to weep blood three years; required to be done for parents.

Keĭh soo | 訴 to state one's case with tears.

Keĭh leaou yĭh king pūh seaou 噢 了一驚不小 alarmed in no slight degree.

**脰** 5944. [ㄘ] Meat soup.

**喫** 5945. [ㄘ] To eat; to drink; to receive an impression; to bear or put up with. Shĭh wūh jūh kow yuě keĭh 食物入口曰 | to eat or receive a thing into the mouth is called Keĭh. Tan-keĭh 啖 | to eat.

Keĭh chae | 齋 to fast, or refrain from animal food. Read Kae, Kae how leĭh tsǎng | 訴力諍 to rail and wrangle keenly.

Keĭh fan | 飯 to eat rice; to take any meal is so expressed.

Keĭh kin | 緊 urgent, highly important or necessary.

Keĭh koo | 苦 to suffer distress.

Keĭh kwei | 虧 to suffer loss; to bear an injury.

KEŌ.—CXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiö*. Peking Dialect, *Keaou*. Canton Dialect, *Köh*.

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 keö 眼 | the corner of the eye.

Keö jin | 人 name of an official situation.

Keö kow | 口 to gore with the mouth; to retort sharply; altercation; to quarrel; to bicker and skirmish.

Keö leang | 量 a certain measure.

Keö leih | 立 to exalt one's horn, to maintain a spirited tone—used in a good sense.

Keö seang | 箱 a quarter chest; one that is a fourth of a larger one.

Keö te | 抵 a certain play or game.

垧 5947. Hills; numerous and large rocks; poor bad land; uneven irregular ground.

掬 5948. To grasp a horse; to push, stick or gore with a horn. To stick; to stab and seize.

斛 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.

瞬 5951. Keö or Hö, The motion of the eyes.

确 5952. Stony rocky ground; Hard; firm; correct.

筲 5953. Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

殼 5954. A vessel to contain unctuous cosmetics. See Hö.

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 Be-

hold! 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. Leau keö 了 | to complete and throw aside; to reject. Wang keö 忘 | to forget. Hing wüh keen keö 幸勿見 | I shall be happy if you do not refuse. Man wang wüh keö 萬望勿 | I cherish ten thousand hopes (that you will) not refuse.

Keö che wei püh kung | 之爲不恭 to refuse is disrespectful.

Keö e | 意 to refuse to adhere to a persons wishes.

Keö shwö | 說 they say, or it is said truly; or in some cases, Keö is a mere expletive.

Keö she yih tsze püh shih | 是一

字不識 the fact was, he did not know a single letter.

Keš yūh fā | 慾法 rules for driving away lascivious desires,—such as thinking on a putrid corpse.

啣

5956. [c] Keš, or Keih. Loud, immoderate, incessant laughter.

螞

5957. Name of an insect variously designated.

憊

憊

餒

餒

怨

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

keš 好地 | a good foot; well established, physically. Tā keš wān 踏 | 穩 to tread with the foot safely. Woo show lung keš 舞手弄 | to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot;—to make use of

a number of tricks. Loo chūh ma keš lae 露出馬 | 來 to expose the horses foot;—to discover the trick. Ting keš choo 停 | 住 to stop and stand still.

Keš foo | 夫 a bearer of burdens; a porter; a chairman.

Keš sīh | 色 the colour of the foot, meaning the history of a person, his character, situation, rank, and so on.

Keš lei̯h ta | 力大 strong of foot; firmly footed.

雀

5960. Read Keš, Hō, and Hūh. From *wings* tending upwards. A bird flying high.

Read Keš, An aspiring high toned mind.

Keš jen | 然 lofty views, aspiring.

催

5961. A surname; a name.

推

5962. [c] To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Used also for the following. Read Hō, To turn the hand backwards and forwards.

權

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

5964. High; elevated.

灌

5965. To moisten by applying water to; to water.

確

塙

碯

[c] 5966. A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed. Keš che | 知 assuredly know. Keš ken |

據 substantially proved; real; true.

Keš keš shīh shīh | 實實 indeed, indeed, really, really: matter of fact beyond all doubt.

驩

5967. Read Hō, or Keš. Name of a plant. One says, A horse's white saddle. Read Gō, The name of a horse.

髓

5968. Read Keš or Pō. The end of a bone; a hard white bone.

噓

5969. Loud laughter. Yūh keš 噓 | immoderate uninterrupted laughter.

Tan seaou ta keš 談笑大 | talking and laughing much.

燻

5970. Fire burning.

臄

啣

5971. The upper lip; minced meat.

醕 5972. Keŏ, or Keu. A general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of picnic.

矚 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 | 相 the name of a place.

Keŏ shŏ | 鑠 a light but firm motion; active, applied to old persons in praise of their activity.

Keŏ teih | 踴 to move about as under alarm.

懼 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.

櫻 5976. The name of a wood.

猩 5977. An animal of the monkey species; the female of the kind.

蠖 5978. Keŏ, or Keu. The same as the preceding; and applied also to certain reptiles.

矚 5979. To gaze; to look.

獲 5980. A large made animal of the monkey species; has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize on man.

趨 5981. Large strides.

躩 5982. [c] That kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step.

Tsüh keŏ joo yay 足 | 如也 expresses that mode of walking which Confucius observed in the presence of the Sovereign.

鄮 5983. Name of a place.

鏹 5984. A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry. To stick into; to cut down.

勗 5985. To lift the feet high in walking.

躑 5986. Keŏ-keŏ | | 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 Keau.

鞣 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 Keau, To compare together.

礪 5989. A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Heŏ.

魯 5990. A clear bright eye. Read Yŏ, or Uh. An incensed look. Ancient form of the following.

覺 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 keō 知 | conscious-ness; perception; the power of perceiving: Choo-foo-tsze maintained that this terminated at death. Che-keō 知 | to know or perceive, the power of perceiving and knowing intelligence. Fă keō 發 | to bring to light. Pūh keō 不 | not advert- ing; inadvertently.

Keō yew seay keuen'e | 有些倦  
意 felt a little langour or weariness.

Keō lo heō | 羅學 a school for  
the children of the Keōlo.

Keō lo | 羅 a branch of the Imperial  
kindred.

殼 殼 } 5992 [c] Keō, or Kūh. 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 Heō, A hoot-  
ing or harsh manner of speaking to.

慤  
慤

5993. [c] The heart seen  
as through a shell. Sin-  
cere; faithful; good;  
virtuous; conduct that  
is seen and approved  
within and without;—  
at home and abroad.

殼  
鷄

5994. [c] A bird hatch-  
ing eggs; eggs already  
hatched; the first bud of  
any thing.

## KEU.—CXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Kiu. Canton Dialect, Huy and Kuy.

去  
去

5995 [c] From *great*, and  
*pervorse*. 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 | or Le kae keu 離開 |  
to separate from each other. Seang  
keu pūh yuen 相 | 不遠 not  
very distant from; not very different  
from. Lae keu 來 | to approach  
and recede; to come and go. Shwō

lae, shwō keu 說來說 |  
endless tautology. Ne keu na le 你  
| 那裡 or Ne keu ho ehoo 你  
| 何處 whither are you going?  
Wo ehūh keu kwang kwang 我出  
| 逛逛 I am going out to walk  
for amusement. Tsin keu 進 |  
to go in; to enter. Shang tsēen ken  
上前 | to go forward; to ad-  
vance. Na keu 拏 | to take away.  
Kwo keu 過 | to pass; to pass away.  
Keang tih ken 講得 | it may  
be said. Keang pūh ken 講不  
| it cannot be said. These ex-  
pressions apply either to the lan-  
guage 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  
tih lae 講得來 can say; and the  
opposite phrase, Keang pūh 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 pro-  
perly. Pan pūh lae 辦不來 it  
cannot be effected, because the agent  
is wanting in the ability which he  
ought to possess. Yih keu pūh  
hwuy 一 | 不回 once gone,  
no return. Kih keu 革 | to de-  
grade from office or rank.  
Keu nēen | 年 last year; also, for-  
mer years.



Keu she' | 世 to leave the world; to depart this life.

Keu tsew | 就 to recede from, or to leave; and to approach to; or to place one's self in; as Keu kwan | 官 to leave the public service.

Keu wän | 蝻 a destroyer of mosquitos; a species of toad.

5996. The name of a country. A man's name. Read Kea, A surname; also, the name of a certain deity. Kea sha kwö | 沙國 a certain country.

5997. [c-] Keu, or Kea. To gape, a wide large mouth. Read Këih, Sound of breathing in sleep; snoring. Also read Yë, Appearance of the mouth open.

5998. A kind of wooden packsaddle for a mule.

5999. The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

6000. [c-] To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate, as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

6001. An utensil for containing rice or cakes. An utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them; or to confine them.

6002. To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

6003. [c-] 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.

6004. Name of a plant; an utensil made of grass or rushes.

6005. Name of an insect.

6006. [c-] The sleeve of a garment; an ornamented sleeve or cuff; appearance of raising the sleeve; the mouth of a sleeve.

6007. [c] Sound, noise; noise made in sleep.

6008. [c-] A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals. Name of an ancient palace.

6009. Name of a fish, said to resemble a cow; to have a serpent's tail, and to have wings.

6010. Name of a bird.

6011. A frog-like animal.

6012. To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into.

6013. [c] From Kung 工 *Work*, and a hand grasping it. Great; large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A surname.

Keu taou | 盜 } numerous or powerful banditti.

Keu kow | 寇 }

Keu cha | 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 Noah's ark.

Keu foo | 富 great wealth; very affluent.

Keu-han | 艦 a large class of warjunks, mentioned in history.

Keu keue | 關 a large sword.

Keu peih | 擘 the large finger; the thumb.

Keu shih | 室 a great house.

6014. A great hill or mountain. To go to.

6015. From *heart* and *large*. Inattentive; remiss; rudely neglectful.

**拒** 6016. ['] 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 kēn | 諫 to withstand or resist reproof; to reject it.

Keu tseü | 絕 to oppose completely; to refuse to see a friend; to resist good advice.

Keu teih | 敵 to oppose an enemy.

**炬** 6017. Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

**柜** 6018. [ \ ] 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.

**距** 6019. To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to overstep, 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-kei | | attentive; heedful; diligent.

Kow keu 溝 | a gutter or water course.

Keu shwüy | 水 water running in a kennel or ditch.

**范** 6021. A man's name.

**磔** c-] 6022. Chay heu 磔 | a white stone brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

**炬** [ / ] 6023. A torch made of rushes.

**距** 6024. To look and stare affrighted.

**矩** 6025. [ \ ] 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 en-

grave or put a mark on. Kwei keu 規 | 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. Heō kwei keu 學規 | to learn the customs or usages of society, or combination of persons. Show kwei keu 守規 | to adhere to custom, or to rule.

**秬** 6026. [ \ ] A species of black millet.

**苴** 6027. A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

**巨** 6028. Name of a certain animal.

**詎** 6029. [ ' ] 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. [ ' ] 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 | to oppose or resist. Chaou keu 超 | to overleap; to jump or skip over. Ke keu 雞 | a cock's spur.

Keu taou | 道 the road between two places over against each other.

6031. To join the contributions of many for the purchase of liquor to make a feast.

6032. [ / ] Keu, or Keu tēē | 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 | 公 the Emperor; a title of respect of general application.

6033. The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

6034. Certain harness of a carriage.

6035. Keu or Keu-heu | 驢 an animal of which it is said A mule is the mother and a horse the father,—resembles a mule.

6036. The name of a bird.

6037. A particular kind of wheaten cake.

6038. [ c- ] Labour; fatigue; severe labour; distress. Keu laou | 勞 distressing disease; severe labour in child-birth.

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 儂 | the name of a place.

Read [ \ ] Seu keu 須 | the name of a place. Read Kow, Sprouting or budding out in a curling manner. Keu tang | 當 business or affair. Yew shīn mo keu tang 有甚麼 | 當 what business or affair, have you? Kow 勾 is commonly used for this character, when read Kow. Pūh ching yīh keu hwa 不成一 | 話 does not form a sentence; what is said is unintelligible. Pūh ching chang keu 不成章 | written unintelligibly. Kea keu 佳 | a fine sentence. Yīh keu hwa 一 | 話 a sentence; a word. Ke keu hwa 幾 | 話 a few sentences; a few words. Tsīh yen pā keu 七言 八 | verses of seven syllables in each line, and eight lines in a stanza. Kaou keu le 高 | | Coreā. Yuen-keu 冤 | and Keu-chang | 章 names of districts.

Erroneously used in the sense of Keu 拘 to restrict; and of Kow 殼 矩 enough, sufficient; and of Keu 矩 a square.

Keu show | 首 the beginning of a sentence.

Keu chung | 中 the middle of a sentence.

Keu mō | 末 the end of a sentence.

6040. Name of a plant.

6041. Ornaments for the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

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 chīh | 執 to grasp and keep hold of. Keu ne | 泥 to adhere to the mire. Keu lēn | 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 | 泥小禮傷了大義 a bigoted adherence to petty forms, injures the great principles of justice.

Keu kwan | 管 to keep in safe custody and under controul.

Keu kew | 究 to seize and bring to an examination before the magistrate.

Keu-ne | 泥 to stick to; bigoted adherence to.

Keu na | 拏 to seize, as a criminal.

Keu shūh | 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.

**畷** 6045. Read Keu, Title of a western chief. Read Kow, A path or boundary between fields.

**疴** 6046. [-] A curved spine; hunch backed.

**眴** } 6047. To glance on every side. Read Heu, To smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

**衲** 6048. Name of a hill.

**絢** } 6049. [c-] Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

**脩** 6050. [c-] Dried flanks of bacon; curved slices of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

**蒟** 6051. Name of a plant.

**趨** } 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.

**跣** } 6053. From foot and to hook or bend. The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold. Too keu ko tow 跣 | 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 跣 | also denotes to lean upon one foot; to hop or skip about.

**鞣** 6054. A crooked bar that attaches to the neck of a draught horse. Read Kow, denoting also The appendage of a carriage.

**郇** 6055. The name of a place.

**陶** 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 | to restrain a colt from covering its dam.

Keu le | 驪 Corea.

**鮠** 6058. Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

**鸚** 6059. [c-] Keu-kūh | 鸚 or Pā-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** } 6060. A species of tortoise found on the shore of Eastern Tartary.

**鼯** 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 tēn tsze urh pūh keaou keu 貴為天子而不驕 | though possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not proud.

Ts'een keu, how kun 前 | 後 恭  
proud in the beginning, and afterwards  
respectful.

Keu gaou p'ih sun | 傲不遜  
proud, haughty, unhumbléd.

居  
尻  
居  
尻

- ] 6063. From the body  
and a seat or resting  
place. A settled place  
of abode; to dwell; to  
reside; to remain sta-  
tionary; to consist in;  
to fill a place or office.  
To sit; to accumulate;  
to desist. Read Ke,  
as an interrogative par-  
ticle. A surname.

Ho-keu 何 | or Ho-koo 何故  
wherefore? why? what occasion?

K'een keu 閒 | to dwell at leisure,  
unoccupied. Kwan keu 官 |  
office consists in.

Keu choo | 處 the place of re-  
sidence.

Keu choo | 住 to dwell; to live at.

Keu jin yew e | 仁由義 to dwell  
in benevolence, and to walk in the  
way of righteousness.

Keu sze | 士 a retired unambitious  
scholar.

Keu sin | 心 that which the heart  
dwells upon.

Keu shin | 身 denotes personal habit.

媿

6064. A woman's name.

寤

6065. To store or lay up; to  
house. One says, To sell.

嶺  
崖  
据

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. Keih-keu 措 | embarrass-  
ed—as to pecuniary matters.

据

6068. [-] A certain reed  
that answers to make walk-  
ing sticks of for old men;  
and handles for whips.

湍

6069. The name of a river  
or stream of water.

琚

6070. [-] Name of a cer-  
tain valuable stone.

稭

6071. A local term for mil-  
let grain.

臄

6072. A term used in the  
north for goose fat, or the  
fat of fowls; dried fowls;  
remaining long; durable.

蔞

6073. Name of a plant.

裾

6074. [-] The hinder part of  
a garment that hangs down  
behind. Proud, haughty.

蟺

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.

誦

6076. Language or speech  
governed by some rule. A  
man's name.

賈

6077. [-] Keu l'een | 賺  
to sell; to store up.

踞

6078. ['] To crouch upon  
the hams, or to sit cross-  
legged. Ke-keu 箕 |  
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.

鯨

6080. Name of a fish, re-  
sembling 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 | an  
utensil. Hing keu 刑 | instru-

ments of punishment. Fǎ leüh keu tsae 法律 | 在 the laws are already prepared. Fung keu 奉 | to present to a superior. Che ming püh keu 知名不 | knowing my name, I do not insert it. Chö keu 濯 | an utensil for washing in.

Keu pin | 稟 a petition (or official statement to a superior) duly prepared; this is often the first sentence in papers sent to government.

Keu te | 題 to make out a full and clear statement of, to present to higher authority.

Keu wän | 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 | 是 both, or all are right. Keu tsuen | 全 complete in every thing. Tsae maou keu kea 才貌 | 佳 mind and person both superior.

埧 6084. A bank to confine—water.

颶 6085. ['] Keu, or Keu-fung | 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 | 母 and Chang-moo 漳母 the mother of the typhon and of a disease. *This whirlwind is said to be entirely unknown in the north of China.*

饌 6086. A particular kind of cake.

鷓 6087. The name of a bird.

區 6088 [-] 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 tēn yih chen, chih yih keu 有田一塵宅 | possesses a glebe of land, and a small house. Ta keu 大 | the great abodes, denote heaven and earth.

Keu choo | 處 a place to dwell in.

Keu choo | 處 to separate, distinguish and decide.

Keu keu seaou kwō | | 小國 small petty country.

Keu keu che sin | | 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 wüh | | 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. [-] A rugged, uneven hilly appearance; an abrupt peaked mountain.

掘 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 | 衣 to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps.

Keu yu | 掄 to turn round; or move about.

毆 6091. [-] To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

蹶 6092. To walk lame; an uneven path.

軀 6093. [-] The body, or a body.

隄 6094. Keu, or Ke-keu 踦 | a dangerous corner or precipice; rugged; uneven; dangerous path.

鯽 6095. Name of a small shell fish.

驅  
駢  
雲  
毆

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 fore-runner and the van of an army is expressed by Sēen-keu 先 |. the second division is called Chung keu 中 |.

Keu chō | 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  
筥

6097. [ ʼ ] Name of a plant, of an ancient state, and of a city. A surname.

6098. [ ʼ ] An utensil for containing rice; a small sheaf consisting of four handfuls; an utensil for rearing silk worms.

虞

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. Tsēē-keu 捷 | to take or usurp with or without permission. Ping-keu 憑 | proof; evidence of. Yuen-keu 援 | to lead; to draw; to drag.

Keu shwō | 說 according to what is said.

Keu ta shwō | 他說 according to what he says; to depend on what he says.

Keu show | 守 to maintain fast hold of.

遽

6101. [ ʼ ] Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion, hasty step; a courier or express. Fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; overpowered. A surname. Hae keu 駭 | frightened, alarmed. Keih keu 急 | urged on by strong external impulse, hurried. Chuen keu 傳 | the persons pertaining to the government express.

Keu sīh | 色 hurried, agitated manner.

遽

6102. [c-] An ugly deformity of person.

Keu-choo | 條 a coarse kind of  
Keu keüh | 筵 bamboo mat.  
Keu kwang | 筐 an utensil for rearing silk worms.

藜

6103. Name of a vegetable.

鑪  
瞿

6104. [ ʼ ] A wooden drum stick; a certain metal culinary vessel.

6105. [c-ʼ] 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  
思  
慄

6106. [ ʼ ] From Heart and a bird looking affrighted. Fear; apprehension. Keu fā | 法 to stand in awe of the laws. Keu pa | 怕 or Kung keu 恐 | afraid; apprehensive; to be afraid of.

戩

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 | a high road; a general thoroughfare. Tēen 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

鷓

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. Fow keu 覆 | a particular kind of net. Ping keu 兵 | a military chariot. Kin keu 巾 | name of an officer. T'een 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  
舉  
卒

6113. [ʌ] 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 mǔh 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 ts'een | 薦 to recommend to a person's employment, and so on.

Keu tow | 頭 to raise the head.

橘

6114. [ʌ] Keu or Yu, The name of a wood.

踽

6115. [ʌ] Appearance of walking alone, a stately gait.

Keu keu tǔh hing | 獨行  
in a stately manner walking alone.

Keu keu leang leang | 涼涼  
going along in a cool undaunted manner; approaching to praise, and a disdainful rejection of assistance or company.

齟

6116. [ʉ] Diseased teeth; teeth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and shew the teeth.

窶

6117. [ʌ] 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. [ʌ] That which binds around the foot; shoes or sandals, anciently made of a coarse cloth.



KEUĚ.—CXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *KinĚ*. Canton Dialect, *Keut*.

ノ  
レ

6119. Hooked; the barb of a hook. A hooked weapon.

6120. The reverse side of the preceding. Mark, by which to recognise a hook. To mark off a paragraph.

也  
以  
夬  
夬  
决  
决  
决

6121. KeuĚ-keuĚ | 以 appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. The second character is also read Kĕĕ.

6122. To pull or stretch out different ways; that with which the strings of an instrument or bow are stretched. Also read Kwae.

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.

KeuĚ e | 意 fixed intention.

KeuĚ, or KeuĚ jen | 然 expresses a strong conviction or persuasion of what is affirmed.

KeuĚ yaou | 要 positively requires.

KeuĚ keu | 去 will positively go.

KeuĚ shĭh | 拾 a piece of ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string.

KeuĚ tsaou | 曹 name of a certain office.

6124. That with which a bow string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

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.

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.

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-keuĚ 開 | to declare an office vacant. Fang-keuĚ 放 | or Poo-keuĚ 補 | to send some one to fill a vacancy. Haou keuĚ fun 好 | 份 a good vacancy; a good situation. Woo-keuĚ 無 | no want. Sāng e keuĚ chō show 生意 | 着手 loss of some part of the principal in trade.

KeuĚ fā | 乏 defect; deficiency; want.

KeuĚ kwei | 虧 a diminishing, as in the last quarters of the moon; a deficiency; a defect.

KeuĚ lēō | 畧 something broken off; deficiency; defect.

KeuĚ gĭh | 額 less than the fixed quantity.

疾

缺

紋

6128. A hollow place in a large sore.

6129. Read KeuĚ - or Henĕ, A single thread, or a skein of thread. Read Kwae. Fine silk thread.

𦉳

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 farewell. The words of a dying person; what is said or given at death to be remembered by the survivors is called 留 | Lew-keuě. 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 Heuě and Kei. Yung keuě 永 | an eternal farewell. Keang keuě 講 | to lecture on mysterious secrets. Kow keuě 口 | the mouths mysterious craft, specious jabber Show keuě 手 | handicraft; the tricks of slight of hand. Pe keuě 秘 | secret arts known only to a few. M'ih keuě 脉 | the secrets of the pulse.

Keuě p'ě | 別 parting on taking a journey.

鳩

6132. The name of a bird.

欵

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. Keuě wei

| 尾 a dog with a short stunted bald tail. Keuě e | 衣 a short tailed garment. Jō p'äng keuě keō 若崩 | 角 as (an animal) dashing to the ground its horn.

𨔵

6135. A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam. Fleet, swift; applied also to the wind.

Keuě te | 𨔵 a tall fleet horse.

擷

6136. Something held in or grasped by the hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. Tsae keuě 採 | to pluck. Read Kwei, To draw up long garments when fording a river.

𨔵

6137. The threshold and door posts. Y'ih keuě 棧 | 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.

獾

6138. Chang keuě 猖 | unruly; disorderly, as disobedient children, or as piratical handitti.

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.

K'ě keuě 竭 | subverted; turned upside down; fallen down.

Keuě che | 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 | E keuě, The sense (of the character) is lost.

Keuě ting | 廷 the Imperial palace.

Kin keuě 金 | the golden gateway; the gate of the palace of the gods. E yew keuě w'än 疑有 | 文 it is suspected that there is some deficiency in the writing. Wang keuě hing le 望 | 行禮 to look towards the Imperial gate (from a distant Province) and perform the ceremony of obeisance to the Emperor.

Keuě te'ih | 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 Keūh.

Keuě shin | 伸 are opposites, to bend or crouch, and to straighten out.

Wei keuě 委 | } pressed down, by  
Wei keuě 委曲 } some oppressive power or false charge; the second mode of writing the phrase is that sanctioned by Kang-he.

倔 6144. Keüh or Keuě, Heüh keang | 強 or Keüh keang | 疆 perverse; refractory.

崛 6145. Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. Keuě ke | 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 Küh, To spread out or extend.

Keuě ching che | 城池 to dig a ditch around a city.

Keuě te wei kew | 地爲白

to dig a hole in the ground, to be employed as a mortar.

Keuě te | 地 to dig into the ground.

Keuě tsing | 井 to dig a well.

絀 6147. [c-] Keuě and Kwüh, Certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, To knot or connect by knotting.

番 6148. Commonly read Yüh, To bore into as with a spear, to expand and spread out, as in the spring season. Read Keuě, False, crafty.

禡 6149. Inauspicious; infelicitous.

譎 6150. False; intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice. Kwei-keuě 詭 | or reversed Keuě-kwei, Falacious, artful, crafty. Keuen-keuě 權 | plots or schemes ever varying with circumstances. Yu keuě 紆 | crooked; bent; distorted; contorted; tortuous.

Keuě urh püh ching | 而不正 crafty and depraved.

Keuě kwei | 恢 excellent or beautiful.

Keuě kwae | 怪 deceitful; crafty; strange; odd; perverse.

Keuě kéen | 諫 advice given merely to please, instead of faithful remonstrance.

鑄 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.

舛 6152. The feet diseased.

闕 6153. [c-] To stop; to end; to terminate.

闕 6154. [c-] Keuě heuě | 闕 a door way without any door to it.

KEUEN.—CXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiuen*.

𤄎  
 𤄎  
 𤄎  
 𤄎  
 𤄎  
 𤄎

6155. A rill; a brook.

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 | 畝 a rill parting

the acres of land.

Keuen lew | 流 to flow; to run as water, and be diffused.

Keuen tēn | 田 to divide off fields by water courses.

犬 6157. [ ㇀ ] A dog; a general term of the canine race. Kow, keuen 狗 | general terms applied to dogs; the first expresses the smaller and the second the larger sorts.

Keuen chě fǎ | 腓法 a certain mode of mincing meat.

Keuen show yai | 守夜 a dog keeping watch at night.

沃 6158. Keuen or Heuen, The appearance of water falling; the name of a stream.

育 } 6159. Yuen. Round; a  
肩 } numeral of officers of the government.

塌 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.

愀 6162. [ / ] Keuen or Yuen, Angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry; anxious; distressed.

捐 6163. [ / ] 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 | cast off or separated at death.

Keuen e | 義 to cast off regard to right and justice.

Keuen kwan | 官 to purchase an office in the government.

Keuen ke | 棄 to reject; to cast away; to risk or hazard; to risk one's life; to die and leave one's relations.

Keuen keu | 軀 to throw away one's life, or to risk it in the service of one's country.

Keuen nǎ | 納 to pay money to government.

Keuen tseih | 瘠 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 | 還 a flowing appearance; water gliding along, or running circularly.

娟 6165. [-] Keuen or Yuen, To look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

絹 6166. [ / ] A fine species of silk, used for coverlets and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds.

Keuen peau | 裱 silk on which pictures are pasted.

羅  
胃  
鞞

6167. [ / ] A net to spread over and catch animals, to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

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 | | certain stones appended to a girdle.

鵲

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 | or Tszé-kwei 子規 and so on. Keuen te | 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 | or Keuen yō | 約 a deed or bond; an agreement; written evidence; proof. Tsaou keuen urh hwō 操 | 而 獲 take proof and you will obtain.

Keuen shoo | 書 a bond or deed of landed or other property.

券

6171. [ / ] Labour; weariness; fatigue. This character is to be distinguished from the preceding.

𦏧

6172. [ / ] 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 | an empty fist,—to begin the world with nothing.

Keuen fā | 法 the art of boxing.

Keuen-keuen | | melancholy; loving; attentive; respectful.

Keuen fung keaou sze | 棒 教 師 a boxing master and fencer.

Keuen tow | 頭 the fist.

Keuen keō pēn tsēē | 脚 便 捷 expert with the fist and the foot.

𦏧

6174. [ c ] Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

𦏧

6175. Cord wound up in a certain way.

眷  
睽  
媿

6176. [ / ] 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 | one family. Hwang tēn keuen ming 皇

天 | 命 imperial heaven's kind commission—to rule an Empire, used in reference to Sovereigns. Nuy keuen 內 | within is the family—an intimation to strangers not to intrude. Tsin keuen 親 | relations who have a claim on one's regard. Tēn keuen 天 | the regard or love of heaven. Chung keuen 寵 | love or affection to.

Keuen choo | 注 to place the eyes, mind, or affections upon.

鞞

6177. [ \ ] Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner; curled or rolled up; leather employed on the top of a carriage.

卷

6178. [ c ] The bend at the knee. Bent; rolled up; a scroll; a section of a book.

Read Keuen, To roll up. Keuen urh | 耳 a certain plant. Keuen shē | 舌 name of a star. Read Keuen, Crooked; winding; small.

Sho keuen 書 | or Yih keuen che shoo 一 | 之 書 a book.

Keuen yih | 一 first section.

Keuen urh | 二 second section.

Kae keuen yew yih 開 | 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 | 書 to close a book.  
Keuen ke lae | 起來 to roll up.

倦 6179. To desist from labour; fatigue; weariness; lassitude. Tsing shin kwán keuen 精神困 | the spirits flagged. Keu ché woo keuen 居之無 | to remain indefatigable in a pursuit. Lǒ shen woo keuen 樂善無 | unwearied delight in goodness. Pǔh che yen keuen 不知厭 | not know what fatigue is.

Keuen yen | ] wearied; fatigued.

圈 6180. Keuen or Kéuen. 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 | 套 a snare. Pǔh nǎng tǒ ta keuen taou 不能脫他 | 套 unable to escape his snare. Ta ko yuen keuen 打個圓 | 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. Pǐh-keuen 白 | is a point thus ○. Hǐh keuen 黑 | a point thus ●. Tséen-téén 尖點 is a point thus 丷. The Chinese place these

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 tēn 這句話可 | 可點 should this sentence be marked with a round period or a sharp pointed dot?

勸 6181. Strongly; with diligent effort. Read Kéuen, Labour; fatigue. Sze tsǔh pa keuen 士卒罷 | the soldiers desisted from their labour. Heō taou pǔh keuen 學道不 | to study virtue unweariedly.

倦 } -] 6182. Keuen-keuen | | attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting To throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

倦 6183. [c-] Good; wellaffected 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.

Keuen show yǐh chíh | 手一掙 a blow with the fist.

Keuen fǎ | 髮 to braid the hair.

Keuen keuen | ) ) strong effort; athletic energizing appearance.

Keuen, shoo | 舒 are opposites, to roll up and to spread out.

Keuen ke lēn tsze | 起簾子 to roll a screen or blind.

捲 6185. [c-] A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. Pei keuen 栲 | a wooden bowl or wine cup.

瘥 6186. [c-] The hands or arms bent by disease. Pe-keuen 疲 | languor; debility.

睽 6187. ['] To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

綰 6188. [ ] To bind to as with silk or cord. Kēen keuen 纜 | sincerely and indissolubly connected; bound to in attachment or regard. Kwán keuen 困 | bound up; tied round. Keuen l'ng | 領 certain military skin garments.

踈 6189. [c-] Keuen keüh | 踈 bent and curled up, unextended; applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

餽 6190. [ / ] Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

鬖 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 cheerfully. Occurs in the sense of Leih 力 strength. No

keuen ta tso 你 | 他做 advise him to do it.  
 Keuen she wän | 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 intriguing, according to ever changing circumstances.  
 Keuen keue | 譎 }  
 Keuen häng | 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 tsey | 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.

**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.

**猥** 6196. [ʹ] To skip or hop about; precipitate, the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

KEUH.—CXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiü*. Canton Dialect, *Keut*, *Wat*, *Kok*.

出 6197. *Chüh*. 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 *Chüh*, The name of a plant.

Keüh chwang | 壯 animals appearing to increase in size; to grow tall.

**殍** } 6200. To die and not corrupt.

**蚰** } 6201. An insect found in wood; otherwise read *Chuě*.

**蠕**

**訕** } 6202. [c] *Kěě keüh* 詰 } indistinct stammering; broken utterance garment rumped 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 keüh* 充 | smirking, flattering,

crouching; unmanly deportment to the rich and powerful.

Keüh shin ho shang | 身何傷  
where is the harm of stooping?

屈  
紬

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 Heuë. Nang keüh näng shin 能 | 能伸 can either stoop to circumstances; or can stand forward, when they require it. Seaou keüh ta shin 小 | 大伸 a little submission will produce great expansion, or promote one's interest. Yuen keüh 冤 | to oppress by some false charge.

Keüh shin yu hea | 身字下  
to put one's self under the protection of somebody; to submit to circumstances for awhile.

Keüh pei | 背 bend the back.

Keüh taou shin shin | 道伸身  
to make principles bend to the promotion of one's interest.

Keüh shin | 伸 are opposites, bent or curled up,—stretched out; to stoop or submit—to stand forth when occasion requires.

Keüh tsëë | 節 to crouch meanly.

掘

6204. Keüh or Keuë. See Keuë.

湮

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.

鷓  
橘

6206. Name of a bird.

6207. Name of a fruit produced in Keang-nan, and which grows in winter; of the orange species and is preserved with sugar.

獠

6208. Keüh, or Hwüh, A frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

鷓  
鷓

6209. A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain.

曲

6210. [c] Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. Songs.

Keüh keüh hing | | 行  
crooked ways; to walk in devious paths; intrigue and chicanery.

掬

6211. Formed from the hand grasping grain. To hold in the hand; the hand filled; a handful. Tsae show yuë keüh 在手日 | being in the hand is expressed by Keüh.

菊

6212. Name of a well known plant; the name of a river. Kin tsëen keüh 金錢 | the gold coin Keüh, name of a plant.

Keüh hwa | 花 Canton dialect, *Kok*

*fa*, The Keüh flower, a species of chrysanthemum Indicum.

Keüh hwa tsew | 花酒 a species of wine.

掬  
掬  
鞠  
踶

6213. To take hold of with both hands; to take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands. To separate from. Yih keüh 一 | two handfuls.

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 keüh wo 母 | 我 my mother bore me and brought me up.

Tä keüh 踢 | } a kind of foot  
Tä keüh 踶 | } ball,—said to  
Tsüh keüh 蹙 | } be introduced  
in ancient times as an exercise for the soldiers.

Keüh heung | 誦 public murmur and clamour, on account of some evil.

Keüh wan | 丸 a ball.

Keüh wän | 問 to investigate with great strictness.

鞠  
詢

6215. To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.



KEUN.—CXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiun*. Canton Dialect, *Kwän*.

勻 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 | 分 all divided equally. Yew le keun fun 有利 | 分 what profits may arise, shall be equally divided. Too keun che fā 土 | 之法 rule for an equitable division of the land, throughout the country.

Keun tse fang ching | 齊方正 all even, square and regular.

鈞 6218. [-] Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a Keun, and four Keun make a 石 Shih, or stone. Keun shih | 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

keun 大 | or Hung keun 洪 | the Great Framer; Heaven; Nature. Keun yu | 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 yuě keun 凡有地者皆曰 | all who possess (or rule over) a country are called Kuen. Kwō keun 國 | the king of a country. Ta-keun 大 | the emperor of China.

Kwa keun 寡 | our king or emperor, in the language of courtesy. Ta keun tsze 大 | 子 title applied to statesmen. Ming keun 明 | an enlightened prince. Hwan keun 昏 | a stupid bad Prince. Sze-fang keun tsze 四方 | 子 all good people everywhere. Tse ching foo moo yuě keun 子稱 父母曰 | children complimenting their father and mother call them Keun. Kea keun 家 | the master or father of a family. Tse ching foo yuě keun 妾稱夫 曰 | a concubine addressing her lord calls him Keun. Foo keun 夫 | a husband. Tsun keun 尊 | your honored father. Leang keun 良 | your worthy son. Sēn keun 先 | your late father. Foo keun 府 | engraved on a tomb stone denotes The father of a family; Tae keun 太 | denotes The mother. Sze keun 使 | an officer despatched on service with imperial credentials.

Keun, chang min che ching | 長 民之稱 keun, title of the superiors of a people. Keun jō chin keang | 弱臣強 a weak prince and powerful ministers.

Keun chin | 臣 prince and minister.

Keun t'ien hea | 天下 to rule the empire.

Keun keun chin chin | 臣臣 to fulfil the duties of a Prince, and to fulfil the duties of a minister.

Keun chang | 長 superiors in a family or in a nation.

Keun tsze min che foo moo | 子民之父母 the good man is a father and mother to the people.

Keun-tsze chin ke t'uh-yay | 子慎其獨也 the virtuous man is particularly attentive to his secret thoughts and actions.

拈  
據  
攪  
窘

6220. [ \ ] To take up; to sort and put to rights.  
Keun chay | 撫 to pick up or take.

6221. [ \ ] Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read Kwän.

筭  
筭  
筭  
羣  
群

6222. [ / ] A particular sort of bamboo esteemed for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

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.

K'ih keun jin ma | 一人馬 a crowd of men and horses.

Keun h'een | 賢 the men of worth and virtue. Keun ying | 英 the men of heroic courage. Keun tsae | 材 the men of talent.

Keun chin | 臣 a concourse of statesmen around a court.

Keun me | 迷 the bewildered stupefied world; the thoughtless and irreligious.

Keun yang | 羊 a flock of sheep.

Keun sāng | 生 all living; mankind.

Keun-urb | 兒 a group of children.

著  
裙  
裙  
裙  
裳

6224. [ - \ ] Name of a plant.

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 the part of a dress worn next the person. P'ë keun | 麓 a slanting appendage

at the foot of a wall to prevent the rain sinking to the foundation.

Keun tae che tsin | 帶之親 nearly related, as the strings of the petticoat,—applied to very near relations.

Keun che | 褳 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 independent states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six.

頽  
麇  
困

6227. A large head; a man's name.

6228. An animal of the stag species.

6229. [ - ] A round granary; place in which to collect grain, and afterwards disperse it. The name of a star. It is said, that Keun | 是 a Round granary; Tsang 倉 is Square; and Keaou 窳 is a granary dug in the ground. Lun-keun | 輪 a spiral, curled, or twisted appearance, like a worm or snake.

惇

6230. [ c- ] 'Keun or Kwän, Sincere, faithful, pure mind.

Keun p'ih | 惇 sincerely devoted.  
Keun shin | 忱 ed.

菌

6231. A plant well tasted, but which often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

麇

6232. [ / ] A species of deer exceedingly 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 | 相持 both the armies maintained their ground.

Keun ke ta chin | 機大臣 the great officers who preside over the movements of the army; a kind

of privy council. Keun fā | 法 military law; or a military punishment.

Keun min foo | 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 hěě | 愒 a sort of Major-General in the army.

Keun kung | 功 military merit.

Yih keun keae möh 一 | 皆沒 the whole army perished (by the western Tartars).

Keun tēen | 田 lands appropriated to transported criminals.

Keun woo | 務 military affairs.

庫

6235. (ノ) To accumulate.

KEUNG.—CXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kiung*. Canton Dialect, *Kung*.

冂  
垆  
回  
洞  
肩  
肩

6236. (ノ) A void space. Desert; waste country beyond a wood or forest. The name of a place.

6237. (ノ) Cold; frigid.

6238. (c-ノ) 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

car.

Keung keung | | clear investigation.

Keung mun | 門 to bolt a door.

Keung she | 試 to shut the door and examine; an usage at examinations of the literati.

網 6239. (ノ) Keung, or Hing. To drag or lead impetuously; a single garment.

Keung e | 衣 a single garment.

炯 6240. (ノ) Keung, or Heung. The light of fire; to examine with a clear light.

駟 6241. (c-) A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

餉 6242. Filled, satiated.

囧  
焯

6243. A window. A man's name. Light and ornamented.

6244. Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

弓

6245. *Leu*. The back bone. *Kung*, *A bow*. These are used for each other in composition.

烤  
焯  
諤

6246. (-) To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

6247. (C) To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

穹  
穹

6248. (c-) From a *ca-vern* and a *bow*. Lofty and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats.

Keung tsang | 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 | 巷 the end of a lane; no throughfare.

Keung kwän | 困 exhausted, languid; feeble; weak; poor.

Kcung koo | 苦 poor and distressed.

Keung këë | 詰 deep enquiry; profound investigation.

Keung min woo kaou | 民無告 poor people without any one to complain to.

Woo keung 無 | in exhaustible, in finite.

Keung too | 途 the road terminated, no means left.

Pin keung 貧 | poor; very poor.

Tsze keung 詞 | 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.

蝥

6252. (c-) Name of an insect and of an animal in the west.

Keung-keung | | mournful; sorrowful.

Keung yin | 吟 the noise made by the Keung insect.

芎

6253. (c-) A fragrant plant; a medicinal plant.

孑

6254. Këen or Keung, Solitary; alone; to bow with respect; lustful.

俾

6255. (c-) Solitary, orphan-like; alone; no brothers; desolate, none to tell one's tale to.

婢

Keung or Keung keung | | mournful; sorry; melancholy.

媪

惇

6256. (c-) To return with speed or precipitation; relapse; single; desolate; mournful; melancholy.

熒

熒

睽  
熒  
儻

6257. (c-) The eye gazing at, affrighted. Keung keung, Having none to depend on, desolate; sorrowful.

洪

6258. (c') Congealed; coagulated.

灵

6259. (v) From *sun* and *fire*. To see; light. Read Ying, The appearance of smoke issuing forth. A surname. The last character is otherwise read Käng.

昏

耿

褰

6260. (v) A single external garment; a garment without any beneath.

Keung e | 衣 a single garment.

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

瓊

fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district.

Keung chow | 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.—CXXXI<sup>ST</sup> 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 | 子姆 the mother of many children.

Kew foo | 府 nine officers who had the care of government stores.

Kew hō | 合 to unite or collect together.

Kew hing | 刑 nine punishments.

Kew keaou | 竅 the nine apertures of animal bodies, eyes, ears, nostrils, and so on.

Kew mun te tsh ya mun | 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 | 品 the ninth or lowest degree of rank.

Kew kew hō soo | | 合數 a kind of multiplication table.

Kew kew too | | 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 tseih soo too | | 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.

6264. (') To unite. A pair. Proud; resentment. An enemy. Also read Kew.

仇

九

九

九

九

九

6265. (c-) The breath ascending high. A kind of halberd with three forks.

6266. A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance.

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 | or Kān kew 跟 | to urge a close examination. Keang kew 講 | reasoning; reasons for which.

Kew king | 竟 examined to the bottom; finally; at last.

Kew pan | 辦 to prosecute and punish.

Kew wān | 問 to interrogate.

Kew ke tsing wei che wān | 其精微之蘊 to investigate the subtle and abstruse parts of a subject.

執

芄

鳩

6268. To take hold of leisurely and negligently, not with firmness.

6269. (c-) A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keaou, The name of a medicinal plant.

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 | a dove or pigeon.

𠵼

6271. Kew kow | 口 the lower part of the abdomen. A stoppage of the nose from cold.

Kew te | 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 | Häng kew, 常 | Chang kew, 長 | Chang kew, all express Great length of time; in perpetuity. Heu kew 許 | a considerable time. Jih tsze kew 日子 | for many days.

Kew pë | 別 and Kew wei | 違 long separated; are expressions used by friends or acquaintances on meeting each other, denoting I have long been absent from you.

Kew yang | 仰 long looked up, and Kew moo | 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 | 之 continue it long.

匹 柩

6273. A body laid in its long home; a corpse in a bed is called She 尸 aid in a coffin is called Kew. The same is expressed by Ling kew 靈 |

A coffin with a corpse in it. Empty

coffin in called Tsin 槨 or Kwan 棺 Chüh kew 出 | to carry forth to a funeral. Yun kew 運 | 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 | 車 a hearse.

疾 疢 疾 疢

6274. Poor and diseased; chronic disease; to dwell long in the same state or place. Kew gö | 惡 or Kew le | 戾 wicked; perverse; disobedient.

灸 穴

6275. To cauterize. The name of a plant; a surname. Kew hó | 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. (✓) Error; fault; crime; wickedness. The judgments of heaven. Read Kaou. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme, read Ké and Keü. Tsze tseu kew le 自取 | 戾 to bring a crime upon one's self. Téen keang che kew 天降之 | the calamities sent down by heaven.

Kew ching | 徵 a prognostic of an infelicitous nature.

斗 匕

6278. To branch out gradually, and take hold of, to twist or entwine about as vegetable creepers.

切 疥 赴

6279. A large knife.

6280. A slight pain; otherwise read Keou, A writhing cholic.

6281. Appearing to possess talents and strength; martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head.

Kew kew woo foo | 武夫 endowed with military prowess; a martial appearance.

糾 紕

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 cheerful.

Kew chung | 眾 to combine the multitude; to head the people in a seditious manner.

Kew chă | 察 to examine into the state of.

Kew hō | 合 to bring together and nite.

Kew kë | 結 to wind up and form into a ball.

Kew keu | 舉 to raise; to elevate; to notice.

Kew mew | 謬 to bring to light fallacious or clandestine proceedings.

Kew san | 散 to gather together the dispersed.

蚪  
虬

6283. An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn. Also read Keaou.

丘

6284. [c-] 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 | 園 an eminence on which they sacrifice to Heaven.

Fang kew | 方 a lower place on which they sacrifice to the Earth.

mew le | 里 ten families of different surnames, forming a village of a hundred persons.

坵

6285. [c-] The common form of the preceding.

蚯

6286. [c-] Kew yin | 蚓 the common worm; the progressive motion of a worm.

求

6287. [c-] 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 | to beg of; to solicit.

Ke kew 祈 | to pray for. Kǎn

kew 懇 | to supplicate earnestly.

Kew taou che che | 道之志 purpose of mind to search for the principles of truth; to philosophize.

Kew yu jin | 於人 to seek or supplicate favors from other people.

Kew keaou | 教 to seek for instruction.

Kew ming | 名 to seek for fame.

Kew shing | 勝 to aim at superiority, to be ambitious of surpassing.

Kew tsoo | 助 to supplicate assistance.

Kew yǒ, pūh sze ke taou | 藥不事祈禱 to seek medicine (in case of plague) and not pay attention to prayers.

俌

6288. [c-] An ornamented cap; respectful and yielding. Name of a man.

凍

6289. [c-] Leau kew 膠 | the hands and feet appearing cold.

救

6290. [c-] 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 | 拯 } to rescue; to  
Kew hwan | 援 } deliver, to save.

Kew ho | 火 or Kew seih ho | 息火 to put out a fire; or conflagration.

Yuen shwüy pūh kew ho 遠水不 | 火 water at a distance will not put out the fire which is near.

Kew hwǒ tsǎng chuen lae | 活將轉來 to restore again to life.

Kew ming | 命 to save life.

Kew min | 民 to save the people from some calamity.

Kew jin che nan | 人之難 to rescue people from difficulties.

Kew she | 世 to rescue the world of living persons from vice and misery, used by the Chinese.

毬  
毬

6291. [c-] 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 | or He kew 戲 | to play with a ball. Teih kew 踢 | or Tsūh kew 蹴 | to kick a ball with the foot; to play at the Chinese foot ball. Sēn kew 線 | a ball of thread or silk placed on the top of a cap.

Kew he | 戲 the play of the foot ball.

Kew tsze | 子 a ball.

Kew tsae | 采 the prize of the conqueror at the foot ball.

球

6292. [c-] A certain sonorous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; a sphere,

Tēn kew 天 | a celestial globe

Te kew 地 | a terrestrial globe.  
Lew-kew 琉 | the small Islands between China and Japan, in some books called the Lekyo, the Liqueo, and the Loo-choo Islands.

犛  
觥  
斛

6293. [c-] The appearance of a horn; horny.

綌

6294. [c-] Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

裘

6295. [c-] Skin garments. Forms a part of several proper names. A surname.

King kew 輕 | light skin garments. Hoo kew 狐 | fox skin garments. Pe kew 披 | a man's name. Too kew 菟 | the name of a place. Shaou ke kew 紹箕 | 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 | 枉法 to receive bribes and pervert the laws.

逌

6297. [c-] To pair; to join; to collect together; to court or seek an alliance in mar-

riage; urgent, pressing, vehement importunity; name of a sacrifice. Keun tsze haou kew 君子好 | the laudable courtship pursued by a good man. Haou kew chun 好 | 傳 a narrative of a happy courtship; Chinese novel translated into English under the title of The Pleasing History.

錘

6298. [c-] A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or chissel, such as are used by masons.

翬

6299. *Lew. To fly high. Read Leaou, The sound of the wind.*

摶

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 | 流 flowing in a winding circular course. Read Mew, A man's name.

揎

6302. To lift up or raise with the hand.

糗

6303. [v] Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder.

Kew urh | 餌 certain cakes; same as 餒 Chaou.

Kew-leang | 糧 a certain preparation of rice and wheat.

醜

6304. An ugly face.

闔

6305. [-] To take with the hand; to take out of, as in drawing lots. Nën kew 拈 | to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by 執

闔

籌 Chih-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 tsaë | 菜 the scallion vegetable.

舊

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

旧

to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. Jing kew 仍 | the same as before; the same as of old; still the same.

Kew e | 衣 old clothes.

Kew jih | 日 } former times.  
Kew she | 時 }



Kew kea shing | 家聲 a family renowned of old; or for many generations.

Kew shoo | 書 an old book.

Kew ŭh | 屋 an old house.

Kew yew | 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 | a wife's brothers. Wae kew 外 | a wife's father.

Kew foo | 父 or Moo kew 母 | uncles and aunts by the mother's side.

Kew, koo | 姑 a husband's father and mother; a father and mother-in-law.

廐  
廐  
餽  
餽  
餽

6309. A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

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. Shih kew 石 | a stone mortar. Tsin tsaou tsing kew 親 操井 | herself drew water and pounded rice: equivalent to women on the western border of Asia, grinding at the mill.

齒

6312. The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse.

KĪH.—CXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Kĕ. Canton Dialect, Hāk.

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 KĪh when they come from a foreign state. A surname. Yew jin kĪh 有人 | or Yew kĪh jin 有 | 人 he has a visitor. Pin kĪh | 賓 a visitor; a guest. Yuen kĪh 遠 | a stran-

ger from remote parts. Choo kĪh 主 | a host and a guest. Tsing kĪh 請 | to invite a friend or visitor; to invite a party. A customer; as Fā kĪh 發 | to procure customers—goods which do so. A travelling merchant. Cha kĪh 茶 | 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. KĪh sow | 嗽 to cough.

KĪh-shih-ko-urh | 什噶爾 Cashgur.

搭

6315. [c] To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of.

搭

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 | 者不赦  
the obstinate and the rebellious will not be pardoned.

Kĭh le | 例 a statute or law.

Kĭh wae | 外 extraordinary; beyond what is usual, or strictly legal and just; very great.

Kĭh wŭh | 物 to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things.

Kĭh wŭh che che | 物致知  
to search into the properties of things and carry knowledge to the utmost degree.

Kĭh yen | 言 excellent sayings, maxims.

Kĭh yu hwang tēn | 于皇天  
to influence or excite Heaven itself.

Kĭh yu shang hea | 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 mǎ, To burn; a hot burning needle. Paou lŏ 炮 | a brass burning roller; to embrace a

burning pillar—a punishment in ancient times.

**肱**

**肱**

**克**

6320. The bones of the breast.

6321. [c] To sustain; to be able for, or adequate to; to subdue; to repress. Ho e keih tang 何以 | 當 how sustain the weight of civility which you confer; or the duties which devolve on me. Fŭh kĭh joo yuen 弗 | 如願 an inferior man is not adequate to it. Ke kĭh 忌 | envious and overbearing; also, to dislike self controul. Pow kĭh 培 | avaricious and injurious, applied to the officers of government.

**勅**

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 avariciously. One says, To excite painful feelings. A small portion of time; the period of fifteen minutes. Teau kĭh 雕 | to carve; to engrave. Han kĭh 刊 | or Kĭh tsze | 字 to engrave characters. Kĭh pŏ | 薄 to use injuriously and insultingly; avariciously. Kĭh pŏ 'kwei |

薄鬼 a selfish avaricious devil—a person destitute of benevolent feelings. Yĭh ko she-shin yew pǎ kĭh 一個時辰有八 | one she-shin (the space of two hours) contain eight kĭh. King kĭh 頃 | or Tsan kĭh 暫 | a short time. Shaou kĭh 少 | a short time. Chung kĭh 重 | to make a new edition. San kĭh 三 | a third edition.

Kĭh nēn | 念 to think on uninterruptedly, every moment.

Kĭh low | 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**

6325. Read Leĭh, A tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read Kĭh, Au 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. Püh lə kīh 不落 | not go down the oesophagus; food disagreeing with the stomach and rising again.

**搨**

6327. Kīh or Hīh, 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 kīh 阻 | to intercept or make a stoppage between; to hinder. Fang kīh nuv wae 防 | 內外 to make a stoppage or partition between those inside and outside.

Kīh tseuē | 絕 to separate entirely.

Kīh peih | 壁 a partition wall; used for the person who lives on the other side of a wall; a neighbour.

Kīh peih keu choo | 壁居住 to live next door to.

Kīh tih ke yuen | 得幾遠 how far distant from each other.

Kīh tih 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 kīh 兵 | the dress and uniform. Kae kīh 改 | to change.

Pe kīh 皮 | skin.

Kīh chīh | 職 to deprive of official rank.

Kīh chay | 車 a military carriage.

Kīh chīh lew jin | 職留任 to deprive of rank but retain in the office.

Kīh ke kew che wei sin | 其舊之謂新 to put off the old (or what was formerly practiced) is called To renovate.

Kīh tuy | 退 } to degrade; to de-  
Kīh keu | 去 } prive of rank.

Kīh tsīh | 責 to deprive of office and punish.

**諱**

6330. To gloss over or adorn; to change; respectful. A man's name.

## KIN.—CXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kin*. Canton Dialect, *Kin*.

**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**  
**斤**  
**斤**

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 tael s;— the weight, the quantity; as Wān kin leang 問斤兩 to ask the weight or quantity of.

**勛**  
**芹**

6333. [ ] Kin, Hin, or Lih. Much or great strength.

6334. [-] Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name a river.

Kin tsae | 菜 the kin vegetable.

**近**

6335. [ / ] 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 | remote; near; distance, generally. Read [ \ ]

Foo-kin 附 | to approach near.

Read [ / ] Ko kin 可 | one that may or ought to be approached.

Kin choo chay chih | 硃者赤 that which touches vermilion is reddened.

Kin chě pun shin | 折本身 may I soon be ruined or destroyed; a curse or imprecation.

Kin gan pūh seuen | 安不宣 }

Kin haou pūh yih | 好不 }

one of these sentences occurs in the close of letters, expressing a wish that a person may be well in every respect.

Kin taou | 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 | 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 | or Urh

kin 而 | or Mūh kin 目 | or

Yu kin 于 | or Yu kin 於 |

all denote The time now present.

Heih kin 迄 | or Tae kin 迨 | till now. Tsze koo keih kin 自古

及 | from ancient times to the present.

Kin jih | 日 to day.

Kin she | 世 this age, sometimes understood as Kin sāng | 生 the

present life, in contradistinction from a future existence, either in this world, or in a separate state.

Kin she | 時 the present time.

Kin tsaou | 早 this morning.

Kin wan | 晚 this evening.

Kin yuě | 月 this month.

Kin nēen | 年 this year.

**圪**

6338. A kind of cave, or pit.

**姪**

6339. [ c^ ] Kin moo | 母 an aunt by the marriage of a mother. Read Chen,

Pleasing smile; female gaiety and levity.

Kin heung | 兄 husband of a wife's elder brother.

Kin te | 弟 husband of a wife's younger brother.

**紵**

**襟**

**衿**

6340 [ - ] Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet, a species of cloth or silk; a garment.

Keaou kin 紵 | a kind of court dress. Kin ke

| 耆 persons of some rank and old men; the

gentry of the country. Same as 衿 Kin.

Kin tow | 頭 the margin or part of a garment which surrounds the neck.

**苈**

6341. [ c- ] A certain plant.

Name of a place. Read Yin,

A vegetable plant.

Hwang kin 黃 | 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**

**衾**

**衾**

**裯**

6343. [ c- ] A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shroud for

a corpse. Kin ying woo

tsan | 影無慚

no shame felt under the

shadow of the coverlet—

denotes conscious inno-

cence. Kin chow |

a covering for a bed,

**掇**

**黔**

**琴**

6344. [ e ] To place the hand on; to settle or adjust with the hand.

6345. [ c- ] Name of a divinity; a surname. Otherwise read Kēen.

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 s'ih | 瑟 two stringed instruments.

Kin shoo | 書 a stringed instrument and books.

Kin sin | 心 a seductive intention.

堇  
堇

6347. [ \ ] 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 m'een | 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. K'ih k'een k'ih kin 克儉克 | able to practice both economy and diligence.

Kin heö | 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 diligently; 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 | 慎 diligent and attentive; careful.

Kin k'een jin kea | 儉人家 a diligent and economical man.

Kin t'ih | 德 the virtue of diligence.

懃

6350. [ - ] A surname. Yin kin 懃 | oppressed by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

慟

6351. Mournful; sorry.

懂

厖

6352. [ C ] A small house; few. Kin leu | 慮 anxiety.

堊

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. [ \ ] Name of a tree; a handle to.

蕲  
芹

6355. [ \ ] Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.

殫

6356. [ - ] To die of hunger; to die on the high way, to be buried in the high way.

瑾

6357. [ \ ] A certain valuable stone.

縝

6358. [ \ ] Close fine texture.

瘡

6359 [ / ] 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. J'ih kin 入 | to be introduced to an imperial audience.

Kin kwang | 光 to be admitted to the lustre of the Imperial countenance.

謹

6361. [ c- ] Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe; solemnity; serious care and attention: to keep a strict guard against.

謹

Kin ke | 記 to remember with veneration and regard.

Kin kin 勤 | diligent and attentive.

Kin t'een kea | 天戒 venerate

the inhibitions of heaven, or the warning given by providence.

Kin-shin | 慎 the most careful attention; careful; heedful.

Kin tǎng | 登 to receive, and place high, with respect.

饑  
餓

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 | 止 to stop.

Kin chung | 中 the imperial dwelling.

Kin yu fung han | 禦風寒 to keep off the wind and cold.

Kin ho | 貨 prohibited goods; contraband articles.

Kin te | 地 a place to which people are forbidden to go; apartments sacred to the Emperor.

凜

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 pūh nǎng yen 悵然 | 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 | 兄 } the husbands of  
Kin te | 弟 } a wife's sisters,  
elder and younger.

筍

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 lei | 力 muscular strength.

Kin kǎh | 骨 muscles or tendons and bones.

金

6369. [ - ] Metal of any kind; *the metal*; gold, which is certainly designated by 黃 | 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. Pih kin 百 | a hundred pieces of money. Kin hwang

sih | 黃色 a colour composed of carnation and yellow. Kin ke

lih | 鷄勒 Peruvian Bark.

Kin che | 齒 the name of a place.

Kin choo | 樞 the golden hinge,— a poetical name of the moon.

Kin fung | 鳳 the *cæsalpina poinciana*.

Kin yin hwa | 銀花 the *Lonicera Japonica*, the Honey suckle, used medicinally.

Kin ko | 戈 arms; military weapons.

Kin kwō | 國 a nation which held the north of China, in the 13th century.

Kin shan | 山 a romantic islet in the Po-yang lake.

唵

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 呖 | an open mouth. Kin kow | 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 | 差 an Imperial Envoy sent on any special business.

Kin fung | 奉 received with profound respect (from the Emperor).

Kin fan | 犯 the king's prisoner.  
 Kin tēn kēn | 天監 Imperial  
 astronomers.  
 Kin ming | 命 an Imperial mandate.  
 Kin tsze | 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 | 賜 granted by the Em-  
 peror.

嶽  
 礫  
 廠

6372. [c-] The ap-  
 pearance of hills shooting  
 up to the skies; gaping  
 and yawning. Keu kin  
 嶽 | Kin yin | 崑  
 high pointed hills or  
 mountains.

錦

6373. [v] Ornamented or  
 variegated silk. A surname.  
 Used in various proper  
 names; a place; an insect.

Kin sin sew kow | 心繡口

a silken elegance of thought; and a  
 highly ornamented style.

Kin nang | 囊 an embroidered  
 purse; that which contains thoughts;  
 the mind.

Kin sew | 繡 variegated with beau-  
 teous colours; embroidered; orna-  
 mented, flowery style; adorned with  
 plates.

禽

6374 [c-] An animal with  
 two feet and feathers; ani-  
 mals with four feet and hair

are called Show 獸. Kin show  
 | 獸 birds and beasts, animals  
 generally. All animals before preg-  
 nation are called Kin. Kin, also  
 denotes To fight; to seize. A sur-  
 name.

緊

6375. [c-] To bind fast  
 round with a string or cord;  
 compressed; pressing; ur-  
 gent, strict, close constructed.

Kin kin pe chō | | 閉着  
 very closely shut.

Kin che | 止 to stop rigorously;  
 to curb.

Kin yaou | 要 or reversed, Yaou  
 kin, Important; urgent; requisite;  
 necessary.

擒  
 拏  
 擒  
 拏

6376. [c-] To seize as  
 a bird with its talons; to  
 seize; to take; to take a-  
 live; to take prisoner.  
 Kin na | 拿 or Kin hwō  
 | 獲 to seize; to  
 take.

罍  
 罍

6377. Vessels to contain  
 wine, used by the bride  
 and bridegroom at mar-  
 riages. The kin are  
 made of pewter, silver,  
 and so on, according to

the wealth of the persons.

趨

6378. [c] To hang down  
 the head, and proceed with  
 haste and precipitation.

藪

6379. [c'] Kin or Kēn,  
 The name of a plant.

KING.—CXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Peking Dialect, *King*. 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. P'ih-king 北 | the present capital of China; commonly written Peking. Nan-king 南 | the former capital. Shang king hwuy she 上 | 會 試 to go up to Peking to the general examination of literati. Pun king 本 | the present capital.

King 京 or King too | 都 or King sze | 師 the place of the Imperial residence.

King ching | 城 the capital city of a country; the metropolis of China.

King chaou | 兆 name of a place.

King ke | 畿 the space within a thousand Le of the capital.

King king | | mournful.

King kwo | 果 Peking fruits.

King sin taou sāng | 信到省 a letter from Peking has arrived at the capital city of this province.

惊

6381. King, or Keang. Strong; violent; wrangling. Also read Léang, Remote; distant. To seek; to desire.

勍

6382. [ \ ] Strong; violent. King tēē | 敵 a violent enemy.

景

6383. [ \ ] 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 | the appearance of nature; and of circumstances. Kea king 佳 | or Mei king 美 | a beautiful prospect.

King che | 緻 a fine prospect which is near.

King hing, hing che | 行行止 to look towards and endeavour to attain—as the summit of a mountain.

King fūh | 福 great happiness.

King-king | | white, luminous, to direct the attention to; to desire to reach.

King yang | 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 | 吞 to swallow as a sea monster; to defraud.

黥

6385. [-] To mark the face with black indelible ink, as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. M'ih king 墨 | to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

麋

6386. [-] An animal said to resemble a deer, but smaller and of a black colour.

King pe tae | 皮袋 a leather purse.

竟

6387. [ / ] 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 | investigating to the



utmost—being fully examined into.  
Kew king ho yih 究 | 何益  
when fully examined into, where is  
the advantage?

King jen pūh 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 pūh heaou tih | 不曉得  
to the last did not understand; still  
did not at all comprehend.

**境** 6388. [V] 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 con-  
dition of life in which one is. Jūh  
king wān kin 入 | 問禁 en-  
tering 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 ani-  
mal, 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. Shih king shan 石 |  
山 name of a hill. Ming king  
明 | a bright mirror. Hēn  
wei king 顯微 | a mirror for  
displaying minute objects; a micro-  
scope. Tsēn le king 千里 | a  
thousand mile mirror; a telescope.

Po-le-king 玻璃 | glass mirror.

King kea | 架 frames for pictures.

King keā | 匣 a lady's dressing case.

King tsze le kēn ying | 子裡見  
影 to see the shadow in a looking  
glass.

**競** 6391. ['] Strong; violent;  
lofty; quarrelsome; vehe-  
ment; precipitate; hasty;  
to drive away from; abundant; cheer-  
ful. Tsāng king 爭 | to wran-  
gle; to contest.

**凜** 6392. [V] King shing | 洗  
very cold appearance.

**兢** 6393. King, or King king  
| | to be attentive;  
cautious; guarded against;  
a feeling of respect; anxious; uneasy;  
watchful; alarm.

**涇** 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 unyield-  
ing; violent; overbearing.

**徑** 6367. [V] 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 pūh yew  
king 喪不由 | a funeral must  
not go by a bye path. Wei san chih  
king yih chih 圍三尺 | 一  
尺 when the circumference is three  
cubits the diameter is one.

King tsing | 情 a straight forward  
dispositio.

Ke king 徑 | a very narrow path.

**經** 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 | 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 | the five classics. Che king 雉 | to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation

King | is a Particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the verb, as E king tso leaou 已 | 做了 it is already done.

King mǔh | 目 to pass before the eyes; to glance over; as Yih king mǔh chě che yu sin 一 | 目輒志于心 having once passed before the eyes, forthwith fixed on the memory.

King ke sāng le | 紀生理 to follow the occupation of a broker.

King ting | 廳 an assistant or deputy magistrate of a district.

King fang | 房 a room containing religious books.

King yih sze chang yih che | 一事長一智 by every affair a person transacts he increases his knowledge.

King lō | 絡 the veins and arteries.

King mǎh | 脈 the transverse blood vessels.

King heuě | 穴 a sinus, or receptacle of the blood.

King lěě | 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 | 綸 the principles of reason and justice; the silken theories wove by the mind.

King ke | 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 | 丞 a kind of head clerk at the Hoppo's office, who is referred to in all the ordinary routine of business.

King shwǔy | 水 menstrual discharge.

King fe | 費 current expence.

瘛  
瘛

6401. [ \ ] 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 | 庭 to go remotely apart. Keūh king 曲 | a winding foot path. King ke chay | 啓者 approach and commence,—usual form of beginning letters amongst equals.

輕

6403. [ \ ] Light; the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity.

King kwang | 狂 levity and madness; light, dissipated, irregular conduct.

King kaou kēn | 高麪 light bread or pastry.

King ping seaou shing | 秤小升 light weights and a small measure.

King sāng | 生 to make light of one's life, to be, or to affect to be, fearless of death.

King chay shūh taou | 車熟道 a light carriage and a well-known road.

King kow chūh wei yen | 口出違言 with levity of mouth to utter opposing words; impertinent.

King shin yin | 唇音 words pronounced with the lips lightly compressed.

頸

6404. [ \ ] 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 | or Wǎn king keaou 刎 | 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 | a moment; a very short time. Se-king

西 | name of a hill. Shaou king tang hea 少 | 等下 wait a short while.

King kih pūh le | 刻不離 not separate from for a moment.

King kih kēen | 刻間 in a moment.

蕓

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 | 俯 to lay prostrate.

King pae | 敗 to ruin.

King seay | 瀉 to rush down, as a mountain.

King taou | 到 to subvert.

King tsae | 財 to waste property.

King tow she | 頭視 to turn the head aside and look at.

King tsih | 側 to lay sideways.

King urh urh ting | 耳而聽 to apply the ear and listen.

King yih | 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 | 謹 sedate, attentive; careful; respectful.

King kung | 恭 to shew respect and veneration to.

King laou lēen pin | 老憐貧 to respect the aged and pity the poor.

King laou tsze yew | 老慈幼 to respect the aged and shew tender regard to the young.

King pūh te shin ming | 不啻神明 to respect more than the gods.

King sin lō | 信錄 the name of a Chinese moral and religious book, well known and much esteemed.

King sin | 信 respect and believe; devout faith.

儆

6409. (✓) To warn; to caution, to guard against. The same is expressed by 戒 King kae.

愍

6410. (✓) Sedate; sincere; just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish.

King kih | 革 to punish with justice and impartiality; and to be always prepared against injury or evil.

擎

6411. To raise with the hand; to raise or lift high. Yih show king ke 一手 | 起 to raise high with the hand; to lift up with the hand. King keuen 拳 | 拳 to salute with the folded hands in the

擻

Chinese manner.

King tēen chē che | 天之志 mind elevated high as heaven.

檠

檝

警

警

言

敕

戒

驚

震

天動地

危

動

駭

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 poetry. King tsze | 子 a certain stand.

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 chih | 敕 to reprehend; to order; to threaten.

King kae | 戒 to caution; to warn, to exhort with authority; to direct what to do and threaten with the consequences of failure.

6414. (-) From a horse and affrighted. To alarm; to affright; to astonish; to surprise. Chin king 震 | to strike or shake with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder.

King tēen tung te | 天動地 to astonish all nature.

King wei | 危 alarming and dangerous.

King tung | 動 to alarm; to rouse; to excite.

King hae | 駭 } to strike with  
King keu | 懼 } alarm, to be afraid.

King tih gae leaou | 得呆了  
alarmed to stupefaction; alarmed  
dismayed; astonished.

King chih | 蟄 a Chinese term,  
which answers to March 6th.

King sze jin | 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; conceit-  
ed of one's own excellence or great-  
ness. Serious; respectful; exercis-  
ing self controul; to esteem or value;  
to expand. Päh king se hing 不 |  
細行 to disregard small acts—  
will finally ruin great affairs.

King fä | 伐 to boast of one's own  
merits.

King kaou | 高 high opinions of  
one's self.

King kwa | 誇 boastful.

King koo seüh kwa | 孤恤寡  
to shew pity to the orphan and com-  
misserate the widow.

King king | 强 strong and ungovern-  
able—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 | and Tsoo king  
楚 | from growing plentifully at  
Tsoo. Name of a district, and of a hill

King keih | 棘 thorns, thorny bushes.  
King keae | 芥 a medicinal plant.

# 卯

6417. (c-) From *The  
credentials* given to a public  
servant, hence the King |  
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 enlightened; 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 sur-  
name. Chow lüh king 周六 |  
under the dynasty Chow, (which  
ended B. C. 215) were six King.  
From these it appears, the more mo-  
dern Six Boards, called Lüh-poo 六  
部 originated. Tëen-king 天 |  
title of the first of the Le-poo 吏  
部. Te-king 地 | title of the  
the first of the Hoo-poo 戶部.  
The president of the Le-poo 禮部  
is entitled Chun king 春 |.  
Of the Ping-poo 兵部 Hea-  
king 夏 |. Of the Hing-poo  
刑部 Tsew-king 秋 | and the  
president of the Kung-poo 工部  
is entitled Tung-king.  
Shaou king 少 | a secondary degree  
of the same rank.

# 繁

6419. (1) 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 Käng, To strike  
against and attack. Read  
Shing, Anciently used to  
denote sound. Occurs used for the  
following.

# 磬

6421. (2) From the  
representation of some-  
thing 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 | or Tih king  
特 | are different  
sorts of sonorous stones,  
there are several other  
varieties.

# 硜

# 硜

# 硜

# 硜

# 硜

# 硜

# 磬

6422. (c-) An empty ves-  
sel; exhausted; to exhaust;  
entirely. Shih joo heuen  
king 室如縣 | the house as  
a vessel hung up side down. Päh-  
näng king shüh 不能 | 述  
cannot narrate the whole. Tsin king  
ke so yew 盡 | 其所有  
to give (or take) all that is possessed,  
to empty completely.

King nang | 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 begin-

ning a sentence. Name of a district.

He king 喜 | joy and congratulations. Yu king 餘 | an exuberance of bliss—the portion of a virtuous family.

King chüh | 祝 congratulatory prayers and wishes.

King ho | 賀 to congratulate.

King ho fung nēn | 賀豐年 to congratulate an approaching plentiful year—at the feast of lanterns.

King tēn | 典 beneficent or congratulatory state usages—as on birth days, &c.

KO.—CXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ko*. Peking Dialect, pronounced with a guttural tone. Canton Dialect, *Ko* or *Ho*.

個  
箇  
个  
戈

6424. (') A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as Yih ko jin 一 | 人 one man. Urh ko 二 | two. Pěe ko 別 | another. Mei ko 每 | each.

6425. (-) A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horizontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname. Kan ko sze ke 干 | 四起 shields and spears every where arose—and civil wars spread through the empire. Sze-ko 司 | an ancient military situation.

茭

6426. (-) The name of a plant.

錢  
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 | 子 a large boiler. Ko tow | 頭 an iron boiler.

可

6428. (o) 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. Püh ko 不 | it may not; it must not; it cannot. Twan hoo püh ko 斷乎 不 | must not on any account whatever. Yew ho püh ko 有何 不 | what is there in it inadmissible, improper, or objectionable.

Ko often makes as interrogative sense;

as, Ko she ke ko kin tsze | 是幾 個金字 were there not a few golden characters? Ko woo | 惡 abominable; hateful; odious.

Ko jin e | 人意 such as people would like.

Ko fow | 否 is it admissible or not.

Ko gae | 愛 lovely; amiable.

Ko hǎn | 恨 detestable.

Ko jin | 人 a competent man.

Ko kow | 口 pleasant to the taste.

Ko püh ko | 不 | may it be done or not?

Ko kēn | 見 it may be seen.

Ko e she tih | 以使得 it may be done.

Ko shing tan tsae | 勝歎哉 can it ever be enough lamented.

Ko-seaou | 笑 laughable; ridiculous.

Ko yay | 也 it may; it is permitted; it will do.

Ko püh pei yu | 不悲歟  
is it not most lamentable!

6429. (a) Uneven; rugged; progressing with difficulty. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; always meeting with difficulties or misfortunes and losses. Püh che hëen 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.

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 | the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages. Ch'ih ko fā ko 執 | 伐 | to grasp a handle in order to cut down a handle—to employ men to rule other men.

Ko me | 米 or Ko tsze me | 子  
米 myrobalans.

6431. (c-) A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

6432. (c) The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. Kan ko 軛 | a carriage dragging heavily; a person

struggling with difficulties. Kan-ko 埒 | impeded; obstructed.

6433. (c-) The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone.

6434. (-) From 可 Ko, repeated, denoting a lengthened sound. To sing; in this sense now written 歌 Ko; and | 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 穎川 Seaou yuě ko 小日 | juniors, or small children are called Ko. O (or ah) ko 阿 | is used in the same sense. The reigning family designates the sons of the Emperor by this term. Urh o ko 二阿 | is, in the language of the court, the Emperor's second son. Wo tēih ko tsze 我的 | 子 my elder brother.

6435. (-) To lengthen out the sound of words tunelessly to sing; to recite in a musical tone, to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. Chang ko 唱 | to sing fighter songs. Chaou-ko 朝 | the name of a place.

Ko she | 詩 to recite odes.

Ko seaou | 笑 to sing and laugh.

Ko woo | 舞 singing and dancing,

or a kind of posture making; the employment of Chinese ladies of the imperial palace.

Ko yaou | 謠 Ko To sing with music; Yaou, To sing without it; singing generally.

鵝  
鳴  
駝

6436. (-) A goose is so called in some parts of the country.

哿

6437. (v) 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 literature; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word Practice. 外 | Wae ko, surgical practice; surgery. 內 | Nuy ko, Internal practice; physic.

Ko chang | 場 the arena for literary examinations for the rank of Keu jin.

Ko che | 雉 name of an animal.

Ko fun | 分 a distinction of the period of standing, in the several degrees.

Ko keǎ | 甲 having literary degrees

Ko keu | 舉 an examination previous to the Ko-chang examination.  
 Ko pae | 派 to compel persons to subscribe to any thing, or to compel the people to serve inferior officers without pay.  
 Ko teau | 條 rules by which the public literary examinations are regulated.  
 Ko te | 第 the rules by which graduates are accepted.  
 Ko tow | 頭 bare headed—to appear before a superior with the head or feet uncovered, is a great rudeness.  
 Ko tow | 斗 a species of frog.  
 Leih pūh tung ko | 力不同 | strength is not possessed by different persons in the same degree.  
 Heang ko | 鄉 | the local district examinations.  
 Ta ko | 大 | a triennial examination.

6439. [c-] Ko-tow | 蚪 the tadpole. Chen choo | 蟾 the frog. The tadpole is also called 活東 Hwā-tung, and Shwüy sēn 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. Pih-ko

百 | every kind of fruit. Ching-ko | 正 | the truth and reality of the Buddha religion. Yin-ko | 因 | a favorite expression of the Buddhists denoting A connexion with the divinity.

Ko jen | 然 certainly; assuredly; undoubtedly; the name of an animal.  
 Ko he | 係 it is so really.  
 Ko, lo | 蘇 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 | 子 fruit, fruits.  
 Ko tan | 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. Jih-ko | 日 | a daily exercise, or exercises to be gone through. Kung ko | 功 | literary exercises. Kung ko | 工 | tasks of work. Heō ko tsēn | 學 | 錢 allowance given to literary candidates. Tsoo, teau, yūh, ko | 租調役 | are four sorts of levies made on the people. Shwüy-ko | 稅 | or Heang ko | 餉 | taxes; duties.

Ko ching | 程 or Ching ko, The rules of study; the statutes fixing the task to be performed.

Ko ke | 期 the periods of writing exercises.  
 Ko nēē | 業 the occupation of a scholar; the profession of letters.  
 Ko wān | 文 to examine literary essays.

顆 6443. [c] A small bead or knot; the numeral of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. Yih ko | 一 | or Yih tow | 一頭 are used in a similar manner. Read Kwan, The name of a plant; a man's name.  
 Ko ko ming choo | 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 tsūh | 足 to bind up the feet fettered and unable to advance.  
 Ko she | 尸 bound up the corpse.  
 Paou ko | 包 | 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 | to have done before. Hing ko keu | 行 | 去 to pass by and go away. Che ko tsih kae | 知 | 則改 as soon as you know your faults, reform.

藹 6446. [c-] Plants; wide; hungry

KÖ.—CXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Kwö. Manuscript Dictionary, Kō. Canton Dialect, Kok.

各

6447. From *mouth*, and 父  
Che, *To follow*. To follow  
calling to, but disregardedby the person before; no mutual  
understanding; each apart; each  
separately; every; each one of all;  
various. Jin kō yew sin 人 | 有  
心 each man has his own feelings.

Kō jin | 人 every man.

Kō yih jin | 一人 to each (situa-  
tion) one man.Kō jin, kō kēen | 人 | 見 each  
man has his own views of a subject.

Kō kwō | 國 every nation.

Kō kō cha pēē | | 差別 every  
one differing from another.Kō yew yih shwō | 有一說  
each has a different tale.Kō pan kō sze | 辦 | 事 every  
one transacts his own business.Kō sīh | 色 various colours; va-  
riegated; various kinds.Kō hwan kō tēih | 還 | 的  
let each take his own apart.Kō sīh ho wūh | 色貨物  
every variety of merchandise.

咯

6448. Read Lō, The noise  
of wrangling or disputing.Read Kō, The cackling of  
a fowl. Coughing and reaching.恪  
怠  
憲6449. Feeling of profound  
veneration and respect,  
manner, commanding re-  
spect and awe. A surname.  
Careful attention to.  
Chih sze yew kō 執事  
有 | those who have  
the direction (in temples)  
must be respectfullyattentive and reverent. Kin kō  
謹 | attentive; respectful.Kō kung ke chih | 恭己職  
to attend diligently to the duties of  
one's office.閣  
擱6450. A screen before a  
door; a case or press in  
which to lay bye pro-  
visions; 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.

Kō hea | 下 to lay down.

Kō-laou | 老 a complimentary

term addressed to statesmen, known  
in Europe by *Colao*.

Kō shang | 上 to place up.

Kō tsae | 在 to place.

勾

6451. Kō, or Hō. To en-  
viron; to encircle and  
unite; to surround.

蛤

6452. Kō kae | 蛤 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 kō 山 | a spe-  
cies of frog.鞞  
鞞  
鞞6453. Kō, or Kež, A lea-  
ther covering for the  
knees, worn by the mi-  
litary; a certain leather.

盍

6454. The name of a bird.  
Read Hō, To cover over.  
Why not?



鴿

6455. A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd.

Pih kŏ chaou 白 | 巢

the Casa Garden, at Macao, is so called. Yay kŏ 野 | a wild pigeon.

Kŏ tsze | 子 or Pih kŏ 白 | a pigeon.

溘

6456. Suddenly, as a boat striking against the sand; to extend to; to accord with.

磕 磕

6457. The sound of two stones striking against each other. Kŏ-tow | 頭 the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down and knocking the forehead against the ground.

殫 殫 殫

6458. To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. Kŏ she | 逝 to die.

瞌

6459. Appearing to wish to sleep.

醴

6460. A vessel to contain wine.

勾

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 渴

6463. [c] Desiring to drink; thirsty; anxious to attain or effect; to thirst after figuratively. Read Kĕě, Water dried up. Ke kŏ 飢

| hungry and thirsty. Sze hĕen joo kŏ 思賢如 | to desire virtue as a thirsty person—desires water. Che kŏ 止 | to quench thirst.

Kŏ chay e wei yin | 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 | 之親 distant relationship.

Kŏ poo | 布 or Hwang kŏ poo 黃

| 布 cloth made from the Kŏ plant.

Kŏ tǎng yung twan | 藤永斷 to cut asunder forever the creeper; to put a final close to litigation.

悒

6465. [c] To covet; to desire, as a thirsty person; to be eager to attain an end.

輻

6466. The appearance of spears in a war chariot; urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots; noise and clamour. Hŏ kŏa | 轉 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 Kĕě.

Kŏ she | 勢 to castrate as a punishment for adultery.

殼 殼 壳

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 | mother of pearl.

KOO.—CXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Ku.* Canton Dialect, *Hoo.*

古

6469. [ʌ] 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. Pø koo tung kin 博 通 今 thoroughly versed in ancient and modern affairs. Wang koo lae kin 往 來 今 the old passes away and the present comes. Jin sin püh koo 人 心 不 一 men's hearts are not as in ancient times; i. e. they are not so good as formerly. Chung koo 終 一 of long duration; permanent.

Koo jin 一 人 or Sëen koo 先 一 the ancients

Koo shing jin 一 聖 人 the ancient Sages

Koo kwæ 一 怪 strange, odd, monstrous.

Koo keaou 一 教 the ancient doctrine, ancient principles.

Koo laou 一 老 old fashioned.

Koo che füh ming 一 智 復 萌 begin his old knavish tricks again.

Koo she 一 時 ancient times.

Koo she 一 詩 ancient odes.

Koo koo tēih 一 一 的 old, ancient.

Koo tseih 一 蹟 antiquities.

Koo yu 一 語 an old saying, a proverb.

估

6470. [ʹ] Tax; duty; custom paid to government.

To conjecture; to reckon.

To value; the price. Tae koo 擡 一 to raise the price by unfair means: a practice prohibited in case of grain.

Koo ke 一 計 to reckon.

Koo kea 一 價 to make an estimate of the value of.

Koo leang 一 量 or repeated, Koo-koo, leang leang, To conjecture; to suppose; to speak, or give an opinion without affirming positively.

Koo ting 一 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 一

Seaou koo. The sisters of a grand-

father are called 王 一 Wang-koo.

Used as a Particle implying Temporary indulgence. The name of a star, of a state, and of a hill. Tsö

koo 作 一 a cross or diverging road.

Koo mēen 一 免 to exercise lenity and excuse from some punishment.

Koo neang 一 娘 the epithet of a lady at home, given by her friends and domestics.

Koo nēen 一 念 out of indulgent consideration.

Koo seih 一 息 to be indulgent, as to children.

Koo tsey 一 且 for the time being; leisurely; indulgently.

Koo tsung 一 從 to accord with, in the exercise of a kind of indulgence.

Koo yay 一 爺 madam; Mrs., used only in the family by people belonging to it.

Koo tae ming jīh 一 待 明 日 just wait till to-morrow—these four words are the bane of life.

故

6472. [ʹ] 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 一 crafty arts. Ho

koo 何 | what cause? where-fore? Wei tze che koo 爲此  
 之 | for this cause. Yuen koo  
 緣 | cause or reason of. Shin  
 koo 身 | or E koo 已 | dead.

Koo keaou | 交 } an old friend.  
 Koo jin | 人 }

Koo e | 意 purposely.

Koo kew | 舊 old; long connected with.

Koo tso | 做 to do or purpose.

She koo 是 | } for this cause;  
 Koo tze | 此 } therefore.

Ta koo 大 | mourning for the death of parents.

6473. From *old* and *wood*.  
 枯 Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid.  
 Tung koo 童 | mountain forests in decayed state, and marshy grounds without water,—are not taxed.

Koo kaou | 槁 decayed, rotten.

Koo kew | 朽 rotten; putrid.

Koo küh | 骨 rotten bones.

沽 6474. Name of a river; to sell; to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or abridge; to retrench.  
 醜 Kew shen kea urh koo

求善賈而 | to seek a good price and then sell,—applied to a person's abilities.

Koo tsew | 酒 to sell wine.

Koo ming kan yu | 名干譽 }  
 Koo ming she yu | 名市譽 }

to buy fame and solicit or purchase praise.

6475. [ / ] Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock; it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.  
 牯

6476. [ ㄉ ] Koo lëen | 糠 grain that is not filled.  
 粘

6477. [ \ ] From *old* and *disease*. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.  
 疔

6478. [ \ ] 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 | involved in crime.  
 罟罟罟罟

6479. [ \ ] 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.  
 粘 殺

E woo koo yang peshüh che 以五 | 羊皮贖之 redeemed him by five sheep skins.

6480. [ \ ] Name of a plant. Bitter; unpleasant; pains-taking, that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. Read [ ㄉ ] To deem bitter; to dislike. A surname. Ho koo 何 | what occasion to be at

the trouble. Sin koo 辛 | acrid and bitter—laborious, distressing.  
 Kan koo tung show 甘 | 同受 we'll take the sweet and the bitter together. Koo tsaie | 菜 bitter herbs.

Koo che | 志 resolution to take pains and bear difficulties in the pursuit of.

Koo chuen | 船 to dislike boating.

Koo chay | 車 to dislike a carriage.

Koo keuen | 勸 to advise or urge to in the most pressing manner.

Koo kow | 口 pains-taking, faithful but unpleasant advice.

Koo sin | 心 trouble and vexation of mind.

Koo tsoo | 楚 bitter distress; very distressing.

Koo kow leang yò | 口良藥 faithful, though unpleasant, advice is good medicine.

6481. [ / ] From *ancient* and *words*. Words which explain the progress and reason of things.  
 話

Koo heun | 訓 } to explain ancient.  
 Koo heun 故訓 } books.

6482. [ / ] Scorched or dried in the sun. Used also to denote The thigh.  
 胙

6483. Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor.

Also read How. Tsing koo pih hoo 清 | 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 | 髑 the brains of a dead body.

**鸚**

6486. [-] Chay hoo 鸚 | 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 | innocent, guiltless. Woo koo show luy 無 | 受累 to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault. E kew woo koo, fā yew tsuy 以救無 | 代有罪 to deliver the innocent, the guilty are punished. Yu ke shā pūh koo, ning shih pūh king 與其殺不 | 寧失不經 compared with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of fixed laws.

Koo keaou | 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. Kēen-koo 堅 | or Laeu koo 牢 | strong; firm; stable; sure. Choo koo 主 | 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 | closely shut up as by the cold of winter. Sew ching kēen koo 修整堅 | repair it and make it strong. Kan koo tsze 敢 | 辭 I would presume again to decline or refuse.

Koo e | 意 with fixed intention; purposely.

Koo chih tih hān | 執得狠 excessively obstinate; extremely pertinacious.

Koo jen | 然 certainly; unquestionably.

Koo show | 守 to maintain firmly; to strengthen; defence.

Koo tseih | 疾 a chronic disorder.

Koo tsze | 辭 to decline with firmness in spite of entreaties.

Koo, sze sih yay | 四塞也 koo is, stopped up on four sides.

**堦**

6489. [ / ] The name of a place, which gave a name to a canal opened by the Tartars of the dynasty Yuen.

**涸**

6490. [ / ] To freeze; to congeal; to close; to shut.

**媿**

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 | 病 } diseases of long  
Koo tseih | 疾 } standing. For the first syllable Koo 鋼 and Koo 固 are both used.

**鋼**

6493. [ / ] To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly.

Koo kin | 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 tseih | 疾 obstinate disease.

**籃**

6494. [-] A species of rattan or basket work, bound round any thing.

**藍**

6495. [ ㄨ ] A certain plant.

**酷**

**盥**

6496. [ / ] Any vessel or utensil.

**盥**

藍

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.

劊

6498. [-] To cut asunder; to divide in two; to kill; to rip open; to hollow out.

Koo sin yew yen se sin | 心猶言洗心 ko-sin expresses the same as Se-sin, to cleanse the heart.

袴  
袴  
褲

6499. [e] 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 | or New tow koo 牛頭 | short breeches, the second term is local. Che koo chung 置 | 中 to put into trowsers. Seih koo 褶 | riding breeches. Taou koo 套 | overalls—for riding on horse back.

孤

6500. [-] Fatherless; a child without a father to look up to. Alone; destitute; an orphan; a destitute poor person. A humble term by which kings and princes designate themselves; title of office.

Koo chow | 舟 a single boat, not attended by any other.

Koo hwǎn | 魂 disconsolate and orphan spirits, who have no relatives to pay honors to their manes, or in-tecede for them.

Koo kwa | 寡 an orphan and a widow

Koo sāng tūh sze | 生獨死 to live and die alone.

Koo shin | 身 a person alone; a solitary individual.

Koo leih woo tsoo | 立無助 standing alone without assistance.

Koo tūh | 獨 alone, single—without brothers or sisters.

Koo tsze | 子 an [fatherless boy—when deserving transportation is allowed to remain with his mother.

Koo low kwa wǎn | 陋寡聞 a scholar without learned society, and whose knowledge is confined.

菰

6501. [-] Name of a plant; name of a place.

罟

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 pūh koo | 不 | the vessel that should have corners destitute of them.

輒

6504. [-] A large bone.

雇  
僱

6505. [ / ] 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 | 船 to hire a boat.

Koo keaou foo | 轎夫 to hire chair bearers.

Koo jin | 賃 to hire; to rent.

Koo chay tsze | 車子 to hire a carriage.

顧  
頤

6506. [ / ] 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. Pūh koo 不 | to disregard. Pūh tsze koo nēn 不自 | 念 to pay no regard to one's self.

Koo pan | 盼 a favorable glance; a look of regard.

Koo seih te mēn | 惜體面 to pay regard to and be careful of one's respectability.

庫

6507. [e] 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. T'een-koo 天 | name of a star. Ts'ang 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**

6508. [ \ ] 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. [ \ ] 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. [ \ ] 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 m'uh yuen | 目院 a hospital for the blind.

Koo sow | 瞍 the father of the ancient Shun.

**股**  
**肱**  
**骹**

6511. [ \ ] 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 sāng e | 生意 one share in some trading concern. Ts'ò

ke koo 作幾 | have how many shares? San koo 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. [ \ ] To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read Kea, The price of a thing.

**蠱**

6513. [ \ ] 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. S'ang koo chang 生 | 脹 a swelling of the abdomen. Kae k'een kan koo 蓋愆幹 | to cover the faults and make amends of the errors—of deceased parents.

Koo-hw'ò | 惑 to impose upon by fraudulent pretences of a superstitious or any other nature.

Koo y'ò | 藥 a poisonous preparation intended to kill people.

KOW.—CXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Keu.* Canton Dialect, *Hou.*

**口** 6514. (ㄨ) 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 乘 | a ready conciliating elocution. Haou kow keō 好 | 角 a good utterance, fluency of speech. Keō kow 角 | to wrangle with. Sui kow foo ho 隨 | 附和 to assent to every thing said. Hwa kow 花 | indiscriminate loquacity. Tsāng kow ke 爭 | 氣 to wrangle about words. Fung kow 封 | to close up or seal. Hae kow 海 | an entrance from the sea. Koo kow 湖 | an entrance to a lake. Ho kow 河 | entrance of a river. Loo kow 路 | the entrance of a road. Mun kow 門 | a door. Hoo kow 戶 | a house, a separate family. Kea kow 家 | the people of a house.

PART II.

F 6

Jin kow 人 | persons. Sāng kow 生 | living persons. Sāng kow 牲 | domestic animals. Shoo kow che kea 數 | 之家 a family consisting of several persons. Kow wae | 外 the territories beyond the frontier of China proper. Yae kow 隘 | an important pass or road. Kow kow shing chē | 聖旨 mouthing, or reiterating His Majesty's will. Show kow yuen pēn 守 | 員弁 the officers and men who defend a pass. Kwan kow 關 | a pass where duties are levied; a custom-house. Seaou taou pā kow 小刀八 | eight small knives.

**句** } 6515. (ㄨ) 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 | 除 to put away; to reject. Kow yin | 引 to inveigle; to entice; to seduce to.

Kow chuen | 串 to link on with; to form a clandestine and illegal connexion with. Kow keūē | 決 to mark off the names of persons left to be capitally punished. It is equivalent to signing a death warrant. Kow tang | 堂 is used in Peking, to denote Business or affair. It is also used in a bad sense, implying Illicit intercourse.

**劊** 6516. (ㄨ) To the westward, a hook or sickle is called Kow.

**枸** 6517. (ㄨ) Name of a large lofty tree. Kow ke tsze | 杞子 the seed of a certain tree used as a medicine.

**拘** 6518. (ㄨ) Keu or Kow. To hook or take; to sweep or draw together.

**狗** 6519. (ㄨ) A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters and gentlemen's servants. Ta-kow 大 | a great dog, means also a gentleman's servant. Chang mun kow 掌門 | a dog that guards the gate; a porter. Name

of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place, &c. Tēn kow shǐh jǐh  
天 | 食日 a dog in the heavens eats the sun,—which causes an eclipse.

Kow fei | 吠 a dog barks.

Kow kwō | 國 a nation, the inhabitants of which have human bodies and dog's heads.

Kow tow | 偷 a thievish dog; a petty thief.

Kow we sūh teau | 尾續貂 to place a martin at a dog's tail—means to affect to correct an elegant essay.

**筍** 6520. (1) A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

**苟** 6521. (1) Plants; grass. Uncertainly; if; but; carelessly; in any manner; illicitly. Name of a rocky impediment in a river. A surname. Pōh kow tǐh  
不 | 得 do not take or obtain in any irregular manner.

Kow fei | 非 if not.

Kow fan | 犯 to offend in an inconsiderate and careless manner; in contradistinction from a careful attention to correctness and to duty.

Kow hō | 合 irregular; indecorous; rude; approaching to vice. Illicit union of the sexes.

Kow pūh jen | 不然 if it be not so.

Kow tseay leau sze | 且了事 to put an affair off one's hand in any irregular manner.

Kow tseay | 且 remiss; hurried; careless manner of doing things.

**鞫** 6522. (1) 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 | the clasp of a sash or girdle. Yu kow 魚 | a fish hook. E'kow 刈 | a sickle.

Kow kih | 格 a hook on which to hang any thing.

Kow kin | 金 crooked metal; a hook; a clasp.

Kow yin | 引 to hook and draw aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude; to form illicit connections.

Kow yuen | 援 an instrument for ascending or scaling walls.

**耆** 6524. (1) 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 | 老 very old.

**扣** 6525. (c) To strike; to knock against; to strike out; to deduct; to drag or lead a horse. Mei pǐh leang, kow ping san leang 每百兩 |

平三兩 in each hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three taels—ninety-seven taels will be esteemed equal to a hundred.

Kow chě | 折 a kind of discount or allowance made. See Chě.

Kow choo | 除 to strike out; to deduct from.

Kow new choo | 鈕處 the place where garments clasp or button.

Kow hwuy | 回 to withhold or deduct the sum given before.

Kow mun | 門 to knock at the door.

Kow new | 鈕 a button or clasp.

Kow soo | 數 to deduct according to account.

Kow kung tsēn | 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 | 頭 and Kow show | 首 are the usual expressions for this act of submission. The Tartars usually express it by Kō tow 磕 | and use the term as a salutation, without performing the ceremony.

Kow show san tsēn | 首三千



I ought to make three thousand prostrations.

Kow pin | 稟 to knock head and state verbally, or by any writing to a superior.

**垢** 6527. ( \ ) Dust with damp or wet; scurf; filth; dirt; mire; mud. The name of a country. Read Kūh, Dirty or impure within. To rhyme, read Koo. A stain or disgrace; cause of reproach. Chin-kow 塵垢 dust and dirt. Kwā kow mo kwang 刮 | 磨光 to scrape off the dirt and rub bright.

**媿** 6528. ( / ) Meeting together; occurring or coming in contact; junction of the productive elements in nature. Keaou-kow 交 | junction of the material heavens and the earth, in order to the generation of creatures; union of the sexes.

**詬** 6529. ( \ ) Kow or How, To rail at and abuse; to put to shame; to disgrace; outrageous; unprincipled; specious; abandoned.

Kow le | 詈 } to rail at and  
Kow ma | 罵 } abuse.  
Kow suy | 卒 }

**篝** 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 har-

mony; conjugal union; sexual intercourse.

Kow hō | 合 or Keaou kow 交 | the union of the sexes.

**嶠** 6532. A winding path amongst hills.

**搆** 6533. ( / ) To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot.

Kow kēē | 結 or Kēē-kow, To knot or frame some connexion; sometimes to form a reciprocal enmity.

Kow seang | 想 } thought engaged  
Kow sze | 思 } 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. Sze e 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 kō | 壑 a channel for water amongst mountains.

**篝** } 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 | 答 a certain kind of basket

**構** 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 shih wūh | 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 | rarely seen ; seldom  
occurs.

Kow kēen | 見 } happened to see ;  
Yu kow 遇 | } saw unidenti-  
onally, or accidentally.

講 鞫 } 6540. (〃) A certain  
defence for the arm in  
shooting with the bow  
and arrow ; or a kind of  
bandage for strengthen-  
ing the arm.

溝 } 6541. (ノ) To occur ; to  
meet ; to happen ; to bolt  
upon ; to see or occur ac-  
cidentally.

Kow yu | 遇 to happen or occur  
accidentally.

殼 } 6542. To extend or stretch  
out ; to stretch a bow ;  
those who stretch the bow ;  
archers. Used to denote Enough ;  
sufficient ; adequate to. Pūh nǎng  
kow 不能 | inadequate to ;  
insufficient for. Pūh kow yung.

tsae lae tseu 不 | 用再來  
取 if not enough for the use re-  
quired , come again and get more.  
Pa pūh nǎng kow 巴不能 |  
implies, To wish or desire.

穀 犖 犖 } 6543. (ノ) To take the  
milk from a cow ; to milk  
a cow or a goat.

穀 } 6544. (ノ) To milk a goat.

鷄 } 6545. From a bird in a shell.  
Young birds which are una-  
ble to feed themselves ; those  
which can, as chicken, are called 雛  
Tsoo.

殼 } 6546. (ノ) Kow mow |  
瞽 ignorant ; uninformed.

寇 寇 } 6547. From To attack and  
to complete. To plunder  
of every thing. To pil-  
lage ; a plundering attack  
made by a band of vil-  
lains, by pirates, and by

foreign marauders. . Internal com-  
motions are expressed by 亂 Lwan.  
Large numbers of destructive birds or  
other animals are called Kow. Sze-  
kow 司 | a criminal judge. Hae  
kow 海 | pirates.

Kow tsih | 賊 plundering banditti.  
Kow shǎ jin | 殺人 to plunder and  
murder.

筮 } 6548. (ノ) An utensil em-  
ployed in weaving.

蔻 蔻 } 6549. Kow, or Tow-kow  
荳 | nutmeg. Tow-  
kow hwa 荳 | 花  
mace. Kow jin | 仁  
a certain medicine.

KÜH, — CXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kü*, and *Kö*. 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 küh che chung 山 | 之中 amongst the valleys of the mountains. Yang küh 陽 | the place where the sun rises. Mei küh 昧 | the place where the sun sets.

Küh shwüy | 水 streams amongst hills, and the dry bed of a stream.

**焄** 6551. Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

**梏** 6552. Manacles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote Straight-forward, correct conduct; self restrained by virtuous principles. Chih küh 桎 | fetters and manacles.

**牯** 6553. A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

**誥** 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 Hō.

Küh ching | 政 tyrannical cruel government.

Küh fā | 法 cruel laws.

Küh hing | 刑 inhuman punishment.

Küh lěě | 烈 cruel fierceness; a high degree of fragrance.

Küh kwan | 官 a cruel mandarin.

Küh le | 吏 to used cruelly or harshly inferior officers.

Küh neō | 虐 fierce; cruel.

**譽** 6556. [ʼ] Küh, or Kwüh. A hurried enunciation of, or information given to. A proper name.

**鵠** 6557. Read Hō, A large water-bird of the goose species. Read Küh, A mark to shoot at, made of leather; Ching-küh 正 | the part made of cloth which surrounds the leather is called Ching; the centre part is called Küh.

**骨** 6558. Küh or Kwüh, 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.

Küh leih | 力 the strength of bone; possessing strength.

Küh heae | 骸 bones and all the parts of the body.

Kwei küh 貴 | a noble bone—a fine figure or worthy person.

Sǎng küh 牲 | victims used in sacrifice.

Küh kēen jow | 間肉 } the fleshy

Küh kēen suy | 間髓 } matter,

or the marrow in a bone.

Ta twan küh 打斷 | to break a bone.

Küh jow che tsin | 肉之親 bone and flesh relationship; consanguinity.

Tsëen küh tow 賤 | 頭 a mean bone, is used in abusive language to denote lowness of birth or of conduct.

勛 6559. [c] From *bone* and *strength*. To exert one's strength.

蝟 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.

Küh shih | 室 a den, or dwelling under ground. Name of a hill.

Küh 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.

嶺 嶠 岫 6562. A small hill; a hillock. Küh wüh | 阨 hilly; mountainous appearance.

壙 堀

6563. Kih or Keuě. 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.

Küh me | 米 rice.

Küh yu | 雨 a Chinese term which happens on April 22nd.

Küh chung | 盅 a certain cup, or other vessel.

轂 輦

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 küh 暢 | or Chang küh 長 | a military carriage. Leih küh 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 küh 推 | to push

foreward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person.

Küh hea | 下 below the nave; i. e. near the Imperial person or residence.

哭

6566. [c] From Heuen 叩 To make a clamorous noise, and Yüh 獄 a prison, abbreviated. The loud expression of grief by strong crying and tears. The name of a star.

Ta küh ke lae 大 | 起來 burst into a loud fit of crying. Tung küh 痛 | to cry bitterly. Te küh 涕 | to weep and cry. Gae küh 哀 | lamentation and crying.

塗

6567. Kwüh or Küh. From Too, Earth, and Keuě, 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] Küh küh | constant and severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort.

Küh küh keung nën | 窮年 to labour and toil all the year; incessant study.

KUNG.—CXL<sup>TH</sup> 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 | to hire a labourer or work-

man. Yung kung 傭 | to hire

one's self to labour. Chang kung

長 | constant work. Twan

kung 短 | a job. Hwa-kung

花 | a gardener. Pwan kung

拵 | piece work. Lun kung

論 | work done by the day.

Kung ching | 整 work properly adjusted; lucid order in writing.

Kung-foo | 夫 work; occupation.

Kung jin | 人 a workman; a mechanic; a common labourer.

Kung tsö | 作 to do or perform work.

Kung tseang | 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 | mourning worn for nine months. Seaou kung 小 | mourning worn for five months.

Yew kung 有 | to have deserved well. Keuen kung ming 捐 |

名 to purchase rank. Jin kung 人

| human affairs.

Leih kung 立 | to begin a meritorious work, or establish one's merit.

Ching kung 成 | to effect or perfect any good work.

Kung laou | 勞 meritorious labour or service.

Kung ming | 名 rank in the state, supposed to be the reward of meritorious services, but often purchased.

Kung ming taou show | 名到手 rank come to hand; i. e. already obtained.

Kung tih | 德 virtuous deeds, meritorious in the sight of God.

Kung foo | 夫 work, the preceding character is commonly used.

Tsing kung 請 | to request a reward for one's services.

Kung kwei jin kwo kwei ke | 歸人過歸己 to give the merit to others and take the blame to one's self.

**扛**

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 | 書 to attack books, is to apply closely to study.

Kung jin che yin sze yay | 人之陰私也 to attack, or aim to acquire a knowledge of people's secret and private affairs.

Kung tih | 特 to geld a horse.

Kung keih | 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 non-entity; annihilated.

Kung yen | 言 empty talk; prating about the good one does not practice.

Kung sin fūh | 心服 take it with an empty stomach.

Kung kwō | 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 ūh | 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.

控

6577. Kung tung | 侗 ignorant; rude. Read [ʼ] Hurry of business;

haste; urgent. Read [ʼ] Weary; fatigued.

控

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. [cʼ] 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 shīh tsze | 告二十次 to accuse, or impeach to government upwards of twenty times.

筭

6580. [cʼ] Kung how | 篛 an instrument of music of the reed kind.

貢

6581. [ʼ] To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. Le wūh 禮物 expresses presents sent from equal and independent 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 Jūh 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 | 輪 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.

鞵

6582. [c-] A horse's bridle; that with which it is checked.

珣

珣

珣

珣

6583. To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bundle up; to bind.

𧈧

6584. See under Keung.

恐

6585. [ㄘ] 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. [ㄨ] 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.

升

6587. [ㄨ] 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 kuog

拉 | to draw a bow.

Kung chang | 丈 an instrument used in measuring land.

Kung shě | 矢 } a bow and ar-  
Kung tséen | 箭 } row.

Kung ma po che yih urh 弓馬頗  
知一二 a little acquainted with archery and horsemanship.

躬  
躬

6589. [-] The body; one's own person; one's self. Kung tsin ke tsze

| 親其事 to do the work one's self.

Keüh kung 曲 | to bend the body and bow forward.

Chin kung 朕 | I, the Emperor.

Kung hing sin tih | 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 shih | 室 a house; a dwelling; imperial apartments: the phrase first became confined to Imperial use in the time of Ts'in.

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 téen | 殿 a palace.

公

6591. [-] From Pǎ, 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 chih; suy woo tsze, seih sze wei shin | 平正直

雖無子息死為神 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 | 司 term by which Chinese designate European Companies.

Kung-sze chuen | 司船 a company's ship. The *English Company* is expressed by *Ying-keih-le kwō kung-pan-ya* 英吉利國公班衛。

Kung-so | 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* | 所行用。

Kung, sze | 私 are opposites, as Public, private; just, selfish.

Kung tsae | 仔 toys like men and women, for children.

Kung sze leang tsin | 私兩盡 both public and private duty fulfilled.

Kung tseō | 爵 the first of the five ranks of nobility.

Kung tsze | 子 the son of a nobleman; a term of respect like Master or Mister. Chow kung 周 | or Chow seang kung 周相 | Mr. Chow.

Kung-tsoo ta jin | 祖大人 the title by which privileged persons address the magistrate of a Foo.

Kung-tsze kea | 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 *Jih, 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 [ \ ] 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 | 同 together with. Ta kung 大 | or Tsuag kung 總 | or reversed Kung tsung, The whole collectively. Hō kung 合 | all united.

Kung ke | 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 shih kung fung 飲食 | 奉 to offer meat and drink to one's parents, or to the gods. Kow kung 口 | evidence, deposition, declaration of a witness, or the declaration of a criminal.

Kung che | 峙 to be well provided for, as with provisions.

Kung chih | 職 to fulfil the duties of a situation.

Kung keih | 給 to give to, or supply with.

Kung ying | 應 supplying what is necessary; paying the fees of office.

哄  
恭  
恭

6595. [ 〇 ] Struck with fear; apprehension.

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 | 人 title of the wives of officers of the fourth rank.

Kung he | 喜 respectfully wish you joy; I congratulate you.

Kung king | 敬 serious, sedate, respectful. Kung, refers to the external demeanour; King, to the mind.

烘  
拱

6597. [-] Kung, or Hung. Flame of a torch.

6598. [ \ ] 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 | 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 | 照 to encircle with light; to grant protection, as is done by a felicitous star.

Kung leih | 立 to stand in a respectful posture.

Kung pëh | 別 to make a salutation.

Kung show | 手 to salute with the hands.

Kung how to she | 候多時 to wait for a long time.

拱

6599. [ \ ] Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonnade.

琪  
龔

6600. [ \ ] Name of a valuable stone. Also read Hung, A man's name.

孔  
𠂔

6601. [ - ] To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful; to do with respect, The name of a district; a surname.

6602. [ ㄨ ] 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 |

the nostrils. Shan kung 山 | interstices in the mountains.

Kung heuě | 穴 an open place; a hole; a cavern.

Kung-foo-tsze | 夫子 Confucius.

Kung tsze püh yu kwae | 子不語怪 Confucius did not speak of the strange or marvellous.

Kung shing | 聖 *Kung* (Confucius) the sage.

Kung taou | 道 a throughfare; a road not stopped at either end; a high way.

Kung tseō | 雀 the peacock.

贛

6603. [ / ] Read *Kung*, A small cup. Read *Kan*, A cover or lid.

## KWA.—CXLI<sup>ST</sup> 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

| the water melon. Hwang kwa 黃 | the cucumber. Tëen-kwa 天 | a certain medicine.

Kwa chow | 州 name of a place near Nanking, and also of a place beyond the great wall, on the N. E. side.

Kwa tëen püh nã le | 田不納履 don't touch your shoes in a melon field—lest people think you are stealing their fruit.

瓜

6605. [ - ] Distorted; deviating from rectitude.

抓

6606. [ - ] To lead; to drag; to strike.

卦

6607. [ / ] Divination; to divine and mark by lines; a prognostic. Ta kwa 打 |

Chen kwa 占 | or Püh kwa 卜 | 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 Pã kwã, invented by Chow.

掛

6608. [ / ] 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 | to hang up with a line.

Kwa e | 意 } thought and heart  
Kwa sin | 心 } suspended.—anxious thought.

Kwa jin che kěē | 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 | 慮 suspense; anxiety.

Kwa shang | 上 to hang up.

Kwa tǎng | 燈 to hang up a lamp.

罨

6609. [ \ ] 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. [ / ] From *hand* and  
*earth* twice; as if to draw a  
limit with the hand; to  
suspend or hang up.

Kwa-sing cha | 星查 the raft  
hung upon the stars. Compare with  
巨 Keu, and 貫 Kwan.

絀

6611. [ \ ] 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 | a particular kind of  
pointed arrow.

桂

6612. Long upper garments  
worn by women; the sleeve  
or ornamented cuff.

罨

6613. [ \ ] Chùh kwa 觸  
| to rush against an im-  
pediment; to fall into a net.

Kwa gae | 礙 to hinder; to impede,  
as by a net.

Kwa nēen | 念 to think with anx-  
iety.

註

6614. To deceive; to fail in;  
to disappoint. Read Hwa,  
An impediment; a hindrance.

夸

6615. Striding and strutting;  
big; self-conceited; extra-  
vagant. Otherwise read  
Keu and Ko.

垮

6616. From *big* and *heart*.  
Great in one's own estima-  
tion; self-conceited; perverse  
cowardly.

誇

6617. From *big* and *words*.  
c-] To talk big; to boast;  
to talk and brag much.

奩

Large, applied to cloth  
and garments. Tsze jin  
haou kwa 此人好  
| this man is fond of boasting.

Kwa tsuy | 嘴 to brag; to vaunt.

Kwa kow | 口 boasting, rhodo-

Kwa yen | 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 蹠 | to straddle and stride in  
walking.

Kwa ma | 馬 to ride on the back  
of a horse.

Kwa shih tsze keā | 十字架  
to step over, or tread under feet  
a cross,—a form of abjuration of  
the Christian 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 | 下 be-  
tween the legs.

驕

6620. [ c- ] Kwa pe |  
軀 or Kwa pe 夸毗 a  
soft lubberly person; a puff-  
ing boaster.

𠵼

6621 [ / ] To separate  
the flesh from; to cut off  
the flesh and place the  
skeleton by itself.

𠵼

6622. A distorted mouth.  
Read Ko, A surname.

𠵼

6623. An ancient divine  
person who operated at the  
creation of all creatures.—

媧

Commonly called Neu kwa 女 |  
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 |  
牛 a slug or snail without  
the shell.

𠵼

6625. [ - ] A yellowish horse  
with a black mouth. Forms  
part of a man's name.

凹

6626. Kwa, or Yaou, Hol-  
low; indented; a pit; a con-  
cave; also read Kwá.

寡寡

6627. From a *covering* or a *house*, and 殞 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 *we*. The second form, which is common, is not correct. Kwa, is used also in a good sense, implying

Few desires, and little to say. Püh woo kwan kwa 不侮鯨 | do not insult a widower nor a widow. Koo kwa 孤 | fatherless and widows. To kwa 多 | how many? Pow to yih kwa 哀多益 | to lessen the superabundant and add to the deficient—thus equalizing.

Kwa foo | 婦 a widow woman.

Kwa hō | 合 to unite in society rarely.

Kwa jin | 人 } *I*, the king, used  
Kwa keun | 君 } with affected humility, implying that his virtues are small.

Kwa tse | 妻 the wife, properly so called, she being but one.

Kwa tih | 德 possessed of but little virtue.

Kwa wän | 聞 to have heard but little; to be unacquainted with the world. Kwa yō | 慾 few desires.

## KWÄ.—CXLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

刮

6628. [-] To rub off; to pare off; to scrape. One says To press forcibly with the fingers or hand; or violent

attrition. Kwä mo | 摩 or Teih kwä 剔 | or Kwä seō | 削 all express To scrape or pare off.

Kwä tsze | 字 to scrape out letters.

Kwä seō kea tsēen | 削價錢 to pare off stingily, or deduct from the price agreed on.

## KWAE.—CXLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwai*. Sometimes confounded with *Kwei*. Canton Dialect, *Fae*, as in the English Interrogation, *Fy?*

夬夬  
夬夬  
夬夬  
夬夬

6629. Diffluent streams; [ ] soft; flowing; parting; dividing; to divide. Also read Keuě. That with which the strings of an instrument are stretched.

6630. [ ] The heart flowing. A flow of soul; joy; alacrity; speed; cheerfulness; self indulgence. A surname. Püh kwae 不 | or

Püh shwang kwae 不爽 | indisposed; not in good health.

Kwae e | 意 cheerful, pleasing thoughts or feelings.

Kwae hwō | 活 glad and lively; elevated spirits; keen sensation of pleasure.

Kwae kwae keu | 去 to urge forward with haste.

Kwae lö | 樂 joy and delight; delightful.

Kwae hing woo haou poo | 行無

好步 to walk fast is not a good-looking pace.

Kwae-kwae kae mun | 開門 make haste and open the gate.

Kwae ma | 馬 a fleet horse; a courier; a postman.

Kwae seay | 些 make haste.

Kwae ting | 艇 a fast boat; a hoy.

駛

6631. [ ] Occurs in the sense of the preceding. Otherwise read Keuě.

另 6632. [ \ ] 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. [ / ] A staff held in the hand to assist the feet. To swindle. To kidnap; to steal children or women. Kwae chang | 杖 a staff.

Kwae fan foo neu 拐販婦女 to kidnap and sell women and girls.

Kwae pëen | 騙 to swindle; to cheat and seduce; to persuade to run away.

Kwae tsze | 子 a kidnapper; a swindler.

Kwae pëen jin tsëë | 騙人妾 to seduce away, or elope with a concubine.

Kwae tae | 帶 to carry off in a kidnapping manner.

拐拐 6634. [ / ] A staff to support old bones; an old man's staff. Kwae-chang | 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 | 異 strange, unaccountable, in a bad sense.

Kwae keaou | 巧 clever and ingenious, in a bad sense; crafty.

篊 6636. A kind of basket for carrying fish in.

怪怪 6637. [ \ ] 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 | 崇 superhuman, monstrous appearances, as ghosts, elfs, &c

Kwae sing | 性 a cheerful disposition.

Kwae tsae | 哉 an exclamation expressive of surprize and astonishment.

Kwae tan | 誕 visionary tales of wonder; marvellous unfounded stories; fond of the marvellous.

Kwae püh tih | 不得 cannot be deemed strange; it is not to be surprized at.

Kwae wüh yay fe hea shih seaou urh | 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.*

會 6639. [ \ ] Kwae, or Kwei. From a man and assembling. One who excites to combina-

tion or conspiracy. She kwae 市 | or Ya kwae 牙 | 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. [ \ ] Kwae, or Kwei. To cut or break asunder. Kwei tsze | 子 or Kwae-tsze show | 子手 an executioner.

噲 6641. [ \ ] Kwae or Hwae. To drink; a constriction or stoppage of the throat. Tsan-kwae 噲 | clamour, vociferation. A surname. A person's name. Read Kwäe, The name of a place. Read Kwä or Kwae, Meagre thin countenance.

獠 6642. [ \ ] From dog and assembling or quick. Artful; crafty; causing disturbance and trouble. Keaou kwae 狡 | crafty; fraudulent; deceitful.

璪 6643. [ \ ] A man's name. Read Hwuy, To adorn the seams of a cap with stones.

膾 6644. [ / ] 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-sǎng  
魚生 living fish; eaten chiefly in  
winter.

Kwae chíh | 炙 minced and roasted.

憤 6645. [ ˘ ] Perturbation and  
disquietude of mind. Hwǎn  
kwae 昏 | a state of  
stupidity induced by sickness.

Kwae-lwan | 亂 the thoughts dis-  
turbed, perplexed and confused.

壞 6646. [ ㄜ ] 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 } 6647. [ ㄜ ] A clod of  
earth; a segment, frag-  
ment, or portion of;  
a piece. Doltish, unin-  
telligent as a clod. Occurs  
used for the pronoun I.

Tsaou wǔ che ming yuě Ta-kwae  
造物之名曰大 | the  
name of that which creates (namely  
Heaven and Earth, Nature) is called  
Ta-kwae. Too kwae 土 | a clod  
of earth. Yih kwae, leang kwae —  
| 兩 | one piece, two pieces,  
&c. Yih kwae te — | 地 a por-  
tion of land. Chin too wei pang  
kwae 塵土爲蓬 | dusty,  
or loose earth is (called) Pung-kwae.  
Po kwae 破 | to break the clod;  
as plants sprout up through it.

Kwae yen woo che | 然無知  
Doltish and ignorant.

匍 } 6648. [ ㄜ ] To breathe; a  
long breathing; yawning;  
sighing.

匍 } 6649. [ ㄝ ] Kwae or  
Kwan kwae 菅 | a  
certain grass or rushes  
fit for making cords of.  
The name of a place. A  
surname.

Kwae-how | 緜 certain thread, or  
cord wound round the handle of a  
sword.

KWAN.—CXLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwan*. Canton Dialect, *Koon*.

官 6650. [ - ] A covering,  
under which many are as-  
sembled. An officer of the  
government whether civil or mili-  
tary, great or small; the word trans-  
lated by the Portuguese *Mandarin*,  
and which is now adopted through-  
out 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.  
Tēn kwán tsze fūh 天官賜福  
may the rulers of heaven confer hap-  
piness. Jūh kwán 入 | or Kwei-  
kwán 歸 | to revert to the man-  
darins; to be confiscated to govern-  
ment.

Kwan chíh | 職 an official appoint-  
ment.

Kwan-foo | 府 a general term for

an officer of the government, answer-  
ing to the word *Mandarin*.

Kwan hwa | 話 the general language  
of China, called the *Mandarin*.

Kwan hwan jin kea | 宦人家  
a gentleman's family.

Kwan loo | 路 a government road.

Kwan te | 體 the respectability be-  
coming a magistrate.

Kwan yang | 樣 the air and manner  
of a magistrate; magisterial—not  
used in a good sense.

棺  
窆

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 | 材 a coffin.

Kwan, kwō | 槨 an internal coffin and the external shell.

涓

6652. [-] Kwan kwan. Name of a river: perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

瘡

6653. [ʼ] Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

管  
管

6654. [ʼ] 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 controul; the general controul of. Woo kwan 五 | the viscera.

Kwan hea | 下 to keep in subjection.

Kwan kēn | 見 to see through a tube; to see little; used by person's to express their own limited views.

Kwan le | 理 to direct or rule.

Kwan shūh | 束 to restrain and keep in order.

Kwan yō | 簫 kind of porter at the Imperial palace. Kwan yō is also an instrument of music.

Chaou kwan 照 | to oversee and keep in order.

館  
館

6655. [ʼ] A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

館  
館

6656. [ / ] 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 | . Any public hall, an exchange or place where trading

people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. Too-kwan

賭 | a gaming house. Yen kwan

煙 | house for smoaking opium.

Seaou mung kwan 小蒙 |

a boy's school. Peaou kwan 嫖 |

a brothel. Ekwan 夷 | the hall

of foreigners; the rooms of European

Companies at Canton are so called.

Hwuy kwan 會 | a merchant's

hall. Heō kwan 學 | or Shoo-

kwan 書 | a school. Kae kwan

開 | to open a school. Ta king

kwan 大經 | a kind of private

academy for grown persons, in

which the ancient classics are taught

Kwan so | 所 a public hall for the

reception of merchants or scholars.

Kwan shay | 舍 a house or dwelling

place.

Kwan ching | 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 tsēē | 櫛 to wash and comb.

Kwan show | 手 to wash the hands.

Kwan se | 洗 } to wash; to

Kwan ūh | 沃 } 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 per-

formed 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 bodkin of wood, cop-

per, silver, or gold, according to the

wealth of the parties. Kea kwan 加

| to add the cap, or perform the ce-

remony just described. Read [ ' ]

The person who overtops all others,

the head; the chief. A surname.

Mēen kwan 免 | to put off a cap.

This is plain language. Shing kwan

陞 | raise the cap; i. e. put it

off, in the language of courtesy.

Kwan mēen | 冕 a cap.

Kwan chang | 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.

脛

6660. [ ʼ ] 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 kwō | 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.

髀  
臑

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.

萑

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 | 漑 to apply water to; to flow to.

Kwan shwüy | 水 to put water on plants; to water.

Kwan tsuy | 醉 thoroughly drunk.

Kwan te | 地 to pour a libation on the ground.

燿

6666. [ N ] 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 ap-

plicable 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 kēen | 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.

Ying kwan 容 | external appearance; deportment,

鵲

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. Tseih kwan 籍 | an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure.

Kwan-yuě 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. [ / ] 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*. Seih kwan tsze jen 習 | 自然 custom becomes second nature.

Kwan shüh | 熟 matured in, fully acquainted with.

Kwan wei | 爲 } accustomed to  
Kwan lung | 弄 } do.  
Kwan tso | 做 }

攢

6673. [ / ] To be accustomed or familiar with; same as the preceding character.

To be disrespectful to.

Kwan tüh kwei shin | 瀆鬼神 irreverence or impiety to the gods.

瘵

6674. [ - ] Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

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

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 Sher-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. Püh-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-

yüh 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-yüh 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 mih | 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.

裸

6677. [ / ] To pour out an oblation when sacrificing: also to pour out wine, and invite a guest to drink.

緯

6678. To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

卮

6679. [ / ] 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 keō.

窳

6680. [c-] Empty; vacant; hollow; rotten wood. Also read Koo, and Ko. The name of a river.

款 欸

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 | 事 an affair; some occurrence. Kwan keūh | 曲 or Wei keūh 委 | to impose some hardship upon. Kwan tae | 待 to treat sincerely, liberally, generally. Kwan tung | 冬 the name of a plant.

KWĀN.—CXLV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Kuen. Canton Dialect, Kwān.

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 kwān 窮 | wearied or exhausted by ineffectual efforts in pursuit of honor or of gain. Hing le kwān fā 行季 | 乏 a want of, or inadequate supply of, travelling necessaries. Tse kwān 濟 | to supply the wants of the necessi-

tous. Ping nae kwān wei 病乃 | 危 by disease; is rendered dangerously weak. Pe kwān 被 | to be wearied or exhausted. Kwān choo | 住 to weaken; to disable; to incapacitate from acting, and to keep under a kind of controul. Kwān fā | 乏 a failure of strength or of pecuniary resources. Kwān keuen | 倦 wearied; fatigued. Kwāu yūh | 鬱 grieved; vexed; anxious. Kwān leih fā yay | 力乏也 Kwān, denotes a failure of strength.

悃

6683. [c] From heart and to compress. Sincere devoted mind. Kin shoo chin kwān 謹杼忱 | with much respect sincerely state my mind—used in letters.

Kwān kwān, kwan kwan | 款款 sincere and devoted in the highest degree.

Kwān shiin | 忱 or Shin kwān, 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.

Kwān keu | 屨 well-made shoes; strong shoes; to labour at making shoes.

梱

6685. [c] 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.

**網**

6686. [ㄣ] From *silk threads* and to *confine*. To tie up; to bind; to weave.

Kwǎn ke lae | 起來 to tie up; to bind persons previous to punishment.

Kwǎn pang | 綁 to tie or fasten with cords.

**閩**

6687. [ㄣ] 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.

Kwǎn fan | 範 a pattern of female virtue—said respecting the dead.

Kwǎn foo | 府 title of a military officer.

Kwǎn nuy | 內 the abodes of the females.

Kwǎn wae | 外 the habitations of the men.

Tēn kwǎn 天 | the gate of heaven.

**頤**

6688. [ㄘ] Bald headed; the passage of the ear.

**菌**

6689. [ㄩ] Kwǎn or Keuen, The mushroom.

Kwǎn yew we urh chang tūh shǎ jin | 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 Kēen. Kēen kwǎn 乾 | heaven and earth, the sun and moon, the superior and inferior.

Kwǎn-chin | 珍 the figure obtained by Fūh-he from the back of a tortoise.

**昆**

6691. [ㄩ] Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence; a surname; the name of a hill. Read Hwǎn, A man's name.

Kwǎn te | 弟 } an elder and  
Kwǎn chung | 仲 } younger brother; brothers.

Ne ling kwǎn chung haou 你令 | 仲好 are your brother's well?

Kwǎn how | 後 before and after.

**崑崙**

6692. [-] Kwǎn lun | 崑 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.

Kwǎn kang | 崗 name of a hill.

Kwǎn shan pēn yūh | 山遍玉 title of the literary rank otherwise called Shwang-yuen.

**棍**

6693. [ㄘ] In the Dictionaries, read Hwan, commonly read Kwǎn, A stick, a staff; a rod of wood or metal. See Hwǎn.

Kwǎn pēn | 騙 to swindle.

Kwǎn too | 徒 a sharper.

**琨**

6694. [-] Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

**緄**

6695. [ㄩ] An embroidered sash; a cord; a child's sash. Read Hwan, A seam.

**裨**

6696. [-] Drawers or breeches; any garment for the breech. Kwǎn tang | 檔 breeches; also the name of a plant.

**禪**

**鯤**

6697. The spawn of fish generally; also a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long.

Kwǎn hwa wei pǎng | 化爲鷗 the kwǎn is transformed into a Pǎng—which is a very large bird.

**鷗**

**鷓**

6698. [-] Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

**袞**

**袞**

**袞**

6699. [ㄩ] From *public* and *garment*. Imperial raiment; court dresses. Also read Keuen. Kwǎn e sew chang | 衣繡袞 imperial dresses and embroidered garments. Kwǎn lung paou | 龍袍 the dragon

robe—five dragons are embroidered on it; common court dresses have four.

Kwǎn mēen | 冕 a robe and a crown.

滾  
滾  
滾

6700. ( / ) To turn.

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.

Kwǎn shwǔy | 水 boiling water—peculiar to Canton.

Kwǎn yuen teih choo tsze | 圓的珠子 pearls that roll about.

Kwǎn ne loo pa | 你路罷 make off with yourself,—said in anger to a person.

滾  
滾  
髡

6702. ( \ ) To hoe or put up the ground, or mould around the roots of plants.

6703. ( - ) To cut or shave off the hair; a leafless tree. A man's name.

鯨

6704. ( 9 ) A fish; a large fish. Name of the father of 禹 Yu, the repairer of the Deluge, famous in China.

壺  
園  
壺  
剋

6705. ( 8 ) A path in the ladies' apartments of the palace. Kwei kwǎn 閨 | a virtuous accomplished woman.

6706. ( c ) To cut off the branches of trees.

KWANG.—CXLVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Kwang. Canton Dialect, Kwong.

光  
光

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. Jih kwang 日

| the light of the sun. Yuě kwang 月

| the light of the moon. Choo kwang 主

| 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 |

普照 Shin kwang poo chaou, The light of Deity illumines every place.

神 |

普照 Shin kwang poo chaou, The light of Deity illumines every place.

神 |

Tēen chüh kwang 點燭 | light a candle. Hwuy kwang 輝 |

Kwang ming | 明. Kwang yaou |

耀 Kwang hwa | 華 or

Kwang tsae | 彩 all express what is Light, splendid, and gay.

Kwang chaou | 照 to illumine.

Kwang yung lüh ta foo | 榮祿大夫 title written on cards of persons of the first rank.

Kwang hēen | 顯 to manifest.

Kwang tow | 頭 bald head.

Kwang tsēen, yaou how | 前耀後 to give celebrity to one's ances-

tors, and to reflect glory on one's posterity.

Kwang-jun | 潤 bright and glossy.

Kwang keō | 脚 naked feet.

Kwang shay | 射 beams or rays of light.

Kwang ming ching ta | 明正大 truly great and splendid, said of persons or things.

Kwang kwǎn | 棍 a naked stick, denotes a person possessed of nothing, who goes about swindling.

Ting shang yuen kwang 頂上圓 | the rays of glory around the head—of Buddha; sometimes represented by a ring of bright copper.

Kwang king | 景 appearance of circumstances; a prospect; the aspect of affairs.

6708. (-) An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat.

Kwang-lang | 榔 } the name of  
Kwang-lang | 根 } a wood, of which the best chair poles are made.

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 | | a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

6710. (-) Pang kwang 膀 | the urinary vessels; the bladder.

6711. (-) 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 跋 | 大 very lame.

Kwang ching | 正 to right, to put in order.

Kwang fang | 方 square, regular.

Kwang kew ke gö | 救其惡 to rescue from vice.

6712. (-) Hwang jang | 勳 in haste, urgent.

6713. (-) Fearful; timid; apprehensive.

Kwang këë | 怯 timid; cowardly.

Kwang keu | 懼 fearful; filled with alarm.

6714. (-) The ends of a coffin.

Kwang-ho | 脉 the head or end of a coffin.

6715. (-) The margin of the eye; the ball of the eye. Kaou kwang 高 | a high eye ball. Yen kwang ta 眼 | 大 eye ball large; supercilious, proudly contemptuous.

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 | 筥 a basket used when sacrificing.

Kwang fei | 篚 a basket in which presents are sent.

6717. (-) To speak falsely; to lie; to deceive; to cheat.

Kwang pëen | 騙 to defraud by lying speeches.

6718. (-) Kwang seang | 躑 walking in a hurried manner.

6719. (-) A horse with curling ears.

6720. (-) 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 | book-mad, extravagantly pedantic.

Kwang che | 癡 mad, foolish.

Kwang fei | 吠 to bite like a mad dog; applied contemptuously to a person who is in a violent passion; ambitious projects.

Kwang keuen | 犬 a mad dog.

Kwang tsaou | 躁 incoherent, wild levity of disposition; extravagant and eccentric.

Kwang wang | 妄 mad, irregular, vicious conduct; extravagant, wild schemes or pretensions.

Kwang yen | 言 incoherent, wild, extravagant talk.

6721. A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk; to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches.

誑

汪

6722. (一) The appearance of water.

軒  
輕  
輶

6723. A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheelbarrow. An unmanageable wheelbarrow.

黃

6724. *Hwang*. Yellow colour. *Hwang chih* | 食 yellow jaundice. *Hwang kin* | 金 gold.

僨

6725. (一) A martial appearance.

勳

6726. (一) Repeated *Kwang kwang*. A martial appearance; valiant; bold; commanding.—A doubtful character.

潢

6727. (一) 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 | a paper case neatly made to contain any present; paper cases or boxes generally.

廣

6728. (一) 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.

Lö taou urh kwang poo che 樂道而 | 佈之 to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them extensively. *Shin tung kwang ta* 神通 | 大 intellectual capacity of great extent. *Che ke püh kwang* 志器不 | a contracted mind.

*Kwang yuen nan che* | 遠難知 a subject of vast extent which it is difficult to understand.

*Kwang hing yin chih* | 行陰隱 to perform extensively virtuous and benevolent deeds.

*Kwang chow foo* | 州府 the city district of Canton, with the surrounding country; also the magistrate who presides over it.

*Kwang tsae heö* | 才學 to increase one's talents and learning—by reading.

*Kwang hëë* | 憐 a military officer of the 3rd rank, in Canton.

*Kwang keaou* | 交 or *Kwang këë pǎng yew* | 結朋友 extensive acquaintance.

*Kwang hing sau keaou* | 行三教 to propagate widely the three religions;—viz. that of Buddha, Taou, and Confucius.

*Kwang-tung* | 東 the province of Canton.

*Kwang-se* | 西 the province adjoining Canton, on the west; these two provinces are under one governor, and unitedly called 兩 | *Leang kwang*, the *Two Kwang*.

曠

6729. *Kwang leang* | 佷 uneven.

壙

6730. (一) A cave; a cavern. The grave or pit in which the dead are deposited, A desolate wilderness; an extensive region.

曠

6731. (一) From *the sun* and *widely spread*. Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname.

*Kwang kǐh* | 隔 far separated; remotely apart in respect of time.

*Kwan jǐh che kew* | 日遲久 to delay the time long.

*Kwang yay che te* | 野之地 waste land; a wilderness.

*Kung kwang* 空 | waste; void; unoccupied.

曠

6732. (一) From *eye* and *wide*. A dead colourless eye; a lifeless eye; to extend the eyes wide; to stare.

*Le kwang* 曬 | to look; to gaze.

續

6733. (一) Raw silk; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

KWÄNG, OR KUNG.—CXLVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

肱  
左  
云

6734. (c-) The upper-part of the arm. The name of a country; a man's name. Pe kwäng 臂 | the arm. Keöh kwäng 曲 | to bend the arm.

Koo kwäng urh mäh 股 | 耳目  
legs, arms, ears, and eyes; —statesmen are such to the Sovereign.

觥  
觥

6735. (c-) A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up; large; great.

Kwäng kwäng | | a firm straight forward appearance.

Kwäng yang | 羊 a large sheep.

KWEI.—CXLVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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.

剗  
奎

6737. (-) To cut; to cut open; to pierce; to stab. Applied to killing victims.

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 | 躡 the appearance of raising the feet and walking.

桂

6739. (✓) 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 Cochinebina.

Kwei hwa | 花 the olea fragrans.

Kwei pe | 皮 cassia lignea.

Kwei lin | 林 the Capital of *Kwang-se*.

Kwei tsze | 子 cassia buds; a valuable kind of which comes from Co-chinchina through Kwang-se province, and is called Gan pëen kwei 安邊 | or Pëen kwei. A finer sort is called Tsing hwa kwei 青花 |.  
Yüh kwei 玉 | cinnamon.

畦

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. [ㄉ] Kwei, or Kwa. Half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read Sěě, Effort beyond one's strength; lame effort. Pe-kwei 敝 | the appearance of exertion.

Kwei poo | 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 pñh wang | 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 apartments of unmarried females. Kin kwei 金 | a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. King kwei 驚 | a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. Shin kwei 深 | the deep or retired apartments. Heang kwei 香 | the fragrant apartments; and a great many other Adjectives joined to Kwei, express the Apartments appropriated to the females.

Kwei kwän | 閨 a small door leading to the female apartments; the females themselves.

Kwei neu | 女 an unmarried lady.

Kwei sew | 秀 an accomplished female; a writer of verses.

Kwei mun sze tsing | 門事情 the affairs of women.

境

6745. [ㄨ] To ruin or demolish; a wall in ruins of any building; ruinous.

愷

6746. [ㄨ] Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent; the appearance of standing alone.

詭

6747. [ㄨ] 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 | 怪 } strange, wonderful, unfounded, false, visionary tales of wonder.

Kwei hwuy | 毀 to reproach; to vilify; to calumniate.

Kwei keuč | 譎 false; artful; crafty.

Kwei suy | 隨 to follow any false and ridiculous pretender, without examining the pretensions made; to be deluded to vicious practices.

Kwei yu | 遇 to circumvent, or shoot birds by artifice.

禔

6748. [ㄨ] A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

跪

6749. [ㄉ] 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 | 九叩 to kneel thrice and knock the head nine times against the ground.

Kwei hea ke taon shin | 下祈禱 神 to kneel down and pray to God.

Kwei sung | 送 to kneel down to, at parting. Kwei ying | 迎 to kneel down and meet: These two sentences denote the Cringing conduct of inferior officers.

恢

6751. [-] Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge.

Téen wang kwei kwei soo urh pñh lew 天網 | 疎而不漏 the net of heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing pass through.

盃

6752. [-] A vessel for rice; a general term for vessels.

A vulgar term for a helmet.

Tow kwei 頭 | a helmet.

Kwei keă | 甲 helmet and armour.

詼

6753. [-] To jest; to play and t. ifle with; to seduce.

Kwei chaou | 嘲 } to jest and laugh, Kwei seaou | 笑 } to play and make game.

癸

6754. [ㄨ] From two bars laid across, to determine the centre. Water flowing, from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character

𠄎

applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. A surname. Hoo käng kwei 呼 庚 | a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of

provisions. Tēn kwei 天 | or Kwei shwŷ | 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 ts'ih tēn kwei che 二七天 | 至 the catemena comes on at fourteen years of age.

6755. [-] Agitation of mind; anxiety. Kwei-kwei 攄 | | agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, in the same sense.

6756. [-] Placed in position to, as the sun and moon; at a distance from. Often used for the following.

Kwei wei jih kew | 違日久 we have been separated for many days.

Kwei kih | 隔 parted from; removed to a distance.

Kwei pēē yih yuē | 別一月 separated from each other a month.

6757. [-] An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside.

Wan mŷh kwei kwei 萬目 | | all eyes gazing.

Kwei koo | 孤 an outcast or orphan.

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.

Pih kwei 百 | the name of an office.

Kwei che yu sin | 之於心 to enquire of one's own mind.

Kwei yih | 一 to calculate; to reason or conclude in the same manner,—said of the sages in different periods.

6759. [ / ] Kwei or Ke, A strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

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 葵 Kwei.

Kwei hwa | 花 the helianthus or Sun-flower; called also Chaou jih

kwei 照日 | . Kwei sin hēang jih | 心向日 the heart of the helianthus turns to the sun.

Kwei shen | 扇 a fan made of the malva leaf.

6761. [-] A horse whose gait is majestic; strong; violent; indefatigable.

Kwei kwang | 鬣 curly hair on the back.

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. Jih kwei 日 | a sun-dial. Yuē 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 pēē | 避 to oppose or act contrary to the laws; to pervert them.

Kwei tēn | 田 a piece of land divided into nine parts.

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.

6764. [-] To tear up silk in order to make garments. Peih kwei 鉞 | to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk for garments; to prepare materials.

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 kēn | 見 to look; to observe.

Kwan kwei 管 | to peep through a tube, the field of vision small.



Kwei tan | 探 to peep; to spy about, to go about looking at from impertinent curiosity, or from some designing motive.

Kwei tsih | 測 to spy and fathom with the mind; to discern clearly abstruse principles.

**睥** 6765. [-] To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense.

**睽** Kwei-kwei | | 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 | 觀 } to look; to observe;  
Kwei she | 視 } serve; to look narrowly.

Kwei tsëë | 竊 to look or spy furtively.

**肱** 6750. ['] A sudden pain in the loins.

**鬼** 6768. [v] 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 | 頭風 vulgar term for a whirlwind.

Kwei kwae | 怪 strange; monstrous; demoniacal; fiends; fairies; hobgoblins.

Kwei me | 魅 a kind of demon; malevolent fairy or elf, said to proceed from mountains and woods, to injure human beings.

Kwei shin | 神 spirits, in general. Tsae jin kwei shin 在人鬼神 the human spirit.

Kwei yih | 蜮 a man of a crafty and malicious disposition.

Kwei shin che tsoo yew | 神之助祐 the assistance of the gods.

**傀** 6769. [-] Great; extraordinary; excellent; magnificent; strange; monstrous. Ta-kwei e tsae 大 | 異哉 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 Kwei.

Kwei luy | 傀儡 certain ludicrous, but ingenious moving figures, made of wood, first invented about A. M. 3000; at present, called Müh gow he 木偶戲 comic performance by wooden figures; a mock drama, or puppet show. Also read Kwuy.

**儷** 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 | 師 the headmost; a leader.

Kwei sing | 星 or otherwise 北斗 Pih tow, the north polar star; hence the first, the headmost, the god of learning.

Kwei woo | 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 | 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 | applied to a pearl, and to an inferior stone.

Kwei wei | 瑋 rare; precious.

**貴** 6773. [ / ] 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 | 州 one of the southern Provinces of China.

Kwei kwö | 國 your country.

Kwei sing | 姓 your surname.

Kwei seang | 相 a noble countenance.

Kwei keen tüh | 監督 the honorable, the superintendent—of duties

arising from foreign commerce; the Hoppo of Canton.

Kwei yang | 陽 the capital of Kweichow Province

Kwei yew | 友 your friend.

Kwei tsên | 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 a book-case. Yô kwei | 藥 a press to contain medicines. Wei kwei | 圍 a counter or table with drawers, used in shops.

嘖 6775. [ ㄨ ] 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 | 桶 a drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

獼 6777. Mung-kwei | 獼 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.

蕘 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.

篲 6779. [ / ] Read Kwei and Kwae, A basket for carrying earth in. One says, A bamboo arrow.

饋 6780. [ ㄨ ] 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.

儻 6782. [ / ] See Kwae.

劊 6783. [ / ] See Kwae.

詹 6784. [ / ] Kwae or Kwei, A store house in which to lay up straw or reeds.

Kwei tseih | 精 the name of a star.

詹 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. Hwô-kwei | 滑 a small flow or stream of water. Kow kwei | 溝 water running in a kennel or gutter.

獠 6788. [ / ] See Kwae.

禱 6789. [ / ] Kwae or Kwei, To assemble and offer sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity.

Kwei jang | 禳 to drive away some calamity

裱 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.

髻 6791. [ / ] Kwei, Kwae, or Kwô. 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 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 pǎh haou kwei kěě 紅顏多不好 | 結 most of handsome women have terminated their career badly. Pǎ kwei 八 | a phrase of the Taou-sect. Lae kwei 來 | or Kwei ning 寧 a visit from a bride to her parents. Ta kwei 大 | to go forth at marriage never to return.

Kwei choo | 除 to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction.

Kwei e | 義 to return to right principles.

Kwei fūh | 服 to return to submission; to submit to.

Kwei kěě | 結 the winding up, the close of any affair, or course of action.

Kwei kea | 家 to return home.

Kwei koo | 故人 } deceased; dead.  
Kwei jin | 人 }

Kwei koo le | 故里 to return to one's own, or former dwelling place.

Kwei sze | 思 or Sze kwei, To desire to return home.

Kwei tēn | 田 to return to the field—to resign the magistracy.

Kwei woo | 無 to revert to non-existence.

歸 6794. [ \ ] A cluster of little hills. Great and lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

宄  
宄

6795. [ \ ] Traitorous plots, as of banditti originating from without. When arising from within the court or country, they are expressed by 姦 Kēen, or Kēen kwei 姦 | traitorous banditti.

馯  
頰  
頰  
逵  
墳  
虺  
鼂  
軌  
边  
術

6796. [ \ ] 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 | a man's name. Name of a tree.

6797. [ / ] Distorted; deflected; depraved extremely thin and emaciated; deeply involved; to lean or depend upon.

6798. [ \ ] 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. Pūh kwei 不 | not conformable. Kwei-taou | 道 a constant path or road, as

that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

洿  
辱

6799. [ \ ] 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.

度  
廋

6800. [ \ ] Kwei or Ke, Shelves, or a press to put away provisions in; a kind of cupboard.

頰

6801. [ & ] 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.

擻

6802 [ / ] To lift up the garments as when fording water. Otherwise read Keuě.

蹶

6803. [ / ] Kwei, or Kwei-kwei | | moved; agitated; moved with velocity; speedy motion; to walk fast. A surname. Otherwise read Keuě.

鰕

6804. [ / ] The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read Keuě.

逵

6805. [ - ] A road diverging in nine directions. Kwei tseuen | 泉 name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

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 | Keih-kwei.

Kwei foo | 負 to be deficient in making a due return for benefits received.

Kwei jin | 人 to injure a person; or in a lightersense To occasion them trouble in order to serve one; to be injured or ill-used by others is called 受人 | Show jin kwei.

Kwei yin | 銀 a defalcation, or failure of sums due.

Kwei wo yen yu | 我言語 owing to what I said.

Kwei kēn | 欠 to owe to; to be in arrears to.

Kwei twan | 短 a failure and coming short of; a deficiency.

Kwei leau ne | 了你 I trouble you; i. e. I give you annoyance by my requests to you; my welfare is owing to you.

Kwei soo | 數 the number, or amount of the deficiency.

Kwei kung | 空 to fail entirely; a great deficiency.

Kwei soo shin to | 數甚多 deficiency to a large amount.

喟

6809. [/] To lament; to sigh; to sigh deeply; expressed also by | 然 Kwei jen. Otherwise expressed by 太息 Tae seih.

匱

6810. [\] A chest or box. To bind up; to put into a box. Tung kwei 銅 | a copper box.

龜

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

| 公 for a Cuckold; and Kwei tsae | 仔 for a bastard. The name of a place; name of an office, and name of a star.

Kwei pei | 貝 a tortoise shell.

Kwei mūh | 目 a certain wine vessel.

Kwei küh | 殼 the back of the tortoise.

Kwei keaou | 膠 glue made from tortoise shell.

劇

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 | 碗 large basins used at table.

晷

6814. [\] 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 | to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. Jih kwei 日 | a sun dial. Yuē kwei 月 | a moon dial.

KWO.—CXLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwo*. Often confounded with *Ko*. Canton Dialect, *Kwo*, or *Ko*.

果 6815. [°] The fruit of trees.  
Really; truly; solidly. To  
surpass; to exceed. See *Ko*.

棵 6816. [°] Firm mind;  
bold; undaunted.

菓 6817. [°] Fruit. See *Ko*.

螺 6818. [△] *Kwo-lo* | 贏  
name of an insect said to  
resemble a bee in appearance.

過 6819. [∇] To pass by;  
to pass over, or beyond;  
to exceed; excess; fault;  
blameable. That which  
is past in respect of time.  
Kwo téen 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 sēn 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; ap-  
plied 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 heuě mih* | 身血脉  
to put the blood in circulation.

*Kwo kang shay* | 坑蛇 aspecies of  
clematis.

*Kwo sāng* | 生 } to pass one's days,  
*Kwo jih* | 日 } 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 tō* | 度 } to go beyond the  
*Kwo tsěě* | 節 } 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*.

KWÖ.—CL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Kwö*.Often confounded with *Kö*, and *Küh*.Canton Dialect *Kwok* or *Kok*.

𧈧

6823. See Kwüh.

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 kwö 包 | to envelope; to surround and keep together.

Kwö fā | 髮 the hair bound in a tuft on the top of the head.

Ke kwö 機 | a combination of ingenious springs.

Kwö nang | 囊 or Nang-kwö, To enclose as in a bag.

𧈧  
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. Kwö kwö | | ignorant appearance.

𧈧

6827. [c] Kwö yu | 蝓  
or Pe te chung 鼻涕蟲  
a slug, it has a variety of  
other names.

涖

6828. Kwö kwö, The noise made by a current of water.

踏

6829. To tread on with the foot.

适  
透

6830. Fleet; hasty; a man's name.

闊

6831. [c] Open; wide; broad; remote; distant; long a part; perverse; painful.

Heu kwö 迂 | vague; wide of the mark. Hëen kwö 閒 | widely separated; long separated from a friend. Kwae kwö 乖 | perverse; disobedient. Kwan kwö 寬 |

wide, broad; to widen; to lengthen a term. Sëë kwö 契 | diligent; painful endeavour; a desire to see.

Kwö ta | 大 wide and large.

國

6832. Kwö, or Kwě. A general term for a state or a nation; a kingdom; an empire. Kwö is applied to the smallest states and places, as Mwan-la-keä kwö 滿刺加國 Malacca state. Wan kwö 萬 | ten thousand (i. e. all) nations. Chung kwö 中 | the middle empire, China. Tartars call their empire Ta tsing kwö 大清 | the great and pure empire. Tse kwö yung 濟 | 用 to aid the wants of the country.

Kwö choo | 主 the lord or sovereign of a country.

Kwö ching | 政 the politics of the country.

Kwö chau | 朝 the existing dynasty.

Kwö hwang | 皇 and Kwö keun, | 君 are expressions which denote the sovereign.

Kwö kea | 家 the royal or imperial family; the government of the country.

Kwö se | 璽 the signet or national seal.

Kwö sze | 事 national affairs.

Kwö taug | 帑 the national treasury.

Kwö wang | 王 the king of a country, often denotes A dependant prince.

咽

6833. Mouth chattering; troublesome and incommo-  
ding loquacity.

幘

茵  
茵

6834. A woman's head  
dress; a kind of cap that  
covers the hair; a cap  
worn when mourning.

膕

髀

6835. The bend of the leg  
below the knee; the ham;  
the hinder part of the  
articulation of the thigh  
with the knee.

郭

鄣

6836. Desert waste land  
outside cities. The name  
of a state. A surname.  
Ching kwö 城 | cities  
and the waste lands out-  
side.

郭

鄣

廓

6837. [c] A deep valley;  
expanding; widening. The  
latter character express-  
es also the stoppage of  
rain, and the dispersing  
of the clouds; clearing up.

6838. [c] Large; great;  
wide; vacant; to widen; to  
expand; to pare with a  
sword; the name of a district. Kae.  
kwö 開 | to enlarge; to expand.

Kwö urh k'ih 廓兒喀 the Gorkas  
on the north of Bengal.

擲

擴

擲

擲

6839. [c] To stretch  
out that which is small  
till it becomes large.  
Read Hwang, To beat;  
to pound.

6840. [c] An external  
coffin, the interior one  
is called 棺 Kwan. To  
measure. Kwö chow yu  
kwan | 周于棺  
the shell surrounds the  
coffin. Shih kwö 石 | a stone

external coffin—was three years in  
making.

鞞

鞞

鞞

鄜

臑

臑

臑

號

號

6841. [c] Skin with the  
hair taken off, used in  
covering carriages.

6842. A surname.

6843. To cut off the ear  
of prisoners taken in  
battle, who refuse to  
submit; they are put to  
death, and their ears pre-  
served as a proof of  
victory. Read Hwüh,  
denotes The face.)

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.

## KWÜH.—CLI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

*Kwüh* is often used for *Küh*, which see.

圣

6845. Kwüh kwüh | |  
the appearance of ones hav-  
ing exerted one's utmost  
possible efforts.

佶

6846. To unite all the part; to  
take the whole number; to  
include the whole.

Kwüh kwüh 佶 | Appearance of  
strength.

## LA.—CLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

*La*, is in common use, but in the Dictionaries read *Lă*,

拉

6847. To drag, to pull. *La*  
*taou* | 倒 to pull down;  
a familiar expression for  
Quashing, or terminating any affair.

*La-chay* | 摻 or 扯 to drag; to  
pull; to tear asunder; to drag along.

*La-te-nă wăn-tsze* | 體納文字  
the Latin written language,—this

expression is taken from an Imperial  
document.

*La show* | 手 to grasp by the hand;  
to make an acquaintance with.

## LĀ.—CLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lă*. Canton Dialect, *Lae*, or *Lap*.

刺

6848. From *to pierce* and  
*knife*, in allusion to the dis-  
severing effects of a knife.

Perverse; disobedient; wicked; un-  
social; unkind; inhuman. *Woo kwae*  
*lă che sin* 無乖 | 之心 no  
perversity of disposition. *Pă lă* 撥  
| the sound of a bow string. *Pă lă*

趯 | the noise made by fish  
leaping or frisking.

*Lă she* | 屍 to lacerate a corpse.

*Lă lă* | | loquacity.

*Lă-ma* | 嘛 the Lama of Thibet, or  
any of the priests of that religion.

*Lă she* | 屎 to evacuate the con-  
tents of the intestines.

喇

6849. *Hă-lă* 喝 | pre-  
cipitate 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 | 人來 to force to accept an invitation.

Lă keu | 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 intimacy.

Lă shă | 殺 to drag about and kill.

Lă chang | 賬 to get into debt; to urge people to lend one.

拉  
朧  
涪

6851. Să-lă 襤 | or reversed, Lă-să, Bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

6852. A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat.

辣  
粹  
辣  
蠟  
蠟

6853. A very acrid pungent taste. Sin shin yuč lă 辛甚曰 | acrid in a high degree, is called Lă.

6854. The wax formed by bees; bees wax; waxed; a resin from a certain tree. Hwang lă 黃 | yellow bees wax. Pih lă 白 | white wax.

Lă mei hwa | 梅花 the name of a flower, the calycanthus præcox.

Lă chüh | 燭 a wax candle.

Lă yew | 油 a kind of soft wax.

Lă tsze | 鶯 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 Lěč.

Te lă 地 | the 5th day of the 5th moon. Tēn lă 天 | the 1st day of the 1st moon.

Lă yuč | 月 the 12th moon.

邐

6856. [c] Lă-tă | 邐 the appearance of walking in a slow pacing manner.

Read Lěč, The waving of banners.

## LAE.—CLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lai*. Canton Dialect, *Loc*.

來  
來

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 tǎng lae taou 他未曾 |

到 he has not yet arrived. Ta lae

leaou 他 | 了 he has come. Ta

tso tih lae 他做得 | he can do

it; he can succeed. Keang pih lae

講不 | cannot express it, or unable to persuade to.

She shin mo lae leih 是甚麼 |

歷 how did it come about? Yuen

lae 原 | or Lae yuen, The ori-

ginal cause, state or circumstances.

Müh lae tow 沒 | 頭 no source

from which to spring. Hēang lae

向 | heretofore. Tsēang lae

將 | or How lae 後 | here-

after. Kin e lae 今以 |

from this time henceforward.

Lae loo | 路 that which comes from

a distant part; as, Lae loo mēn

| 路麪 foreign flour.

Lae sun | 孫 the grandson of a grandson.

Lae leih | 歷 the origin and successive progress of a thing.

Lae jin | 人 a messenger.

Lae tow | 頭 that from which a thing proceeds.

Lae ya | 呀 come here, used by the Chinese when calling a servant.

**勅** 6858. [ / ] To reward labour; to encourage; to induce to come by kind treatment. A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere; right; firm. See Chih.

**徠** } 6859. [ \ ] Occurs used for the two preceding.

**睐** 6860. [ \ ] The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint; to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon. Mēn lae 眄 | to throw a sparkling eye, or glance upon a person. Pan lae 盼 | to look upon with affection.

**稜** } 6861. [ - ] A local word for wheat.

**賚** } 6862. [ / ] To confer upon; to give to an inferior. Laou lae 勞 | to reward; to induce to approach by bestowing gifts.

Lae yu | 予 to give to an inferior; to confer.

**萊** 6863. [ \ ] A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country; and of a hill. A surname.

**駮** 6864. [ - ] A horse seven cubits high; commonly applied to mares.

Lae pin, le mow | 牝驪牡 tall mares and elegant stallions.

負 Foo. } 6865. To sustain; to bear. In the following compounds these two characters are by many vulgar writers used for each other.

**賴** } 6866. [ \ ] 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 kwō lae e gan 忠臣國 | 以安 a nation depends on faithful statesmen for its tranquility. Woo lae 無 | 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 | a person or thing on which all ages depend.

Lae how | 厚 intimate acquaintance.

**懶** 6867. [ / ] Lae, or Tsāng-lae 憎 | to have an aversion to; to hate; to dislike.

Commonly used for Lan 懶 idle; lazy.

**擻** 6868. [ - ] Read Lă, Pă-lă 撥 | 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 | 瘡 a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

**禱** 6871. [ / ] To fall down in ruins or to involve in ruin. Read Lan, reniss in offering sacrifice. Choo lae 祿 | 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 téen ke | 從起天 or Tēn lae 天 | a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

味

6873. [ \ ] Lae, or Luy.  
To gloss over with words;  
to conceal from, by the lan-  
guage used.

糲

6874. [ / ] The refuse of  
pounded rice; coarse food.

賴  
莉

6875. [ / ] Name of a  
plant. Shady.

祝

6876. Certain offerings pre-  
sented to the door or gate-  
way, such are usual when  
children are ill. Read Shuy, Certain  
small offerings or sacrifices.

## LAN.—CLV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lan*. Canton Dialect, *Lan* and *Lam*.

婪

6877. [-] Covetous; fraud,  
practiced in divination;  
greedy extortion. Tan-lan

貪 | avaricious and greedy.

Lan tsang | 贓 the hoards arising  
from greedy extortion; to lay up  
hoards by those means.

Lan sǒ | 索 to extort with ava-  
ricious greediness.

溲

6878. [ \ ] 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  
監

6879. *Kēn*, To survey;  
to view.

儼

6880. [-] Lan tsan |  
儼 a malevolent, ugly, wick-  
ed appearance.

盥

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 un-  
founded reports.

慳

6882. [ / ] Greedy; voraci-  
ous; 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 en-  
croach 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 fá woo lan 賞罰無 |  
no excess either in rewards or  
punishments.

Lan che | 支 to branch out, or  
spread excessively.

Lan hing | 刑 excessive tortures,  
unauthorized by law.

Lan sey mun peih | 寫門壁  
to scribble on the doors and walls.

Lan show | 收 to receive or accept  
of too much.

Lan tseu | 取 to take excessively.

Lan yung | 用 to use or employ  
excessively.

Lan keaou yew | 交遊 to as-  
sociate with any vagabond.

籃

6884. [-] A large basket.  
Hwa lan 花 | a basket  
for flowers. Keō lan 腳 |  
a basket with feet.

Lan, or Lan kwang | 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 | a kind of purple colour.  
Keay-lan 伽 | an expression of  
the Buddha, sect denoting A great  
many gardens.

Lan sīh | 色 a blue colour.

Lan t'een | 靛 a certain yellow die.

Lan leu | 褻 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 | 褻 tattered bad raiment;  
mean clothing.

Sän-lan 糝 | the name of a place.

覽 6887. [ \ ] From *To see*,  
expressed by two different characters. To look  
at; to observe; to inspect. Name of a district;  
a surname.

Lan wüh ke hing | 物起興  
to view the creatures, and use them  
to introduce ideas in poetry.

欖 6888. [ \ ] Kan-lan 橄  
| the name of a fruit  
resembling the olive, of  
which there are two va-  
rieties. Pih lan 白 |  
a yellowish sort. Woo  
lan 烏 | a purple kind.

攬 6889. [ \ ] To view and  
grasp with the hand. To  
grasp all one sees; to  
hoard up as monopolizers  
do. Lan tsae- | 采  
Lan tseu | 取 to seize  
or take hold of, to take  
hold of more than one  
ought.

Lan mae pau | 埋辦 to usurp the  
whole management of; to monopo-  
lize,—a Canton phrase.

Lan taou | 稻 to grasp and carry  
sheaves of grain.

Tow lan sze tsing 兜 | 事情  
to interfere with and usurp the  
management of every thing.

熾 6890. [ \ ] Fire raging in  
confusion.

纜 6891. [ \ ] Rope, such  
as is used in boats or  
ships; a cord; a rope;  
a cable.

堦 6892. [ \ ] Kan-lan 坎 |  
expresses the state and feel-  
ing arising from being un-  
able to obtain one's wish; an expres-  
sion of disappointment.

爇 6893. [ \ ] To roast till  
a thing becomes yel-  
low; to toast.

嵐 6894. [-] Mountain vapour;  
fog hanging about the tops  
of hills is called Shan-lan  
山 | . The name of a hill, and  
of a district.

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 armet. Name of a  
district.

Lan kan | 干 railing or balusters;  
see 6897, another mode of writing  
the phrase.

攔 6896. [-] To stop or in-  
tercept with the hand.  
Chay-lan 遮 | to stop  
or hinder; to prevent the approach  
to.

Lan keae | 街 to stop the passage  
of the street.

Lan choo | 阻 to hinder; to impede;  
to stop; to prevent doing.

Lan yu | 輿 to stop a mandarin's  
carriage—for the purpose of pre-  
sented a petition.

欄 6897. [-] A rail as for sup-  
port 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 | a railing  
to confine cows. Kow lau 句 |  
a crooked railing.

Lan kan | 杆 a baluster, or railing.

瀾 6898. [-] Streams flowing  
and running together, form-  
ing a continued course; thick  
water in which rice has been washed.

Lan-man | 漫 the appearance of  
heavy showers of rain. One says,  
To separate and spread wide.

Lan han | 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 | in a very high, or excessive degree—applied in various ways. Tan to tseö püh lan 貪多嚼不 | so greedy of getting much as not to chew what one does eat. Mei-lan 霉 | rotten and spoiled with the damp.

Lan c | 衣 ragged garments.

Lan heae | 鞋 slit or worn out shoes.

Lan tsuy | 醉 very drunk.

**躑** 6900. [-] To leap or pass over; to surpass.

**糲**  
**糲**  
**糲**  
**蘭**  
**蘭**

6901. [ / ] Lan-fan | 飯 rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

6902. [-] Lan-hwa | 花 the name of a fragrant plant well known in China; species of the Ependendum; 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 | cochineal. Fung-yen lan 鳳眼 | name of a plant, species of Iris. Müh lan 木 | the name of a tree.

Hwan lan 萑 | to wet the balusters with tears. Hwan lan 芘 | thick free growth. Lan-chay | 奢 to flatter. Lan chow | 州 the capital of Kan-süh province.

**調**  
**調**

6903. [ / ] Idle talk; slander; false accusations. Te lan 詆 | to attack by false charges.

**闕**

6904. [-] To enter, in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

**懶**  
**懶**

6905. [ \ ] A woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle, lazy. Lan to | 惰 idle, lazy. Lan foo choo | 婦豕 a certain wild sow.

LANG.—CLVI<sup>TH</sup> 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 | alarmed and disturbed. Po-lang 波 | waves. Tsang lang 滄 | the name of a river. Kang-

lang 康 | the name of a river. Leaou lang 聊 | wandering and dissipated as a vagabond. Heö lang 諺 | irreverent pride and ridicule.

Lang e | 意 dissipated idea.

Lang lang | | flowing appearance.

Lang tsze | 子 a dissipated prodigal; a profligate wasteful spendthrift.

Lang yung | 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 | a wolf.

Lang gö | 惡 cruel and wicked.

Lang le | 戾 a year of plenty

Lang tsëih | 藉 and joy; to have so much as to throw away some.

Lang tsze yay sin | 子野心

wolf's whelp and desert mind, is an expression applied to people of bad disposition.

Lang pei } 狼  
Lang lang pei pei } 狼 狼

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.

6909. Tang lang 燦 | the light or appearance of fire.

6910. [ / ] The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

6911. [ / ] A lofty door or gateway; vacant; empty; wide as a desert, an unoc-

cupied waste. Name of a hill; and of a territory; a man's name.

Lang lang | | lofty; extensive; vast.  
Lang yuen | 苑 a place where the Sēen genii reside.

6912. [ \ ] Clear; bright, lofty, bright and clear. A surname. Lang chauou 照 | to solicit people's assistance. Lang lang-teih shwō taou | | 的 說道 said in a clear distinct tone.

6913. [ \ ] Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil.

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 | 廡下 apartments around the court or yard in the front of the hall.

6915. [ / ] The name of a wood used in making sedan chair poles. The name of an insect. Ming lang 鳴 | a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to frighten the fish into the net.

6916. [ / ] Lang kan | 玕 resembles a pearl; a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

6917. [ / ] Forms part of the name of an insect called Lang tang | 鏜 denotes also ineffectual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

6918. [ / ] Lang tang | 鐙 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.

## LĀNG.—CLVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Leng*. Canton Dialect, *Lǎng*.

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 tsih, denotes Ice.

Lǎng jě | 熱 are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as Cold, hot; indifferent, zealous.

Lǎng ping ping | 冰冰 cold as ice.

Lǎng lǒ | 落 cold and comfortless, being fallen into neglect.

Lǎng tan woo we | 淡無味

cold, insipid, tasteless,—applied to books.

Lǎng seaou | 笑 a cold disaffected laugh.

6920. [ c ] 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 lǎng 幾 | how far?—a term used by husbandmen.

Lǎng kǎo | 角 or Koo-lǎng 觚 | the corner of any thing square.

6921. [c] A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity. Kang lǎng 剛 | virulent, vicious. Moo lǎng show 模 | 手 a person who takes hold of either end of a story,

not desirous of coming to any decision.

6922. [c] From *four, square,* and *wood.* Same as the preceding; a Tartar name.

Lǎng-yen | 嚴 name of a book of the Buddha sect.

LAOU.—CLVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lao.* Canton Dialect, *Lou.*

老 6923. [ʌ] 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 chuě | 拙 old and stupid.

Laou.keun | 君 } the founder of  
Laou-tsze | 子 } the Taou-tsze sect, B. C. 500; otherwise called Laou-tze taou keun | 子道君 he is said to have appeared in every age under different names.

Laou wan shau 老萬山 island called the Great Ladrone.

Laou sze | 師 the title of a priest of the Taou sect.

Laou ne | 坭 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. [ʌ] 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.

6925. [ʌ] Large. Keaou laou 膠 | coarse, large.

勞 6926. [ʌ] 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 Laou, 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 |  
to labour in vain. Chow laou 酬 |  
↑ to reward for services performed.  
Yew laou 憂 | anxiety of mind;  
grief. Kung laou 功 | merit;  
meritorious. Kaou laou 犒 |  
rewards of oxen, wine, and so on,  
given by government to the military  
on particular occasions.

Laou koo | 苦 severe toilsome  
labour.

Laou kin | 金 labour gold; i. e.  
the money given to recompense  
labour.

Laou kwǎn | 困 wearied by labour;  
fatigued.

Laou sin laou lēih | 心 | 力  
to labour and toil with mind and  
body.

Laou lēih | 力 to labour with bodily  
strength.

Laou koo hwan nan | 苦 患 難  
difficulties and distress.

Laou ping | 病 or Laou chāe |  
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 tsīh sze, sze tsīh shen | 則 思  
思 則 善 labour induces reflec-  
tion, and reflection virtue.

Laou sin | 心 to labour with the  
mind.

**勞**

6927. [ \ ] Occurs in the  
sense of the preceding.

**勞**

6928. [ \ ] Strength of the  
mind worn out; wearied;  
fatigued; exhausted.

**勞**

6929. Noise; clamour. Laou-  
naou 勞 呶 and Laou  
taou | 叨 express the  
same.

**勞**

6930. [ \ ] 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 Laou, To  
take, to take with a hook. Shwüy te  
laou yüě 水底 | 月 to drag the  
moon out of the water;—vain and  
ineffectual effort. Shwüy chung laou  
kew jin 水中 | 救人 to save a  
man from the water. Ta laou she  
show 打 | 屍首 to take up  
dead bodies out of the water.

Laou ke | 起 to raise up, as from  
the bottom of a river, by grappling.

**勞**

6931. [ \ ] 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 | 症 an internal disease  
induced by excessive labour.

Laou-le | 痢 an ugly appearance; a

thin emaciated figure; in the north  
applied also to pernicious drugs, or to  
whatever is of a poisonous nature.

**勞**

6932. [ \ ] A certain kind  
of shell fish.

**勞**

6933. [ \ ] An accumu-  
lation of water in the  
streets caused by exces-  
sive rains; a rushing tor-  
rent like a flow of water;  
a rapid stream. Name  
of a river.

Laou shwüy | 水 a sudden torrent  
of water caused by rain, and that  
soon passes away.

Laou laou | 潦 complicated con-  
volution, as of creeping plants grow-  
ing wild; complicated, abstruse.

**聊**

6934. Laou-tsaou 聊 嘈  
noise; clamour; vocifera-  
tion. To clamour, to voci-  
ferate.

**嫖**

6935. [ \ ] A hankering,  
excessive, stupifying affec-  
tion for, or love to. A sur-  
name. Lwan laou 嫖 | the affec-  
tions hankering after, or intensely set  
on an object. Koo laou 嫖 |  
a hankering regard for; the mind  
set on prostitutes; a whoremonger.

Laou hoo | 嫖 to envy.

Laon yae | 毒 lewd; profligate; las-  
civious.



LE.—CLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Li*. Canton Dialect, *Lei*.

里

6936. [ ʼ ] 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 | an ancient term for wife. Tsze le 梓 | one's native place.

俚

6937. [ ʼ ] To trust; to depend upon. Rustic; vulgar. Woo le che che urh

無 | 之至耳 nothing to depend on. Chih urh püh le 質而  
不 | plain, but not vulgar. Yay jin ko yuě le 野人歌曰 | the song of the rustic is called *Le*.

Le keu | 旬 } vulgar coarse expressions.  
Le yen | 言 }  
Le süh | 俗 } vulgar; low.

哩

6938. [ ʼ ] *Le*, or *La*. Inserted in colloquial books as an undefined tone at the close of a sentence or paragraph.

哩

6939. [ ʼ ] Chüh le 妯 | an expression by which brother's wives designate each other. Compare with Chüh.

裡

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 藟 | a kind of basket for carrying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

狸

狸

狸

狸

6941. [-] *Le*, or *Hoo-le* 狐 | the fox, or as they call it, a wild cat, of which there are various species. Hoo le pe 狐 | 皮 fox skin. Le-maou peih | 毛筆 pencils made of the hair of the fox. Le show che pan | 首之斑 the streaks on the head of a fox, to which some things are compared.

理

6942. [ ʼ ] 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 *Kwä tä 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 Chih she yih ko le 只是一箇 | are but one *Le*, or principle; and as to human beings Kō tsze yew yih 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 chih ke chwang | 直氣壯 reasoning straight, and feeling strong; expresses having the right side of a question and supporting it with energy.

Le fā | 髮 to adjust the hair.

Le hwuy | 會 to perceive or comprehend the principles or nature of.

Le-ke-hēō | 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 heō | 學 persons well instructed in the principles of moral science; virtuous persons.

Le taou jin fūh | 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 yūh | 慾 reason and passion.

6943. A vulgar character used for the sail of a boat. Wei le leūh lan 桅 | 纜 masts, sails, pullies and ropes.

6944. [ \ ] 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.

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 jiu 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 mūh | 目 attendants on courts.

6946. [ \ ] 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. Hing-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 pūh ching kwan | 下不整冠 don't adjust your cap below a plum tree—lest people say you are stealing plums.

Le tēē kwae | 鐵拐 one of the eight genii called Pa-sēen.

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 pūh le 刀口不 |

the edge of the knife is not sharp.

Kung le 公 | just gain. 私 |

Sze le, Selfish, unjust gain. Chen pūh le 戰不利 an unsuccessful attack in battle.

Le seih | 息 interest on money.

The Chinese generally speak of so much per month; hence, Yih yuen pwan 一員半 one dollar and a half; 一分五 Yih fun woo, or 一分半 Yih fun pwan, One candareen five cash, is equal to 18 per cent. per annum. But 週年一分五 Chow nēen yih fun woo The year round one candareen five cash, is 15 per cent.

Le, tun, seay, ching | 鈍那正 sharp, blunt, deflected, straight,—used metaphorically in describing human character.

Le hae | 害 severe; formidable.

Le ke sun jin | 己損人 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 tēn 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 tā | 達 } prosperity; success  
Le she | 市 }  
Le loo | 路 } in one's affairs.

Le wūh le jin | 物 | 人 to benefit creatures, and to benefit man.

Le yih | 益 advantage; gain.

俐 6948. ['] Ling le 伶 | a common phrase to denote being Clever, ingenious

咧 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. Seūh 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. Heuē le 血 | a bloody flux. Tsew le 酒 | a purging from excessive drinking. Sēē 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. Mō-le hwa 茉莉 | 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. Leūh le 律 | laws in general. The word Leūh, 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. Chau le 照 | according to law.

榭 6954. [ \ ] Name of a tree, the wood of which is used by Cartwrights.

泣 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.

莅 6956. [ / ] To descend to, in the sense of the preceding. A seal or place of exercising rule or controul. Read Leib, The sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

戾 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 Lëë. Kwae-le 乖 | perverse; unruly; vicious. Paou le 暴 | violently profligate; outrageously unreasonable. Fei le t'een 飛 | 天 to fly up to heaven.

Le ch'ih | 職 to be settled in one's station.

Le keuë sin | 厥心 to stay his mind.

6958. [ / ] Anger; angrily; wrangling. H'än le 很 | disobedient; refractory.

6959. [ / ] Lëë or Le. The song or voice of a bird, the voice of the stork. Low le 嘍 | the voice of a bird. Leou le 嘹 | the voice of the crane. Fung shing 風聲 鶴 | the sound of the wind and the voice of the stork.

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.

6961. [ / ] Used in a sense similar to the preceding. Read Lëë, The name of a tree. Ke-le 機 | a kind of internal spring.

6962. [ / ] Commonly read Luy, Tears. Read Le, To flow with rapidity. Leou le 漣 | a rapid current of water, sufficient to wreck a boat. Tse-le 淒 | cold, frigid appearance; cold and comfortless.

6963. [-] Clear; bright; elegant. Name of one of the Kwa. Dispersed, scattered; opposed to.

6964. [-] From water and to disperse. Water entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse by drops; thin and bid. 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.

6965. [-] A wild pear.

6966. [-] To separate and a splinter. To split or rend wood.

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.

6968. [-] From grain and shining. Elegantly pendant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

6969. [-] From clothes and to separate; that which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women. Këë le 結 | to knot the sash—to contract a marriage.

6970. [-] Thin poor wine.

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. P'uh 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 p'ëë | 別 to separate or go from; to be separated or scattered abroad. Le is to go to a short distance; P'ëë, To remove far off.

Le san | 散 dispersed; scattered abroad.

Le sun | 孫 the children of sister's children.

Lew le sh'ih so 流 | 尖所

scattered abroad without habitation, as in times of famine.

Le tih ke yuen | 得幾遠  
how far off is it?

欏

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 藩 | a fence.

Chaou le 筵 | transverse bamboos; a kind of lattice work.

Le lǝ | 落 a place fenced in as a residence.

離

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.

𦉳

6976. [-] To split; to rend open. A rent or crack in the skin of ripe fruit.

𦉴

6977. [-] A woman without a husband; a widow.

𦉵

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  
釐  
釐  
釐  
釐

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 pūh tsǝ 毫 | 不錯 not the least error. Cha che haou le, mew che tsēen 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 | 埒 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.

璣

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

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.

犁

Le taou | 刀 the colter of a plough.

𦉶

6985. [-] Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger; used also for the preceding.

𦉷

Le hīh | 黑 black, applied to the face and eyes.

𦉸

6986. [ ] 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

6987. [ \ ] From a supernatural manifestation, and a vessel used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le, is that of footstep;

礼

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 becoming 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 | 葬之 buried him with funeral rites or honors.

Le e | 義 the principles of moral propriety and good conduct.

Le mō ta yu fun | 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 | 儀 the rules or forms of politeness and ceremony; the forms of propriety and good behaviour.

Le jang | 讓 polite; yielding; complaisant.

Le pae jih | 拜日 the day of the rites of worship; the sabbath of the Christians and Mahommedans.

Le maou | 貌 a polite gentlemanly deportment.

Le poo | 部 the Board of Rites and Ceremonial Usages. One of the six Chinese Boards, at Peking.

Le ta | 大 a great, a solemn, or pompous rite, or act of homage.

醴 6988. [1] A liquor made by being distilled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district.

Le tseuen | 泉 a sweetspring.

藪 6989. [-] Many; a multitude.

厲 6990. [1] 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 Lëë, Severe, or according to one, the ornamental tassel of a purse. Mo le 磨 | to grind, to sharpen; to discipline and reform. E le hëen tsae yen 以 | 賢才焉 to encourage those possessed of virtue and talents.

Le fung | 風 a violent wind.

Le kwei | 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

瀦 6991. [1] To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

癘 6992. [1] A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting To urge; to impel to kill. Also read Lae.

勵 6993. [1] To exert one's strength; to stimulate by admonition; to rouse and

encourage others. Mëen le 勉 | to urge to strenuous exertion. Tseang le 獎 | to praise and rouse to exertion.

慝 6994. [1] Vicious; bad; wicked, alarmed; frightened.

檮 6995. [1] Name of a fruit tree.

糲 6996. [1] Coarse; rice not cleansed. Read Lă. Le shih | 食 coarse food.

礪 6997. [1] A stone for whetting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong.

Le shih | 石 a coarse stone that grinds.

蠣 6998. [1] A species of oyster; called also 牡 | Mow-le. Shih-le 石 | the name of a fish.

Le fang | 房 an oyster shell.

麗 6999. [1] 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 | elegant, applied to persons or to dress, or to the furniture of a house. Kaou-le 高 | Korea, see 7007.

Le jin | 人 an elegant person.

Le tsih | 澤 beautifully; glorious.

儷 7000. ( / ) A pair of stag's skins. Together with; a pair; a couple; husband and wife; conjugal union.

剷 7001. ( / ) To open out; to cut open. A local word.

嫺 7002. (-) Beautiful; elegant. Name of an ancient state. A surname.

Le-ke | 姬 name of a female famous in history.

曬 7003. (-) Read Se, To look; to examine with the eye. Also read Le.

Le-low | 睺 to look and examine minutely.

纒 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.

麓 7005. Plants growing upon the ground.

鄴 7006. (c) 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 | Korea, according to some modes of writing it.

鸚 7008. (-) Hwang-le 黃 | 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 | 罵 or reversed, Ma le, To scold; to rail at and abuse.

履 7010. ( \ ) That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. Le te | 底 the sole of a shoe.

Le hing | 行 to tread; to walk.

豸 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.

豸 7012. Päng-le 彭 | the classical name of the town Gan-king-foo 安慶 府 on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

剗 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 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 | 支 } a fruit well known  
Le che | 枝 } in China; the term is applied to the tree also; the Dimocarpus Litchi.

Le poo | 浦 name of a place

隸 7016. ( / ) To be attached to. Attendants on public officers and in public courts, were called Le-jin | 人 inferior officers. A surname.

Le show | 首 a kind of head person, one skilled in accounts.

Le tsze | 字 } 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.

盪 7017. Perverse; vicious; wicked; a virulent disease. Name of a hill; also read Lë. Le foo | 夫 a perverse, unreasonable, violent man.

LEANG.—CLX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Leang*. Canton Dialect, *Leong*.兩  
兩  
兩

7018. (') Two; a pair; a couple; to double. Numeral of two wheeled carriages; a certain weight. Na leang ko jin 那 | 個人 these two persons. Yih leang chay 一 | 車 a carriage.

Leang e | 義 the two E, denote heaven and earth, or the two principles which existed after the first separation of matter.

Leang mei pēih hō | 美必合 the two excellent ones, a genius and a beauty must unite in marriage.

Leang keang | 江 the provinces of Keang-nan and Keang-se.

Leang tow shay | 頭蛇 a double headed serpent.

Leang ta | 大 the two great powers; i. e. heaven and earth.

Leang tsaou | 造 the plaintiff and defendant.

Leang keang Tsung-tūh | 江總督 the governor of Keang-nan and Keang-se.

Leang kwang Tsung-tūh | 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 | 銀子 one tael of silver. Yin leang 銀 | money.

兩

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  
倆

7020. Léang, or Lèang, Ke leang 伎 | art, craft, ingenuity.

兩

7021. (') A certain string or fastening for shoes.

輛

7022. (') A pair of wheels; one cart or carriage. Yih leang chay 一 | 車 a cart or carriage.

兩

7023. (') A kind of fairy or sprite; otherwise called Wang leang 罔 | an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

兩

涼

7024. (1) Read Leang, Remote, distant. To seek; to desire. Also read King, Strong violent wrangling.

涼

7025. (-) Cool; moderately cool; cool fresh breeze. Tsing leang 清 | clear cool.

Leang shwae | 爽 pleasantly cool.

Leang shwŭy | 水 cold water.

Leang san | 傘 an umbrella to shade off the sun.

掠

7026. (1) Read Leang, To take possession of; to rob; to plunder. Read Leō, To plunder; to seize and take from by violence; to take in war.

涼

7027. (-) Cool; sparing; uncomfortable, when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind.

涼

Name of a district; a surname. Occurs denoting, To trust that a case is so; to believe. Nā leang 納 | to take an airing. Tih leang 德 | possessed of little virtue.

Leang fung | 風 a cool breeze.

Leang pō che hing | 薄之行 cold, unfeeling, stiff, formal treatment.



Leang kwae | 快 cool and pleasant.

Leang ting | 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. K'een leang 見 | or Yuen leang 原 | to believe and hope the best of a person; to excuse, or make allowances for.

Leang peih tih show jüh | 必得收入 I suppose you must have received (the letter), &c.

輦

7030. (-) A kind of carriage said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

亮

7031. (\\) Clear; bright. Kwang leang 光 | or Ming leang 明 | bright; splendid. T'een leang 天 | day light.

T'een leang leau 天 | 了 the heavens are illumined, it is now day light.

良

7032. (\\) 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. Wän leang

温 | mild and good disposition.

Chüh e püh leang 蓄意不 | to harbour dishonest intentions.

Füh leang keih 弗 | 及 unable to effect. Leang e | 醫 a skilful medical practitioner.

Leang ho | 貨 good commodities.

Leang keang | 莖 galanga root, or galangal.

Leang kew | 久 a long while.

Leang ma | 馬 a gentle horse.

Leang sin | 心 a good heart; virtuous principles and dispositions.

Leang yay | 夜 late at night.

Leang yuě | 月 the tenth moon.

俚

7033. (-) To do good; a good work. Also read Lang. Lang tang | 湯 along appearance.

啜

7034. ( / ) Leang, or Lang. Excessive weeping without causing the voice to be heard; it is also expressed by Keang-leang 嗟 | . Read Lang, The incessant weeping of children.

Leang hang | 吭 blowing.

痕  
眼

7035. (\\) A disease of the eye.

踉

7036. (\\) Teau leang 跳 | 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 | to deliberate and judge. Tsew leang 酒 | ability to drink — it is a compliment to tell a man that his Tsew leang ta 酒 | 大 ability to drink is great.

Leang jö e wei chüh | 入以爲出 to measure or keep an account of one's income in order to regulate expenditure by it.

Leang to kwa | 多寡 measure how many? what quantity?

Leang kwo | 過 measured.

Leang tö | 度 to measure; to conjecture.

Leang joo chin yen | 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.

Shih leang 食 | to receive the king's pay. Tseñ leang 錢 | the pay in money and kind, given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government.

Leang tsaou | 草 provision for men, and provender for horses.

Leang tau | 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 | a beam. Ta leang 大 | a western constellation; also the name of a place. Keang leang 疆 | strong; the name of a divinity. Keaou leang 橋 | a wooden bridge for foot passengers. Yu leang 輿 | a bridge for carts. Yu leang 魚 | 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 | Barbadoes millet. Leang me | 米 or Süh leang 粟 | are different sorts of the Leang grain.

## LEAOU.—CLXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Leao*. Canton Dialect, *Lew*.

**了**

7041. (V) 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 kën leaou 我見 | I have seen. Ta lae leaou 他來 | he is come. Che taou leaou 知道 | I know it. Pa leaou 罷 | enough! very well. Yih yu we leaou 一語未 | ere a sentence was finished.

Leaou jen | 然 certainly; clearly.

Leaou tang | 當 finished, or arranged well.

Leaou püh tih | 不得 forms the superlative; as,

Leaou püh tih chay mo haou | 不得這麼好 excessively good.

Leaou kën | 見 to see entirely,

applied to the omniscience of the gods.

Leaou sze | 事 } to finish or  
Leaou keüh | 局 } conclude an affair. To make an end of a business and have no more trouble with it.

**尅**

7042. (I) The legs crossing each other, from weakness in walking; a cow with its legs crossing each other. Also read Peaou.

Leaou taou | 掉 the feet reluctantly dragged after one.

**聊**

7043. (V) 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 woo lae 無 | 無賴 no support nor dependance.

Leaou tseay | 且 } an expression  
Leaou e | 以 } of diminution; carelessness; indifference,—the scope must determine the particle by which it is to be rendered.

Leaou leaou woo ke | | 無幾 not much; not many.

Leaou lae | 賴 to depend upon; to have support; support.

Leaou lö | 落 falling; sinking.

**料**

7044. (V) 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 | 理 to manage; to exercise controul over.

Leaou seang püh taou | 想不到

unable to foresee and make arrangements for; unforeseen.

Leaou nan tsae neih | 難再匿  
I think it will be impossible to conceal them further or longer.

Leaou-wüh | 物 or Tsae leaou 材  
| materials for making any thing;  
as, Ho yò leaou wüh 火藥 | 物  
materials for making gunpowder.

膾

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. Pih 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 Léaou. 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 | 案 a place where officers of the government meet; the officers of government.

PART II. T 6

僚

7049. ( \ ) Perspicuous, clear; discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; chearful; a vacant empty appearance.

Leaou lēih | 僚 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

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.

寮

Tiug 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.

禱

7055. ( / ) Yew-leaou 禱 | to sacrifice to heaven.

簾

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 fā | 髮 a lock or tuft of hair.

Leaou jaou | 繞 to wind about; to saunter round.

鏢

7058. ( ' ) Fine white metal; silver; an empty furnace; fetters either for the hands

or feet. Show leaou 手 | manacles. Keō 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 | } A state on  
Leaou-tung | 東 } the north of  
Leaou-kwō | 國 } the gulph of  
Chih-le, which existed in the 10th and 11th centuries; it succeeded and was considered the same as 契丹  
Ke-tau.

Leaou shwüy | 水 name of a river, which rises in Manchow Tartary, and passing through Leaou-tung, enters the gulph of Chih-le.

鷓

7060. ( \ ) Name of a small bird.

7061. ( \ )

Leaou or Lew,  
To fly high. Leaou-leaou  
| | a lengthened sound  
of wind.

7062. ( / )

Read Leaou and  
Chow, A man's name. A sur-  
name. [Read Lew, The  
name of a state.

7063. ( \ )

To depend upon,  
as true or real; really.  
Feelings of commiseration  
and indignation.

7064. ( \ )

Wa-leaou 峯 |  
deep recess; a hollow ca-  
vern; distant, remote, wide;  
unoccupied, vast, solitary; silent.

7065. ( \ )

From a *plant*, and  
to fly high. Name of an  
acid herb, which seems to  
fly up into the air. Name of a state,  
of a river; and of a pavilion. A sur-  
name.

7066. ( \ )

A deep valley;  
an empty solitary place;  
profound; deep; vacant.

LĚĚ.—CLXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liě*. Canton Dialect, *Leet*.

7067. To separate; to distin-

guish; 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 lěě 開 |  
to separate and arrange; to make out  
a list of. Chin lěě 眞 | to place  
in order; to arrange in ranks. Pae  
lěě 排 | and 擺 | Pae lěě,  
both denote, To arrange; to put in  
order.

Lěě tso ke tsze | 坐其次  
to sit in order.

Lěě tsuy | 最 the first of the series;  
i. e. the best composition of many  
others.

Lěě wei | 位 or Lěě kung | 公  
constituted persons; i. e. You, Gen-  
tlemen.

Lěě-neu | 女 eminent women,  
mentioned in history.

Lěě-chuen | 傳 memoirs, or biogra-  
phical sketches of eminent persons.

7068. Cold air, or vapour.

7069. Name of a certain  
wood.

7070. From *fire* and *ar-*

*ranged*, or *spread out*. Fire  
raging; ardent; impetuous;  
enthusiastically; daring in the ser-  
vice of one's country, or in adherence  
to virtue; excellent; dignified; ma-  
jestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; an-  
xious. Occurs in various proper  
names.

Ching lěě 眞 | } eminently chas-  
Lěě-neu 女 | } te; virgins or

widows who have preferred sufferings  
and death, to a violation of their  
purity. Tsěě lěě 節 | to die in  
defence of one's country, or of per-  
sonal virtue and chastity.

Lěě sze | 士 one who dies for his  
country. Chung lěě 忠 | a faith-  
ful devoted servant of the crown.

Lěě-lěě | } magnificently im-  
Wei-lěě 威 | } posing; majestic.  
Lěě-lěě, also denotes Mournful;  
anxious.

7071. Name of a plant em-  
ployed in conjunction with  
some other, to expel noxious  
influences. Also forms part of the  
name of a plant used in dying.

7072. A bird described as a  
kind of wood-pecker.

裂  
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.

Peih lěě 裂 | torn; rent. Měě lěě 滅 | harsh, destructive government.

Lěě kae | 開 to tear or split open, said of cloth or of wood; or of the earth, and so on.

躡

7074. To tread over a space, as in hunting; to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of. Heě pŭh lěě tǎng

學不 | 等 the student must not overstep the regular order.

Lěě seih | 席 to tread upon the floor mat in an irregular manner; to advance in a disorderly way.

鬣  
鬣  
鬣  
鬣

7075. Resembling the hair bristling up on the top of the skull; 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 lěě 剛 | a pig, or boar.

獵  
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 lěě 打 | or T'een lěěn 田 | to go a hunting. Shě lěě she woo 涉 | 世務 to have hunted through, and become familiar with, all the affairs of the world. Těě-lěě 緹 | in regular order.

LĒEN.—CLXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lien*. Canton Dialect, *LĒen*.

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-lěe 相 | joined; to join; united together; to unite.

LĒen choo | 珠 connected pearls; name of a work to assist students.

LĒen keā | 架 a flail, like that of Europe.

LĒen seih | 錫 metal, not refined.

健

7078. (\) LĒen tsze | 子 twins. Ke lĒen 雞 | a small species of fowl.

揲

7079. (\) To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a hand barrow.

漣

7080. (\) 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.

LĒen 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

7082. (-) LĒen hwa | 花 or LĒen gow ho | 藕 荷 the water lily.

苓

Ho, is the northern term. LĒen-fung | 峯 or LĒen fung king | 峯

莖 the isthmus at Macao, called by the English the Race Ground.

LĒen-fung meau | 峯廟 the temple or Jos-house at the race ground.

LĒen fang | 房 the calyx of a water lily.

蟬

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.

Tĕĕ lĒen 鐵 | an iron chain.

輦

7085. (\) A kind of chariot pulled by the hand, applied to the Emperor's carriage; hence,

LĒen hea | 下 expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court.

LĒen küh che hea | 轂之下 below the wheels of the imperial carriage,—near to the Emperor.

LĒen keu | 車 a kind of hand carriage or wheel-barrow.

LĒen lang | 郎 the name of an office.

LĒen taou | 道 path within the palace.

煉 7086. Kĕen, To separate and distinguish.

棟

7087. (u) Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called Kin-ling-tze 金鈴子 from their shape.

凍

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.

LĒen jin sin | 人心 to try the hearts of men—as by adverse and by prosperous circumstances in providence.

瓢

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. Kĕen lĒen 簡 | to essay or try by experiment.

Tsau lĒen 操 | to practice or exercise, as soldiers. Leih lĒen lauching 歷 | 老成 formed by experience and age; familiar with, from practice.

LĒen fūh | 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 Kĕen, A certain iron about a wheel. Twan lĒen 鍛 | a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case: used in a bad sense. Pih-lĒen 百 | purified a hundred times, most pure.

LĒen sze | 師 an experienced and

virtuous doctor amongst the sect Taou, is denoted by this term.

LĒen shūh | 熟 fully practised in; duly matured.

LĒen tsing | 精 or reversed, Made quite perfect by practice.

歛

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 lĒen woo fūh 聚 | 五福 collected together all blessings. Tseu lĒen, is also used for avaricious extortions. Show lĒen 收 | to gather in the harvest.

LĒen chow tsze show | 舟自守 collected together his war boats and stood on the defensive.

LĒen tsĕen | 錢 to collect money; to make a collection for some charitable purpose.

湫

7094. (b) Water overflowing; inundation; the edge of a wave.

歛

歛

7095. (k) Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

獫

7096. (') A certain kind of dog with a long nose. Read Hĕen, 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 lĕen 收 | to shroud and coffin.

**臉** 7098. [ ʼ ] The cheek; the space between the eye and the jaw; the face; used metaphorically for reputation. Read Tsĕen, A kind of meat soup. Woo lĕen 無 | no face; shameless. Se lĕen 洗 | to wash the face. Sae lĕen 腮 | the cheek. Tew lĕen 丟 | to throw away a person's reputation, to say something to the disgrace of a person.

**臉** 7099. [ / ] To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pĕen.

**廉** 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.

Lĕen che | 恥 modest; bashful; moderate; unassuming; the opposite of avaricious and of shameless conduct. Woo lĕen che 無 | 恥 shameless; brazen-faced; abandoned.

Tso kwan tsing lĕen 做官清 | an uncorrupt magistrate. Keaon lĕen 矯 | affected moderation, seeming to reject what one really wishes. Fe lĕen 飛 | name of an ancient palace, and of a certain divine bird, which has the power to raise the wind.

Lĕen kĕĕ ching chĭh | 潔正直 pure and upright.

Lĕen tsĕĕ | 節 correct in one's conduct, without excess or extravagance.

Lĕen yu | 隅 or Lǎng lĕen 稜 | a corner.

**濂** 7101. Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

**熯** 7102. [-] Lĕen-e | 熯 interminable fire; flame extending far, or continuing long.

**礧** 7103. [-] A large coarse stone; a red colour. Lĕen 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 lĕen

掛 | or Shang lĕen 上 | to put up the screen. Fang lĕen 放 | to put down the screen. Chŭh lĕen

竹 | a bamboo screen. Poo lĕen 布 | a cloth curtain. Mŭh pan

lĕen 木板 | venetian blinds are

so called; and also, New pĭh hĕĕ chwang 牛拍脇窻 tripe-fold windows.

**賺** 7105. The sides of the leg. Nuy lĕen 內 | the inner side of the leg. Wae lĕen 外 | the outer side of the leg.

**鎌** 7106. [-] A sickle, otherwise call E-kow 刈 鉤 a shearing hook.

**璘** 7107. [-] Lin or Lĕen, variegated with streaks.

**奩** 7108. [c] A box to contain perfumes; a lady's toilet. Chwang lĕen 牀 | a bride's portion; a toilet and whatever else her parents may give her. King lĕen 鏡 | or King keă 鏡匣 a dressing case, used by females.

**聯** 7109. [-] Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join; to unite; to arrange in a concatenated form. Tuy lĕen 對 | a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or paper

hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. Kwan lēen 官 | a list containing the order

in which officers are to move or act.  
Lēen heung te | 兄弟 to unite and settle the order of brothers.

帘

7110. [c] A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. Tsew lēen 酒 | a tavern.

## LEIH.—CLXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liě*. 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 leih 有 | possessing strength. Ke leih 氣 | strength, or the invisible animal influence which supports strength. Shin leih 身 | bodily strength. Shin chwang leih kēen 身壯 | 健 hale and robust, generally addressed to old people as a compliment. Sin leih 心 | strength, or active power of the mind. Müh leih 目 | the power of vision. Urh leih 耳 | the power of hearing. Tsin sin keih leih 盡心竭 | to exert one's heart and strength to the utmost. Hěh leih 協 | to unite efforts. Chung leih 重 | or Ting leih 鼎 | great strength. Mēen leih 綿 | or Leih pō | 薄 deficiency of strength; weak. Yung leih 用 | Chüh leih 出 | or Chō leih 着 | to exert one's strength. Chüh leih yu kwō kea 出 | 於國

家 to exert one's self for one's country. Fe leih 費 | to spend one's strength. Nēen foo, leih keang 年富 | 强 rich in years, and robust in strength; rich in years, denotes Being yet young, having many years in reserve. Ho leih 火 | the power of fire. Tsew leih 酒 | the power or strength of wine. Kung leih 弓 | the strength of a bow. Ping leih 病 | severe dangerous disease. Peih leih 筆 | strength of pencil, denotes either writing the character with a stiff firm stroke, or writing in a nervous style.

Leih 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.

Leih ching | 政 to be employed in laborious government service.

Leih heō | 學 to learn assiduously.  
Leih leang | 量 strength of capacity.  
Leih leang pūh tsūh | 量不足 a deficiency of strength, talent, or power.  
Leih keuen | 倦 wearied; fatigued.  
Leih pēen | 辦 to argue strenuously.

扌

7112. Leih, or Lih. To divide 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. Shě leih 設 | to institute. Kēen leih



建 | to build up. Chung leih  
 中 | to be situated between two,  
 and belong to neither. Chih leih  
 赤 | to stand naked, means to be  
 destitute of every thing.

Leih ching | 政 name of a section  
 of the Shoo-king.

Leih che | 志 to form a resolution.

Leih e | 意 } to fix one's inten-

Leih sin | 心 } tion or mind ; to  
 determine on doing something ; to  
 resolve in one's own mind ; as Leih e  
 wei shen | 意爲善 to deter-  
 mine, or resolve on the practice of  
 virtue.

Leih kih | 刻 } immediately ; in-  
 Leih tseih | 卽 } stantly.

Leih chun | 春 February 5th. }  
 Leih hea | 夏 May 7th. } Chinese terms  
 Leih tsew | 秋 August 9th. }  
 Leih tung | 冬 Nov. 8th. }

Leih ming | 命 to establish one's  
 fate ; to act so as to influence one's  
 destiny favorably ; A. D. 1418, *esta-*

*blished* the first of the Ming Dynasty.  
 Leih 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-  
 päng | 篷. those that have han-  
 dles are called 笠 Täng.

Leih küh | 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 7116. A grain of rice ; food ;  
 particularly rice. Tseuë  
 leih püh shih 絕 |  
 不食 unable to eat any  
 thing,—from sickness.  
 Yih leih me — | 米  
 a grain of rice. Yüh leih 玉 |  
 white rice.

栗 7117. The chesnut, named  
 from the fruit hanging  
 pendant down. A hard  
 durable wood. Firm ; en-  
 during ; commanding ;  
 severe ; to exceed or over-  
 pass. Name of a district. A surname.

Used also in the composition of some  
 foreign words. Hing leih 行 |  
 a finger post to point out the road.

Shwüy leih 水 | name of a plant.

Leih lëë | 烈 a piercing cold wind.

慄 7118. The tablet, dedicated  
 to the deceased, in the tem-  
 ple of ancestors.

慄 7119. Fear ; apprehension.  
 Leau-leih 慄 | intimi-  
 dated ; fearful.

漂 7120. The name of a river ;  
 and of a district.

颿 7121. Wind ; an impetuous  
 gale, mixed with rain. A  
 storm of wind and rain.

曆 7122. The signs of the hea-  
 vens, sun, moon, and stars,  
 which are noted with vena-  
 tion, and delivered to men for the  
 division of time.

Leih soo | 數 the numbers which  
 determine the place of the heavenly  
 bodies, &c.

Leih fā | 法 astronomical rules.

Leih 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 succes-  
 sive periods of time ; to overpass or  
 transgress the law ; a state of con-  
 fusion ; open ; space between, said of  
 the teeth ; next in order ; erroneous ;  
 to say the whole. Leih-leih, arrang-  
 ed in order ; retired ; asamongst 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 leih 爰 |  
 the name of a book. King leih kwö  
 lae 經 | 過來 to pass and  
 come over.

Leih ching | 城 to go over into the  
 city.

Leih jih | 日 successive days ; time.

Leih këë chang yay | 劫長夜  
 successive ages of perpetual night ;—  
 in a state of future suffering.

Leih kea | 家 astronomers, mathe-  
 maticians.

Leih lüh | 錄 appearance of elegance  
 and splendor.

Leih-lae | 來 from former times to  
 the present.

Leih-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

7125. Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water, to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking.

瀝

Leih heüē | 血 to shed one's blood; to commit suicide.

Che leih 浙 | the sound of snow and rain.

Leih yih | 液 a slight flowing.

Teih-leih 滴 | the sound of drops falling.

癰

7126. Leih leih 瘰 | a swelling on the neck.

礪

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. Teih leih 的 | clear; bright.

霹

7128. Peih-leih 霹 | Peih leih 劈歷 rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

輓

7129. Leih lüh | 輓 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.

甕

7131. A certain earthen vessel.

甕

璫

7132. Teih-leih 均 | a bright pearl.

礫

7133. Small broken stones; pebbles or sand. Hwang leih 黃 | name of a wood.

Tan-leih

丹 |

} a red oxide.

Tan-sha

丹沙 |

躒

7134. To move; motion; a step. A man's name. Read Lō, Lēen-lō 連 | or Chō-lō 卓 | to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

輓

7135. The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

鬲

7136. Perfume or incense pot.

鄺

7137. Name of a place; a surname.

LEŌ.—CLXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liö*.

Canton Dialect, *Leok*.

畧

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

leö 經 | to pass through and arrange; plans of proceeding; applied also to planning a campaign, or the conduct of an army. Hwüh leö 忽 | to despise or treat with contempt. Leö ke che | 基趾 to visit, or go

over the ground on which the city walls are built.

Leö yew che shih | 有知識  
possess a little knowledge.

刺

7139. Read Leo, and King.  
To brand the face with ink and a style; a Chinese punish-

ment. Also read Leang, To take by force. Read Leö, To seize by violence.

掠

7140. Read Leö and Leang,  
To rob; to plunder; to take by violence; to punish.

Loo leö 擄 | to carry away persons captive. Këë leö 劫 | or Tseang leö 搶 | to rob and carry off property by violence.

## LEU.—CLXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Luy*. Canton Dialect, *Luy*.

呂

7141. [ \ ] 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 leih 有 | 力 having strength of spine; possessing great strength. Shin leih 強 | long; extended. A local term.

Leu-sung | 宋 Spain. Seaou Leu-sung 小 | 宋 Luzon, Manilla.

侶

7142. [ \ ] An associate; a companion. A fellow traveller.

稭

7143. [ \ ] 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 sēn 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 | 閭 the habitations of the poor.

旅  
旅

7145. [ \ ] 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 | a travelling merchant.

Leu leih | 力 great strength.

Leu te | 邸 a place to receive strangers, in a strange place.

Leu tsze | 次 in order; arranged in order.

膂

7146. [ \ ] The back bone; the back.

旅

7147. [ \ ] Name of a sacrifice to hills and rivers.

婁  
婁

7148. [ / ] 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.

儻

7149. [ / ] Leu or Low. The back bent; curved; distorted.

To bend. A surname. Read Lów, Show low 手 | a crooked arm. Pei low 背 | 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.

瘦 7151. [ \ ] Leu, or Low. A chronic ulcer; an old swelling. Keu leu 痼 | a crooked back.

縷 7152. [ \ ] Certain hempen threads; pieces of cloth paid as a forfeit by those who neglected serving. From part of the name of a plant.

褸 7153. [ 1 ] Leu, or Low. Parts of a garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

萋 7154. [ 1 ] Leu, or Low. Name of an edible plant; the betel plant, name of a place; a plant boiled up with fish.  
 Leu yě | 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, peih 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 nēen | 念 anxious thoughts.

Leu woo | 無 a kind of banner held in the front of an army.

億 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 a cloth or silk,  
 Leu poo | 布 through which water is strained.

慮 7159. [ 1 ] A certain plant, used as a red dye; otherwise called Te heuě 地血 earth's blood. To form; to model.

鑪 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. Keen 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 Tsín.

糴 7165. [ \ ] Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation. Wild grain.

LEUË.—CLXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Liuë*. Canton Dialect, *Leut*.

劣  
孱  
埒

7166. [c] From *strength and few, or small*: Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

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 leuë 馬 | a path, or other place, fenced in by a low wall for horses. Fung taou yuë leuë 封道曰 | a shut up, or sealed road is called Leuë.

乎

7168. [c] From *nail and hand*. To take hold of with the fingers of one hand.

呼

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.

Yö leuë 郁 | to move the fingers on a flute.

錚

7171. [c] Leuë or Seuë, A weight equal to 24 taels.

LEUEN.—CLXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Lwan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Liuën*. Canton Dialect, *Luen*.

緜

7172. [-] To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

變

7173. [v] From *attached to, and woman*. Yielding, complying; attached to; warm affection for; longing after. Sze leuen 思 | affectionate re-

戀

membrane of, Yuen leuen 婉 | elegance and beauty of person.

7174. [l] 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 | mutually attached—

said of brothers. Keuen leuen 眷 | a constant recollection of, and longing after; permanent affection for, or addictedness to.

攣

7175. [-] From *bound to, and hand*. To bind or tie 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 | 拘 bound and restricted; a contraction of the hands or feet.

揀

7176. [-] To select or choose; to collect together.

蔞  
蔞

7177. [/] Name of a plant.

齧

7178. [\] Flesh cut in.o slices; minced meat; the viscera of fish.

Leuen tsëë | 切 to cut or mince.

Leuen-leuen | | a thin emaciated appearance.

## LEÜH.—CLXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lü*. Canton Dialect, *Leut*.

聿 7179. *Yü*, An ancient word for Pencil; a connective particle.

律

7180. Leüh kwei | 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 Tsing 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 leüh  
戒 | rules or precepts of the Buddha sect. Püh leüh 不 | term for a pencil. E leüh 依 | according to law. Tëen leüh tsuy  
yen 天 | 最嚴 the law of heaven is most strict.

律

7182. From to *divide* and *hand*. To put away the dregs or fæces; to separate the pure from the impure.

悵

7183. Sorrowful; mournful.

綽

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.

Leüh lo | 羅 a pulley.

Leüh tsëang | 將 to let down leisurely into a pit or grave.

腍

7185. The flesh of sacrifices. Süh leaou | 膾 the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt, to fill the temple with its fumes.

LEW.—CLXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Lieu.* Canton Dialect, *Low.*

**六** 7186. Six, generally pronounced Lew, by the northern people. According to the Dictionaries, read Lüh. See Lüh.

**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** 7188. (\\) The same as the preceding. The streamers of a banner, and pendant ornaments of ancient 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. Mēn 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** |

PART 11. Y 6

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 **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 tsih | **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.

**鎔** 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 kwō | **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.

**礪** 7192. Lew hwang | **礪** sulphur.

**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 | **任** to detain, as a guest.

Lew jin shih pēn fan | **人食**

便飯 to detain a person to a family dinner.

Lew hea | 下 to keep or take care of.

Lew keuě | 訣 a keep-sake given at death.

Lew pëě | 別 a keep-sake; a thing given on parting.

Lew sze püh kēen | 使不遣 detained the messenger, and did not send him back.

榴

7194. (\\) Shih'lew 石 | the pomegranate.

Lew ho | 火 the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its flower. Lew-lew, The name of an animal.

榴

溜

7195. (\\) Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

溜

溜

7196. (\\) A certain vessel used to contain rice. Lew le | 璃 a certain vitreous substance; sometimes used to denote Glass.

溜

溜

溜

溜

7197. (\\) The blood or humours detained on one spot. A large swelling on the neck or face.

溜

窟

7198. (\\) A den or cavern.

窟

7199. (\\) A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

溜

7200. (\\) Tow-lew 逼 | to linger about; to hang off and on; to lurk about.

雷

7201. (\\) The dripping of water from a house. Chung-lew 中 | an interior apartment.

駟

7202. (\\) A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

駟

駟

7203. (\\) Read Lew and Leaou, To fly high; the sound of the wind.

駟

駟

7204. Lew, or Leaou, Deep clear water; still; retired.

駟

駟

7205. (\\) To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

駟

7206. (\\) King-lew 經 | to kill.

駟

7207. (\\) Name of a bird called, on the Yang-tsze-keang, Tēen lew 天 | said to resemble the quail.

駟

劉

7208. (\\) A certain weapon; to kill. To arrange. A very ancient and famous surname.

Pe lew 毗 | a tree with few branches and open foliage. Lew tsze | 子 or Lew yih | 杖 a certain fruit from Keaou-che 交趾 Cochinchina.

Lew-pei | 脩 name of an amiable and eminent general, during the civil wars of China, in the third century.

瀏

7209. (\\) The appearance of clear deep water; the wind passing with rapidity.

The sound of the wind, the name of a river. Yew-lew 颯 | the sound of the wind.

Lew-leang | 亮 clear and bright.

柳

7210. (\\) 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.

柳

Lew, or Lew shoo | 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 pēen | 迷花騙 deceived and stupified by willows and flowers; i. e. by dissolute pleasures.

畎

7211. (\\) To plough up the ground. To plough within the dikes which separate the fields.

絡

7212. (\\) A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten threads make a 綸 Lun, ten lun, make a Lew.



LĪH.—CLXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lē. Canton Dialect, Līk.

𠂔 7213. From *man* and *strength*.  
Soo che yu yay 數之  
餘也 an overplus, a  
remainder. Shih fun che yih yay  
十分之一也 a tenth part.

𠂔 7214. To divine by grasping  
sixty four straws between  
the fingers, according to  
certain rules. See Leih.

肋 7215. The ribs; otherwise  
called Lih küh | 骨 and  
Pae küh 牌骨. Read  
Kin, The sinewy part of the muscles.  
Lih pang | 傍 the side.

𠂔 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 lih 馬 | a horse's  
bridle. Käng lih 措 | to seize  
or detain by force. Yih lih 抑 |  
to controul. Peih lih 逼 |  
or Koo lih 苦 | to distress; to  
molest; to ill use.

Lih hew | 休 to force to stop; to  
lay an officer aside from the duties

of his station, without depriving him  
of his rank.

Lih ping | 兵 to shut up troops in  
a narrow compass, by a superior  
force.

Lih sō | 索 to extort from.

Lih ling | 命 to insist upon; to  
require instant performance; to  
force to do.

Lih shih | 石 to engrave or cut let-  
ters on stone.

𠂔 7218. Lih le | 踈 mak-  
ing no advance; not pro-  
gressing.

LIN.—CLXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lin. Canton Dialect, Lam.

林 7219. ( \ ) From *two trees*. A  
clump of trees on a plain;  
a wood; a grove; a moun-  
tain forest. A clump of bamboos;  
an appearance of luxuriance and  
abundance. A surname. Yu lin  
羽 | the name of a star; a mili-  
tary title. Yu lin koo urh 羽

| 孤兒 orphans of the military.  
Lin chung | 中 a note in music.  
Chüh lin 竹 | 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 ves-  
sel. A pool or pond.

Lin le | 滴 to be drench with rain.

Lin hwa | 花 to water flowers.

琳 7221. ( \ ) The name of a  
stone; name of an ancien  
state.

**痲** 7222. ( \ ) A disease which causes a difficulty in passing urine, either from gravel or other causes. Woo lin pih chüh 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** 7224. ( / ) An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has fattened with the carcasses 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.

**鄰** 7227. ( / ) Water running amongst stones. Lin-lin, A clear, pure appearance; as of water that runs over a rocky bottom.

**潐** 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 | 璘 streaked or marked with veins.

**甌** 7230. ( / ) A certain earthenware vessel; to move; to cover over or screen.

**畊** 7231. ( / ) A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

**磣** 7232. ( / ) Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read Lang, Ping lǎng 磣 | lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

**躔** 7233. ( / ) To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

**輶** 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 Kih-lin 隔 | neighbours; a neighbouring house.

Lin-le | 里 neighbourhood.

**鱗** 7237. ( \ ) The scales of fishes; otherwise called Yu-keä 魚甲. It would appear however, that sometimes they distinguish between Lin and Keä, 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 lěē 寒風 | 冽 a piercing cold wind.

Liu jen | 然 stern; severe manner.

Lin tsun | 遵 implicit obedience; obedience, yielded in consequence of being struck with awe.

廩  
庠  
畝

7241. [ \ ] A public granary; one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. Tēn-lin 天 | the name of a star. Tsāng lin 倉 | a granary. Me lin 米 | an ancient school or

college. Poo lin 補 | to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring.

Lin-lūh | 祿 } a small allowance  
Lin shen | 贍 } given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

慄

7242. [ \ ] Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous. Read Lin, Extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

閨

7243. [ / ] The name of a bird; a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

藺

7244. [ / ] A plant adapted to make mats of. A surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

躡

7245. [ / ] To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person, with a cart driving rapidly.

躡

輶

7246. [ \ ] The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

吝

7247. [ / ] Mean; niggardly; sparing; sordidly; parsimonious; avaricious. To regret to part with; to be sorry; to be ashamed and disgraced. Lin sīh | 嗇 or Pe lin 鄙 |

吝

mean and niggardly; unduly sparing. Kēn lin 儉 | or Han lin 慳 |

吝

parsimonious. Tan lin 貪 | covetous; avaricious. Sew lin 羞 | to feel shame

吝

and disgrace. Hwuy lin 悔 | the appearance of grief and distress.

臨  
臨

7248. [ / ] 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. Kēn lin yuen 監 | 院 title of the Deputy Governor of a province.

Lin chin sēn tuy chan | 陣先退斬 when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded.

Lin mun | 門 to enter the door—said of blessings.

Lin tsow she | 走時 when about to go.

Lin tsae | 財 coming in contact with wealth; meeting an opportunity of being enriched.

Lin ta tsēē | 大節 to come to some great emergency.

Lin yu | 御 to reign over the empire.

LING.—CLXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ling*. Canton Dialect, *Ling*.

令  
令

7249. [ \ ] From Tseih, *To assemble*, and Tsëë, *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.* Chih ling 勅 | or Haou ling 號 | an imperial order. Kung ling 功 | the laws. Kin ling 禁 | laws and prohibitions. Hëen ling 縣 | the principal officer in a district. She ling 時 | or Yuë ling 月 | certain terms or periods by which the year is divided. Tsëë ling 節 | a period of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year, each of which has an appropriate name.

Ling choo wǎn chay sin che | 諸聞者信之 to cause all who hear, to believe it.

Ling wei ching | 爲証 to oblige

to be a witness, old and young people who labour under any disease shall not be called on.

Ling chih | 姪 your cousin, &c.

Ling gae | 愛 or Ling tsëen kin | 千金 your daughter.

Ling heung | 兄 your elder brother.

Ling lang | 郎 your son.

Ling shüh | 叔 your uncle.

Ling tsun | 尊 your father.

Ling tang | 堂 your mother.

Ling te | 弟 your younger brother.

伶 7250. [ ^ ] 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 teih jin 他是 | 俐的人 he is a clever man. She ling 使 | one who serves. Këen ling 健 | the name of a district.

Ling jin | 人 an imperial droll, or merry-andrew: also, a musician; otherwise expressed by Ling lun | 倫 or Ling kwan | 官 a master of musicians.

Ling le | 俐 clever; quick of ap-

prehension. Ling chow | 舟 a double surname.

Ling ting | 仃 alone; destitute; walking alone.

劊

7251. [ \ ] To split with a knife; to cleave asunder.

冷

7252. [ \ ] Derived from *Ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Lǎng, which see.

Ling jě | 熱 are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold, hot; indifferent, zealous.

囹

7253. [ \ ] A place of confinement formed by rails; a prison.

拎  
擥  
擥

7254. [ \ ] To grasp something suspended; to lay hold of; to hold suspended.

啾

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.

詒

7258. [ \ ] To sell; to trade; a man's name.

Ling che foo | 癡符 an ignorant stupid trader; a simple foolish person.

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. Füh ling 茯 | a medicinal plant used in the cure of the venereal disease. Too füh ling 土茯 | Canton China root.

Ling-urh | 耳 a fungus plant, said to resemble a mouse's ear, or a woman's ear-ring.

蛉

7262. [ \ ] Name of an insect. Tsing-ling 蜻 | a species of locust.

矜

7263. [ \ ] Choo-ling 豬 | name of a medicine.

鈴

7264. [ \ ] Ling ting | 叮 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 omitted, 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 intellectual 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 lō | 落 scattered and standing alone.

樑

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 eaves of a house.

樑

樑

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 keau | 教 } I received your  
Ling leō | 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 丨 收 to receive.

Ling seay 丨 謝 to accept of a present, and return thanks for it.

Ling chung poo yih 丨 眾捕役 to take charge of a number of constables; that is, to put one's self at the head of them.

嶺  
陁

7269. [ \ ] The top or side of a hill where a path may be made; a mountain. Shan ling 山 丨 hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China, is the Mei ling 梅 丨 mountain on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu.

Ling nan 丨 南 the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain.

Ling peau 丨 表 the whirlwind or Typhon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

鵠

7270. [ \ ] Name of a bird. Pih ling 白 丨 the lark.

齡

7271. [ \ ] The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. Hea ling 遐 丨 long life; great age.

凌

7072. [ - ] 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 丨 to insult.

Ling shih 丨 室 or Ling yin 丨 陰

an ice-house. Ling jin 丨 人 a person to take care of ice. The first word used as a Verb, would denote To insult a person.

Ling jüh 丨 辱 to disgrace; to dishonor by words or actions; to abuse; to defile; to violate female chastity.

Ling peih 丨 逼 to insult; to tyrannise over; to extort from.

Ling neö 丨 虐 to behave to cruelly or tyrannically.

綾

7273. [ \ ] A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. Tsäng ling 縉 丨 an irregular uneven surface.

Ling lo chow twan 丨 羅綢緞 four kinds of silk, which enumeration is intended to include every species.

菱

7274. [ ! ] The Trapa bicornis, commonly called Ling keö 丨 角. The name of a lake.

菱

菱

陵

7275. [ \ ] 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 丨 to invade the rights of. Tung ling 東 丨 and Se ling 西 丨 the eastern and western tombs of the imperial family.

Ling che 丨 遲 to put to a slow and ignominious death—by cutting the body slowly to pieces—inflicted on parricides and traitors.

Ling jüh 丨 辱 to insult and disgrace.

Ling neö 丨 虐 to treat cruelly.

較

7276. [ \ ] Ling leih 丨 轆 the jolting rattling motion of a carriage; applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

鯨

7277. [ \ ] 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.

霑

7278. [ \ ] The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

艦

艦

艦

醞

醞

醞

7279. [ \ ] A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

7280. [ \ ] A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

靈

7281. (\\) 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*. Püh-ling 不 | 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 | 氣 an ancient skilful diviner.

Ling shin | 神 spiritual; divine.

Ling hwäu | 魂 is generally used for the Human soul.

Ling hwuy | 慧 great mental or spiritual discernment.

Ling ke | 機 an ingenious contrivance, as in mechanics; the power of contriving.

Ling kew | 柩 the remains of a deceased person, contained in a coffin.

Ling ke | 氣 spiritual; immaterial influence.

Ling tae | 臺 the Imperial observatory.

Ling yen | 驗 proofs of the spiritual efficacy of virtue.

Ling yu | 雨 rain that comes opportunely, when expected.

Ling ying | 應 a certain and efficacious answer to prayer, from the gods.

霽

7282. (\\) Ancient form of the preceding; name of a vessel; a man's name.

另

7283. ( / ) Existing separate from; distinct from; besides; another person, thing, or time. Fan wüh leang fun yuě ling

凡物兩分曰 | every thing divided in two is expressed by Ling.

Ling keu | 居 dwelling each apart; living separate from each other.

Ling jih | 日 another day. It is said, Ling yuě | 月 another moon, or month, is some times used.

Ling wae | 外 or Ling wae tēih | 外的 besides; exclusive of, or over and above.

甌

7284. (\\) An earthen ware jar or pitcher; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

## LO.—CLXXIV<sup>TH</sup> 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. Shih pä Lo han 十八 | 漢 the eighteen immediate disciples of Buddha.

Lo-ke | 綺 a particular kind of silk.

Löc lo 列 | to arrange in order.

Lo-han kwo | 漢果 a fruit used in medicie, so called from its growing in clusters of eighteen each.

Lo-king | 經 } a compass to  
Lo-pwan | 盤 } direct the traveller, and by which mariner's steer.

Lo-lo | 儻 name of an animal.

Sin-lo 新 | name of nation on the east.

Lo-han-sung | 漢松 the Chinese yew.

Lo püh | 卜 name of a priest who saved his mother from future sufferings. Leüh lo 縶 | [a pulley.

Lo sze | 絲 a screw.

儻

7286. (-) Possessing superior ability in the management of affairs. Low lo 儻 | active inferior officers, or

attendants amongst banditti. Chay lo 儻 | strong and active, but not virtuous.

囉 7287. (-) A tone employed in song; the prattle of a little child. Lo-so 囉唆 or Low-lo 囉 | troublesome, confused, minute and petty requests or statements. Lo tsaou | 噉 to make a clamour and noise; to distress by rude behaviour.

擺 7288. (\) To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

擺 7289. (-) A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire, To split or rend. Lo-lō | 落 a hedge or fence.

籬 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 兔絲 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. Sēen-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 鈔 | name of the gong. Ta lo 打 | to beat the gong.

饌 7294. (-) A certain kind of cake.

稜 7295. (-) From *grain* and to *connect*. A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

贏

螺 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 螺 | an insect resembling a bee with a slender waist. Lo-sze | 絲 a screw. Lo-teén | 銅 lackered ware, in-laid with shells.

騾 7297. (-) A mule from a stallion and a she ass. Lō-tsze | 子 a mule.

蔴 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.

贏 7300. (\) Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing: fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.



LÖ.—CLXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lō. Canton Dialect, Lōk.

**殞**

7301. (c) To fall; the residue of. Yō lō 殞 | 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.

Lō shoo | 書 the figure obtained by Fūh-he from the back of a tortoise.

Lō-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. Shih lō 失 | to lose. Shih lō 實 | really; truly. Hea lō 下 | a residence. Tsun lō 村 | a village or country hamlet. Tun lō 屯 | a place where soldiers are stationed. Tseu lō 聚 | a place of resort for a multitude of people. Chō lō 着 | an affair

settled; a plan concluded, and every one's duty pointed out. Laou lō

牢 | unsuccessful labour and effort in one's pursuits; mismanagement. Peih lō 碧 | heaven. Luy lō 磊 | a man illustrious and eminent. Tēē lō te hea 跌 | 地

下 to fall to the ground. Lew lō

流 | to fall off from one's own place, to some other region from necessity. Chih-lō 拓 | ill-directed

toil and labour. Tō-tō lō lō 脫

脫 | | a free, frank, and easy

open manner. Keang lō 降 | to fall or put down to a lower place.

Lō hēen kang | 陷坑 to fall into a dangerous pit; either literally or figuratively.

Lō ching | 成 sacrifices offered when a house is finished.

Lō lō | | every one apart.

Lō ta mun keuen taou le | 他們 圈套裡 to fall into their snare.

Lō peih | 筆 to put down a pencil. means to begin to write with it.

Lō-senē | 雪 a fall of snow.

**烙**

7304. (c) To burn; a red hot iron point. Paou lō 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.

Lō mih | 脈 or Mih lō, The veins and arteries, the blood vessels. They speak of twelve Lō-mih, and twelve 經脈 King mih.

Lō yih pūh ts u | 繹不絕 a continued unbroken line of.

**酪**

**酪**

**酪**

**駱**

**駱**

**犖**

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.

7307. (c) A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state. Name of a district. A surname.

7308. (c) A speckled cow. A man's name. Lō-lō | affairs clearly distinguished. Pō lō 駮 | speckled varie-

gated. Chh-lō 卓 | 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

Lō yang | 陽 name of a district in Ho-nan; otherwise 洛 Lō.

樂

7310. (c) Read Yō, A general term for music. Read Lō, Pleasure; delight; exultation; to delight in that which is

deemed pleasure, as E shen wei lō 以善爲 | to consider virtue pleasure. He lō 喜 | He, is internal joy; Lō, is the external expression of it.

Lō shen pūh keuen | 善不倦 unwearied delight in goodness.

Lō shen | 善 to delight in moral goodness.

Lō taou | 道 to delight in moral science.

Lō she koo yin | 是苦 | pleasure is the cause of pain.

Lō jin che lō, yew jin che yew | 人之憂人之憂 to rejoice with those who rejoice; and mourn with those who mourn.

## LOO.—CLXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lu.

Loo and Noo, 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 lō 引人正 | to lead a man the right road. Kwan loo 官 | a government road. Woo loo ko tsoo 無 | 可走 no way to go; no course of action. Shwūy loo 水 | water passage, to travel by water. Lōh lō 陸 | land passage, to travel by land. Taou loo 道 | a way, or path, either physically or morally. Loo pūh tung hing | 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. Pih loo 白 | name of an office.

賂

7315. (/) To give property to; to bribe. Name of a vessel used in temples. Hwuy-loo 賄 | to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes. Hwuy loo tung hing 賄 | 通行 bribery from head to foot. Sō tseu hwuy loo 索取賄 | to extort bribes.

輅

7316. (!) A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness.

Large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. Yōh-loo 玉 | the Imperial carriage.

鹵  
鹵

7317. (\) Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place. Name of a fragrant plant; fume. A surname. Used to denote a great shield.

Loo yu 鹵 魚 salted fish.

Loo yen | 鹽 Loo, is natural salt; Yen, is salt manufactured. Tun-loo 淳 | bad land which pays a light tax.

Loo-poo | 簿 the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage.

Loo-mang | 莽 a light, flippant, careless manner of doing things. See below.

擣

7318. (\) 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.

Loo-tun | 鈍 obtuse, stupidity of mind.

Loo mang | 莽 stupid, rash, confused manner ; flippant ; careless.

Loo-kwō | 國 the state of which Confucius was a native.

槽

7320. [ \ ] A large shield, the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats.

A high military carriage.

Loo-koo tsze | 罌子 the name of a fruit.

虜

7321. [ \ ] To take alive ; to take captive ; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory. Show tsēn 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 küh | 骨 the fruit commonly called *Loquat* and Pe pa 枇杷 the *Mespilus Japonica*.

噓

7324. Loo loo | | noise of crying to pigs. One says, Hoo-loo 呼 | laughing ; laughter.

墟

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.

縷

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 | 葇 aloes.

臚

7332. ( - ) Leu or Loo, The skin. See Leu.

轆

7333. ( - ) Lüh-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 skull. Koo loo tow 枯 | 頭 the skull of a dead person.

Loo gih | 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.

臚

7336. [ - ] The head ; the forehead.

鱸

7337. [ - ] The name of a fish.

鷗

7338. [ - ] Loo tsze | 鷗 the fishing cormorant.

## LOO.—CLXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

OW as in *HOW*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Leu*. The Dialect of Canton turns O into short A.

**婁**

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.

**樓**

7340. [-] The back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname.

Low kow | 侷 short ugly appearance.

**嘍**

7341. [-] Loquacity, verbosity. Leën-low 嚙 | appearance of troublesome-ness; troublesome.

Low-lěě | 唳 the voice of a bird.

**樓**

7342. [-] To draw; to pull; to drag; to throw the arms about; to embrace.

Seau 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.

**瘰**

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.

**𦉳**

7346. [ \ ] Loo hō | 歎 a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth, done by women.

**篋**

7347. [ \ ] A kind of bamboo basket for carrying, or keeping any thing in.

**萋**

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 tsěě | 切 to cut small; to mince.

**膾**

7351. (-) Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time; in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

**穉**

**穉**

**穉**

**鏤**

7352. (-) A sow.

7353. (-) Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. One says, A

boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. Kih low 刻 | to carve; to engrave; to cut.

**髑**

7354. [-] Tüh low 髑 | the bones of the head; particularly the calvaria.

Koo low 枯 | the skull of a dead person; vulgarly called King fun 輕粉 light powder, and also Téen ling kae 天靈蓋 the celestial intellectual cover.

**匱**

7355. [ / ] To avoid; concealed; passed to oblivion; absconded.

**陋**

7356. [ / ] 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. Tsih low 側 | low obscure place or origin. Po.

low 破 | ruinous mean house. Maou low sin hēen 貌 | 心險 an ugly face and malicious heart.

Yiu 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. Kēen shih shin low 見識甚 | knowledge exceedingly partial. Kēen urh pōh

lo 儉而不 | economical without meanness.

Low keang | 巷 a narrow mean lane.

Low seih | 習 an absurd or depraved usage.

Low le che tsze | 俚之詞 vulgar speeches or forms of prayer.

**漏**

7357. [ / ] 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. ūh

che low 屋之 | the dropping of a house; the water coming through

the roof. ūh low 屋 | the north-west corner of a house, a secret

retired place. Tung hoo teih low 銅壺滴 | or Käng low 更 |

names of the clepsydra. Sēē low 泄 | or Sēē low 洩 | to dis-

close secrets. Shih low 失 | to lose any thing. Chuen te low

船底 | a leak in a ship or boat.

Low täng | 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.

**痛**

7358. [ / ] A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

## LÜH.—CLXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Lö*. Peking Dialect, *Lew*. Canton Dialect, *Lok*.

**六**

7359. Six. Te lüh 第十 | sixth. Shih lüh | sixteen.

Lüh chih | 赤 dice.

Lüh 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.

Lüh hō | 合 the four cardinal points, the zenith and nadir.

Lüh shih | 十 sixty.

Lüh shih hwa keä | 十花甲 cycle of sixty years.

Lüh keih | 極 six forms of calamity incident to human beings.

Lüh lüh | | six times six, or thirty-six.

Lüh tsoo Poo-sǎ | 祖菩薩  
a certain divinity.

录

7360. To cut or engrave wood; the origin, or original material.

录

7361. Name of a certain valuable stone.

录

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 Lüh-lüh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting Small.

Lüh lüh yung jin | 庸人  
a mere drudge; a person of no talent.

禄

7364. Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income.

The name of a district.

A surname. Füh lüh woo keang 福 | 無疆

infinite happiness and wealth Fang lüh 俸 | official emolument.

Téen lüh 天 | name of an animal.

Lüh heang tsëen chung | 享千  
鍾 to enjoy an income of a thousand ingots.

Lüh wei kaou shing | 位高陞

high promotion in emolument and rank.

禄

7365. Lüh-süh | 褻 the rustling of garments.

禄

7366. A case for arrows.

绿

7367. A green colour. Lüh fan | 礬 green vitriol.

菜

7368. A plant of which cloth is made; applied also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

醪

7369. A kind of liquor or wine which is deemed excellent. Ling-lüh 醪 | the name of a generous wine.

录

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.

Täng-lüh | 瞻 | to transcribe or record. Müh lüh 目 | an index.

Lüh-lüh | | agreeing amongst themselves.

Lüh sze | 事 the name of an officer.

Lüh tseih | 籍 a certain list.

Lüh tseu | 取 or Tseu lüh, To take and record; to be recorded, when chosen to a degree.

騾

7371. Lüh urh | 耳 a certain famous horse.

壘

7372. A high dry mound or dike; hence the common word Lüh 陵 is applied to

Loo 路 a road, denoting Land travelling in contradistinction from Shwüy-loo 水路 going by water. A surname. Lüh léang | 梁 the dry and woody regions of the south.

稔

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. Shwüy lüh k'een ching 水 | 兼程 travelled both by land and water. Lüh loo | 路 land road, to travel by land.

Lüh süh show tse | 續收齊 in succession all received, that is the whole number in successive parts. Lüh süh taou | 續到 arrived in succession.

鹿

7375. [c] Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麋 Kea, the female 麀 Yew, and the young 麋 Me. Lüh is used in a great variety of proper names.

Lüh yung | 茸 the points of the stags horns—used as a medicine.

懷

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.

籠

7378. A kind of basket; a tall basket.

輓

7379. Leih lüh 輓 | the rut made by wheels.

麓

7380. The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill.

Lüh show | 守 the keeper of a forest.

翬

7381. Leau, Lew, or Lüh. To fly high.

倻

7382. To put to shame; to disgrace.

勳

7383. United strength or effort. Also read Lew and Léw, in the same sense.

戮

7384. From *spears* and *fly-ing 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. Shǎ lǚh 殺 | to kill and mangle. Shǎ ke sāng urh lüh ke sze 殺其生而 | 其死 to kill the living and mangle the dead.

蓼

7385. [c] Lüh-lüh | a long large appearance; otherwise read Leau, and Lew. Kew lew 糾 | mutually leading or drawing each other.

## LUN.—CLXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Lun. Canton Dialect, Lun.

侖

7386. [-] From Tseih, To collect, and Tsih, To record on a roll. To arrange in order. To think. Kwān lun 昆 | 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 | five relations in which human beings stand to each other; they are also expressed by Jin lun 人 | the relations of mankind; and Ta lun 大 | the great relations. Ta pūh shih woo lun 他不識五 | he is ignorant (of the common) relative duties.

圖

7388. [-] Hwūh-lun 圖 | round; complete.

崑

7389. [-] Kwān lun 崑 | the name of mountains of which many fabulous things are said, probably the mountains of Central Asia.

崙

掄

7390. [-] To choose; to select, applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together

逾

Lun seuen | 選 to choose; to select.  
Lun tsae ta tēn | 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 lə 沈 | 隨落 to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. Hwān lun 混 | chaos; state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. Fun lun 瀆 | a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point.

Lun hwuy | 洄 or Yin lun 塗 | water circulating as a whirlpool.

Lun lö | 落 to sink to a low state, always disastrous.

稌

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 | 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 | silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; second, the expression of them. Mwan fūh king lun 滿腹經 |

the mind full of just conceptions and lucid theories.

Lun-yin | 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 | or Lun-le, To reason or argue. Chuy lun 推 | to infer.

Pëen lun 辨 | to dispute; to debate. E-lun 議 | to deliberate.

Lun kwō ching | 國政 to discuss the politics of the country.

Lun keih | 及 to speak or discourse about.

Lun king yih tang tā keuen | 經亦當達權 when discussing

standard and fixed principles, it is also necessary to understand peculiar, or unusual circumstances.

Lun sze | 事 to discuss business.

Lun she | 世 to discourse about the world in different ages.

Lun twan | 斷 to decide upon.

輪

7395. [-] A wheel; a wheel with spokes. Large; great; the north and south.

Kwang-lun 廣 | east and west, north and south.

Lun chuen | 轉 to revolve, or circulate.

Lun hwuy | 迴 the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

Lun lew | 流 to flow or turn round as a wheel; to do by turns.

Lun-lew tso | 流做 to do or take a task by turns; alternately.

## LUNG.—CLXXX<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 手段 to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. He lung 戲 | to trifle and use familiarities with. Woo

lung 舞 | to play, as in fencing and dancing. Wan lung 玩 | to play for mere amusement.

Lung chang | 璋 is said of having a son.

Lung keaou fan chuē | 巧反拙 to affect to be clever and turn out a fool.

Lung fan | 飯 to prepare rice.

Lung leaou show keō | 了手腳 to intrigue and play underhand tricks.

Lung hwae leaou | 壞了 spoiled.

Lung tih yih kēen haou sze | 得一件好事 he has done a good thing.

Lung wa | 瓦 is to have a daughter.

俚

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 | 古今 to be the glory of ancient and modern times, said of the precepts of Confucius.

Lung ping | 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 | 禮 great politeness and generous hospitality.

Lung shing | 盛 affluence; abundant; wealthy.

Lung tsing | 情 liberal; generous disposition.

癯

7400. [-] Aged and diseased.

窿

7401. [-] Keung-lung 穹 | the expanse or vault of heaven, is so denominated.

龍

7402. [-] From 月 Jow, *flesh*; the other parts are to represent *flying in a tortuous 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 | the Draco volans. Keaou lung 蛟 | the scaly dragon.

Lung chang | 章 an Imperial honorary document given to old men.

Lung chuen | 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 | 虎榜 an Imperial list of the new Keu-jin graduates.

Lung chung | 鍾 a certain species of bamboo.

Lung hing hoo poo | 行虎步 walks like a dragon, and paces like a tiger, expresses a stately manner.

Lung-foo | 輔 the name of a stone.

Lung hea | 蝦 lobsters.

Lung küh | 骨 the bones of the dragon, used as a medicine.

Lung t'een | 殿 a temporary palace,

in which to perform rites to relieve souls from purgatory.

Lung luy | 類 the dragon or lizard class; lacerta.

Lung wang | 王 the dragon king, or Hae shin 海神 god of the sea, the Neptune of Chiuu.

Lung wei | 位 the Imperial throne.

Lung-yen | 眼 the dragon's eye, the Dimocurpus Longan, or fruit. *Longan*.

Lung yen | 顏 His Majesty's countenance.

儻

7403. [ \ ] Lung tung | 侗 rude, unfinished, unfit for any thing.

嚨

7404. [-] The throat. How lung 喉 | the throat; the gullet. How lung heang | 響 sound or noise in the throat.

聾

7405. [-] A great sound or noise. Read He, Sound, noise.

壟

7406. [ \ ] 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.

僮

7407. [ \ ] To walk in a distorted manner; to be embarrassed. Lung tung | 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 搦 | 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 fā | 髮 to bind up the hair.

Lung kin | 近 to work near; to bring or cause to approach near; to near a boat.

Lung leō | 掠 to seize, to plunder.

Lung leō | 略 to form a compen-

dium.

**籠**

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.

**礮**

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.

**穰**

7413. [-] Grain scattered about; grain in a diseased state.

**寵**

7414. [ \ ] An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a den. Kung lung 孔 | a hole or orifice. Kūh 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. Tseō 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 Ne-

penthes distillatoria. Tāng 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 lō | 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. Tēn 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.

**臃**

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.

**韉**

7419. [-] A horse's bridle.

LUY.—CLXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Lui*. Canton Dialect, *Luy*.雷  
雷

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 黔 | name of a spirit that in heaven creates or forms.

Luy keung | 瓊 the island *Hae-nan*.Luy ming pih 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 the thunderer; the

Luy shin | 神 spirit that presides over, or controls thunder.

Luy tëen | 電 thunder and lightning.

搗

7421. [-] To rub or grind any thing; to pound as in a mortar.

Luy lan | 爛 } to rub to pieces.  
Luy suy | 碎 }

樞

7422. [-] The name of a wood.

瘡

7423. [1] Fei luy 痲 | small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat.

蕾

7424. [\] A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. Poo lüh 蓓 | beginning to flower.

屢

7425. [/] Often; repeatedly. Also read *Leu*. Luy yih | 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 keih | 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.

癰

7427. [\] Luy leih | 癰 a gathering that swells and increases.

縲

7428. [-] A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal.

Luy sêc | 絰 a cord with which to

Luy sêc | 紲 bind a person.

僵

7429. [-] Excessively fatigued.

藪

7430. [1] The name of a plant and of a territory.

藟

類

7431. ['] A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of Botanical and other classification 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. [ \ ] A kind of eulogy on deceased persons; to eulogize.

Luy wǎn | 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.

踈

7435. [ / ] To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

畷

7436. [ - ] Fields parted off or laid out.

偶

7437. ( \ ) To injure; to destroy; to injure mutually.

Sze luy 思 | a certain wood that does not rot. Kwei luy 傀 | figures used for a mock drama, or puppet-show.

壘

7438. ( \ ) 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 Leüß, the name of a demon. Shun kow kaou luy 深溝高 | deep ditches and high ramparts.

Luy shih | 石 stones piled up to form a wall or hill. Hea luy shih 下 | 石 caused a pile of stones or rocks to descend. Shin-too or Shoo 神茶 and Yüh-leüh 鬱 | 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 seih 臘祭夕 in the close of the year, sacrifices are offered in the evening to these two demons.

垒

7439. ( \ ) To form a wall by heaping up unburnt bricks; is expressed by | 壘 Luy keih.

壘

7440. [ - ] A vessel for containing earth like a flower pot.

累

7441. [ \ ] To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

儻

7442. [ \ ] Bending down; sickly. Idle; lazy. The appearance of standing up in the midst of many.

藁

7443. [ \ ] To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

礪

7444. [ \ ] A rocky appearance; to strike.

礪

藁

7445. [ \ ] A certain creeping plant and its leaf. The name of a hill

鏹

7446. [ \ ] 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.

鷺

7448. [ \ ] Luy shoo | 鼠 a species of bat, known also by several other names.

殍

7449. [ / ] Disease; sickness.

酌

7450. [ / ] To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

淚

7451. [ / ] Read Luy and Leüß. From water and ungovernable. Tears flowing from the eyes; weeping. Read Le, To flow with rapidity, applied to water. Hea luy 下 | to shed tears. Yu luy 雨 | to rain tears, to weep copiously. Lă hea mûh luy 落下目 | the tears dropped from her eyes. Tse le 淒 | cold, frigid, comfortless appearance. Han luy 含 | to restrain one's tears; the tear standing in the eye.

Luy hǎn | 痕 the furrows made by tears falling.

羸

7452. [ \ ] Lean; thin; meagre; emaciated. Laou-luy 老 | old and emaciated.

LWAN.—CLXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Leuen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Luon* and *Loan*. Canton Dialect, *Luen*; the French *U* as in *Pou*.

卵

7453. [ \ ] The testicles of animals; the eggs of birds.

Read Kwān, The spawn of fishes, more commonly called Yu-tze 魚子. Fan wüh che sāng pēih yew tae lwan 凡物之生必由胎 | every creature that is produced, is either from the womb or an egg. Ke lwan 雞 | a hen's egg. Neaou lwan 鳥 | a bird's egg. Luy lwan che wei 壘 | 之危 the danger of piled up eggs.

Lwan paou | 脬 the coat of the testicles.

Lwan sāng | 生 oviparous; produced from an egg, in contradistinction from Tae sāng 胎生 formed in in the womb.

Lwan tze | 子 the testicles.

亂

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. Tsö lwan 作 | to cause disorder; to make insurrection

or rebellion. Talwan 大 | great confusion, or a formidable state of rebellion.

Lwan che | 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 | 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 | 嚷 a tumultuous noise or clamour.

Lwan jǐh shin | 日甚 anarchy prevailed more and more every day.

Lwan sēen | 線 ravelled thread.

Lwan tsö lwan wei | 作 | 爲 irregular and disorderly conduct.

縹

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.

團

7457. ( \ ) Twan-lwan 團 | put altogether as if formed into a ball.

戀

7458. *Leuen*, or *Lwan*. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to; being devoted or addicted to. Compare with *Leuen*.

Lwan sǐh tan tsae | 色貪財 addicted to sensual pleasure, and covetous of gain.

Lwan tsew | 酒 a hankering attachment to wine.

欒

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 | | lean; meagre; emaciated.

鑾

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 | the Imperial chamber of audience. Ke lwan 啟 | to begin a journey; to set off from a place; an expression used only by the Emperor.

Lwan kea | 駕 the Imperial carriage.

Lwan shing | 聲 the jingling of the Lwan bells.

鸞  
鸞

7461. (·) Lwan, or Leuen, Flesh cut into pieces; minced.

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 |

two fabulous and celebrated birds. Tsaë lwan 彩 | most elegantly adorned and variegated.

Lwan tsëen fung kën | 箋鳳柬 a letter with presents from the bridegroom is called Lwan-tsëen; one from the bride's house, is called Fung-kën.

Lwan ling | 鈴 } certain jingling  
Lwan taou | 刀 } bells, attached to the Imperial carriage, and suspended from the Lwan's bill; hence Lwan is used to denote the Emperor's carriage. See 鑿 Lwan.

## MA.—CLXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ma*. Canton Dialect, *Ma*.

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 chiu | 膽 a horse's liver. Ke ma 騎 | to ride on horse back. Tëen ma 天 | name of an animal. Shang ma 上 | to mount a horse. Tsaou ma 竈 | a species of cricket.

Ma chay | 車 a cart or chariot drawn by horses.

Ma che | 蕩 name of a plant.

Tow e 斗椅 } a stool, without back

Ma hoo | 護 } or arms, a square

topped stool on which the Tartars sit cross-legged.

Ma kwa | 褂 a riding jacket, the short garment of the present dynasty.

Ma luh | 陸 apparently a species of millepides.

Ma pëen | 鞭 horse whip.

Ma shang | 上 on horseback;—to do a thing on horseback, means to do it immediately.

Ma tow | 頭 a landing place, by the side of a river.

Ma-tung | 桶 a close stool.

7464. (·) Common form of Ma 罵 to rail, to scold. Ma-tsew | 酒 to chatter or talk much, with wine in one's hand.

Ma | 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 | and 阿 | O-ma.

罵

7466. [ / ] To rail at; to abuse by opprobrious language; to scold. King sze shen ma 輕士善 | flippant people are fond of scolding. Le ma 罵相 | to rail and abuse. Seang ma | to rail at each other.

瑪

7467. (·) Ma-naou | 璣 or Ma naou shih | 璣石 the coraeliau 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 **子** Ma-tsze. Ma is used at Canton for the European yard.

**螞** 7470. [ \ ] An insect that is a blood sucker; a leech.

**隅** 7471. [ / ] To add to; to make ingenious appendages.

**譟** 7472. [ / ] Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

**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** | Ta ma. Ma poo | **布** grass cloth; otherwise called **夏布** summer cloth.

Ma-lüh.keă | **六甲** Malacca, otherwise called **滿刺加** Mwan-lă-kea; and **呷地** Keă-te.

Ma sēn | **線** hempen thread.

Ma shing | **繩** hempen cord or rope.

Ma yew | **油** hemp-seed oil.

Ma se | **泉** hemp generally. Se, is the male plant.

Ma moo | **母** the female hemp plant.

Ma tsze | **子** hemp seed.

Ma yew kung yew moo | **有公** **有母** the hemp plant has male and female.

Ma ching | **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. **出** | to be attacked with the measles. **脚** | the feet asleep—stagnation of the blood.

Ma fung | **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** | **籃** ivory camp basket.

**蟆** 7477. [ - ] Hea ma **蝦** | a frog.

## MĀ.—CLXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

**抹** 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 gih | **額** a military ornament for the forehead.

**抹** 7479. [ c ] Mă or Mǎ, To rub or brush in order to cleanse; to obliterate or blot

out. Mă shă | **煞** to brush away, or usurp entirely; to seize or carry off the whole.

MAE.—CLXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mai* and *May*. Canton Dialect, *Mac*.

**買** 7480. [ \ ] To buy; to purchase. Tso seaou mae mae 做小 | 賣 to carry

on a petty trade. Mae shwüy | 水 a certain ceremony of procuring water and sprinkling a corpse.

Mae chüh | 囑 to bribe a person to obey one's dictates.

Mae ho | 貨 to buy goods.

Mae mae teih jin | 賣的人 a dealer; a trader.

Mae lae | 來 to procure by purchase.

Mae lung | 弄 to effect by the influence of money.

Mae mae | 賣 buying and selling; trading; dealing.

Mae pan | 辦 a kind of market-man; one who procures provisions and other necessaries in large houses and public offices; a comprador.

**湏** 7481. [ \ ] Name of a river in Keang-se province.

**賣** 7482. [ / ] To sell; to part with for money.

Mae keu | 去 to sell off.

Mae-kwan | 官 to sell offices in the state.

Mae seaou | 肖 the shewing off of a handsome vain woman.

Mae ko jin tsing | 個人情 to procure favor or influence by money or bribes.

Mae show twan | 手段 } a vain  
Mae lung | 弄 } ostentatious display of one's cleverness.

**賈** 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 Léen 連 or Seang-lëen 相連. Show mae 收 | to lay up; to put away. Yen mae 掩 | to cover over; to close, or shut.

Kò choo mae fūh 各處 | 伏 to lie in ambush in various places.

Mae mae 買 | to buy and lay up till wanted. The Canton people say, Seang mae 想 | to think on all the particulars with one's self, so as to be ready prepared.

Mae mūh | 沒 to conceal, to hide.

Mae mūh sing ming | 沒姓名 to conceal one's name and surname.

Mae tsāng | 葬 to inter; to bury.

Mae tsang | 藏 to hord or lay up in secret.

Mae tuy | 堆 to heap up.

Mae yeuen | 怨 to harbour resentful feelings.

Mae shay | 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. Nēea mae 年 | or Laou mae 老 | aged; sixty years of age; old.

Mae chung chaou keun | 種超羣 to exceed or rise superior to one's own race; and surpass the whole group.

Mae-mae | | negligent; remiss.

**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.—CLXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*A broad, as if written Maan; confounded with Mwan. Manuscript Dictionary, Man. Canton Dialect, Man.*

曼 7487. ( / ) A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and.

Man yen | 衍 extending interminably; infinite extent.

Man ke | 姬 a famous beauty, mentioned in history.

慢 7488. [ / ] Slow; remiss; negligent; careless. Keun tze kwan urh pih man 君子寬而不 | a good man is easy and liberal, but not negligent.

嫚 7489. ( / ) Remiss; inattentive; disrespectful; contemptuous; to insult; to disgrace; to defile.

Woo man | 侮 } } disrespectful,  
Sëe man | 褻 } } contemptuous.

幔 7490. [ / ] A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

慢 7491. [ / ] Leisurely; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude; proud.

Tae man | 怠 | idly; remissly; carelessly, negligent.

Man man | 嫚 to behave negligently and disrespectfully.

Man-man | | } slowly; to take  
Man seay | 些 } time to do; used imperatively, Take time; a little slower.

Man tsang hwuy taou | 藏誨盜 to lay by carelessly, is an invitation to steal.

爛 7492. Lan-man 爛 | 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. [ / ] Creeping plants; to shoot forth and spread wide, as creepers.

Man yen | 延 to spread and shoot forth; diffusive, applied to style,—not esteemed.

Man yen | 衍 excessively diffusive verbiage.

謾 7494. [ / ] To insult; disrespectful. Used for 慢 Man. Used also as a Particle. Ke man 欺 | to treat insultingly; to

attempt to deceive; to deceive superiors, even Heaven.

趨 7495. ( - ) To walk slowly.

蠻 7496. [ - ] The southern barbarians, 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 | 貊 barbarous nations.

Mang tse yaou tze woo fã ko che | 妻拗子無法可治 there are no laws that can govern a barbarous wife, and an obstinate son.

Mang sing | 性 a barbarous disposition.

Teaou man | 刁 | perverse and unreasonable;—not governed by reason, but by wilful passions.

Man keuen ta sze laou sze foo | 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<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mang*. Canton Dialect, *Mong*.

亡 7497. *Wang*, *A fugitive; lost; dead.*

言 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. Pūh yaou mang 不要 | don't be in a hurry.

Mang sūh | 速 hurry; haste, bustle.

茫 7500. (-) Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. Mang-yang | 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 pūh che | 然不知 stupid vagueness of conception, stupid ignorance.

Mang tsang | 蒼 the dreary appearance and effect of a road through a desert or common.

盲 7502. (c) Mang, Wang, or Māng. From *lost* and *eye*. An eye without a pupil.

Blind; precipitate, applied to the wind. Mang-yen | 眼 blind eyes.

Mang yu sin | 于心 blindness of heart or mind.

Mang fung | 風 a brisk gale of wind.

砒 7503. (-) A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

芒 7504. (-) Mang, or Mang-tsze, The sharp beard or point of grain; any sharp point. Mang chung | 種 a term answering to June 7th.

Mang-mang | | is applied to what is excessively great, crowded or thickly compressed; to fatigue, and to great folly. Kwang mang 光 | shedding forth a radiance or glory.

鎡 7505. (-) A fine fat glossy Chinese face; a smooth, easy, flowing style. Fung mang 鋒 | the edge of a sword; a sharp edge.

麩 7506. (-) The beard of wheat.

彪 7507. (-) A dog with a thick coat of hair; mixed; blended; confused.

咙 7508. [ / ] Confusion, from a diversity of language or dialect.

龐 7509. [-] The appearance of a large rock. Large; great; abundant; affluent.

A surname. Read Mung, Mung yung | 茸 to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects.

Mang tsǎ | 雜 blended and crowded together.

獠 7510. (-) A dog with a thick coat of hair. The Dictionaries prefer the character given above, without *dog* by the side.

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; coun-  
trified.

Mang chwang | 狀 } careless; irre-  
Loo mang | 鹵 } gular; in-  
constant; incoherent in speech and  
in action; disorderly.

蟒 } 7512. ( \ ) The royal ser-  
pent; 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 cer-  
tain embroidered court dress, worn

by the officers of government on  
any public occasion.

憐 } 7513. Loo-mang 憐 |  
perturbation of mind; sus-  
picion.  
7514. ( \ ) Mang hang |  
湟 a vast expanse of water.  
Mang lang | 浪 a great  
desert.

## MANG.—CLXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Meng.* Canton Dialect, *Mäng.*

孟 } 7515. ( \ ) A senior or su-  
perior; the beginning of;  
large; great. The name of  
a district. A surname. To use ef-  
fort. The senior of certain relations;  
a woman's elder brother. The first  
month of any of the four quarters of  
the year.

Mäng choo | 豬 the name of a lake.

Mäng chun | 春 the first month of  
spring quarter.

Mäng hea | 夏 the first month of  
summer.

Mäng tsew | 秋 the first month of  
autumn.

Mäng tung | 冬 the first month of  
winter quarter.

Mäng how | 侯 the son of the Em-  
peror at the age of eighteen.

Mäng lang | 浪 great in one's own  
esteem; ungrateful and discourteous.

Mäng tze | 子 Menc'us, a disciple

of Confucius; writer of that portion  
of the Four-Books, which goes by  
his name, B. C. about 350: con-  
temporary with Xenophon, Herodo-  
tus, and Socrates.

猛 } 7516. ( c \ ) A fierce strong  
dog; strong; vehement;  
formidable; vicious; inju-  
rious; cruel. The name of a hill.  
A surname. Kwan mǎng 寬 |  
lenity and severity. San ta mǎng  
三大 | the three most cruel  
passions; viz. Envy, detraction, and  
rebellion.

Mäng ching | 政 severe, tyrannical  
government.

Mäng hoo | 虎 a fierce tiger.

Mäng lě | 烈 decided, resolute to  
an extreme; fierce, violent.

Mäng fā sin sin | 發信心  
rouse up a spirit of faith—in Provi-  
dence.

Mäng tsëang | 將 a resolute deter-  
mined general.

螞 } 7517. ( c \ ) Tsö mǎng 蚱  
| a species of locust, ap-  
plied also to a particular  
kind of light boat.

舢 } 7518. ( c \ ) Tsö mǎng 舢  
| a small light boat, called  
so in allusion to a locust.

氓 } 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; im-  
prudent; country people.

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) Mǎng, or Ming. Plants budding forth; to germinate; to bud.

Mǎng něě | 孽 to send forth shoots as from an old stock. Mǎng něen | 念 the first risings of thought.

Mǎng ya | 芽 to shoot forth young buds.

儻  
儻

7522. (e-) Mǎng mǎng, hwuy hwuy | | 個 個 confused, perturbed, stupified.

黽

7523. (c\ ) A species of frog, vulgarly called Too yǎ 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.—CLXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Maou*. Canton Dialect, *Mow*.

月

7524. ( \ ) to cover or overspread, as the canopy of heaven; a double covering. Also read Mow.

月

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 Mih, To covet; to offend; the name of a people. Tae mei 毒 | a certain shell fish, something like a tortoise. Tan maou 食 | to prefer being blinded; not wishing to see the truth.

Maou chüh | 觸 to give offence intentionally.

Maou fan | 犯 to offend ignorantly or inconsiderately.

Maou sze | 死 to rush rashly on death, to brave death.

Maou hēn e | 嫌疑 to brave suspicions; to do what may lead one's character to be suspected.

Maou hēn | 險 to brave danger; to run risks.

Maou mei | 昧 to act rashly from ignorance.

帽

7527. ( / ) A cap. Maou hō | 盒 a hat box. Maou tēn | 店 a hat shop, a hatter.

Maou tsze | 子 a cap or hat.

Maou ting | 頂 the knob or button of various materials, worn by the Chinese as a mark of their rank.

媚

7528. ( / ) Envious; ill-will, occasioned by the happiness or eminence of others; to look at with hatred and dislike.

悁

7529. ( / ) Inordinate desire; covetous. Maou tseih | 嫉 } envy; envious; Too maou 妒 | } dislike.

楣

7530. ( \ ) A cross bar connected with the hinge of a door.

涓

7531. ( \ ) Water rising high; the swelling of water by any increase of its quantity.

睭

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 | sheep wool. Hwuy maou 回 | curly hair. Püh maou 不 | victims not of an unmixed colour. Urh maou 二 | grey hairs. Püh maou che te 不 | 之地 ground without any grass or herbage. Maou chung | 蟲 animals covered with hair.

Maou kwüh sung jen | 骨聳然 the hair and bones to stand erect; to be struck with astonishment.

Maou ping | 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 | 丘 a hill higher in front than or the further side.

Maou new | 牛 a particular kind of wild cow.

Maou tow | 頭 a certain constellation.

眊 7535. (') A dull eye; dull; stupid; drunk; old.

Kwei maou 憤 | not knowing what one does, muddled, clouded; stupified.

Maou maou | | occurs denoting to consider.

Maou tsaou | 瞶 } stupified; un-  
Maou tsaou 毳 } 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 | 無知 old and ignorant.

Maou ke keuen yu kin | 期倦 于勤 diligent in study even at the age of ninety, -said of the ancient Shun.

茘 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.

覘 7539. (') To select; to choose; to look askance.

酩 7540. Maou taou | 醕 exceedingly drunk.

卯 7541. (') 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 | 時. Keau maou 交 | five o'clock in the morning.

Ching maou 正 | six o'clock in the morning. Püh tuy tsze woo maou

ye 不對子午 | 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 | the

day of one's death. Chwang maou 撞 | to rush against the time; i. e.

to fail of being present in proper

season. Kac maou 開 | commence a series of terms, as in the payment of duties to government.

昴

7542. ( \ ) A certain star; one of the twenty-eight constellations.

聊

7543. ( \ ) Keau-maou 膠 to look askance.

茆

7544. ( \ ) A certain water plant; herbs or plants growing luxuriantly.

苗

7545. Meaou. Plants rising out of the ground.

猫 猫

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 | 猪 a certain species of swine.

Maou urh | 兒 a cat.

Maou urh tow ying 貓兒頭鷹 strix bubo, the great owl.

锚 锚

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

1 to cast anchor. Ke maou 起  
1 to weigh anchor. Chuen maou  
船 1 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 1 房 } a thatched cot-  
Maou shay 1 舍 } tage.

Maou sih 1 塞 choaked up with  
reeds—said of the mind.

Maou too che tsoo 1 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 1 菜 a wild kind of  
endive.

Maou teen 1 店 a thatched shop.

Maou tsaou 1 草 thatch; reeds used  
for fuel.

蠶  
殺  
虫  
矛  
虫

7549. (-) Ani nsect that  
devours grain; a reptile  
that devours the roots  
of plants; grows nu-  
merous when corrupt ma-  
gistrates prevail. Maou  
tsih 1 賊 an insect  
which destroys the root,  
is called Maou; one that  
destroys the grain, is called Tsih.

Maou-koo 1 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 Mě, To  
draw a likeness. Yung

maou 容 1 the external figure;  
the aspect. Mēen maou 面 1 the  
countenance. Le maou 禮 1  
polite carriage; polite. Seang maou  
相 1 likeness in general.

Maou chow 1 醜 ugly.

Maou chow urh sin hēen 1 醜而  
心險 an ugly face and a ma-  
licious dangerous heart.

Maou haou 1 好 a good appearance.

Maou sze shen 1 似善 looks like  
the virtuous; hypocritical.

## MAY.—CXC<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

也

7551. (') Aslant.

Yen may 眼 1 squinting eyes. A  
surname. In the Canton Dialect,

pronounced Mat, and denoting,  
*Who? what?*

ME.—CXCI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mi*, and *My*.Canton Dialect, *Mei*, and *Mooc*.

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 kēen | 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.

惛 7554. ( - ) The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

迷 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 stupification, such as is induced by vice;

to stupify; to puzzle; an enigma is called | 語 Me yu, see below.

Chih me pūh woo 執 | 不悟 pertinaciously stupid.

Me hwān chin | 魂陣 a cloud or region that stupifies the mind.

Me hwō | 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 stupification.

謎 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.

醜 7559. ( - ) Intoxicated; drunk.

麋 7560. ( - ) A large species of deer, compared to a buffalo. Water plants mixed, A surname. Chow me 犢 | an ugly looking person.

Me yung | 茸 the tips of a stag's horns, used in medicine.

鮓 7561. ( \ ) The name of a fish; some say, the spawn of a fish.

蘩 7562. ( - ) Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water.

Me woo | 蕪 name of an odoriferous plant.

磨 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 mē | 滅 to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

縶 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 jih pūh 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.

靡

7568. (-) To open out; to cut open. A local word.

弭

7569. (v) 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.

涸

7570. (v) The appearance of water; to wash a corps. To drink.

彌

7571. (v) 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-lih fūh | 勒佛 one of the names of Buddha; the first of the triad, he whose rule is already past.

Me yuě che king | 月之敬 the presents sent at the close of a month after lying-in.

Me lun | 綸 the principles of na-

ture; to supply what seems deficient. Me lung | 籠 certain ornaments of a carriage.

Me-me | | in a small degree.

瀾

7572. (v) Appearance of an extensive collection of water. Meaou-me 渺 | a wide expanse of water.

Me-me | | the appearance of water flowing.

獼

7573. (-) A female monkey. Me how | 猴 a monkey.

麋

7574. (-) A young deer; a young animal of any kind.

龜

7575. (-) Me-ma | 魔 a species of turtle.

咩

7576. (i) May or Me. The bleating of a sheep.

Tseu may 苴 | the name of a city in 雲南 Yun-nan.



MĒAOU.—CXCI<sup>ND</sup> 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; subtle. Spiritual; abstruse; wonderful; good in a high degree; excellent. Ke meau 奇 | strange; wonderful. We meau 微 | minute and subtle. Tsing meau 精 | subtle essence; abstruse speculation.

Meau ke | 計 } a fine plan; a  
Meau swan | 算 } divine calculation.

Meau nēen | 年 young; youth,

Meau sze | 事 a fine affair; amazingly good.

Meau 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.

眇 7581. ( / ) From *dark* and *small*. Small; minute; abstruse.

眇 7582. (\\) One eye small; piercing view; eye deep sunk; wanting one eye.

Small minute; subtle. Shin meau

深 | profound and abstruse.

Meau nǎng she | 能視 he who has but one eye, can yet see.

渺 7583. ( / ) Meau hau | 瀟 the appearance of the ocean, viewed at an immense distance; white; glittering; vast; confounding and indistinct.

Meau meau hoo | 乎 how vast; how boundless.

Meau 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 7584. ( / ) Fine; flowing, applied to style.

蔕 7585. ( / ) Delicate fine plants; a small delicate stem of a plant.

杳 7586. Distant; obscure, as the sun sitting behind trees.

Meau ming | 冥 deep; obscure; profound.

Meau meau | 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 independent tribe of mountaineers on the south-west corner of 貴州 Kweichow Province. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A surname. Ho meau 禾 | young paddy. Mih meau 麥 | young wheat.

Meau e | 裔 posterity.

Meau 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. Meau kin | 金 to put gold on China or lacker ware.

Meau hwa | 畫 } to sketch or  
Meau seay | 寫 } copy.

猫 7589. ( / ) A cat. See Maou.

錨 7590. (\\) Mea ou or Maou. An anchor.

藐

7591. (1) Small; to esteem small and petty; contemptuous; to view with disrespect and contempt.

Meaou-king | 輕 to regard lightly; to disregard.

Meaou she kwei | 視鬼 a proud contemptuous devil.

Meaou she | 視 to look at with supercilious contempt; to disregard.

廟  
廟

7592. (1) A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Buddha, a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. Tsin meaou

寢 | Tsin, is the back or interior part; and Meaou, the front of a temple.

Meaou-haou | 號 the title or designation of deceased Emperors.

Meaou meaou | 貌 the appearance or arrangement of a temple.

Meaou tang | 堂 the hall of a temple; the more public apartments.

MĚĚ.—CXCI<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

As if written *Me-eh.*

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mě.*

Canton Dialect, *Meet.*

威

7593. (c) To consume or destroy, as by fire; to terminate. Same as 滅 MěĚ.

滅

7594. (c) To pluck up with the hand; to rub; to work with the fingers.

滅

7595. (c) To destroy or consume with fire; to exterminate; to cut off; to annihilate; to extinguish. Chuy mēĥ 吹 | to blow out a light. Tsze

滅

tseu mēĥ wang 自取 | 亡 to bring ruin on one's self. Tsaou mēĥ 勦 | to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people.

Měĥ tseuĥ | 絕 to cut off; to be without posterity.

Měĥ wang | 亡 to destroy, as a house or family.

Měĥ tsin | 盡 completely destroyed.

篾

7596. (c) Twigs for making baskets of; to split up reeds and twigs for the purpose of making baskets or mats.

篾

蔑

7597. (c) Scraped or pared; light, thin, easy; negligent; uncivil; contemptuous; not; a negative particle; destroyed.

Měĥ le | 禮 rude.

Měĥ woo | 無 without, destitute of.

Měĥ yew | 有 have not.

幪

7598. (c) A certain transverse belt or skin in military carriages, intended to sit on. To cover.

蟻

7599. (c) Měĥ mung | 蟻 certain small insects generated by damp and putrid masses, and which are destroyed by the sun.

𧄀

7600. (c) Putrid blood; defiled by blood. Woo mēĥ 汚 | to defile; to misinterpret a person's actions.

MĒEN.—CXCIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.As if written *Me-én*.Manuscript Dictionary, *Miem*.Canton Dialect, *Mĕen*.

𠂔

7601. [ \ ] A low wall toward of arrows. Unable to see. An undistinguished mass or crowd, on the right and left.

洒

7602. [ \ ] The name of a river; an excessive quantity of water.

俛

7603. [ \ ] To hang down the head. *Mĕen chǎ* | 啄 to hang down the head and peck.

免

7604. [ \ ] 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 *Wǎn*, To bear a son; any thing new.

*Hing urh mĕen* 幸而 | happily avoided; or dispensed with. *Choo mĕen* 除 | to dispense with entirely, to excuse; to forgive.

*Mĕen tsuy* | 罪 to forgive an offence.

*Mĕen laou* | 勞 to prevent trouble.

*Mĕen tǎ* | 脫 to put away. *Mĕen*

*kwan* | 官 to remove from office.  
*Mĕen kwan* | 冠 to put off a cap.

勉

7605. [ \ ] To endeavour; to use effort; to force one's self to do; diligent; to urge to; to persuade to; to stimulate. *Fun mĕen* 奮 | prompt, ardent effort; or to excite and stir up to exertion.

*Mĕen keang urh tso* | 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.

*Mĕen le* | 勵 strenuous effort.

*Mĕen keang* | 強 by constraint, by a force put upon one's self.

媿

7606. [ \ ] To bring forth offspring; to bear a child. Read *Wan*, Slow; sauntering; flattering female department; used in a good sense. *Fun mĕen* 分 | the act of parturition.

俛

7607. [ \ ] To bring forth young; to bear a child.

冕

7608. [ \ ] 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 mĕen le yay* 麻 | 禮也 a linen crown was the (ancient) dress of ceremony. *Kwan mĕen tang hwang* 冠 | 堂皇 the crown, palace, and Emperor: these words express An open, noble, and dignified behaviour, in any station.

棉

7609. [-] *Mǎh mĕen* 木 | the name of a tree, the *Bombax Pentandrum*, of the flower of which cloth is made. *Yǐh paou mĕen hwa* 一包 | 花 a bale of cotton.

*Mĕen hwa* | 花 cotton.

*Mĕen hwa sha* | 花紗 cotton yarn.

*Mĕen poo* | 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 mēen

綢 | closely bound.

Mēen chang | 長 enduring long; lasting a long time; perpetual.

Mēen jow | 柔 soft; delicate; weak.

Mēen lēih | 力 having little strength, weak.

Mēen mēih | 密 close thick texture; closely united.

Mēen mēen pūh tseü | 不絕 uninterrupted succession or continuation of.

Mēen yuen | 遠 remote; distant.

睇

7611. [-] Black eyes. Mēen maou | 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 mēen

當 | face to face. Pei mēen

背 | back to back. Mwan mēen

chun fung 滿 | 春風 a vernal breeze spread over the whole countenance. Le mēen

裡 | within; the inner surface. Shang mēen

上 | the surface; the upper superficies; to rise to the face.

Mēen chě | 折 to point out a person's faults, or to reprehend him to his face.

Mēen chīh | 斥 to speak sharply to and find fault with a person to his face.

Mēen pang | 旁 the side of the face; the jaws.

Mēen pin | 稟 to state to a superior verbally, and face to face.

Mēen shin | 申 to explain to in person, not by letter.

Mēen sung | 送 to deliver to in person; to give into a man's own hand.

Mēen peih kung shun | 壁功深 the face to the wall, the merit is great,—attainments are made by the student who retires for study.

Mēen tsēen | 前 before one's face.

Mēen tsung | 從 to follow with the face; to give countenance to, by smiles or looks of approbation.

勸 7613. [\] To endeavour; to encourage; to excite; to stimulate. A local term.

Shaou mēen 勸 | to endeavour; to excite.

恧

7614. [\] To think; to reflect; to endeavour.

恧

7615. [\] Sunk or immersed in. Chin-mēen yin tsew 沉 | 飲酒 addicted to drinking.

緬

7616. [\] Finesilk. Remote; distant; absent; to think about over and over; backwards and forwards. Mēen seang

緬

| 想 or Sze-mēen 思 | to ponder; to think upon what is absent.

Mēen tēen | 甸 country on the west of Yun-nan province, answering to Ava.

麵

7617. [/] Wheaten flour.

麪

Mēen shīb | 食 pastry.  
Mēen fun | 粉 flour.

眇

7618. [/] To look askance.

眇

黽

7619. [\] Thus read, forms part of the name of a place.

瞑

7620. [-] Read Ming, to shut the eyes. Read Mēen, Confused; perturbed; applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. Ming-mūh

眠

| 目 to shut the eyes, as in death.

Mēen heuen | 眩 said of a certain medicine which confuses the mind and bedims the eyes.

瞑

7621. [\] To hear; to listen.

麥

麥

麥

7622. [e] The top of the skull which covers the brain.

MEI.—CXC<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 有 have not possessed, acted, or done.

妹 7624. [ \ ] 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 | sisters, generally. Mei, is a very general epithet applied to women, without understanding it strictly. Name of a flower. Kwei mei 歸 | denotes the settling or marriage of a woman. Wae mei 外 | sisters by the same mother, but a different father.

昧 7625. ( \ ) 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 | rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. Mung mung mei mei 朦朦 | | dull; obscure; stupid. Going on without a clear under-

standing of what one is about. Yew mei 幽 | dull and obscure,—applied to a path.

Meisiu | 心 to deceive one's own heart.

昧 7626. [ \ ] Dullness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

靛 7627. [ \ ] A plant used as a dye.

魅 7628. An unnatural monster, ( \ ) 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 魘 | Che-mei.

寐 7629. [ \ ] 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 | to dream in sleep. Tsin urh püh mei 寢而不 | to sleep without shutting the eyes; unsound sleep.

Woo mei 寤 | to be awake, and to sleep.

寐

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 榦 | a cross piece of wood put in the mouth as a gag when entering into battle. Ke mei 幾 | how many? Yang tsëen urh mei 洋錢二 | two pieces of foreign money. Chae mei 猜 | to guess the number of fingers thrown out when drinking, is thus written by some. See Chae.

玫

7632. [ - ] Mei kwei | 瑰 a certain red stone.

媿

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 } 7635. [-] *Anciently read*  
 某 } *Mei. From mouth with*  
*one in it. Sour fruit.*  
*Read Mow, and used in-*  
*stead of the proper name*  
*of a person, place, or*  
*thing; as, A certain per-*  
*son, 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 chō | 妯 } a person, who in  
 Mei jin | 人 } China, goes be-  
 Mei po | 婆 } tween families  
 to arrange marriages; the last ex-  
 pression denotes that the go-between  
 is a woman.

媒 } 7637. [-] Spoiled. Mei-  
 媒 } lan | 爛 putrid or  
 spoiled from age.

煤 7638. [-] A collection of  
 soot: coals. Yen mei 烟  
 | or Ho tan mei 火 燻  
 | soot, condensed smoke. Mih mei  
 墨 | ink

Mei tan | 炭 or Shih tan 石炭  
 coals.

禱 7639. [-] Sacrifice offered  
 by the Emperor, for the  
 purpose of obtaining an heir.

鷓 7640. [-] To ensnare birds  
 by some artifice and catch  
 them.

每 7641. [ \ ] Grass growing  
 or springing up; each;  
 every; commonly; on  
 every occasion; con-  
 stantly; always; although;  
 notwithstanding; to co-  
 vet or desire; a surname.  
 Mei jin | 人 each per-  
 son. Mei yih keen sze  
 | 一件事 each or every affair.

Mei tēn | 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 moun-  
 tain which divides the province of  
 Canton, on the north, from Keang-  
 se 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.

痲 7643 [ \ ] Disease occa-  
 sioned by anxiety; anxious  
 concern of mind. Chin mei  
 痲 | indisposition arising from  
 an accumulation of anxious cares,  
 and vehement feeling.

膂 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.

鉤 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 wea-  
 ther, or summer months  
 which causes clothes to  
 mould and rot; damp; mould. Kūh  
 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.  
 Fā 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 Pawu-brokers are not answerable.

眉  
眉

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 keih 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 mûh tsing sew | 目清秀 elegant eyebrows—not thick and bushy.

Mei show | 壽 the eyebrow of old age.

媚  
媚

7649. [-] A kind of mound or altar of earth, or its surrounding wall.

7650. [v] 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 媮 | soothing; flattering. Keaou mei 嬌 | elegant; fascinating appearance.

Mei keuen | 權 to flatter power.

Mei tai | 態 the mincing gait of a Chinese woman.

媚  
媚

7651. [-] The name of a hill.

媚  
媚

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.

鄙

7654. [-] A certain place in Shen-se.

浼  
浼

7655. [v] 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 tō | 托 to request or engage a person to do something for one.

Mei mei | | water flowing; the appearance of water.

瑁

7656. [v] Tae mei 瑁 | or Tae mei 玳 | 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. Fün mei 分 | to separate, as friends going to different places.

美

7658. [ \ ] 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 } a beautiful woman.  
Mei neu | 女 }

Mei jin keih | 人肩 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 pūh ko shing yen | 快不可勝言 inexpressible delight.

魁

7659. [ \ ] The manes of any thing; the subtle 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.

MEĪH.—CXCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Mih* and *Mēē*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Mēē*. 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 mau's name. Read Füh, A surname.

睿 7663. To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

諛 7664. A whisper; careful; attentive; at rest; still; silent. Tseih-meih 寂 } still; quiet; silent.

密 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 meih 祕 } secret; hidden. Se meih 細 } small; delicate. Tsing meih 靜 } still; silent; close; secret. Ke meih 機 } a secret

spring or moving cause. Chow meih 稠 } close; thick. Kin meih 近 } intimate; familiar. Meih how 厚 } close; intimate friendship or acquaintance. Meih shih 室 } a secret apartment. Meih yew 友 } an intimate friend.

蜜 7666. Honey; applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering.

Fung meih 蠶 } bee's honey.

Too meih 土 } ground honey, so called from the bees in the north making their hives in the ground.

Müh meih 木 } honey found on trees.

Po lo meih 波羅 } the Jaca, or jack fruit.

Meih fung 蜂 } a honey bee.

Meih lä 蠟 } wax;

Meih tang 糖 } honey.

汨 7667. Meih lo 羅 the name of a river in Hoo-kwang.

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.

Meih yin shih 飲食 } to go about from house to house, seeking something to eat and drink.

纜 7669. The ropes or cords of a net.

冥 7670. To cover over; a certain snare for taking wild animals. Read Ming, Obscure.

填 3671, [ \ ] 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 Hwüh, five Hwüh, make Meih, and ten Hwüh make 絲 Sze.



冪

7673. To cover; to cover any thing with a cloth.

鼎

7674. The cover of a vase or tripod in which are placed the victims for sacrifice; a cloth cover.

罍

7675. To put transverse spokes through the rings of a large tripod for the purpose of lifting it.

## MEW.—CXC VII<sup>TH</sup> 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.

## MĪH.—CXC VIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sounds like the *Mi* of Mint, *nt* being suddenly dropped. Manuscript Dictionary, *Mĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Mĕk*.

貉

7678. A certain tribe in the north. Quiet; settled; fixed.

駟

7679. Tĕ-mĭh 駟 | an animal resembling a mule, but smaller, produced from a male ass and a cow. (Kang-he.)

狛

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. Tsĕen mĭh 阡 | a path north and south, is called Tsĕen, east and west, is called Mĭh.

Mĭhshang | 上 in the streets; on the road.

Mĭh loo seang fung | 路相逢 to meet upon the street or high way.

脈

脉

脈

脈

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.

Heuě mih 血 | the veins. Yih mih urh lae 一 | 而來 coming in one unbroken line of descent or succession. Te mih 地 | the veins of the earth.

Mih seun hwan fih pei woo so püh che | 循環腹背無所不至 the blood circulates to the belly and back, and extends to every part.

Mih seih ping ho | 息平和 the beats of pulse even and regular.

Mih lö | 絡 the arteries.

Mih le | 理 a vein in wood or stone; also the principle of the pulse.

Mih mun | 門 the parts at the wrist where the pulse is felt.

眠  
眇

7682. Mih, or Kwa. The eye; to look at lightly.

霏

7683. Mih mih | 霏 small rain, that distills without noise.

莫

7684. Commonly read Mō, As a negative. Occurs in She-king, read Mih-mih, Silent, still and respectful.

暮

7685. Still; quiet; silent.

驀

7686. To mount a horse; to leap or pass over.

獾  
摸

a tiger.

麥

7688. The bearded grain. Wheat, of which several species are distinguished.

A surname. Tsoo mih 粗 | oats, not esteemed. Ta mih 大 | or Ta-tsoo mih 大粗 | barley, thought unfit for human food. Sau keö mih 三角 | buck wheat, used partially to make pastry of. Mëeu mih 麵 | wheat, used for bread, &c. Tsoo mëen mih 粗麵 | rye, used partially. Keaou-mih 蕎 | a species of wheat said to have triangular grains: probably the same as San-keö-mih.

Mih tsew | 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 mih 緘 | complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up.

Mih mih woo yen | | 無言 silent—not uttering any words.

Mih jen kew | 然久 kept a long silence.

Mih-tih-na | 德那 Medina.

Mih shih yu sin | 識於心 silently to impress upon the mind.

Mih shoo | 書 to write out from memory.

Mih seang | 想 to meditate in silence

Mih she | 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.

Mih-mih püh tsze gan | | 不自安 Mih-mih, not self composed.

Mih jen | 然 silent; silently.

Mih seang | 想 to think silently; to meditate.

Mih urh t'iou keu | 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 Hih. 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. Wän mih

che jin 文 | 之人 a man of letters and ink, a literary man.

Han mih 翰 | pencils and ink. Han is a poetical word for pencil.

Mo mih 磨 | to rub (Chinese) ink. Lö mih 落 | to drop ink,

i. e. to write. Lin le mih 淋漓 | to shed forth ink, as in watering

plants, to write with great freedom; a flow of words. Tan mih 貪 |

to covet ink; denotes a magistrate being corrupted by bribes. Tan mih sēn 彈 | 線 to strike a line with a string. Koo mih 姑 | the name of a country. On epitaphs, the use of the word Mih, implies the Censure of corruption in a magistrate; and of slander, injurious to virtue and the virtuous.

Mih yu | 魚 name of a certain fish.  
 Mih hwuy | 灰 an ink-like or black kind of ashes or dust.  
 Mih teih | 翟 a certain leader of a sect in the time of Mencius.  
 Mih lin | 麟 a person of note during the Dynasty Ming.

嚙

7692. Mih, Me, or Mei. Fal-lacious speech. Me-ne | 尿 artful; crafty.

經

7693. A string or cord of two-folds, or according to others, A three-fold cord; to bind with a cord.

## MIN.—CXCIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Min.* Canton Dialect, *Mān.*

民  
光

7694. [ \ ] 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 miu 司 | or Ta min 大 | or Seau 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  
聰

7695. [ \ ] Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration; chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country; strong; violent.

岷  
泯

7696. [ \ ] The name of a hill in Sze-chuen; and of a district in Shen-se.

7697. [ \ ] The appearance of water; an extensive sheet of water; water flowing away; exhausted; exterminated; put an end to; destroyed. Name of a marsh.

Min mūh woo chuen | 沒無傳 dead and forgotten; nothing narrated respecting one who is no more.

珉  
湮  
緡

7698. [ \ ] A certain valuable stone of an inferior sort. A man's name.

7699. [ \ ] Turbid foul water; stupid, confused. Read Hwan, Disturbed, unsettled.

7700. [ \ ] 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. *Wān. Streaks; veins; ines; letters; elegant. Numeral of Chinese cash.*

砮

7702. ( \ ) A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

忒  
忒

7703. ( \ ) Exertion ; to exert one's self ; effort employed ; the heart's wish unaccomplished. Min min | | a state of disorder or confusion.

旻

7704. [ \ ] An autumnal sky ; melancholy feelings suggested by the fall of the year. Haou keih yu min tēn 號泣于 | 天 to weep and call upon or invoke heaven.

Min tēn | 天 heaven, in allusion to its brightness and splendor in autumn.

眈

7705. Min-min | | cordial agreement and harmony.

憫  
憫  
憫

7706 [ \ ] Grief ; sorrow ; commiseration ; to compassionate or feel for the distresses of others. Min ts'ih | 惻 to compassionate ; to commiserate. Min jin che koo | 人之孤 to compassionate peoples' being destitute of any assistance, as or-

phans, 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.

簡

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 Füh-kēen 福建 previously to their union with China.

Min s'ing | 省 the province now called Füh-kēen (Fo-kien.)

敏  
敏

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 | clearness of perception and quick parts.

Min urh haou heō | 而好學 clever and fond of learning.

Min shin | 慎 possessing quick parts and close attention.

Min ts'ēē | 捷 or Ts'ēē-min, Celerity ; quickness, applied to the mind or to the actions.

黽  
黽

7711. Min, Mang, or Mēen, See Mang. Read Min, To strive ; to force one's self ; to do against one's will. Min mēen | 勉 a kind of force or constraint put upon one's self ; to use effort unwillingly.

僨

7712. ( \ ) To exert ; to use effort. Min mēen | 勉 effort ; exertion ; to force one's self.

澗

7713. ( \ ) Name of a river in Ho-nan.

MING.—CC<sup>TH</sup> 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. (Shwǒ-wǎn.) 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 | to name one's self. *Joo ming* 乳 | milk name; i. e. the name given to an infant at the breast. *Yu ming* 御 | the Emperor's name. *Mae ming* 買 | or *Koo ming* 沽 | to buy a name; i. e. to use various arts to procure notoriety. *Haou ming shing* 好 | 聲 a good reputation; a good name. *Yew kung ming* 有功 | possessing merit and fame, denotes commonly having some rank, obtained either by purchase or any other means. *Püh koo ming* 不顧 | to disregard one's reputation. *Püh yaou ming* 不要 | not desirous of fame. *Kew ming kew le* 求 | 求利 seeking fame and gain. *Maou ming* 冒 | to assume

another's name, or reputation; to forge a name. *Tǒ ming* 奪 | to assume the name or credit of, openly and by violence. *Něih ming* 匿 | to conceal a name; anonymous. *Tǒ ming* 脫 | to throw off one's name; give it up, or desert from where it is enrolled. *Tsey ming* 借 | to borrow a name; to make a pretence of. *Jin yih ming* 人一 | one man. *Ke ming* 幾 | several persons; or interrogatively, How many persons? *Ke ming* 記 | to record the name of; or make a list of persons.

*Ming tǎǎ* | 帖 a card with one's name on it; a visiting card. *Yew ming, woo shih* 有 | 無實 it is *nominally*, but not *really* so.

*Ming shih püh ching* | 實不稱 the name and the reality do not balance in the scales.

*Ming chin* | 臣 eminent or celebrated statesmen.

*Ming e* | 醫 famous medical practitioners.

*Ming haou* | 號 an epithet, or denomination by which any thing or person is known.

*Ming mǔh* | 目 a list or index of names.

茗

7715. (\\) 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 mǎ* | 邈 a high, tall appearance.

*Ming chung* | 種 a name of tea.

詔

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.

醕

7717. [\\] A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of.

*Ming ting* | 酩 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* | 心 } to engrave

*Ming kǐh sin* | 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 | clearly; manifestly.

Ming chaou | 朝 the last Chinese dynasty, which closed, A. D. 1643.

Ming chě | 晰 clear; perspicuous.

Ming tow mae | 投賣 to sell by auction,—the Chinese of the interior do not appear to have the usage.

Ming pih | 白 clear; to understand clearly.

Ming yen hēn paou | 驗顯報 a clear verification and manifest retribution,—in the punishment of sensuality.

Ming pēn | 辨 clear; discrimination; perspicuous distinction.

Ming ke tǎng | 其等 to illustrate or explain the order.

明

7720. [-] To see with great clearness.

萌

7721. [-] To bud forth. Also read Mǎng, which see.

Ming chaou | 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 | 後無疑 after an oath there are no doubts.

Ming sin | 心 a heart not afraid to appeal to the gods.

Ming she | 誓 to take an oath over a sacrifice.

Ming heung te | 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 |

the obscure regions of the dead, *hades*. Read Meih, To cover, or

blindfold; to take and tie animals.

Ming wan pūh ling | 頑不靈 dull; stupid; unintelligent. Tsing

ming 青 | heaven. Pih ming 北 | the northern sea.

Ming kēn | 間 in *hades*.

俱

7724. [ \ ] From *Man* and *clouded*. Very drunk.

嫵

7725. [-] Clear; pure; bright appearance. Ying ming 嫵 | a young woman.

Ming-ting | 好 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-mūh | 沐 filled or macerated with water; rendered glossy by gradually instilling moisture.

瞑

7727. [ \ ] Ming, and Mēen.

To shut or close the eyes; dullness of sight. The eyes of fish, it is said, are not shut night nor day. Compare with Mēen. Kan sin ming mūh 甘心 | 目 to close the eyes cheerfully in death.

Ming-ming | | the appearance of looking at without distinguishing.

艷

7728. [/] To close the eyes, the same as the preceding, Ming-ting | 艷 a mixture of blue and black colours.

莫

7729. [-] Ming kēč | 莫 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. Šze ming tsze 思 | 子 the name of a medicine.

螟

7730. [-] A certain small insect which destroys the heart of grain.

皿

7731. [ʌ] Ming or Mäng, Vessels which are used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. Ke ming 罌 | all manner of household utensils.

命

7732. [ʼ] 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. Tēn ming 天 | the decree or will of heaven. Haou ming 好 | a good destiny. Ill-fated, is expressed in various ways. Koo ming jin 苦 | 人 a bitter fated man. Sze ming 死 | a deadly fate. Swan ming 算 | to calculate

destinies; to tell fortunes. Sing ming 性 | or Säng ming 生 | life. Shang ming 傷 | to wound life; i. e. to kill. Säng ming 喪 | or Shih ming 失 | to lose one's life. Püh koo sing ming 不顧性 | to disregard life. Hwang shang ming ling 皇上 | 令 the Imperial order. Ling ming 領 | I received (your) commands, —a civil mode of expression. Füh ming 覆 | to return an account how orders have been executed. Yih yih joo ming 一一如 | every thing has been done according to order. Pin ming 稟 | or Tsing ming 請 | to request commands; to ask permission. Ming pö joo che | 薄如紙 fate thin as paper, a bad fate.

Ming chang | 長 long life.

Ming gan | 案 cases of murder.

Ming yew këih heung | 有吉凶 there are fates felicitous and infelicitous.

Ming tüh | 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 | the lowing of a cow. Tsze ming tih e 自 | 得意 to sing or hum from attaining one's wishes, and feeling happy.

MO.—CCI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mo*. Canton Dialect, *Mo*.

麻 7734. *Read Ma, Hemp. To rhyme, read Mo.*

摩 拈

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 搯 | to feel; to endeavour to find out, to conjecture. Foo mo 拊 | to soothe as by patting a child on the head. Scang

mo 相 | to rub against and vex each other. Tso-mo 磋 | to rub and polish. Seaou mo 消 | to operate upon by medicine.

Mo keih te kwö | 竭提國 also written Mo-keay-to | 伽陀 the state or district of Magüdhü, where Buddha was born.

Mo lung | 弄 to feel about and play with.

Mo ne | 尼 the name of a place

where Buddha resided with the assembled gods.

Mo so | 拏 to play with.

Mo taug | 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 | keeper of the seal,

Shwü mo 水 | a water-mill. Joo

chö joo mo 如琢如 | like cut-

ting and polishing Ta mo 打 |  
to rub or grind; to screw out of a  
person.

Mo koo | 菰 a fleshy edible Tartar  
root.

Mo lëen | 鍊 to practice; to fag at  
study.

Mo lung | 礪 a stone for grinding;  
a milstone.

Mo nan | 難 to vex; to afflict.

魔 7737. [-] Demons sup-  
posed to afflict human beings,  
devils. Keang fūh choo mo  
降服諸 | to subject all de-  
vils. Tëen mo. woo 天 | 舞  
certain genii.

Mo kwei | 鬼 a wicked super-hu-  
man spirit; a devil.

麼  
麼  
小

7738. [-] Yaou mo 么  
| small; delicate; mi-  
nute; an interrogative  
particle. Shin mo 甚  
| or Shě mo 什 |  
what? Ta lae leaou mo  
他來了 | has he  
come?

## MÖ.—CCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Mö.*

Canton Dialect, *Mut.*

末

7739. The highest part of  
a tree; small; thin; weak.

The *end*, in contradistin-  
ction from the *origin*, the *root*, or the  
*beginning*; the close; the last; the  
termination of. Mö, 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. Mö, denotes the ends;  
minute leavings, the dust of things  
broken small and reduced to pow-  
der. Cha mö 茶 | the broken  
dust of tea which is bought by the  
poor. Lew hwang mö 硫磺 |  
brimstone in flour. Pun, mö 本 |  
the *origin* and the *end*; what is *fun-*  
*damental* and what is *accessory*.

Mö jih | 日 a last or final day.

Mö keu | 旬 the last sentence of a  
paragraph; the last member of a

sentence. Mö ke | 季 a closing,  
or the last portion of any, period.

Mö she | 時 the last time; the last  
period.

Mö tseih | 疾 the four extremities  
diseased.

Mö tsin | 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 mö 棄 | to reject or  
despise mechanical arts; according  
to some, To reject or throw away  
fragments of food.

Mö heö | 學 the mechanical arts.

抹

7741. Mö, or Mib. To rub;  
to rub out; to blot out; to  
obliterate; to brush; to  
dust; to rub a knife across one's

throat. Too mö 塗 | to blot out  
or erase an erroneous character.

Mö king | 頸 }  
Mö sze | 死 } to cut one's throat.

Mö leaou tsze ke teih tēen le | 了  
自己的天理 to obliterate  
the *moral sense* in one's mind.

Mö shä | 煞 to take or brush away  
entirely.

Mö tae | 檯 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 Ūrsa-  
major. Used to denote Spittle; slaver.  
Pih mö tsze 白 | 子 white spittle.

秣

7743. To feed a horse with  
grain. The name of a place.  
Mö ke ma | 其馬  
to feed a horse.



Mō ma kaou keu | 馬膏車  
to feed the horse and grease the  
carriage wheels, to make the prepara-  
tions necessary for a journey.

茉 7744. Mō-le-hwa | 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 fol-  
lows, when that adjective has a noun  
following, as Mō ta tēn | 大天  
there is nothing greater than heaven.

Mō fei | 非 not not; is it not? it  
certainly is.

Mō jō | 若 not as; not so good as;  
better, so and so.

Mō shin yu sze | 甚於斯 no-  
thing in a higher degree than this.

Mō tung show | 動手 don't move  
the hand; don't stir; don't do any  
thing.

Mō kwo yu | 過於 nothing more  
than; nothing more so than.

莫 7746. Stillness; quiet;  
silence; rest. Read Mih,  
in the same sense.

寞 7747. Silence; stillness;  
quiet. Tscih mō woo shing  
寂 | 無聲 still and

without noise; or Tscih-mō, denotes  
An absence of noise.

幕 7748. Mō | in | 賓 or Mō  
yew | 友 or Mō kīh |  
客 friends of the acting of-  
ficer, who assist him in a capacity  
superior to that of a clerk; a private  
secretary; otherwise called Sze yay  
師爺 or Tsō mō 作 | to act in  
the capacity of a Mō-jin.

摸 7749. Mō, or Moo. To seek  
by feeling with the hand; to  
feel; to grasp with the hand.  
Yung show mō wūh 用手 | 物  
to feel for a thing with the hand.

Mō pūh chō tow loo | 不着頭  
路 unable to feel his way; unable  
to devise any plan of proceeding.

Mō sō | 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-mō 沙 | the sandy  
desert in Tartary, known by the  
name Shamo. Tan mō 淡 |  
pure, without vicious passions; in-  
different to.

Mō mō jen | | 然 extensive fields  
of sand; widely spread out.

Mō pūh seang kwan | 不相關  
of no consequence to the person  
speaking.

瘼 7751. A disease which con-  
sists 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 with-  
in the outer bark. To touch deli-  
cately; to soothe; to soothe by  
submission or kneeling to.

Mō she | 視 to view as of no con-  
sequence.

Chūh mō 竹 | the internal peel of  
the bamboo.

貌 7753 To sketch likeness of any  
thing; to make a draught  
of. Read Maou, The fi-  
gure; appearance or resemblance.

藐 7754. Mō-tsze | 蔑 the  
name of a plant. Read  
Meaou, To view with con-  
tempt.

邈 7755. Remote; distant; to  
view, as far off; to look at  
in a distant manner; to view  
with contempt.

Mō urh nan chuy | 爾難追  
remote and impossible to be over-  
taken; either physically or mentally.

Mō jen pūh ko fūh kew | 然不  
可復求 irrecoverably gone;  
gone so remotely as not to be again  
sought after.

Mō mō | | distant; far gone;  
mournful; sorry.

坳 7756. To die. See 歿  
Mūh.

MOO.—CCIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mu*. Canton Dialect, *Mow* and *Māw*.

杜  
牡  
母

7757. [ \ ] The fingers of the hand: The definition is rejected by Kang-he.

7758. [ \ ] Moo, or Mow. The male of quadrupeds. See Mow.

7759. [ - ] The character is said to represent the female breast. A mother;

figuratively, that which produces.

Ke moo 繼 | a step mother.

Tsoo moo 祖 | a grand mother.

Ke keung 雞公 a cock. Joo

moo 乳 | a wet nurse. Foo

moo 父 | father and mother.

Ta foo moo 大父 | heaven

and earth. Ke moo 雞 | a hen.

Moo tsin | 親 a mother.

Moo tsze | 子 a mother and child;

thus, and reversed, Tszee 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 sāng. 接生 Tsëe sāng.

拇

7761. [ \ ] The great toe of the foot. Pëen moo 駢 | the great toe or thumb growing on to the adjoining toe or finger.

牯  
募

7762. [ \ ] A term for a cow. A female cow.

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 | an invitation or request addressed to all persons.

Moo ping | 兵 to invite by proclamation to join the army.

Moo yuen | 緣 or Moo-hwa | 化 begging appeals made to the public by the priests of Füh and Taou.

Moo hwa chung sew | 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 | is the common term for a tomb or grave. Tsäng moo te 爭 | 地 to contend about the place of interment. The great preference given to certain situations leads to frequent litigations about graves.

Moo-le | 厲 the limits of a grave. The present law is that the limits shall extend, Tsih chíh 七尺 seven cubits, within which space no other person has a right to bury.

Moo che | 誌 } an inscription on  
Moo che | 識 } a tomb-stone; an epitaph.

嫖

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 | 容 a double surname.

Moo she | 勢 to love power; to be ambitious.

Moo ke kea tsze | 其家資 to wish to obtain the property—of some rich person by adulation.

摸 7767. [c] Moo or Mō, To touch; to feel. See Mō.

摹 7768. [-] To touch; to imitate a form; to sketch from memory. A form; a pattern; the manner of. Kwei moo 規 | the external manner; the deportment; a rule; a law.

Moo seay | 寫 to draw a likeness.

暮 7769. [-] The evening. A surname. Chaou moo 朝 | morning and evening.

Moo chung | 鐘 the evening bell.

Moo yay | 夜 evening and night.

謨 } 7770. [-] Plans fully matured and settled; well organised plans. Mow moo 謀 | to devise and settled what is to be done. Mo -] heuen | 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 | 子 a form to be imitated; a pattern. Moo yang | 樣 a pattern.

Moo fan | 範 a mould for casting

any thing in. Kwei moo 規 | manner or deportment; behaviour.

A rule; a law.

毳 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 | 拜. Otherwise read Mō, which see.

畝 } 7774. [v] Moo or Mow, the Chinese acre of land. See Mow.

## MOW.—CCIV<sup>TH</sup> 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

PART 11. M 7

often in MS, and sometimes in print, marked with a string of these Mows, and which are called Lēen mow 連 | answering the purpose which Europeans effect by drawing a line below a word in MS. or printing it in Capitals. The Lēen mow, are vulgarly denominated Tsēen kenen 尖圈. Lēen chuy ta mow 連綴打 | to mark with a line of Mows. Lēen tēen 連點 a string of dots, thus 丿

〃 〃 gives inferior emphasis; and Lēen keuen 連圈 a string of circles, thus 〇 〇 〇 gives the highest emphasis to, or intimates the fullest approbation of a passage.

Mow te | 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

the name of a territory. Tsin  
 mow 侵 | to usurp what belongs  
 to another; to seize from the people.

7777. [-] Equal to; of  
 the same rank or class; even.  
 侔 Hing pŭh seang mow 迥  
 不相 | totally different; quite  
 unequal.

7778. (-) To urge or per-  
 suade to diligence; effort;  
 endeavour.

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  
 | 子 there is nothing about a  
 man which shews his character  
 more than the eye.

Mow tsze | 子 the pupil of the eye.  
 Mow tsze pŭh yung wei | 子不  
 容僞 it is not easy to act the hy-  
 pocrite with the eye.

7780. [-] Barley; in Chinese  
 called large wheat. Mow  
 mŭh | 麥 barley and wheat.

7781. [-] A spear or  
 halberd with three hooks.  
 Mow chun | 盾 a spear  
 and shield; two things, sentiments  
 or expressions, which oppose each  
 other.

Tsze seang mow tun 自相 | 盾  
 to contradict one's self.

救 7782. Woo. To exert one's  
 strength; great effort.

傲 7783. (') Keu mow 佻 |  
 mean, miserable.

7784. [/] Mow, or Woo.  
 An earthen vessel to contain  
 grain. A boiler with a co-  
 ver to decoct medicines. Hwang  
 mow 黃 | an earthen boiler made  
 of Yellow clay, used for decocting  
 certain medicines, employed to heal  
 ulcers.

愁 7785. [/] Kow mow 恂 |  
 a simple foolish appearance.

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 | | dim; dull; clouded.

7787. [-] A kind of  
 iron boiler. Armour for  
 the head; a helmet;  
 certain circular casing in-  
 side a cap. Tow-mow  
 兜 | a helmet.

7788. [/] Plants growing  
 freely and luxuriantly; a  
 certain species of melon.

Mow shing | 盛 plenty; luxuriant;  
 abundant.

懋 7789. [/] From heart and  
 plenty. The mind fully en-  
 gaged in action; strenuous  
 effort; abundant; flourishing luxu-  
 riantly. Used also in a moral sense.  
 Mow sew | 脩 strenuous endea-  
 vours in the cultivation of virtue.

7790. [-] Certain insects  
 which are destructive to  
 grain.

7791. [/] The parts of  
 a garment above the sash  
 or girdle. Long gar-  
 ments. Kwang mow 廣  
 | Kwang, denotes east  
 and west; Mow, north and  
 south.

7792. [/] One of the ten  
 astronomical characters cal-  
 led Shih kan 十 幹 the  
 middle one of the ten, answering to  
 the period when all things in nature  
 are flourishing.

7793. [/] From flourishing  
 and plant. Plants and trees  
 growing freely. Luxuriant;  
 flourishing; affluent; strong; in  
 high health. Elegant; strenuous ef-  
 fort. Five persons are called Mow.  
 Name of a territory. A surname.  
 Also read Moo and Mŏ.

Mow shing | 盛 or Fung mow 豐 |  
 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 | 人 a certain person.

Mow kih | 客 a certain stranger.

Mow mow | | is used when reading and passing over names or sums, and so on, without pronouncing the proper characters.

謀

7795. [ \ ] 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 | to consult with or about.

Mow chin | 臣 a statesman whose duties consist in devising stratagems.

Mow kwō | 國 to meditate the conquest of another country.

Ke mow 計 | a stratagem.

Mow leō | 畧 schemes, plans, stratagems.

Mow mēn | 面 to study a person's physiognomy.

Mow sze | 事 to plan; to devise; to lay a stratagem; to contrive an artifice.

Mow sze | 士 persons skilled in devising stratagems.

Mowle sin | 利心 a mind covetous of gain.

Mow tō | 度 to scheme and to conjecture.

牡  
犛

7796. [ \ ] 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 | 丹茶 a variety of the *Camellia Japonica*.

Mow le | 礪 a kind of oyster.

Mow ma | 麻 the male hemp plant.

Mun mow 門 | or Hoo mow 戶 | the bolt of a door.

Mow pin | 牝 male and female.

Mow tan | 丹 a famous Chinese flower: the *Pœnia Moutan*.

畝  
畝

7797. [ \ ] 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.

Tēn mow 田 | fields; land.

姆

7798. [ / ] Also read Moo, which see.

貿

7799. [ / ]. To barter commodities for each other; to deal; to trade; to carry on commerce; to buy or sell.

Mow mow | | dulness of the eye; obscure vision.

Mow yih | 易 to trade by barter.

MÜH.—CCV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mö.* 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 mǔh 樹 | a tree.

Mǔh chang | 杖 a bludgeon; a club.

Mǔh he ang | 香 *putchuk*, a fleshy root.

Mǔh keō | 角 a kind of wood scoop.

Mǔh poo | 部 in Botanical language, denotes the Class or Genus of trees.

Mǔh leaou | 料 wood, as a material, of which to make any thing.

Mǔh l.wan shoo | 榭樹 *sapindus abruptus*.

Mǔh mēen shoo | 綿樹 *Bombax Ceiba*.

Mǔh sing | 星 the planet Jupiter.

Mǔh tow | 頭 wood.

Mǔh tō | 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 mǔh 溟 | gentle small rain.

Mǔh yǔh chae keae | 浴齋戒 to bathe and fast.

Mǔh show | 手 to wash the hands, sometimes performed as a religious ceremony, denoting respect to sacred things, as Mǔh show kin sen | 手謹序 I washed my hands and reverently composed this preface.

Mǔh gǎn 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 mǔh 洗 | } to wash the head

Mǔh yǔh | 浴 } and bathe.

霖

7802. Mǔh mǔh 霖 | small rain, that falls without noise.

目

7803. Originally intended to resemble the eye. The eye; that which directs; the head or principal person. The index of a book; a

目

square on a chess-board is called

方 | Fang mǔh. To name or designate; to look with the eye.

Hō mǔh 合 | to shut the eyes, — and compose the thoughts is the way, Pei yang mǔh leih 培養 |

力 to strengthen the eyes. Teāou mǔh 條 | a list of; a schedule; an

index. Yen mǔh 眼 | the eye.

Kang mǔh 綱 | the noose of a net; a compendium; a general account of,

applied to History, to Botany, and so on. Tsëë mǔh 節 | the

several sections of. Te-nǔh 題 | a text or theme; a little of a

thing, to afford occasion for more enlarged discussion, or further

action. Fan mǔh 凡 | a general list in which the several persons or

things are stated separately. Ko mǔh 科 | the literary ranks Keu-

jin and Tsin-sze. Hung mǔh 橫 | a certain plant. Sze mǔh 四

| the four quarters of the globe.

Mǔh lǔh | 錄 an index to a book; a list of the contents.

Mǔh keih urb wǎn | 擊耳聞 to have seen with one's own eyes, and heard with one's own ears.

Mǔh hea | 下 in one's eye sight; immediately.

Müh püh shih ting | 不識丁  
eye not know a nail,—ignorant of letters.

Müh lēen | 蓮 name of a priest who rescued his mother from the sufferings of a future state.

Müh che | 之 to look at it.

Müh woo fā ke | 無法紀 to pay no regard to the laws.

Müh chung woo jin | 中無人 to look with contempt on every body.

Müh choo wüh | 諸物 to name every thing.

**苜** 7804. Müh süh | 菽 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 müh 和 | living at peace and in harmony.

Müh lin | 鄰 to agree with neighbours, in an individual or national sense.

Müh tsin | 親 harmony subsisting amongst relations.

**晶** 7806. Mo, or Müh. 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.

Müh tsun keun kan | 存均感 both the dead and the living are thankful,—said to friends who have assisted at funerals.

Müh yu chin | 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 müh 乾 | Kan, expresses To enrich; Müh, To impoverish; to enrich one's self at the expense of another person. Min müh 泯 | to sink to utter oblivion. Wang müh 亾 | to die; to perish.

Müh jin le | 人理 no body pays any attention to it.

Müh yō | 藥 myrrh.

**鞞** 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 müh 人 | a local magistrate.

Tsing müh 井 | } a husbandman;  
Tēen müh 田 | } a pastor.

Müh yang | 羊 to keep sheep.

Müh ma yuen | 馬苑 pasture or grass for a horse.

Müh ma | 馬 to take care of horses at grass.

Müh min | 民 to rule or take care of the people.

Müh new | 牛 to tend cows.

Müh tung | 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 müh 昭 | a certain order observed in placing the tablets in temples; Chaou, denotes the left side; Müh, the right. Müh müh | | an expression of admiration, applied to 文王 Wän-wang, a famous ancient king.

**繆** 7814. Read Mew, and Lew, Close intimate intercourse. Read Müh, A certain name of bad import applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leau, To wrap or wind about.

**毋** 7815. The name of a place. Thought the same as Müh 牧 a shepherd; the land of shepherds.

MUN.—CCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Mun.* 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 |  
the medical profession. Chwang

mun 窻 | a window. Füh mun  
佛 | the sect of Buddha. Tan

mun 單 | a single leaved door.

Shen mun 扇 | a two leaved door.

Keaou mun 教 | a sect or class of

persons who hold certain opinions or  
doctrines. Soo mun 素 | an  
obscure family.

Mun fung | 風 the credit or re-  
putation of a family.

Mun hea | 下 } a pupil; a scholar.  
Mun sāng | 生 }

Mun hoo | 戶 a door.

Mun hoo püb tuy | 戶不對 an  
unsuitableness in the circumstances  
of families so as to prevent a  
marriage alliance.

Mun low too te | 樓土地  
the gods of the door and of the up-  
per story.

Mun nuy | 內 inside the door, or gate.

Mun shang | 上 } attendants in  
Mun tsze | 子 } the outer apart-  
ments, and at the gates of public  
offices; gentlemen's porters.

Mun wang | 旺 a splendid family.

Mun wae | 外 outside the door.

Ta mun kow 大 | 口 } a great  
Kaou mun 高 | } or high

gate, means a family of wealth and  
grandeur, really—or one which af-  
fects to be so. Chen jüh mun fung

玷辱 | 風 to debase or dis-  
honor the character of a family.

們 7817. ['] Mun kwän |  
渾 fat, full, plump ap-  
pearance. A Particle added

to Pronouns and Appellatives of per-  
sons, to form the plural; as Wo mun

我 | or Gan mun 俺 | we, or

us. Ne mun 你 | ye, or you.

Ta mun 他 | they, or them.

Te heung mun 弟兄 | brothers.

Yay mun 爺 | the attendants of  
officers of government in public of-  
fices. Kǎ wei yay mun 各位爺

| all you gentlemen. Koo neang

mun 姑娘 | you ladies. By

the Tartars, Chay mun 這 | is

used for This, here, &c. Na mun  
那 | for That; there; they, &c.

悶 7818. ['] Grieved; sorry;  
Yen-mun 厭 | sor-  
rowful. Fan mun 煩  
| the mind vexed  
們 ] -] and grieved Muntih  
hǎn leaou | 得狠

了 exceedingly sorry. Sin' hea nǎ  
mun 心下納 | become sorrow-  
ful and melancholy.

Tsow-mun 愁 | } grieved; sorry;  
Yew-mun 憂 | } 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 | to take hold of; to grasp.

Shang heung mun tsüh 傷胸 |

足 to wound the breast and stamp

with the feet,—has an allusion to

ancient story, and expresses counter-

feiting external appearances contrary  
to one's real wishes.

Mun sih | 虱 to feel for, or crack  
lice.

Mun sin tsze wǎn | 心自問  
to lay the hand upon the heart and  
ask one's self.



**甕** 7820. [-] Read Mei, Indefatigable. Read Mun, Water running between two hills which seem to form a door or passage for it.

**漚** 7821. [-] A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Same as the

preceding. Haou mun 浩 | the name of a district.

**藟** 7822. [-] Name of a certain plant; a species of grain

**璊** 7823. [-] A certain stone of a reddish hue.

**懣** 7824. [ \ ] From full and heart. Vexation and grief. Mun mun | 悶 or Fan mun 煩 | vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

MUNG.—CCVII<sup>TH</sup> 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 | many thanks. Hung mung 洪 | chaos. Ta mung 大 | the place of the rising sun. Ke mung 啓 | to enlighten the dull.

Mung fan | 蕃 a foreign tribe on the west of Sze chuen.

Mung gǎn | 恩 to be grateful for kindness received.

Mung hwǎn | 混 } dull, confused,  
Mung yu | 愚 } clouded, simple state of intellect.

Mung heun | 訓 to teach boys.

Mung-koo jin | 古人 a Mungkoo Tartar.

Mung mei | 昧 rash, dull, precipitate; to act blindly.

Mung pe | 蔽 obscured; covered over.

Mung sze | 師 a teacher of boys.

Mung sze | 士 a dull scholar.

Mung tung | 童 a school boy.

**蒙** 7827. [-] Language which is obscure, wanting in perspicuity.

**蒙** 7828. [-] Mung tung | 懂 blind, so stupid as not to see the plan.

**幪** 7829. [-] To cover over and shelter, as a house does. Ping mung 幪 | 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 | | abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

**據** 7830. [-] To gather or collect together.

**檬** 7831. [-] Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree.

Mung kwo | 菓 mangoes; fruit of the Mangifera Indica.

**濛** 7832. [-] Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river.

Mung hung | 鴻 original vapours; thick, undistinguished mass of vapours

矇 7833. [ / ] Mung lung | 矇  
the sun obscured by vapours.  
Mung mei | 昧 dim ap-  
prehension; dull perception; stupid.

矇 7834. [ / ] Mung tung |  
矇 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.

獐 7836. Mung kwei | 獐  
the weasel according to some,  
others say A species of mon-  
key.

蒙 7837. [-] A large appear-  
ance, fleshy, big. Used also  
for Obscure; to obscure.

Mung lung leon | 隴了 to hide  
from and deceive.

蒙 7838. [-] Small drizzling  
rain.

饒 7839. [-] A vessel filled  
full of food; the ap-  
pearance of such a vessel.

夢 7840. [ / ] The moon a-  
mongst 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 yih chang | 一場 a dream;  
any thing that is like a dream; the  
present world.

Mung chaou | 兆 some intimation  
or prognostic in a dream.

Mung keën | 見 to see in a dream.

Mung këen | 間 in a dream.

Mung mei | 寐 dreaming in one's  
sleep.

Mung seang | 想 dreaming thoughts;  
reverie.

Mung yen | 魘 unpleasant dreams,  
occasioned they say by laying one's  
hand upon one's heart; the nightmare.

魯 7841. [ / ] Dimness of  
the eye; obscure vision;  
want of light; dulness; ob-  
scurity; to feel ashamed;  
to be sorry. Read Měě,  
Meaning dull. Read  
also Mang, in the same  
sense. The third form  
is not authorized.

懵 7842. [ / ] Dull; stupid;  
grieved; vexed; sorry.  
Mung jen wang keš  
| 然罔覺 quite  
lost to all observation.  
Mung mung | |  
dull; stupid; ignorant;  
ashamed.

MWAN.—CCVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Often confounded with *Man*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Muon*. Canton Dialect, *Man* and *Moow*.

曼

7843. [-] A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. See *Man*.

漫

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 keih 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*.

鄴

7850. (-) The name of a place.

鎗

7851. (-) A bricklayer's trowel, vulgarly called Ne mwan 坭 | or Ne taou 坭刀 a mud trowel or kuife.

滿

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 keih king | 堂吉慶 the whole house filled with joy and blessings.

Mwan fuh mwan luh | 福 | 祿 full of blessings and wealth.

Mwan ke fā mae | 期發賣 the time being elapsed, sold off.

Mwan mēen | 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 tsēen | 地金錢 the ground all covered with gold and coin.

Mwan yuē | 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  
瞞

7854. [c] Read Mō and Mwan, The back of coi. A surname.

7855. [-] Dulness of sight; to blind or deceive another person. A surname.

To deceive and impose upon. Wo pūh mwan ne 我不 | 你 I won't conceal it from you.

Mwan pēn | 騙 to deceive and impose upon.

Mwan chō tsin yew | 着親友

concealed it from his relations and friends.

蹣

7856. [-] To pass over a wall. Read Pwan, Pwan shan | 踰 to walk in a lame manner.

## NA.—CCIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nā*. Canton Dialect, *Na*, and *No*.

那  
那

7857. [ʹ] 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 | 處 there, or that place.

Na ko | 個 that thing, or person.

Na le | 裡 where? how!

Na nēn | 年 that year.

Na she | 時 that time; then.

Na sze | 事 that affair.

拏  
拿

7858. [-] To prosecute and seize; to take hold of. Na wān | 問 to seize and examine. Na hwō taou fan | 獲盜犯 to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti.

Na pūh wān | 不穩 } unable to  
Na pūh choo | 不住 } get a firm  
fast hold, or to ascertain a point with certainty.

Na ta teih tso | 他的錯 seized hold of his mistake, error, or fault.

訛  
說

7859. [-] Chay-na 譚 | inexplicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

7860. [-] Chen-na 訛 | incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

爬  
鬚

7861. [-] Pa-na 爬 | to collect together and throw away, as filth that is collected.

7862. [ʹ] Pa-na 鬚 | the hair in confusion; dishevelled hair.

## NĀ.—CCX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nā*. Canton Dialect, *Nap*.

ㄨ

7863. Read Fūh. Bending or curved towards the left; commonly read Nā, A line drawn from left to right.

內

7864. Commonly read Nuy, Within. Anciently, read Nā, To put within; to receive inside.

媯

7865. Nā-ō | 始 to take or collect together. Wa-nā 媯 | the appearance of a fat little child; a handsome appearance.

忞

7866. Mournful; sorry.

拈

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 chih | 職 to receive tributary offerings from smaller foreign states.

Nă fūh | 福 to receive or enjoy happiness; to be in comfortable circumstances.

Nă heang | 餉 } to pay duties to  
Nă shwūy | 稅 } the government.

Nă kung | 貢 } to offer presents; to  
Nă tsin | 贄 } 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.

鼯 7870. A fox-like animal, that hunts the mouse species.

輓 7871. A certain ring or bar to which a pair of horses are fastened to a carriage.

鈞 7872. To hammer, or work iron.

捺 7873. To press upon heavily with the hand. Pěě nă 撇 | lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called Pěě; those from left to right, are called Nă.

NAE.—CCXI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nai*, and *Nay*. Canton Dialect, *Nae*, and *Noc*.

乃 7874. [ \ ] 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. Jō năe 若 | or Năe jō | 若 as to, or but as to.

孀 7875. The female breast; milk; to suckle. New-năe 牛 | cow's milk.  
Năe tsze cha | 子茶 a preparation of milk, which the Tartars drink as tea. Năe-năe | | a term of respect addressed to young married women.  
Năe-ma | 媽 } a nurse to give suck  
Năe-po | 婆 } to a child; a wet nurse.  
Năe pe | 皮 the skin of milk; the scum or cream. The Tartars congeal it and carry it on journeys.  
Năe tow | 頭 the nipple of the breast.

鼎 7876. ( \ ) Năe, or Năe 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 năe 忍 | patient endurance or forbearance.  
Năe fan | 煩 to bear trouble and annoyance patiently. Năe faa | 繁 to bear patiently a press of occupation, or business.  
Năe han | 寒 to bear the cold.  
Năe sing | 性 a patient disposition.  
Năe 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 |

何 or Müh nae ho 没 | 何 having no resource.

Nae ho | 何 in any affairs undecided on, to solicit assistance or a decision from others.

Nae tih wo ho | 得我何 what can he do to me?

Nae ho ta püh tih | 何他不得 you can do nothing to him.

## NAN.—CCXII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nan.* Canton Dialect, *Nan.*

南

7879. (-) From *luxuriant vegetation*, and Jiu 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 | 車 a compass. Che nan chin 指 | 針 the needle of a compass. Ho nan 和 | to fold the hands, and bow in the manner of the priests of Fū!

Nan chang foo | 昌府 the capital of Keang-se Province

Nan fang | 方 the southern regions; in the south.

Nan-hae-hëen | 海縣 the district in which the European factories, at Canton, are situated, and the magistrate of that district.

Nan keih | 極 the south pole.

Nan-king | 京 the city so called, formerly the seat of government.

Gan nan 安 | Cochinchina; in the Classics called Nan-keau | 交 in the time of Han called Keau che 交趾 or Che 趾.

Nan. keau | 郊 the hill on which the Chinese sacrifice to heaven, at the winter solstice.

Nan mën | 面 towards the south; sitting with the face towards the south, which the Emperors of China always do, when sitting in state.

Nan mo | 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 | 灣 Praya Grande, at Macao.

Nan ynë | 越 an ancient name of Canton Province.

喃

7880. [-] Ne nan yen püh leau 呢 | 言不了 Ne-nan, is interminable talk.

ing; incessant chattering; hence, applied to, Yen yu 燕語 the chattering of swallows.

楠

7881. (-) Nan, or Shih nan 石 | the name of a wood.

Nan müb tae e | 木枱 檯 table and chairs made of the Nan-wood.

謔

7882. (-) Nan-nan | | muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. Chun

nan 詰 | the sound of conversation.

難

7883. (-) Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. Këen

nan 艱 | distressing difficulties.

Hëen nan 險 | dangerous and difficult. Müh nan 木 | the name of a pearl.

Nan ching | 成 difficult to effect,  
 Nan e tsih leang | 以測量  
 difficult to comprehend.  
 Nan nǎng | 能 difficult to be able.  
 Nan sze | 事 a difficult or distress-  
 ing affair.  
 Nan tih | 得 difficult to obtain.  
 Nan hwō chin tsae | 獲真才  
 difficult to procure true talents—for  
 the service of government.  
 Nan taou | 道 it is hard to say, it  
 cannot, must not, or shalt not be.

難  
男

7884. ( \ ) Fear; reverence.

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 through-

out nature. Chih wūh yih yew  
 nan neu 植物亦有 | 女  
 plants all have male and female.  
 Chūh yew tsze heung che luy 竹有  
 雌雄之類 bamboos have fe-  
 male and male species.

Nan tsze | 子 a man; a husband.  
 Nan neu show show pūh tsin | 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 expres-  
 Kēen kwan 乾 坤 } sions are all  
 Nan neu | 女 } so many  
 Mow piu 牡 牝 } terms for *male*  
 Heung tsze 雄 雌 } and *female*  
 Yang yin 陽 陰 } in the sexual  
 system, which is supposed to pervade  
 nature. The first character in each

example denotes the Male, and the  
 other the Female.

赧

7886. ( \ ) To redden in  
 the face; to blush; to feel  
 ashamed; bashful. Nan  
 yen seang kēen | 顏相見 saw  
 each other with blushing countenances.

柎  
柎  
蚺  
蚺

7887. ( - ) Mei nan 梅  
 | name of a tree which  
 bears an acid fruit; the  
 leaves of the tree are like  
 those of the mulberry.

7888. Name of a large  
 snake, said to be edible.

NANG.—CCXIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 | travelling bag,  
 expresses whatever one takes with  
 him on a journey.

Nang sūh ching kow-tae | 俗稱  
 口袋 a sack is commonly called  
 Kow-tae.

Nang kung joo se | 空如洗

purse is as empty as if it had been  
 washed.

儻

7890. ( / ) Slow; tardy.

攘

7891. ( \ ) To advance or  
 push forward violently; to  
 fill by force. Tuy nang 推

| to push from one with the exer-  
 tion of strength.

曩

7892. ( \ ) In former times;  
 formerly; in times past;  
 the other day.

Nang jih | 日 on a former day;  
 some days ago.

Nang seih | 昔 in former times.

灑

7893. ( / ) The appearance  
 of water flowing. The name  
 of a river.

NĀNG.—CCXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Nang* Canton Dialect, *Nāng*.

能 7894. (c) To be able; ability; power; talent; skilled in work; competent for one's duties. Name of an animal resembling a deer. Tsaē nāng 才 | talent and capacity, Nāng jin | 人 an able person.

Nāng-kan | 幹 able to manage business; clever in business.  
Nāng sze | 事 competent for business; capable.

儻 7895. (c) Weak; wearied.

犖 7896. (c) A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. Tsaou nāng 藥 | clamorous contentions.

葶 7897. (c) Plants growing in confusion.

NAOU.—CCXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Naou*. Canton Dialect, *Now* and *Naou*.

奴 7898. *Noo*. A slave.

呶 7899. (-) Clamorous noise. Heuen naou 暄 | out cry; vociferation, clamour. Also read Na. Laou na 勞 | noise of people's voices.

悞 7900. (-) Hwǎn naou 悞 | confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

惱 7901 (\) From to arrange and 囧 Chuen, which presents the hair, and Sin 囧 the brain itself. Tow suy 頭 髓 the marrow of the head; i. e. the brain. Mǎ 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. (\) The marrow of the head; the brain; glossy and soft, as if rubbed with marrow. Naou tse | 袋 the bag that contains the brains; the head. Chang naou 樟 | Chinese camphor.

Naou low | 漏 is said to denote rheumatism.

Wo you ne teih naou kae 我要你的 | 蓋 I want your skull, —is a threat intended to induce inferior officers to be careful of their behaviour.

Naou kae | 蓋 the top of the skull, which covers the brain.

惱  
惱  
惱

7903. (\) 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 hǎa | 恨 anger and indignation.

Naou noo | 怒 } anger; angry; to  
Fǎ naou 發 | } become angry; to  
give vent to one's anger.

謔  
謔  
訕  
訕

7904. ( \ ) To speak contumeliously to each other. To vex or provoke by words.

瑙  
瑙

7905. Ma naou 瑪 | the cornelian stoue.

撓

7906. ( - ) To twist; to contort; to wrench; to disturb; to vex; to mix in a confused manner; to scratch. Naou lwan she fe | 亂是非 to pervert right and wrong; causing confusion and animosity by slander and tale-bearing.

Naou sin | 心 to vex and disturb the mind.

撓

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 | distorted representations; misrepresentations or false charges. Jow uaou

柔 | supple and delicate, applied to the body. Séen naou 嬾 | in the west country, denotes anything small and delicate.

Naou chuen | 船 to row a boat.

饒

7908. ( - ) Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangle. Heuen naou 喧 | clamorous debate.

Naou naou che heō | | 之學 a state of learning in which every one follows a different master, and whose opinions clash.

饒

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 drums. At the sound of the Naou, the drums stop, and the troops form themselves into a certain position.

猓

7910. ( - ) A certain kind of dog. Name of a mountain.

慄

7911. ( - ) Weak, feeble, delicate.

獠

7912. ( - ) A species of monkey.

懷

7913. ( - ) Weak; feeble.

鬧  
鬧  
命

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 pūh jě naou

好不熱 | a great bustle and tumult of joy. Chau naou 吵 |

to make a streperous noise when blaming or scolding any one. Jaou

naou 擾 | to make a disturbance.

Ta naou yīh chang 大 | 一場 to make a great bustle and noise for a while.

Naou jě | 熱 bustle and heat; hurry, tumult, from a great concourse of busy people on any occasion; or tumult of joy.

Naou pin tēē | 稟帖 to make a disturbance by numerous petitions.

臠

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 Chō and Chāou.

NE.—CCXVI<sup>TH</sup> 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. Sǎng ne mēn 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 sāng } 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 7918. (1) Thou; thee.  
 你 你 你  
 Ne mun | 們 you or ye. She ne mun teih tsze 是 | 們的事 it is your affair. Used also for You, in direct address. Chay ko pūh she ne mun teih mo 這個不是 | 們的麼 is not this yours?

Ne teih | 的 thine, or yours?

Ne mun teih | 們的 your, yours.

坭 7919. (/) The name of a place. Water mixed with earth.

呢 7920. (/) A colloquial Particle, interrogative; also suppositive, if, when. Read Nè, To call to or direct a person. Tsāng mo she heaou ne 怎麼是孝 | what, then, is filial piety? Ne-nan yen yu yai | 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.

忸 7922. (-) Nūh 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 pūh tung 拘 | 不通 bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to

argument. Tsze ne 紫 | a certain national seal. To ne tae shwūy 拖 | 帶水 dragged through mud and water—an obscure style.

Ne chwang | 窻 a window pasted with paper.

Ne shwō | 說 muddy clayey speech; i. e. a stiff senseless; adherence to any certain form of speech.

Ne yu fung shwūy | 於風水 bigotedly attached to the superstition of the Fung-shwūy.

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.

塗 7724. (-) Mire; clay; miry, clayey.

梁 7925. (/) The fœces of wine.

秣 7926. (-) From grain and coming after. Grain springing spontaneously from the seed which fell the preceding year. Wheat. Read Neih, The first ripe grain.

7927. (·) Mourning dress for the head. E-ne 袴 | a good well-looking dress.

7928. ( / ) To call upon, or to a person; speech which is unintelligible.

7929. ( / ) Appellative of little children; a limit; the utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. Twan ne 端 | the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. Pūh loo twan ne 不露端 | not to make the least disclosure. Pe ne 俾 | to peep; to look obliquely.

7930. Swan ne 狻 | an animal said to resemble a lion, and which can go five hundred le at a time.

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.

7932. A certain small insect; used also to denote the rainbow. Kěě ne 孺 | appearance of stretching out the head.

7933. Hung ne 虹 | the rainbow. Ne hēen yu che | 現雨止 where the rainbow appears the rain stops.

Ne shang yu e | 裳羽衣 variegated dresses,—worn by the inhabitants of the moon, now worn on the stage.

7934. Ne, or E. A fish said to have four feet. See E. The MS. Dictionaries consider 鯨 | King and Ne, the whale; the first being the male, the other the female.

7935. ( / ) A certain transverse bar in a carriage.

7936. (·) A certain lion-like animal. A young deer. A man's name.

Ne kew. | 裘 a large garment made of young deer skin.

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 | 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.

7938. (·) Me, or Ne. The appearance of water flowing. See Me.

7939. ( \ ) A cheerful disposition.

7940. ( / ) Fat; glossy; smooth; oily matter; congealed. Fei-ne 肥 | fat. Kow ne 垢 | dirty and greasy.

Ne che | 滯 a stoppage in the stomach from excessive eating.

Ne hwā | 滑 fat and smooth.

7941. A composition of flour; a cake; a bait, literally and figuratively. Properly read Urh, which see.

NEANG.—CCXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Niang*. Canton Dialect, *Neang*.

印

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 | | great, how great! high; dear in price. Strenuous effort. Tsze neang 自 | 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 Yang, To trust to; to rely, or wait on. A surname. See Yang. Neang lae | 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 | or Yay neang

耶 | father and mother. Seüh e neang 雪衣 | a name of a parrot. Seüh mēen neang 雪面 | name of a horse.

Neang tsze | 子 } respectful epithet for a young female, either married or not.

Neang-neang | | 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 | 酒 to make liquor or wine.

NEAOU.—CCXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Niao*. Canton Dialect, *Nea*.

鳥

7946. (-) The feathered tribe; a bird. Name of a state; of a star, and of a hill. Name of an office. Neaou chow | 舟 a light boat for a party of pleasure. Neaou lan | 檻 an aviary. Neaou tseang | 鎗 a fowling piece; a musket, or match-lock.

Neaou taou | 道 a tortuous path; a winding road.

蔦

7947. (-) Neaou or Teaou, Plants which grow from or rest upon an other, as parasites.

Neaou lo che tsin | 蘿之親 a relation of mutual dependence, or

rather entire dependence of one on the other,—is an expression used by either side when negotiating a marriage.

裊

7948. (-) To wind round with a cord; connected with to a great distance, or depth; profound; remote; soft; delicate.

Neaou neaou | | winding upwards like smoke.

Neaou swan | 邃 profound, or deep; wrought with care; not superficial, applied to style and thought.

Neaou yuen | 遠 distant, remote.

𩇛 7949. ( / ) Soft; flexible and long. The definition given in the preceding is by some applied to this character.

儂 7950. Handsome; excellent. (-) To bend.

嫻 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 | 娜 a wriggling mincing walk; wriggling motion, like a worm.

溺 7952. ( / ) Read Nēih, To sink into. Read Neaou, To pass urine; urine. A vulgar word, the same is expressed by Go-neaou.

嫵 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 pēen 小便 the smaller convenience.

屍 7955. ( / ) A vulgar character used in the sense of the preceding.

嫵 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.

NĒĒ.—CCXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionaries, NĒ. Canton Dialect, NĒp.

揼 7957. From child and hand. A child handling its toys all the day. Read E, To determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read NĒĒ, To take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname.

NĒĒ hĕen | 陷 } to make up false  
Woo nĒĒ | 誣 } charges which involve and ruin other people.

NĒĒ tsaou yaou yen | 造謠言 to raise false reports, or idle stories.

皇 7958. (-) To stop or fill up; to put down. The second is a vulgar unauthorized form.

皇 7959. Name of a certain stream or river; black dirty mud, at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. NĒĒ pwan | 槃 or 槃 a dirty platter, ap-

plied by the Buddha sect, to the defilements of the world.

NĒĒ pūh tsze | 不緇 though plunged in mud, not defiled,—said by Confucius respecting himself.

NĒĒ yen tsze | 染緇 mud dyes a black colour.

隍 5960. Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. Wūh uĕĕ 阨 | 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. J. o nĚĚ 嚙 | loquacious; wordy, indistinct murmuring. Chen nĚĚ 貼 | indistinct whispering.

攝

7963. To take with the hand, to lift up, as long garments. NĚĚ jen | 然 a quiet state of the country or of the world. NĚĚ 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. NĚĚ kĕ | 躡 to advance forward; to walk up an ascending path.

鑷

7965. Tweezers for eradicating hair; nippers; forceps. An utensil for taking up a thing. NĚĚ shĭh | 石 the loadstone.

焜

7966. Read NĚĚ, A blaze of light, effulgence. By Tsze-hwuy re d Hwang.

臬

7967. A mark to shoot at; a rule; a law; the person who in criminal cases decides according to law; the judge. NĚĚ sze | 司 the NĚĚ-sze, or the NĚĚ tae | 臺 criminal judge in a Province.

闌

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.

嶠

7969. TĚĚ-nĚĚ 嶠 | high, lofty mountain.

艱

7970. Anything exceedingly dangerous. Wŭh nĚĚ 脛 | or reversed, NĚĚ-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 nĚĚ 事 | business, occupation, profession. Heō nĚĚ 學 | study or the literary profession. E-nĚĚ 藝 | the mechanical arts. Ta nĚĚ 大 | rich in virtue having made great attainments in virtue. Kung-nĚĚ 功 | having merit; having deserved well of one's country. Pun nĚĚ 本 | one's original profession. Ke nĚĚ 繼 | hereditary property. Kea nĚĚ 家 | or Tsan nĚĚ 產 | family property of any kind.

NĚĚ e | 已 already; sign of NĚĚ king | 經 the past.

慄

7972. Fear; apprehension: danger; dangerous.

鄴

7973. Name of a place known in Chinese history. A surname.

孽孽

7974. From *guilt* and *son*; the children of concubines; the children of women who have committed 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.

NĚĚ chung | 種 a race, the offspring. NĚĚ 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.

NĚĚ sāng | 生 to sprout out again from a remaining stock of that which is cut down. Māng nĚĚ 萌 | the first shoots, or young sprouts.

囧

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 nĚĚ kŭh 母 | 骨 do not gnaw bones—before company.

捻

7978. (c) To take or work with the fingers.

NĒEN.—CCXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Nien*. Canton Dialect, *NĒen*.

**拈** 7979. To take hold of with the fingers; to handle.

NĒen hwa | 花 to take a flower with the fingers.

NĒen kew | 攪 to draw lots.

NĒen lug | 弄 to play with the fingers as when studying and writing.

NĒen peih | 筆 to hold a pencil.

NĒen shoo | 書 to take a book to read.

**粘** 7980. A certain species of grain.

**粘** 7981. Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste. Same as the following.

NĒen me | 米 a glutinous rice.

NĒen chaon | 抄 to paste a document to the end of another.

NĒen poo | 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.

NĒen ts'e p'ih shang | 在壁上 to paste against the wall.

NĒen sin fung | 信封 to paste (in the Chinese manner) the cover of a letter.

NĒen che e fan | 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 nĒen 思 | to think; to reflect. Hwae nĒen 懷 | to harbour thoughts of. Yih nĒen che ching, ke tung tĒen te 一 | 之 誠可動天地 one sincere thought can move heaven and earth.

Tsā cĒen 雜 | mixed or confused thoughts. Choo nĒen 注 | to turn one's whole attention to. Kwa nĒen 掛 | suspense; to think about in suspense.

NĒen king | 經 to sing or chaunt over religious books.

NĒen shoo | 書 to study, or to recite.

NĒen keih tsze | 及此 reflecting on this, or the thoughts arriving at this point.

NĒen tow | 頭 the head of a thought; that is, the first conception of an idea; thoughts; reflections, intentions.

**淪** 7985. [ \ ] Muddy; to take mud from amongst water.

**綫** 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.

**艙** 7987. [ / ] A kind of a plank put into the seams of a boat.

**噉** 7988. NĒ or Yen. Yen-yung | 噉 the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

**驗** 7989. NĒen 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 nēn 效 | the fulfilment of; efficacious operation. An effect or consequence.

Nēn ho | 貨 to examine goods on account of the custom house.

Nēn kan | 看 to look at and examine.

Nēn ming | 明 to examine closely.

Nēn she | 屍 to examine officially a dead body.

**碾** 7990. [ʼ] A round stone roller, used by husbandmen to break any thing with, or to grind off the husk of grain.

**輾** 7991. (ʼ) Nēn, or Chen. A wheel for breaking or grinding, used in husbandry.

**廿** 7992. [ʼ] Two tens, united; twenty. | 一日 Nēn yī jīh, The twenty-first day.

**撚** 7993. [ʼ] To work with the hands, as in forming felt. Nēn maou | 毛 to work hair or wool into a felt.

**年** 7994. [-] A year; the year of a person's age. Shaou nēn 少 | a young person. Laou nēn 老 | an old person. Kew nēn 舊 | last year. Ming nēn 明 | next year. Tēn nēn 天 | the period of life decreed by heaven.

Nēn chang chay | 長者 seniors.

Nēn tǎng chay | 等者 those of the same age.

Nēn shaou chay | 少者 juniors.

Nēn hea | 下 } at the close of the  
Nēn tc | 底 } year.

Nēn tǎng pūh hwō | 登不惑 about forty years of age.

Nēn shaou tsaē kaou | 少才高 young in years and possessing eminent talents.

Nēn tsin leaou | 盡了 the close of the year.

Nēn tsāng pǎ shīh urh | 將八十二 near eighty-two years of age.

Nēn nēn | | annually; yearly.

**儼** 7995. Nēn 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. [-] Tēn nēn 澆 | bad wine or spirituous liquor.

## NEĪH.—CCXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yih*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Niē*. Canton Dialect, *Nik* and *Yih*.

**匿** 7998. (e) To hide; to conceal; to be hidden; concealed; to abscond; clandestine.

Tsze nēih 自 | to hide one's self.

Tsang nēih 藏 | to hide or conceal.

Taou nēih 逃 | or To

nēih 躲 | or Nēih pe | 避 to

avoid shewing one's self; to lie concealed.

Nēih ming | 名 to con-

ceal one's name; anonymous. Nēih wei | 微 to run away and hide one's self.

**瞋**  
**昵** } 7999. Small eyes.

**慙** 8000. A feeling of shame; to be ashamed. Nuy nēih 內 | internal sense of shame.

**暱**  
**昵** } 8001. Dai'y; frequent intercourse with; familiar acquaintance with.



搦

8002. Neih or Neō. See.

Neō. To lay the hand on; to grasp; to excite or provoke.

Neih chen | 戰 to provoke to battle.  
Chō neih | 捉 } to catch or take  
Che neih | 掣 } hold of, as catching a bird.

溺  
休

8003. *Weak as water.* Un-

able 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. Lan neih

濫 | to over power by lascivious airs.

Neih gae | 愛 blind attachment, as that of parents to spoiled children.

Neih shwü | 水 to sink into the water.

榻

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 Keih.

Keih keih be | | 兮 what dangerous elevation!

怒  
颯

8006. Mournful; sorry;

grieved and mourning for want of food; anxious thought.

逆

8007. Neih and Yih, 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 *Tsir*, to present a paper to court was expressed by

Yih. Woo neih 忤 | a great degree of disobedience to parents, which is a capital crime.

Füh neih 拂 | disobedient; rising in opposition to. Fan neih 反 | to rebel against the government.

Neih che | 知 to know before hand; prescience.

Neih fung | 風 a contrary wind.

Neih foo | 婦 a disobedient wife.

Neih fan | 犯 a rebel; a traitor.

Neih shwü | 水 an adverse tide.

Neih tsze | 子 a disobedient child.

Neih tsih | 賊 rebellious banditti.

駢

8008. A certain water

bird, said to conceive by looking at each other.

Neih neih | | the cry of a wild goose.

鶖

藹

8009. A certain small plant of various colours.

NEO.—CCXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with Yō. Manuscript Dictionary, *Niō*. Canton Dialect, *Yok* and *Gok*.

虐

8010. Neō, or Yō, From

tiger and a boar's head inverted. Unfeeling; harsh;

fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities

sent from heaven. Paou neō 暴 | cruel; tyrannical; causing suffer-

ing like the scorching sun, or a tempest. Ling neō shin choo 陵

| 神主 to insult and afflict the gods,—means to do so by afflicting the people.

Neō ching | 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 neō 牝 | cold without heat. Mow neō 牡

hot fits, without the cold. Kwei neō 鬼 | irregularity in the time of the fits. Neō tseih | 疾 fever and ague.

The diseases to which Neō is applicable, are divided into Pǎ 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, jě, shih, shih,

chang, seay, Wind, cold, the heat of the atmosphere, artificial heat, damp, food, vapours, and demoniacal influence.

搨

8012. Neō, or Neū. To catch; to seize. See Neih, Chūh neō 搨 | to work with the hands and feet, as in convulsions.

噩  
鯉  
孽

8013. These several characters are variously read Gō, Neō, and Yō. See under Gō.

## NEU.—CCXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

EU, as in the French word *Peu*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Niu*. Canton Dialect, *New*.

女

8014. [ ʌ ] 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 | wives and daughters. Choo-neu 處 | a young lady not introduced to society. Ching neu 貞 | or Tung neu 童 | a virgin.

Neu chih | 姪 a niece.

Neu choo pūh wān yu ching | 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 | 貞 } name of a tree;  
Neu ching | 楨 } plants which do not cast their leaves in winter; evergreens.

Neu kung | 工 women's work.

Neu sāng | 僧 a priestess or nun.

Neu se | 壻 a daughter's husband; a son-in-law.

Neu yew woo pūh tseu | 有五不取 there are five feminine faults to prevent a woman's being taken in marriage.

Neu tsze | 子 a woman; a girl.

Neu urh | 兒 or Hae neu 孩 | a female child; a girl.

紮

8015. [ ' ] A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read Na, Cha-na 紮 | the appearance of two things adhering.

NEW.—CCXXIV<sup>TH</sup> 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 | the common bull and cow. Shwü new 水 | a buffalo. Sze new 兕 | a rhinoceros. Pin new 牝 | a cow. Mow-new 牡 | a bull. K'een new 牽 | to drag a cow; name of a constellation.

New pe chang | 皮帳 tents made of the skins of cattle, as used by the Tartars.

New hwang | 黃 bezoar; a concretion formed in the stomach of animals.

New pe keaou | 皮膠 glue.

New jow | 肉 beef.

New pe | 皮 hides.

New lang | 郎 an insect of the cerambix or beetle tribe.

New pe tang lung | 皮燈籠 a leather lantern; a dull stupid fellow.

New shun sih | 純色 a cow of an uniform colour, not spotted.

New tsze (o r. tsae) jow | 仔肉 veal. New nae ping | 奶餅 milk cakes, a species of the Chinese cheese. For European cheese, they generally use the English word *cheese*.

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New pih yě | 百葉 the guts or tripe of a cow.

New tsuen wan | 全完 a cow that is perfect, used as a victim.

**忸** 8017. [ \ ] New, or Nüh. To feel ashamed. New ne | 忸 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 | 轉 to turn and twist; to throw the arms about for exercise.

New këč | 結 to twist; to twine.

New pin | 稟 to collar and carry before a magistrate and state one's case verbally.

New sung | 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.

**扭** 8019. [ \ ] New, or Chow. The name of a wood.

**焮** 8020. [ \ ] Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry.

Yew new 焮 | nearly dry, approaching to dryness.

**犄** 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 yu ke këen | 于己見 vainly and pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion.

**糲** 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 hō | 合 to bind or join together.

**鈕** 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 | to button.

New kow | 扣 a button.

## NIN.—CCXXV<sup>TH</sup> 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* | 箴 to thread a needle.

## NING.—CCXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ning.* Canton Dialect, *Ning.*

寧  
寧  
寧  
寧

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 | a bride's visiting her parents for the first time after leaving home. *Ting ning* 丁 | to charge over and over again. *Kang ning* 康 | a state of repose and tranquility. *Yu ning* 予 | retiring from office for

three years after the death of a parent. *Ning sze püh keu* | 死不去 better die than go.

*Ning tsö tae ping keuen mo tsö le lwan jin* | 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* | 波 a place in *Chě-keang*, N. L. 30°.

*Ning koo tä* | 古塔 a region near the river *Amour*.

*Ning ko sin ke yew, püh ko sin ke woo* | 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.

嚙

8027. [-] *Ting-ning* 叮 | 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 füh ting ning* 反覆叮 | over and over again, charged him or her.

擣

8028. To pull and drag and throw into confusion. *Tseang ning* 搶 | to seize and throw into confusion.

檸

8029. A wood, the bark of which is steeped in wine and taken medicinally. *Ning mung* | 檬 limes. *Ning mung shwü* | 檬水 lemon juice.

**濘** 8030. [ / ] Water and mire, slippery with mire. Ne ning 泥 | or Te ning 地 | a slippery miry road.

**佞** } 8031. [ / ] From Sin, Truth, abbreviated, and A woman; because the belief of women is easily obtained by artful and specious language. Ta-

lents; insinuating address. Smart in reply; ready in verbal disputation. Artful in language; flattering. Le kow tsae yuē ning 利口才曰 | being expert in the mouth, talent, is called Ning, i. e. talkative, ready in reply, retort or debate. Hwō yuē Yung yay jin urh pūh ning 或曰 雍也仁而不 | one said, as to Yung, he is a good man, but

not ready and smart in reply. Chen ning 諂 | cringing, specious flattery. Kēen ning 奸 | crafty; specious; malicious adulation.

Ning foo | 婦 artful specious woman.

**寧** 8032. [ / ] A surname; to desire; quiet. Same as 寧 Ning.

NO.—CCXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, No. Canton Dialect, No.

**那** 8033. (-) How? where? great, much; to terminate; rest; repose; to transfer to. A surname. Show fūh pūh no 受福 不 | to receive infinite happiness. No tsey | 借 } to transfer from Che no 支 | } 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 | } handsome; elegant; O-no 阿 | } beautiful appearance.

**挪** 8035. [-] To rub with the hand; to change or transfer from one use to another. No e | 移 } to transfer from No tsey | 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 | to rub between the hands.

**揞** } 8036. [-] To rub between both hands. No sha | 沙 to rub sand between the hands for the purpose of cleaning them.

**尪** 8037. [-] A pill made quite round.

**孺** 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 | fearful; apprehensive.

No jō | 弱 weak and feeble

**糯** } 8040. [ / ] No me | 米 a glutinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor; not commonly used for food.

**儼** 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 猶 | delicate, soft; yielding; slender, as a branch or twig. Walking in a measured pace; a genteel gait.

單

8042. [-] No, or Nan. To expel pestilence or demoniacal influence. The same as the preceding.

## NO.—CCXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nō*. Canton Dialect, *Nok*.

諾

8043. [c] A tone of assent, approbation, or promising. When a master or father calls 勿 | Wüh nō, do not answer; i. e. do not take time to answer, but

run immediately. Ying nō 應 | to answer; to respond. Tsēn jin che nō nō, pūh joo yih sze che gō gō 千人之 | | 不如一士之誇誇 the perpetual assent

of a thousand sycophants, is not equal to the blunt disapprobation of one good man. Yih nō tsēn kin — | 千金 one word (is promise enough) for a thousand pieces of gold.

## NOO.—CCXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nō*. 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 pō | 僕 a slave man.  
Noo pei | 婢 a slave woman.  
Noo-tsae | 才 a slave; or one possessing abilities not superior to a slave. Used by Tartar statesmen for I, when addressing the Emperor.

努

8045. [ʌ] Strenuous effort; the exertion of strength.  
Read Noo, A desperate exertion of strength; effort that terminates in death.  
Noo leih kea tsan | 力加餐 exert yourself to take an additional quantity of food; said when advising persons to be careful of themselves.  
Noo leih häng tsēn | 力向前 to exert strength and press forwards.

帑

帑

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 | a wife and children. Luy tse noo 累妻 | to involve one's wife and children.  
8047. [ʌ] 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 | to let off a cross-bow.  
Shang noo 上 | } to stretch  
Chang noo 張 | } a bow.  
Noo hēen 弦 | the string of a bow.

怒 8048. [ \ ] Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with. Han noo 含 | repressed anger. Paou noo 暴 | fierce anger. Fă noo 發 | to vent one's anger. Fun noo 忿 | or Naou noo 惱 | anger; angry; vexed

Noo ke shang kan | 氣傷肝  
angry feeling hurts the liver—and the liver is connected with the eyes, therefore anger hurts the sight.

Noo yen, noo sīh | 言 | 色 angry words and an angry countenance.

Noo she fan seaou | 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 kēē leih | 駑竭力 | (a weak old horse) will exert my strength,—in token of my obligation to your Majesty.

砮  
礮  
督

8050. [ \ ] A stone fitted to the end of an arrow, as a point. A coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

8051. A tumour growing by the side of the eye.

NOW.—CCXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Neu.* Canton Dialect, *Nāou.*

耨 8052. [ / ] A kind of hoe for rooting up weeds; to clear the ground of weeds.

樺 8053. [ / ] Now, or Juen. A certain tree from which a tincture is made.

靨 8054. [ - ] A sort of rabbit or hare. A surname.

啜 8055. [ - ] The language of imprecation.

穀  
穀

8056. Now and Kow. To suckled a child, ignorant.

NUN.—CCXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nun.* Canton Dialect, *Nune.*

嫩 8057. [ / ] Weak, small, fine, delicate; soft; small and good; young.

Shaou nun 少 | young.  
Keaou nun 嬌 | delicate and handsome—said of women and of colours.

嫵

8058. [ / ] Same as the preceding.

NÜH.—CCXXXII<sup>ND</sup> 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 讷 | to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

搨

8061. The hand moving constantly.

慙

8062. An internal feeling or sense of shame. Tsan nüh 慙 | ashamed; feeling shame.

劔

8063. To wound with sharp weapons.

詛

8064. To feel shame; to be ashamed.

NUNG.—CCXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> 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 } a husbandman;

Nung kung | 工 } a peasant

Nung jin | 人 }

Nung sih | 穡 to sow, and to reap.

濃

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

凍

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.

癩

8070. [ 丿 ] Pain; disease.

穠

8071. [-] Grain growing close and thick; plants and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.

禮

8072. [-] Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

膿

8073. [-] Ulcerous matter; pus. Nung paou | 胞 a pustule filled with matter.

Nung heuě | 血 purulent matter.

醲

8074. [-] Strong liquor; generous wine; high flavored wine. Nung tsew

| 酒 generous high flavored wine.



NUY—CCXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nui*. Canton Dialect, *Mow* and *Nuy*.

**內** 8075. [1] 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. Pūh tsae nuy 不在 | not within; not included. Tsae tséang che nuy 在牆之 | inside the wall. Fang shih yuē nuy 房室曰 | inner apartments are called Nuy; hence, San nuy 三 | three inner apartments. Go nuy 臥 | a bed chamber. Ta nuy 大 | the inner apartments of the imperial palace. Chih nuy 職 | a certain office; also called 少 | Shaou nuy. Ho nuy 河 | the name of a place. Woo nuy 五 | or Woo chung | 中 same as Woo

tsang 五臟 the five viscera. Fun nuy 分 | within one's part; i. e. included in one's duty. Nuy chih | 姪 one's own nephew, in contradistinction from one's wife's nephews. Nuy woo foo | 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 | 人 or Nuy tze | 子 my wife. Nuy chih neu | 姪女 a husband's own niece. Nuy mō | 幕 assistants employed by public officers at their own expence. Nuy kō heō sze | 閣學士 ministers of the privy council. Nuy te | 地 the interior of a country.

Nuy tsae | 才 scholastic learning; book learning,—in contradistinction from a general knowledge of letters and mankind. Nuy, wae | 外 inside, outside; internal, external. Nuy yun | 云 in which it is said, referring to any letter or other document.

**痿** 8076. [1] A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

**餒** 8077. [1] Hunger; famine; famished. Putrid fish or flesh.

Nuy urh | 而 famished; destitute,—applied to departed spirits whose posterity on earth is exterminated.

NWAN.—CCXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Nuan*. Canton Dialect, *Nune*.

**暖** 8078. [1] Warm; temperate; soft; mild; gentle; bland. Nwan jih | 日 a warm day.

**湊** 8079 [1] Warm water.

**煖** 8080. [1] Warm; warmth arising from fire. Wān nwan 溫 | warm, as by steam. Nwan ke | 氣 warm vapour.

**饌** 8081. [1] A warming—in the cant sense of that word applied to feasts. A feast

given in China, three days after marriage. Nwan seih | 席 a feast to the friends of the bridegroom after marriage.

O.—CCXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 籬 soft and flexible—as the  
waving branches of the mulberry  
tree.

痾  
痧  
阿

8083. [-] Disease ;  
sickness. Read Kea, A  
disease of little children,  
by which they appear  
in a fright; convulsions.

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 | 城 a certain palace.

O-me-to-füh | 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 | 奢  
a man who marries an old woman.

O-ko | 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 | 比 to suit one's own crooked  
purposes to the caprice of others.

O-shwuy | 誰 who.

O-me-to-füh püh yaou yuen keüh ta  
| 彌陀佛不要冤屈  
他 for Buddha's sake don't accuse  
him falsely.

O-wa | 瓦 sounds like Ava;—a  
country placed on the south of  
Yun-nan province.

O-wei | 魏 Asafœtida.

O-keaou | 膠 mule or asses glue,—  
a famous Chinese medicine: See No.  
5646.

Ö, OR GÖ.—CCXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, O. Canton Dialect, Ök.

僣

8085. Gö, or ö. Earth of  
various colours. See Gö.

墜

8086. Vicious; bad;  
wicked. See Gö. ö hing  
| 行 vicious conduct;

wicked actions. ö seih | 習

vicious practices. ö sing | 性  
a bad disposition; a thing bad in  
its nature. ö tseih | 跡 traces  
or evidences of wicked conduct.

惡

8087. A wicked man.

歐

8088. ö, or Ngö. The in-  
voluntary noise made by  
persons exerting their ut-  
most strength.

塌

8089. ö, or Gö. An aperture  
or slit in a wall. Read Yac,  
Blue earth. Read Këë,

渠 | Keu kěě, To make a great breach upon an enemy, or a set of banditti. Yung 壅 | to oppose water by an earthen mound or dike. 石 | Shīh ɔ̄, The name of a place.

遏

8090. To forbid or prohibit to do; to cause to desist. See Gō.

ɔ̄ che { 止 } to stop; to cause to  
 ɔ̄ yīh { 抑 } halt; to prevent  
 ɔ̄ choo { 住 } going further.

爇

8091. To place fire beneath; to put fire under fuel.

穉

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 ūh. The crowing of a cock.

頰

8095. The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname. Tsūh

ɔ̄ 蹙 | to frown and rumple the nose, when pained. Yew 幽 | the name of an animal.

闕

8096. To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of. Yung 雍 | 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.—CCXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 shūh | 蜀 the name of a place mentioned in history.

Pa pūh tīh | 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. Pūh chūh

shing ya-pa 不出聲啞 | a silent dumbly.

吧

8100. [e] Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

弮

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 | 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 | 柄 having a hold of a hand; having proof; decision of character. Ho pa 火 | a torch. Yih pa taou 一 | 刀 a knife.

Pa che | 持 to take hold of; to hold; figuratively, applied to affairs; or to controuling one's self.

Pa heung | 胸 to take hold of by the breast; to collar.

Pa ping | 柄 to grasp a handle; to have a handle to grasp; to have something to lay hold of.

Pa po | 播 that with which one sifts, or drives away a thing.

Pa show | 守 to hold fast; to keep possession of.

Pa too | 土 to scrape the ground.

Pa tsung | 總 an inferior military officer.

筢

8104. [-] A kind of rake for raking together plants. Woo che pa 五齒 | a five-toothed rake.

杷

8105. [ / ] An utensil for collecting wheat; an instrument for levelling the ground; a handle. Pe pa 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 | a currycomb. Urh pa 耳 | an ear pick. Pa ke lae | 起來 crept up. Pa show | 手 to scratch the hand.

琵琶

8107. [-] Pe pa 琵琶 | 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.

漚

8108. [-] The name of a place.

肥

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.

羆

8111. [-] Meat of any kind dried. The second character is also defined, An ugly looking animal.

舩

8112. [-] Floating spars; a raft or floating bridge.

芭

8113. [-] Pa-tseou | 蕉 the *Musa Coccinea*. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

虬

8114. [-] Shells which are esteemed valuable.

筩

8115. [-] A particular kind of bamboo, or reed which has thorus growing out of it, the shoots when eaten are said to cause the hair to fall out. A fence made with reeds. Pa-le | 籬 or Le-pa, A prickly fence, or thorny hedge.

豕

8116. [-] A sow; a sow two years old; some say, A large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

鈚

8117. [-] A military carriage. Iron; a harrow with five teeth; a rake; applied also to the barbed point of an arrow. Pa-t'een | 田 to harrow

耙

the ground.

鞞

8118. [ / ] The leather of a bridle; the part of the reins grasped by the hand; certain leather straps about a carriage; the reins.

髻

8119. [c-] The appearance of the tuft of hair done up in the Chinese manner.

Pa na | 髻

the hair in disorder.

齜

8120. Pa-ya | 齜 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 | a handkerchief. Tow  
 pa 頭 | a turban.

帕  
 吧

8122. [ / ] Used in the same sense as the preceding. The second is vulgarly used thus.

怕  
 吧

8123. [ / ] From *Heart* and *while*. To fear; to apprehend; to imagine; to suppose. A surname. Read P6, Pure. P6h pa  
 不 | don't be afraid, there is nothing to fear. Kung pa  
 恐 | to apprehend; to suppose or imagine; to think probable; I dare say. Read Pih, The body of the moon darkened. Same as the word Pih 魄 the manes; the shades of a person deceased; the moon beginning to shed light and increase, hence P6, To usurp; to encroach upon by force. Name of a place; and of a river. A surname.

Pa hih | 黑 afraid of the dark.

Pa sze | 死 to fear death.

Hae pa 駭 | } to fear; to be  
 King pa 驚 | } alarmed.

霸  
 伯

8124. [ / ] Pa chen |  
 佔 to encroach upon and usurp. Pa wang | 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 | 道 the rule of mere force.  
 Wang taou 王道 the rule of reason.

壩  
 壩  
 壩  
 壩

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.

霸  
 柄

8126. [ / ] The handle of a knife or weapon. Pa-ping | 柄 a handle, either literally or figuratively.

灞

8127. [ / ] The name of a river in Shen-se.

罷

8128. [ / ] From *nei* 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 | 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 | 官 to dismiss from office.

Pa show | 手 to desist from acting or doing any thing.

Pa leaou | 了 enough; very well; let it be so; there's an end of it.

Pa she | 市 to stop trading; to desist from buying and selling.

Pa she | 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 F6h-k6en Province, but not of Canton.

PĀ.—CCXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pā. Cantou Dialect, Pat.

八 8129. [ ʌ ] 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 pā 第 | the eighth, Sze mēn pā fang 四面 | 方 expresses the *four* cardinal points of the compass; and the same divided, so as to make *eight* points, as South, Southwest, West, &c. Nēn fang urh pā 年方二 | age just twice eight; i. e. just sixteen years of age. Shih pā 十 | eighteen. † Wang pā 王 | or Wang pā tow 王 | 頭 and Woo kwei wang pā 烏龜王 | are all terms of abuse, denoting one who lives on his wife's prostitution; one lost to virtue. Wang pā tan 王 | 蛋 or Wang pā jě tēih 王 | 熟的 a bastard, in opprobrious language. Pā shih | 十 eighty. Pā pā | | eight times eight, or sixty-four. Pā keō | 角 or Ta hwuy 大回 star anniseed. Shaou hwuy 小回 small anniseed.

友 8130. A dog dragged by the foot by a person going to stab it; to stick into and pluck out gain. Hih pā 赫 | to put away.

垝 8131. Fǎ, Pǎ, or Pūh. 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 Pō, To grasp. Read Pae, To shoot forth branches. Chaou pā 超 | to raise or rise over the heads of other. Te pā 提 | to raise; to promote. Kew pā 救 | to pluck out or rescue, to save.

Pā kēn | 劍 to draw out a sword.  
Pā kung | 貢 a degree of literary promotion that occurs once in twelve years. Pā ke kǎn | 其根 to pull up the roots.

Pā leih | 力 to exert strength.  
Pā tseu | 取 totake from amongst.  
Pā tsuy | 萃 eminently conspicuous, like plants growing higher than others near them.

較 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 8135 [ c ] From hand and to separate. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number eight. Read Pěč, To tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

撥 8136. [ c ] Pō or Pǎ, To rule or direct; to arrange in order. To exclude; to separate; to spread out; to appoint. Tung pā 動 | to distribute or give forth from a treasury. Chih-pā 叱 | the name of a fine horse.

Pā lwan fan ching | 亂反正 to put away anarchy and restore to regular order.

Pā kae | 開 to spread out; to lay open, to break and open as clouds do.

Pā ken | 去 to exclude; to reject.  
Pā sung | 送 to divide and send to.  
Pā tsze | 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 Pā, eight, refers to Eight virtues.

PAE.—CCXL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Pay.* Canton Dialect, *Pac.*

**俳** 8137. [-] Pae yew | 優  
or reversed, Yew pae, Dis-  
sipated play and amusement;  
theatrical amusement. Also read Pei,  
| 徊 Pei hwuy, Irresolute; unde-  
termined, flying about from thing to  
thing.

**排** 8138. [-] To push, as push-  
ing open a door; to ar-  
range or put in order; to  
place in proper situations. Gan pae  
安 | to compose and adjust. Pae  
chō | 桌 to arrange tables. Pae  
keae | 解 to arrange any differ-  
ence; to put an end to a quarrel.  
Pae keae | 揩 to rush forcibly and  
abruptly. Pae lǎē | 列 to ar-  
range in a series. Pae pan | 班  
stand in ranks, as soldiers. Pae pe  
| 比 to arrange in uniform order.  
Pae pih | 拍 to put in order; to  
adjust. Pae tse | 齊 to arrange  
in a line; to arrange the whole number.  
Pae nan fun yew | 難分憂 to  
arrange people's difficulties and  
share their sorrows.

**擗** 8139. [-] To strike with  
both hands; to throw from  
one. Read Pe, To throw  
in ruin. Read Pih, To tear meat and  
throw it upon a hot stone and roast it.

PART 11. x 7

**牌** 8140. [-] An official ex-  
hibition of the will of govern-  
ment; a warrant; a permit  
of the custom; a clearance for ships.  
Cards; a shield; a board with an in-  
scription on it at a door or gateway.  
Tsing pae 請 | to request a per-  
mit for a boat, or clearance for a  
ship. Che pae 紙 | gaming cards.  
See Che. Ya pae 牙 | cards made  
of ivory. Hung pae 紅 | or Ta  
pae, A port clearance. Fā pae 發 |  
to issue a permit or warrant. Ho pae  
火 | an express. Hoo tow pae  
虎頭 | boards carried before  
government officers in the streets.

Pae küh | 骨 the ribs, applied to  
mutton or pork chops.

Pae low | 樓 } an ornamental gate-

Pae fang | 坊 } way commonly  
called a triumphal arch. Pae peaou

| 票 a warrant to seize any person.

Pae she | 示 a proclamation.

**稗** 8141. [-] A small spe-  
cies of grain; small; minute.

**稗** 8142. [ / ] Very white  
rice. A small fine species  
of grain; very small and  
minute, applied to hypo-  
crites.

**莆** } 8143. Read Pe, Prepared;  
| 菑 provided with; ready.

**憊** } 8144. [-] Wearied; ex-  
| 憊 exhausted; extreme lassitude,  
induced by disease. Pae-  
| 藎 lae | 藎 weak, doltish,  
foolish blockhead.

**糲** 8145. [ / ] Dried food; dried  
rice prepared in a certain  
way as rations for the army;  
also for the reception of guests.

**鞴** 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 Püh pae  
不 | not performing the obeisance.  
The name of a plant. Hwuy pae  
回 | to return a visit.

Pae hwuy | 會 to assemble on  
ceremony.

Pae kēn | 見 to go to see a person;  
to pay a visit.

Pae ho { 賀 } to pay one's re-  
 Pae nēn { 年 } spect to, and  
 congratulate, as at the new year.  
 Pae kih { 客 } to visit a person who  
 has come to a place.  
 Pae fūh nēn king { 佛念經 } to  
 worship Fūh and recite his form of  
 prayers.  
 Pae poo sā { 菩薩 } to worship  
 heathen gods.  
 Pae seang { 相 } a minister of state.  
 Pae shin { 神 } to worship the gods.

**湃** 8148. [ / ] The sound of  
 water; water increasing in  
 a great degree. Pāng pae  
 澎 { 水 } 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 { 勝利 } victory and defeat.  
 Pae hwae { 壞 } to injure; to spoil.  
 Pae kea { 家 } to ruin a family.  
 Pae loo { 露 } ruined and divulged,  
 applied to secret transactions which  
 are brought to light.  
 Pae sze { 事 } to ruin an affair.  
 Pae mūh { 沒 } was defeated and  
 killed. Pae fung sūh { 風俗 }  
 to injure or ruin the customs or  
 usages of a people.  
 Pae hwae jin { 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.

**派** 8151. [ / ] To branch off  
 into streams.

**派** 8152. [ / ] Water dividing  
 into several streams; to  
 ramify; to branch off; to  
 appoint to various departments.

Che pae 支 { 支 } to branch off lite-  
 rally, or figuratively. Tsung pae  
 宗 { 宗 } ancestors and the posterity  
 that branches off.  
 Pae le { 理 } to appoint persons to  
 attend to certain affairs.  
 Pae pēē { 別 } to separate into  
 several branches; to separate.

**擺** 8153. [ \ ] To separate;  
 to spread out; to open  
 asunder; to strike with  
 force; to rouse. Yaou  
 yaou pae pae 搖搖  
 { 搖 } an ostentatious  
 vain manner of walking;  
 strutting; affecting state.  
 Pae show { 手 } to  
 swagger and throw the arms about.

Pae poo { 佈 } to spread out; to  
 arrange in order; a cant term for  
 doing a person, settling him, or doing  
 him some injury.

Pae tsew { 酒 } to lay out wine.

Pae mae shē wūh { 賣什物 }  
 to spread out things for sale.

## PAN.—CCXLI<sup>ST</sup> 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 { 扮 } or Chwang  
 pan 裝 { 扮 } dress; exterior show  
 and manner. Ta pan tih haou 打  
 { 扮 } 得好 well dressed. San fun  
 jin tsae shih fun ta pan 三分人  
 材十分打 { 扮 } three tenths

of material, may be made ten tenths  
 by dress,—said of beauty.

Pan koo sze { 故事 } to dress up  
 processions in the ancient fashion,  
 —Chinese are very fond of it.

Pan sīh { 色 } or Chun sīh 春色  
 certain gay processions of the Chi-  
 nese at the commencement of Spring.

**瓠** 8155. [-] A certain melon,  
 deemed felicitous.

**盼** 8156. [ / ] The white and  
 black of the eye clearly dis-  
 tinguished; 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 keo | 顧 to look to and take care of; to look watchfully.

Pan wang | 望 to look and hope for.

**頒** 8157. [-] Read Pan, 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 | 行 to send to every part of the empire; to promulge.

Pan hea | 下 to send down; to promulge; to give or make known to inferiors.

Pan shang | 賞 to grant or bestow extensively, said of the Emperor.

Pan tsze | 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 | to push from; and to put to.

Pan chay | 扯 to pull into some unfair; to implicate.

**版** 8159. [-] A board; a plank; planks used in raising mud walls. Hoo pan 戶 | a list of houses taken in the country. Pan tseih | 籍 a list of population. Pan too | 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 bastinado, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, A register. Ta pan tsze 打 | 子 to bastinate.

Chwang pan 床 | the boards of a bed. Heang pan 香 | two pieces of wood with which singers beat time; to beat with them is called 打 | Ta-pan. San pan 三 | or San pan chuen 三 | 船 an European boat is so called at Canton.

Pan chih püh tung | 執不通 impenetrable obstinacy.

**販** 8161. [-] An eye with a great deal of white. A man's name. Pan-tsing | 睛 a cataract.

**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 | three classes of attendants in public courts. Mun pan 門 | those who attend to the person of the magistrate in his official character. Tsaou pan 皂 | the lictor who inflicts the bamboo. Kwae pan 快 | messen-

gers who run on public business. Yih pan jin 一 | 人 a class or series of persons; a company. He pan 戲 | a company of play actors. Pae pan 排 | to arrange the order in which persons stand or serve; to arrange in ranks as soldiers. Chang pan 長 | one who fills a place constantly. Shang pan 上 | to serve one's turn. Hea pan 下 | to retire after serving one's turn. Kän pan 跟 | a foot-man; a personal servant. Pan kew | 鳩 wild pigeon, the Chinese accuse it of undutifulness to its parents. Pan lëe | 列 } these several ex-  
Pan tsze | 次 } pressions denote  
Lun pan 輪 | } A series of persons who attend to some service in rotation, as persons who wait on kings and nobles.

Pan maou | 茅 cantharides, by some written 駝 猫 Pan-maou.

Pan pan | | the noise of carts or carriages; things arranged in order.

Pan shang | 上 a Supracargo, is so called, in Canton. Ta pan 大 | 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 wän | 文 streaks.

**斑** 8163. [-] Streaks, stripes, or variegated colours. Pan lan | 爛 variegated stripes.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

Pan wän | 文 streaks.

**斑** 8163. [-] Streaks, stripes, or variegated colours. Pan lan | 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 | 耆 a scar on a horse's back.

攀  
攢  
扳

8166. [c-] To lead or draw; to pull; to climb up to a higher place. Fung pan 攀 | or Kan pan 敢 | I venture to drag you to my house—form of invitation. Kung pan 供 | to depose and implicate other people.

Pan chay | 扯 to drag into an affair; to implicate.

Pan kwei | 桂 an epithet denoting the degree, otherwise called Keu-jin.

Pan hea lae | 下來 to pull down, as the branches of a tree.

Pan tse | 躋 to climb up.

Pan yuen | 援 to climb up, as to a bird's nest.

礮

8167. [-] The veins on a stone.

彬

8168. [-] Variegated; adorned with bright colours.

辦

8169. ['] To exert one's strength in doing, arranging or managing; to manage; to transact; to do; to provide; to prepare. Pe pan 葡 | to make previous arrangements; to provide for. Mae pan 買 | a kind of market-man; one who makes all

necessary purchases for the house and table; a comprador. Shoo pan 書 | a writer or inferior clerk in a government office. Those in the Hoppo's office are called 清書得 Tsing shoo. Pan tih haou | 得好 well managed; done well.

Pan le | 理 to attend to and direct what is to be done.

Pan sze | 事 to manage business.

瓣

8170. ['] The internal sections of a melon, or of fruit like the orange. The petals or flower leaves of a plant are called 花 | Hwa pan.

胖

8171. [c'] 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 | an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

PANG.—CCXLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pang. Canton Dialect, Pong.

丰 8172. ['] Fung. Luxuriant herbage.

梓

8173. A wooden club.

蚌

8174. ['] 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 hō seang che | 鶴相持 when the oyster grasps fast—the bill of the heron. Pang choo | 珠 a pearl from the oyster.

邦

8175. [-] A state, or nation; commonly applied to smaller states. A surname.

Pang kea | 家 the family that presides over a nation; and the nation which the prince considers his family.

Pang kwō | 國 a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations, generally.

胖  
降

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.

榔

8178. [l] 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-füh | 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. Hee 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.

掣

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 chüh | 出 diverging from the side,—as a bye road. Pang pëen | 邊 by the side. Pang jö 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 chö, 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.

榜  
擲

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.

傍

8185. [- /] To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart.

Pang hwaug | 徨 perturbed; agitated state, commonly through fear.

榜

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 Päng. 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. Täng 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 bastinado.

Pang yen | 眼 second person from the top of the literati.

Päng 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 淪 | the noise of the wind striking against a thing.

Pang pei | 沛 or Pang ta 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 pō yu tseih | 磅鬱積 the crash of bursting accumulated vapours; a phrase denoting Heaven.

**螃**

8190. [-] A side-going fish; a crab, also called | 蟹 Pang heae.

Pang ke | 蜞 a different species of crab.

**謗**

8191. [/] To slander; to vilify; to injure a person's reputation. Fei pang 誹 | or Hwuy pang 毀 | to vilify; to slander; to injure a person's reputation. Pang tūh | 譏 to slander; to speak ill of persons.

**膀**

8192. [-] The groin. Pang kwan shan ke | 胱 疝氣 a kind of rupture or hernia, consisting in an inflation of the groin and parts adjacent.

Pang kwang | 胱 the region of the groin.

**輛**

8193. [c] Pang, or Päng, A kind of military carriage; a chariot with an elevated superstructure resembling a room.

Pang pang | | the sound of a chariot.

**翱**

**軼**

**雱**

**雱**

8194. [c-] An abundant fall of snow; the appearance of rain and snow. Pang pang | | or Pang pei | 沛 snow in great quantities.

**棒**

8195. [ʌ] A staff; a club; a cudgel. Yung pang lwan ta 用 | 亂打 to fight in a disorderly manner with cudgels and sticks. Keaou seih keuen pang 教習拳 | to teach and practice boxing and cudgelling.

**彷彿**

8196. [-] The name of an insect; to move about. Read Fang. Fang fūh | 彷彿 resembling; seeming as if.

Pang-yang | 徉 to saunter about and pass the time.

Pang hwang | 惶 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.

## PĀNG.—CCXLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Peng. Canton Dialect, Päng.

**朋**

8199. [c] Of the same class, school, or society; an acquaintance; an associate; a friend. A pair of wine cups.

Päng yew | 友 a friend, or acquaintance.

Päng-tang | 黨 a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about a court.

**堦**

8200. [c] Ping, or Päng. 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.

Päng sha | 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.  
Tǎ pāng 搭 | to pitch a tent.

殍

8203. [c] A dead body swelled out.

痲

8204. [c] Pāng, or Ping. A swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

硼

8205. [c] Name of a stone. Pāng sha | 砂 borax sub borate of soda, used in medicine.

綳

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.

朝

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.

Pāng ching wan le | 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 Chih-le.

Pāng le | 蠡 the western side of the Po-yang lake. Abundant; numerous; affluent; haughty; a path; a road; to progress unceasingly.

螿

8210. [c] Pāng ke | 螿 a small kind of crab found on the sea shore.

蠱

8211. [c] Large swelled belly. Pāng hǎng | 膺 large swelled belly, like a hog.

膨

幘

8212. [c] Pāng, or Ping. A kind of curtain or covering. Pāng mung | 幘 spread as a canopy: by the side, a curtain or screen is called Pāng; 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. Pāng mun | 門 a side door.

莽

8214. [c] The name of a plant; the name of a man.

絝

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.

絝

訪

8216. [c] Pāng or Fang. See Fang.

浜

8217. [c] A kind of wet dock in which boats are safely moored.

伴

8218. [c] To send; to cause. To accord with; to follow. To hasten.

怍

8219. [c] Hastiness of disposition; precipitancy of feeling; a faithful, straight forward manner.

Pāng pāng yǔ tung | 欲動 a vehement, impetuous desire to act.

脰

8220. A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large bellied.

烹

8221. [c] To boil by the application of fire. The second form is the ancient character, the first is vulgar and modern.

烹

Pāng cha | 茶 to boil the water for the purpose of making tea.

Pāng lén | 煉 to boil for a length of time, and stir about; to decoct.

Pāng teau shih wū | 調食物 to boil and prepare food.

PAOU.—CCXLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Pao*. Canton Dialect, *Paou*.

勺

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 Pòw.Kae paou 開 | to commence the  
usual contracts. So paou shin  
kwang 所 | 甚廣 that which  
it includes is very extensive, speaking  
of the sense or meaning of words.Paou chwang | 庄 a storehouse or  
shed in the fields or hills, for the  
reception of tea or other products  
of the earth.Paou chung | 種 a name of tea, so  
called from being folded up in paper  
parcels.Paou pan cha | 辦茶 to form a  
kind of wholesale contract to pro-  
cure teas.Paou fuh | 袱 a wrapper with  
which to surround a bundle; that  
which is wrapped up; a bundle.

Paou han | 含 to contain in the

mouth; i. e. not to disclose one's  
feelings; to say nothing.Paou kwō | 括 to include within;  
to surround and include, said both  
of things and of ideas.Paou kwan | 管 to be security for;  
to pledge one's self that an affair  
will succeed

Paou kaou | 縞 a kind of silk bag.

Paou ko | 裹 to wrap round; to  
wrap up.Paou ke | 起 to bundle up. Yung-  
paou fuh paou ke 用 | 袱 | 起  
to take a cloth wrapper and tie up a  
bundle.Paou lung | 籠 to enclose as in a  
cage; to cage.

Paou ke lae | 起來 to bundle up.

Paou lan | 攬 to forestall; to mo-  
nopolize; to take the whole direction  
of any affair; to conduct a law suit  
is called | 攬詞訟 Paou-lan  
tsze tsung.Paou-pe | 皮 the wrapper as of a  
bundle or bale.Paou pan | 辦 to engage to trans-  
act in a wholesale way, taking upon  
one's self the detail.

Paou tsang ho sin | 藏禍心

to cherish a malevolent spirit under  
a fair exterior.Paou sǎ | 索 or Paou sǎ shing |  
索繩 twine.Paou tsang | 藏 to be stored up or  
contained in.Paou yung | 容 or Paou han |  
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 seǎ | 削 to pare; to thin by  
paring.

咆

8225. [-] The roar of an  
enraged tiger, or of a wild  
boar. To roar. An enrag-  
ed or angry appearance.

庖

8226. [-] A kitchen or  
cook-house. Paou choo |  
厨 or Paou jin | 人  
a place for killing animals and cook-  
ing food. A cook.

枹

8227. [-] A drum-stick.  
Read Peaou, Free growing;  
bushy shrubs. Read Tow,  
The name of a plant.

抱  
裒

8228. (-) From *hand* and to *infol*. To grasp hold of; to compress between the arms. To in-fold; 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 hǎn } 恨 to feel or cherish resentment.

Paou kaou } 告 an inferior who impeaches in behalf of his master.

Paou keih } 屈 to feel aggrieved.

Paou kwei } 愧 to feel shame and regret.

Paou fūh keü } 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 } 洩 copious, abundant.

Paou shŭh } 濕 to moisten or make damp with water.

炮  
包

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 Chih; 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  
皴

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 炮 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 Peih leih 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 chě fǎ } 腓法 a certain mode of mincing meat.

Paou leih } 粟 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 Pö, To stamp with the feet.

Paou lae paou keu } 來 } 去 to run backwards and forwards.

Paou ma | 馬 to run horses.  
Paou tsow | 走 to run off; to race.

**胞**

8237. [ㄉ] A blister on the hands or feet; a vesicle.

**胞**

8238. [-] From *flesh* and to *surround*. That which surrounds an infant in the womb is called Paou, and | 衣 Paou e. To swell; a bladder. Chuy yǎ paou 吹鴨 | to blow a duck's bladder full of air. Tung paou che heung te 同 | 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 | 兄 an elder brother by the same father.

Paou le heu ke | 裏嗑氣 a bladder filled with air.

Paou te | 弟 a younger brother by the same father.

Paou jin | 人 occurs denoting a butcher and cook.

**鉋**

8239. [ㄉ] Paou, or Paou tsze | 子 a plane for flattening the surface of wood.

Paou seǎ | 削 to plane off.

**飽**

8240. [ㄨ] Satiated; filled with food; used also in a metaphorical sense; an indolent self-indulgent disposition, and an ear open to flattery. A surname.

Paou shǐh | 食 satiated with food; indolent.

Paou yǎh | 飲 satiated with food or drink.

Paou leaou | 了 } I am satiated—  
Shǐh paou 食 } is used by the Chinese in the same way as *I have dined*, is by Europeans.

**鮑**

8241. [ㄨ] Fish preserved in brine; stinking fish; dried and disagreeable smelling fish. A surname.

Paou tsan keun | 參軍 a famous poet.

Paou yu che sze | 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 fūh yuě paou 短頸大腹曰 | a vessel with a short neck and wide belly is called Paou. Chang urh sow shang yuě hoo 長而瘦上曰 | long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo.

Paou yě | 葉 the leaves of the Paou, when young make soup; in the eighth month they become bitter.

Paou kwa | 瓜 the name of a star.

**匏**

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 | 人 a middle person; a mediator. Tsew paou 酒 | a kind of waiter in a tavern.

Paou tsuen | 全 to preserve entire.  
Paou tsuen shin ming | 全身命 to preserve life.

Paou chang | 長 a kind of constable; an old person in a street or neighbourhood.

Paou chuen | 船 to secure a ship—as the phrase is at Canton.

Paou hoo | 護 to preserve; to protect.

Paou kea | 家 or Choo paou 主 | a surety, one who is answerable for another.

Paou kea | 家 one who is security or surety to the government for a given European ship.

Paou keu | 舉 to recommend a person, and be security for his good behaviour.

Paou slang | 商 a security merchant, a native merchant who is made responsible for foreign merchants who trade to China.

**堡**

8246. [ㄨ] A station for defence; a small citadel or post defended by military.

**褌**

8247. [ㄉ] From *clothes* and to *protect*. Keang paou 襠 | 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. [ \ ] 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 | 明 long garments. Paou p'een shih chung | 貶適中 praise and censure impartially distributed.

# 暴

8250. [ ' ] The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chase; a fierce, boisterous wind; a storm; a tempest. Paou is applied to the loud boisterous clatter of instruments. Paou-paou | | rising suddenly and abruptly. A tract of land six le square. The name of a

place. A surname. Read P'uh, To dry with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

# 葆

8251. ( / ) To pass over and above. Paou ch'ih | 直 or Paou s'uh | 宿 the person or persons who remain over night in the public offices at court; also denominated 豹直 Paou ch'ih.

# 爆爆

8252. [ / ] 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 ch'uh | 竹 crackers made of gun-powder stuffed in paper.

# 阜

8253. ( \ ) From *to compare* and *arrange*; and *ten*; hence it denotes A tything, or tything-man.

# 駮

8254. [ \ ] A parti-coloured horse.

# 鴉

8255. A certain water bird, applied also to designate a horse.

# 拋

8256. ( c/ ) Put down at. To throw with the hand; to throw or spread out.

Paou shih tow | 石頭 to throw stones.

Paou wang | 網 to throw and spread out a net.

Paou ke | 棄 to reject; to throw away.

Paou chuen yin y'uh | 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.

# 麋

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.

# 噉

8258. ( - ) Sound; the voice of any animal. Same as 咆 Paou.

# 寶寶

8259. [ \ ] 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. T'ang ta paou 登大 | to ascend the Emperor's throne.

Tung paou 通 | the coin of China.

Sze paou 四 | 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 | invaluable.

Paou hang | 行 precious mercantile house; i. e. *your* house of business.

Paou pei | 貝 a precious pearl; any thing very valuable.

Paou shen | 善 to esteem and value virtue.

Paou shih | 石 } corundum stone.

Paou sha | 砂 }

Paou tan | 誕 the birth day of a demi-god.

Paou shen jin yay | 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 gǎn paou gǎn 有恩 | 恩 he who has received a favour must make a recompence for it. Wang paou 望 | is to hope for a recompence from others. Too paou 圖 | is to hope to be able, and to be desirous of making a return to others. How gǎn too paou 厚恩圖 | I hope to make a return for your great kindness. Yang paou

陽 | an open or manifest recompence. Yin paou 陰 | a secret or hidden recompence. Fūh paou 福 | a happy or blessed recompence. Gō paou 惡 | a recompence of evil. Gō peih yew gō paou 惡必有惡 | vice or the vicious shall be recompenced with evil. Sō paou 速 | a sudden recompence, or a quick notification. Tsëh paou 捷 | to announce to with haste. Tung paou 通 | to notify every where; or a general information given to all the officers of a city or province. King paou 京 | the Peking Gazette. In the Provinces it is in manuscript, and hence is called 京

抄 King-chaou. Paou, occurs in the sense of Hō 合 to unite.

Paou chow | 讎 to revenge.

Paou gǎn | 恩 to make a return for some favor or benefit received; an act of gratitude.

Paou sin | 信 information or intelligence given; to report or state to.

Paou tsze | 子 a messenger.

Paou tǎ | 答 and Paou ying | 應 to make a return, or to recompence; in a religious use, Rewards and punishments.

Paou yae tsze yuen | 睚眦怨 to revenge a wrong look.

## PE.—CCXLV<sup>TH</sup> 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.

杙

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 | 方 a comparison; an analogy.

Pe kew | 丘 is an Indian word, untranslated, applied to the mendicants of the Buddha sect.

Pe-kew ne | 丘尼 a mendicant nun or priestess.

Pe kaou | 考 to collate and examine.

Pe-kew sāng | 丘僧 a mendicant priest.

Pe ping | 評 to compare and criticise, applied to books, or to the actions of the people.

Pe ping teih hwa | 評的話 debate or discussion about the merits of.

Pe meih | 密 close; closely connected; thickly situated; intimate.

Pūh pe 不 | not equal to.

Pe te | 體 metaphor, used in poetry.

Pe yu { 于 } as to, respecting;  
 Che yu 至 { } extending to;  
 equalling.

Pe yih pe kan shwuy kaou { 一 }  
 看誰高 make a comparison and  
 see which is the tallest.

仳 8264. [ \ ] To separate from;  
 to divide; ugly.

Pe hwuy { 惟 } an ugly woman.

坻 8265. [ \ ' ] Steps. To be  
 paired with. One says,  
 The step on the shoulder.  
 A man's name.

妣 8266. [ \ ] The epithet of a  
 deceased mother. Tsoo pe  
 祖 { } a female ancestor.  
 Kaou pe 考 { } Kaou, denotes A  
 deceased father; and Pe, A deceased  
 mother; —deceased parents.

屁 8267. [ 〇 ] To pass wind  
 backwards. Fang pe 放 { }  
 to break wind from behind,  
 used contemptuously for what a  
 person says; as are also the expres-  
 sions Kow-pe 狗 { } and 放狗  
 臭 { } Fang kow chow pe. Ta pe  
 koo 打 { } 股 to flog on the pos-  
 teriors.

Pe koo { } 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 { 民 } to protect the people;  
 to shelter them from evil.

Pe yew { 祐 } to protect and aid—  
 said of divine protection and as-  
 sistance.

批 8269. [ \ ] 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 { 准 } to declare an ac-  
 quiescence in, or granting the prayer  
 of a petition.

Pe hwuy { 回 } official reply.

Pe mēn { 面 } to slap the face.

Pe ping { 評 } to criticise on any  
 thing.

Pe she { 示 } an official answer to  
 some proclamation.

Pe ping jin che chang twan { 評 }  
 人之長短 to compare and  
 discuss—to animadvert on people's  
 merits and defects.

Pe pwan ching tsze { 判呈詞 }  
 to animadvert officially on the lan-  
 guage of a petition.

枇 8270. [ \ ] A fruit bearing  
 tree; that with which victims  
 are lifted and put in their  
 place; a small toothed comb.

Pe pa { 杷 } the Mespilus Japonica;  
 a fruit commonly known by the name  
 Loquat 盧橘 Loo keuh.

Pe pa yě { 杷葉 } the leaves of the

loquat tree, used as a medicine in  
 coughs.

琵琶 8271. [ - ] To push from  
 with the hand. Name of a  
 fish.

Pe pa { 琶 } name of a stringed in-  
 strument.

毗 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 { }  
 to crouch softly or, ser-  
 vilely. Se pe 犀 { }  
 the clasp of a girdle or belt.

Pe lēn. { 連 } adjoining.

Pe loo { 盧 } a name of Buddha.

Pe lew { 劉 } the branches of trees  
 open and irregular.

岐 8273. [ \ ] A crack in  
 any utensil; the parts  
 still adhering.

砒 8274. [ c- ] Pe-shw an  
 { 霜 } a caustic medi-  
 cine; applied to ulcers.  
 It is exceedingly pois-  
 onous, 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 | 繆 loose and complicated; erroneous, said to apply metaphorically to personal character.

糝  
秕  
秠  
秠

8276. ( \ ) 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 | 糠 chaff or husks; dust and dirt; broken fragments.

臍  
臍

8277. ( - ) The guts or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, or important. A certain sacrifice.

蔴  
蔴

8278. ( - ) Pe ma | 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.

鉞  
鉞  
錐  
錐

8279. [ - ] Iron; the iron coulter of a plough; the barb of an arrow; the name of an arrow having a broad long barb.

躄

8280. ( - ) Kwa-pe 躄 | a person soft and cringing; servile and boasting.

貔  
貔  
貔

8281. [ - ] Name of an animal resembling a hog.

狴

8282. [ \ ] Pe kan | 狴 the name of an animal; a prison; a jail.

阡

8283. [ - ] Name of a hill.

陛

8284. [ \ ] Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. Keae pe 階 | steps; steps leading up to a hall, or court.

Pe hea | 下 denotes the Emperor, and is used by his ministers in direct address.

Pe pe | | many arranged in regular order.

篦  
篦

8285. [ - ] A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

觚

8286. [ - ] The navel of an animal body

媿

8287. [ / ] To pair; to couple with; to equal. A woman's name. E pe 媿 | a small appearance. Pe mei | 美 equally beautiful or excellent.

搥  
搥

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 Leau-tung, said to resemble the tiger; name of a flag. Pe hew chin tuy | 貅

鎮 兂 the Pe-hew keeps down noxious influences—is a sentence written as a charm on the corners of Chinese houses.

恣

8290. [ / ] Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; pains taking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

秘

8291. [ / ] The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Peih, A pair; the stem of a pencil.

Pe kew | 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 Peih, 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 Pěč. Name of a fragrant plant.

Pe show | 授 } secretly commu-  
Pe chuen | 傳 } nicated—generally used by quacks in reference to their modes of cure.

却

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 Sih, according to the old definition.

閔

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 by; 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 kih | 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 sih | 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. Pö pe

剝 | to peel off the skin. Lüh

pe 鹿 | deer skin. Hae lo pe

海驢 | sea mule skin; i. e.

beaver skin. Hoo pe 狐 | fox

skin. Le pe 狸 | is also fox skin,

but of a different sort. Ta pih

hwuy shoo pe 大白灰鼠 |

squirrel skin. Teau shoo pe 貂

鼠 | marten skins,—none below

the third degree of rank allowed to

wear them. Tae ping teau pe

大平貂 | seal skin; also

called 魚 | Yu pe. Tă pe 獺

| otter skin. Kwei pe 桂 |

cassia bark. Shih lew pe 石榴

| pomegranate peels.

Pe foo | 膚 the skin which covers an animal body.

Pe küh seang lëen | 骨相連 the skin sticking to the bones, applied to the suffering of hunger in a future state.

Pe shih | 室 the region of the heart.

Pe yaou tae | 腰袋 a leather purse worn round the waist.

劇

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 waist-coat.

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 fä | 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 fatiguing and difficult, said of official situations.

Pe-wan | 玩 remiss; idle, careless.

被

8303. [c.] A rent paid in grain.

**悵** 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 | 告 one who is accused; a defendant.

Pe mēen | 面 or | 窩 Pe wo, A pallampore, or coverlid.

Pe shwü tsaē | 水災 to suffer some calamity from water.

Pe hae | 害 to suffer an injury.

Pe këen | 見 was seen.

**諛** 8306. [ / ] Artful debate and litigation; animating others by specious declamation; insidious accusation.

Pe tsze | 爵 the language of debate or insidious disputation.

**跛** 8307. [ / ] To confer upon; to benefit. E-pe 地 | 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 keō | 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.

**鞞** 8310. [ / ] A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

**骹** 8311. [ \ ] Crooked; distorted bone. Wei-pe 骹 | crooked; winding; distorted, both in a literal and figurative sense.

**卑** 8312. [ / ] Pe, or Pei. The ancient form of this character, is from Tso, the left, and Keā, the head or first; hence, inferior. Tēen tsun te pe 天尊地 | heaven is superior, earth inferior. Kaou pei 高 | high and low.

Pe chih | 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 | 亢 meanly crouching and proudly assuming.

Pe ke ŭh | 屈 mean, servile bending and stooping; crouching; sneaking.

Pe low | 陋 or Pe pei | 鄙 mean, vile, vulgar, low.

Pae pe 輩 | inferior, low class of persons.

Pe woo kow tsēen | 污狗賤 mean and filthy as a dog; base.

Pe pe pūh tsūh taou | | 不足道 very mean, unworthy of being mentioned.

Pe seuen | 巽 humble; lowly; obedient, in a good sense.

Pe wei | 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 | 俛 to squint, or look a-slant.

**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 | slave women, who are made so by the government.

Pe-tsze | 子 a female slave generally, was, in former times, a person who committed some offence; a term by which women sometimes designate themselves.

**庖** 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 | the name of a state.

**淝** 8317. (c') Name of a river.

痺

8318. (-) A disease arising from damp; the name of an arrow.

焯

8319. (-) Hot, with fire; heated.

睥

8320. (ㄟ) To look askance. Pe e | 睥 or Pe e 睥 睥 to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

睥

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 | 記 } the inscription on a  
Pe wän | 文 } stone tablet; the memoranda engraven on it.

諛

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 | 政治者 that which assists or is beneficial to government.

Pe joo | 襦 a long garment.

Pe yih | 益 to be beneficial to; to assist an affair.

縹

8324. [c] Pe or Peih, 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 püh haou | 氣不好 bad temper; vicious disposition.

Pe ke shin hwaè | 氣甚壞 temper or disposition exceedingly spoiled; the principles vitiated.

Pe-ke | 氣 the gastric effluvia; the disposition; the temper of a person.

Pe-wei | 胃 the stomach; the appetite.

郛

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 | an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

髀

8328. [\] From *bone* and *inferior*. The thigh bone. Pe koo | 股 the thigh.

髀

綁

8329. (-) Name of a place; of a district; and of a hill. A surname.

鞞

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 | good and evil. Chang ke che pei 嘗其旨 | (or fow), Try whether they taste well or not. She Fow 是 |

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 | 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 | 可行 may it be done or not. Ko fow 可 | is it proper or not; may it be, or not? Tsäng fow 曾 |

has it occurred; or is it done yet, or not? We che tih show fow 未知得收 | 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 | 塊 a disease like the stone or gravel.

詬

8333. [\] Great, large. A man's name. Also read Pow.

辟

8334. [-] Commonly read Peih, 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 tsë | 妾 a favorite concubine.
- Pe hing | 倖 } persons abused
- Pe tung | 童 } for unnatural
- Pe jin | 人 } 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 | 方 } a comparison;
- Pe joo | 如 } a metaphor; to
- Pe yu | 喻 } make a supposi-

tive comparison.  
Pe püh yuen | 不遠 not very different from.

Pe jö | 若 supposing; as if; like as.

# 藥

8337. [ / ] Pe, or Peih, 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. Tsou yih pe che leih 助一 | 之力 to assist with the strength of an arm.

Pe che she che | 之使指 the arms directs the fingers.

Pe chuen | 釧 a bracelet worn at the wrist.

Pe tsë | 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 | to retire; to stand back when magistrates pass along the street.

Pe she fei | 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 | 難 to shun distress and difficulties.

Pe she | 世 to shun the world.

Pe süh | 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 | 踉 the appearance of using effort.

Pe leu | 廬 my house.

Pe süh | 俗 our vulgar customs—in this place or neighbourhood.

Pe yew | 友 my friend.

# 幣

8341. ( / ) Silk; wealth; things given as presents of whatever they consist.

Pe pih | 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 Peih, To strike; to brush; to separate.

Pe koo | 辜 to cover the crime; to take satisfaction for it. Püh tsüh pe koo 不足 | 辜 insufficient to make satisfaction for a crime.

Pe hëen | 賢 to keep eminently virtuous men in the shade, instead of drawing them into public life.

Pe müh | 目 to screen or shut the eyes.

Pe sih | 塞 to screen and close up.

Pe seih | 膝 a cover for the knees, a pad worn on each knee; an apron.

Pe tsang | 藏 to screen and keep warm, applied to nature in summer.

Pe fung yu | 風雨 to shelter from the wind and rain.

Pe yu ke chih yay | 於氣質也 (the mind) obscured, clouded, or shaded by grosser matter—so as to cause idiotism.

# 甫備備

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 | to announce that a thing is completed. Chun pe 准 | to prepare. Fan sze tse pe leaou 凡事齊 | 了 every thing is ready.



Yu pe 預 | to provide for; to make previous arrangements.

Pe hea leaou | 下了 prepared.

Pe hwan keih | 緩急 to be prepared for emergencies.

Pe kaou | 考 to retain for future investigation, said of literary subjects.

**糈** 8344. ( / ) Certain dried cakes, used in the army when on a march; also used for the entertainment of guests.

**喫** 8345. ( / ) Large and robust; to urge and tyrannize over, to be angry without the influence of liquor.

**癩** 8346. ( / ) Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtile fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

**晷** 8347. ( \ ) From *mouth* and a *granary*. To accumulate avariciously, and distribute nothing. Avaricious; mean; sordid.

**鄙** } 8348. ( \ ) A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place. Five Pe make a Hëen 縣 district.  
**鄙** } Rustic, low, vulgar, mean, vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to contemn.

Pe süh che ching | 俗之稱 a vulgar term of compliment.

Pe e | 意 poor vile idea; i. e. my thoughts or ideas.

Pe jin | 人 a mean low person.

Pe lin | 吝 parsimonious; contemptible; niggardly.

Pe low | 陋 low, vulgar; mean.

Pe le | 俚 vulgar; coarse.

Ko pe 可 | 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 | 準 the point of the nose.

Pe te chung | 涕蟲 a slug.

Pe kung | 孔 the nostril.

Pe leang | 樑 the bridge of the nose.

Pe te | 涕 bubbles.

Pe tsoo | 祖 the first ancestor in a line of genealogy. Occurs in several proper names.

Pe yen | 烟 snuff.

**負** 8350. ( / ) Pè foo | 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.

**罷** 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<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Piao*. Canton Dialect, *Pew*.

**表** 8354. ( \ ) 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 peau 時辰 | a watch. Chung peau 鐘 | a clock. Peau choo | 著 to make manifest; to arrange seats so as to shew the rank of the persons. Peau chang | 章 a kind of prayer, read before an idol, and then consumed by fire. Peau pih | 白 to make a clear exposition of. Peau peau | | erect in person; conspicuous amongst many. Peau tsin | 親 a relation not of the same surname. Peau heung te | 兄弟 distant brothers; that is, cousins by the mother's side.

**俵** 8355. ( / ) Peau san | 散 to give; to distribute.

**婁** 8356. A female name.

**掬** 8357. ( / ) To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

**裱** 8358. ( / ) Peau, or Hoo peau 帛 | 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** 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 peau 當 | a pawn broker's ticket. Chüh peau 出 | to issue a warrant. Tséen peau 錢 | a paper authorizing to receive money. Pae peau 牌 | a government warrant.

Occurs also written with wood by the side, in the same sense.

**標** 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 Peau, To prick a wound with a pointed stone. To cut off; to rob; to plunder. Also Swift; light; urgent. Read Pèau, The close; the termination of.

Peau leö | 剽 to rob or plunder. Peau tscih | 疾 or King peau 輕 | swift; nimble; active, applied to soldiers.

Peau tseang | 鎗 a missile dart or spear.

**勦** 8362. ( - ) To seize by violence; to attack and plunder. Peau 票 occurs in the same sense.

**嘯** 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 } a bagnio or bawdy-house.  
Peaou shay | 舍 }

Peaou keaou | 姚 to put away disease.

Peaou tsze | 子 a prostitute.

Peaou, too, yin | 賭 飲 whoring, gaming, and drinking.

**標** 8365. (-) A silken streamer affixed to the end of a pole; a cloth wrapped round the head.

**標** 8366. (c/) Urgent; pressed; vehement.

**標** 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.

**標** 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 post; 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 | 綴 exceedingly gay and handsome.

Peaou chun | 準 } to exhibit an example to others.  
Peaou yang | 揚 }

Peaou ke | 旗 a flag used as a signal.

Peaou chüh lae | 出來 to appear conspicuous amongst others.

Peaou tseang | 鎗 a missile weapon.

**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 peih | 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.

**藻** 8371. (-) The moss-like plant, which grows and flows on the water.

**標** 8372. (-) The rapid flight of light or fire, applied to a palace gate of a red

colour. Chih peaou noo 赤 | 怒 a divinity of the southern regions.

Peaou keuě | 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 meau fung yua | 縹 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 } to be blown over  
Peaou yang | 洋 } the surface of the sea or ocean. In this sense synonymous with 漂 Peaou.

Peaou peaou jö sēn | | 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 | 騎 the name of a military office.

**鰓** 8377. ( \ ) Part of the viscera of fish of which glue is made.

**鹿** 8378. ( \ ) Peaou, or Paou. See Paou.

**儻** 8379. ( - ) Appearance of moving or walking; a group; a company; a herd.

**灑** 8380. ( - ) The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

**皚** 8381. ( \ ) A white colour; a bird changing its feathers, any thing of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

**穰** 8382. ( - ) To eradicate weeds from a field. Peaou maou | 穰 grain not filled.

**蓆** 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 | | 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.

**森** 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.

PĚĚ.—CCXLVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, PĚĚ. Canton Dialect, PĚĚ.

**別** 8388. ( c ) To separate; to put asunder; to distinguish. Read PĚĚ, 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 pĚĚ 分 | to separate with the hands, or to distinguish by words, or any of the senses. Hih pĚĚ pŭh nǎng fun pĚĚ 黑白不能分 | cannot distinguish black

from white. Fun pĚĚ sĕen how 分 | 先後 to distinguish that which precedes from that which comes after. PĚĚu pĚĚ 辨 | to distinguish or discuss the difference of things. Le pĚĚ 離 | to recede or go away from. O-ko! pĚĚ sāng ke 阿哥 | 生氣 brother! don't be angry. Ne pĚĚ kwan wo 你 | 管我 don't you interfere with, or controul me.

PĚĚ urh ching che | 而稱之 to speak of them separately.

PĚĚ che | 之 to distinguish them.  
PĚĚ how | 後 after separating; after we separated,—used in the beginning of letters.  
PĚĚ ko jin | 個人 another man, or other people, according as the scope may make it singular or plural.  
PĚĚ urh ko | 二個 another.  
PĚĚ hea tŭh show | 下毒手 in some other way put down or apply his poisonous and destructive hand.  
PĚĚ yang sze tsing | 樣事情 another or a different affair.

Pěě le tsow | 離愁 the sorrow of parting.

敝 8389. ( / ) *Pc.* Spoiled raiment; mean; bad; rejected.

敝 8390. ( c ) Pěě sěě | 僂 the appearance of flowing garments. There are various other modes of writing this phrase.

敝 8391. ( - ) Peih or Pěě. A hurried manner or appearance; hastiness of temper or disposition; vicious; bad. Pěě jen | 然 diligent. Pěě sing | 性 a hasty bad disposition.

擊 8392. ( - ) To strike; to strike lightly; to knock asunder; to brush away; to put off; to seize; to lead; to drag; to draw. Pěě hwuy ma tow | 回馬頭 to turn round a horse's head.

Pěě kae | 開 to cast off; to pay no farther attention to.

Pěě tsing | 清 to push aside in order to clean; to make an excuse in order to avoid an imputation of immorality.

Pěě nǎ | 捺 pěě, denotes drawing a line with a pencil from right to left, thus 丿. Nǎ, is to draw one from left to right thus ㇇.

瘵 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.

Pěě kēen | 見 to take a hasty glance at.

袂 8395. ( c ) Clothes, garments. To brush or dust, as with a wide sleeve, or the tail of a long robe.

敝足 8396. [ - ] To tread with the feet; to lean on one foot. Pěě-sěě | 躡 to walk round circular motion.

敝鳥 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.

Pěě mēen | 冕 a certain ornamented cap worn in ancient times.

敝龜 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. Mūh pěě 木 | the name of a plant.

PĒEN.—CCXLVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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.

Pēen han | 函 a short note or letter, as Europeans say, *A line.*

Pēen che | 紙 a slip of paper.

Pēen yen | 言 a small portion of speech; a word; a sentence; one half, or one side of a story.

Pēen she | 時 a short period of time; a few minutes.

卞 8400. ( c' ) The name of a district. A surname. Hurry; perturbed; hasty; also expressed by Pēen keih | 急 a rule of government; a law, as Ta pēen 大 | grand system of government. Read Twan, Joy, gladness.

忭

8401. (c/) A gladsome joyful appearance. Pūh shing hin pēen 不勝忻 | excessively glad.

抔

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  
汭

8403. (c') The name of a district, and of a river.

乏 8404. Fā. Defect; want; weary.

砭

8405. (c') A stone needle; a certain stone probe, used by Chinese Surgeons.

Pēen chin | 針 a stone needle, to probe, literally or figuratively.

窆

8406. (c') To put a coffin into a grave; to inter.

Pēen pūh lin ke heuě | 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

pēea 褒 | to praise and to censure—as the historian does.

Pēen hea | 下 } to depress; to censure and degrade, as is done by the government to its officers.

Pēen 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 pēen 員 | civil and military officers. Koo pēen 股 | to clap the hands. To shake with fear.

Pēen hing | 行 to run with haste.

拚

8409. (c') To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject.

Pēen tsze wūh pūh yaou leaou | 此物不要了 throw this thing away, it is not wanted.

Pēen ming | 命 to risk one's life, to throw it away to attain some object,—chiefly revenge.

鷓

8410. (v) The name of a bird, said to be a species of vulture.

并  
并  
并  
并

8411. (-) Ping. From two men, with two shields. Two or more united. The two middle forms are abbreviations.

胼  
胝

8412. (c-) Pēen, or Pēente | 胼 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 tsūh | 手足 the skin of the hands and feet indurated,—as by severe labour.

駟

8413. (c-) Read Ping, A light kind of carriage. Read Pāng, The noise of horses and carts. Read Pēen, 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. Pēen tsin | 臻 together arrive—said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

骈

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. Ac-  
 customed to; experienced in. To  
 perform the offices of nature. Then;  
 thus; so; immediately; forthwith;  
 straightways. Just; just the same  
 as; that is. Read Pĕen, and repeat-  
 ed, as | | Pĕen pĕen, To discuss.  
 A fat, plump, fine appearance. It  
 also denotes To accord with the peo-  
 ple's desires. A surname. Pŭh pĕen  
 不 | inconvenient; disadvanta-  
 geous; inexpedient. Kĕen pĕen 簡  
 | less troublesome; more conve-  
 nient and pleasant. Tsew shun pĕen  
 取順 | to embrace a convenient  
 opportunity. Tseu pĕen 就 |  
 to aim at convenience, ease or com-  
 fort, or that which contributes to  
 them. Tsung pĕen 從 | and 隨  
 | Suy pĕen, To follow one's con-  
 venience.

Pĕen she | 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 pĕen 大  
 | to ease nature by stool. Seaou  
 pĕen 小 | to pass urine;—*Ta  
 seaou pĕen*, expresses both motions.

Kung pĕen 公 | just and expedient.  
 Tŭh leaou pĕen yŭh 得了 | 益  
 obtained what is advantageous.  
 Ho tŭng pĕen e 何等 | 易  
 how very convenient and easy.  
 Shwŏ tih pĕen 說得 | easy  
 utterance, or said to the point.  
 Fag pĕen 方 | is a phrase used  
 by Moral and Religious writers,  
 denoting *great advantage*, doing that  
 which tends to the welfare of persons.

Pĕen che | 至 then it comes to;  
 at last.

Pĕen ko | 可 then, or thus may.

Pĕen tang | 當 convenient and safe;  
 comfortably arranged.

噤 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-pĕen 馬 |  
 a horsewhip. Ta ta ke hea pĕen tsze  
 打他幾下 | 子 give him a  
 few lashes.

Pĕen tsŭh | 策 or Ta pĕen 打 |  
 to whip; to lash.

鯁 8419. (-) The name of a  
 sea fish.

扁 8420. (-) Read Pĕen, Pin, or  
 Fan. From *door* and a *list  
 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  
 pĕen 西瓜 | the Chinese  
 lighters or chop-boats.

Pĕen choo | 諸 name of a sword.

Pĕen chow | 舟 a boat.

Pĕen tow fung | 頭風 a certain  
 hissing poisonous snake.

Pĕen tso | 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 pĕen 中之兩  
 傍曰 | the two sides are called  
 Pĕen. Sing tsing pĕen peih 情性  
 | 癖 led away by a perverse  
 attachment to; disposition wholly  
 devoted to one form of pleasure or  
 amusement. Yŭh pĕen che kĕen —  
 | 之見 a partial view, or opinion.

Pĕen fang | 房 a concubine.

Pĕen gae | 愛 strong partiality.

Pĕen che wei hae | 之爲害  
 injured by excessive partiality, or  
 the excess of some passion.

Pĕen yaou | 要 inconsiderately  
 bent on a thing; determined to have  
 it at all events.

Pĕen kaou | 高 high on one side.

Pĕen too | 度 degrees of longitude.

匾 8422. (c\ ) A thin utensil  
 or vessel. Appearing other-  
 wise than round or globular;  
 flat; a board or tablet.

Pĕen gŭh | 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. Pĕen mwan |  
 滿 to fill every part;  
 to fill the whole empire.

Pēen pōo | 布 to distribute to every place.

Pēen shin | 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 Pēen. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible; name of a hill; a surname. Shoo pēen 書 | the leaf of a book.

Pēen shih so tsae | 什所載 it is contained in books; it is found in print.

**編** } 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 Kēen pēen 簡 | to arrange materials and compose a book. Ta pēen 打 | to plait as the hair.

Pēen le | 籬 to wind round a fence, as creepers do.

Pēen nēen | 年 to write annals.

Pēen sew | 修 to connect together materials and compose books, a literary title.

Pēen lēē tsze haou | 列字號 to arrange marks in certain order.

Pēen ko urh | 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.

Pēen pēen | | to move lightly and airily.

Tseih tseih pēen pēen 緝緝 | | the appearance of going and coming incessantly.

**蝙** 8427. [-] The bat, which is known also by various other names. The name of a fish. Pēen fūh | 蝠 a bat.

**褊** 8428. [c] Small; straight; cramped; narrow,—applied to garments and to the mind; also to territory. Pēen low | 陋 cramped and mean.

Pēen seau | 小 small.

Pēen siu | 心 narrow minded; hasty, fidgety; pusillanimous.

**蹠** 8429. [c] Lamé or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee pan.

Pēen sēen | 躑 to walk round about.

**騙** } 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

pēen ma 乘船 | 馬 to go on board a boat, and to mount a horse.

Hung pēen 哄 | to cozen; to cheat; to intimidate. Mwan pēen 瞞 | to cheat by concealing from. Kwang

pēen 誑 | to defraud; to impose upon.

Pēen tsēen | 錢 to defraud of money.

**鰱** 8431. [-] A certain fish with a small head and a large body, a flat fish.

**鼻** 8432. [-] Mien, Not seen; to see indistinctly.

**儻** 8433. [-] The body distorted.

**邊** } 8434. (-) On the frontier; on the border, by the side. A surname. Chung pēen 中 | within and without; inside and outside. Pang

pēen 旁 | by the side of.

Pēen king | 境 the borders of a province, or of a country.

Pēen shang keu | 上去 gone to the frontier.

Pēen shoo | 戍 or Pēen ting | 庭 stationed on the frontier; sometimes denotes Banished to.

Pēen shih | 塞 the outer or remote possessions of a country.

Pēen-te | 地 the country on the frontier.

Pēen wae | 外 beyond the limits.

**籩** 8435. [-] The name of an office.

Pēen, or pēen tow | 豆 a vessel made of bamboo used during the rites of sacrifice; a kind of basket to contain fruits



8436. [ \ ] To plait; to twist; to twine; to plicate. Fǎ pēn 辮 髮 | the hair of the head plaited as a tail in the Chinese manner. Ta pēn 打 | to plait the hair.

8437. [ \ ] From *words* and *acid*. 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 pēn 微 | a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly. Tsǎng pēn 爭 | and Tow pēn 鬪 | to fight and wrangle. Pēn lun | 論 or Lun pēn, To debate; to argue.

Pēn ming | 明 } to illustrate clearly;  
Pēn pih | 白 } ly; to argue a point clearly.

Pēn pō | 駁 to contradict.

Pēn pē | 別 to discriminate; to distinguish and separate.

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.

Pēn-hwa | 化 change; transformation; transmutation.

Pēn kǎng | 更 change; alteration.

Pēn tung | 動 or Keuen pēn 權 | a change from ordinary and standard principles on account of some present necessity or peculiarity of circumstances.

Pēn yih | 易 } change; alteration.  
Pēn kae | 改 }

8439. [ c\ ] From *knife* and *acid*. To cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid 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 pēn 費分 | to be at the trouble of explaining.

Pēn ching e woo chay | 正疑 誤者 to discuss and rectify what is doubtful and erroneous.

Pēn keih heung | 吉凶 to distinguish and ascertain the felicitous and infelicitous.

Pēn pē she fei | 別是非 to distinguish right from wrong.

Pēn pō | 駁 to contradict.

Pēn sih | 色 to distinguish colours.

## PEI.—CCXLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Pe*. In the Peking Dialect, *Pih* is usually read *Pei*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Poei*. Canton Dialect, *Poo-e*.

8440. [ - ] Large; great; to present to; to receive with respect. Much used in the Shoo-king for 大 Ta, Great. Pei tze | 子 the eldest son.

8441. ( - ) Strong; many.

8442. ( ㄨ ) Should not; ought not.

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.

8444. ( \ ) *Pe*, or *Pei*. Vile; wicked; bad. Read *Pe*, To obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course. Commonly read *Fow*.

呬

8445. (-) A tone of insult or defiance. The noise of persons wrangling.

坯

8446. (-) A hill or mound formed again, or added to.

杯

8447. Pei-che | 治 a local phrase denoting a wish that a thing may be.

胚

8448. [-] From *not*, and formed into muscular substance. A woman in a state of one month's pregnancy; an embryo; an unformed mass, applied also To clouds and vapours. Pei tae | 胎 an embryo of one month.

姪

胚

邳

8449. (-) The name of a place; a surname. Hea pei 下 | the name of a district. Ta pei 大 | the name of a hill.

酩

醅

8450. (-) Drunken and satiated with food.

駮

8451. (-) Pei pei. The appearance of a horse going; speckled with yellow and white colours.

倍

8452. (ㄅ) To oppose; to act contrary to. Low; vulgar; vicious. To increase to as much again. Answers to *fold*,

meaning to double. Kea pei 加 | or Kea yih pei 加一 | to double the number or quantity. Shih pei 十 | ten fold.

Pei pan | 叛 to rebel.

Pei wǎn | 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.

Tsac pei 栽 | to plant and to manure; to originate a person's fortune, and to continue to assist him.

Pei yang | 養 or Pei poo | 補 to nurse; to nourish; to endeavour to strengthen the constitution.

焙

焙

焯

焯

賠

8454. (ㄆ) To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. Pei kan | 乾 fire dried. Kēen pei cha 揀 | 茶 Campoi tea.

8455. (-) A modern character, used to denote making up a deficiency or loss; to restore.

Pei chang | 償 } to repay; to under-

Pei hwan | 還 } take to pay for another; to make good some loss.

Pei poo | 補 to make up any loss; to supply a want.

Pei tēn | 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 | 臣 the comptroller of the households of ancient noblemen, the term by which they designated themselves when they visited the Emperor's court.

Pei kih | 客 to attend a guest or visitor.

Pei pwan | 伴 a companion; to bear one company.

Pei sung | 送 to bear company when going to a place; to escort.

Pei she | 侍 to wait upon, to assist or serve.

Pei kea jin | 嫁人 bride's maids.

Pei tso | 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 | tender sympathy; compassion.

Pei gae | 哀 grief and commiseration.

Pei, hwan, le, hǒ | 歡離合 tragic, comic, parting, meeting—four kinds of plays.

Pei leang | 涼 distressed

Pei shang | 傷 pained and wounded—referring to the feelings.

Pei tséě | 切 *accutely pained or grieved.*

Pei tung | 痛 *grief and pain.*

裴

8459. [-] The appearance of long garments or robes. The name of a district.

孛  
孛  
本

8460. [/] Plants shooting up luxuriantly and widely; a sudden change of countenance; disobedient; opposed to just controul. A surname.

Sih pei joo yay 色 | 如也 *assumed a respectful demeanour; full of veneration and respect.*

Pei sing | 星 *a comet.*

悖  
悖  
悖  
諄  
諄  
諄

8461. [v] Read Päh and Pei. Copious; abundant; perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence. A surname. The fourth character is 或 *Hwö, uncertainty, turned upside down.* Pei neih | 逆 *to rebel, rebellious.* Pei tih | 德 *perverse virtue; i. e. to*

*be kind to strangers and neglect one's own kindred.*

Pei le | 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 | *impetuous effort; to expand or spread out.* Téen pei 顛 | *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-peï | | *long pendant streamers, and the appearance which they make.*

霈

8464. [/] Copious heavy rain; appearance of water flowing; very wet and marshy. Pang pei 霏 | *drenching heavy rain.*

Pei-peï | | *the sound of rain and wind.*

匕 8465. *A spoon, or ladle; to arrange in order.*

疖

8466. [v] Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name. Pei kea | 痂 *the dried scab which covers a sore.*

北

8467. [/] Pih or Pei. From *two men* with their backs turned to each other; the north. See Pih.

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. ũh pei 屋 | *the roof of a house.*

Pei foo | 負 *to turn the back; to carry on the back; to desist; to be ungrateful to:*

Pei how teaou lung | 後挑弄 *to backbite, and excite animosities.*

Pei le | 理 *unreasonable; vicious.*

Pei mēen | 面 *the back and front; also the back surface.*

Pei nang | 囊 *to carry a bag on the back.*

Pei sung | 誦 *to repeat memoriter.*

Pei shoo | 書 *to repeat memoriter—it being the practice for boys to turn away the face from the person who hears them repeat.*

Pei sin | 心 *a kind of waistcoat without sleeves.*

Pei-sin | 信 *to turn the back upon one's belief; to apostatize.*

Pei-she | 誓 *to violate an oath.*

Pei tseih | 脊 *the back.*

褻

8469. (✓) Certain long garments.

輩  
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 | *of the same class or sort.* Wo pei 我 |

we; us. Tsēn pei 前 | those that are first, or have the precedence. How pei 後 | those that come after in place or time.

**貝** 8471. [ \ / ] 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 Tsēn 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 | the ancient money. Paou pei 寶 | any thing valuable; much esteemed; precious. Pei-lih | 勒 a Tartar title of nobility of high rank.

**負** 8472. [ - ] The name of a water divinity. Pei wei | 尾 the name of a hill.

**想** 8473. [ / ] Pei, or Pei-to | 多 the tree of the bark of which, in Ava, books are made; the same tree is said to be found in the state Magüdhü, where Buddha was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

**猥** 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 猥 | Lang-peï.

**現** 8475. [ ' ] 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 fuh | 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 shwüy | 水 water which is kept in by an embankment.

## PEIH.—CCL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Piē*. Canton Dialect, *Pect*.

**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. Read E, 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 匹 peih 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

Müh, A domesticated duck. Yih peih pei | 一 | 配 a pair.

Peih foo | 夫 a married man; a husband.

Peih foo | 婦 a married woman; a wife.

Pei peih 配 | or Peih pei | 妃 to match; to pair.

Peih pei che tse | 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 Peih, A roll or  
piece of silk or cloth; ap-  
plied also to the Euro-  
pean cloth imported into China;  
numeral of pieces of silk or cloth.

Poo yih peih 布一 | one piece of  
cloth. Fun peih tow 分 | 頭  
to share amongst the Hong mer-  
chants, the Company's woollens.

Peih tow chuen | 頭船 the ships  
which bring the woollens, the direct  
ships from England.

Peih tow fun | 頭分 a share of  
the English Company's woollens, had  
by a particular Hong merchant.

Peih tow | 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 minute-  
ness; absolutely; decision; an expres-  
sion of decision; certainty and neces-  
sity; must; it is requisite; it is  
necessary. Ho peih 何 | what  
necessity? P'uh peih 不 | it is  
not necessary. We peih 未 |  
it is not by any means certain; it is  
not necessarily so.

Peih jen | 然 it must be so.

Peih king | 竟 it must at last, or af-  
ter all, be so.

Peih ting | 定 it is fixed; settled;  
decided on.

Peih yaou 要 | it is absolutely want-  
ed; it is insisted on.

似

8484. Full. Ping yen peih  
loo 駢衍 | 路 extend-  
ed groups of horses filled  
the road.

搃

8485. Peih, and P'ë. To  
strike and knock down;  
to strike in play.

苾

8486. Fragrance; odour.  
The name of certain plants.

駟

8487. Peih, or Pe. A well  
fed horse; a horse fat and  
strong.

飶

8488. The savour of dressed  
provisions; the smell of cer-  
tain fragrant herbs, said in  
reference to the rites of sacrifice.

畱 8489. Füh. A thick and  
high appearance; pressing  
upon.

福

8490. To oppress; to ill  
use; to compress; to fill;  
to distend. Seay peih 邪  
| and Füh peih 幅 | a kind of  
buskin tied round the leg, from the  
knee to the foot; used in ancient  
times when going to court.

Peih yang | 陽 the name of a place.

幅

8491. Read Füh, A piece of  
silk or cloth spread out as a  
web, and having both its

margins ornamented. Read Peih,  
Certain bandages rolled round the legs  
to strengthen the muscles when walk-  
ing; a sort of greaves.

幅

8492. Sincerity of mind and  
intention; feeling of grief;  
something oppressing the  
mind. Kwän peih 悃 | the mind  
sincerely bent on; the most unfeign-  
ed sincerity.

湏

8493. Water agitated and  
dashing about; a bathing  
room. Decorous and regu-  
larly adjusted appearance.

Peih hwü | 汛 water thrown into  
tumultuous motion.

熯

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 imperious-  
ly. Keu peih 驅 | to press upon  
and drive out. Ling peih 凌 |  
to insult and oppress; to urge cruel-  
ly as a person forcing his creditor  
to sell his children in order to be  
able to pay the debt.

Peih pih | 迫 to press or urge by  
strength or power; to oppress; to  
compel to a certain line of conduct

Peih kīn | 近 near or contiguous to.  
 Peih king | 京 pressed hard upon  
 the capital, with an army.  
 Peih sze | 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 sacrific-  
 ing. Clear; discerning; a majestic ex-  
 terior with little reality. Laws; pu-  
 nishment; to burst or rend open; to  
 kill; a crowd of persons driven back  
 affrighted. Name of a star; a surname.  
 Used in the Ta-keō 大學 for par-  
 tiality or excess in one's likes and  
 dislikes. Jin che ke so tsin gae urh.  
 peih yen 人之其所親愛而  
 | 焉 men are excessively partial  
 in what they have an affection for.  
 Ta peih 大 | to execute capitally,  
 to put to death.  
 Peih kung | 公 ancient princes.  
 Peih e che peih | 以止 | to  
 kill some, to prevent the murder of  
 many.  
 Peih ming | 名 merely nominal.

**僻** 8497. [c] Mean; low; de-  
 praved; licentious. Pēn  
 peih 偏 | deflected from  
 what is correct, depraved. Seay peih  
 邪 | licentious, lewd. Seay peih  
 che sia 邪 | 之心 a licentious  
 disposition. Kwei peih 乖 | per-  
 verse, bad; Fang peih 放 | aban-  
 doned, licentious. Yew peih 幽 |  
 dark secluded recess, as amongst hills.  
 Peih heang | 巷 a bye lane.

**劈** 8498. (c) To strike or break  
 open; to tear; to split; to  
 rend; to cut; to divide.  
 Luy peih 雷 | or Peih leih |  
 歷 the abrupt shock of the noise of  
 thunder. Choo peih leih 初 |  
 歷 the first shock; the first word  
 uttered.

**壁** 8499. (c) A wall; a mud  
 wall, or other military struc-  
 ture for the purposes of de-  
 fence; a rocky precipice. The name  
 of a constellation. The name of a  
 country. Tseang peih 牆 | a wall  
 generally. ūh-peih 屋 | the wall  
 of a house. Chaou-peih 照 | a wall  
 placed opposite the gate of a govern-  
 ment officer. Kea too peih leih 家  
 徒 | 立 a family which possesses  
 nothing but the bare walls of a house,  
 a poor family. Kēen-peih 間 |  
 or Kih-peih 隔 | a partition wall.  
 Kih peih lin shay | 隔鄰舍  
 a next door neighbour. Kēen peih  
 teih 間 | 的 or Kin peih teih  
 隔 | 的 neighbours between  
 whom there is only a partition wall.  
 Kwa peih 挂 | to hang against  
 the wall. Ne peih 泥 | or Too  
 p. ih 士 | a mud wall. Fūh peih  
 複 | a double wall. Fūn peih  
 粉 | a white-washed wall.

**擗** 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. Chih  
 pih 擗 | to bow the arms and

legs, when doing obeisance. Keu peih  
 巨 | the thumb, which the Chinese  
 call the *largest finger*; the greatest  
 person amongst many.  
 Peih kae | 開 to break open; to  
 separate.  
 Peih ping | 餅 to break bread.  
 Peih seih | 析 to split or rend open.  
 Peih yung | 踊 to beat the breast  
 and stamp with the feet, as in cases  
 of extreme distress.

**滌** 8501. [c] Peih, or Ping  
 peih 滌 | 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, peih  
 圭 | are different sorts of orna-  
 mental stones in ancient use; a sort  
 of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about  
 a cubit long; the Peih round.  
 Peih seay | 謝 to decline receiving  
 a present, and returning it with  
 thanks,—written on the card which  
 is returned.

**甃** 8503. [c] A large kind of  
 brick.

**癖** 8504. [c] Peih, or Peih  
 tseih | 痰 and 瘕 |  
 Kea-peih. Indigestion, con-  
 stipation; costiveness. An anxious  
 desire of food; a craving appetite;  
 physically and morally. A thirst or

spitting of phlegm, occasioned by excessive drinking. Tan peih 痰 | an accumulation of phlegm. Shih peih 食 | canine appetite. Jin keae yew yih peih, wo peih 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 peih 衣 | an excessive fondness for dress.

襞

8505. [c] To fold or plait garments. Peih tseih | 積 to fold or plicate.

躄

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 peih 啓 | to open. Kae peih t'een te 開 | 天地 spreading abroad the heavens and the earth—after the existence of the chaotic mass. Peih mun kew yen | 開求彥 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.

Peih leih | 霹 the shaking effect of a clap of thunder.

Peih leih chay | 霹車 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 peih 收 | all received; finished. Show peih 手 | a writing offered to a superior. Peih-ke | 幾 English Cloth called Long Ells; written 嗶嘰 Peih ke, and 陌岐 Pih-ke.

Peih ke chuen | 噤船 the ships which come direct from England, are so called.

Peih nae sze | 乃事 complete is the business; the work or affair is finished.

Peih hwuy yuen | 回院 having finished, he returned to his office.

Peih king | 竟 at the last; after all.

凜

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 peih hoo 篷門 | 戶 a country cottage with a wicker gate,—this expression is differently written.

Peih loo | 路 a cart that goes amongst the hills for fuel.

Peih mun | 門 a gate or wicket, made of sticks or branches.

畢

8512. A net for catching rabbits and birds; a net affixed to a long handle.

華

8513. Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicket gate.

Peih mun pung hoo | 門蓬戶 a wicker gate, and a mat door; a country cottage.

蹕

8514. Peih 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 peih 駐 | the stoppage of the Emperor and his retinue at any place when travelling. Peih lin | 臨 the arrival of the Emperor with his retinue at a place when travelling.

鞞

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 peih 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 peih, A goose quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin, the first great monarch of China called it Peih. 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 peih 含 |  
to put the point of the pencil in water,  
or in one's mouth. Tsan peih 蘸 |  
to wet the point of the pencil. - Ls  
peih 落 | or Hea peih 下 |  
or Hwuy peih 揮 | to apply the  
pencil to paper; to begin to write.  
Ta peih 大 | a large pencil—de-  
notes Good writing or composition.

Peih che yu shoo | 之於書  
to write in a book.

Peih chüh | 竹 a small bamboo of  
which pencils are made.

Peih mih chung jin | 墨中人  
a man immersed in pencils and ink.

Peih chih | 執 a particular manner  
of forming the characters; a free bold  
hand, said chiefly of the running  
hand.

Peih t'eh shih | 帖式 a kind of  
secretary amongst the Tartars.

8517. Stone of an azure or  
bluish colour. A surname.  
Peih l'eh | 落 the first or  
highest.

Peih yüh | 玉 a certain valuable  
blue stone.

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; per-

verse. Foo peih 輔 | assistants to  
the Emperor; ministers of state.

Peih keaou | 教 aids to instruction  
—such are penal laws.

8519. Commonly read Füh,  
denoting Buddha. Read  
Peih, To assist; to help.

Peih yih | 仵 very strong.

8520. A certain horn blown  
by the Tartars in order to  
frighten horses.

Peih fä | 發 a cold wind.

Peih fei | 沸 the bubbling up of a  
spring.

8521. [c] Perverse; ob-  
stinate; self-willed, resisting  
advice and reproof.

8522. Read Pe, A handle.  
Read Peih, The coffin which  
is next the corpse; in con-  
tradistinction from an external shell.

## PEW.—CCLI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Pieu*. Canton Dialect, *Pew*.

8523. [-] The streaks or  
spots of a tiger; a small  
tiger; any streaks or veins.  
A surname. Pew ping | 炳  
elegant and perspicuous style.

8524. [-] Long hair; bushy  
hair. Read Shan, The wings  
of a house.

8525. [-] Pew-pew | |  
the appearance of the wind  
blowing.



PIH.—CCLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

*Pih*, sounds like the *Pi* of *Pith*, the *th* being dropped. Peking Dialect, *Pei*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Pě*. Canton Dialect, *Pāk*.

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*.

Pih yun shan | 雲山 the high hill behind the city of Canton.

Pih chwang | 撞 to swindle; to act as a sharper; to obtain under false pretences. Pih fan | 礬 alun.

Pih yuen fun | 鉛粉 white lead or ceruse.

Pih she gǎn | 施恩 to do a kindness without any interested motive.

Pih jih | 日 } clear day light.  
Pih chow | 晝 }

Pih haou | 毫 a name of tea.

Pih e jin | 衣人 a man of no rank.

Pih tow kow | 荳寇 cardamoms.

Pih kō | 矍 to glance at contemptuously; a slight supercilious look.

Pih loo | 露 September 9th, a Chinese term.

Pih lan | 欖 a fruit resembling olives, called the Chinese olive.

Pih tun tsze | 整子 an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain,—the characters are doubtful.

Pih lōh tung | 鹿洞 the white stag ravine; a romantic valley on the borders of the Po-yang lake.

Pih lōh tung shoo yuen | 鹿洞書院 the college of the white stag valley, where Choo-foo-tsze taught in the eleventh century.

Pih fan yu | 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 | five tyrants famous in ancient story.

Pih-chaou | 趙 } a certain bird,

Pih-laou | 勞 } said to eat or devour its parent, and hence the emblem of undutiful children.

Pih moo | 母 aunt, father's elder brother's wife.

Pih shūh | 叔 uncles, on the father's side, generally; mother's brothers are called 舅父 Kew foo.

帕

8528. Read Pih 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 | a handkerchief.

迫迫

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 pih 相 | to press upon each other. Keih pih 急 | hurried, fluttered, bustling. Kwǎn pih 窘 | wearied and exhausted by the pressure of circumstances.

Peih pih 逼 | to compel arbitrarily; to tyrannize over.

拍

8530. [c] To touch; to pat; to strike with the hand. Also read Mih and Pō.

Pih chang | 掌 } to clap the hands—  
Pih show | 手 } amused or pleased.

Pih chang | 張 the Chinese shuttlecock vulgarly called 打燕 Ta-yen.  
 Pih gan | 案 } to strike  
 Pih kung gan | 公案 } the judge's bench or table, in anger at the witness or prisoner.  
 Pih pan | 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, Shih jě nǎng heih 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. Heuě pih 血 | red amber. Mcih lǎ pih 蜜蠟 | yellow amber. Hoo pih 琥 | amber.

粕

8533. The dregs or fæces of wine.

舶

8534. A large vessel which navigates the seas. E pih 夷 | a foreign ship.

Pih tsaou chuen | 艚船 a Chinese junk.

魄

8535. (c) From white and demon. The sentient principle; the animal soul; the spi-

ritual part of the Yin principle: the Chinese use phraseology which answer to body, soul, and spirit. Pih, corresponds to the last word; they say the lungs contain the Pih. Pih is also defined, Form; figure; a certain tree.

Pih foo hing che liang | 附形之靈 Pih, is the spirit attached to the material form of man.

Pih urh mǔh che tsung ming | 耳目之聰明 Pih, is that in the ear and eye which hears and perceives.

Pih, jin yin shin | 人陰神 the Pih is man's Yin spirit.

Pih jin che tsing shwang | 人之精爽 the Pih, is animal spirit which gives hilarity or cheerfulness.

Pih san | 散 the spirit was scattered or dissipated, expresses either a person's fainting or the dispersion of the Pih 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.

Pih mǔh che chang | 木之長 the superior (or best) of all trees.

Pih fǎ pih chung | 發 | 中 a hundred shots, and a hundred hits, —to succeed as often as tried.

Pih hwuy | 會 the hundred assemblage, the general assemblage of nerves; the brain.

Pih kwan | 官 all the officers of government of every rank.

Pih le | 里 the name of a sword.

Pih ke ying mow | 計營謀 to intrigue and employ numerous stratagems.

Pih tsǔh | 足 a centipede.

Pih tsēn wan | 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 Tsēn 仟 a thousand men.

These two characters occur as denoting A thousand, or a hundred pieces of copper coin.

栢

8538. [-] Same as 柏 Pih. Pih heang mǔh | 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.

北

Woo san chen san pih 吾三戰三 | I have been in three battles, and thrice defeated. Pae pih 敗 | to be defeated. Tung, se, nan, pih, 東西南 | east, west, south, and north. Tsae pih pēn 在 | 邊 in the north. Tso pih hēang nan 坐 | 向南 sitting north towards the south, expresses a building having its front towards the south.

Pih-king | 京 the northern Metropolis of China, commonly written Peking or Peking.

Pih keih | 極 the north pole.

Pih chih-le | 直隸 the province usually called Pe-che-li, in which the Chinese court resides.

Pih-tséen | 遷 moved northward.

Pih sing | 星 the north star.

Pih tow | 斗 Ursa Major.

匍 8540. To fall prostrate on the ground. Poo pih 匍 | 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.

蔔 8541. An edible root; a species of turnip. Tan pih 蓆 | name of a flower.

薜 8542. A species of wild hemp. Read Pò, To split or rend. Read Pe, A certain fruit.

藥 8543. A certain kind of yellow wood, resembles pomegranate, and has a yellow bitter bark; used in making wine, to de-

note which this character is sometimes employed.

趺 8544. To creep on the hands and feet.

棘 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.—CCLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pin. Canton Dialect, Pin.

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 | 士 a poor scholar.

Pin low | 陋 } poor and mean.

Low pin 囊 | }  
Pin-fa | 乏 poor and inadequately supplied.

Pin tséen | 賤 poor and mean in circumstances.

Pin pih yu foo teih | 不與富敵 the poor cannot contend with the rich.

Pin keung | 窮 poor; exhausted.

牝 8550. [V] The female of quadrupeds, applied also to birds. The female organ of generation. The female of plants. Pin tsze | 子 the female

organ of generation in animals generally, capable of procreating.

Pin hoo | 戶 the vagina, rather a vulgar expression.

Pin mow | 牡 female and male.

Pin-ke | 谿 a valley.

品 8551. (c\ ) 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 | 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 mǔh | 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 wǔh | 物 various articles or substances.

**儻**

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. Tsëe pin e le yüè pin; tsëe 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 seaug | 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 蕪 | 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 fūh | 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. Chüh pin 出 | to carry from the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions.

Sung pin 送 | to attend a funeral. Füh pin 祔 | 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. Shwuy 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 fá | 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.

8558. [ / ] To expel; to reject. Used for one sent to receive a national visitor, or kind of ancient envoy.

Pin chih | 斥 to eject, to expel, to drive from one. Pin ke | 棄 to reject; to put or cast away.

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 | imperial concubines—the modern term is 貴人 Kwei jin.

Pin jen | 然 numerous.

繽

8560. [c.] Numerous; crowded; in confusion; mixed; blended, applied to variegated ornaments.

Pin fun | 紛 a numerous and  
Pin pin | 綰 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 | 來 incessantly coming to one's house.

Pin pan | 頒 constant gifts conferred by the Emperor.

Pin sã | 數 continually, uninterruptedly.

Pin tsuy | 催 urge incessantly.

杯

8562. [-] To contract the eye brows, as in smiling or laughing. Pin seau | 笑 to smile; to smirk; to laugh, said chiefly of women.

櫨

8563. [-] The apple tree. Pin kwo | 果 an apple; brought from the north of China to Canton. Pin po | 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 Téen.

Pin fuu | 蘋 certain water herbs employed in sacrifice.

顰

8565. [-] To contract the eye brows from grief or anger; to frown. Heau pin 效 | 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 | 君子 an honest man with an adequate portion of ornamental accomplishments.

稟

8567. [1] Anciently read Lin, From granary and grain. To give food to. To give; to confer; to receive what is conferred. Now read Pin, and com-

monly 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 expressed 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 | or Pin fuh | 覆 to reply to government; to return an answer to some superior officer.

Pin gan | 安 to pay respects to a superior.

Pin kow | 叩 to prostrate and knock the forehead against the ground to a superior.

Pin kéen | 見 to see a superior.

Pin ke | 氣 a person's natural  
Tsze pin 資 | } constitution and disposition of mind.

Pin ming | 明 to state clearly to a superior.

Pin ming | 命 to ask for leave to do.

Pin yu shin ming | 於神明 to state in prayer to the gods.

Kaou pin 告 | } to state to fully; to  
 Pin pih 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 tē 帖 | } a petition or statement.  
 Pin yu tēn 於天 | } expresses the  
 natural endowments received from  
 heaven, or to declare to heaven.

8568. [-] Lin ping 璘 | }  
 elegantly ornamented with  
 stones, ivory, and so on.  
 8569. [-] Name of an ancient  
 state, near the region of Sze-  
 chuen, the region of the an-  
 cient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

PING.—CCLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Ping.

Canton Dialect, Ping.

丙 8570. [ \ ] Name of one of  
 the *Shih-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. Some-  
 times denotes The tail of a fish.

柄 8571. [ \ ] Mournful,  
 grieved, sorry. Yew sin ping  
 ping 憂心 | } a  
 mournful heavy heart.

柄 8572. [ \ ] The handle  
 of a spear, or of any in-  
 strument; a handle in a  
 figurative sense; having  
 the controul of; autho-  
 rity. 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. Punish-  
 ments 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 Päng.  
 The light of fire; luminous;  
 perspicuous. Wän ping 文  
 | } a luminous style.

病 8574. [ / ] Sickness; disease,  
 literally or figuratively; phy-  
 sical 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 tem-  
 per.

Ping fang 坊 | } a merely nominal  
 rank.

Ping she che heš. | } 世之學  
 a kind of learning that vitiates the  
 world.

Ping tseuen | } 痊 convalescent.

Ping yih che kea jin | } 疫之家  
 a family afflicted with the plague.

Ping koo 故 | } died of disease, in con-  
 tradistinction from any casualty.

Ping yuen 源 | } the source of a  
 disease.

鈔 8575. [ \ ] Strong; defend-  
 ed; firm; well compacted.

窰 8576. [ \ ] An appel-  
 lation of the third moon;  
 a cavern or den; an  
 excessive degree of sleep;  
 disease occasioned by  
 alarm or fright.

Ping yuē | } 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 submis-  
 sion; to conquer, a plain; tranquillity;  
 plenty; name of place. Kung ping  
 公 | } just and equitable. Tēn  
 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 fūh | 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 tǎng | 等 of equal rank.

Ping jih | 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.

萍 8580. [-] Pin, or Fow ping 浮 | the thin moss-like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water; name of a place.

Ping shih | 實 name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognised on a certain occasion by Confucius.

Ping shwǔy seang fung | 水相

逢 or Ping tsung cha hō | 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. Ke 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 yuě | 閱 or Yuě 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 8582. [ \ ] Two standing together. Together with; and; also; moreover. Act of coition. Ping leih | 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 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 pǎ poo wei yih poo | 八部 爲一部 reduced the eight tribes to one.

僻 8584. [ \ ] 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. Léen ping 連 | } placed behind an altar or a throne.

摒 8586. [-] To expel; to drive away. 拚

栟

8587. [-] Ping leu | 欄 the name of a tree.

餅

8588. [-] A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water.

駢

8589. [-] Ping, or Pēn. See Pēn.

迸

8590. [-] To be dispersed or scattered abroad; to wander idly; to flow away as water from a spring; to expel; to drive away.

邗

8591. [-] Ke-ping 紀 | the name of a place.

頰

8592. [-] The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave countenance; a full bold countenance; an angry look.

餅

8593. [-] Food made from wheaten flour joined in masses. Pastry; cakes made of any kind of flour.

麩

Tang ping 湯麩 or Shwü yin ping 水引 | a kind of dumpling or pudding; commonly called Shwü mēn 水麩 and 湯麩 Tang mēn. Joo ping 乳 | milk cake; coagulated milk, a sort of cheese.

Ping tze | 子 cakes or puddings.

Ping shih | 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 | long arms. Twan ping 短 | short arms, as the sword. Tsaou ping |

操 | to exercise troops. Ke ping 起 | to raise or put an army in motion. Chüh ping ta chang

出 | 打仗 to go forth to battle. Yih che ping 一枝 |

a division of the army. Tēn ping 天 | the army of heaven, and Ta ping 大 | the grand army, express the Imperial troops. Kwan

ping 官 | the government troops. Füh ping 伏 | troops lying in

ambush. Yuē ping 閱 | to review the troops. Tsung ping kwan 總

| 官 a general officer.

Ping chuen | 船 a ship of war. Ping chuen choo | 船主 a captain of a man of war.

Ping ke | 器 or Ping keae | 械 military weapons; arms; military stores.

Ping tsüh | 卒 or Ping ting | 丁 a soldier.

Ping kwan | 官 an officer in the army.

Ping tow | 頭 head of the troops, term applied by the Chinese to the Portuguese Governor of Macao.

Ping keu | 車 a war chariot.

Ping keä | 甲 armour.

Ping poo | 部 one of the six national councils, that which has the controul of the army.

冰

8595. [-] Ice. Ping pēn | 片 or Ping tung | 凍 ice, or a piece of ice.

Ping han | 寒 cold as ice. Ping pō | 雹 hail.

Ping che | 脂 the fat of animals.

Ping shan yih hēn | 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 pēn | 片 Indian or Borneo camphor, it is brought from Sumatra.

Ping tang | 糖 sugar candy.

粵

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.

俾

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 | 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 ambassadors 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 keu | 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 shwō | 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 Päng.

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 chih | 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.—CCLV<sup>TH</sup> 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 keih | 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-meih |

蘿蜜 the Artocarpus or jack fruit. Po seaou | 俏 pretty, handsome.

坡

8606. [/] 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 Meih 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 | 心 a kind feeling towards,—the feeling as of a mother. Tsëě sāng po 接生 | or Säng po 生 | or Wän po 穩 | a midwife. Mei po 媒 | a go-between to arrange marriages. Laou po 老 | a familiar term for wife. Kung po 公 | husband and wife; father and mother; a wife designates her husband's father and mother by these terms.

婆

8609. [-] Po-po | | luxuriant vegetation; exuberant growth of plants or trees.

Po-ho | 蘭 name of a medicinal plant.

玻

8610. [-] Po-le | 璽 vitreous substance; commonly written Po le | 璃 gl.ss. In the Chinese Dictionary it is called 玉 Yü, "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 | 璃鏡 a looking glass.

Po le tsew pei | 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 (-) Used as a transitive verb in all the above senses. Ta po 打 | to rend; to break. Chüh tsze po e 逐字 | 義 to take each character apart and open up the meaning Kan po leau 看 | 了 to see through a device; to find out a deception; to see the vanity of the world. Shih po ta 識 | 他 to see through false pretexes, assumed by a person. Keüh po. 曲 | the name of a musical instrument.

Po kea tang chan | 家蕩產 to ruin a family and waste the patrimony.

Po füh | 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 hwö | 世人之愚惑 to break through the foolish delusions of mankind.

Po hwac | 壞 to destroy.

Po lan | 爛 broken in pieces, as meat which is over boiled.

Po pae | 敗 to defeat an army.

Po suy | 碎 broken into small bits.

Po ting | 綻 to rip open a seam; to find out a plot.

Po e | 衣 tattered garments.

跛

8612. [-] Po or Pei. Lame in the feet; leaning on one side, as when standing on one foot.

陂

8613. [-] Commonly read Pe or Pei. Read Po, Po-to | 隄 uneven; not level

頗

8614. Uneven; deflected on one side; in a small degree; rather; doubt; suspicion.

Po heang | 香 rather fragrant.

Po haou | 好 rather good.

Po kew | 久 a good while.

Po po heau tih | | 曉得 know or understand in a slight degree.

Po to | 多 a good deal; rather much.

Po yew | 有 to possess in some degree; abundant; to possess much.

鼃

8615. (\) A species of frog; a toad.

簸

8616. [\] 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.

番

8618. [-] Po-chung | 冢 the name of a hill.

播

8619. To sow; to disseminate; to scatter; to disperse; to remove. Name of a district.

Po ke | 棄 to reject; to put away; to throw away carelessly.

Po lung | 弄 to befool; to dupe; duped; cheated.

Po yang | 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 | 陽 name of a Hëen district, where the | 陽湖

Po yang hoo, a well known lake on the northern frontier of Keang-se Province, is situated.

叵

8622. [ \ ] From 可 Ko, May or should, reversed. May not; cannot; incurable; forthwith; then.

Po püh ko yay tsung fan ko | 不可也 从反可 Po denotes May not, should not, and is from a reversed Ko. Po lo | 羅 a certain cup for drinking wine.

Po nae | 耐 insufferable.

耐

8623. [ \ ] A vulgar form of the preceding. Po nae | 耐 unable to sustain or to endure.

PÖ.—CCLVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pö. Canton Dialect, Pok.

白 8624. Pih. White; clear; bright.

拍  
肱  
膊

8625. [c] Read Pih and Mih, To stop; to strike. Read Pö, is applied to the arm and the shoulder. Këen pö 肩 | 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 pö 紛 | the appearance of flying in a crowded group. Wan pö 灣 | to anchor in any creek or bay. Tan pö 澹 | still, retired,

wholly unoccupied, abstracted from the world.

箔  
粕

8627. A kind of screen or curtain.

8628. Tsaou pö 糟 | the fæces of wine or spirituous liquor; the grosser part is called T'saou, and the rice which floats is called Pö.

鉞  
友  
友

8629. Kin pö 金 | thin leaf gold; gold foil.

8630. Pă or Pö. To drag along by the leg and stick it; to stab. Chih pö 赤 | or Chih pö 捺 拔 to put away dead and noxious influences.

肱

8631. The sides; the ribs; the shoulder.

跋

8632. To walk or travel through grassy or shrubby paths; the lower part of a candle.

Pö shě | 涉 Pö, is to travel by land; Shě, to journey by water.

Pö sě | 躓 the appearance of trudging along the road; to travel laboriously.

胫

8633. The short hair that grows on different parts of the body; white flesh.

茭

8634. [c] The roots of grasses; stubble; a thatched cottage; a name of different

plants. Peih pö 葦 | a plant said to be a cure against the tooth ache.

8635. Tung pö 銅 | or Poo pö 鋪 | or Naou pö 鏡 | certain small bells used to chime in harmony with the chanting performed by the priests of Buddha.

竄

8636. Plants taking root downwards and growing luxuriantly upwards; luxuriant growth.

博

8637. General; extensive; universal. The second is an erroneous form. Pö heö | 學 generally learned; an universal scholar. Pö wän | 聞

to have heard and read much.

Pö 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.

Pö keih | 擊 to strike; to attack.

Pö foo kin sih | 拊琴瑟 to play with the fingers on a stringed instrument, as on the harp.

爆

8639. Pö or Püh. The noise made by the bursting of crackers; to read; 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 pö 肩 | the shoulder. Pö tow | 頭 the top of the shoulder on which a burden rests.

褊

8641. Garments with short sleeves; single garments.

鑄

8642. A large bell. Pö lin | 鱗 certain flowery ornaments on the cross wooden bar to which a bell is hung.

Pö, or Tsëen pö 錢 | an instrument of husbandry; a kind of hoe.

萼

8643. A certain fragrant herb, which is burnt in order to emit its odour.

薄

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. Kih pö 刻 | to carve thin; near; stingy; to browbeat and extort from. King pö 輕 | light and trifling; contemptuous. Lin pö 林 | Lin, denotes woody; Pö, overgrown with herbs or plants.

Pö ho | 荷 the plant commonly called Mint.

Pö keüh | 曲 or Tsan pö 蠶 | rings of cane suspended for the silkworm to form the cocoon in.

Pö ming | 命 a poor fate; ill-fated.

Pö moo | 暮 the evening twilight, near sunset.

Pö hing | 行 cold indifferent behaviour to.

Pö she | 視 to look upon lightly; to despise.

How pö 原 | thick and thin.

Pö tsing | 情 little affection for; cold; indifferent.

Pö tsëë | 切 to cut into thin slices or small bits.

Pö tsuy | 罪 a slight offence.

磳

8645. Crammed together in confusion; stuffed all together; to fill up. Pwan pö | 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 Püh, To strike against with force; to break off the shell. Chow pö 抽 | to exact excessively and with severity.

Pö min | 民 to flay the people; i. e. to oppress and harrass them.

跣

8647. To tread with the feet; to step upon.

莘  
莘  
業

8648. Ch̄, or P̄. 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. Ch̄h p̄ 質 | substantial, honest, sincere, devoid of show.

P̄ shih | 實 plain and solid; substantial; true and unaffected.

P̄ 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. P̄en p̄ 鞭 | to lash; to flog.

P̄ mēē | 滅 to extinguish a light by a motion of the hand which causes a puff of wind.

P̄ pe | 鼻 to strike the nose, or scuse 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.

P̄ yūh | 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 Fūb, A certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. Ch̄h p̄ 叱 | appellation of a good horse. Pwan p̄ 搬 | to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several duties.

P̄ kung | 弓 a bell recoiling back.

P̄ kae | 開 to open out.

P̄ lă | 刺 appearance of extending a bow; pert; saucy.

P̄ 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. Hw̄-p̄ 活 | lively, chearful. Ȳh p̄ 一 | a shower.

匏

8654. A sort of melon; name of a plant which has nine leaves growing from the same stalk.

鉢

8655. P̄-yu | 盂 a vessel with a narrow mouth, used by the Buddha priests in begging and when eating, occasionally. E-p̄ 衣 | the priests' robes and his dish; any thing transferred from one to another, as from father to son is so called. Yew yun p̄ 優曇 | a name of the fig.

駁

8656. A freckled horse; parti-coloured; diverse; contradictory; to contradict, to meet at the termination of the preceding and continue the succession. P̄en p̄ 辨 | to contradict in argument. Keae p̄ 解 | the breaking and opening of the clouds in a confused manner.

P̄ chuen | 船 boats which receive the cargoes of other boats and continue the line of inland navigation.

P̄ gan | 安 a decision of an inferior court reversed by a superior tribunal.

P̄-keih | 詰 to contradict; to oppose and argue a measure.

P̄ jen ta noo | 然大怒 suddenly burst forth in a great passion.

P̄ sūh | 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 Pūh.

毫

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 Pih-yu 白雨 white rain, and Gāng 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.

曝

8669. P̄, or Paou. The noise of anger; of laughing; of throwing down a stick.

POO.—CCLVII<sup>TH</sup> 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. Loo poo 露 | a banner with writing on it; a proclamation extended at the end of a pole.

Poo che tih 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 pih | 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

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 conjurers do.

Kung poo 恐 | } alarmed, fright-  
King poo 驚 | } ened.

Poo tsuy taou pe | 罪逃避 to run away under alarm for some crime committed.

怖

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 pih | 匍 to go on the hands and knees; to do one's utmost to go to; to strive to attain.

萄

8667. [ - ] Considered a vulgar character. Poo taou shoo | 陶樹 the vine.

Poo taou tsew | 陶酒 wine made from the grape.

Poo taou tse | 陶子 the grape, also called | 題子 Poo te tse.

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

8669. [ \ ] A vegetable garden; an orchard. Poo yuen | 園 a garden for fruits and vegetables. Laou poo 老 | an old gardener.

團

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 hwō | 獲 or Poo na | 拿 to pursue and take an offender.

Poo neaou | 鳥 to endeavour to catch birds; to fowl.

Poo tseih | 緝 to pursue for the purpose of apprehending.  
 Poo ting | 廳 a kind of inferior police officer who has a court of his own.  
 Poo taou | 盜 to hunt out robbers.  
 Poo yu | 魚 to fish.  
 Poo yih | 役 police runners; constables.  
 Poo fung tsüh ying | 風捉影 to pursue the wind and catch a shadow; to follow visionary 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 | 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. Hō poo 合 | name of a district in Canton province, where pearls are, it is said, obtained.

Poo keang | 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 Pō, Pō mō | 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 Pō, An utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of curtain. Read Peih, A pillar. Choo poo 主 | the name of an office, a kind of keeper of public accounts. Täng ke poo 登記 | to insert in the books —of a shop or mercantile house. Loo poo 鹵 | 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.

**痛** 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 | 氣 to increase or strengthen the animal spirits.

Poo heuē | 血 to strengthen or increase the blood.

Poo hwan | 還 to repay.

Poo chuē | 綴 to join together the parts of a thing which has been torn to pieces.

Poo shüh | 贖 to redeem.

Poo che | 置 make it up to you— I'll try to recompence you.

Poo tseih | 緝 to repair; to mend.

Poo po | 破 to repair or mend a rent garment.

Poo-e | 遺 to supply what has been pretermitted.

Poo ping tow | 平頭 to make up the injury a dollar may have received from its being cut or worn.

Poo yin shwü | 銀水 to make up the difference of silver in its value, under different circumstances; as whether in the form of dollars or sysee silver, whether broken or whole dollars.

**誦** 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 | 戶 or Poo kea | 家 a shop-keeper.

**逋** 8682. [-] To abscond; to run away; to become a fugitive, to hang in suspense; to be owing to government.

Poo chae | 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 | 氈 to spread out or lay a carpet.

Poo chin | 陳 all express spread-

Poo chang | 張 ing out or lay-

Poo shě | 設 ing in order; ar-

Poo-pe | 被 a winding sheet.

Poo chang wǎn tsze | 張文詞 a shewy display of diction; a pompous essay, without regard to the solidity and truth of the matter.

**舖**

8684. (-) To feed; to supply with food; a meal taken between three and five in the afternoon; name of a bird.

Poo chuě | 餵 to sneak for food.

**鮪**

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 Pih. Grass; herbage; a kind of moat; thatch for a cottage. Read Poo, The name of a fragrant plant.

Poo te | 提 name of a tree produced in Magüdhü, the district where Buddha was born. Poo-te.să-to | 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 genus of the Chinese language, contracted to Poo-să | 薩 the gods, or demi-gods of the heathen. Choo poo sǎ 諸 | 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. (v) 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 Mahomedan tribes. Yih poo shoo 一 | 書 denotes all the volumes of a book. Yih pun shoo 一本書 one volume. Woo poo 五 | the five elements into which the Chinese divide material existences. Hwuy poo 回 | a Mahomedan tribe.

Poo show | 首 speaking of characters, denotes one of the radicals.

Lüh poo 六 | 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 tēn che hea | 天之下 over all the world.

Poo tēn tung king | 天同慶 the whole world joining in congratulations.

Poo tse chung sāng | 濟眾生 to afford universal help to all living creatures,—said of the gods.

Poo she | 施 to confer on universally.

Poo tung tā | 同塔 a general receptacle in which the ashes of the Buddha priests are put after death.

Poo yang | 揚 to promulge every where.

Poo tse yuen | 濟院 an hospital; for the reception of the aged poor.

**譜**

8689. (v) 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. Tsüh 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. Leih 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 an-

chorage 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. Yih poo yih 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. Tō poo 獨 | singular talents; possessing some art unknown to others. Kwō poo 國 | the changes or fortunes of a country.

Tēen 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 kēen nan | 履艱難 to walk with difficulty. Poo tsze | 帥 to move an army. Poo leih | 歷 } to make astronomical calculation. Puy leih 推歷 } Poo yaou | 搖 certain ornaments of womens' head dress.

**埠** 8691. ( / ) Poo, or Fow. A mart; a place where ships and traders assemble.

POW.—CCLVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Peu.* Canton Dialect, *Fow.*

**呀** 8692. [-] To draw in the breath; to inspire.

**杯** } 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.

**拈** }  
**剖** } 8694. [ \ ] Chung fun wei pow 申分爲 | 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.

**掬** 8695. [ \ ] Read Pow and Paou, To grasp; to take to one; to exact the duties on salt. To strike. A surname.

Pow kih | 克 to exact duties with excessive rigour.

**甌** 8696. [ \ ] A certain earthen pot or jar. Tung pow 銅 | a copper vessel for con-

taining things preserved in brine or pickle.

Pow low | 甌 an earthen ware vessel.

**裒** 8697. [-] To collect together; many; numerous; also to reduce or take from.

Pow to yih 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.

PÜH.—CCLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pö. Canton Dialect, Pok and Pat.

卜 8699. Represents the longitudinal 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 püh 占 | to cast lots; to observe the prognostic. Wän püh kew shin 問 | 求神 to ask by divination; and to supplicate deity.

Püh kwa | 卦 to divine or foretell by the sixty-four kwa.

Püh ko | 課 the service of divination. Püh keih, hing kung | 吉興工 to divine a lucky day, to commence the work.

Püh she | 筮 to divine.

卦

8700. Pö, or Püh. A clod of earth.

不

8701. Not. Püh tih e | 得已 not can stop; expresses that one is compelled by circumstances. Wo pa püh tih 我巴 | 得 I wish.

Püh ko | 可 should or ought not. Püh tih püh keu | 得 | 去 can not but go.

Püh kea püh keen | 加 | 減 neither to increase nor to diminish.

Pü h kan | 敢 not dare. Common expression in the language of courtesy, denoting, I presume not to assume the respect or civility which you shew.

Püh tseih püh le | 即 | 離 not instant not remote, denotes taking the middle course; not wholly concealing, nor yet disclosing too much; not very urgent, nor yet regardless

Püh peih | 必 not necessary.

Püh she | 是 not is; it is not so. When the emphasis is laid on She, Püh she, denotes being wrong, or in fault; as 我有 | 是 Wo yew püh she, I have not is; i. e. I have done something not right. 豈 | 是 Ke püh she, How is it not; affirming strongly that it is.

Püh she | 時 not time; not any fixed time. Haou püh hwan he 好 | 歡喜 good not to rejoice; i. e. exceedingly.

Püh san püh sze | 三 | 四 not three, not four; neither one thing nor another; an unsteady person who commands no respect.

Püh yaou | 要 don't want; do not.

Püh joo | 慫 } not as, not so good  
Püh jö | 若 } as: better so or so.

Püh jih | 日 not (many) days.

Püh jen | 然 not so; by no means.

Püh ching jin | 成人 to act unworthy of a human being.

Püh ching tan | 成單 things that do not make a complete list; small retail articles.

Püh tih püh | 得 | cannot but.

Püh tih püh pëen | 得 | 辦 compelled to discuss.

Püh wei—yih tsey | 惟—抑 且 not only—but also.

Püh joo she fei jin | 如是非人 he who is not so (virtuous as this book requires) is not a man.

Püh tsüh sin | 足信 incredible.

Püh tsae hwa hea | 在話下 not included in the narrative; i. e. there are occurrences omitted which are not worthy of being recorded.

Püh tsze keö che | 自覺知  
to be unobservant of one's own temper or conduct.

Püh seaou | 消 it is unnecessary, there is no occasion.

Püh te | 題 not detail—occurs in light composition when one subject is dropped and another taken up; it also means not to introduce in conversation.

Püh ping tsih seö ping tsih shay che | 平則削平則舍之  
when a grievance exists, redress it; when it is redressed, dismiss the subject.

Püh chih shin kew | 值深究  
not worth investigating deeply; not worth enquiring into.

Püh seaou | 肖 not like one's ancestors, unworthy of them.

8702. [c] Püh or Pei, Plants shooting up luxuriantly. Disobedient. See Pei.

8703. [c] Pö or Püh. See Pö. Sudden; suddenly to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname, the name of a place.

Püh jen hing ke | 然興起 arose suddenly.

Püh tsüh | 卒 appearing fluttered or disconcerted.

8704. (c) Püh or Pei. Possessing abundance; unsubmitive to just authority; disobedient, rebellious. See Pei.

Ke püh 氣 | to seize in anger.

Püh neih | 逆 rebellious; disobedient to parents.

詩  
憲  
勳  
悌  
淳

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.

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 püh 滂 | impetuous dispersion, as of the feelings or of clouds.

Püh jen | 然 suddenly.

Püh keüē | 湑 agitated gurgling or gushing forth of water.

8707. [c] Püh tsze | 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.

8708. [c] Püh-koo | 鵠 Püh-ko 勃姑 and Poo-koo 步姑 a pigeon.

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 chariotteer. 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 püh 司 | and Tæ püh 太 | names of a certain official situation.

Püh püh | | troublesome and degrading.

Püh pe | 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 püh 家 | domestics.

8710. Name of a river, and of a district. A particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes a drum.

8711. A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap. The lower garments parted off in a particular way.

8712. The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks. Joined; connected.

8713. Read Paou, Scorching; tempestuous. Read Püh, To dry in the sun; to display; to manifest, to make known to the people; to publish; to promulge. Shae-püh 曬 | to dry; to expose to the air and sun.

瀑  
瀑

8714. Read Paou, A heavy rain. Read Püh, Water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. Haou püh 瀾 | water

gushing forth with noise. Fun-püh 瀾 | the noise and dashing of impetuous waves.

Püh poo | 布 water running with noisy velocity in paths or ways amongst the mountains.

艷

8715. [c] Püh or Füh, Displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.

PUN.—CCLX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Puen. Canton Dialect, Poon.

本

8716. [ \ ] 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 | a duplicated document. Keüh pun 曲 | a song book. He pun 戲 | a play book. Paou pun 報 | to be grateful to one's ancestors, and to shew it by offering sacrifices. Pei pun 背 | ingratitude to ancestors; ingratitude for favors received. Kän pun 根 | the root; the fundamental part. Shang pun 上 | to salute to the Emperor; to present a memorial. Show pun 手 | a visiting card presented by an inferior, saying who and what the person is. Pun e | 衣 the garments proper for a person to wear,—such as belong to his rank and station. Pun fun | 分 what is in the department, province, or duty of any one.

Pun foo | 府 I (the Che-foo magistrate.)

Pun hang | 行 my hong or factory.

Pun-kwö | 國 one's own country.

Pun mö | 末 the root and the top branch; the origin and the end; what is essential, and what is only a circumstance.

Pun lae mēn mūh | 來面目 original face and eyes; i. e. natural complexion.

Pun-sze | 事 ability, talent, capacity for business.

Pun sin | 心 one's original intention.

Pun tsaou | 草 the name of a large botanical work, or Chinese herbal.

Pun tsēn | 錢 original property possessed by a person; capital, principal, in contradistinction from interest.

Pun ying | 應 what is proper or incumbent on any one.

奔  
奔  
奔  
奔

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. Kō jin pun kō jin teih pa 各人 | 各人的罷 let every one run about his own business.

Pun lae pun keu | 來 | 去 running backwards and forwards—busy with the harvest.

Pun po laou lüh | 波勞碌 to run amongst waves and to toil on a rocky road—denotes the toils and cares of life.

Pun mang | 忙 hurried; bustling about.

Pun she | 馳 to run with haste, hurried and propelled by want.

逴

8718. [ \ ] To walk or be conveyed, at a quick pace; to run.

忤

8719. [ \ ] Want of intelligence; stupid; dull disposition.

拚

8720. ( / ) To throw into confusion with the hand.

笨

8721. ( / ) The interior part of the bamboo; thick headed; coarse; stupid.

坩  
盆

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

8723. (-) The name of a river; water bubbling forth, as from a spring; the noise of water gurgling forth or running with impetuosity.

溢

盆

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. Lēen 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 pan 銅 | a vessel used in cooking.

畚

8725. ( \ ) 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 shwü | 水 to spurt water from the mouth.

Pun ke | 氣 to rave furiously in anger; to snort.

PUNG.—CCLXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Pung. Canton Dialect, Pung and Fung.

逢

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  
笮

8729. (c-) A mat covering for a boat; same as the following; a vessel for straining liquor.

篷

8730. (c-) 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 | } to lower a sail. Méen pung 免 | } Pung chang 廠 a temporary building made of mats, such as the Chinese erect to perform plays in.

逢

8731. [ c- ] 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 chō | 着 to fall in with; to meet or occur. Pung pung | | the sound of a drum. Pung jin ching che ke | 人稱

知己 to call every man one meets an intimate friend.

逢塚蓬

8732. (c-) Pung. Dust: One says, Dust raised by the wind.

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 læ shan | 萊山 a hill inhabited by immortal genii.

Pung chō tow | 着頭 with dishevelled hair.

鑕

8734. [c-] Pung tow | 頭 a kind of helmet.

蓬鬢

8735. (c-) Pung sung | 鬢 the hair complicated and in disorder.

嗩

8736. (v) A loud laugh; a great noise; also read Fung, Appearance of a high mouth.

榔梓棒

8737. (l) Fung, or Pang. A club; a long wooden cudgel. Pung chuy | 槌 a wooden club or pestle.

琫

8738. (v) Pung chang | 璋 a kind of stone worn as an ornament.

萃

8739. (c-) Pung pung. Free and luxuriant growth of plants; copious; substantial.

PWAN.—CCLXII<sup>ND</sup> 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. Wüh 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 yih yuen pwan 價銀一員 | price half a dollar, Mei yang kō pwan 每樣各 | a half of each sort. Yih nēn pwan tsae | 年 | 載 a year or half a year. Nēn kepwan pih 年幾 | 百 fifty years of age. Chih pan 折 | to break

off the half. Pwan heang | 擘 half a day, a short time.

Pwan tsze | 子 a son-in-law, by marriage of a daughter.

Pwan yay | 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 | a partner; an associate; a colleague. Tung pwan 同 | 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 辨 Pwan, To unite two halves; to join the two sides of two separate bodies. Shin pwan 斷 | to judge; to decide. Shoo pwan 書 | seems to denote official decision or sentence.

Pwan twan gan kēn | 斷案件  
to decide a case in law.

Pe pwan 批 | a written decision or  
sentence of government.

Pwan shoo | 書 an impression of a  
seal divided in two halves, which by  
their correspondence, afforded decid-  
ed proof when joined together.

8744. [ \ ] Level ground.  
One says, To turn up the  
ground; to move or level it.

8745. [ \ ] To reject; to  
throw away; to dis. gard; to  
separate; to divide; to cut  
off; to halve; to separate, as an  
oyster.

Pwan ming | 命 to risk one's life,  
to venture the loss of it.

Pwan shih | 石 to throw a stone.

Pwan tsae | 財 to throw away  
property extravagantly. (MS. Dic-  
tionary.)

8746. [ ' ] From *half* and  
*to go back*. To separate from;  
to revolt; to depart to an-  
other country. Read Pwan, Light;  
splendour. Pei pwan 背 | to  
renounce allegiance to; to desert  
from. Fan 反 is properly To rise in  
immediate opposition to the govern-  
ment; and Pwan | to flee from  
under its controul; they seem, how-  
ever, to be used in common. Pei  
pwan 悖 | to rebel against. Pwan  
luan | 亂 rebellion and anarchy.  
Mow fan pwan yih 謀反 | 逆  
to lay plans of insurrection and rebel-  
lion.

8747. [ / ] 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  
| to pass the pool, by means of a  
bridge thrown over. A ceremony  
performed on obtaining the lowest  
degree. Pow pwan 剖 | to spread  
out—the heavens and the earth.

Pwan shwüy | 水 } the semi-circular  
Pwan che | 池 } pool.

Pwan kung | 宮 a college, in which  
is an image of Confucius.

8748. [ / ] A path that  
divides fields; to disobey  
the rules for dress, imposed  
by an existing dynasty.

Pwan hwan | 援 a martial, bold,  
violent appearance.

8749. ( c/ ) Ropes for throw-  
ing 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 | to restrict—used metapho-  
rically for the restrictions of moral  
principles.

Pwan taou | 套 a snare; to cord or  
bind fast.

Pwan lö | 絡 a snare or trap.

Pwan sö | 索 to bind with cords.

8750. ( c/ ) See Pan.

8751. ( c/ ) Same as the pre-  
ceding. Also certain leather  
harness to attach a cow to  
something which is to be drawn, or  
which fastens round the tail of a cow.

8752. ( - ) See Pan.

8753. ( c- ) To put away;  
to remove. Read Po, in a  
similar sense. Pwan e  
| 移 to remove to  
some other place, to re-  
move to another place of  
abode.

Pwan tow she fei | 鬪是非  
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 yuu | 運 to transport to some  
other place.

8754. [ - ] A basin or plat-  
ter to wash in, or to drink  
out of. Pwan lö | 樂  
to rejoice.

8755. [ - ] See Pan.

8756. [ - ] A tub-like ves-  
sel whether made of wood or  
metal; a bathing tub; a ves-  
sel to contain rice; name of a state;  
of a dog, and of a gate. A surname.  
Winding; curved.

Pwan cha | 查 to examine into:

Pwan fei | 費 the expences of a journey. Pwan chen | 纏 denotes the same.

Pwan koo | 古 the first man, according to the Chinese.

Pwan kēē | 詰 to investigate narrowly.

Pwan ming | 銘 engraved inscription on a bathing vessel.

Keaou pwan | 交 to transfer the affair.

Pwan seih | 膝 to sit cross-legged.

Pwan wān | 問 to interrogate; to question all about an affair.

Pwan yu | 盂 vessels for rice.

**磐** 8757. (-) A rock or large stone, such as are found in mountains.

Pwan ya | 牙 intimately confederated—said of banditti.

Pwan shih che gan | 石之安 quiet and reposed, as if settled on a rock.

Pwan shih | 石 a rock. Tso yu

pwan shih che shaang | 坐于磐石之上 sat upon a rock.

**般** 8758. (-) A small bag. Pwan chih | 褰 Pwan nang | 囊 a little bag or satchel.

**鞞** 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 | 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 hēen | 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 | 安 name of a person famous for his beauty.

Pwan yu hēen | 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 mūh | 木 the name of a place.

Pwan taou | 桃 name of a fruit.

## SĀ.—CCLXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

A short. Manuscript Dictionary, SĀ. Canton Dialect, Sap or Sat.

**卅**  
**卉**

8764 SĀ. Three tens united. Thirty.

**扱**

8765. SĀ, or TsĀ. 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 Keih, in the same sense. Read ChĀ, To tuck up the garments towards the girdle.



**鋌** 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 | 鑲 to carve on, or inlay with pieces of gold or silver; to wash with gold.

Să tsēen | 剪 sort of pointed instrument like blank scissors, with curved point for probing and examining silver.

**鞞** 8767. Children's shoes. Shoes of a particular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

**歪** 8768. Coarse, ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

**墜** 8769. Sə, or Să. Să sǎ | the noise of something falling.

**倻** 8770. Să or Sǎ. Tan sǎ 傷 | inattentive; unobservant; disrespectful.

**襠** 8771. Să-lǎ | 粒 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 pǒ | 潑 to throw from one, 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** 8773. Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Read Le'ih, in a similar sense. Shwae sǎ 衰 | fading, declining, as is indicated by grey hairs on the temple.

Să jen | 然 a sudden gust of wind.

Să-sǎ | | sound of wind.

**薩** 8774. A surname. Poo-sǎ 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, Leau kēen 了見 seeing perfectly every thing; also Che-hwuy leau kēen 知慧了見 wise, intelligent; perfect discernment; omniscient. The term Poo-sǎ seems to have been introduced from India, with the Buddha sect.

SAE.—CCLXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Sai* and *Say*. Canton Dialect, *Shac*.

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 Scüh, To lead and to be led; to collect together, and to yield obedience.

Tseang sae	將	} a general officer;
Keun sae	軍	
Yuen sae	元	
Choo sae	主	

} a commander.

思 8776. *Sze* To rhyme, read *Sae*.  
To think; to consider; to desire;  
to commiserate.

悞 8777. Uncertainty; a want of correspondence in the thoughts or intentions.

摠 8778. [-] To move; to agitate. Read Tsae or Chae,  
To choose; to select. Tae sae 擡 } to move.

鯁 8779. A bony substance found in some horns.

罈 8780. [-] Sze or Sae, A kind of screen for a door.  
Fow sae 罈 } a kind of screen for a door; according to some, a sort of gallery.

顚 8781. [-] The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws. Sae  
腮 } 頰 the jaws; the sides of the face. The first word refers particularly to the jaws; Këč, to the whole of the side of the head.

鬚 8782. [-] A bushy beard.

塞 8783. *Hea*. An interstice, an aperture.

塞 8784. ['] Read Sih. To stop, or fill up. Read Sae. A boundary; a limit.

僂 8785. [/] Sze or Sae, Small; trifling; petty; captious; over minute; insincere.

篾 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 } 馬 to run horses against each other.

Sae seuč } 雪 may contest with snow for whiteness, said of white paper.

Sae sih } 色 Sih, 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 } 神 } are equivalent expressions, thank-offerings at the close of the year, presented by the husbandman.

Sae täng } 燈 a striving to excel in an exhibition of lanterns. Occurs 1st moon, 15th day, commonly called the feast of lanterns.

SAN.—CCLXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*A*, broad and long. Confounded with *Shan*. Manuscript Dictionary, *San*. Canton Dialect, *Sam*.

三 8788. (-) Threc. 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 chih fā | 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 keih te | 及第 the three highest in literary ranks.

San koo lüh 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 Füh.

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 tseou | 焦 the upper portion of the kidneys.

San tsüh | 族 the three kindreds, viz. of father, mother, and wife.

San tze | 次 thrice.

衫 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.

杉 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.

衫 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 san 衣 | garments generally. Nan jin chuen teih san 男人穿的 | men's clothes.

慘 8793. (\) The noise of a dog barking.

糝 8794. (\) Rice mixed up with soup in a particular way; rice flour mixed up with minced meat; mixed; blended.

慘 8795. (-) Read Sän 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. (ㄨ) 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 | 除 to reject; to expunge.

San kae | 改 to expunge and alter.

San seō | 削 to pare off.

San ting | 訂 to expunge and fix the reading.

跚

8797. [-] Mwan-san 蹠  
| to walk in a lame manner; to appear not to make progress. Used to denote, Scattered; dispersed.

珊

8798. [ㄨ] Pwan san 嬾 |  
a creeping drawing gait. Lan-san 闌 | in imminent danger of being broken, broken and scattered about.

San hoo | 瑚 or San hoo che |  
瑚枝 coral. San (or Shan) hoo  
choo | 瑚珠 coral beads.

San san | | the sound of stones or gems striking against each other, as stones suspended at a girdle.

散

8799. [ㄨ] 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. Hēu san 閒  
| leisure, amusement. Tsae san 財  
| to disperse money liberally. Lan  
san 懶 | idle and dissipated.

San hwa | 花 to scatter flowers,—  
refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

San kung | 工 employed only for a  
job, in contradistinction from Chang  
kung 長 | constant employment.

San man | 漫 diffuse and vague.

San mūh | 木 wood that is useless.

San sze lwan seang | 思亂  
想 scattered, dissipated, irregular  
thought; incompatible with devotion.

San shih | 失 to scatter and lose,  
as papers.

San tso | 坐 to sit dispersed about  
in a room.

餠

8800. [ / ] A certain kind  
of cake or dumpling of easy  
digestion.

刈

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 |  
an umbrella to keep off the rain.

Lo san 羅 | the large parasol of  
the officers of government, carried  
by attendants; is otherwise called

日照 | 笠 Jih chaou lei san,  
The broad brimmed bamboo hats of  
the poor Chinese. Chang san 張 |

or Kae san 開 | to open, or  
spread out an umbrella.

SĀN.—CCLXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*A short.* Confounded with *Sin* and *Shin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sen*. Canton Dialect, *Sāng* and *Shām*.

參

8803. [-] Sān or Sāng, Jin  
sān 人 | the medicinal  
root commonly written *Gin-*

*seug*.

Sān kea | 價 a certain contribu-  
tion paid to government by the Hong  
merchants of Canton.

滲

8804. (-) To ooze or leak  
out; leaky; name of a  
marshy lake.

Sān-le | 瀰 to leak or flow out.

Sān-low | 漏 to leak; to leak out  
gradually; to exhaust or weaken by  
a gradual process.

Sān sēē | 洩 to ooze out impercep-  
tibly.

椽

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 im-  
pressive; 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 in-  
sects: the wood is, from the Canton  
pronunciation of the Chinese, com-  
monly called by Europeans, *Sham*  
*wood*.

Sān mūh | 木 the Sān wood.

Sān shoo | 樹 the Sān tree, or *Melia*  
*azedarach*.

Sān yen | 嚴 majestic; dignified;  
stern; severe.

痺

8807. [ \ ] A disease at-  
tended with cold and trem-  
bling.

SANG.—CCLXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*A, long.* Manuscript Dictionary, *Sang*. Canton Dialect, *Sōng*.

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 | 栢 Sang and Chay are  
two varieties of mulberry trees.

Sang yu 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 pub-  
lic life.

Sang shiin | 葑 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 patri-  
mony, in which are the mul-  
berry and the Tsze trees.

磔

8809. [ \ ] The stone base  
of a pillar.

額

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

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 辦里 | 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. Tih sang 得 | like Tih, shih 得失 are opposites and express *success* and *failure*.

Sang fuh | 服 mourning. Ta kung 大功 express mourning nine months. Seau kung 小功 is mourning worn three months, and is also called 縗麻 Sze-ma. Sang kea | 家 to ruin one's family. Sang san nen | 三年 to mourn for three years. Sang shih | 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.

SANG.—CCLXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

A short. Manuscript Dictionary, Seng. Canton Dialect, Säng and Shäng.

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 säng 後 | a young man. Sēn sang 先 | a preceptor. Tsang säng 蒼 | the people. Laou säng 老生 an old venerable person. Heō säng 學 | or Mun säng 門 | a pupil; a scholar. Säng chay pūh sew; sze tsäng he keu | 者不修死將奚具 if the living do not cultivate virtue how will they be prepared for death?

Säng che che tsze | 知之資 knowledge conferred by nature; natural talent. Säng fan | 蕃 a foreign tribe on the west of Kan-sūh province. Säng ke | 氣 to be angry, to fume with rage or passion. Säng ling | 靈 living creatures; animated nature. Säng ming | 命 life. Säng ping hing sze | 平行事 doing the ordinary business of life. Säng shin foo moo | 身父母 the parents to whom one owes one's birth.

Säng sze sze ta | 死事大 life and death are great concerns. Säng, shüh | 熟 unripe, ripe; not mature, matured; little acquainted, well acquainted. Säng sze jin che che chung | 死人之始終 birth and death are the beginning and end of man. Säng pae tsze | 敗子 to give birth to a profligate ruined child. Säng tih | 得 born, formed, fashioned. Säng tseang | 漿 starch made from pulse, eaten by the Chinese. Säng 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 sāng 三 | three victims, are, bullocks, sheep, and swine. The six Sāng, are Horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine. When begun to be fed, they are called 畜 Chūh; when about to be used, they are called Sāng. He sāng 犧 | victims for sacrifice.

Sāng kow | 口 cattle or victims generally.

牲  
魁

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.

Sāng hwang | 簧 a wind instrument consisting of several tubes.

Sāng ko | 歌 to blow the sāng and sing—indicates peace and plenty.

症  
青

8816. (-) Lean; meagre.

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.

Sāng kēō | 却 to decline; to refuse.

Sāng sze | 事 to abridge; to lessen the trouble of.

賍

8818. ( / ) Wealthy; opulent; rich.

甥

8819. A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname. Sāng sāng or Waesāng 外 | children of a sister.

Sāng kew | 舅 sāng, denotes a sister's children; Kew, a mother's brothers.

Sāng se | 婿 a niece's husband.

省

8820. ( \ ) From *eye* and *small*.

Read Sing, To look carefully; to examine. Read Sāng,

Within the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined. A province. To lessen; to diminish. Kēen sāng 減 | to diminish; to abate.

Kwang-tung sāng ching 廣東 | 城 the metropolis of the province of Canton. Sāng ching | 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 Sāng ching.

Sāng hwuy | 會 the metropolis of a province.

Sāng fun | 分 the distinction or different ranks in which the provinces are held.

Sāng leih | 力 to diminish the exertion of strength; to save one's self trouble.

Sāng yō | 約 abridged; restricted.

Sāng kēen | 儉 sparing, economical.

Sāng hing | 刑 to diminish the punishment—on account of the heat of the weather.

Sāng sze | 事 to abate; to abridge an affair; to make as little trouble about it as possible.

瘠

8821. ( \ ) Lean; emaciated.

僧

8822. Priests of the Sect

佛 Fūh, 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 sāng ta tso 老 | 打坐 an old priest sitting cross

legged in silent meditation. They call themselves 貧 | Pin sāng, Poor priests. Sāng jin | 人 a priest.

Sāng, sūh | 俗 are opposites, the priesthood [and the world; spiritual and secular affairs.

Sāng kea | 家 a fraternity of priests, the priests of Fūh generally.

SAOU.—CCLXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Sao*. Canton Dialect, *Shaou* and *Sow*.

稍

8823. ( \ ) 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 | 可 rather well; qualified approbation.

Saou saou pūh ping | | 不平 rather discomposed; one's feelings rather troubled.

艏

8824. ( / ) The stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast sailing boat, with armed men in it; swift; fleet; rapid.

埽

8825. ( \ ) To eject or put away; to sweep the ground; a dike made of bamboo or other reeds and earth blended. Ta saou 打 | to sweep; to brush.

Saou pa | 把 a broom.

Saou te | 地 to sweep the ground.

掃

8826. ( \ ) To brush; to sweep; to search by the authority of government; to eject; to cast away. Naou saou

鬮 | a particular mode of putting up the hair on the top of the head. Ta saou 打 | to sweep or brush. Shae saou 洒 | to sprinkle with water and brush.

Saou hing | 興 to brush away a person's elevation of spirits, by reprobating that which affords him amusement or pleasure.

Saou pa | 把 brooms.

Saou tsūh | 捉 to search and seize.

Saou tsang | 舢 to send down the last boat load of goods to a ship, locally called the *Chow chow chop*.

Saou soo tseuen wan | 數全完 to clear off entirely an account.

倨

8827. [ - ] Proud.

慄

8828. [ - ] Moved; agitated; sorrowful. Saou saou | | labour; fatigue; weariness.

搔

8829. [ - ] To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand.

Saou show | 首 to scratch the head.

Saou yang | 癢 to scratch a part that itches.

澆

8830. ( - ) Saou, or Saou-saou | | to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

騷

8831. ( - ) The name of an animal.

騷

8832. [ - ] Agitated; disturbed; mournful; lame. Enters into several proper names. Laou saou 牢 | grieved, distressed.

Fung saou 風 | } a poet,—so called |  
Saou jin | 人 } from 屈原  
Keüh-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 | Lesaou  
Saou shǎ or sǎ | 殺 to hang down

waving, as any thing suspended.

Saou sēē | 屑 cold and bleak.

嫂  
姁

8833. [ \ ] An elder brother's wife. Saou shūh pūh tung wǎn | 叔不通問 brother's wife and her brother-in-law should not converse together—is the old rule. Mow saou 某 | a certain mau's wife.



艘

8834. [-] A general term for boats or ships.

噪  
噪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 | dry. Saou lěě |

烈 burning hot; fierce as fire—applied also to people's dispositions; burning with rage.

縲

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 | 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<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.E, broad and open. Confounded with Sze. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sz* 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 | east and west; taken together, they answer to the word *thing*. Ta-se-yang 大 | 洋 Europe. Saou-se-yang 小 | 洋 India.Se-kwa pēn chuen | 瓜扁船 or for shortness, Pēn chuen, a boat employed at Canton to load and unload ships, locally called a *chop boat*.

Se-gan | 安 the capital of Shen-se province; the province itself is sometimes so called.

Se kwa | 瓜 the water melon.

Se fan shūh lin | 番蜀林 a name of pearl barley. See 苡 E.

Se fan lēn | 番蓮 a species of Clematis.

Se-ning | 寧 a region on the N. W. corner of China, where there are some foreign tribes subject to the reigning dynasty.

Se pin | 賓 a private tutor.

Se-yang tang | 洋堂 the hall of Europeans, the establishment of European Missionaries at Peking.

Se-yang | 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-gū-urh-a kwō*.

栖

8841. (-) A roosting place for fowls. The birds perch and resting on the trees, as the sun approaches the west. To desist; to rest; to rest from wan-

dering. Ke se 羈 | to roost; to settle down in some strange place.

Se hwang taou tso | 遑道左 sauntering, unsettled by the side of the road.

恚

8842. (-) Much grieved; very sorry. To look angry.

晒

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 shǎ 嘶殺 slaughter or carnage effected with a crashing noise.

8846. [-] To dash aside; to cut asunder; to rouse; to direct the attention of the learner. Te-se 提 | to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

徙 延 迢 } 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. Tsēen-se 遷 | to remove any thing; to shift one's place of abode. Mǎng

moo san se 孟母三 | the mother of Mencius removed her dwelling thrice,—in order to obtain a proper place of abode for her son.

Se yuě | 月 to exceed the month, to be removed into another month.

8848. [/] Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers. Yew ke pe se 猶棄敝 | like throwing away a pair of old sandals. Tō se 脫 | to put off one's sandals.

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 Sae, applied to

certain streamers. Read So, A handsome looking kind of cord. Read She, A long appearance.

8850. [\] Read Se, and Sae. Certain shoes or sandals.

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 | 牛 a rhinoceros.

8852. (') Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful. Tsing se 精 | subtle; attenuated; distinct. Ke se e shin 其 | 已甚 his petty trifling has attained its extreme degree. Tsze se 仔 | careful in conduct.

Se chǎ | 察 a minute investigation. Se koo | 故 minute causes; petty, trifling reasons or circumstances.

Se poo | 布 fine cloth. Se sze | 事 trifling petty affair. Se sin | 心 minute, careful attention. Se tsēē | 切 to cut into small bits, to mince.

Se tsō | 作 a minute doer; a kind of spy.

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 | to comb and wash; to dress. Se chō | 濯 to wash. Se pō | 剝 to strip naked. Se yūh | 浴 to bathe. Se show | 手 to wash the hands; also the name of a plant.

Se mēen | 面 to wash the face. Se e shang | 衣裳 to wash clothes. Se sin yaou yen | 心要言 important words to cleanse the heart.

8854. (\) Se, or Se-ma | 麻 hemp; the male or unproductive plant; the statements in Kang-he are contradictory, some writers say the female plant.

Woo tsze yuě tseu 無子曰苴 the plant without seed is called Tseu, with seed it is called Se.

Se urh | 耳 a certain plant.

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 | a daughter-in-law. Leaou se 僚 | an appellative used for each other by persons who live in the same house. A-se 亞 | 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.

蕙  
蕙

8857. [ \ ] Excessive timidity; fear in company; bashfulness, which prevents proper behaviour. Sih se 色 | looking afraid or ashamed.

## SEANG.—CCLXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Tseang*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Siang*. Canton Dialect, *Seong*.

相  
眈

8858. [-] From *eye and tree*. The eye-prying amongst 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 ambassador. 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 | 與一場

to associate with for a long time. Seang kēen e choo | 見儀註 the ceremonial of visiting each other.

Seang fā | 法 the rules of physiognomy.

Seang hing | 形 the external figure.

Seang kung | 公 a title of respect applicable to young gentlemen, though sometimes continued to those advanced in years.

Seang seun yu jin | 徇於人 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. [ \ ] 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 chūh | 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 pūh lae | 不來 } unable  
Seang pūh ke | 不起 } to think  
Seang pūh chūh | 不出 } 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 | a clothes chest. Cha seang 茶 | a tea chest. Pe seang 皮 | a leather trunk. Mūh seang 木 | a wooden trunk or box. Chūh seang 竹 | a bamboo basket.

Seang fang | 房 a granary.

Seang kēē | 篋 a box for containing books.

**緗**

8863. [-] A light yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. Peaou seang 縹 | or Seang peaou, Gay coloured silks.

Seang chīh | 帙 a variegated silk cover for books.

**佯**

8864. Seang or Yang. False; unreal; pretended. To feign. Shen wei chā seang chay 善為詐 | 者 skilled in making a feint. E yang 倚 | a child's basket.

Seang wei pīh che | 為不知 affected not to know.

Seang kwan pe she | 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 seung seang 校序 | are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history. Yih seang sāng 邑 | 生 a graduate in a city school.

**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 pūh ko seang 言不可 | denotes either what cannot or should not be exhibited clearly.

Seang chā | 察 to state to in order, a clear investigation.

Seang keae | 解 a clear explanation of. Seang seih | 悉 clear, explicit, full and luminous.

Seang tō | 奪 to state to a superior, in order that he may decide.

Seang wān | 問 to enquire into fully.

**象**

8867. [\ ] 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 Pā-kwa, treated of in the Yih-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 | 牙 elephant's teth, ivory.

Seang keaou | 教 the religion of Buddha.

Seang tsun | 尊 a particular kind of wine cup.

**像**

8868. (-) To imitate. Figure; like; similar. Jin seang 人 | figure or likeness of a man. Yung yang 容 | likeness of a person's face. Hing seang 形 | figure, likeness, an image. Shin seang 神 | an image of a deity; an idol.

Seang sze | 似 similar to.

**橡**

8869. [\ ] The oak. Seang kwo | 果 an acorn. Seang leih | 栗 a chestnut.

**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 | all joining to effect some work.

Seang sze | 事 to finish any affair, to accomplish.

攘  
敷

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 | a military weapon.

Seang pei | 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 | | a dignified commanding appearance.

驤

8874. [-] A horse whose right hind foot is white; a spirited fleet horse. To ele-

vate. Remote; distant. Name of an official situation. Tǎng seang 騰 | a horse carrying its head in an elevated proud manner.

鮫  
養  
鱈

8875. [-] Dried fish.

## SEAOU.—CCLXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siao*. Canton Dialect, *Sow*.

小

8876. [-] From | Keue, Beginning to appear, and 八 Pǎ, To divide; just large

enough to be divisible. Small; little; petty; mean; contracted; light. Ta seaou 大 | are opposites generally when speaking of things. Keun seaou 羣 | a parcel of concubines.

Seaou sin seaou fūh | 信 | 福 little faith (in rewards and punishments) will cause little happiness.

Seaou fūh | 腹 the lower part of the abdomen or region of the mons veneris.

Seaou han | 寒 January 6th, a Chinese term.

Seaou jung | 絨 flannel.

Seaou jin | 人 a mean unprincipled selfish man, the opposite is 君子 Keun-tsze.

Seaou keae | 价 a servant; one's own servant.

Seaou kwo- | 過 a small fault.

Seaou ke | 器 a small vessel, a contracted mind; the opposite is Ta-leang 大量 liberal feeling.

Seaou mwan | 滿 May 22nd.

Seaou kea soo | 家數 a person of petty calculations, and a minute vexatious mode of doing things.

Seaou sin | 心 to be careful and attentive.

Seaou seay | 寫 to write the smaller form of the numeral characters, to write an abbreviated form of letters,

Seaou shoo | 暑 July 8th.

Seaou seūh | 雪 November 23rd.

Seaou-leu sung | 呂宋 Manilla.

Seaou tseay | 且 title of ladies, Miss, Madam, Mistress.

Seaou hae tsze | 孩子 a child.

Seaou tsze | 子 a little boy; a lad; a pupil.

Seaou yuen | 怨 a petty resentment.

Seaou-yu | 話 a whisper.

肖

8877. (-) Read Seaou, and Tseau. 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. Püh seaou foo fò 不 | 夫婦 an ignorant husband and wife; stupid, dull people. Püh seaou 不 | degenerate; depraved; not like the parent; a son designates himself

Püh seaou, in letters to his father.

Seaou pe | 皮 handsome; pretty.

Seaou shih | 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. Sǎng tih 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 Sěě, which see. Colloquially Seaou, as Püh seaou lae 不 | 來 there is no occasion to come. Püh 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 fūh | 灾隆福 to remove judgments and induce blessings.

Seaou hwa | 化 to digest.

Seaou kō | 渴 to allay thirst.

Seaou kēen | 減 to diminish.

Seaou mēě | 滅 to extinguish; to destroy entirely.

Seaou seih | 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 shih | 釋 to thaw or melt; to dissolve.

Seaou show | 售 consumption of goods by sale.

Seaou shih | 石 the name of a medicine.

**稍** 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 | 蠚 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  
敲

8889. ( \ ) A case for a sword; a scabbard, generally made of leather, sometimes of shark skins. Taou seaou 刀 | a sheath for a knife; a scabbard for a sword. Taou chüh seaou 刀出 | 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 Süh, 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 Chih, in the sense of 叱 Chih, To speak in a rough angry tone. Ke seaou yay ko 其 | 也歌 whistled and sung—to divert the mind from what vexed it. Shen seaou 善 | skilled in whistling.

簫

8892. [-] A reed used as a musical instrument. The ends of a bow. Seaou kwan | 管 a reed; a kind of flute.

蟪  
蛄

8893. (-) Seaou seaou | 蛄 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 | 斧 an instrument for cutting plants.

Seaou sih | 瑟 plants and trees shaking and casting their leaves when blown by the northern wind.

Seaou sze | 寺 a temple of the Buddha priests.

Seaou seaou | | the neighing of a horse.

Seaou teaou | 條 lowly; solitary; desolate; poor.

瀟  
瀟

8895. [-] Deep clear water; the name of a river in Hoo-kwang. A surname. Used for rinsing rice. Seaou sha seay | 灑些 to take a little amusement.

Seaou seaou | | the wind and rain driving impetuously.

笑  
沃  
关

8896. ( / ) To be pleased; to be joyful; to smile; to expand the countenance and open the teeth; to laugh. Name of an animal. He seaou 鹹 | to make a jest of; to ridicule. Ko seaou 可 | laugh-able. Seaou nã | 納 to receive with a smile, or with courteous satisfaction, any thing given.

Seaou le tsang taou | 裏藏刀 beneath a smile to conceal a knife.

諛  
諛

8897. [ | ] 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 wãn tung chung | 聞動眾 to make a stir amongst, by an appearance of virtue and knowledge.

Seaou shwö | 說 the lesser historians.

條

8898. [-] Rapid flight; fleet motion. Seaou-seaou | | the sound of the wings of a bird; the feathers or tail of a bird rubbed off.

SEAY.—CCLXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, Sic. Canton Dialect, *Say* or *Tsay*.

**些** 8899. [ \ ] From *these* and *two*. A small quantity; small; few. Yih seay 一 些 a little. Mūh yew yih seay 沒有一 | not have a little; i. e. not possessing any. Seay seu | 須 a small portion of time, or of any commodity. Seay seaou che wūh | 小之物 a thing small and unimportant. Chay seay 這 | these. Na seay 那 | those.

**炮** 8900. [ \ ] The snuff or remains of a candle.

**斜** 8901. [ \ ] Nōt regular and straight; aslant; oblique; diagonal; spread out or scattered; unsettled. Read Yay and Chay, The name of a valley.

Seay yang | 陽 the beams of the sun falling obliquely as in the morning and evening.

Seay wan | 紋 transverse or diagonal streaks.

Seay fūh | 服 an outer garment or gown that widens as it descends.

Seay fung | 風 an unsteady wind.

Seay she | 視 to look askance.

Seay yuē | 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 | 行 depraved vicious conduct.

Seay keaou | 教 false and corrupt doctrines.

Seay mo | 魔 wicked spirits; devils.

Seay sin | 心 an incorrect vicious mind.

Seay shūh | 術 depraved arts, the demoniacal arts; charms or spells of sorcery.

Seay tsze | 辭 lewd phraseology; obscene expressions.

**袞** 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 | unusual, in a bad sense; irregular, applied to dress, to speech, and to behaviour; specious; slanderous; lewd. Seay choo | 柱 an inclined post or pillar.

**卸** 8904. ( \ ) Tō seay 脫 | to put off. Tsīh seay 拆 | to pull down; to throw into ruins. Seay sze | 事 to give up, or desist from an affair. Seay ho | 貨 to deliver cargo. Seay hea ho | 下貨 to deliver, and to take on board cargo.

烏 8905. *Seih. Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times, the Emperor wore red.*

**廌** 8906. [ \ ] Thrown on one side; inverted; subverted.

**寫** 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 | 傳神 to draw the figure and exhibit the spirit or animation of the original.



Seay chin | 眞 } to paint a likeness  
 Seay sāng | 生 } of a person.  
 Seay hwa | 畫 to draw a picture.  
 Seay shoo | 書 to write a letter.  
 King seay 傾 | to cast an image.  
 Seay tsze | 字 to write characters;  
 a writer in a mercantile house.

**瀉** 8903. (V) To let the water  
 run off land; to drain; a  
 purging; a dysentery. Sand  
 without herbage.

Seay juen | 軟 } to be weak-  
 Seay juen leaou | 軟了 } ened by  
 purging. To seay 吐 | to vo-  
 mit. Sēē seay 泄 | to purge; to  
 leak out.

Seay yih tsaou | 一遭 to purge  
 once.

Seay too | 肚 a flux or dysentery.

Seay yō | 藥 a purgative.

**榭** 8909. [V] A roof or cover-  
 ing 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 | a rais-  
 ed mound or terrace with trees about  
 it.

**謝** 8910. [V] To decline; to  
 put away, or withdraw from.  
 To thank; to express grate-  
 ful feelings; to confess crimes or  
 errors. Hwa seay 花 | a fading  
 and falling flower; a flower taking its  
 leave. Tāng seay 燈 | an ex-  
 piring lamp. To seay 多 | many  
 thanks. Kan seay 感 | to feel and  
 express thanks.

Seay ching | 政 to resign one's  
 place in the government.

Seay kih | 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 | 過恩 having  
 returned thanks.

Seay gan | 恩 to return thanks for  
 favors received; for kindness or gra-  
 cious acts conferred.

Seay sze | 事 to withdraw from  
 any affair.

Seay she | 世 to leave the world;  
 to die.

Seay tseuē | 絕 to break off a con-  
 nexion with; to decline seeing or  
 receiving. Seay tsew | 酒 to  
 thank with wine, to give a dinner to.

Seay tsuy | 罪 to acknowledge or  
 confess a crime.

Seay tēē | 帖 a hand bill or placard  
 promising a reward. Seay tsaou  
 | 灶 thanking the furnace divinity.

## SĚĚ.—CCLXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

As if pronounced Se-ě, the short e in *Met.* Manuscript Dictionary, *SĚĚ*. Canton Dialect, *SĚĚ*.

**屑** 8911. Pure; clear; re-  
 spectful; observant; at-  
 tentive; laborious; mi-  
 nute; broken into small  
 parts; mere ends or  
 crumbs. To reduce to  
 dust or powder, to view with indif-  
 ference, as unworthy of attention, is  
 expressed by Püh sēē 不 | by

the Northern people, read Püh seāou.  
 Püh sēē keu 不 | 去 there is no  
 occasion to go.

So sēē se koo 瑣 | 細故 minute;  
 petty causes; trifling reasons.

Sēē sēē | | an unsettled appear-  
 ance; going and coming backwards  
 and forwards.

**麪** 8912. The refuse of pounded  
 rice; what remains in the  
 mortar.

**泄** 8913. Read E, The name of  
 a river; spread out; dis-  
 persed; amused. Read Sēē,  
 To put away; to drain off; to flow  
 out; to purge; to issue forth and

pass over; mixed; blended. A sur-  
name.

SĚĚ seay | 瀉 to leak out; dy-  
sentry; purging.

紕 8914. To tie; to bind; a  
bridle. SĚĚ pwan | 絆  
to bind with cords; to  
fasten to with cords, as  
animals are.

齧 8915. A sheep chewing or  
feeding. Otherwise, read E.

媠 8916. SĚĚ woo | 汚 to  
treat with indecent familiari-  
ty.

漑 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.

SĚĚ choo | 除 to expel or put away.

契 8918. Commonly read Ke.  
Read SĚĚ. An ancient  
statesman.

僣 8919. Seih or SĚĚ. A sur-  
name. One of the sons of  
帝嚳 Te-küh, and bro-  
ther of the famous 堯 Yaou, who is

supposed to have lived about A. M.  
1600.

楔 8920. To rub, as when  
brushing the teeth; to rub  
off. Read KĚĚ. To grasp  
and strike. MĚĚ sĚĚ | 摸  
irre-  
gular; uneven; not regularly  
square; to press with the hand; to  
close or fill up.

楔 8921. SĚĚ and KĚĚ, The  
two side posts of a door. A  
pillar; the name of a wood.

僣 8922. Sound; a gentle sound.

燮 8923. Accordance; to  
adjust; to blend and  
preserve order; to cause  
to harmonize; to con-  
found; to mature, by the  
application of fire.

SĚĚ le yin yang | 理陰陽 to  
adjust the principles Yin and Yang,  
said of nature and of rulers.

愎 8924. TĚĚ sĚĚ | 愎  
levity  
of mind; incapable of noble  
purposes; discontented.

洩 8925. Read E, Expanded;  
amused. Read SĚĚ, 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.

SĚĚ low | 漏 or Low sĚĚ, To leak  
or ooze out; to disclose a secret.

SĚĚ ke | 氣 to vent one's anger;  
to dissipate it and cease from it.

SĚĚ seay | 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.

SĚĚ e | 衣 undress,—which implies  
disrespect to a guest or visitor.

SĚĚ tüh shin ming | 瀆神明 to  
give offence to divine beings—by  
impure garments or vessels used in  
sacrifice; want of reverence for the  
gods.

SĚĚ man | 慢 disrespectful to;  
wanting in attentions to a friend or  
visitor.

SĚĚ tüh | 瀆 to profane what  
is sacred.

SĒEN.—CCLXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Pronounced as if two syllables, *Se-ên*.Sometimes confounded with *Tsĕen*. 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; be-  
 fore; gone before, (deceased). Soon;  
 early. *To begin*; in the first place;  
 cause. Read *Sĕen*, *To lead on before*;  
 to precede those whom one ought to  
 follow. *To put first*. A surname.  
 Tsow sĕen keu 走 | 去 *to*  
 advance forward. Ne sĕen tsow yĭh  
 poo 你 | 走一步 *do you*  
 step on first. Tang sĕen 當 |  
 formerly; also in front. Ling sĕen  
 keun 命 | 君 *your late father*.  
 Sĕen che sĕen keā | 知 | 覺  
 prior knowledge and perception of.  
 Sĕen che | 知 *sometimes denotes*  
 foreknowledge, in respect of what  
 has not yet taken place; a prophet.  
 Sĕen foo | 父 or Sĕen keun | 君  
 my deceased father. The latter term  
 Sĕen-keun, is applicable also to the  
 late Sovereign or Prince.  
 Sĕen how | 後 *before and after*.  
 Sĕen jin | 人 *a person deceased*.  
 Sĕen, is used with the words *Father*,  
*mother*, &c. to denote their being  
 no longer in life. Sĕen ma | 馬  
 a forerunner; an harbinger.  
 Sĕen sāng | 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.

Sĕen te sĕen tĕen | 地 | 天  
 before the earth, and before the hea-  
 vens, said of 道 *Taou*, the *Logos* or  
*Reason*.

Sĕen tuy. | 退 *to retire first*, as in  
 the case of two conflicting armies.

**洗** 8929. [ \ ] Commonly read  
 Se, *To wash*. Read Sĕen,  
*To wash the feet*. A sur-  
 name.

**跣** 8930. [ \ ] Sĕen tsōh | 足  
 bare-footed. Pĕen sĕen 蹠  
 | *to walk or move round*  
 about, as in the Chinese manner of  
 fencing and posture making.

**銑** 8931. [ \ ] Metal or gold  
 which is burnished and gloos-  
 sy. 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 in-  
 vested with vehicles of grosser mate-

rials are sometimes visible and some-  
 times invisible. They are supposed  
 to inhabit hills and mountains away  
 from the haunts of men; to be im-  
 mortal, 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. Pā sĕen 八 |  
 the eight sĕen or genii, a reference to  
 whom is common. Woo sĕen 五 |  
 five sĕen, they are said to be Heaven,  
 the gods, earth, water, and the hu-  
 man soul. Fung sĕen 鳳 | name  
 of a flower, the impatiens or balsam.

**私** } 8933. [-] Sĕen me | 米  
**粶** } 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 sĕen ming 顏色 | 明 clear, bright, beautiful, fresh colours. Sin sĕen 新 | new and fresh. Chaou sĕe 朝 | ancient name of Corea. Sĕen e | 矣 few! there are few such! it is rare! Tĕen hea sĕen e 天下 | 矣 there are few such in the world! Sĕen ming ho wŭh | 明貨物 fresh new goods. Sĕen yu | 魚 fresh f.h.

癬 8935. [ \ ] Kind of running scabs which gradually spread over the skin, wider and wider; they are distinguished by various names.

蘚 8936. [ \ ] Tae-sĕen 苔 | or Wa-sĕen 瓦 | moss that grows on old damp walls.

魚 8937. ( - ) Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat. Used for 鮮 Sĕen. See above.

擧 8938. ( - ) Sĕen or Tsĕen, To ascend or rise high.

僊 8939. [ - ] Deathless; immortal. Same as 仙 Sĕen.

Sĕen sĕen | | to brandish, as a weapon; to caper about.

蹺 8940. [ - ] Pĕen sĕen 蹺 | to walk round; to dance about; making various attitudes in the Chinese manner.

載 8941. Certain wild leeks that grow on the hills.

孊 8942. Small pointed; fine; minute; weak; delicate. Read Tsĕen. Tsĕen-tseu | 趨 specious, artful, crafty, cunning. Sĕen-o | 阿 a famous Censor of ancient times.

Sĕen jō | 弱 fine, delicate, slender.

礧 8943. Sĕen-tĕen | 礧 the glare of lightning.

織 8944. Fine silk; delicate; small. Silk, the cross threads of which are black and those lengthwise white; certain ornaments for clothes.

Near, parsin onious; to prick with a small point. Sō sĕen 掣 | a very small appearance.

Sĕen keaou | 巧 ingenious fine work.

Sĕen che joo chun sun | 指如春笋 small fingers like the spring shoots of the bamboo.

Sĕen show | 手 a small hand.

Sĕen yaou | 腰 a slender waist.

涎 8945. ( - ) Slaver issuing from the mouth, as when the mind longs for something. Read Yen, The fl wing of water; continued succession. To tĕen mŭh 吐 | 沫 to foam at the mouth, as in a fit.

Sĕen mŭh | 沫 saliva appearing like foam.

Sĕen e | 衣 a kind of bib for children.

擗 8946. Re d Sĕen, 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 Ts n, and Tseau, To take or grasp with the haad

羨 8948. ( / ) Covetous desire; to desire ardently. Excess; overplus; to praise. A surname. Read Yer, The path to a grave. Ching sĕen 稱 | to praise; to exalt. Tan sĕen 食 | to covet; to desire to excess.

Hin sēn 欣 | to look to or expect with joy and delight. Yu sēn 譽 | to laud; to extol highly.

Sēn moo | 慕 to desire; to long for; to think on with affection.

Sēn yu | 餘 or Yu sēn, 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 sēn 針 | a needle and thread. Mae sēn 買 | to hire spies.

Sēn poo | 步 the paces of the thread; the stitches.

Sēn kung | 工 a spy.

Sēn sō | 索 a string or cord.

暹 } 8950. The sun rising higher with increasing splendor.

暹 } Sēn lo kwo | 羅國 Siam, or Cambodjia, commonly read Tsēen-lo.

霽 霽 } 8951. ['] Snow melting as it falls. Snow and sleet falling.

尠 } 8952. [V] Rarely; seldom; few; regular; correct; fresh.

尠 } 8953. [V] To kill; autumnal hunt.

## SEIH.—CCLXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sz̄.* Canton Dialect, *Sik* or *Tsh.*

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 seih 朝 | morning and evening. Tseih seih 七 | the seventh evening of the seventh moon,—a Chinese holiday. Seih shih | 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 簪 } 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 Tsō, Streaks or

marks on horn crossing each other. Nang seih 曩 | or Chow seih 疇 | yesterday. Seih nēn | 年 in former years. Yih seih | 一 or Tung seih 通 | the whole night.

Seih jih | 日 on a former day. Seih ke | 期 a former appointment.

窆 } 8957. From *evening* under a cave: The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night. Chun-seih 窆 | laid up for a long night; coffined. Chung seih 冢 | a grave.

惜

8958. Painful feeling; regard for; affection to; regret for; to be sparing of; economical; parsimonious; covetous. Lēen seĭh 憐 | to compassionate; to sympathize with. Lin seĭh 吝 | to be parsimonious. Gie seĭh kwang yin 愛 | 光陰 to be careful of one's time. Ko seĭh 可 | worthy of regret; lamentable.

Seĭh shin | 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 | 銀子 to be saving of money.

Seĭh wūh | 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 | or Le-seĭh 利 | interest on money. See Le. Tae seĭh 太 | a long sigh. Koo seĭh 姑 | excessively indulgent; overstrained affection for. Seaou seĭh 消 | melting and breathing; i. e. news transpiring; news; a report. Shin shĭh 辰 | a moment. Chūh tsēen sāng tsze yuē seĭh 出錢生子曰 | to put out money to produce children

(interest) is called Seĭh. Tsze seĭh 子 | a son. Gau seĭh 安 | rest; repose. Chow seĭh 抽 |

to catch the breath as in sobbing. Seĭh leaou nēen tow pa | 了念頭罷 to give up all further thoughts about.

Seĭb tēen hea che ping | 天下之兵 to put a stop to military operations in the empire.

Seĭh yaou wang | 妖妄 to put a stop to idle tales of apparitions.

媳

8960. A son's wife. Seĭh foo | 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

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 | 義 name of a book on ancient literature.

Seĭh e | 翳 a term denoting the rainbow,—not the usual name.

Pow seĭb 剖 | to split asunder; to discriminate accurately; to solve doubts.

皙

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.

浙  
淞  
泖  
蜃  
蜃  
蜃  
蜃  
蜃

8965. To scour or wash rice. The name of a district. Seĭh lēih | 瀝 the noise of rain.

8966. The name of an insect; a species of lizard.

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. Tau seĭh 袒 | the breast of a garment thrown open; the naked body seen through a garment.

Seĭh e | 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 seih 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 seih 九 | nine presents, consisting of horses, garments, and so on, conferred on certain occasions. Fun seih 粉 | white lead.

Seih chang | 杖 a kind of official staff or crosier, carried in the hand by the superior of the Buddha temples.

Seih ke | 器 a tin or pewter utensil.

Seih lä | 鐵 a certain pewter-like metal.

Seih 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. Seih che | 知 to know fully; occurs in government papers as a command, requiring those concerned to inform themselves fully of the contents.

Seih twan chow lan | 斷染纜 cut without exception all the painters of the boats.

蟋

8970. Seih süh | 蟀 a cricket. Ta seih süh 打 | 蟀 to fight crickets, or grasshoppers, a kind of gambling to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamblers 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. Heö seih | 學 to learn and to practice. Shin laou seih ching 身老 | 成 when old, habits are formed.

Seih süh so këen | 俗所牽 dragged by custom; the slave of habit.

Seih lëen | 鍊 to practice.

Seih ma | 馬 to practice riding on horse back.

Seih seih | | easy, as when accustomed to a thing.

Seih shüh | 熟 accustomed and matured, formed into a habit.

Seih süh | 俗 practices, usages; custom. Seih shang | 尚 to be accustomed to, and to esteem.

Seih yen | 舟 to be influenced by the habits of others.

Seih kwan tsze jen | 慣自然 custom becomes nature.

習

8972. Seih, or repeated Seih-seih, The sound of enduring or suffering cold. The cry or exclamation of a person who suffers from cold.

熠

8973. Read Seih and Yih, Glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence.

Seih seih | | 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 seih 筵 | a feast or entertainment. Wän tung seih 問同 | to ask who is to be at the same table—when invited to an entertainment.

Seih chung | 中 at the table.

Seih shang paou | 上炮 crackers let off at entertainments of wine; the Chinese say the smell of the powder removes the effects of wine.

Seih shě | 設 the table is prepared, or laid out.

蓆

8975. The name of a plant. Large; wide, applied to garments. Used for the preceding.

Seih keu | 具 a kind of reed that grows in the north.

烏

8976. Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times; a large appearance. The name of a plant. Used for the following.

瀉

8977. Salt land; land left dry by the tide, and from which salt is obtained.

膝

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 seih

髒

盤 | to sit cross-legged. Che seih 齒 | an appellation of a gentle horse.

Seih hea chen e | 下瞻依  
children leaning on a parent's knee  
and looking up.

Seih hing | 行 to walk or creep  
on one's knees.

Seih tow küh | 頭骨 the knee pan.

藤

8979. Name of a cooling  
opening medicine.

隰

8980. Low marshy land.  
Damp moist land whence  
springs and streams take  
their rise. Name of a district. A sur-  
name. Yuen seih 原 | yuen is an

elevated plain; Seih, is a damp, low  
marsh.

襲

8981. Double garments; a  
garment thrown over the  
inferior garments but dis-  
closing them in part; to continue in  
succession; to receive; to succeed to;  
hereditary. To enter another country  
by force, or for purposes of submis-  
sion; to invade slightly; confused;  
confusion. A surname. She seih 世  
| hereditary, applied chiefly to  
rank or honors conferred by the  
sovereign. Taou seih 道 | to re-  
ceive sayings or principles handed

down from the ancients. Yih seih  
一 | a suit of clothes.

Seih tseö | 爵 hereditary nobility.

Seih yin | 蔭 hereditary protection—  
the heirs of officers who fall in battle  
are entitled to the situations their  
fathers held; the rank of Te-tüh 提  
督 is hereditary forever in the  
family of the conqueror of Formosa;  
he is also a Kung yay 公爺 or  
Duke.

僕

8982. Sëe or Seih, A sur-  
name. See Sëe.

SEŌ.—CCLXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Sŏ. Canton Dialect, Seok.

削

8983. To cut and form; to  
pare, shave, or scrape off.  
A slight invasion or usur-  
pation 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 | a certain official  
situation; a kind of overseer of a  
certain portion of land. Read Tseaou,  
Tseaou kih | 格 that which is  
employed to spread a net. To rhyme,  
read Seih. Foo seö 斧 | to chop  
off with a hatchet; to correct a writ-  
ten composition. Kō seö 割 | to  
cut away from. Kwă seö 刮 | to  
scrape off.

Seö chih | 職 to degrade to a lower  
situation.

Seö keu | 去 to subtract or take  
away from.

Seö leaou chih | 了職 to deprive  
a person of office.

鷺

8984. Name of a bird.

娟

8985. A slight invasion or  
encroachment on; to steal,  
or by stealth.



SEU.—CCLXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Seu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*, or *Suy*.

埒  
序  
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 | in order; in a regular series. *Seu lnn* | 論 to discuss in lucid order.

杼  
芋  
須  
須  
須  
須  
額

8987. [ 1 ] *Choo* or *Seu*, Said to be an oak.

8988. [ \ ] *Choo*, or *Seu*. A certain plant.

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 | a little of anything. *Tsze yu* 斯與 or *Seu yu* | 與 a moment; momentarily. *Yaou seu* | 要 or *Peih seu* 必 | absolutely requisite. *Püh seu te keih* 不 | 提及 there is no occasion to introduce the subject.

*Seu yu kēen jin* | 與堅忍 firmly endure for a moment.

*Seu neu* | 女 the name of a star.

須

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 | *Hwa-seu*. *Püh yaou leuē hoo seu* 不要捋虎 | don't play with a tiger's beard. *Hoo, seu, tsze* 鬚 | 鬚 the beard on the upper lip, on the chin, and on the cheek, or the whiskers. *Hoo*, is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

*Seu fā* | 髮 the beard and hair of the head.

*Seu fā tsin pih* | 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 | inferior officers or attendants in courts. *Choo seu* 儲

| to accumulate or store up, to be ready.

*Seu leu* | 閭 a particular door or gate.

僭

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.

禩

8995. [ 1 ] A vessel used in offering sacrifice.

**稽** 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. How *seu* 厚 | large income from the government.

**諳** 8998. [\] To know; possessing natural talents and acquired knowledge; an appellative of those possessing wisdom. Fallacious; deceitful.

**醕** 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 fluttered.

**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 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 tsih* | 事之賊 hesitation is the thief of business.

**孀** 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.

**縐** 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.

**蕙** 9005. (-) A fragrant plant; elegant; excellent, applied to wine. Read *Yu*, Luxuriant herbage.

**鱖** 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 | *Seu hwa* | 話 *Seu tan* | 談 to converse together. *T'een 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 seu* 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 | or Twan seu 端  
 | the beginning of an affair; the  
 first principles or circumstances,  
 without which nothing can be done.  
 Müh tsing, mŭh tseu 沒情沒 |  
 or Woo tsing, woo seu 無情無  
 | no pleasant feeling, nor any means

of effecting one's wishes; embarrassed;  
 nonplused.

Seu yu | 餘 remnant; overplus;  
 something not included in the preced-  
 ing general mass, like the end of a  
 thread which remains outside the  
 ball.

頌

9012. A certain kind of silk.

聚

9013. Seu, or Tseu. To  
 collect together; to assem-  
 ble; to live together; to ac-  
 cumulate.

## SEUË.—CCLXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Siuë*. Canton Dialect, *Seut*.

挀 9014. *Tsuy*. A broom; a  
*comet*.

搨 9015. [-] To brush away and  
 extinguish, or exterminate  
 with the hand.

雪 9016. [c] From rain  
 and a broom. Rain that  
 may be swept away; froz-  
 en 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 dis-  
 grace. To put away; to wash clean;  
 to rub off. The name of a hill. A  
 surname. Seaou seuë 小 | a term  
 that answers to the 23rd of November.

Ta seuë 大 | a term that answers  
 to the 8th of December.

Seuë cha | 茶 a kind of moss that  
 grows on stones.

Seuë che | 恥 to revenge the shame  
 caused by insulting a woman, to re-  
 move the disgrace.

Seuë hăn | 恨 } to take revenge by  
 Seuë yuen | 怨 } bringing to jus-  
 tice the person who has injured one,  
 or by taking private revenge.

剝

9017. Seë, or Seuë. To  
 pare off; to cut or scrape.

## SEUEN.—CCLXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Suen*. Canton Dialect, *Sune*, *U* as in French.

亘

9018. (-) Effort to re-  
 volve; to revolve be-  
 tween 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 de-  
 clare 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. Seuēn hwa | 化  
to diffuse the principles of order and  
of civilization.

Seuēn kaou | 誥 to proclaim; an  
Imperial proclamation.

Seuēn shīh | 室 an Imperial man-  
sion.

Seuēn yang | 揚 to spread or pro-  
mulge.

**瑄** 9020. [-] A stone formed  
in a particular manner for  
ornament, six tenths of a  
cubit long.

**匱** 9021. (-) A certain utensil.

**旋** 9022. [-] From 旋 Yen,  
Waving as a banner, and 正  
Peih, A foot. The feet of  
the soldiers' march round at the  
signal made by the colours. To cir-  
culate; to return; to come to the  
same point again, as any thing that  
revolves. Used as a particle for  
afterwards; then; next. Chow  
seuēn 周 | to bring matters round  
for people; to bring things about.

Seuēn chuen | 輪 revolving, as the  
sun and moon; to circulate.

Seuēn fung | 風 a whirlwind.

Seuēn heang | 鄉 to return to one's  
own village; to return home.

Seuēn wān | 紋 curly down; air;  
or the ripple on water.

**璇**

**還**

**巽**

**選**

9023. (-) The name of a  
valuable stone; an as-  
tronomical instrument,  
used in reference to the  
planets. The name of a  
star. A man's name.

9024. (-) Commonly  
read Hwan, To revolve,  
or revert to. Read  
Seuēn, To circulate; to  
revolve; quick; prompt;  
forthwith.

9025. (/) A stand or  
support to any thing.  
Name of one of the dia-  
grams or Kwa, in which  
place, it denotes Being  
humble and lowly, in  
a good sense. Humble;  
adapted to use; uni-  
versally diffused, as the  
wind or air. To take hold of as if to  
place on a stand, or to select.

9026. (-) To dance round  
in a circle. To choose; to  
select; to choose and ap-  
point officers of government. Ap-  
prehensive; timorous. Read Swan,  
To reckon up ten thousand. Read  
Sūh, A piece of silver. Pih seuēn 白  
| a certain pearl or shell of com-

merce, or rather a piece of money.  
Kin sūh che pin 金 | 之品  
a certain series of fines for small  
offences.

Seuēn hea | 下 to choose; to select.

Seuēn joo | 懦 } careful; apprehen-  
Seuēn joo | 奕 } sive, timorous,  
undecided.

Seuēn keu | 舉 select promotions  
in the government.

Seuēn kēn | 間 or Shaou seuēn  
少 | for a moment of time; for a  
short period.

Seuēn sze | 士 to select officers of  
government from amongst the liter-  
ary candidates.

Seuēn ts'ih | 擇 or reversed, Tsih  
seuēn, To select from amongst; to  
choose.

**圓** 9027. (-) Seuēn or Heuēn,  
That with which a circle is  
made; a compass.

**璿** 9028. [-] Read Seuēn  
and Juy. Name of a  
valuable stone. An as-  
tronomical instrument.  
Same as 璇 Seuēn.  
Seuēn-kwei | 瑰 a cer-  
tain precious stone used  
about ancient courts.  
Seuēn ke | 璣 an in-  
strument of stone to represent the  
revolution of the heavens; a sort of  
planetarium.

SEÜH.—CCLXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, Seü. Canton Dialect, *Sul.*

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 戌 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. Foo seüh 撫 | to sooth and compassionate. Shin

seüh 賑 | to compassionate and relieve the wants of the needy. Yew seüh 憂 | grieved for the distresses of others.

Seüh lëen | 憐 to compassionate; commiseration.

Seüh pin laou | 貧老 to compassionate the poor and aged.

Seüh ching | 政 benevolent acts of government.

玨

9032. (c) Name of a certain stone.

SEUN.—CCLXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Sün.* Canton Dialect, *Sün.*

旬 9033. [-] Seun or Tseun. 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 tseih seun 年已七 | aged 70 years. San seun 三 | three decades; a month. Shang seun 上 | the first ten days of a month.

Seun che | 始 the name of a star.  
Seun nuy | 內 within ten days.  
Seun wae | 外 more than ten days.

徇

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 | faithful;

truly devoted. Seun lëih | 慄 afraid; apprehensive; standing in awe of.

枸  
篲  
槩

9036. The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called 虞 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 püh seun 至死不 | to refuse complying (with what is required) even to death.

Seun kwø kea che keih | 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 ya ho sih | 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  
筍  
筍

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  
詢  
諄

9041. [ - ] To enquire; to investigate; to ask about. To communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme. Seun wän ke. koo | 問其故 enquire into the cause of.

Seun keih ke sze | 及其事 to ask about an affair.

迥

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 soothe; 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 püh 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.

楮

9046. [ - ] Shun or Seun, Toruh with the hand. From hand and shield. To defend; to soothe; to encourage; to take an interest in; to sympathize with.

緝

9047. [ - ] The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

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

巡

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 kên | 檢 an officer placed over villages; a kind of overseer.

Seun poo | 捕 kind of Aide-de-Camp to the principal officers of a province, they have both 文 Wän, Civil, and 武 Woo, Military ones.

Seun she | 視 to go and look round.

Seun show | 守 to go round and keep a watch.

馴 9049. [-] Seun, Tseun, and Heun, A gentle, tractable horse. Yielding; docile; in-

noxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with. Seun leang | 良 gentle; tractable; good.

峻  
陵

9050. ['] Seun or Tseun, High, lofty, said of mountains. Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous.

浚  
濬  
濬

9051. ['] 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 sāng | 我以生 took my property to support himself.

SEW.—CCLXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sieu.* Canton Dialect, *Sow.*

修  
修  
修

9052. (') 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 | 身 to rectify the heart and regulate the actions of the

body. Tsēen sew 前 | the Sages of antiquity. Kin sew 勤 | to be attentive or diligent in the regulation of one's conduct. Tsēen sew 潛 | to compose a letter with care.

Sew yin chih | 陰騰 to practice virtue, to obtain the approbation and blessing of heaven.

Sew fūh | 福 to study and practice what tends to happiness.

Sew le | 理 to direct; to regulate.

Sew yin kung | 陰功 to perform secret unostentatious deeds of virtue.

Sew lēn | 煉 to study the refining and purifying of one's nature.

Sew poo | 補 or Sew ching | 整 to repair.

Sew shin e sze sze | 身以俟死 to adorn one's person with moral virtue, as a preparative for death.

Sew shen | 善 to cultivate virtue.

Sew ke che jin che taon | 己始人之道 the principles or rules by which to improve one's own virtues and reform or govern other people.

Sew tih | 德 to cultivate the practice of virtue.

Sew shin | 身 to adorn one's person with virtuous habits.

岫  
窟  
袖

9053. ['] A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

袖

9054. (') 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 | a garment with half or short arms.

Sew chin | 珍 a sleeve pearl, a pocket book, containing what is thought valuable.

Sew show | 手 to put the hands into the sleeves or cuffs of a garment.

秀

9055. [ / ] Grain flowering; beautiful flowers; flowers which are followed by fruit.

Gay; splendid; elegant; luxuriant herbage. The name of a district.

A surname.

Sew e | 衣 fine raiment.

Sew ke | 氣 elegant, subtle matter; human beings; a fine person.

Sew sze | 士 an elegant scholar, applied to persons having the following degree,

Sew tsae | 才 adorned talent,— a title of the lowest degree of literary rank, and of rank in military degrees.

羞

9056. ( / ) From *sheep*. To offer or present to; savory food; food for the mouth. The

month causes Shame; hence To be ashamed; to feel ashamed; a consciousness of having behaved ill or done wrong. Che sew 知 | to know

shame; to have a sense of honor. Püh che sew 不知 | insensible

to shame; no sense of honor. Han

sew 含 | to blush; to be bashful.

Hae sew 害 | or Pa sew 怕 |

or Wei sew 畏 | bashful; ashamed to do; ashamed of.

Sew che | 恥 a feeling of shame.

Sew kwei | 愧 } to feel ashamed;

Sew tsan | 慚 } touched with a sense of shame.

Sew jüh | 辱 to be disgraced and insulted, as by reproach, or by rudeness to women.

Sew seö | 削 to cause a person to feel much ashamed by some just reproach.

饒

9057. [ / ] To present or offer food to a superior; savory food; to nourish; to feed.

宿

9058. [ / ] Commonly read Süb, To stop at night; to lodge; the stars in their places; a constellation. Read Sew, A group of stars.

滌

9059. [ \ ] A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a

slippery soup-like consistence. Sew suy | 髓 a sort of jelly-like soup.

儗

9060. Sew, or Tsew. From *man*, and 就 Tsew, To approach to. To engage; to procure; to hire.

繡

9061. [ / ] To variegate with different colours; to embroider; to embellish.

Sew hwa | 花 to embroider with flowers.

Sew shang | 裳 embroidered garments.

Kin sew 錦 | to embroider and work with gold and silver threads.

Sew hwuy tseuen too | 繪全圖 to ornament with a complete set of cuts or prints.

鏽

9062. ( / ) Rust on metals, they express it by metal producing a garment or covering for it self



SHA.—CCLXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 府 the capital of Hoo-nan province.

Sha le | 梨 a particular kind of pear.  
Sha küh me | 谷米 sago; some call it 西米 Se me.

Sha mö | 漠 the sandy desert in Tartary, also called Cobi.

Sha mēen | 面 the shallow sandy shores of a river, on which the Chinese build houses, which are the resort of prostitutes, generally.

Sha mun | 門 the priests of Buddha, hence *Shamanism*, in this connexion it is said to denote Diligent careful conduct.

Sha pih | 白 a species of oyster.

Sha tang | 糖 soft sugar.

Sha te | 底 island of St. Johns.

Sha tǎng | 籐 rattan.

Sha shing | 聲 a kind of hoarseness or catarrh.

Sha yu | 魚 the shark; otherwise called 胡 | Hoo sha.

袈

裟

砂

9064. (-) Kea sha 袈 | a kind of cloak worn by the priests of Buddha.

9065. [-] Small stones; pebbles; sand. Used for 沙 Sha. Choo sha 硃 |

cinnabaris nativa, used by the Buddha priests from writing charms with. Tan sha 丹 | a red oxide; vermilion.

Sha le | 梨 pears.

Sha pe | 皮 the hide of the cow.

Sha jin | 仁 the seeds of a certain fruit, used in medicine.

𦉳

9066. [-] Sugar, as expressed from the cane. Sha tang | 糖 soft sugar.

紗

9067. [-] Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer. Poo te sha 蔦提 | 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 | crape.

Sha maou | 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 sēen | 線 the threads of which gauze is wove.

Sha tǎng | 燈 gauze lanterns.

𩺰

𩺱

9068. [-] From *sand* and *fish*. Sha yu | 魚 the shark fish.

傻

9069. (-) Light; giddy; sprightly; light-headed; crazed.

Sha seaou | 俏 or Sha tsew | 儇 vicious; immoral.

灑

9070. (-) To sprinkle water; to scatter; to disperse as by the wind. Read (A) To fall down. Read Se, To wash.

Sha saou ting nuy | 掃庭內 to sprinkle water on the floor and sweep inside the hall.

Sha jen | 然 an alarmed appearance.

洒

9071. [-] Read Sha, and Shae, To wash or cleanse; to sprinkle, used for the preceding. Read Sĕn, 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.

嘎

9072. (') The voice broken as by hoarseness. Read Yae, The voice spoiled; the breath rebelling or rising; sobbing.

SHĀ.—CCLXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

A, short.

Manuscript Dictionary, Xă.

Canton Dialect, Shat.

唼

9073. Tsĭ, or Shă. Shă-tĕĕ | 喋 the sound of ducks or geese feeding.

Shă-heuĕ | 血 to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, said to be an ancient custom.

篲

9074. A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

翣

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

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 | 血 to sip or smear the lips with blood. Shă-heuĕ heung te | 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 | 時 the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

瞍

9078. Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

殺

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 fea-

thers or wings. Used to denote the tone of grief and distress. Read She, To murder a superior. Făh shă 服 | to submit to entirely.

Shă lăh | 戮 to kill and mangle the corps. Shă sze | 死 to wound mortally; to kill.

Shă show | 手 an executioner.

Shă tsing | 青 to prepare bamboo for writing on; an ancient usage.

篲

9080. Shă or Tsĕĕ. 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 | 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 | 隔霄壤 as far apart as the heaven and the earth. Shă sing | 星 a baleful star.

SHAE.—CCLXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Shai*, and *Shay* Canton. Dialect, *Shae*.

殺 9082. ( / ) Read Shǎ, 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.

鍛 9084. ( / ) A long spear; to hurt or injure; certain scissors for clipping wings.

灑 9085. [ \ ] Sha, or Shae. See Sha.

曬 9086. [ / ] To dry in the sun; to air.

Shae kan | 乾 to expose to the sun till dry. Shae e | 衣 to air clothes. Shae yuen | 圓 sun-dried Langan fruit.

SHAN.—CCLXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Xan*. Canton Dialect, *Shan*, or *San*.

山 9087. ( - ) A hill; a mountain; hills in general. Wild, applied to birds. Shan chuen | 川 hills and rivers, an account of them. Shan chay | 車 a wheel for raising water turned by the current of a stream.

Shan fung | 峯 the peak of a mountain.

Shan go | 鵝 a wild goose.

Shan hae kwan | 海關 a pass at the eastern end of the great wall, on the sea coast between the province of Chih-le and Man-chow Tartary.

Shan-se | 西 a province on the west of Shan-tung.

Shan tung | 東 a province of China.

Shan chuen kwei shin wang yen | 川鬼神妄言 unfounded tales about the spirits of hills and rivers.

Shan yew kan | 由柑 species of

Evonymus. Shan soo hing | 素馨 species of Jasmine. Shan kin

keüh | 金橘 *Daphne Indica*.

Shan keang | 羌 species of *Alpinia*.

Shan pin lang | 欖榔 *Callicarpa*.

Shan shih lew | 石榴 species of *Gardenia*.

Shan hwang pe | 黃皮 species of *Hypericum*.

Shan keae shoo | 介樹 species of *Fagara*.

Shan lan shoo | 欖樹 species of Sideroxylon.

Shan pih tan | 白蟾 or Pih yě cha 白葉茶 mussænda.

Shan tǎng | 橙 species of Melodinus.

汕 9088. [ \ ] Fish frisking in water; to amuse; to take fish with a kind of wicker work net. Name of a river.

疝 9089. [ / ] A disease which causes pain in the lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of generation.

Shan ke | 氣 wind which causes a swelling of the testicles, with acute pain and stoppage of urine. A kind of stricture.

訕 9090. [ / ] To slander; to speak evil of; to vilify; to backbite. Shan pang tih ke | 謗德已 to slander others, and take merit to one's self.

三 9091. (-) Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. Read Tsçen, A surname; the name of a fish.

杉 9092. [-] San, or Shan. The pine or fir tree. Shan shoo | 樹 Pinus Lanceolata. Shan mǔh | 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 | a garment to absorb the perspiration. E shan 衣 | garments; short clothes.

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 fūh chay shan keu 重復者 | 去 to obliterate repetitions.

姍 9095. ( / ) Good or beautiful; to speak against and ridicule. Read Pwan, Ugly. Read Sçen, A person's gait or manner of walking. Read Sö, The appearance of a lady's garments trailing on the ground as she walks. Shan seaou | 笑 to speak against and laugh at.

珊 9096. Shan-hoo | 瑚 coral. Also read San, which see.

芟 9097. [-] To cut herbs or grass; large sickle or scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants.

潛 9098. [ \ ] Tears flowing, shedding tears copiously.

嗔 9099. [-] To hold a thing in the mouth. Read Tsan, Sound or noise.

SHANG.—CCLXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Xang. Canton Dialect, Sacong.

**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 | a sovereign prince, or emperor. The Emperor of China; they object to give the title to any other monarch. Tae shang 太 | epithet of the most honorable, applied to the Emperor's deceased father; and to the founder of the sect Taou. Püh shang yih ko yuě 不 | 一個月 not more than a month. Che shang 至 | the highest. Tëen shang 天 | in heaven. Kan shang keu 去 | 去 to pursue after.

Shang chuen | 船 to embark.

Shang gan | 岸 to go on shore.

Shang hea | 下 above or below; about, more or less.

Shang hëen | 憲 the superior officers of government.

Shang hea yew san tsëen jin | 下有三千人 about three thousand men.

Shang jih | 日 the 1st day of the moon.

Shang koo | 古 or Shang she | 世 high antiquity; former ages.

Shang keae keih keu | 階級去 to go up stairs.

Shang low | 樓 to go up to an upper room.

Shang püh shang, hea püh hea | 不 | 下不下 neither able to go up nor down,—a person nonplused.

Shang pun | 本 to present an official document to a superior, or to the Emperor. The single word 上 Shāng often denotes the Emperor, or the Supreme Person, either on earth, or amongst assemblies of the gods.

Shang yu | 諭 an imperial mandate or order.

Shang yuě | 曰 the Emperor said.

Shang noo | 怒 the Emperor was angry.

Shang shoo | 數 to enter or write down in an account.

Shang shing | 聲 the second of the Chinese tones.

Shang seun | 旬 the first decade or ten days of every moon.

Shang woo | 午 or Woo shang 午 | the forenoon.

Shang te | 帝 the High or Supreme Ruler; the epithet, though seeming-

ly to express the Christian idea of the Deity, is however applied to more than one divine personage.

Shang kih tsäng keung | 格蒼穹 to reach, extend to, or influence heaven above—by virtuous actions.

Shang heö | 學 to go to school.

Shang ping | 平 to ascend the scales; i. e. to be weighed. Tsih tsëen shang ping 七錢 | 平 to weigh or reckon the dollar at seven mace value. Shang sze ma ping tuy | 司碼平兌 to put on the weights and weigh.

Pih shang 北 | or Shang king | 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 1 之 he who loves virtue and benevolence can have nothing more said in his praise. Ho-shang 和 1 a superior of the Buddha priests, any priest of that sect. Kaou shang che sin 高 1 之心 a high ambitious mind. Hea shang hih 夏 1 黑 the ancient dynasty Hea, esteemed a black colour; Yin jin shang pih 殷人 1 白 the people of the dynasty Yin, esteemed white for mourning.

Shang kung choo 1 公主 to marry a princess.

Shang e 1 醫 the head imperial physician. Shang keaou 1 膠 to attach or paste to.

Shang shih 1 食 to attend to the Emperor's food, an appellation of the head cook.

Shang shoo 1 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 1 Yet, often corresponds to 雖 Suy, although, in the beginning of a sentence; q. d. although it be so, yet, &c.

Shang tseay 1 且 still; yet; however.

裳

9102. Read Shang, or Chang, Clothes; garments. See Chang.

賞

9103. [ 1 ] 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 1 to praise.

Shang keih 1 給 } to bestow; to  
Shang lae 1 賚 } to confer upon  
Shang tsze 1 賜 } an inferior.

Shang fā 1 罰 to reward and to punish.

Shang hwa 1 花 to delight in flowers.

Shang he 1 戲 to confer a theatrical entertainment; the language of the Emperor respecting foreign ambassadors.

Shang wan 1 玩 to afford or supply amusement.

Shang yuě 1 月 the 15th of the 8th moon; the harvest moon.

餉

9104. [ 1 ], Shang or Hêng, Rations of food; grain. Keun shang 軍 1 taxes paid for the support of the army.

商

9105. (-) From 商 Nō, 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 Keih. 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 Teih, which is formed by 古 Koo, withinside. Hang-shang 行 1 or Yang-hang-shang 洋行 1 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 1 Hing-shang, a travelling merchant. Yen-shang 鹽 1 salt merchant, of whom there are licenced companies in China. Kih shang 客 1 a merchant who has come from a distance, one who visits a place for mercantile purposes.

Shang tung yew woo 1 通有無 the merchant makes a transfer of what is possessed for what is not.

Shang e 1 議 or Shang leang 1 量 or Shang chō 1 酌 or Shang seang 1 相 all express, Consultation or deliberation between two or more persons.

蔞

9106. (-) Shang teaou 1 藿 or Shang low 1 藟 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. Chǒ shang 戳 | 致死 mortally wounded. Těe ta sun shang 跌打損 | to wound and injure by falls and blows. Nuy shang ping 丙 | 病 an inward complaint. Shang ming keaou | 名教 a breach of morality. Shang jin ming | 人名 to injure a person's reputation. Shang tsae | 財 to waste property.

殤

9108. (-) To die before arriving at the age of puberty; untimely death; to

die. Kwǒ shang 國 | to die in battle. Chang shang 長 | to die between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. Chung shang 中 | to die between the years of twelve and fifteen. Hea shang 下 | to die between eight and eleven years of age. Woo fūh che shang 無服之 | not to be mourned for,—is said of those who die under seven years. Pūh wei shang 不爲 | to die under three months after birth. Kea shang 嫁 | 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.

禱

9109. (-) To worship on the road; to offer sacrifice to the spirit of a road; to expel evil spirits.

觴

9110. (-) A general term for wine cups; a full cup; to cause people to drink wine. The name of a deep river.

Lan shang 濼 | beginning to issue forth; the commencement of a stream when the quantity of water appears not more than would fill a cup.

SHAOU.—CCLXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xao*. Canton Dialect, *Shew*. *Ew*, as in *Pew*.

少

9111. (V) 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 | 之 to detract or slander. To shaou 多 | many, or few; i. e. how many? Laou shaou 老 |

old and young. Shaou nēen | 年 or Shaou nēen jin | 年人 young; the young.

Shaou foo | 傅 } guardians of the  
Shaou'paou | 保 } heir apparent,  
Shaou sze | 師 } and regent; in  
case of his minority. Now a mere honorary title.

Shaou king | 卿 a certain office of the fourth rank.

Shaou kēen | 欠 to owe to.

Shaou pūh tīh ta | 不得他 or  
Shaou ta pūh tīh | 他不得  
could not endure to be deprived of it; cannot want or spare it.

Shaou tsze | 子 the youngest son.

Shaou yay | 爺 a gentleman's son when a boy; a young gentleman.

劬

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. Nēen kaou tih shaou 年高德 | advanced in years and eminent in virtue. Shaou-foo tsze | 夫子 a celebrated scholar of the Sung dynasty.

卻

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 簫 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.

筈

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 leō | 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. Mūh 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 shih | 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 feras and bushes to serve for manure. To boil; to roast. Shaou chō | 着 to take fire; to set on fire.



Shaou ho | 火 to light a fire.  
 Shaou tsew | 酒 spirituous liquor.  
 Shaou kō | 割 slices of roasted meat.  
 Shaou ke | 鷄 roast fowl.

Shaou yih hoo cha | 一壺茶  
 to boil a pot of tea.  
 Shaou e-tsëë | 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.—CCXC<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *She.* Canton Dialect, *Shay.*

余 9126. [ / ] A surname. The authority of this character is disputed. Some suppose that it is erroneously written for 余 Yu.

畚 9127. [ - ] According to Shwō-wǎn, 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 蓄 Sze, the second year | Shay, the third year 新 Sin, the fourth year it is called 田 Tëen.

賒 9128. [ - ] To sell goods without receiving their value at the time; to give credit. Slow; emiss; distant. Shay chang | 賒 credit.  
 Shay mae | 買 to buy on credit.  
 Shay mae | 賣 to sell on credit.

舍 9129. [ \ / ] 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 | a thatched cottage.

Shay te | 弟 my brother.  
 Shay chih neu | 姪女 my niece.  
 Shay hea | 下 my house.  
 Shay tsin | 親 my relation.  
 Shay neih | 匿 to abscond. Shay ming | 命 to part with one's life.

捨 9130. ( \ ) 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 | to part with one's property in charity to the poor and distressed.

Shay pan | 板 to part with boards for a coffin,—to give a coffin in charity. Shay pih tih | 不得 cannot part with.

奢 9131. ( - ) Chay or Shay. Affluent; extravagant; prodigal. See Chay.

Shay-yung | 用 extravagant expenditure.

閣 9132. ( / ) Read Tae, or Shay. A terrace or room built over the gate of a city. Yin shay 闈 | the building over the gate of a Chinese city. Hae shay le 海 | 黎 the priests of Buddha. Shay-le | 黎 the priestesses of Buddha.

Shay wei | 維 or Chā-pe 茶毗 these two expressions denote Burning a dead priest, according to the usage of the Buddhists.

社 9133. ( \ ) 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 tseih | 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. Tēen shay 田 | ten or fifteen houses.

Shay jih | 日 a certain day in spring on which the lares rustici and capitales are worshipped.

樹

9134. ( \ ) 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 Shih, To point at any thing and take it. Read Yih, 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 tsēen | 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. [ / ] 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 tsūh | 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. [ / ] 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 seau 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 Shih, 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<sup>ST</sup> 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 pūh 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  
屎  
扇  
屍

9140. (˘) Ordure; excrements. She tung 屎桶 a close stool. She neaou | 溺 ordure and urine. T'een 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.

鴉  
士

9142. (-) She kew | 鳩 a species of pigeon.

9143. (-˘) 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. Chūh sze 出仕 to go from home and enter on the public service. Choo tǎng sze pan 初登 | 版 when first enrolled as a public officer. Fūh wǎn, fūh sze 弗問弗 | not to enquire into affairs; not to attend to business.

氏

9145. [˘] A family, in the larger sense of the word. Kindred; one of a family or clan; collectively they are called 族 Tsūh. 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  
舐  
舐  
舐  
舐  
舐

9146. [˘] To lick up any thing with the tongue; to lick, as animals do. Laou new she tūh 老牛 | 犢 an old cow licks it's calf—old people love their little children.

丌  
示  
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. Mih 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  
史

9148. (1) 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. Kwō 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.

She shoo | 書 an historical work composed in the time of Chow-seuen-wang 周宣王 (B. C. 770) by Chow 摛 who held the situation of Tae she 太 | and who framed the Ta-chuen-wān 大篆文 ancient seal character. She shoo, is also used to denote any history.

She ke | 記 history.

使

9149. (1) From Man and Business. To send a man to manage affairs. (Lüh 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 pūh tih 這樣

| 不得 it will not answer in this way. Heun to she yung 許多 | 用 a great deal of expense. Pūh foo she yung 不敷 | 用 not enough for (necessary) use. Yih ko lae she 一個來 | a messenger who comes.

She jin keu | 人去 send a man.

She tih | 得 will it answer? or affirmatively, it will answer.

She yung teih | 用的 one employed in a family; a domestic.

She fei ta | 費大 great expense.

She yūh | 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. (1) 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. (1) 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. (1) 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. Mūh 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. Chūh 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. Tsēen she 前 | or Sēen she 先 | the former life. E shiu shě she 以身涉 | to enter personally into the business of the world.

She choo | 主 a title of Buddha. She keae pūh 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 seih che tseō | 襲之爵 | hereditary nobility.

She jin | 人 people of the age; mankind.

柿  
林  
柿  
柿

9153. (\\) Name of a fruit with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp. The Diospyros.

貫  
齟

9154. (7) To give credit in mercantile transactions; to shew lenity to offenders.

9155. (c) To graze; to chew the cud, said of sheep.

矢  
介  
笑

9156. (\\) 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 pūh 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. (\\) 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  
闍

9158. (7) 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. (7) 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. Shwŷy show she leih 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-kwō, during the reign of Heaou-ling, of the Han dynasty.

She lang | 郎 a certain office about the court.

She këang heö sze | 講學士  
a kind of reader to his Majesty,—  
a situation of the fourth rank.

She tüh | 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

9160. ( / ) From heart  
and a public office; de-  
pending on one's power  
or authority. To trust  
or rely upon; to presume  
on; dulness of intellec-

tual discernment. Tsze she 自 |  
self confidence; presumption. Shih  
she 失 | to lose one's chief sup-  
port; viz. one's mother by death.

She keang | 強 to presume on  
one's physical strength.

She lae | 賴 to trust to; to rely  
upon; to assume, used either in a  
good or a bad sense.

She she | 勢 to rely on the posses-  
sion of authority and influence.

She tsae | 財 to depend on one's  
wealth.

She ke ling wüh | 已凌物  
confidence in self, and insulting to  
other creatures,—assuming and in-  
solent.

# 時

9161. ( - ) Time; an hour,  
or two hour period; one  
of the four seasons. To  
time rightly; to wait  
for a proper time; an oc-  
casion. The name of a  
place. A surname. Shih urh she 十

十

二 | twelve two-hour periods  
of the Chinese. Yih ko she shin 一

個 | 辰 one two-hour period.

Sze she 四 | the four seasons.

Yih she 一 | at once. Tsçen tsae

yih she 千載一 | one op-  
portunity in a thousand years. Ho

she 何 | or Shin mo she how 甚

麼 | 候 when? what time? Na

she tsëë 那 | 節 then; just at

that time. Püh she 不 | no fixed

time; continually. Koo she 古 |

ancient times. Tseih she 卽 |

immediately. Suy she 隨 | when-

ever it occurs; whenever it is con-

venient. To she 多 | a long time.

She e | 衣 fashionable clothes.

She hing | 興 } to be in present

She shang | 尙 } demand, said of

articles of commerce.

She püh tae jin | 不待人 time

will not wait for man.

She kwo | 果 fruit that is in season.

She kih | 刻 every moment of

time; constantly.

She shin peaou | 辰表 an hour

manifestor, a watch.

She pae | 派 } the fashion; i. e.

She yang | 樣 } the present form

of garments, &c. She tsëë | 節

a time, or particular period; a term.

She she | | always; continually.

She jih ho tsüh ne tsae | 日何

足泥哉 what sufficient reason

is there for a bigoted adherence to

times and seasons.

She she | | always; continually.

She jih ho tsüh ne tsae | 日何

足泥哉 what sufficient reason

is there for a bigoted adherence to

times and seasons.

# 峙

9162. ( - ) A kind of hen  
roost formed in a wall

# 蔣蒔待詩詠

9163. [ - ] To replant;  
to erect, as a standard.  
She lo tsze | 蘿子  
name of a plant. She  
tëen | 田 to replant a  
field, as is done with  
rice.

9164. ( - ) The internal  
bent of the mind is  
called 志 Che; when  
chanted in words, it is  
called | She. Verse;  
poetry; an ode; com-

position which may be sung or  
chanted. To take in the arms as  
is done with an infant.

She king | 經 name of the collec-  
tion of verses made by Confucius.

She yun | 韻 the rhyme of verse.

She jin | 人 a poet. The two most  
famous poets in China are 李太  
白 Le-tae-pih, and 杜甫 Toq-foo.

She shoo che kea | 書之家  
a family devoted to poetry and  
letters. Tsö she 作 | to write  
poetry.

Lüh she 六 | the six sorts of verse  
contained in the She-king

Go she 哦 | to chant verses.

# 鮒鮒

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. (ㄨ) 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 | 爲 actions; conduct; behaviour.

She tse | 濟 to supply the wants of people in a charitable manner.

She shay | 捨 to part with one's property in charity.

She le | 禮 to pay respects to.

She poo | 布 to extend to or bestow upon.

She gǎn | 恩 to bestow a favor, to shew kindness.

She hing | 行 to grant that a thing may be done; the language of entreaty to superiors, and of courtesy to equals.

She chang | 張 to stretch out; to do one's utmost.

She chen | 展 to expand; to spread out; to launch forth.

She she | | progressing with difficulty; coming from outside; easy; jocund; cheerful.

She gǎn pūh kew paou | 恩不求報 to do a favor without wishing for a recompence.

弛

9167. [ㄨ] 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 | to extend; to slacken.

She leih | 力 remiss.

She fang | 放 a bow unbent; dis-

She fei | 廢 regard of rules.

Fei she | 廢 | To decline; to fail; to decay; to become obsolete, or annulled.

是 是

9168. (ㄨ) 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 answers to Yes; also affirms that it is right; to be right. Yew pūh 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. Pūh she joo tze 不 | 如此 it is not so.

She e | 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 | 非 is, not; right, wrong.—Tattle; slander; altercations pro and con.

She fei pūh keüē | 非不決 right and wrong in an undecided state; doubt.

She tsih yen she | 則言是

what is so, say that it is so—do not lie nor prevaricate.

She ko tan yay | 可歎也 it is to be lamented!

匙 提 提

9169. (-) A spoon; a key. Cha she 茶 | a tea spoon. Tang she 湯 | or She kǎng | 羹 a soup spoon. Yō she 鑰 | or So she 鎖 | 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 | 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 儲 醋 膳

9172. (-) To take high pleasure in; to have a great relish for; to desire ardently. To indulge the animal appetites; to lust after. Pūh she shen yen 不 | 善言 to disrelish virtuous discourse. She sing heō | 姓學 to relish, or take pleasure in biography. She tsew sīh | 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 Chě, To crook; to bend; to break. Read *She*, in the same sense.

誓

9175. (/) From *w* 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 | 願 to utter a false oath.

*She ko shüh ke kwo* | 可束其過 an oath can restrain his excesses, or faults.

*She yō sin* | 約信 an oath binds to belief—between parties.

*She hing shih shen* | 行十善 vowed to perform ten virtuous and benevolent actions.

*She yuen* | 願 wish uttered with an oath; an imprecation.

*She yō* | 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. Jih yñ she e 日月 | 矣 the days and months are gone. Kō she 嗇 | 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 | to try the taste of, to make a trial. Kou she 考 | a literary examination. Leih she 立 | to institute a trial, or an immediate examination. She yih she | 一 | } to make a trial. She she | | }

*She tseu* | 取 endeavour to take— with the hand or the mind; i. e. to think on.

*She yung* | 用 to employ or use on trial.

弒

9178. [ ] To kill a superior; to assassinate, to murder. She ke choo | 其王 murdered his master.

篩

9179. (-) *She* or *Shae*, A certain kind of bamboo; a sieve made of bamboo; to sift.

蝸

9180. (-) *She* or *Sze*, A shell fish. Lo-she 螺 | a cockle; a spiral shell fish like a screw.

筮

9181. (/) *She*, or *She tsaou* | 草 a certain herb used in divination; to divine with the *She* herb. The name of a hill. Püh she 卜 | certain kinds of divination.

噬

9182. [ / ] To eat; to gnaw; to devour: *She hō* 噬 噬 one of the Pā-kwa. See under 噬 Hō. A tone of voice issued on beginning to speak; extending or reaching to a given point. Grief; sorrow. Also read E.

*She tse ho keih* | 臍何及 wish- ing 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. [ V ] *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 | the origin. Fang che wei 方 | 爲 and then it may be done,—some thing else having preceded.

*She-choo* | 初 at the beginning.

*She chung* | 終 the beginning and the end.



# 視 眎

9184. [V] 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. Pih ko e she 不可

易 | must not view lightly. Fä

she 法 | to imitate. M'ng she

明 | a rabbit. Shen she che 善

| 之 treated him well.

She jin yew ke | 人猶己 to view or treat others as one's self.

Seun she 巡 | to go round and examine, as police officers do.

# 躑 躑 躑 事

9185. ['] To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

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 躑

9187. ['] From 未 Shüh, A certain plant, and Tow, Pulse. M'een she 麵 | a jelly-like condiment made from flour. Tow she 豆 | a similar substance, made from pulse, both used in cooking.

She chung | 蟲 name of a black insect about the size of a bean, which flies on the surface of water.

She yew | 油 or Ts'ang 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 ts'een yew she 有錢有 | possessing wealth and power, or influence. Ta she keang chang she

他恃強仗 | he trusts to (his own) violence, and depends on his own influence. Tsae she 財 | wealth and power. Keuen she 權 | authority, power. Wei she 威 | manifestation of greatness; pomp; state; splendour; majesty. Fung tow ho she 風頭火 | a state of things like a conflagration driven by the wind;—important, sudden, and irresistible. Tsae she 在 | in actual authority, holding an official situation. Yi g she 形 | the figure, appearance, or state of. Che keu she 豕去 | a castrated or gelded pig. Ke ho che she 騎虎之 | 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.

# 諡

9189. An epitaph; an eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the Sovereign after a person's death. Fung 封 expresses those conferred during life.

SHĚ.—CCXCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

To be distinguished from *Shih*. 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 | the mouth and tongue—to be talked about. Woo shĕ 無 | the name of an insect. Chang shĕ 長 | the name of an animal.

Shĕ chen | 戰 a war of tongues; a war of words; verbal altercation.

Shĕ kow | 口 a master; a teacher.

Shĕ tsĕen | 尖 the point of the tongue.

Shĕ kĕen shin tsĕang | 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 | 本 to lose part of the principal in trade; to obtain less than the prime cost.

Shĕ chin | 陳 to be defeated in battle.

**拾** 9192. To step over; to ford, as by stepping stones. Read Shĭh, To take up. Read Kĕĕ, 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.

**鞞** } 9194. A bore 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 | 世 to maintain proper conduct in passing through the world. Kan shĕ 干 | to implicate; to involve. Kĕen shĕ 牽 | to drag into and implicate. Haou woo kau shĕ 毫 無干 | not at all implicated or concerned.

Shĕ she hwa | 世話 to be acquainted with, and make great use of the language of the world—unmeaning compliments.

Shĕ kĕih fei le | 及非禮 to have a tendency to indecency.

Yu wo woo shĕ 與我無 | it does not implicate or concern me.

Shĕ lĕĕ shoo she | 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 institute; to suppose. Large. A surname. A band of soldiers, or cantonment.

Shĕ fĕ | 法 to enact a law; to devise some means.

Shĕ hwō | 或 } supposing that; let  
Shĕ sze | 使 } it be supposed.

Shĕ lĕih | 立 to establish; to appoint; to institute, or constitute.

Shĕ seih | 席 to make an entertainment; to provide a feast.

Shĕ seang | 想 to make various suppositions in one's own mind.

Shĕ wang | 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. K'een shě 兼 | to take the general charge of several affairs. Kwan sze pūh shě 官事不 | to direct affairs without economising the number of persons employed, by giving one person several departments.

Shě she | 著 to pull out straws—a

kind of drawing lots for the purposes of divination.

Shě le | 理 to take the management of for another person; to attend to more affairs than one.

Shě chě | 驚 agitated; perturbed; alarmed; subjected.

Shě tseu wūh | 取物 to take a thing up, as from the ground.

歛

9198. Heih or Shě. To pucker up the nose; to draw in the breath. Name of a

district in Keang-nan province. See Heih.

Shě chang | 張 are opposites,—to draw together, and to spread out.

Shě shih | 石 the loadstone—is sometimes thus written.

啞

9199. She, or Shě. To utter opprobrious language. Shě tūh | 咄 to vomit forth angry or virulent speeches.

SHEN.—CCXCIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Confounded with *Chen* and *Shan*.Manuscript Dictionary, *Xen*.Canton Dialect, *Sheen*.

善

9200. (-) From 羊 Yang, A sheep, in the midst of 語 King, *Mutual wrangling*.

Read Shèn, Good; great; excellent, well adapted to. Virtuous; moral; felicitous; gentle; mild. Read Slén, 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 | the nature or disposition of man is originally good.

M'een sher, sin gō 面 | 心惡 a virtuous face, but a wicked heart.

M'een sheu 面 | on good terms with a person externally; acquainted with. Pan le pūh s'en 辦理不 | to mismanage. Neu-tsze shen

hwaē 女子 | 懷 a female cherishes many anxious thoughts.

Pūh kan e shen yu le 不敢以 | 漁利 dare not make virtue a bait to fish for gain. Pe shen pūh lew; p'ih yew ke ho 秘 | 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 befall him.

Cha shen chay 詐 | 者 or Wei shen chay 僞 | 者 hypocrites.

Shen ching | 政 good government.

Shen fā | 法 a good plan; means adapted to the end.

Shen leang | 良 mild; gentle.

Shen, hing che yu ke, kung che yu jin

| 行之於己公之於人 virtue, practice it yourself, and extend it to others.

Shen le ke kea | 理己家 to manage one's own house or family well.

Shen k'ān pūh koo | 根不固 the root of virtue not firm.

Shen kow | 狗 to castrate a dog.

Shen ma | 馬 a gentle horse.

Shen gō leang paou | 惡兩報 virtue and vice have two different recompenses.

Shen sze | 死 to die well; to die a natural and easy death, in a good old age.

Shen gō fun too | 惡分途 virtue and vice take different roads.

Shen tih | 德 virtue, morality; virtuous, moral.

Shen le kea woo | 理家務 to manage the affairs of a family well.

Shen jin jih tsang | 人日增 good men daily increase.

Shen yaou | 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 | 修 to put in order—said of weapons.

Shen seay | 寫 to write.

膳 9202. [ / \ ] From *flesh* and *good*. The flesh of victims; good food duly prepared. Name of an office. Tsaou shen 早 | breakfast. Wan shen 晚 | dinner. Chin shen 珍 | excellent food. Kung shen 供 | to give provisions to—used chiefly in reference to private tutors.

Shen sew | 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 | 父 name of a city.

Shen yu | 于 a certain Tartar general.

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 | Shay-shen. Read To, Name of a large fish, the skin of which is used to cover drums.

墀 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. Chō too wei tan choo te wei shen 築土為壇除地為墀 to build up earth makes (an altar called) Tan; to remove the earth, makes Shen.

嬋 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 | 娟 elegant gait; pleasing carriage.

Shen lēen | 連 relations; kindred.

禪 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 叅 | 悟道 to contemplate and discern the principles of reason and virtue.

Shen sze | 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 | to ply a fan. Tsze shen 自 | to fan itself—said of the common flea.

Shen mun | 門 a two-leaved door.

Shen tsze | 子 a fan.

搨 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 hwō | 惑 to delude as an incendiary.

Shen hw8 jin sin | 感人心  
to deceive and stir up people's  
minds.

9213. ( / ) A certain va-  
luable stone. Shen poo shih  
| 布石 a mangling  
stone, used by Calendrers to put a  
gloss upon cloth.

9214. ( / ) From *words* and  
*fan*. To seduce and im-  
pose upon people by fair  
speeches; to instigate people to do  
what one wishes.

9215. ( / ) To geld a horse;  
a gelding.

9216. From *eminent*, to  
*divide*, and *words*. An officer  
who in ancient times explain-  
ed 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.

9217. [-] Chen or Shen.  
A species of toad. See Chen.

9218. ( / ) Plentiful; having  
sufficient for; to give to;  
to bestow upon the poor.

Shen pin | 貧 to supply the wants  
of the poor.

9219. [ / ] Chen or Shen.  
See Chen. Read Tan, But;  
but when.

Shen hwuy | 個 appearing to  
advance with labour and difficulty.

9220. ( / ) 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 tēen hea | 以天下  
resigned the empire.

9221. [ / ] 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 | self assumption; to  
assume.

9222. [ / ] 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.

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 | rank;  
frouzy; fetid.

9224. Used in the sense of  
the preceding. Read Tan,  
To expose a part of the arm  
or breast. A man's name.

9225. Shen or Shan. From  
*door* and a *cross* line. A  
cross bar with which to  
fasten a door.

Shen mun | 門 to shut or bolt a  
door way.

9226. [ / ] From *door* and  
a *man* standing. To peep  
out of a door; the appear-  
ance 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 | to lighten.  
Shen kwo keu | 過去 to slip  
over unnoticed, as by a small door.

Shen she | 視 seen but for a short  
time.

Shen shen | | to be agitated and  
move hither and thither.

Shen tēen | 電 a flash, or the  
flashing or darting of lightning.

Shen yu | 榆 specious; artful;  
adulatory.

9227. [ / ] From a *flash*  
and *fire*. The motion of  
fire; the darting motion  
of lightning. The second  
and third forms are also  
read Tēen.

9228. [ / ] A species of  
fever and ague, in which  
there is an interval of sever-  
al days.

9229. ( \ ) Shen-se | 西  
a province adjoining Ho-  
nar, on the west; the region

in which, on the page of history, the  
Chinese first appear; it was anciently  
called 號國 Kō-kwō. 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.

儻

9230. [ㄨ] Jer, or Shen. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, Harmony and ease.

剡

9231. [ㄨ] Commonly read Yen, Sharp pointed. Read. Sher, The name of a city.

## SHIH.—CCXCIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Chik*. Manuscript Dictionary, ㄨ. Canton Dialect, *Shap*, *Shat*, and *Shak*.

十

9232. Ten. Te shih 第十 | the tenth. Yih shih 一 | ten. Yih woo yih shih 一五 | five, ten,—and so on. Puh shih tseuen 不 | 全 incomplete; imperfect.

Shih fun | 分 ten parts, or ten tenths, the whole, complete, perfect, perfectly, the highest degree; used as an Adverb, making the Superlative degree.

Shih fun haou | 分好 very good; perfectly good.

Shih-san-hang | 三行 the site of the European factories at Canton.

Shih tsze keā | 字架 a frame like the character 十 Shih, A cross.

Shih tsze keae | 字街 streets lying at right angles.

Shih tsze mun | 字門 cross-harbour; the Typa, at Macao.

Shih shih | | ten times ten.

Shih fun ta | 分大 very large.

Shih tseuen | 全 complete, perfect.

Shih pūh tseuen | 不全 ten (i. e. all) are incomplete.

Shih pā tze | 八子 eighteen beads, an abbreviated number of the 108 used by the Buddha sect.

Shih fun che urh | 分之二 two tenths.

Shih yih | 一 eleven.

什

9233. From *man* and *ten*. Ten persons. In military language, two files of five men each, are called Shih.

Shih wūh | 物 or Shih ke | 器 household utensils.

In the Colloquial style, Shih mo | 麼 is used for What? and who? Shih mo sze | 麼事 what affair?

失

9234. Without controul; re-miss; to err; to leave behind one. To lose; to fail. Failure; to slip; to miss; to neglect. Wang shih 亡 | to die; completely lost. Ne shih hwān mo 你 | 魂麼 have you lost your soul? used when railing at people for their

stupidity. E shih 遺 | to leave behind one and lose.

Shih chī | 察 to neglect to examine into.

Shih ching | 政 misrule; bad government.

Shih ke chuen | 其傳 to lose the knowledge of, by not being handed down.

Shih wūh to e | 物多疑 to cherish many suspicious in consequence of losing something.

Shih gae | 愛 lost favor.

Shih ho | 火 to set fire to by accident.

Shih hwān | 魂 to faint away; spiritless.

Shih lō | 落 to lose by falling down or mislaying.

Shih hwān pih maou | 魂魄貌 looking as if one had lost one's soul. Spiritless; stupid.

Shih she | 時 to lose the time,—meas at an improper time.

Shih teau seu | 條緒 losing the thread, or the end of the thread.

Shih jín | 人 to address one's self to an improper person.

Shih keu | 去 to lose altogether.

Shih sin | 心 to break one's promise.

Shih tsë | 節 the loss of female chastity, an act of adultery.

Shih tsüh | 足 to slip one's foot; to stumble; to fall.

Shih yen | 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 shih 字 | a copy-head.

Shih yang | 樣 or Kih shih 格 | a pattern; a specimen.

**拭** 9236. To dust clear; to wipe with a cloth; to rub; to cleanse, applied also to the washing of sheep  
**拭** Füh shih 拂 | to dust off; to wipe away.

Shih kow | 垢 to wipe off the dirt.

Shih te | 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. Shih, or Shë. 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.

Shih e | 遺 to take up what is lost.

Shih ke | 起 to take up from the ground.

Shih kae | 芥 to take up a straw,—as easy as doing so.

Shih mǔh | 沒 vulgarly used for | 麼 who? what?

Show shih 收 | 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 shih 磬 | alum. Pwan shih 磐 | rocks. Ho shih 火 | a flint. Yüh shih 玉 | rare and valuable stones.

Shih chay | 韃 name of a medicinal plant.

Shih choo | 硃 a stone of a red colour.

Shih e | 衣 } a kind of moss  
Shih juy | 藓 } that grows on stones.

Shih hwuy | 灰 lime.

Shih lew hwa | 榴花 Balaustæ or pomegranate flowers.

Shih chung joo | 鐘乳 stone formed like icicles; stalactites.

Shih hwuy kwang | 灰礮 a lime kiln, or quick lime.

Shih lew | 榴 the pomegranate;  
皮 Pe, added, makes Pomegranate

peels. The pomegranate is poetically called 丹灶 Tan-tsaou.

Shih tow wei shih 十斗 爲 | ten tow make a shih; i. e. 120 catties.

Shih hwa tsae | 花菜 Agal, a species of sea-weed of which glue is made.

Shih lung tsze | 龍子 the stone dragon; the lacerta crocodilus.

Shih tan | 炭 or Mei shih 煤 | coal.

Shih naou yew | 腦油 } naphtha  
Shih tseih | 漆 } or bitumen.

**祐** 9240. From divine manifestation and a stone. A sort of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

**秬** 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 shih 苗之 | grain fully ripe.

Shih sze | 士 } epithets applied to  
Shih yen | 彥 } eminent men.

**鼯** 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 shih 正 | the principal wife. Tsih shih 則 | a concubine. Kung shih 宮 | a house; a dwelling, sometimes means the Imperial apartments. Ts'een shih 箭 | a quiver. Ying shih 營 | a northern constellation. San shih yew shih 三十 | at thirty marry. Show shih 受 | to take a wife for one's self or one's son. She shih 世 | a temple or hall dedicated to ancestors.

螳 | 9245. Shih tang | 螳 the ant lion.

鞘 | 9246. A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

食 | 9247. Read Shih and Chih. 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. Heuě shih 血 | a sacrifice. Yuě shih 月 | an eclipse of the moon. Pih shih 白 | a livid complexion.

Hwang shih 黃 | sallow. Jih shih 日 | an eclipse of the sun. Urh shih p'uh hwa 耳 | 不化 to eat with the ear, but not digest—to hear instruction without studying or comprehending it. M'ih shih 目 | dishes made for mere ornament—not to be eaten but to be looked at. K'een shih 艱 | food obtained with difficulty from the land. S'een shih 鮮 | fruit, fish and animals. Shih che | 之 to give food to; to feed. Shih che | 指 the fore finger. Shih fan | 飯 to eat rice; to take any meal. Shih hwae jin | 壞人 to eat that which is injurious; to be injured by eating. Shih jow | 肉 to eat flesh—means, when used by the Emperor, *feasting on a sacrifice*. Shih keō | 角 a horn of the rhinoceros. Shih woo l'eu | 無廉 to eat immoderately; gluttonous. Shih kae lae | 開來 to spread, as oil does on paper. Shih king nae soo | 頃乃甦 in the time that one may eat a meal, revive again,—said of a person in a fit. Shih maon, ts'een too | 毛踐土 to eat the herbs and tread on the soil. Shih tsew | 酒 to drink wine. Shih yen | 言 to retract what one previously said.

飭 | 9248. To enjoin; to order; to command; to strengthen; to repair; to prepare; dili-

gent; attentive. Shin shih 申 | to charge; to enjoin upon. Shih chae | 差 to give orders to police officers; to despatch on some government duty. Shih fang | 房 to give orders to any office, or the office from whence the orders are issued.

蝕 | 9249. To injure; to corrode; to diminish; to encroach gradually; to eclipse; an eclipse of the sun or moon. Jih shih 日 | an eclipse of the sun. Sun shih 損 | to be gradually wasted—said of property. Yuě shih 月 | an eclipse of the moon.

飾 | 9250. From Man and a *naphin*: 食 Shih, 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 shih 粉 | 太平 a pretended general tranquility. Yen shih p'uh lae 掩 | 不來 unable to gloss over effectually. Le-shih 厲 | a martial appearance—used to denote the Emperor. Show shih 首 | ornaments for a head dress. Neě shih 捏 | to make up some pretext in order to excuse some fault. Fun shih 粉 | to white-wash; to colour the outside; a false gloss. W'än shih 文 | ornamented; elegant. Shih ke | 器 military weapons.



Shih che ke yu | 智欺愚 to assume the garb of knowledge in order to impose on the simple.

畢 9251. Read Yih, To look narrowly; to prosecute; to lead; to give; to produce; good; delightful. Read Chih, Glossy.

釋

9252. To wash and cleanse rice.

釋

9253. From 采 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 Füh. To explain; to illustrate; to gloss over. To happen; to occur. A surname.

Shih c | 疑 to dispel doubts.

Shih hwuy | 回 to liberate and send back from banishment.

Shih hán | 恨 to lay aside one's resentment.

Shih-kea-mow-ne | 迦牟尼 one of the names of Buddha, probably the same as *Shakyü-singhu*, an Indian name of Buddha.

Shih-kea | 家 the sect of Buddha; the first syllable of Shih-kea-mow-ne being taken for the whole word, which is the usage of the Chinese.

Shih téen | 典 the canonical books of the Buddha sect.

Shih ming ming tih | 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 Teih, The principal wife. To direct; to controul.

Occurs denoting An enemy. Read Shih, To accord with. Teih tze | 子 the son of the principal wife, the heir. Teih tze | 士 an eminent scholar. Püh shih yung 不 | 用 does not answer the purpose.

Shih chih | 值 just occurred, or met at the point of time.

Shih jen | 然 suddenly; accidentally; by chance; common; usual. Read Teih jen, Alarmed.

Shih tsae | 纔 just now occurred.

Shih tsung | 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. Kéen shih shin 見 | 深 profound knowledge. Müh püh shih ting 目不 | 丁 his eye does not know a nail,—ignorant of letters.

Yew pwan mēen che shih 有半面之 | to know half a person's face—a slight acquaintance. Kéen shih 見 | to see and know; knowledge. Seang shih 相 | acquainted with. Shüh shih 熟 | intimately acquainted.

Shih jin | 認 or Jin shih 認 | to know; to recognise.

Shih tseu tēih jin | 趣的人 an agreeable person.

Shih ke mēen | 其面 to know a person's face, to be acquainted with him.

Shih tseu | 趣 to know and practice what is agreeable to others.

實寔實

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 shih 事 | the reality

of affairs; the facts. Yew ming woo shih 有名無 | has the name, not the reality, merely nominal.

Hwa shih 華 | flowers and fruit; specious show and reality. Chung

shih 充 | filled with wealth or learning. Mwan shih 滿 | a vessel filled full.

Kēē shih 結 | the forming of fruit after the blossom.

Chō shih 着 | to set about a thing in earnest; strenuous effort. Laon

shih 老 | old and honest; simple and sincere.

Shih shih lö lö | 落落 truly; really; safely; securely.

Shih shüh | 屬 really pertains or belongs to; really is.

Shih-shih | 真 } true; sincere.

Chin shih 真 | 真 } true; really; 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 shih 乾 | dry and moist. Shüh

shih 束 | extremely impetuous.  
Ta shih 打 | to moisten. Chao shih 潮 | damp; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; wet. Shih ke | 氣 humid vapour.  
Shih shih | | glossy, having a glare like the surface of water.  
Shih sāng | 生 animals supposed to be generated by damp and moisture, in contradistinction from the Lwan sāng 卵生 oviparous.

射

9258. Commonly read Shay, To shoot an arrow. Read Shih, To point at any thing and take it.

奭  
奭

9259. Plentiful; carnation colour; anger. Name of an ancient statesman. A surname.

## SHIN.—CCXCV<sup>TH</sup> 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 keüh | 曲 to straighten out, and to crook.  
Shin kih | 刻 the time from three to five P. M.  
Shin le | 理 to clear up the rights of a case; to redress a grievance.  
Shin ming | 明 to explain clearly.  
Shi shih | 飭 to extend orders or injunctions to.

Shin shin | | easy; indulgent; enjoying ease and comfort.  
Shin yuen | 冤 to right a person who is falsely accused.  
Shin wän | 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 | to extend; to exhilarate. Këen shin 欠 | to yawn and stretch one's self.

Sbin show shin keö | 手 | 脚 to extend the arms and feet.

Shin püi chih | 不直 unable to straighten, or to procure justice for one who is oppressed.

Shin ming | 明 to explain fully and clearly.

Shin keüh | 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 | 吟 Shin-yin.

伸  
損

9263. [ / ] To stretch out any thing in order to increase its length.

神

9264. [ \ ] 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 yuě shin 精靈曰 | what is subtle and spiritual is called Shin. They say the *shin* or spirit of man resides in the heart. Kwei shin 鬼 | 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. | Shin, is the spiritual part of the 陽 Yang principle.

(See Yang.) Ying shin sae hwuy 迎 | 賽會 idolatrous processions in which the images of their gods are paraded about the streets. Tsing shin 精 | life, animation, good spirits.

Shin choo | 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 gǎn | 之恩 the favor or benevolence of Deity.

Shin hwǎn | 魂 the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of man. Shin ling | 靈 spiritual; intellectual, not material.

Shin ming | 明 the gods before whom nothing is dark or obscure.

Shin meau | 妙 divinely excellent.

Shin che tsze pe | 之慈悲 the mercy of Deity.

Shin tsēen fǎ she | 前發誓 to take an oath before the gods.

Shin seang | 象 effigy of a god; an idol.

Shin sēen | 仙 certain genii much spoken of. See Sēen.

Shin tsaou | 草 the divine plant. The same as 芝 Che.

Shin sze pūh tsūh | 思不足 a defect in the cogitations of the soul,—idiocy is thus defined.

Shin mǔh joo tēen kwang yung | 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 | a country gentleman. Tsin

縉 | all the civil and military officers of the government, or the *red book* containing a list of them.

Shin sze | 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. Pih shin 北 | the north polar star.

Shin mo she shin 甚麼時 | what time? what hour of the day?

娠

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

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 | very early in the morning.

Shin fung | 風 a certain bird of prey which devours the pigeon tribe.

Shin tsaou | 早 or reversed Tsaou-shiu, Early in the morning.

祗

9271. [ \ ] The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land. Raw flesh; when dressed for sacrifice it is called 膾 Fan. The second form occurs in some proper names.

脈

脰

蜃

9272. A certain sea spectre; the frog. Name of a district.

Shin chay | 車 a certain hearse.

Shin ke | 氣 a certain visionary

Shin low | 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 | 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. Chung shin 終 | the whole of one's life; sometimes denotes the close of life. Chih shin 赤 | a naked body. Chüh shin 出 | what a person springs from, either their parentage, or what they were when they entered into the business of life.

Shin chwang | 壯 body stout, hale, robust.

Shin te ping gan | 體平安 to be in health.

Shin kea kwō tēn hea | 家國天下 one's person, one's family, one's country, the world.

Shin te juen jō | 軟體弱 a weak delicate body.

Shin tūh kwō | 毒國 an ancient name of India.

Shin chwang leih kēn | 壯力健 hale and strong.

Shin kea | 家 body and house, or family, to have these denotes possessing property.

Shin tsze yew ping | 子有病 unwell; sick.

Shin te | 體 the human body.

Sing hēang kaou tseō | 享高爵

he enjoyed a high degree of noble rank.

9274. (-) The name of a deity; pregnant. A surname.

9275. (V) 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 jūh e shin 凌辱已 | insult and disgrace already carried to its utmost degree. Tae shin 太 | to excess— in any thing. Ke shin 既 | being in an extreme degree. Yih che e shu ke ko tsae hoo 一之已 | 豈可再乎 once is too much, how should I do it again.

Shin pūh seang e | 不相宜 very unsuitable.

Shin tih e | 得意 to succeed in one's wishes very fully.

Shin e | 矣 an exclamation denoting a thing having arrived at an extreme degree.

Shin haou | 好 very good.

Shin kwei | 貴 very dear.

Shin | or Shin mo | 麼 what? who?

Shin sze | 事 } what busi-  
Shin mo sze | 麼事 } ness? what affairs.

Shin she | 是 very right.

9276. [-] From *much* and *heart*. Sincere; true. Read Tan, Pleasure; delight.

Read Chun, Silly; foolish. Chin shin

斟 | slow and suspicious.

Shin shin | | the heart deviating from rectitude.

9277. Sang shin 桑 | the mulberry fruit. Read Chin, A kind of hatchet for felling timber.

9278. [-] Sickness; disease; a disease of the abdomen; a chronic obstinate disease of the abdomen.

9279. [V] Sincere; true; faithful. The name of a state. A man's name.

9280. [V] The name of a plant.

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.

Shiu pwan | 判 to judge; judgment.

Shin sin | 訊 } to try; to investi-  
Shin wān | 問 } gate; to examine into; a judicial inquiry.

9282. [V] An appellation of one's father's younger brother's wife, and of one's own younger brother's wife.

慎  
愼

9283. [ / ] From *true* and *heart*. Sincere; thoughtful; respectful; Still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname. Kea-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. tūh 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  
訖  
沈  
沉

9284. [ - ] Sincere; true; devoted. Kwān shin 惓 | or Chung sin 忠 | sincerely devoted to.

9285. [ \ ] Read Chin. To sink. Read Shin. Name of an ancient state. A surname.

哂  
矧  
弼  
深  
澗

9286. [ \ ] To smile; to laugh at. Some say, To laugh aloud.

9287. [ \ ] From *an arrow* and a *bow*. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

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 chih | 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 meau | 微奧妙 extremely subtle and wonderfully abstruse.

Shin shia | 審 deep inquiry, or investigation of principles.

Shin shan | 山 far amongst hills.

Shin tsēn | 淺 deep; shallow; abstruse; easy.

Shin-shia tsē yih | | 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 pūh-keou 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 testicular bursa

滲

9291. [ / ] To flow down with noise; to run off, said of water. Name of a marsh.

Shin-le | 瀧 the appearance of the flowing of a stream or current.

SHING.—CCXCVI<sup>TH</sup> 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 Pǐ-kwa. Among Weavers, eighty threads make a Shing. Me shing 米 | a measure for rice. Peih shing 筆 | a stand (like the measure Shing) in which to put pencils. Yuě shing tēn ting 月 | 天頂 the moon rises to the zenith. Hwān shing yu tēn 魂 | 於天 the spirit (of the deceased) ascends to heaven.

Shing shang | 上 to ascend up.

Shing tēn | 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 | 平盛世 an age of peace and plenty.

丞 9294. [ \ ] Shing or Ching. See Ching.

陞 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. Lēn shing yih pin 連 | 一品 to rise successively to the first rank. Kaou shing 高 | high promotion, often used as a wish.

Shing tang | 堂 to ascend a hall or public court.

Shing paou | 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 | 治 generous rule or government.

Shing fūh | 服 pompously and solemnly dressed out.

Shing gān | 恩 abundant kindness and favour.

Shing hwuy | 惠 liberal gifts,—used in courtesy for any kindness done.

Shing king | 京 Mouk-den, the metropolis of Manchow Tartary.

Shing le | 繼 the luxuriance of elegance.

Shing ming | 名 famed; celebrated; famous.

Shing tēn | 典 especial state regulations.

Shing tih | 德 daily moral renovation; continual increase in virtue.

Shing-shwae che she | 衰之勢  
the state or circumstances of prosperity and of decline.

Shing she | 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 | 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 | 潮 to take advantage of the tide.

Shing fung | 風 to avail one's self of a fair wind.

Shing ke | 機 or Shing she | 勢 to embrace an opportunity, as to circumstances. Shing ma | 馬 to mount a horse. Shing she | 時 to embrace an opportunity, as to time.

剩 9300. Overplus; surplus; remainder; not only. Yu shing 餘 | that which remains over and above.

Shing yih pwan | 一半 one half remains over.

駉

9301. To geld a stallion.

懼

9302. To warn; to caution. Otherwise read Ching.

Shing-shing | | caution; attentive to; cautious.

澗

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 hă shing 三合 | a three-fold cord.

Shing sô | 索 cord or string.

Shing shing ke ke | | 繼繼 strung and connected together, or continued in a line.

Shing këu | 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 | or Jin shing 人 | ornaments of flowers or embroidery; used on Jin jih 人日 man's day, as the seventh day of the first moon is called. Tae shing 戴 | the name of a certain bird.

Năng shing chung jin 能 | 重任

a dequate to an important situation. Pŭh shing jin 不 | 任 not equal to the duties of one's station. Pŭh shing 不 | not to be surpassed; the highest possible degree, as Pŭh shing hin he 不 | 欣喜 inexpressibly glad.

Shing foo | 負 to conquer, and to be conquered; to win, and to lose.

聖

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 | 主 all-wise sovereign, the Emperor of China.

Shing tēn tsze | 天子 the all-wise son of heaven—means the reigning Emperor; and

Shing chaou | 朝 his all perfect rule or dynasty.

Shing che | 旨 the imperial will.

Shing tae | 代 and Shing she | 世 the period of his reign.

Shing seang | 象 holy or sacred images.

Shing hēen | 賢 the wise and the virtuous.

Shing jin | 人 a man possessing all wisdom and knowledge; a wise man; a sage, such as Confucius.

Shing jin jin, luy che show | 人人類之首 a wise man is the head of the human species.

Shing jin che le | 人制禮 the sages formed the laws of decorum.

Shing ming | 明 sage-like perspicacity.

Shing shin | 神 holy and divine, are expressions applied to Kang-he, Emperor of China.

Shing mun te tsze | 門弟子 a disciple of Confucius.

Shing yu | 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 Tar-

tar 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.

陬  
陬  
陬  
聲  
殼  
聲

9308. The noise made in beating a mud wall, when raising it. Many; a multitude.

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 | a low voice. Kaou shing 高 | a high voice. Haou ming shing 好名 | a good reputation; celebrity. Ta shing 大 | a loud voice; a great noise. Woo shing 五 | the five notes of music. Sze shing 四 | the four tones, in the Chinese language. Yŭh shing 樂 | the sound of music.

Shing ching | 稱 to state verbally.

Shing-chang | 張 to give publicity to.

Shing ming tsëen kaou | 名漸高 name gradually becoming distinguished or famous. Shing kaou | 教 instruction; moral teaching.

Shing, sŭh, ho, le | 色貨利 music, lewdness, the possession of wealth, and the desire of gain—are the suares which ruin mankind.

9310. Happiness; felicity; 祓 again; forthwith; to complete.

SHŌ.—CCXCVII<sup>TH</sup> 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.

洶 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.

黻 9315. Shen-shŏ 黻 | 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  
翎

9317. S̄ or Sh̄. 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.

啣

9319. S̄ or Sh̄. To suck.

獾

9320. (c) Sh̄, or Sh̄-sh̄ | | timorous; frightened, said of a dog that will not come near a person.

SHOO.—CCXCVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Choo. Manuscript Dictionary, Shu. Canton Dialect, Sheu; Eu, as in the French word Feu.

爿

9321. (-) To be distinguished from 爿 Müh, To sink. A military weapon of the spear kind; the handle of a spear; an appellation of an ancient form of the character. Sh̄ shoo 攝 | a sort of flail.

杼

9322. (\) Shoo, or Choo. See Choo.

杼

9323. [\] To take by the hand. See Choo.

紓

9324. [\] Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.

紓

9325. [-] To open out; to spread open; to expand; to exhilarate; leisure; ease;

舒

order; comfort. Name of a state, and of a tripod. A surname.

Shoo chang | 暢 cheerful; in good spirits.

Shoo chen | 展 or Chen-shoo, To do business in a free easy manner.

Shoo e | 意 an easy mind.

Shoo sin | 心

Shoo keuen | 卷 spread out; rolled up.

Shoo hwan | 緩 leisurely; unhurried performance of any thing; ease.

Shoo yung | 容 being at one's ease; unrestrained manner.

Shoo yung | 用 leisurely, easy circumstances in respect of property.

Shoo shin | 申 wide; expanded; roomy; having free scope.

鸕

9326. [-] Name of a bird resembling a duck; the preceding was originally used in this sense.

Shoo foo | 鳧 a duck.

Shoo yen | 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 Sēen 仙 genii.

Shoo yew che chan | 尤之產 rare productions.

Shoo pūh keae e' | 不介意 far from giving any concern to the mind.

Shoo too tung kwei | 途同歸 all the different roads unite in one; i. e. all the systems of moral instruction agree in requiring virtue.

Shoo pūh ko keae | 不可解 quite inexplicable.

Shoo sze | 死 to put to death.

Shoo shüh | 屬 very much related to; is very. Shoo ting | 庭 a residence of the Sēen 仙 genii.

菜

9328. [-] Name of a medicinal plant. See Choo.

銖

9329. [-] Shoo or Choo, Name of an ancient coin. See Choo. Tsze shoo peih ke

鎰 | 必計 determined to reckon to the last farthing—extreme rigour in exacting taxes.

署

9330. [ \ ] 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 } a public office  
Shoo nyu | 內 } or court.

Ya shoo | 衙 } the office of a  
Kung shoo | 公 } magistrate; a  
Kwan shoo | 官 } court for the administration of justice.

曙

9331. [ \ ] The light of the rising sun; the heavens illumined in the east; the morning; light; clear; manifest.

薯  
薯

9332. A root like the potatoe. Shoo-yu | 蕷  
an esculent root. Ho-lan | 蕷  
sh'oo 苛蘭 | or Shoo  
tsae | 仔 the European potatoe—in Canton named after the Hollanders. or Dutch, who probably first introduced it.

鼠  
鼠

9333. [ \ ] 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 老鬆  
| a rat or mouse. Sung shoo  
| a dormouse, or squirrel.

Fei shoo | 飛 } a bat.  
Füh shoo | 蝠 }

Shoo yen | 眼 excessively timorous.

Shoo show leang twan | 首兩端  
a rat's head double design, i. e. irresolute; undetermined.

癩

9334. ( \ ) 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.*

短  
禮

9336. Short garments; mean clothing.

樹  
樹

9337. ( \ ) 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 müh | 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  
儼  
豎

9339. ( \ ) 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. Müh shoo 牧 | a shepherd's boy; a poor lad.

Shoo leih | 立 or Kēen-shoo 建 | to establish—one's reputation.

戍

9340. ( \ ) 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 戍 Sēh.

Shoo show | 守 or Shoo pēn ting  
| 邊庭 to defend a frontier  
against an enemy or banditti.

茶 9341. (-) Read Too, A cer-  
tain bitter herb. Read Shoo,  
Slow.

Shoo che | 遲 slow; leisurely.

壘 9342. (\\) Shoo or Yin, and  
Tow. To stop or dam up  
water.

恕 9343. (\\) 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 | to excuse one's self,  
the opposite of blaming one's self.  
Chung shoo 忠 | faithful and  
benevolent.

庶 9044. [\\] From a house and  
the ancient form of *efful-*  
*gence*. A great many; a  
multitude. Near to; nearly. A  
surname. Fat and handsome. Che  
shoo 支 | or Shoo tsze | 子  
the son of a concubine. An ancient  
name of an office. Teih shoo 嫡  
| the principal wife, and a concu-  
bine.

Shoo min | 民 or Shoo jin | 人  
the common people.

Shoo keih sze | 吉士 a new-made  
Man-lin graduate.

Shoo ke | 幾 or Shoo hoo | 乎  
a qualifying expression, as Nearly;  
somewhere about; not far from.

書 9345. [-] To declare or  
manifest with a pencil.  
To write; the thing writ-  
ten; a letter; a book; the  
name of some particular  
book; a certain form of  
the character. Wǎn shoo 文 |  
an official document. Tsing shoo  
清 | the Hoppo writers. Sze  
shoo 四 | the Four Books of Con-  
fucius.

Shoo che | 致 a kind of bond or  
written agreement.

Shoo chih | 帙 a case or cover for a  
book.

Shoo choo | 厨 } a stand or shelf  
Shoo keǎ | 架 } for books; a  
Shoo kwei | 櫃 } case or wood-  
en press for books.

Shoo e | 衣 clothes for a book; i. e.  
a cover of cloth or silk.

Shoo mǔh | 目 the eye of a book,  
an index.

Shoo pan | 辦 } a writer in a go-  
Shoo show | 手 } vernment office.

Shoo sāng | 生 a scholar; I, me.

Show shoo 手 | to write with one's  
own hand.

Shoo tung | 童 a boy to dust and  
take care of a library in a gentle-  
man's house.

輸 9346. [\\] To lose in a  
contest of any kind; to pre-  
sent or offer to, as from an

inferior to a superior; nationally, in  
a tributary sense, the things offered,  
the empire and all it contains, con-  
sidered the property of the sovereign;  
to exhaust the whole of; to ruin.  
A part of an animal body.

Shoo nǎ tsēen leang | 納錢糧  
or Shoo tséang | 將 to offer up, or  
pay the taxes to the Sovereign.

Shoo nǎ | 納 to offer up to; to pre-  
sent.

Shoo ying | 贏 to lose, and to  
win; to be beaten, and to gain a  
victory.

膺 9347. [\\] Shoo or Shoo  
heuě | 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. (\\) Grain; a kind of  
millet; the name of a place;  
of a bow; of a yellow bird,  
and of an insect. A certain plant.  
Keě shoo 角 | a certain prepara-  
tion of grain, used on a holiday in the  
fifth moon.

墅 9349. (\\) Shoo or Choo.  
A cottage in a field; a garden,  
or a house in a garden; a vil-  
lage; a separate apartment. Read  
Yay, in the sense of 野 Yay, The  
country beyond the limits of a town.  
Heu-shoo 許 | the name of a place  
on the west side of 蘇州 Soo chow.

SHOW.—CCXCIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

OW, as in *How*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xu*. Canton Dialect, *Show*.

手

9350. ( \ ) The arm, forearm 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 Hēen 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 tsūh | 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 tih choo | 得住 to maintain firmly; to hold fast,—as the patrimony left one.

Show ching | 貞 } to maintain chastity inviolate.

Show tsëe | 節 }  
Show pēen | 邊 to guard the frontier.

Show fā | 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 受 Peaou, *to drop down*, and 一 Meih *to cover*. To receive; to accept of; to continue the succession of; to contain; to endure; to bear. Forms the passive Tense of Verbs. Tsze show 辭 | to refuse and to accept. Pūh kan show | 不敢 dare not accept; in the language of courtesy, I presume not to accept of your present. Pūh ying show 不應 | it is not proper to receive. Ling show 領 | or Ching show 丞 | to receive. Mae show 買 | to purchase. Tēen show 典 | to receive in pledge; to give a sum of money on a house or other property, left in pledge. Show gān 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 | 造 to be made; created.

Show hing | 刑 to be punished.

Show ke | 氣 to be subject to a person's anger.

Show nan | 難 } to suffer distress  
Show koo | 苦 } and ill-usage; suffering from any cause.

Show tsuy | 罪 to receive the punishment of a crime; to be punished.

受 9354. [ / ] To inform of verbally.

授 9355. [ \ ] To give to; a surname. Chuen show 傳 | to communicate to, as a master to a pupil.

Show e heaou-king | 以孝經 gave him (the book) Heaou-king.

Show show | 受 to give and receive.

綬 9356. [ \ ] 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 9357. [ \ ] 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. Fä show wän 發 | 文 to issue and to receive

official documents. Ching show 征 | to levy taxes.

Show chih | 拆 receive and break open, common on the address of letters.

Show fang | 放 to detain and to set at liberty—are opposites.

Show teih show, kō teih kō | 的收割的割 some were gathering in, and some were reaping the grain.

Show shih hing le | 拾行李 to prepare baggage and necessaries for a journey.

Show-lew | 留 to receive and retain, as persons who run away.

Show-shih | 拾 applied to things, is to prepare; to make ready; applied to persons, to make away with them, by imprisonment and death.

Show shüh | 贖 to receive a fine instead of punishing; to receive a ransom.

Show lēn | 斂 to gather in the harvest.

Show lēn seay | 斂些 to draw in a little when one has gone too far in any affair.

Show-tan | 單 a paper acknowledging the receipt of things; a receipt.

Show tsang | 藏 to receive and lay up; to conceal.

首 9358. [ \ ] The second form is intended to represent the head with its 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 | a monarch or sovereign. Tun show 頓 | to knock the head against the ground—in the manner of the Chinese prostration.

Show keih | 級 heads,—used when speaking of cutting off so many heads.

Show ling | 領 a head or leader.

Show sēn | 先 the first; first; most important.

Show shih | 飾 head dress of women.

Show tsuy | 罪 to come forward and acknowledge one's crimes.

Show tsung | 從 the principal offender, and the accomplices.

艚 9359. [ \ ] From boat and head. The head of a boat; the prow.

壽 9360. [ \ ] 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 | a hundred years of age. Chung show 中 | 70 years of age. Hea show 下 | 50 years of age. Yaou, show 夭 | are opposites

Premature death, and long life.

Show e | 衣 garments for a corpse, prepared in one's life time.

Show pan | 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 | 世 long life—said in connexion with medicines calculated to prolong life.

Show tsēn | 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 | 酒 entertainments given by old people on their birth days.

Show-tan | 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. Jin mēen show sin 人面 | 心 a human face, but the heart of a brute; ignorant, cruel, brutish. Kin show 禽 | birds and beasts. Tsow show 走 | terrestrial animals.

Show chin | 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 | or Mae-show 賣 | to sell. Seaou show 消 | the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale.

Show kea | 賈 or Show-chih | 直 the price or value of what is sold.

## SHŪH.—CCC<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Shō.

Manuscript Dictionary, Xō.

Canton Dialect, Chok, 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.

忧 9364. Shŭh, Chŭh, or Seŭh, Fearful; apprehensive; to entice; to seduce. Yew shŭh 誘 | to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

秫 9365. A certain grain; a viscous substance made from grain.

誑 9366. Seŭh or Shŭh, To entice; to lead astray; to seduce by specious prettexts. 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.

Heō shŭh 學 | the art of study; the art of thinking. Sze shŭh 四 | the four fine arts,—She, shoo, le, yō 詩書禮樂 poetry, general reading, the rules of decorum, and music.

Yaou shŭh 妖 | } superstitious or  
Seay shŭh 邪 | } diabolical arts.  
Fā shŭh 法 | } art, craft; recon-  
Fang shŭh 方 | } dite rules for  
Ke shŭh 機 | } effecting, generally something abstruse and mysterious, and often bad. Sin shŭh 心 | the arts or schemes of the mind—taken either in a good or bad sense.

Shüh-e | 藝 } kind of magic arts  
Shüh-soo | 數 } or calculations,  
which are illegal.

Shüh sze | 士 a kind of magician;  
one who pretends to have intercourse  
with invisible beings.

Shüh yew shen, yew püh shen | 有  
善有不善 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. Tsò 作 and | Shüh 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. Shüh-chih | 職 of-  
ficers, at an Imperial audience, ar-  
ranged according to their rank.  
Shüh urh püh tsò | 而不作  
published, but did not invent.

**束** 9369. From *wood* and *to*  
*surround*. To be distinguish-  
ed 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 Peih make a Shüh; fifty arrows  
make a Shüh; ten pieces of dried  
meat also make a Shüh. Name of a  
place; a surname. Yò shüh 約 |

Kwan shüh 管 | to restrain those  
under one's care from any irregu-  
larities.

Shüh sew | 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  
Shüh-sew, and

Sew-kin 脩金 } money to buy the  
Sew-yin 脩銀 } flanks of meat.

Shüh tae | 帶 to bind a sash or  
girdle about one.

**倅** 9370. Süh or Shüh. Tüh  
süh 倅 | to move or  
shake the head. A short  
ugly appearance.

**唼** 9371. To suck; to inspire;  
to imbibe. Read Tsuy, The  
bill of a bird.

**忒** 9372. From *superior* and  
*small*. The lesser superior;  
i. e. a father's younger bro-  
ther; an uncle by the father's side.  
The following character is now used.  
Occurs also for 菽 Shüh, 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. Pih shüh 伯 | a se-  
nior and a junior uncle by the father's  
side, otherwise denominated | 父  
Shüh foo. Shüh moo | 母  
uncle's wife; aunt. Shüh | 叔  
or Shüh shüh, Husband's younger bro-  
ther; wife's brother-in-law. Seau

A-shüh 小亞 | the junior.  
Ta A-shüh 大亞 | the senior, of  
those denominated Shüh. Shüh  
chih | 姪 an uncle and nephew.  
Ling shüh 令 | your uncle. Kea  
shüh 家 | my uncle. Tae shüh  
太 | title of a certain officer.

**倅** 9374. To begin; to move;  
to act; to do; to repair.  
Good; excellent.

**倅** 9375. A female officer for  
the controul of the Imperial  
household.

**淑** 9376. From *water* and *su-  
perior*. Pure; limpid; un-  
corrupted; virtuous; accom-  
plished.

Shüh jow | 洩 the appearance of  
water.

Shüh jin | 人 title of the wives of  
officers of the third rank; an epithet  
applied also to men of virtuous lives.

Shüh ke | 氣 temperate weather;  
spring season.

Shüh neu | 女 a virtuous and ac-  
complished woman.

Shüh shin | 慎 heedful; careful;  
correct conduct.

Shüh jin keun tsze | 人君子  
an eminently virtuous man.

Shüh lüh | 德 female virtue.

**菽** 9377. A generic term for all  
kinds of pulse. Shüh shwüy  
ching hwan | 水承  
歡 (the poor man) with pulse and  
water offered (to his parents) causes  
them to rejoice.

Shüh tsae | 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 | the name of a place in Sze-chuen province.

Shŭh kwō | 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 | 雞 a large species of fowl.

榻

9379. Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

蠋

9380. Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

襦

9381. A long garment; a garment worn by prostitutes. Read Tow, A short garment; otherwise read Chō, in the same sense. Read Tŭh, To put into or lay up in.

鐺

9382. Read Chō, A kind of small bell, commonly used to denote bracelets for the arm. Read Shŭl, A warm vessel, used in the north for warming the hands. Name of a medicine.

鷓

9383. Name of a bird,

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 | persons related to each other. Kea shŭh 家 | domestic relations; persons allied to the same family. Hea shŭh 下 | inferior. Tang shŭh 倘 | if it should be. Ta shŭh 大 | is in a very high degree. Shang shŭh 尙 | still is. Wān woo tung shŭh 文武統 | the Governor-general of civil and military affairs. Shŭh shŭh 實 | is really; truly is.

Shŭh tsae seang haou | 在相好 very intimate.

Shŭh kwō | 國 small states attached to and dependant on a larger one; tributary states.

Shŭh tsae che tsin | 在至親 is very nearly related.

Shŭh yuen | 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 nǎng tang che | 能當之 or Ke shŭh nǎng che 其 | 能之 (exclusive of sages) who is adequate to it?

塾

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 | a school or academy. Places intended to be let out at the public examination times for the convenience of strangers, are so denominated.

孰

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 E, denoting Insinuating speech. Ho tsow pŭh shŭh 何愁不 | what fear of not succeeding? Seang shŭh 相 |



intimate with each other. Sǎng, shǔh

生 | are opposites, Raw, boiled; ripe, unripe; unskilful, skilful. Choo shǔh 煮 | well boiled. Yǐh nēen yǐh shǔh 一年一 | one crop a year. Leang shǔh 兩 | two crops.

Shǔh show | 手 a skilful hand; a hand accustomed.

Shǔh shwǔy | 睡 sound sleep.

Shǔh tow | 透 thoroughly done; i. e. boiled, matured, thoroughly perceived by the mind, applied to study.

倏  
倏  
贖

9388. Shǔh hwǔh | 忽 hastily, rapidly; a dog running fast. Shǔh to pēen | 多變 many sudden changes.

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. Tsēang kung shǔh tsuy

將功 | 罪 by meritorious acts, to make atonement for crimes.

Shǔh hing | 刑 } to pay a ransom  
Shǔh tsǔy | 罪 } to be freed from the punishment of a crime.

Shǔh hwuy | 回 to ransom and bring back, as a captive previously taken.

摔

9390 To throw to the ground.

## SHUN.—CCCI<sup>ST</sup> 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 sǐh | 色 without spot, applied to victims used in sacrifice.

Shun yǐh | 一 purity and singleness of object or intention; unmixed.

菴

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 | 風 correct public manners.

Shun low fung sǔh | 厚風俗 pure and faithful usages.

Shun-shun | | the appearance of flowing and moving onward; to pour out water.

犗

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 | 酒 excellent wine.

鐔

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  
脣  
脣

9398. The lips; the margin of the mouth; the second form is common, but not correct. New shun 牛 | the name of a plant.

鶉

9399. [-] A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. Gan shun 鶉 | or Gan shun 鶉 | a quail.

濬

9400. From *tip* 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  
眈  
眈

9402. [-] From a *quick-fading Shun flower*. The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. Yih shun che keen — | 之間 in the twinkling of an eye. Shun yen urh chě kung | 眼而輒空 annihilated in the twinkling of a moment. Shun seih | 息 the twinkling of an eye.

檠  
薜

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 木董 Müh-kin.

吮

9404. Tsēen, or Shun. To suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

蓴  
蕮

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. Pih shun 百 | to agree to every thing. Püh shun 不 | disobedient; bad, unintelligible style.

Shun e | 意 agreeably to one's wish.

Shun fung | 風 a fair wind.

Shun tēen foo | 天府 the capital district in the province of Chih-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 pēen | 便 to take an opportunity. Shun peih | 筆 to write with freedom.

Shun sze | 事 to comply with circumstances; to serve one's parents dutifully.

Shun shwü | 水 the tide with one.

Shun tsēen | 遷 to remove obsequiously; to draw a fair consequence.

SHWA.—CCCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoa.* Canton Dialect, *Sho.*

設  
 頰  
 酸

9407. [ʼ] To give a violent and forced construction to.

9408. (ʼ) An ugly face.

耍

9409. Shwa or Sha, To play; to trifle; to amuse. Tsēen 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 tse | 獸子 to play

with a fool or an idiot, by telling him ridiculous stories.

醜  
 面

9410. (ʼ) To say what is not right.

SHWA OR SHWE.—CCCIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoa.* Canton Dialect, *Shat.*

刷

9411. (c) Shwǎ, or Shwě. To scrape; to brush; to rub;

to scrub; to cleanse; to put

away from. Se shwǎ 洗 | or

Shwǎ se | 洗 to wash and scrub.

Se shwǎ kěě tsing 洗 | 潔淨

to wash and scrub clean. Saou shwǎ

掃 | to brush. Heae shwǎ 鞋

| a shoe brush.

Shwǎ chow | 帚 a scrubbing brush.

Shwǎ heae | 鞋 to brush shoes.

Shwǎ pa | 把 a scrubber for cleansing vessels.

Shwǎ paou | 刨 a curry-comb.

Shwǎ ya | 牙 to brush the teeth.

刷  
 刷

9412. From *hand* and *nap-kin* below the *body*. To wipe; to dust or rub clean.

刷  
 刷

9413. (ʼ) The name of a river.

唰

9414. (c) Shwǎ, or Shwě.

A bird arranging its feathers with its bill. A slight taste or trial.

啜

9415. (c) A sip. Otherwise read Leüh, A sound, as of sipping.

啜

SHWAE.—CCCIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Shae*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Xou*. Canton Dialect, *Shuy* and *Tsuy*.

衰

9416. (-) From Yen 并  
*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 | rising and declin-

ing,—opposites. Shing shwae 盛  
| plentiful and deficient; vigorous  
and declining.

Shwae pae che chaou | 敗之兆  
a sign of approaching ruin.

耗

9417. (-) Long soft hair.  
One says, Solitary.

瘵

9418. (-) Weakness; debili-  
ty, occasioned by disease;  
sickness.

猿

9419. (-) The name of a  
dog.

棖

9420. (-) The name of a  
wood.

SHWANG.—CCCV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Xoang*. Canton Dialect, *Shong*.

爽

9421. (-) From Le 效  
*cloth of an open texture*  
*which admits the light*,  
and Ta 大 *to enlarge*.  
To enlarge the openings  
and admit the light. Light  
and cheerful; a grateful sensation of  
ease and health; cheerful; comfort-  
able, to please; to gratify; impetuous;  
valuable; name of a star; a man's  
name. To miss; to fail of; error;  
defect. Mei shwang 昧 | very  
early in the morning; day break.  
Tsing shwang 清 | pure and

pleasing,—a good style; perfect  
health.

Yew seay pūh shwang kwae 有些  
不 | 快 a little indisposed,  
—said of one's health.

Yih seay pūh shwang 一些不 |  
not perfectly right.

Shwang kwae | 快 pleasant; delight-  
ful; good health and spirits.

Shwang mūh yuē sin | 目悅心  
to gratify the eye and please the  
heart,—said of books or style, or any  
thing that interests.

Shwang shih | 失 to lose.

Shwang sin | 信 to fail of one's  
promise.

Shwang sin | 心 grateful to the  
heart.

Shwang yō | 約 to miss of, or break  
an engagement.

懷

9422. [ \ ] Used for the  
preceding. An intelligent,  
cheerful, natural disposition.

爽

9423. ( \ ) Read Chwang,  
Shwang, or Tsang. Cold.

磳

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 chrysalization. Pih joo shwang 自如 | white as hoar frost.

Pe shwang 披 | to brave, the hoar frost,—to expose one's self to it.

Tsze shwang 柶 | 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

9427. (-) From *two wings* grasped by *one hand*. A brace of birds;

双

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 hee 一 | 鞋 a pair of shoes. Yih shwang show 一 | 手 two hands. Woo shwang 無 | no equal. Ta shwang lüh 打 | 陸 to play at dice. Shwang to | 托 double flowers are chiefly so called.

Shwang lüh | 陸 dice.

Shwang tsin | 親 the two relations—father and mother.

鶻

9428. [-] Name of a bird that flies before the fall hoar frost.

## SHWŌ.—CCCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE

Manuscript Dictionary, Xuě. Canton Dialect, Shuet.

說

9429. (') Read Shō, Shwě, or Shwō. 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 shwō 解 | explanation; commentary. Shwō che | 知 to tell; to state verbally.

Shwō jin she fei | 人 是 非 to talk scandal.

Shwō hwang | 謊 to tell a lie.

Shwō tih yew le | 得 有 理 it is reasonably said, what you say is reasonable.

Shwō tih che le | 得 支 離 said in an incoherent, irrelevant manner.

Shwō cha leau | 差 了 or Shwō

tsō leau | 錯 了 said erroneously; mistaken expression.

Shwō po | 破 to divulge, or to tell clearly what is secretly designed.

Shwō chang shwō twan | 長 | 短 or Shwō twan, shwō chang, Alternation *pro* and *con*; tittle tattle, respecting any person or thing.

Shwō po jin | 破 人 to declare to a man's face what his ill designs are.

SHWŪY.—CCCVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Xuy*. Canton Dialect, *Suy*, or *Shuy*.

水

9430. [ \ ] 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 | 貨 the goods brought by a particular opportunity. Tsēen shwŭy 前 | last voyage. Ta shwŭy 打 | to draw water.

Ta ping shwŭy 打平 | to measure with a line.

Tuy jin hea shwŭy 推入下 | to involve a person in ruin.

Jŭh shwŭy 入 | or Hea shwŭy 下 | to dive.

Shwŭy kan | 乾 low water.

Shwŭy ta | 大 high water.

Mwan shwŭy 漫 | slack-water.

Shun shwŭy 順 | the tide with one.

Neih shwŭy 逆 | the tide against one.

Kan shwŭy 趕 | to go with the tide.

Tsēen shwŭy leaou 淺 | 了 to get a ground.

Shwŭy che | 蛭 a kind of leech.

Shwŭy chay | 車 the Chinese hus-

bandman's water wheel, applied also to a fire engine.

Shwŭy keō | 脚 expense of water carriage; or of a passage by water.

Shwŭy lō | 落 ebb tide.

Shwŭy le | 利 water or rivulets, beneficial to agriculture.

Shwŭy lēen | 練 } a waterman, or  
Shwŭy show | 手 } sailor.

Shwŭy mo | 磨 } kind of water

Shwŭy keō | 碓 } mills.

Shwŭy new | 牛 a buffalo.

Shwŭy pe | 皮 the skin of the buffalo.

Shwŭy peih | 筆 a sort of pencil always kept moist in water.

Shwŭy tsing shŭh | 晶石 crystal.

Shwŭy shay | 蛇 a water snake.

Shwŭy tun | 豚 a kind of porpoise.

Shwŭy tsin | 清 rivers and streams.

Shwŭy sze te tŭh | 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 | 師總

兵官 Shwŭy-sze-tsung-ping-kwan.

Shwŭy yin | 銀 quicksilver or mercury.

Shwŭy tsze | 漬 stained by water.

幌

9431. [ / ] A napkin attached to a Chinese girdle, a handkerchief.

祝

9432. [ / ] A sacrifice offered to a gate; a smaller sacrifice.

餽

稅

9433. [ / ] From *to weigh* and *grain*. The taxes levied on land; taxes custom du-

ties; to leave to persons—as by will at death. to lay to rest. A suru me.

Read Tuy, To put on mourning

after the ring of the death of a person

at a distance. Read Twan, Black

garments. Read Tō, To unloose or

liberate. Nā shwŭy 納 | to levy

taxes. Tsuy shwŭy 催 | to urge

the payment of the taxes. Low shwŭy

漏 | to smuggle. Shwŭy kea

| 駕 to rest on a journey.

Shwŭy kwan | 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 Shwō, To speak; to converse. Read Shwŭy, To persuade to, by specious eloquence; to excite or seduce to. Occurs read Yuč, To be pleasing; pleased.

**誰** 9436. [c-] Who? whose? what? A surname. Tsze wŭh she shwŭy teih 此物係 | 的 whose is this thing? Nae tih 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 Süy, 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. Tsčang 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.

SĪH.—CCCVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Shŭh. Manuscript Dictionary, Sč. Canton Dialect, SĪh or Shŭh.

**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 sĪh 五 | the five colours, blue, yellow, red, white, black. SĪh sĪh | every visible object. Tsae sĪh 采 | diversity of colour; variegated. Yen sĪh 顏 | colour. Pe-sĪh 祕 | porcelain. Kō sĪh 各 | every kind. Ching sĪh 正 | a grave sedate aspect, air or countenance. Show sĪh 手 | self pollution. Keu sĪh 遽 | hurried; a-

gitated manner. He sĪh 喜 | a joyful countenance. Noo sĪh 怒 | an angry appearance. Neu sĪh 女 | sexual intercourse with women. Nan sĪh 男 | or Ke sĪh 鷄 | unnatural crimes. Ching sĪh 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 sĪh 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 Taon tow 刀頭 knife-headed, addicted to venereal excess SĪh chow | 醜 an ugly face. SĪh tsze | 子 dice.

SĪh jen urh hee | 然而駭 coloured up with fright.  
SĪh te | 低 the colour or quality inferior.  
SĪh shin yen | 甚艷 very beautiful and fascinating.  
SĪh yŭh | 慾 or Haou sĪh 好 | addicted to sensuality.  
Colours of cloths. Hung 紅 red; Poo 甫 or Poo taou tsing 葡萄青 purple; Lan 藍 blue; Tsčen lan 淺藍 light blue; Tsung 宗 brown; Hih tsung 黑宗 dark brown; Hung tsung 紅宗 light brown; Lō 綠 green, Hwang 黃 yellow; Yuen 元 black; Hwuy sĪh 灰 | French grey or ash colour.

虱  
蚤  
螭  
a lop.

9440. From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast running insects; lice, those that breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle. Teau sĭh 跳 | a flea;

瑟

9441. A certain stringed instrument; numerous; many; a robust, stern, severe manner. A man's name. Kin sĭh teau ho 琴 | 調和 conjugal harmony. Seaou sĭh 蕭 | bleak and stormy; blasting vegetation.

Sĭh sĭh | | the noise of the wind.

嗇

9442. Sĭh, or Shĭh. From 來 *Lae, To come*, and 畝 *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 Kĕen-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,

儻

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.

澁

9445. From *water* and *several impediments*. Rippled, like the surface of water running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of a bamboo.

澀

啞

9446. Sĭh, or Shĭh. Inability to speak, or to speak with difficulty.

慄

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. Tĕen-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 | □ 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.—CCCIX<sup>TH</sup>. SYLLABLE.Confounded with *Sin*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Sin*. Canton Dialect, *Sin*.

凡 9449. [ / ] A bird flying swiftly; rapid flight. To be distinguished from 凡 Fan, All, every.

汎 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 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. Ch'ih 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 k'eh | 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 s'oo chang | 速無常 fleeting and inconstant—said of human life.

Sin luy | 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 T'een-oo 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, p'ah ts'uh e kwei-ts'ih 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. Pau sin te'ih hwa 反 | 的話 to tell lies. Yung sin 用 | to employ the mind. Leih sin 立 | to determine; to resolve on doing. Seaou sin 小 | to be careful. Leang sin 良 | a virtuous mind; a good conscience. Sh'ih 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 p'uh tsae | 不在 } absence of  
Sin p'uh tsun | 不存 } mind;  
wandering of the thoughts.

Sin f'uh 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.

Sia chay maou che k'än | 者貌

之根 the heart is the root of the countenance.

Sin ling 靈 spirituality of mind; denotes great intellectual acumen.

Sin woo hing te, woo hēen leang 無刑體無限量 mind is incorporeal and infinite.

Sin sze 死 to be dead to an object; to give up all intention of obtaining. Its opposite is expressed by 不死 Sin pūh sze.

Sin tsang shin 藏神 the heart contains the human spirit.

Sin siag 性 the temper or disposition of a man.

Sin to 多 full of thoughts tending to suspicion.

Sin shūh hēca tūh 術險毒 a turn of mind or disposition which is dangerous and poisonous—applied to the love of slander.

心

9454. (X) Sin, or Tsin. Fearful; timorous; apprehensive.

凶  
頤

9455. Read Sin and Seih. The calvaria. Open space between the ossa temporalia, which, in young subjects is filled up with cartilaginous substance; in Chinese called 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 | it's taste is acrid. Sin e 夷 the Magnolia Purpurea.

Sin koo 苦 severe labour; bitter toil; distress.

解

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 | a medicinal plant used as a sudorific.

Sin sin 多 numerous; many.

Sin yay 野 desert; wilderness.

駢

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; unsuspecting; 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 shūh ko sin 似屬可 | it appears worthy of belief. Wo pūh sin 我不 | I do not believe. Kēen sin 堅 | to confirm faith, or Kēen being an Adjective, Firm belief. Koo sin 固 | denotes the same. E sin 易 | credulous. Ke ko shin sin 豈可深 | how can one entirely believe it? Yin sin 印 | a seal. Shoo sin 書 | a letter. Shih sin

失 | to break one's word. Ta sin ta fūh 大 | 大福 great faith (in Providence) great happiness.

Sin chin 臣 an envoy.

Sin poo hing 步行 to go wherever one's feet leads one,—in a careless manner.

Sin king shwō 經說 to believe the sayings of sacred books.

Sin she 史 a true historian; a true history.

Sin seih 息 news.

Sin tih 德 truth, or faith.

Sin hiag kenn tsze 行君子 a man of truth and virtuous conduct.

Sin shih tēih jin 實的人 a sincere man.

尋  
尋

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 loc 1 word for Long. A surname. Sin pūh chō 不着 to search without finding. Sin chang 常 common,—ordinary. Sin shē mo tung se 什麼東西 what are you seeking for? Sin sze 思 to study. Sin wei 味 to try to discover the relish of. Sin yih 繹 to investigate the reasons of things; to study.

擗

9462. To take hold of; to take and draw to one. Sin chay | 擗 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 | 陽地 the name of a place.

燻

9464. [-] To warm any thing with the fire.

鱈

9465. (-) Sin yu | 魚 or Sin lung yu | 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 | 充 to fill a new situa-

tion; to be newly made or installed.

Sin fow | 阜 Peang.

Sin kan hēen | 滄縣 a district in Keang-se, where the camphor tree grows large.

Sin he | 喜 }  
Sin nēen | 年 } the new year.

Sin lang | 郎 a bridegroom.

Sin foo | 婦 or Sin foo jin | 夫  
人 or Sin jin | 人 a bride.

Sin sēen | 鮮 fresh, applied to fish or to any material.

Sin tēen | 田 newly cultivated land.

Sin wān | 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 | 柴 fire-wood; Sin, denotes single pieces of wood; Chae, bundles of sticks.

𨔵

9468. From 先 Sēen, To go forward, doubled. To advance; to proceed forward.

Sin sin | appearance of a multitude; a crowd.

誥

9469. (-) From words and to go before. To enquire; to ask; many together.

Sin-sin | a large company; the voices of many; an harmonious assembly.

駢  
侏

9470. (-) From horse and preceding. The appearance of many horses; a large group or company. Sin sin | the sound of many persons going and coming.

牲

9471. (-) From to be borne or living, reiterated. Many living beings standing up together.

鬻

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.—CCCX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Sing. Canton Dialect, Sing or Shing.

姓

9474. (P) From *woman* and *to be born*. Those born of woman. The family nameor surname. The Chinese express the whole of their surnames by the *hundred Sing*, which is a general term for the people or subjects. P'ih sing

百 | the hundred surnames. Sing ming | 名 surname and name.

Sing-poo | 譜 a list of surnames; a biographical work.

Sing, she | 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 | 温和 a mild agreeable disposition.

Sing chuě | 拙 a person naturally dull and unskilful; unable to learn.

Sing han | 寒 cold in its nature, applied to plants on other natural productions.

Sing hwō kwan hwan | 或寬緩 perhaps of a liberal easy disposition.

Sing keh | 急 of a hasty disposition.

Sing hō yu ke | 合於己 a disposition agreeing with one's own.

Sing le | 理 nature's principles; the light of nature.

Sing tsing | 情 the temper or disposition of a person.

Sing wān | 溫 warm in its nature.

星  
壘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 |

the five planets—in which the sun and moon are not included. King

sing 經 | a fixed star. Ho sing

火 | a spark of fire. Yih sing che ho 一 | 之火 one spark of fire. Ling sing 零 |

miscellaneous; various. Kin sing 金 | Venus. Mūh sing 木 |

Jupiter. Shwūy sing 水 |

Mercury. Ho sing 火 |

Mars. Too sing 土 |

Saturn.

Sing ke heō | 氣學 astrology, it was prohibited in China before the Christian era.

Sing ho | 河 the starry (milky) way.

Sing pēn | 變 a comet, or extraordinary appearance of a star.

Sin sūh | 宿 a constellation.

Sing sing | 散 numerous as stars.

Sing san | 散 scattered about like stars.

Sing yay | 野 stars and wildernesses, parts of the heavens corresponding to the Chinese ideas to parts of the earth; phraseology used in Chinese topography.

惺  
惺  
惺9477. From *mind* and *star*. Fear; apprehensive during the stillness of night. A tranquil and intelligent mind.猩  
狂  
狂

9478. [-] The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang, A species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.

腥  
腥  
腥

9479. [-] Raw meat, or meat not sufficiently boiled; the fat of an animal body. Stinking; filthy.

醒

9480. [ \ ] 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 | to rouse; to awaken.

Sing yen | 言 words which awaken or arouse attention.

Sing mǔh | 目 to arouse the attention of the eyes.

Sing sin | 心 to awaken the heart; to arouse the mind.

鏗

9481. [ - ] The coating of iron; rust.

省 眇

9482. [ \ ] From *small* and *eye*. To look narrowly; to examine into; to watch; watchful. Read Sǎng, To diminish; to lessen. A province.

Woo jǐh san sing woo shū 吾日  
三 | 吾身 I examine myself  
thrice every day. Shwǔy sing 睡  
| to awaken from sleep. Tsuy

sing 醉 | to become sober after intoxication.

Sing chǎ | 察 to investigate.

Sing chǎ kih che che kung | 察克  
治之功 the meritorious work  
of examination and reformation.

Sing sin | 心 to examine the heart.

Sing woo | 悟 to arouse; to awaken  
to a sense of.

錫

9483. Sing or Tang, A certain sugar-like substance made from rice.

SO OR SHŌ.—CCCXI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, So. Canton Dialect, So.

所 所 所

9484. [ \ ] 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 | any temporary residence of the Emperor. Kung so 公

| a public place; a public hall.

Fang ūh yǐh so 房屋 一 |  
a house; a place. Keu so 居 |

a dwelling place. Ke so 幾 |

a good many; some.

So tsae | 在 a place.

So e | 以 that by which; the cause;  
on account of which; therefore.

So e jen | 以然 causes generally.

So foo shang chay | 俘傷者  
the wounded who were taken prisoners.

So kēen pūh shoo | 見不殊  
that which (we) see—our views, or  
opinions—are not different.

So wei ho sze | 爲何事 what  
is it that he is doing?

唆

9485. [ - ] Kwo so 嗚  
| the chattering of little  
children to each other.

Keaou so 教 | She so 使 |

to instigate to what is bad; to sow  
discord among neighbours or friends.

So hung | 哄 to seduce by false  
and artful representations.

梭 筴 娑 渺

9486. [ ] A weaver's shuttle. Read Tseun, The name of a wood.

9487. An utensil used in  
weaving.

9488. ( / - ) To dance or  
make postures; appearance of the garments  
tucked up; to sit at rest. Name of an ancient  
place. Po so 婆 | to

bear; to endure. Lo so 邏 | name of a chief city on the western frontier of China. Keih so 駭 | a fleet horse.

So po she keae | 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 | 蔞 exuberant growth of plants and trees. Reversed, Po so, The roots of plants.

抄 9491. (-) Mo so 摩 | to rub with the hand. Read Sha, Cha sha 搯 | the appearance of opening.

𦉳 9492. (\) The sound of shell's rubbing against each other; the second is a vulgar form.

𦉴 9493. (\) So kēē | 𦉴 a small diminutive sort of crab.

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 | 門 an ancient official situation. Lēn so wān 連 | 文 a chain carved in the wood of the door posts and gilded over.

So kēē | 結 connected together.

So sēē | 屑 } minute; petty; trou-

So so | | } blesome; fidgetty;

So suy | 碎 } contracted mind; low petty cares and occupations.

鎖 9495. (\) A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain. Tung so 銅 | a brass lock. Lang tang so 銀錠 | a long chain. So tsze keā | 子甲 a kind of armour made of small rings.

So mun | 門 to lock a door.

So shang | 上 to lock up.

So she | 匙 the key of a lock; a key.

𦉵 9496. [\] From wheat and a branching sound. Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

誣 9497. (-) From words and to sit. To set people down by talking; to agitate by specious language: to get the better of by adulation.

倭 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 | 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.

SŌ.—CCCXII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, SŌ. Canton Dialect, Sok.

索  
索  
索

9500. (v) 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 Sih,

To stretch or exert the mind; to study; to talk. Name of a place. A surname. Also read Soo. Wan sīh 玩 | to study a subject with pleasure. Lih 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 Sŏ, 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.

瘵

9502. (c) From *disease* and a *cord*. A diseased agitated pulsation.

鏢

9503. (c) From *metal* and a *string*. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire.

Read Sŏ, A chain or iron fetters.

朔

9504. [c] From *moon* and to *oppose*. The moon beginning to recover from its obscurity; the first day of the moon; to begin; to commence. Ho sŏ-

胔

賀 | congratulations and com-

pliments 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 jīh | 日 the first day of the new moon.

槩  
鏹

9505. [c] A long sort of spear. ŏh sŏ 握 | a certain play at chess.

數

9506. [c] Commonly read Soo, A number; to number; to reckon. Read Sŏ, and Sŏh, 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.—CCCXIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Sometimes read *Shoo*.Manuscript Dictionary, *Su*Canton Dialect, *Soo* and *Sho*素  
縈

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 *Sih*, To search into what is mysterious. *Sih yin* | 隱 or *Sih yin* 索隱 to seek after the strange and marvellous. *Shih 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 officinate*.

僚  
慤

9508. ( / ) Towards; constantly inclined to.

9509. [ / ] From *heart and pure*. Sincere; true feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose. *Pe sin fuh keen tsing soo*

披心腹見情 | to open one's mind and exhibit one's real intentions.

嗉

9510. (-) The crop or crop of a bird. A certain star.

塿  
塑

9511. ( / ) To mould earth or clay into the form of something, to make an image; an idol.

搯

9512. [ / ] From *hand and uncoloured*. To take a thing furtively.

溱

漈

沂

溯

9513. ( / ) To drive water back contrary to it's natural course.

梳  
栉  
櫛

9514. (-) From *wood* and to flow in streams. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read *Shüh*, To dress. *Keö soo* 角 | a horn comb. *Chwang shüh* 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  
筵

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 *meih* | 密 open and close.





SOW.—CCCXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.OW as in How. Manuscript Dictionary, *Seu.* Canton, *Saou.*

叟 9528. [ \ ] From *hand* and a *mortar*. An old person. Read Sow, A respectful epithet applied to an old man. Read Saou, in the sense of 樓 Saou.  
Sow sow | 叟 the noise made in washing rice.

叟 9529. ( \ ) 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 | 人 the name of a certain office.

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 kēn | 檢 to search a man's person.  
Sow-lo | 羅 to search books.  
Sow sin | 尋 to search; to find any thing.

Sow-sow | | moving; shaking.  
Sow tseih | 緝 to search in order to seize.

溲 9532. ( \ ) To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass urine; the name of a river. Tsēen how sow 前後 | the natural evacuations.  
Paou sow 泡 | plentiful; abundant. Sow sow | | the noise of cleansing rice.

Sow pēn | 便 the urinal discharge.

瞍 9533. ( \ ) 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 | are opposites, fat and lean.

Sow joo chae | 如柴 as lean as billet wood.

艘 9535. [ - ] Saou, or Sow. A generic term for a boat or ship.

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. Kih-sow 咳 | to cough; coughing. Kih-sow, too tan 咳 | 吐痰 to cough and spit out phlegm.

諉 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. [ \ ] 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 簞 | an uten-

sil put on the head by those who carry baskets on their heads.

**擻** 9541. [ \ ] To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off. Tow sow 抖 | or Tow soo 斗 藪 to shake off,—as dust.

**漱** 9542. [ / ] Sow kow | 口 to wash or rinse the mouth. Yung cha sow tsing kow che 用茶 | 淨口齒 use tea to wash the teeth clean with.

## SÜH.—CCCXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Shüh*. Manuscript Dictionary, Sö. Canton Dialect, *Sok*.

**夙** 9543. [ 0 ] Early in the morning; respect and diligence shown in the morning. A surname. Süh tsaou | 早 the morning. Süh yay | 夜 morning and night.

**佩** 9544. ( / ) Chüh süh 備 佩 unextended, not stretched out.

**俗** 9545. [ 0 ] 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 süh 風 | the public manners; the customs of the world. She süh 世 | the customs or manners of the age. Säng süh 僧 | priests and people. Hwan süh 還 | to leave, or be turned out of the priesthood.

Süh yu | 語 the common dialect;

a common saying; a proverb. Süh wüh | 物 a vulgar thing.

Süh yu | 語 a common saying; a proverb. Süh jin | 人 a common vulgar person.

**率** } 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 süh chung keun 統 | 眾軍 took the general command of the whole army. Tsung süh 總 | to take the general lead or controul of. Peaou süh 表 | a leader or example. Ta süh 大 | generally speaking, on the average.

Süh ling | 領 to go before and lead.

Süh kwei keu | 規矩 to adjust laws and usages.

Süh sën | 先 to take the lead; to go before; to be first in the practice of. Süh sing | 性 the light or guidance of natural reason.

Süh jen | 然 suddenly; promptly.

**摔** 9547. [ c ] To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

**蟀** 9548. [ c ] Seih süh 蟋 | a cricket.

**藪** 9549 [ c ] A generic term for vegetables. A surname. Süh-süh | | the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

**藪** 9550. A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve, applied to leaves falling.

Süh süh hea luy | | 下淚  
shed copious tears.

款  
嗽  
啖  
啣

9551. Sö, or Süh. To  
pant; to hem; to suck in.  
Read Sow, To cough.

漱

9552. [c] To step smartly  
to a proper position on see-  
ing a superior; attentive;  
respectful; to pass with alacrity;  
speedy; fleet. Peaou süh 票 |  
light; quick; nimble. Pə süh 僕  
| the appearance of any thing that  
is short.

鯨

9553. [c] Kūh süh 鯨 |  
appearing afraid of death,  
originally affirmed of oxen.

速

9554. [c] The footsteps  
of a deer; fleet; with haste;  
speedily; quick; hurried.  
Woo yūh süh süh 無慾 | |  
don't desire to make too much haste.  
Pūh süh che yung 不 | 之容  
an easy manner. Mang süh 忙 |  
hurried; precipitate.

Süh süh | | hurried; in a hasty man-  
ner.

Sin süh 迅 | haste and expedition;  
with promptness.

餼

9555. [c] The food con-  
tained in a tripod or boiler;  
rice food.

宿  
宿

9556. [c] From a *shelter*  
for a *hundred men*. A  
halting place at the dis-  
tance 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 Süh, or  
Sew, The stars of night; a constella-  
tion; the name of a city. A surname.

Used for 夙 Süh, see above. Urh  
shih pə süh 二十八 | the  
twenty eight constellations of the  
Chinese. Heih süh 歇 | to stop  
and rest. Lew süh 留 | to detain  
to pass the night.

Süh chang | 娼 to spend the night  
with prostitutes.

Süh sing | 星 the stars.

縮

9557. [c] From *silk* 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 süh  
縱 | in confusion or disorder.

Süh shin | 伸 } to contract and to  
Süh shin | 申 } extend, as a worm  
does.

Süh show | 手 to draw back one's  
hand; to cease from.

Süh twan | 短 to shorten.

菴

9558. [c] Mūh süh 菴 |  
or Mūh süh 牧 | name  
of a wild root on which cows  
and horses can feed.

粟  
粟  
粟

9559. (c) A particular  
sort of grain much es-  
teemed and used in dis-  
tilling liquor, otherwise  
called 小米 Seau me.  
Small sand; the name of  
a place; of a river; and of an ancient  
state. A surname. Name of an of-  
ficial situation.

Süh-me | 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  
續

9561. (c) From *silk*,  
*cordial agreement*, and a  
*pearl*. Commonly, but  
erroneously written with  
*silk* and to *sell*. To con-  
nect together; to follow  
in succession; continu-  
ous; successively; coming  
one after another; to  
continue the virtues of a predecessor.

A surname. Chuen süh 傳 | to  
continue a family. Lūh süh 陸 |  
successively; in continuance, applied  
to the occurrence of events and to  
the arrival of ships. Ke süh 繼 |  
to continue the acts of a predecessor;  
to be a successor.

Süh hēn | 絃 to marry a second  
wife, after the death of the first.

Sūh sze | 司 an adopted heir.  
Sūh sze | 事 to continue the performance of.

蕒  
肅  
肅

9562. (c) Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

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-sūh 嚴 | dignified; commanding; severe respect, veneration for the gods.

Sūh sūh | | a display of respect and decorum; also fleet; swift.

Sūh tsing | 靜 a reverential stillness.

瀟

9564. (c) Deep and clear; rapid motion. A surname.

Used also to denote scouring rice.

謨

9565. (c) To rise up with eagerness; to draw together, as one's garments.

Sūh-jen | 然 the appearance of

pulling one's garments about one and rising up.

帥  
達

9566. (c) From to *walk* and *holding a standard*.

To lead forward 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. Kēen sūh 牽 | to drag forwards.

Sūh sze | 師 to lead forward an army.

## SUN.—CCCXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Sun*. Canton Dialect, *Sune*.

損

9567. (1) 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 yih 有 | 無益 injury is connected with it, but no advantage.

Sun hwae | 壞 to injure and spoil a thing.

Sun jin, yih ke | 人益己 to injure others for the sake of benefiting one's self.

孫

9568. (1) 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.

Tsāng sun 曾 | a great grandson.

Heuen sun 玄 | a grandson's child.

Wae sun 外 | a daughter's child.

Tēn sun 天 | a fabled goddess, otherwise called 織女

Chih-neu. Pūh scaou 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 during the civil wars of the

third century, who with Lew-pe, king

of the state Shūh, opposed the growing power of the state Wei.

噉

9569. Water boiling or bubbling forth.

獠

9570. (1) An animal of the monkey species.

蓀

蓀

9571. ['] A certain fragrant plant.

蓀

荃

遜  
孫

9572. [ ' ] From *to walk as and a grandchild*. Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning, humble; respectful. K'een sun 謙 | humble;

yielding.

Sun che | 志 a humble mind.

Sun jang | 讓 or Jang sun, Humbly yielding.

隼  
鷂

9573. [ \ ] A bird of prey, said to spare pregnant birds.

樵  
準

9574. [ \ ] To point a piece of wood and fit it to enter an aperture. Sun-tow | 頭 the end of a piece of wood fitted to a hole; a wooden spike.

噴

9575. ( ' ) To spurt water or any liquid from the mouth. To eject with force from the mouth.

殮  
殮

9576. ( ' ) From *evening* and to *eat*. An evening meal; water and flour mixed; dressed food. A morning meal or breakfast, is expressed by 饗 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 | 與之言 to speak to mildly. Sun yen | 言 insinuating speech. Sun j'oh | 入 to enter gradually and in an insinuating manner.

SUNG.—CCCXVII<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 香 a certain fragrant plant.

Sung hwa keang | 花江 a river which runs eastward and enters the river Amour or the southern side.

Sung shoo | 樹 the fir tree.

Sung shoo | 鼠 the scirus or squirrel.

崧  
嵩  
崧  
崧  
崧  
崧

9579. (-) From *pin*es and a *mountain*, or from *high* and a *mountain*. A lofty mountain; eminent; highly elevated.

9580. (-) From *pine* and *plant*. A vegetable which flourishes all the year round.

鬆  
鬆  
鬆

9581. (-) From *hair* and the *pine tree*. Pung sung 攀 | dishevelled hair; a state of confusion; to loosen the hold of; loose; lax. Sung hwa | 花 cotton uncompresssed, worked up in flakes.

Sung kin | 緊 are opposites, Loose, fast; slack, tight.

Sung seay | 些 a little looser or less restricted.

Sung kae show | 開手 to let go one's grasp.

Sung tsuy 脛 | soft and spongy—  
applied to provisions.

訟  
訟

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  
慄  
慄

9584. ( \ ) From *double* and the *mind*. Double minded; timorous; fearful, agitated by hopes and fears. Sung jea | 然 in a timorous manner.

娥

9585. ( - ) The mother of the ancient Emperor 商 Shang.

駭

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 formal 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 峻

| to instigate persons to illegal conduct; to stir up injurious litigations.

Sung ke | 起 to stir up mischief.

慙

9590. ( \ ) From *heart* and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice.

Sung yung | 慙 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, distinguished by 南 | Nan sung, and 大 | Ta sung.

送

9592. [ / ] To send to a place; to present to; to accompany a guest or an ambassador 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. Müh 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 | to visit a person who is  
about to leave.

Sung nēn keung | 年窮 seeing  
out the old year.

Sung le | 禮 to offer presents of  
courtesy.

Sung sāng sze ma | 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; dis-  
puting; reviling and calumniating.  
The name of an office. The name of  
a bird.

Sung king | 經 to chant prayers or  
sacred books in the manner of the  
Buddha priests. Sung tūh | 讀  
to read in a humming tone.

嵩 9594. (-) From *high* and  
*mountain*. A lofty moun-  
tain; high; elevated. A  
surname; the second  
form is otherwise read  
Tsung, and is applied to  
elevated devotion. See 崧 Sung.

Sung pae | 拜 the highest worship; the  
worship due to the Gods. Sung shan  
| 山 a mountain in Ho-nan Pro-  
vince, also called 中嶽 Chung yǎ.

SUY.—CCCXVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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*.

夂 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.

淩 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 tran-  
quillize by stopping or driving back,  
applied to an army. Keaou suy 交  
| a kind of drawn battle. Sze suy  
死 | to die in battle.

Suy-suy | | 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 co-  
lours 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.

萋 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 萋 |  
coriander Yuen suy jin 萋 | 仁  
coriander seeds.

睽 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 tēn | 天 the fifth heaven.

悴 9600. [ / ] From *heart*  
and *to die*. Grief; sorrow;  
melancholy shewing it-  
self in the countenance.  
Tseou-suy 憔悴 | vexed  
and grieved. Kwān suy  
困 | 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 trou-  
blesome affairs. Ling suy 零 | in  
minute odd bits; miscellaneous  
articles. Ta suy 打 | to smash  
or break to pieces. Fan suy 煩 |  
troublesome; vexatious; scrupulous;



importunate. So suy 瓚 | little bits; troublesome. Pō suy 破 | broken to bits. Fun suy 粉 | reduced to bits and to powder. Sǎ suy 斂 | 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.

諍 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 誦 | opprobrious speech; abusive language. Ling suy 凌 | to insult.

遂 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. Püh 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 pēn | 便 to act according to one's convenience; to do as one likes.

Suy ke tang teih 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.

涿 9606. ( / ) A small trench or ditch in which is water. A water course in fields, two cubits deep.

燧 9607. [ / ] An instrument to obtain fire. A speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy or 金 | Kin-suy. Müh 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.

璪 9608. [ / ] A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

穗 9609. [ / ] The flower of grain. Suy-suy | | the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

繻 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.

譴 9611. ( / ) To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend; to blame; to rail at. A man's name.

隧 9612. [ / ] A path leading to a tomb; a bye-path to avoid an enemy or banditti; a subterranean 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.

韞 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 | 朝 the Suy dynasty.

**隨** 9615. [ - ] To accord with; to yield; to follow obediently; forthwith; immediately.  
Suy yu urh gan | 寓而安 to feel repose wherever one lodges.  
Suy po chüh lew te jin | 波逐流底人 a man who goes down with the stream, and sinks to a low intellectual or moral state.  
Suy tseih | 卽 immediately.

**漚** 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 | 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 | 星 a comet.

**蕪** 9619. The name of a plant.

**縹** 9620. [ / ] An ancient kind of fine cloth.

**髓** 9621. [ \ ] The marrow, or medullary substance in a bone. Lun ke, tsëë suy 淪肌浹 | to sink into the flesh and penetrate the bones—denotes instruction penetrating the mind.

**睭** 9622. [ - ] From eye and to fly high. Read Hwuy, To raise the eyes and stare; to look angrily. Read Suy, The name of a river, and of a district. A surname.

**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 lö yih püh tsung | 樂亦不

從 if an affair or course of action be wrong,—although pleasurable, do not follow it.

Suy jen | 然 although; even if it were.

**稷** 9624. [ - ] Juy or Suy. Four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.

**穗** 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.

**崇** 9626. Read Suy or Seüh. 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 | denotes those that are immediately sent from heaven. Kwae suy 怪 | a strange, monstrous appearance.

歲  
步  
山  
歲  
歲

9627. [ / ] From 步 Poo, *A pace or to pace*, and Seüh 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 Seüh, in the senses above given. Read So, A certain species of grain. Kwei suy 餽 | presents offered on the last day of the

year. Tae suy 太 | name of a heaven god who presides over the year. Wan suy 萬 | the name of a hill, also epithet or title of the reigning monarch. Wan suy yay 萬 | 爺 or Wan wan suy 萬萬 | 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 干 | a title of kings or governors. Nëen suy 年 | the years of a person's age. Sin suy 新 | the new year. Show suy 守 | kind

of vigil kept on the last night of the year. Suy ching | 成 the acts of the year, or the things incumbent to be done during the year.

Suy 'ing | 星 the planet Jupiter.

Suy wan | 晚 the last night of the year. Suy jih poo yay | 日步也 Suy, denotes the *march* or annual course of the *sun*.

Chwang suy 壯 | strong robust age.

瑞

9628. Also read Shwüy, Auspicious; felicitous. See Shwüy. Suy kwó | 國 Sweden.

SWAN.—CCCXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

A, broad. Manuscript Dictionary, *Soan* and *Suon*. Canton Dialect, *Sune* and *Suen*.

𩇛 9629. *Tseun*. To walk slowly, and with a proud gait.

𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛  
𩇛

9630. [-] Swan ne | 麀 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 | the mind grieved and afflicted by any distressing news.

Swan kwo | 菓 pickles.

Swan ke | 雞 the name of an insect.

筭  
算  
筭  
筭

9632. [-] A Chinese abacus. From *bambao* 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 | to suppose; to guess; to estimate; to devise. Haou meaou swan 好妙 | a most excellent scheme or stratagem. Ta hwuy swan pwan 他會 | 盤 he knows how to calculate; he is skilful at framing schemes. Chay ta swan pwan 這打 | 盤 or Chay ko swan ke 這個 | 計 this calculation or speculation.

Swan ke | 計 to calculate; to scheme; to plot.

Swan ke jin | 計人 to lay schemes,

in reference to other persons; to plot against them, or to meddle with their affairs. Swan pwan | 盤 an abacus for calculating with.

齒

9633. (-) From *teeth* and *sour*, abbreviated. Swan, or Ya swan 牙 | the teeth set on edge.

蒜  
蒜

9634. (-) Allium; garlic. Tsung swan 葱 | onions. Swan lwan | 卵 or Swan tow | 頭 the head or bulb of garlic.

匱

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.—CCCXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

A final sound to which there is nothing similar in the English language.  
Canton Dialect, *Se*.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Su* and *Szu*.

士

9636. (1) 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 | a brave soldier; a strong man. Ting sze 鼎 | a strong military man, one who can lift a tripod. Hea sze 下 | an inferior officer. Chung sze 中 | an officer of a middle rank. Shang sze 上 | an officer of higher rank. Neu sze 女 | a woman of masculine talents. Ta heō tsze 大學 | a great learned man; a statesman of the first rank. Tsin sze 進 | a literary title of the third rank. Mūh keu sze 木居 | an idol. Tēn sze 天 | an

astronomer. Tih sze 德 | or Woo shang sze 無上 | a devoted follower of Buddhism.

Choo sze 處 | } a retired gentleman;  
Keu sze 居 | } one who disregards gain and the pursuits of ambition.

Sze che yu taou | 志於道 the mind of a good man is devoted to right principles.

Sze tsūh | 卒 a soldier.

仕

9637. (-) Che, She, or Sze. To learn; to serve; to fill a public situation; to act as a magistrate. See Shè. Che sze 致 | to resign a public office.

巳

9638. [\] An astronomical and horary character. Shang sze 上 | the third day of the third moon, a term or holiday. Sze she | 時 from 9 to 11 in the forenoon.

祀  
祀

9639. [\] To sacrifice; to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits. One says, that Sze | implies Like as if; sacrificing is like meeting with

those who have departed to a separate state. An ancient designation of the year. Tseuē sze 絕 | having no one related; to sacrifice to one's manes.

Sze kwei | 鬼 to sacrifice to the devil.

Sze shin | 神 to sacrifice to the gods.

Sze haou tēn Shang-te | 昊天上帝 to sacrifice to Heaven, or to the Supreme Power therein.

Sze hwang te | 皇地 to sacrifice to the earth.

Sze che sāng, peih yung tseuen wūh | 之牲必用牲物 for the victims in sacrifice, perfect

animals must be used, they must be without blemish.

Sze sēen jin | 先人 to sacrifice to the spirits of the deceased.

# 耜 耜 耜 耜 耜 耜 耜

9640. [ \ ] An instrument of husbandry for levelling the ground previously to throwing in the seed; a kind of harrow.

9641. [ \ ] An impartial narrator of events; an historian; history. A surname.

See She.

# 史

9642. [ \ ] 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 | 爲之 to cause to be done; to cause to be effected.

Sze ke ling | 其靈 to give it spirituality,—applied to idols having the eye dotted with blood.

# 事

9643. [ \ ] 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 | ten thousand affairs; i. e. every thing that engages human effort; all the concerns of intelligent beings. Wan wūh 萬物

ten thousand things; i. e. every thing that exists. Ta keang shin mo sze

他講甚麼 | what is he talking about? Seaou sze 小 |

a small or unimportant affair. Chae sze 差 | service on which one is sent. Pūh ching king che sze 不

正經之 | licentious, immoral pursuits. To sze tēih jia 多 | 的

人 a busy body. Yew sze 有 |

have business, expresses either Being engaged, or there is some un-

pleasant affair going on. Pun sze 本 |

ability; talent. Ta she yew pun sze tēih 他是有本 | 的

he is a person possessed of ability. King sze 敬 | to pay respect to

business; to be attentive to it. She sze 詩 | the subject of odes,

poetry. Tso sze 做 | or Kau sze 幹 |

or Hing sze 行 | or Pan sze 辦 | all express Doing some

work or service. Ching sze 政 | national affairs, politics. Kung sze

公 | public business. Shang e kwō sze 商議國 | to consult on the affairs of the nation.

Sze sze joo e | | 如意 every thing according to (your) wish; an

expression of good will towards a person.

Sze tsing ta tih hān | 情大得很 a very great or important affair.

Sze foo moo | 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 | what are you doing?

As a Verb, Pūh sze sze 不 | | not manage affairs?—not attend to business?

Sze te | 體 or Sze tsing | 情 or Sze kan | 幹 or Sze woo | 務 all express An action, business, or an affair.

Sze-te | 體 the decent, becoming and proper, in any affair.

# 駛 駛

9614. [ \ ] 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. [ \ ] From □ *Hwuy*, *Four square*; and 八 *Pā*, *To divide or separate*, de-

noting that the square is to be separated, hence *Four*. A surname.

Te sze 第 | the fourth.

Sze-choo | 處 or Sze-hea | 下 or Sze-fang | 方 or Sze-mēen | 面 express All around; every where.

Sze-chuen | 川 a large province on the west side of China.

Sze-e | 夷 foreigners on all sides of China.

Sze-fang | 方 four square; the four points of the compass.

Sze fang che fung | 方之風 a wind which blows from all points of the compass; a whirlwind; a typhon.

Sze hēang | 向 the four points of the compass.

Sze-ke | 季 } the four seasons.  
Sze she | 時 }

Sze hae che nuy | 海之內 within the four seas—denotes every thing in the world, in a loose way of speaking.

Sze koo tseuen shoo | 庫全書 the imperial library; a great national collection of books.

Sze fang keun tze | 方君子 good people all around.

Sze te | 體 } the extremities of  
Sze che | 支 } an animal body.

Sze tūh | 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 | tears from the eyes are called Te; a secretion from the nose is called Sze.

Sze shwü | 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 | the three sze, viz. Poo-ching-sze 布政 | the officer who is entrusted with the revenue of a province. Gan-cha-sze 按察 | the criminal judge of a province. Yen-yun-sze 鹽運 | the inspector of the salt department. Tung-ching-sze 通政 | the officer through whose hands official documents pass to the Emperor.

Sze sze | 事 to manage or have the charge of any business or affair.

Sze le | 理 to rule; to manage.

Kung sze 公 | 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-keih-le kwō Kung-sze 英吉國利公 | the English company.

San-fā-sze 三法 | a subordinate officer in criminal boards at Peking.

Ta kwan sze 打官 | to go to law.

Seun kēen sze 巡檢 | the officer of a village, or of several villages.

Sze yō | 獄 a jailer.

Sze ma | 碼 weights.

伺 9649. [ \ ] To wait for; to wait upon; to observe; to spy out; to examine.

Seang mēen sze 相聒 | to observe or watch each other; an oblique glance. Tan sze 探 | to enquire into; to try to find out.

Sze how | 候 to wait; to attend upon.

筥 9650. [ \ - ] A square bamboo trunk for containing clothes or other things. The name of a hill. Shoo sze 書 | a book chest.

覘 9651. [ - ] From to controul and to look. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

飼 9652. [ \ ] From to eat and a man to controul. To feed; to give provisions to; food; victuals; provisions.

嗣 9653. [ \ ] From 冊 Tsih, 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 | 子孫 descendants; posterity. Woo tze sze 無子 | no son to succeed.

Ke sze 繼 | to adopt a son.  
Tseü sze 絕 | to exterminate a family.

Sze tsze | 子 an adopted son.

姍

9654. A woman's name.

似

9655. [ \ ' ] Like; similar to; as; as if; class or kind; to continue in succession.

Still more; to offer. A surname.  
Seang sze urh püh tung 相 | 而不同 like each other, and yet different. Tsing sze shwäy 清 | 水 as clear as water.

Sze she urh fei | 是而非 like right, but wrong.

Sze fei | 非 it appears wrong.

Sze she | 是 it appears right.

Sze püh näng yen | 不能言 as if unable to speak.

姍

9656. [ \ ] 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 Wän.

俟

9657. [ \ ] To wait; to stay. Great. A surname. Repeated, Sze sze | | a herd of animals walking slowly. Sze how | 候 or Tängsze 等 | to wait.

Sze she | 死 to wait or prepare for death.

Sze taou jih | 到日 wait till the day arrives.

涘

9658. [ \ ] The bank of a river; the margin of a stream.

寺  
闈

9659. [ \ ] Sze or She. From a measure and to issue forth. A place from whence laws are promulgated: 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 Buddha.

Sze hwan | 宦 }  
Sze-jin | 人 } an eunuch.  
Hwan sze 宦 | }

死  
歿  
歿

9660. [ \ ] From *mar* 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. Püh 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 mö 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 sāng yew ming | 生有命 death and life are decreed.

Sze ming | 命 death decree,—denotes urgently and seriously.

Sze püh ming. | 不明 to die without a manifest cause; a legal phrase; a death suspected not to have been by natural means.

Sze pih | 白 a pale livid complexion, like a corpse.

Sze show | 守 to maintain or hold fast till death.

思  
息

9661. [ \ - ] 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 | 無那 pure thoughts. Sze sö | 索 to study; to search for with the mind.

德

9662. [ - ] Sze sze | | to reprove or admonish with frankness and sincerity.

Read Tsae, Strenuous effort; great talent and ability. Appearance of a large beard.

總

9663. A particular kind of cloth worn in mourning.

Sze ma fūh | 麻服 } coarse garments that  
Sze fūh | 服 } constitute a lighter mourning.

憲

9664. (-) Sze or Sae, Fow sze 眾 | 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. Pih 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, general-

ly attached by government officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy-mǎ.

獅

9666. [-] From a dog or quadruped, and a master. The noblest of animals, the lion; a dog that bares two whelps.

Sze tsze yih how | 子一吼 the roar of a lion.

Sze tsze | 子 } all denote the  
Tseuen ne | 後魔 } lion.  
Pih show | 白獸 }

螭

9667. [-] A small shell fish. Lo-sze 螺 | a cockle.

駟

9668. [-] A wild horse.

駟

斯

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.

斯

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

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.

澌

Sze kēen | 減 to diminish as by melting away.

厮

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.

厮

Seaou sze 小 | a servant boy; my servant.

Sze shǎ | 殺 to fight and kill in the confusion of battle; carnage.

Sze yang tsūh | 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 | 髮 Sze fā. Minute; small; fine as silk.

Hoo sze 湖 | the silk

which comes from Hoo-kwang province in contradistinction from Too-sze 土 | the native silk of Canton.

Sze mēen | 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 pūh tsō | 毫不錯 not the least error or mistake; perfectly right.

鷺

9676. [-] Loo sze 鷺 | a bird employed in catching fish. A species of pelican.

厶

9677 Mōw, or Sze. Deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. See Mow.

私

9678. [-] From *grain* and *selfish*. The proprietor of grain, is in the north, called

| 主 Sze choo. 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 | are used as opposites Public, private; equitable, selfish. E kung mēē sze 以公

滅 | to destroy private feeling by regard for the public. Jih yuē

woo sze chaou 日月無 | 照 the sun and moon shine on all alike.

Tsow sze 走 | to smuggle.

Sze hea | 下 } a private secret

Sze te | 地 } apartment.

Sze kīh | 客 private merchant.

Sze hing taou neih | 行逃匿 to run away.

Sze sin | 心 selfish, partial, unjust feeling.

Sze keüh che tsing | 曲之情 selfish and crooked disposition.

Sze yō | 約 a clandestine engagement, as between lovers.

Sze ya | 衙 a private office of a magistrate.

Sze yūh | 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 | 觥 a cup made of the rhinoceros' horn, or any horn cup

食

9680. [ \ ] Commonly read Shih, To take victuals; to eat or to drink. Read Sze, Food; to give food to; to feed. See Shih.

賜

9681. [ \ ] Read Sze or Tsze. From *pearls* and *to change*. To change the possessor of them.

賜

To confer; to bestow on inferiors; to give as matter of favour. Shang sze 賞 |

to confer as a reward. Kin sze 欽 | an Imperial bestowment.

Sze and kung | 貢 are opposites, Tsze is conferring on an inferior, Kung, is offering to a superior.

Sze yen | 宴 to confer an entertainment,—phraseology used by the Emperor.

Sze ting tae | 頂戴 to confer a knob worn on the cap,—a mark of rank.

Sze koo | 顧 to patronise.

讒

9682. To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame. Otherwise read Tē.

獄

9683. [-] To watch, guard, or keep, as a prison; to examine; to investigate, as a jailer.

伺

肆

9684. ( \ ) 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 | } loose, dissipated,  
Fang tsze 放恣 } irregular; profligate.

TA.—CCCXXI<sup>ST</sup> 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* | 了胆 or *Ta chō tan tsze* | 着胆子 enlarged his liver; i. e. assumed courage. *Ta chang foo* | 丈夫 a great man; a man of eminent talents and disinterested mind. *Ta e* | 意 great idea—of one's self, denotes the cold ungrateful indifference with which some person's receive benefits. *Ta e* | 醫 members of the medical board. *Ta han* | 寒 a term which answers to January 21st. *Ta hēn* | 限 the great limit; death. "Mors *ultima linea rerum est.*" (Horace.) *Ta heō sze* | 學士 ministers of state. *Ta hing hēn* | 興縣 the district in which Peking is situated. *Ta hwang* | 黃 rhubarb. *Ta jin* | 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 kac* | 概 } generally speaking;  
*Ta te* | 概 } speaking in general  
*Ta leō* | 畧 } terms.  
*Ta laou yay* | 老爺 a title applicable to persons of the fourth and third degrees of rank.  
*Ta leō seang kin* | 略相近 generally speaking, nearly the same.  
*Ta seaou* | 小 great and small; old and young.  
*Ta show keō* | 手脚 large hands and feet; i. e. having great influence or power.  
*Ta seūh* | 雪 a term which answers to December 8th. *Ta shoo* | 暑 a term which answers to July 21.  
*Ta ting* | 艇 a chop boat.  
*Ta tsing* | 青 smalts.  
*Ta tsing kwō* | 清國 China, under the Manchow dynasty.  
*Ta tsing ping* | 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* | 方 that place, or some other place.  
*Ta jīh* | 日 another day.

*Ta jin* | 人 that man, or some other man.  
*Ta shwō shin mo* | 說甚麼 what does he say?  
*Ta nēn* | 年 another year.  
*Ta mun* | 們 they; them.  
*Ta teih* | 的 his; hers.  
*Ta mun teih* | 們的 theirs.

**打** 9687. [ 1 ] 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* | 扮 to dress; dress.  
*Ta chung* | 種 to cover a mare.  
*Ta chang* | 帳 to arrange.  
*Ta tsew fung* | 秋風 to raise the autumnal wind; to endeavour to obtain some favor.  
*Ta fā* | 發 to send.  
*Ta ho* | 火 to strike a light.  
*Ta leaou chaou hwuy* | 了炤會 to make a signal or sign to,—understood by both parties. *Kung ta* 攻 | to fight, to attack as in battle. *Gow ta* 毆 | to fight and squabble in the streets. *Ta kung* | 工 to engage to work or labour.

Ta kea | 架 to fight with sticks or hands.

Ta kew | 毬 or Pih ta 白 | a certain play with a ball.

Ta leang | 量 to measure.

Ta laou | 撈 to drag or pull out of the water.

Ta shwŷy | 睡 to sleep.

Ta fung paou | 風暴 to blow a gale of wind; a storm.

Ta saou | 掃 to sweep or brush.

Ta pa shŷh | 把寶 to box; to fist one's way through life—means to succeed by one's own effort.

Ta tŷen | 點 to point out; to arrange; to plan.

Ta ting | 聽 to listen; to hear; to try to find out.

Ta chae chaou too | 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 | 燕 to play at shuttlecock.

## TĀ.—CCCXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Tā. Canton Dialect, sometimes Tap, and at other times Tat.

姐 9688. [c] Tă.ke | 已 a vicious queen, famous in history, B. C. 1100.

咀 9689. [c] Mutual recrimination. Tă-ta, or Tă-tă | | to giggle and laugh; to stammer.

詛 9690. [c] Disquieted; restless.

怛 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 | | or (Tan-tan) An anxious, disturbed mind.

Ho pŷe king tă 何必驚 | 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, soggish, sleepy. Name of a river. To march beating a drum.

搭 9693. [cu] 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 9695. [c] From a foot falling on the ground. To tread; to beat on the ground with the foot, as when singing. Tă shŷh te poo | 實地步 or Tă keō wan | 腳穩 to place the foot firmly on the ground; used metaphorically for Steady conduct.

Tă po tŷŷ heae | 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 | 清 to observe the worship at tombs during the seventh moon of the year.

# 答答

9696. (v) 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 tǎ 應 | or Tǎ ying, To answer; to respond. Paou tǎ 報 | to make a return for favors received. Pūh tǎ 不 | to give no reply. Pūh pēē tuy tǎ 不必對 | there is no occasion for any reply.

Tǎ le | 禮 presents sent in return for some received.

Tǎ pae. | 拜 to make a bow in return for one received.

Tǎ poo | 布 a kind of coarse cloth.

Tǎ seay | 謝 to return thanks, or presents with thanks.

# 嗒

9697. (cv) Tǎ jen | 然 to forget; appearance of freeing one's self from; ridding one's self of care. Read Tǎ, To take with the tongue; to lick.

# 塔

9698. (cv) 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 Tǎ 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 Tǎ. The pagoda half way to Hwang-poo, where European ships moor, is called 赤岡 | Chih kang tǎ. The Second-bar pagoda (a spire known to all who have visited Canton) is called Sze tsze yang tǎ 獅子洋 | or 石礪 | Shih le tǎ. Pa chow tǎ 琶洲 | is a famous pagoda in the province of Canton, built about, A. D. 1600.

# 搭搭搯搯

9699. (cv) 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. Tǎ paou | 報 or Tǎ 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 tēen kea hea ho 替店家下貨 shipping goods for shopmen, whom the government does not recognize.

Tǎ tǎ nrh | | 兒 the Tartars.

Tǎ choo | 住 to take a temporary lodging.

Tǎ pang | 棚 to erect a stage for the performance of plays in the streets, and for other purposes.

Tǎ too chuen | 渡船 to engage to go by a passage boat.

Tǎ kae | 蓋 to cover in; to raise a shed or house.

Tǎ 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.

# 達達

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. Chih tǎ yu tsēen 直 | 御前 to address immediately to the Emperor.

Tǎ keuen | 權 to understand peculiar circumstances and not apply general rules to them.

Tǎ tsze | 子 a general term for the Tartars; they dislike it. 達 is used in history.

Tǎ taou | 道 the great high road of right principle; the regular exercise of the passions; joy, anger, and so on.

Tǎ pūh le taou | 不離道 in

prosperity (the good man) does not depart from right principles. Tǎ jin | 人 an intelligent person, thoroughly informed on every subject.

健

9701. [c] To run away; to rebel against.

捷

9702. [c] To strike; to beat; to chastise. Ta-tsze | 子 the Tartars—other syllables pronounced Tǎ, are used to denote the same.

澆

9703. [c] Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

獒  
獺  
獺

9704. Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the [c] water and to eat fish; these are called Hae tǎ 海 | sea tǎ, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called Shan-tǎ 山 | the hill Tǎ, by some called the Castor or Beaver, some say the Otter. Tǎ, or Shwüy-tǎ 水 | the otter.

Tǎ pe | 皮 the otter skin.

蓬

9705. [c] The name of a plant.

躑  
躑  
躑

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.

倻

9707. [c] Tan or Tǎ. Uneasy; disquieted.

翥

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. [c] Ta, or Tǎ Below the surface of the ground. To fall down. Fang ũh taou tǎ 房室倒 | the house was completely subverted; or thrown down. Tsaou tǎ 遭 | to knock or throw about; to annoy or distress,—is sometimes written thus.

悒

9711. To repress feeling; to submit.

毳

9712. Tǎ.tǎng | 毳 a fine sort of cloth, said to be brought from India, and which is otherwise called To-lo-jung 多羅絨 the name now given to English woollens.

毳

搨

9713. [c] From hand and the sound Tǎ. 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 tǎ 宋 | fac-similes of the dynasty Sung. Kew tǎ 舊 | an old fac-simile.

搨

搨

搨

Tǎ te tsĕen | 地錢 to take a duty from dealers in tea.

榻

9714. [c] From wood, a covering, and feathers. A couch or bed; a long narrow bed. A certain kind of couch.

Tǎ shang shwüy | 上睡 to sleep on a couch.

蹋

9715. [c] To tread upon with the feet to place the feet upon the ground.

躑

Le 履 or Tsĕen 踐 or Tǎ | 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.

闕

9716. [c] 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

鞞

and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour. Tǎ jung | 茸 possessing mean talents; low; brutal; savage.

爛

9717. [c] Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces.

Tǎ ping | 餅 a cake dried in a certain way.

趑

9718. [c] From flying and to walk. A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step.

Lĕě-tǎ 趑 | a hurried step; a careless manner of doing things.

漂

9719. [cu] Name of a river; and of a district. Chüh tǎ 瀆 | waters rushing together.

噉

9720. [c] Tǎ, or Tǎ. To slobber up greedily. To swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly

chewing. Tǎ tǎ urh shǐh | | 而食 ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

TAE.—CCCXXIII<sup>RD</sup> 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 kēen | 監 a great overseer; an eunuch of the palace.

Tae urh pūh keaou | 而不驕 great, but not proud, applied to the Emperor.

Tae jow chay tsò 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 (Seau 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.

伏

9723. The name of a place in the midst of the sea.

汰

9724. [c] Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away. Excess; to boast. Taou-tae 洩 | 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. Tēn 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 1 venerable sir. Heung tae 兄 1 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.

互  
歹  
歹  
歹  
占

9727. ( \ ) The opposite of whatever is good. Perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tae. (Kang-hé.) The two middle forms are corruptions of the last, which is a part of the word 骨 Kūh, 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 1 don't approach bad people. Wei tae 危 1 dangerous; in imminent hazard. Tae-keih 及 1 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 1 slow; sluggish; idle.

Tae to tsze gan 惰自安 1 lazy and self indulgent.

Tae man pūh king 慢不敬 1 careless; negligent; disrespectful.

Tae yu ting twan 于聽斷 1 remiss in deciding—in public courts.

Tae-to 惰 1 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 1

to raise up.

Tae hwny keu 回去 1 to carry back again.

Tae sae 摠 1 to move; to agitate.

給

9731. [ \ c ] Silk threads ravelled; wound about. Slow, dilatory. Suspicion; doubt; to deceive; to impose upon.

苔

9732. ( c - ) Tae lny 類 1 the class of mosses and lichens in Chinese botany.

Tae hǎn shang keae lūh 痕上 1 堦 1 the mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green.

詒  
詔

9733. ( c - ) Read E. Mutual inquisition; to leave to. Read Tae, Appearance of weariness and fatigue; to deceive or to insult. Ke tae 欺 1 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 1 the first stages of pregnancy; the embryo; the beginning. Pūh shǎ tae 不殺 1 not kill pregnant—animals. Yew tae 有 1 Hvae tae 懷 1 to be pregnant.

Lǎ tae 落 1

Hea tae 下 1

Chuy tae 墜 1

To tae 墮 1

To fall from the womb; abortion.

Tae koo 瞽 1 born blind.

Tae keaou 教 1 taught from the womb—said of the mother of Wán-wang; to teach in the womb,—a Chinese idea.

Tae sāng 生 1 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 1 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. Tsou tsung san tae 祖宗三 1 ancestors for three generations; i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandfather. Leih tae 歷 1 successive generations. San tae 三 1 three

generations, often refers to the three dynasties Hea, Yin, and Chow.

Chaou tae 昭 | recent ages—in contradistinction from antiquity.

Pih tae kwán se 北 | 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 | 權 authority exercised instead of another; delegated authority.

Tae jin tso sze | 人做事 to do something for a person.

岱 9737. (/) Tae shan | 山 or Tae tsung | 宗 or Tae shan 泰山 or Tung yō 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 瑤 | or Tae mei kō | 瑁殼 a particular sort of tortoise shell used in manufacturies.

袋袋 9739. (/) A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books. Shoo tae 書 | a bag to contain books—a man whose mind is full of books. Yin tae 銀 | a bag to contain money. Ho paou tsin tae 荷包襯 | a purse worn about one's person. Chen tae 纏 | 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 Tih, same as Tih 貸 to lend to a person. Kwan tae 寬 | to shew indulgence to those who have committed some fault.

Tae tsey | 借 or Tsey 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 靑 | name of a medicine. Tae hih | 黑 to paint the eye brows black.

隸 9742. From hand and from tail. To grasp an animal's tail with the hand; to approach from behind; to extend to.

隸 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 chüh 兩岸樹

輔轉) on each bank is erected a turning wheel or windlass. Tae kih | 格 a table or list of the duties to be levied at those places.

瞭 9744. Gae-tae 瞭 | an obscure dull appearance; remote and indistinct.

棗 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 | 也 I am not equal to the task. Te te | appearing to blend harmoniously; tranquil.

隸 9747. [ / ] From clouds and touching to. Cloudy; dull; obscure; expressed also by Gae tae 靄 | 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 ribbon. 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 | to carry secretly about one. Shoo tae 書 | name of a plant. Yih tae te fang 一 | 地方 a neighbourhood.

癩

9749. [ / ] Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albus; a disease of women.

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 | a gallery. Chung tae 中 | the presidents of the courts in Peking. Hēen tae 憲 | the Yu-she or Censors. Wae tae 外 | a title of other inferior officers. Yung tae 容 | the board of rites. Shae tae 曬 | a terrace on the roof of houses for drying things. Tae tsēen | 前 before the bar of a judge or magistrate. Tae wan | 灣 Formosa.

僮

9751. [ c' ] Pei tae 陪 | a superior domestic in the houses of the great; an assistant in the houses of statesmen.

Tēen tae 田 | an epithet applied to hired labourers in husbandry,—a disgraceful epithet.

惶

9752. Tae-gae | 猷 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 | 舉 to elevate; to raise; to lift.

Tae sae | 搥 to agitate; to shake.

臺

9754. [ c- ] Name of a plant. Yun tae 雲 | an edible vegetable.

泰

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 | 平 general or universal peace, general tranquillity. Tae-shan | 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 | to treat or behave to—in any manner.

Tae-tsuy | 罪 to wait for the punishment of one's crimes.

Tae man | 慢 to treat with indifference and neglect.

Tae ta pūh haou | 他不好 treated him ill.

Tǎng tae ming yih 等 | 明日 wait till to-morrow.

Tae tēen she | 天時 wait Heaven's time; i. e. till the proper season, or till suitable weather.

憐  
忮  
忮  
態  
能

9757. [ c- ] From *heart* and *large*. Extravagant; prodigal. Che tae woo too 侈 | 無度 unlimited extravagance. Seau sin 小心 a little heart, denotes *care*.

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 | the exhibition of one's thoughts by the manner. Tsing tae 情 | the external expression of the passion which exists in the mind; amorous behaviour. Seau jin tae 小人 | the manner of worthless persons.

Che tae 癡 | a foolish manner.

Tae too | 度 external manner or behaviour.

猷

9759. [ - ] Commonly read Gae, A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp. In Kang-he read Gae.

Tae tsze | 子 a simpleton; a fool.

戴

9760. (1) 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 | to bear

or sustain. Ting tae 頂 | wearing a knob on the top of the cap as a mark of rank; the knob worn. Püh kung tae tēn 不共 | 天 not live together under the canopy of heaven—determined that one must perish,—the language of revenge.

Tae maou | 帽 to wear a cap.  
Tae jih | 日 the place where the rays of the sun fall.

襪

9761. (1) Nae tae 襪 | ignorant of affairs; unskilful.

## TAN.—CCCXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tan*. Canton Dialect, *Tan*.

丹  
日

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. Chih sin woo wei yuě tan 赤心無偽日 | a red heart without guile is called tan; hence, Tan sin | 心 a sincere heart. They say that the heart of a bad man is black. Tan tan, The name of a country. Müh tan 木 | and Mow tan 牡 | name of flowers. The Mow-tan, they call Hwa wang 花王 the king of flowers.

Tan sha | 砂 a red oxide; vermillion; denotes the same as 硃 Choo.

Tan tsaou | 灶 poetical name of the pomegranate.

Tan tēn | 田 the lower region of the abdomen.

埧

9763. (c-) The banks of a canal or river thrown down.

聃  
聃  
聃

9764. From *ear* and *weak*. Dull of hearing. The name of an ancient state. Tan anciently denoted teacher or master. Tan | or -) Laou tan 老 | an appellation of the founder of the 道

Taou sect.

旦

9765. (1) 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 | the first morning in the year. Kō-tan 盞 | a bird which

in the night calls for the morning. Chin-tan 震 | a name given to China, in the western regions. Neu tan 女 | an actress,—one who acts a female character.

但

9766. ['] Tan, or Tan. To expose the naked arm. Only; especially; but very; whenever; as soon as; unrestrained. A surname. Ke tan 豈 | how only! Tan yuen we haou | 願你好 particularly wish you well. Tan ma | 馬 or Tan ma 鞞馬 a horse left at full liberty.

担  
筴

9767. (1) 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 | 塵 to brush away the dust.

Tan keau 擡 to raise or lift high.  
 Tan tow 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 pūh e 然不疑 mind quite even, perfectly unsuspecting.

疸 9769. (1) Hwang tan 黃 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 mēen 免 to make bare, or to disclose.

Pe tan 鄙 } garments intended  
 Sew tan 羞 } to absorb the perspiration.

胆 9771. [c-) Fleishy; fat; phlegm. Vulgarly used for 膽 Tan. See below. Lă tan 臄 } fat, fleshy, greasy.

閫 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 | | a copious and perspicuous style.

倓 9774. Stillness; quiet; rest; repose. Settled; unsuspecting conviction of. Used in the sense of 賤 Tan, see below.

啖 9775. [c\] To taste; to eat; to entice with a bait; to swallow. Wild; mad-like. Occurs in the sense of insipid. A surname. Tseou tan 噉 | or Tan shih | 食 to taste; to eat.

埧 9776. Lan-tan 塹 | a long level space of ground. A kind of earthen vessel.

悵 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 9778. (1) 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 | poor; pure.  
 Tan pō 薄 thin; indifferent; poor; free from vicious passions.

毯 9779. [c\] A sort of ground cloth or carpet made of hair.

痰 9780. [c-) Phlegm. Tan ho ping 火病 internal disease, fever and phlegm.

Tan yung 壅 the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

莢 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 | the name of an ancient royal play thing.

Tan chaou ching 朝政 to prate about the government or politics.

Tan king pūh peih ne yu yih tsze che hēen 經不必泥於一字之間 in conversing about, or explaining the classical books, it is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word.

贖 9783. To redeem by money, or procure exemption from punishment.

餠 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 | 于 a general of the Heung-woo 匈奴 Tartars; Hunnorum dux. (De Guignes.) Chuen yih keen tau shan 穿一件 | 衫 to put on a single garment; i. e. a garment of a single plait or fold, not double. Shin tsze tan pō 身子 | 薄 a body poor and slender,—a feeble constitution. Koo tan 孤 | or Koo koo tan tan 孤孤 | | orphan-like, isolated. Paou tan 報 | a paper announcing something. Hwuy tan 會 | a bill on some one to pay money. Chang mūh tan 賬目 | a bill, as from a shopman. Ho wūh tan 貨物 | a list of goods bought or sold. Kēen tan 欠 | an account of money owing. Kae tan 開 | to make out a bill. Fā tan 發 | to send a bill. Show tan 收 | a receipt. Ping tan 憑 | a paper drawn up to be referred to for affording proof on a given subject. E tan 議 | a paper drawn up after mutual deliberation; an agreement.

Tan han | 寒 thin and cold, poor and distressed.

Tan pō | 薄 denotes Thin, poor, weak, deficient, either in plain language or metaphorically.

Tan tūh | 獨 alone, single.

Tan tan | | only; nothing more.

Tan tē | 帖 a visiting card of one fold of paper only, a card of many folds is called 全帖 Tseun tē.

## 倅

9785. [-] Tán, or Tàn. Thick; heavy; intense; urgent; great.

## 匣

9786. In temples a kind of wooden platter in which the tablets of the deceased are placed.

## 幘

9787. [-] Tan or Chen. A kind of covered carriage.

## 嘆

9788. [-] A horse panting, or broken winded. Joy; rejoicing; fulness; abundance, as of strength or ability. See Chen.

## 嘆

Tan ho | 暖 denotes the appearance of shedding tears.

Tan yen | 閒 ease and leisure.

## 彈彈弓

9789. [- /] 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 | certain

meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. Tsow tan 奏 | to accuse to the Emperor.

Tan chang | 唱 to play and sing.

Tan kin | 琴 to play on the kin instrument.

Tan mīh sēn | 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 | afraid of; apprehensive. Sze woo ke tan 死無忌 | in danger of death and still without fear,—said to over-bold children. Pūh tan laou koo 不 | 勞苦 not afraid of labour.

Tan kae | 改 afraid and unwilling to reform.

## 殫

9791. [-] The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely.

Tan leih | 力 with the whole strength of.

## 瘴

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.

## 篋

9793. [-] A sort of small round bucket for carrying provisions in; the name of a bamboo.

**潭** 9794. [ / ] A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, Water rushing and dashing.

**鄆** 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-kwō tan keih kwei fang 中國 | 及鬼方 from China to the regions of devils, —viz. foreign states.

Tan gān | 恩 great kindness.

**譚** 9797. [ / ] To take far into the mouth, or to take into the mouth greedily.

**憚** 9798. [ / ] To think; to ponder.

**擗** 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 mēn | 子洋面 passage opposite the south side of Macao, into the Tupa.

**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 convincing at; to deceive.

The name of a state; a surname.

**贖** 9803. [ c \ ] To pay before hand for things bought.

**鐔** 9804. [ c - ] From *metal* and *reaching to*. The edge of a sword; also the hilt of a sword. Otherwise read Sin.

**驪** 9805. [ c - ] A dark colored horse, with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

**儻** 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.

**愴** 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. Pūh kan tan ching 不敢 | 承 I dare not undertake it. Tan tang pūh choo | 當不住 unable to sustain it, unable to bear up under it.

Shen choo | 主 to lend support to a lord or patron.

Tan-ho | 荷 to sustain a burden; to help any affair.

Tan-kan | 干 } the pole used by  
Tan teaou | 挑 } Chinese to carry  
Pēen tan 扁 | } burdens with a cross the shoulder.

Tan paou | 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.

**瞻** 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 | 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. Hēē tan 俠

| the courage of a great man. Kan

tan 肝 | the liver and gall. Ta  
tan 大 | great courage; bravery.  
Hwān 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.

**儻** 9813. ( c \ ) Air; look; man-  
ner. Tan hwuy | 個  
appearing not to advance.  
Also read Shen.

Tan tan jen | 然 easy, leisure-  
ly; no appearance of haste. Read  
Tan, But; but then.

**勳** 9814. [ - ] Strength ex-  
hausted; failure of strength.

**壇** 9815. [ e - ] An altar at  
which to offer up sacrifice,  
pronounce oaths, or per-  
form other religious services, a tem-  
porary 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  
Téen. Tan denotes Tse-chang 祭  
場 an arena or level space on which

to sacrifice. Shih tan 石 | a stone  
altar. Shan chuen tan 山川 |  
the altars of the hills and rivers.  
Shay tseih tan 社稷 | altars to  
the gods of the land and of the grain.  
Chüh tan 築 | to erect an altar.  
Wān 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. Hāng tan 杏 | the place  
where Confucius taught. Yaou tan  
瑤 | or Sēen tan 仙 | the re-  
gion of those genii called Sēen.  
Saou tan 騷 | a place of con-  
course for music and amusement.  
Tan man | 曼 wide extensive ap-  
pearance.

**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 fur-  
niture. Pih tan 白 | white san-  
dal wood. Hwang tan 黃 | yellow  
sandal wood. Tan mūh | 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 ex-  
posed 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** } 9818. [ c - ] From *water*  
**渾** } and *difficult*. Water rush-  
ing through narrow pass-  
ages amongst rocks; a  
rapid; a shallow rocky  
rapid. Read Nan, The  
appearance of water rushing with  
rapidity. Read Han, Water run-  
ning off and leaving a place dry.  
Shih pǎ tan 十八 | eighteen  
rocky rapids in the Kan-keang 灑  
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 con-  
traction of the muscles or  
tendons, and is commonly spoken of  
in connexion with cold and damp.  
Fung tan 風 | palsy. Tan twan  
| 癱 rigidity of the muscles in-  
ducing lameness in the hands and feet.

尢 9820. *Yin or Pan. Walking;*  
*appearance of walking. Read*  
*Yew, Doubtful; hesitating.*

**伛** 9821. Appearance of the  
hair hanging down. To stop.

**統** } 9822. Ornamental fringes  
**髻** } to a cap which hang down  
over the ears, or in front.

眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈  
眈

9823. ( \ ) From *eye* and *hesitating*. Looking furtively like a tiger about to spring on its prey. To look at something near, when the iution 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 | | a formidable fierce look.

Tan urh | 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 | coals. Shih tan 石 | a stone which is burnt as fuel. Too tan 塗 | mud and coals—calamities; distress. Müh tan 木 | char-

coal. To too tan 墜塗 | to fall into distressing circumstances—said of the people.

Fow tan 燂 } a light kind of fuel  
Foo tan 燂 } used in decocting medicines.

醃  
醃  
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醃

9827. [ c \ ] Gravy; the serous juice that oozes from flesh. Tan hae | 醃 gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

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 | to search; to explore; to spy. Tung tan 洞 | to discover most clearly.

Tan-hwa | 花 the lowest of a triad of literati, who are placed at the top of all those in China.

Tan shwŷy | 水 to sound the depth of water.

Tan she | 試 or She tan, To essay; to try; to examine.

Tan sin | 信 to endeavour to obtain information respecting.

Tan ting | 聽 to try to hear a<sub>2</sub> out.  
Tan pā ng yew | 朋友 to visit a friend.

嘆

9829. [ ' ] A sighing sound; to sigh. One says, A long breathing. According to

Sha-müh, to express either grief or admiration and praise. Tsey tan 嗟 | lamentation and sighing. Chang

tan shwə taou 長 | 說道 with a long sigh said. Woo yung tan 無

永 | not perpetual (or eternal) sighing. Tan seh yih fan | 惜

一番 sighed and lamented awhile. Tan sēn | 羨 or Tsan tan 讚 | 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 | a long sigh.

Tan mei | 美 } to praise or ad-  
Tan sēn | 羨 } mire with inarticulate aspirations.

志

9831. [ c \ ] Tan tih | 志 mind above and mind below, a vacant and inconstant mind; afraid, timorous. Otherwise read Kǎn.

蛋  
延

9832. [ ' ] An appellation, in ancient times, of certain barbarous tribes; now commonly used to denote An egg of any bird. Yǎ tan 鴨 |

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 Säng jih 生日. Foeticé Tsëen tsew 千秋 a thousand autumns.

Tan ma | 馬 to dispose of horses.

Tan säng | 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 ele | 以利 to ensnare or seduce by the hope of gain.

苞

9835. [ c \ ] Han-tan 菌 | flowers about to blossom,—their appearance when about to bud forth.

嚙

9836. Tan tan 嚙 | the appearance of abundance or affluence; a great number, or quantity of.

黢

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. Cove-

tous; avaricious. Anxious to succeed, or to make progress on a journey; avidity.

Tan hwuy | 賄 covetous desire of bribes.

Tan haou | 饕 gluttonous.

Tan kô | 酷 covetous and cruel, often applied to the magistracy in China.

Tan she lô | 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.

儉

9839. Tan-kin | 儉 a foolish appearance.



TANG.—CCCXXV<sup>TH</sup> 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 | loose, profligate, dissipated.

圜

9841. Pǎng tang 碎 | the sound of stones striking against each other.

若藜

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 | 餅 } puddings and  
Tang mēn | 麩 } dumplings.

燙

9845. Tang tow | 斗 a smoothing iron,—in common use.

盪  
蕩

9846. [c-] To push and stop with the hand.

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 | dissolute; dissipated; incoherent.

Yih tang 佚 | slow, remiss.

Tang che | 志 to dissipate and bewilder the mind.

Tang chan | 產 to squander and waste a patrimony.

Tang mēi sāng ling | 滅生靈 wantonly exterminated every living creature, said of the ingress of the western Tartars who formed the dynasty Yuen.

Tang tang | | 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. Ch'ih tang 直 | name of an office. Te'ih tang 滌 | agitated or shaken about as when things

are washed. Teau tang 跳 | name of a division of an army.

碭

9849. (c') A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. Mang tang 芒 | the name of a hill. Hang tang 沆 | 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 Tsiu, nearly related.

Tsong ke wei tang 崇至爲 | an eminent and honorable foundation constitutes Tang. Ching tsin yuě tang 正寢曰 | a middle and principal apartment is called Tang. Ming tang 明 | a royal or imperial chamber of audience. Mir 'un tang 明倫 | a hall in

the temple of Confucius, where the relations of social life are illustrated. Heō tang 學 | a school or college, the principal chamber is called 廳 | Ting tang. 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. Tēn tang te yūh 天 | 地獄 the palace of heaven, and the prison of earth,—heaven and hell. Kih tang 客 | a hall for the reception of visitors. Yūh jing tang 育嬰 | a foundling hospital.

Tang kih | 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,

**臃**

9851. (c-) From *flesh* and a *hall*. A fat, fleshy appearance.

**螳**

9852. (c-) Tang lang | 螂 a sort of locust. Name of a river; name of a district.

**饹 饹 糖 糹 楊**

9853. (c-) Sugar; any thing preserved with sugar. Pih tang 白 | white sugar. Tang kwo | 果 fruits preserved with sugar; sweets made from fruits and sugar; Ping-tang 冰 | sugar candy.

嘗 9854. *Shang*. Above; eminent; to aim at.

**棠 棠 棠 棠**

9855. (v) A surname.

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.

Lō 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. Tēn tang 典 | to pawn. Choo tang 主 | or Tang choo, He who receives a pledge. Chih tang 質 | he who pawns; to pawn. Le tang 理 | ought, in reason to be so.

Tang fā | 罰 to sentence a criminal and execute a proper punishment.

Tang hea | 下 then; at that time, when the thing occurred.

Tang tih 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 pūh 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 | } well and safely  
Ting tang 停 | } arranged.

Tang kin | 今 that which at present exists. Tang kae | 該 secretaries and writers in public offices. Tang mēen | 面 before a person's face. Pei how 背後 behind one's back. Tang ho sēen | 何先 what ought to be first? Tang kin ho-shang | 今和尚 priests who act at the present time. Tang taou | 道 name of a plant. Tang kin Hwang-te | 今皇帝 the reigning Emperor.

儻

9858. (c-) To cease; to stop.

黨  
党  
黨  
鄴  
邨

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 | of the same party.

Tang ching | 正 the chief man of a village who settles their disputes.

Tang yu | 羽 the wings (adherents) of a traitorous party.

Tang sǎn | 參 a species of Ginseng.

擋

9860. [ \ ] Tang or Chang. A group or gang of persons. To strike; to impede; to co-

ver or screen; to push. Read Hwang, To strike; to beat. Te-tang 抵 | to oppose stop and hinder. Chay tang 遮 | to cover; to screen; to impede.

儻  
倘

9861. (c\ ) If; should; a conditional Particle, commonly written 倘 Tang. Sin tang tang 心 | | an enlarged easy mind. Tang jen | 然

suddenly, or unexpectedly.

Tang lae tēen te | 來田地 landed property falling to one in some sudden and unexpected manner.

欐

9862. [ \ ] An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper,—is produced in Fokēen. A sort of wooden tub.

讜  
諄

9863. [ \ ] From *words* and *proper*. Right words; excellent speech; to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice. Tang lun | 論 correct ratiocination.

鑣

9864. A certain military weapon.

擋

9865. [ / ] To oppose and impede the progress of; to stand in the way of; to withstand.

Tang choo | 住 to stop effectually.

Tang pūh choo | 不住 unable to stop

Tang kea | 駕 to decline putting a visitor to the trouble of coming all the way. See 當 Tang.

Ping tang 屏 | } to put an obstacle to.  
Ping tang 屏 | }

檔

9866. (c\ ) Name of a wood; a wooden couch; certain transverse beams of a house. Kwang tang 框 | certain transverse beams.

Tang tsze fang | 子房 } an office  
Ts'ih tang 冊 | } containing military clerks under the Tartar banners.

璫

9867. (-) Tang, or Urh tang 耳 | ear rings, or other pendant ornaments; certain

jingling ornaments attached to the girdle or suspended in other places.

Name of a plant. Lang-tang 銀 | or Kin lang tang 金琅 | 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

| 當 or Ting tang 丁. | or Ting tung 丁東 stones appended

to the sash or girdle which make a jingling noise when a person walks.

簕

9868. (-) Yun-tan 簕 | a particular kind of bamboo.

Certain bamboos by the side of a carriage to lean against.

褻

9869. (-) From *garments* and *proper* or *decent*. Garments for the breech; the

part where the lower extremities divide. Kae-tang 褻 | or Leang tang 褻 | certain garments for the breast and for the back. Kwān

tang 綱 | or Kwán tang 禪 |  
breeches.

腦  
腦

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 銀 | 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 | 之言 extravagant, exaggerated, inconsiderate language. Le tang 李 | or Tang chaou | 朝 express the dynasty above mentioned.

Tang tüh ta püh tih | 突他不得 must not, or dare not offend him. See the following Character.

僇

9873. (c) Tang tüh | 倅 wanting in humility; abrupt.

嗒

9874. Tung tang 啊 | great talking; impertinent; not to the point.

瘡

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 | or Tang che | 池 or Yu tang 魚 | all express A fish pond. Lëen tang 蓮 | a pond for the growth of the water-lily. Yay tang 野 | a pool in a wilderness.

Tang haou | 蒿 celery.

搪

9877. (c-) To stretch or extend. Tang tüh | 揆 abruptly bolting upon; offending.

Tang sih | 塞 to stop; to put a stop to.

糖

9878. Sugar; honey; candy. Tang shwang | 霜 crystals of sugar. Ping tang 冰 | sugar candy. Mëih tang 蜜 | honey. Sha tang 沙 | soft sugar.

糞

螞

9879. Chow tang 螞 | name of an insect, said to be of the gryllus species.

址

9880. High land. To be distinguished from 北 Pih, The north.

掌

9881. Tang or Chǎng. 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. Kwó tang 國 | the national treasury.

Tang tsang | 藏 a place where valuable things are stored up; a precious store.

熨

9883. Properly read Yüh, pronounced Tang in Canton. To smooth by the application of fire.

Tang-tow | 斗 a smoothing iron.

TANG.—CCCXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Teng. Canton Dialect, Tang.

疼  
疼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.

Tǎng tung | 痛 severe, acute pain.

Tǎng gae | 愛 ardent affection.

等  
等

9885. (A) To compare; those which agree in their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of nouns. Kind or quality;

class; species; sort; rank. To wait.

Shang, chung, hea, san, tǎng 上中

下三 | three sorts—superior, or best, middling and inferior. Pūh

tǎng 不 | denotes a variety; some more; some less. E-tǎng 伊

| they; them. Seang tǎng 相 |

of the same sort. Chay tǎng 這 |

of this sort; such. Wo tǎng 我 |

we, us. Urh tǎng 爾 | ye; you.

Tǎng hēn pūh chūh | 閒不出

did not go out on ordinary occasions.

Tǎng how | 後 to wait or stay

Tǎng tae | 待 for.

Tǎng yin | 因 is an expression which closes a recapitulation of circumstances, and denotes These; or, these and such like causes and circumstances.

戥

9886. [V] Le-tǎng 釐 | 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. Tǎng-tǎng, The reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star and of a district. Fung tǎng

豐 | plentiful; abundant, applied to the harvest.

Tǎng ching | 程 to commence a journey.

Tǎng kaou | 高 ascending high; refers to going to the hills to fly kites on the ninth day of the ninth moon.

Tǎng ke | 記 to record.

Tǎng low | 樓 to ascend to an upper chamber.

Tǎng tseih tow ming | 即投明 to make an explicit statement forthwith as soon as the thing occurs.

Tǎng she | 時 on the spur of the occasion; immediately.

凳

9889. [V] A kind of bench stool or couch. A seat.

Pan tǎng 板 | a stool

made of a long-deal or board. Chang

tǎng 長 | a long form or stool.

僮

9890. Tǎng, or Chiug. Walking as if lame, or debilitated. To disregard business.

鈎

9891. Tǎng ków | 鈎 a kind of hook.

橙

9892. ['] From *wood* and to *ascend*. Read Chǎng, or Tsǎng. One of the species

of orange. Read Täng, A sort of seat or small table.

**蹬** 9893. ['] From *foot* and to *raise*. Tsäng-täng 蹬 | a careless hurried pace by which a person misses his road. To tread; to stamp; to act with indecision, 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.

**登** 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. Tēn täng 點 | to light a lamp. Tēn täng 天 | the moon; a lantern raised to the top of a pole.

Täng ho hwuy hwang | 火輝煌 the lustre of a great many lamps or lanterns.

Täng ho | 火 lamp light.

Täng lung | 籠 a lantern.

Täng tsae | 彩 the variegated colours of lanterns.

Täng yew | 油 lamp oil.

**簦** 9897. [-] A kind of umbrella made of reeds to keep off the rain.

**荳** 9898. [-] Kin-täng 金 | or Koo-täng 苦 | certain plants.

**鄧** 9899. [-] 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.

Täng hwang | 黃 Cambogia or Gamboge.

Täng pae | 牌 a shield made of canes.

Täng tow | 頭 the ground rattan.

**騰** 9902. [c-] To remove a writing to another surface. To copy papers; to transcribe.

Tang lüh she keuen | 錄試卷 to transcribe the essays written by literary candidates.

Täng lüh 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.

Täng chaou | 抄 to copy; to transcribe.  
Täng seay | 寫 scribe.

**螭**  
**騰**  
**蚩**  
**螭**

9903. [c-] A serpent said to resemble a dragon, to fly, and to cause rain; called also a divine serpent.

**滕**  
**騰**

9904. [c-] A cord or string; to fasten; to bind. Hing täng 行 | certain wrappers rolled round the legs; worn by person who have to travel far.

**儻**

9905. [c-] Ling täng 俊 | long appearance.

**騰**  
**驕**

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 Täng ma | 馬 denote the copulation of cows and horses; a general term is 乘匹 Shing-peih.

TAOU.—CCCXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Tao*. Canton Dialect, *Tow*.刀  
可

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. Teau taou 挑 | a kind of long spear. Tsëë tsae taou 切菜 | a knife for cutting vegetables. Tsëen taou 剪 | a pair of scissors. Le taou 利 | a sharp knife.

Taou fung | 鋒 the sharp edge or point of a knife.

Taou kô | 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. Hô kea hing taou t'een 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 | 教 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 niung | 蒙 and Taou m'uh | 沐 are used to express Thankfulness for undeserved benefits conferred.

Taou t'een | 忝 or Taou j'uh | 辱 I am ashamed of being so covetous of your kindness.

切

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.

舫

9910. [-] From *boat* and *knife* or sword. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred 斛 Hô, 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 yai, To come from a distance.

Woo so p'uh 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 circumference; i. e. every where, entire, complete.

P'uh taou choo 不 | 處 deficiency, defect, failure in one's duty.

Yew chuen taou leau 有船 | a ship has arrived.

Taou t'è | 地 down to the ground.

Taou te | 底 } at the bottom; still;

Taou te | 底 } however; after all.

Taou tsze t'een te | 此田地 come to this state or pass.

倒

9912. [ ㄞ ] To fall; to fall prostrate; to subvert; to turn upside down. As an Ad-verb, it possesses a qualifying sense, such as *Yet; still; after all*. Loo hwā tēē taou 路滑跌 | to fall on a slippery road. Tēen taou 顛 | to turn upside down; to put into disorder; the mind deranged. Tuy taou 退 | to go back; to recede. Tuy taou 推 | to push over. Tseuē taou 絕 | immoderate laughter. Ling jin seaou taou 令人笑 | make a person fall down with laughing. King taou 傾 | to fall down in ruins; to disorder. Sin heung king taou 心胃傾 | the heart disordered, or perplexed. Taou chwang | 床 to lay one's self down in bed. Taou cha | 茶 to pour out tea. Taou tun | 頓 trowsers, or pantaloons.

啞

9913. Taou lǎ | 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 | 頭 Taou tow, or Sēen taou 先 | an omen; a prognostic. Keih taou 吉 | a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. Heung taou 凶 | a prognostic of evil. Yih taou 億 | the hundred thousand and the million, denotes The mass of the people, which is also expressed by | 民 Taou min. King chaou 京 | the

place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court. Tsih taou 宅 | the ground round a tomb. Yew taou 游 | a certain year of the cycle.

吽

9915. Haou taou 號 | the noise of bitter weeping. Keaou taou 噉 | the incessant weeping of children.

桃

9916. (c-) The peach. Name of a river; a surname. Hih taou 核 | the walnut. Han taou 含 | or Ying 櫻 | a cherry. Pēen taou 扁 | the flat peach. Hō meih taou 哈密 | the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed. Taou hwa | 花 the peach flower. Taou she | 氏 a maker of swords. Taou shoo | 樹 the peach tree. Taou tsze | 子 a peach. Taou jin | 仁 almonds, or rather the kernels of peach stones.

眺

9917. A cave or pit in a field.

逃

9918. [c-] From to go and outside. To run away as a criminal does; to abscond. Taou tsow | 走 to run off. Taou wang | 亡 run away and lost. Taou jin | 人 a runaway; a fugitive.

Taou to

躲 to run away and

Taou pe

避 hide one's self;

Taou nēih

匿 to abscond.

鼗

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.

鞞

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 | to try to find out; to explore; to search for. Tsze taou 自 | to interrogate one's self; to bring evils on one's self. Taou chang | 賬 to ask for a debt owing to one. Tsze taou koo keih 自 | 苦喫 to bring trouble upon one's self. Taou shang | 賞 to solicit a reward for being the bearer of good tidings. Taou yen | 厭 to dislike; to bring upon one's self dislike.

盞

Yaou. 9921. A hand laving out of a mortar.

盞

Hēen. A man standing on the top of a mortar or pit. To be distinguished in compound characters.

惱

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.

Taon taou pūh kwei | 不歸 remained long without returning.

Taou sin | 心 vicious appetite.



**滔** 9923. (c-) From *water* and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher.

Taou tēn | 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.

**諂** 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 | to walk far.

Taou fā | 法 to tread the laws under foot; to violate them with a perfect knowledge of doing so; or to walk according to them.

**鞞** } 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. Lāh taou 六 | the name of

certain ancient books; rules or plans such as they contain.

Taou lēō | 畧 plans; rules; modes of proceeding; certain military rules.

**稠** 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.

**匱** 9930. An earthen vessel. Now also read Yaou, in the sense of Taou or Yaou 陶 a furnace for burning earthen ware.

**啣** 9931. Many words; much talk; stories going and coming. The indistinct prattle of a child. To roar out; to supplicate or imprecate.

**淘** } 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 | 河 the name of a bird.

Taou me | 米 to scour rice.

Taou sha | 沙 } to scour and sift

Taou tae | 汰 } sand and rubbish

for the sake of finding pieces of metal or silver.

Taou-taou | } the flowing of water.

Taou tsing | 淨 to wash clean; to purge.

**絢** } 9933. [c-] To twist a cord or rope; a string or cord.

**萄** 9934. [c-] Poo-taou 蒲 | the grape; the name of a palace. Taou-tāng | 藤 the vine. Poo taou tsew 蒲 | 酒 wine made from the grape. Poo is thus written 葡.

**醜** 9935. (c-) Maou taou 醜 | 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 | 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. Yūh taou 鬱 | mournful thoughts; a pleasing melancholy. Ying taou, poo taou 櫻桃蒲 | cherries and grapes. Shaou wa taou 燒瓦 | a furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou.

Taou ching | 正 the name of an office. Taou jin | 人 a potter.

鞫

9937. From *leather* and a *furnace*. A drum. Kaou taou 鞫 | an officer of celebrity.

塿

9938. ( \ ) A high mound of earth; earth raised up as a defence.

幃

9939. ( / ) Read Chow, A curtain. Read Taou, A canopy or covering, as that of heaven. Tow taou 覆 | to overspread.

擣  
搗  
搗  
搗  
搗  
搗  
搗

9940. ( \ ) 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 stanted 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 wǎh | 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.

翽  
翽

9944. ( / ) A kind of flag made of feathers used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers. To cover over.

道  
衢

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 chih; keen jin keuh keuh hing 大 | 分明直好人 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 tēz | 帙 a certificate by which the priests of Buddha are entitled to three days provision at every temple they go to.

Taou chang | 塲 an arena for the cultivation of virtue.

Taou chow | 周 a winding road.

Taou he | 喜 to congratulate, amongst equals.

Taou loe | 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 tih | 德 virtue; virtuous.  
Taou tsih | 側 by the side of the road.

導  
導

9946. ( / ) 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 | 引 or Yin taou, To lead; to go before and show the way.

條

9947. ( - ) From silk and 條 Taou, A string, abbreviated. Silk threads hanging down as an ornament; a fringe.

Sze taou 絲 | silk fringe. Ta taou 打 | to twist three fold threads.

套  
套

9948. ( c / ) From great and long. Large and wide; that which is put outside over something else, as a case or external covering; any thing super-

added. A snare; particles or phrases of general application. Name of a place. Hwō taou 活 | or Tung taou 通 | of general application; what will fit any thing. Shoo taou 書 | or Furg taou 封 | an envelope or case for a letter or books. Tsze n.cen taou yung 字

面 | 用 phr ses of general use may be inserted in different places.

Ho taou 河 | a region beyond the Yellow River. See Ho. Pūh lō taou

不落 | not to fall into a snare;

to avoid any trap or intrigue laid for one by designing people. Tō taou 脫 | 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 | 衣 } large garments that  
Wae taou 外 | } are put on over others.

Taou seang | 箱 a wooden case or box that goes out side another box.

Taou yung kew wān | 用舊文 to imitate ancient writings—as a case is made to fit.

悼  
患

9949. ( / ) Wounded feelings; feelings of commiseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension.

Taou tan | 嘆 to sigh forth feelings of compassion, or grief.

盜  
盜

9950 [ / ] 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.

Seou taou 小 | a petty pilferer.

Chung taou 中 | a sort of swindler.

Ta taou 大 | an high-way robber; banditti. Keang taou 強 | open robbers and plunderers.

Yang taou 洋 | } sea pirates.  
Hae taou 海 | }

Taou tsih | 賊 a robber; a bandit; a pirate.

島  
隴  
隴

9951. ( \ ) From a bird perched on a hill or mound; an island. Hae taou 海 | an island of the sea.

纛  
翻

9952. A certain standard or banner used in the army; also carried before funerals. Ke taou 旗 | the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. Tsaou taou 早 | a military banner.

號  
餐

9953. ( c - ) From to roar out and food. To be gluttonous; to eat and drink voraciously, or to be greedy of money; rapacious. Haou tēē low seih ching wei ko che | 餐陋習誠為

可恥 rapacity, gluttony, and low practices, are indeed things to be ashamed of. Taou and tēē | 餐 are distinguished from each other; Taou denotes sometimes Avarice, and Tēē, Gluttony.

馨

9954. A term which denotes 90 years of age; 70 years of age is expressed by 耆 Taou.

TE.—CCCXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Ti* and *Ty*. Canton Dialect, *Te* and *Tei*.

地

9955. [ / ] The earth; a place; the ground or seat of. Tēn te wan 天 | 萬物 heaven, earth, and all things. Hwang tēn 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 kwō teih 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. Tēn 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 tēn pe 仰天皮 the skin that looks up to heaven.

Te fang | 方 a place; territory; country; 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.

氏

9957. [ \ ] From to descend and a line denoting the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arrive at. The name of a star. To pass the night. Kān 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. [ \ ] 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 Teih; and also in the Poetry of the Tang dynasty. Woo kān te 無根 | no root; no foundation. Heac te 鞋 | the sole of a shoe. Seau te 小 | a term by which menial servants designate themselves. Fang te 方 | a bag for containing books. Woo te 無 | bottomless.

Te choo | 住 the name of a hill; also a pillar, literally or figuratively.

Te hea | 下 down below; mean.

Te hea teih jin | 下的人 inferior people.

Te shih | 石 a foundation stone; literally or figuratively.

Te ting | 定 to repress; a fallacious place.

Te te 地 | the centre of the earth.

低

低

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 tsēn te 價錢 | a low price.

Te tow | 頭 to hang down the head;

Te hwuy | 回 to hang the head and revolve in the mind.

Te chō tow | 着頭 hung down his head.

Te te shwō taou | | 說道 said in a low voice.

**低** 9960. ( ' ) From *heart* and *low*. Low spirited; grieved; sorry.

**抵** 9961. [ \ ] 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. Pūh te tsēn 不 | 錢 not worth any money.

Te chang | 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 sāng ching | 省城 arrived at the provincial city.

Te chang | 掌 to strike or clap one's hands.

Te ke | 几 to slap the table—as when conversing with warmth.

Te ming | 命 to forfeit one's life.

Te seaou | 銷 to make the payment compensation, or pay an equivalent and settle the affair.

Te sih | 塞 to stop up and oppose; to evade an accusation.

Ta te 大 | } generally speaking.  
Ta te 大底 }

Keō te 角 | 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 | 罪 to make amends for one's faults or crimes.

Te tang | 擋 to oppose.

Te tuy | 對 to give an equivalent for.

Te woo | 捂 to place a guard or prop against, either morally or physically.

**抵** 9962. [ - ] From *wood* and *the lower part*. The root of trees or plants. Shin kǎn koo te 深根固 | a deep firm root.

**底** 9963. [ \ ] Te or Che. From *disease* and *downwards*. A kind of stoppage of the bowels.

**砥** 9964. [ \ ] Te or Che. A whetstone or grindstone; even, level. See Che.

**眈** 9965. From *eye* and *to bend down*. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

**羝** 9966. ( - ) A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck. Te-chüh | 觸 to push with the horns; to gore.

**舫** 9967. [ \ ] From a *boat* and *to-rush against*. Te tang | 舫 a particular sort of war boat.

**觥** 9968. [ \ ] 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 | 戲 a kind of play in which people try their comparative strength, a sort of wrestling.

Te pae e twan | 排異端 to oppose false doctrines.

Te wei | 隈 to push against the shore.

**詆** 9969. [ \ ] From *words* and *to attack*. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander; to accuse falsely. Read Teih, Crafty; artful. Chow te 醜 | shameful slanders. Te hwuy | 毀 or Te pang | 謗 to slander; to vilify; detraction.

**邸** 9970. [ \ ] 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 | 報 } the Peking gazette  
Te chaou | 抄 } issued by govern-  
ment.

**促** 9971. [c-] To advance with difficulty.

**剔** 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 | a long bank. Read Kwei, Mūh kwei 沐 | the name of state.

Te gan | 岸 the bank of a stream, river or canal.

Te te | 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 | in the dialect of the Buddhists means Correct principles. Kew mun te tūh 九門 | 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 | a child. Chaou te 招 | dwellings or dormitories of the Buddha priests. Urh te mēen ming

耳 | 面命 to introduce to a person's hearing; and to command him—to instruct with authority.

Te tūh heō ching | 督學政 is the first literary officer in the province, and has a certain controul in the army on special occasions.

Te choo | 住 to seize fast hold of.

Te fang | 防 to provide defence against.

Te hing | 刑 a criminal judge.

Te he | 携 to raise up and sup-

Te këë | 挈 port; to lift up and carry—as a child

Te ke | 起 to bring up—as in conversation; to introduce a subject.

Te tūh tsung ping kwān | 督總兵官 a general officer of high rank both in the army and navy.

Te shin | 審 } to bring up to trial;

Te kew | 究 } to bring forward to a judicial examination.

Te tūh | 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 | 拔 to fly about joyfully.

**醞** 9975. (c-) Clear, pure wine; a red sort of wine. Te woo | 醞 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.

**噤** 9976. The name of a place.

**鞮** 9977. (-) Leather shoes; the name of a place and of a person. A surname. Lō te 絡 | 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 | to discuss the merits of a person; to praise. Teao te 雕 | an appellation of the inhabitants of Cochinchina, who in ancient times marked their foreheads with red and other colours.

Tsēen te 簽 | to subscribe to any public work.

Te ke | 起 to introduce a subject.

Te mūh | 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 mūh 大 | 目 a great theme.

Te she | 詩 to compose verses.

**弟** 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 |

an elder and a younger brother; brothers. Tsze te 子 | sons and younger brothers—will become Foo heung 父兄 fathers and elder brothers.

鷓鴣

9980. [c-] The name of a bird.

駿

9981. [c-] Keuě te 駿 | a fine young horse. Te tsze | 茲 the name of a place.

剃

9982. (/) To shave off the hair. Heuen e te mēen 燠衣 | 面 to warm garments and shave the face.

Te tow | 頭 to shave the head, in the manner of the Chinese; a custom introduced by the reigning family.

Te tow poo | 頭鋪 a barber's shop.

Te seu | 鬚 to shave the beard.

Te seu tauu | 鬚刀 a razor.

Te mei | 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 | though in general use, is a vulgar corruption of 鬚 Te.

娣

9983. [/] The younger of two sisters. Sze-foo 娣 婦 an elder brother's wife.

Te foo | 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 | cloud ladder; i. e. a scaling ladder; used figuratively for high literary degrees. Shang yun te 上雲 | 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. Keih te 泣 | to weep; to cry.

綈第

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. Tih te 得 | to obtain a higher degree. Puh te 不 | not chosen to the higher degrees. Tsze te 次 | following in succession; placed in

order. There are 四會 Sze tsǎng four degrees of rank, viz. Scw tsac 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 Tēen.

Te san hwuy | 三回 the third section.

Te yih tǎng teih | 一等的 of the first order or class of the best sort.

Te tsih | 宅 a mansion—originally granted to noblemen, and where there were guards placed in *order*.

Te urh | 二 the second.

第第

9989. A surname. The name of a plant.

稊稊

9990. [c-] A noxious grass; a kind of tare. Te me | 米 a species of small wheat.

蕝蕝

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 T'een 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. Kūh kūh te te 哭哭 | weeping and lamentation.

Te k'ūh | 哭 to bewail and weep.

啼 9995. [ / ] A drop of water; to ooze out by drops; to drip.

禘 9996. ( / ) Certain royal sacrifices; quinquennial sacrifices to royal ancestors.

搨 9997. [ c' ] Te and T'ēē. 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 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 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 10001. ( c- ) The foot or hoof of a quadruped. To kick as a horse. Ma pūh te nēē 馬不 | 齧 a horse that does not kick nor bite.

匱 10002. ( - ) P'een te 匾 | thin, flat.

嘑 10003. To cry out.

覷 10004. ( c- ) To view; to spy; to look; fatigued with looking; to exhibit or manifest.

遞 10005. [ / ] To change; to alter; for; in place of; instead of; to pass ( / ) from hand to hand; to transmit. Read Tae, To wind round. K'ang te 更 | or Te k'ang | 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. Teau 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 piu | 稟 to present a petition for another person.

Te shoo | 書 to transmit a letter.

Te seang | 相 mutually; alternately.



傑

10006. [ / ] Talents surpassing the rest of mankind.

蝶

10007. [ / ] 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.

蚯

蛞

嚏

10008. [ / ] To sneeze. Read Che, A stoppage; an interruption. Occurs written without mouth by the side. Woo kae ke yay 悟解氣也 to emit breath or wind by starts. Ke pun pe yay 氣噴鼻也 to expel the breath through the nose.

Te 噴 | Pun te; or 打噴  
Ta pun-te, To sneeze. Kew te 嚏  
to sneeze from disease or cold.

杖

杖

10009. [ / ] 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

替

10010. [ c' ] 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

without failure or change. Te ta shwō | 他說 speak to him.  
Te wo | 我 for me.

折

10011. (c-) Commonly read Chě, To break asunder. Read Te, Easy and tranquil state of mind.

髮

也

髮

曳

髮

世

體

體

體

體

10012. [ c' ] False hair; a false tail.

10013. [ c\ ] 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. Yih te — | one body—the whole number, all concerned.

Pūh hō te shīh 不合 | 式 wanting in decorum—applied to style—not comporting with the elegance and dignity required in state

documents. Shin te ping gan 身 | 平安 the person enjoying health and comfort. Shīh te 失 | to act unbecoming one's dignity or place in society. Woo te 無 | no respectability.

Te hing | 行 to carry into effect; to reduce to practice.

Te leang | 諒 considerate re-  
Te seih | 惜 } specting other persons on their circumstances.

Te mēn | 面 substantial face; decorous appearance; respectable in person or action.

Te seūh | 恤 to compassionate.

Te shīh | 式 forms of official dignity and propriety; decorum.

Te taou | 道 to act according to right reason.

Te tēē | 貼 to accord or yield to the feelings of other people; to accommodate.

Sze te 四 | } the upper and lower  
Sze che 四支 } extremities; the hands and feet.

Te tseuen wan | 全完 the body complete or perfect; an animal without blemish, proper to be used in sacrifice.

Te yung | 用 the first word denotes possessing capacity, and Yung, denotes Exercising it.

薙

10014. [ c' ] 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.—CCCXXIX<sup>TH</sup> 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 | to assume in a violent obstinate manner.

Teaou gö | 惡 wicked; bad; malignant.

Teaou kang | 抗 perverse; obstinate; unruly.

Teaou man | 蠻 barbarous; boisterous; unruly.

Teaou tǎng | 登 intractable; stubborn; perverse.

刊

10016. (-) To cut or break asunder.

劊

10017. To gather in the corn.

召

10018. Read Cháu, 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 yuě chaou, e yen yuě teaou 以手曰招以言曰 | to summon with the hand is called Chaou, by words is called Teaou.

Teaou chin | 臣 -summons his ministers to attend.

Teaou kēen | 見 to summon to one's presence.

Teaou ta lae | 他來 call him here.

Teaou pūh taou | 不到 not to appear on being summoned.

筓

10019. (-) Teaou chow | 帚 a kind of broom; a besom.

芳

10020. The flowers of certain reeds, of the reeds brooms are made. In this sense the following also is used.

茗

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 | | a high, lofty appearance.

迢

10022. (c.) Teaou te | 遣 removed far off, and without any communication.

Teaou teaou | | a lofty appearance; high.

貂鼠

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 | the seal. Teaou shoo pe | 鼠皮 the martin skin.

Teaou shoo | 鼠 the martin.

髻

10024. (c-) The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

齧

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 Teâu, in the same sense. Read Yaou, Slow; servile. In some parts, used to express To hang above the table.

剉

10027. To pare or scrape off.

窳

10028. (-) King-teaou  
輕 | levity and dissipation; profligacy;—this sense is controverted.

挑

10029. (ㄉ) Mournful; sorry.

挑  
摑

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 kang | 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 | 說 to sow discord; to  
Teaou pō | 撥 excite to mischief.Teaou tan teih | 担的 } a bearer  
Teaou foo | 夫 } of burdens.

Teaou tǎ | 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 tǎng | 燈 to raise the wick of a lamp.

Teaou teih | 敵 } to rouse an enemy;  
Teaou chen | 戰 } to provoke to fight.

Teaou yin | 引 to lead on to something evil.

眺  
覘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.

窈

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.

緋

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.

詭

10034. [-] To call or whisper to; to inveigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction. Keaou teaou 傲 | cheerful, pleasing concord.

Teaou he | 戲 to seduce to lewd-

Teaou lung | 弄 } ness.

噉

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 yō | 躍 to skip; to leap—as with joy.

Teaou healae | 下來 to leap down.

Teaou fua tseang | 粉牆 to leap over a whitened wall—implies intruding on the apartments of the females.

頰

10037. (c') To hang down the head; to skulk; to run away; to look furtively; to visit the court, or have an audience of the Emperor.

劇

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 lō | 落 the falling of leaves or flowers.

Teaou tsuy | 瘁 debilitated, enervated.

彫  
雕  
劇

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 pūh teaou 經冬不 | to pass the winter without casting the leaves—an evergreen.

Teaou ló | 落 to fall, as withered leaves.

Teaou ling | 零 to fall here and there, to lie apart.

Teaou le | 勵 to exert care and attention.

Teaou tse uen | 鐫 to cut, to engrave.

**瑀** 10041. (-) To work stones. One says, The name of a valuable stone. To carve; to cut.

**蜩** 10042. (c-) Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

**蚡** 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 hooks; vulgarly called Keang 腔. Ko keü teaou 歌曲 | a song tune. Yih teaou — | all harmonizing; a tune.

Teaou che | 治 to attend to; to cure, as a doctor; to arrange; to put to rights.

Teaou choo | 處 to arrange; to manage.

Teaou hēn | 絃 to adjust or tune instruments.

Teaou ho | 和 to pacify; to cause harmony amongst persons.

Teaou yang | 養 to nurse one's health.

Teaou yang | 養 to nurse one's health.

Teaou tse tsin shen | 劑盡善 to adjust with great perfection.

Teaou-sēē | 變 to cause to harmonize. Teaou ting | 停 to settle; to set an affair at rest.

**雕鵬** 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 | clear; splendid.

Teaou chō | 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 Teih, To reach or extend to; to remove; to take.

Teaou gan | 案 to search out, and bring up any case in law.

Teaou e chaou heüē | 移巢穴 to remove the nest, the persons concealed.

Teaou sāng | 生 to feel for the distresses of the living.

Teaou sze | 死 to mourn for the dead.

Teaou e tan | 議單 to take or procure as by authority of government an agreement or bond.

**佻** 10046. [/] Teaou tang | 儻 not constant; unusual.

**條** 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 | several divisions of. Yih-teaou — | one item; one division of. Ke teaou shing 幾 | 繩 several cords.

Teaou chang | 鬯 refers to the exuberance and wide spreading influences of nature.

Teaou jen | 然 a rustling sound; a certain cry.

Teaou le | 理 principles; precepts; rules of proceeding, as a cord to direct a net.

Teaou le | 例 rules; laws of proceeding.

Teaou teaou yew le | 有理 every section or division—every part of the proceeding, was reasonable.

Teaou tā | 達 a long sound; announced far off.

Teaou tāng | 凳 a piece of plank with feet to sit on.

**蓀** 10048. [/] A certain hamboo utensil; a kind of basket. Grain hiding up.

**蓀**

**蓀**

**掉** 10049. [/] To move; to agitate; to shake; to rectify. Teaou king | 磬 to agi-

tate a sonorous stone; to cause to clash against.

Teaou pe | 臂 to swagger with the arms. Teaou shě | 舌 to shake the tongue; to talk much.

Teaou tow | 頭 to shake the head—to be careless about.

鯨  
鯨  
鯨  
鯨

10050. [c] A certain long small fish.

10051. [f] Teaou keaou | 堯 standing on a high and dangerous eminence.

釣

10052. [f] To fish; to make *this* a means of obtaining *that*; used in a metaphorical sense. To take. A surname.

Teaou yu | 譽 to fish for praise.

Teaou yu | 魚 to fish; to angle.

條  
條  
條

10053. [c] The reins of a bridle.

10054. From a *cavern* and a *bird*. In a deep profound recess.

10055. (c/) To sell grain, 糶 Teih is to buy grain. A surname. Chüh teaou 出 | to sell or send forth grain.

祧  
祧  
僱  
肉  
匱  
匱

10056. (c) To remove the tablets of ancestors from one temple to another.

10057. Standing alone.

10058. The appearance of fruit hanging pendant from a tree or shrub.

10059. A certain instrument of husbandry.

10060. An instrument of husbandry; a kind of bamboo basket.

TEAY.—CCCXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

*Ay* as in *May*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tic*. Canton Dialect, *Tay*.

爹

10061. (-) Read *Teay* and *To*, An appellation by which children address their fa-

thers, particularly in the north of China.

Laou-teay 老 | or O-teay 阿 |

venerable father. *Teay-teay* | daddy,—a child's way of expressing Father.

TĚĚ.—CCCXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.TĚĚ, as if written *Te-ě*. Manuscript Dictionary, *TĚĚ*. Canton Dialect, *Teet*.

瓜

𤑔

𤑔

𤑔

眈

眈

跌

10062. A small species of melon; a young melon. Kwa tĚĚ 瓜 | a large and a small melon; metaphorically Children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

10063. [v] From *eye* and to *lose*. To look a-slant as if one had lost something; to make signs with the eyes.

10064. [v] From *foot* and to *miss* or *lose*. To slip the foot; to pass over; to move

rapidly and unceremoniously. Ta tĚĚ 打 | to slip; to fall.

TĚĚ tsae te hea | 在地下 to fall down upon the ground.

TĚĚ tsüh | 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.

TĚĚ taou | 倒 to fall over.

軼

迭

占

沾

10065. [v] Read: TĚĚ and Yĭh, 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.

10066. (v) 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. TĚĚ yun | 運 circular motion; alternate rotation.

TĚĚ yung | 用 alternate use of.

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 Chén, To usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. See Chen.

10068. [v] Chĕ or TĚĚ. To taste; to drink; a small appearance. Chĕ shĕ 沾 囁 the sound of whispering into the ear. According to one writer, Loquacity.

嘍

帖

名

白頭

帖

10069. TĚĚ tow | 咬 verbosity.

10070. [v] Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them; a written document or label; a piece of poetry. TĚĚ applies to any short written paper—as a visiting card; a petition; a copy head. Fă tĚĚ 法 | a copy head—a specimen of good writing. Tan tĚĚ 單 | a card of one fold of paper. Tseuen tĚĚ 全 | a card of many folds of paper. Pin tĚĚ 稟 | a petition. Yu tĚĚ 諭 | a government order. Keuen tĚĚ 卷 | a written scroll. She tĚĚ 試 | to be examined in writing verses. To tĚĚ 妥 | fixed; settled.

Ming tĚĚ 名 | } a card with one's name on it.

Pih tow tĚĚ tsze 白頭 | 子 }  
Neih ming kĕĕ tĚĚ 匿名揭 | }  
an anonymous placard.

10071. (v) To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned. TĚĚ fŭh | 服 willingly submissive; resigned.

沾 10072. (o) Těě tēě |  
| to adjust one's person;  
to arrange matters concern-  
ing one's self; self gratified; pleased.  
Otherwise read Tēen and Chen.

貼 10073. (u) To give some-  
thing as a pledge; to attach  
to; to paste against. Chen  
tēě 粘 | to paste to. Mun shang  
tēě chō 門上 | 着 pasted  
upon, or over the door. Te tēě  
體 | to accommodate one's self  
to other people's wishes, or interests.  
Těě kin | 近 to attach or place near.  
Těě shin | 身 to be attached to one's  
person—as a servant that is in  
constant attendance.

跣 10074. [o] To fall down;  
to trail the feet in walking.

埕 10075. [o] High land.  
Read Tīh, or Chīh, An  
ant's hill.

經 10076. [o] Pieces of  
coarse white cloth worn  
round the head and round  
the waist, as mourning.

耄 10077. From *old* and  
*very*. A person eighty  
years of age, whose face  
(o) assumes a rusty iron-  
like colour; some say  
the age of seventy is  
expressed by Těě.

凍 10078. Cold.

凜 10079. Hěě tēě 凜 |  
struck with the cold.

喋 10080. [u] 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. [o] A parapet;  
to fortify with a parapet;  
the parapet with its aper-  
ture; the Chinese denominate it a  
woman's wall.

慄 10082. Appearance of  
thoughtfulness and fear.  
Read Hěě, also in the same  
sense. Occurs denoting Tranquil, still.  
Těě tēě | | danger and appre-  
hension.

揲 10083. [o] Read Těě,  
Sěě, and Shě, To take or  
grasp hold of; to take up.

碟 10084. A common character  
denoting A plate. Wan tēě  
碗 | a round bowl and  
a plate; a plate.

蝶 10085. [o] Hoo tēě  
蝴 | a butterfly. Kěě  
tēě 蝶 | butterflies  
and other flying insects.

駢 10086. [o] A horse of a  
colour resembling iron; a  
sort of bay horse; used also  
for the following.

鐵 10087. [o] Iron,  
which they also denomi-  
nate Hīh 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  
tēě 老 | old and durable—said  
of persons or things.

Těě chě | 鉗 | nippers; tongs;  
Těě kēen | 鉗 | pincers; tweezers.

Těě pēen | 鞭 an iron rod.

Těě sin | 心 iron hearted; unfeeling.

Těě yě tseu yu | 葉齧齧 a  
plate of iron with teeth, a saw.

疊 10088. [o] To pile one  
thing on another; to  
complicate with many  
folds; to reiterate. Struck  
with fear and apprehen-  
sion. The name of a  
particular kind of cloth.  
A man's name. Chung  
chung tēě tēě 重重 |  
| reiterated over and over again.

摺 10089. [o] To suspend  
or hang up; to arrange;  
to lay out; to receive and  
prepare; to collect toge-  
ther. Ta tēě 打 |  
to put in order and make  
ready. Kwa tēě 掛 | to hang up  
in order.

褶 10090 [e\] Plaits or folds  
of garments, or those that  
have lining. Also read Scih,  
and applied to a sort of Riding pan-  
taloons.

凸

10091. [u] Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; a hillock; convex. Otherwise read Tüh.

僭

10092. Tĕĕ tüh | 僭 slipper; artfully.

饕餮

10093. [c] Greedy of food; gluttonous. Taou-tĕĕ 饕 | avaricious and gluttonous. Name of a monster found engraved on ancient vases. Name of a big bellied vessel.

憚憚

10094. [c] Tĕĕ, or Chae. Disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

## TĒEN.—CCCXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Like *Tc-en*, coalescing. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tien*. Canton Dialect, *Teen*.

天

10095. [c.] From a line placed above *great*; that which is above and is *great*. (Lüh-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. Tĕen choo | 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 | 主教 Tĕen-

choo-keaou. Tĕen is used as a Verb, To consider or regard as Heaven. Min nae wang so tĕen 民乃王所 | the people are considered as heaven by the king. Chung tĕen 中 | the middle ages of antiquity. Tĕen yen ke cie | 厭棄之 heaven rejected them,—the last of the Sovereigns of Yuen, for their cruelty. Tĕen chaou | 朝 the Celestial empire, China. Tĕen che | 池 name of a hill; part of the thorax about the fifth rib; Tĕen is much used in the composition of proper names, in anatomy and astronomy. Tĕen how | 后 the queen of heaven; a goddess of the sea. Tĕen hwang | 潢 the Imperial family. Tĕen hang | 杭 the milky way. Tĕen han | 漢 Tĕen kaou te how | 高地厚 heaven is high and earth profound.

Tĕen woo shĭh hing | 無實形 heaven has no solid figure—the vacuum above the earth is heaven. Tĕen ke yen han | 氣嚴寒 the weather extremely cold. Tĕen ke haou | 氣好 fine weather. Tĕen-hea | 下 all that is under the heavens; the world in a limited sense. Tĕen-chüh kwĕ | 竺國 an ancient Chinese name of India. Tĕen hea yĭh kea | 下一家 the whole world is one family. Tĕen ke | 氣 the temperature of the atmosphere; the weather. Tĕen le nan ke | 理難欺 it is not easy to impose upon Providence. Tĕen kwang | 覓 6th moon, 6th day:—a term. Tĕen le | 理 heavenly principles; the moral sense; Providence; its opposite is Jin yuen 人願 or Jin yŭh 人欲 human wishes and desires.



TĒEN hwa shin moo | 花聖母  
the sacred mother who superintends  
children ill of the small pox.

TĒEN shang shing inoo | 上聖母  
the holy mother in heaven.

TĒEN fei neang neang | 妃娘娘  
her ladyship the Queen of Heaven, is  
the goddess of water, subsequently  
promoted to the title.

TĒEN pin | 稟 } the gifts of hea-  
TĒEN tsze | 賜 } ven; natural en-  
dowments of mind.

TĒEN nǐh she | 默示 } express  
TĒEN ke | 啟 } much  
the same idea as the word *divine  
Inspiration*.

TĒEN-tsze mun sāng | 子門生  
title of the highest literary character.

TĒEN yǔe shin | 曰神 Heaven is  
called God. (Lǔh-shco)

TĒEN ta kwo shin | 大過神  
Heaven is greater than the gods.

TĒEN sāng teih | 生的 that which  
is a natural production; not the  
result of human labour.

TĒEN tsing | 清 a serene clear sky.

TĒEN tang | 堂 paradise; the re-  
gions of the blessed; heavenly felicity.

TĒEN te | 帝 the Sovereign of Hea-  
ven,—is a Chinese term.

TĒEN yǔe Shang-te | 曰上帝  
Heaven is called Shang-te, the Su-  
preme Potentate.

TĒEN taou | 道 the ways of heaven;  
Providence, or the path of the  
planets.

TĒEN-tsze | 子 the son of Heaven,  
the Emperor of China.

TĒEN tsin wei | 津衛 [Tien-sing]  
a well known town at the entrance

of the river leading from the Gulph  
of Chih-le to Peking.

TĒEN tsung jin yuen | 從人願  
heaven according with human wishes;  
Providence granting what is desired  
by individuals.

TĒEN yen | 顏 *heaven's face*, the  
countenance of the Emperor of  
China.

忝  
忝

相好 to be intimately acquainted  
with.

慄

10097. [c\] From *heart*  
and *shame*. Weak; timorous.  
TĒEN ke | 慄 an agitated  
unsettled state of mind.

添

10098. [c-]. To add to; to  
increase the number or  
quantity of. Shang tĒEN 上  
| to put upon—as colours on a  
surface.

TĒEN and kĒEN | 減 to add to, and  
to diminish.

TĒEN ting | 丁 to have a child  
added to the number of the family  
by birth.

唸

10099. TĒEN he | 呷 to  
sigh; to moan; or the ex-  
pression 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. Chūh tĒEN 竹 |

a bamboo plantation. Tsing tĒEN

井 | a field laid out in portions  
like the letter Tsing. Tseih tĒEN

籍 | the field ploughed by the

Emperor. Tun tĒEN 屯 | land

cultivated by the soldiery. Shih mow

tĒEN 十畝 | ten acres of land.

TĒEN chow | 疇 a cultivated field.

TĒEN chūh | 蓄 cattle, or other  
animals brought up in the field.

TĒEN kea shwūy chay | 家水車  
a husbandman's water wheel.

TĒEN foo | 賦 the land tax.

TĒEN tĒEN jen | 然 adjusted  
in nice order.

TĒEN shay | 舍 } a country cot-

TĒEN chwang | 莊 } tage; a farm  
house.

TĒEN tsoo | 租 the rent of land  
paid to the sovereign proprietor, the  
Emperor; the land tax.

Kwei tĒEN 圭 | } all express lands

Kung tĒEN 公 | } laid out and

Yuen tĒEN 爰 | } distributed a-

Yuen tĒEN 輟 | } mongst per-

sons according to fixed government  
regulations.

佃

10101. [ / ] TĒEN, or TĒEN.

To cultivate the ground;

to plough. To catch wild

animals. A certain kind of ancient  
carriage.

TĒEN ting | 丁 or TĒEN hoo | 戶

or TĒEN foo | 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.

畝  
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. Tĕen lĕē | 獵 to hunt or shoot wild animals.

蚶

10104. Lo tĕen 螺 | lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

鈿

10105. [ / ] From *gold* and *arranged in order*.

鑲

Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress. Lo-tĕen 螺 | an ornament made of, or like, a shell.

鑽

占

10106. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine. See Chen.

佔

10107. [ c o ] Chen or Tĕen. Tĕen tow | 倥 to treat lightly, or with contempt.

Read Chen, To see; to look at. Kin che keaou chay shin ke chen peih 今之教者呻其 | 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.

站

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-tĕen so e tsǎng shĭh wŭh 土 | 所以藏食物 Too-tĕen, 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 tĕen 舖 | a shop. Kaou low tĕen 高樓 | or Tsew tĕen 酒 | a house where wine is sold and victuals provided, a tavern where parties are given. Cha tĕen 茶 | a house where tea and cakes are sold. Yang ho tĕen 洋貨 | a shop which deals in foreign articles.

Tĕen kea | 家 sho; keeper; a shopman.

Kĭh tĕen 客 } } a lodginghouse; an  
Hĕĕ tĕen 歇 } } inn; a tavern.  
Te tĕen 邸 }

掂

10111. [ c o ] To try the weight of a thing with the hand.

掂

10112. [ c o ] Tĕen-to | 揀 to weigh a thing with the hand.

玷

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

刮

for the preceding.

Tĕen yŭh | 玉 a stone slightly broken.

Tĕen yŭh kea mun | 辱家門 to disgrace one's house or family.

點

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

点

with a point in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange; to light a candle; to nod. Che tĕen 指 | to point out or shew what to do. Kang tĕen 更 | a fifth of a night watch. Ta tĕen 打 | to make arrangements; to point out what to do; to sort; to recall to memory. Keuen tĕen 圈 | round small circles put

by the side of a line to denote the excellence of the writing. Sing tēn  
星 | the stars scattered in the heavens. Yīh tēn 一 | one dot; a little. Pwan tēn tsze 半 | 子 half a dot; a very little.

Tēn hwa | 化 to point out the proper course to, and reform a person.

Tēn kēen | 檢 or Kēen tēn, All duly and properly arranged.

Tēn han lin | 翰林 to be appointed to the Han-lin or highest degree of literary rank in China.

Tēn tsze pae | 子牌 doted gaming cards. See 紙 Che.

Tēn tow | 頭 to nod the head.

Tēn tāng | 燈 to light a lamp.

殄  
殄  
殄  
殄

10115. [c\] To end; to terminate; to exterminate; to destroy; to overthrow. Wetēn 未 | interminable. Tēn mēē | 滅 to destroy and extinguish.

沚

10116. [c\] Read Te, Water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read Tēn, In confusion; in disorder.

恬

10117. [c-] From heart and sweet abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose. Sin tēn ke ho 心 | 氣和 a tranquil mind, and an agreeable temper.

甜  
恬  
恬  
典

10118. [c-] From tongue and sweet. The tongue knows what is sweet. A sweet taste; excellent in its kind. The name of a river. Tēn joo meih | 如蜜 as sweet as honey.

10119. (\) The Seal Character of this form, represents the records of the five ancient

kings placed on a stand, as a mark of respect. (Shwō-wǎn.) 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 Tēn, To confer benefits. King tēn 經 | classics and sacred books. Chüh tēn 出 | the person who mortgages his property. Tēn choo | 主 the mortgagee.

Tēn chang | 章 classical works.

Tēn le | 禮 ritual of great national festivals.

Tēn moo | 謨 a collection of official documents.

Tēn she | 史 a kind of clerk.

Tēn show | 守 to have the controul or keeping of.

Tēn tseih | 籍 books in general.

Gān tēn 恩 | } all express great  
Shing tēn 盛 | } favour; much

Ta tēn 大 | } kindness and bounty.

僥  
愨  
腆  
揎

10120. Abundance; plenty.

10121. A feeling of shame. A man's name. (c)

10122. ( / ) Tēn or Nēn, To reach out the hand to any thing; to take with the hand extended.

皴

10123. [c'] To raise up or peel off the skin.

痲

10124. Tēn twan | 瘼 disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

覲  
覲  
覲  
覲

10125. [c] The face coloured from an impression of shame.

腆

10126. (c\) Many, much, abundant, plentiful; large; good. To forget; a long time. Pūh tēn 不 | deficient; wanting.

羸

10127. Weak; weakly.

埧

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 Tĕen. Read Tĕèn, Entirely, completely, fully, abundantly. Severe disease. Tĕen also denotes on some public register, the names of officers at the quinquennial report; as Tĕen chō e | 卓異 noted for extraordinary talent. Read Chin, Fixed; settled; soothed; repressed; a long time. Teauou chuen tĕen tsing 挑磚 | 井 to carry bricks and fill up a well.

Tĕen chae | 債 to pay a debt.

Tĕen hwan kwei kung | 還虧空 to make up a loss or deficiency.

Tĕen nĕen laou | 年老 noted as superannuated.

Tĕen mwan | 滿 to fill up; to fill entirely.

Tĕen ming | 命 to pay with one's life the violation of the laws.

Tĕen sĭh | 塞 to close or shut up.

Tĕen lew tseuen | 流泉 confluent streams or springs.

Tĕen fow tsaou | 浮躁 noted for unmagisterial levity.

Tĕen fei tseih | 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.

**搵** 10130. (c-) To strike; to beat as a drum; to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

**瑱** 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.

**磧** 10132. (c-) The noise made by stones falling; the base of a pillar.

**寘** 10133. (c-) To fill or stop up; to add to. The name of a place. Read Chen, Slow.

**趨** 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.

Tĕen tĕen | | sound filling the air; a numerous flock of animals; the noise of carriages.

Tĕen shĭh | 實 stuffed or filled up.

**巔** 10136. (-) The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

**顛** 10137. To fall; to upset.

**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. Pih tĕen 白 | the white forehead of a horse. Tĕen mō | 末 the beginning and end.

Tĕen pūh | 仆 to fall down.

Tĕen pei | 沛 thrown into confusion, as in the hurry of bustle.

Tĕen taou | 倒 to turn upside down; to invert the order of.

**顛** 10139. (c) Lofty and remote.

**癲** 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 | Tĕen; anger, rage, and fury, is expressed by 狂 Kwang. Seauou urh tĕen ping 小兒 | 病 a child in convulsions.

Fung tĕen 風 | foolish; insane.

Tĕen kwang | 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 | TĒen; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. TĒen is used to denote an inferior degree of merit. Chung tĒen **重** | a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

**噉** 10142. TĒen he | 戾 to moan; to sigh.

**墜** 10143. ( / ) A hall or palace. The foundation of a place. Sediment; that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

**執** 10144. ( / ) To put down; to sink. To pay down or make up a sum of money. Read Tĕĕ, The name of a river; the name of a Hĕen district in the Province of Sze-chuen. E-tĕen **椅** | a cushion or kind of portable mattress for sitting on, which the Chinese carry about them. Tae tĕen **代** | to pay for another person.

Tĕen chang | **賬** to pay a bill for goods purchased.

Tĕen chae | **債** to pay a sum of money formerly borrowed. Read Tĕĕ, Below, upon the ground.

Tĕen tsĕen | **錢** to pay money.

**轉** 10145. (c-) Tĕcn tĕcn | | moving about with joy and satisfaction.

**墜** } 10146. ( / ) A house  
**執** } rushing down in ruins.

**電** 10147. ( / ) Lightning. Luy ming, tĕen kwang **雷鳴** | **光** the thunders roar and the lightnings glare. Shen tĕen **閃** | a flash of lightning. Luy tĕen **雷** | thunder and lightning; lightning is otherwise called Luy pĕen **雷鞭** the thunderer's whip, referring to forked lightning.

Tĕen kwang | **光** the glare of lightning.

Tĕen-pĭh | **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.

Tĕen hwa | **花** the blue liquid colour produced from an infusion of the leaves of the Indigo plant.

Tĕen lan | **藍** Prussian blue.

Tĕen ping | **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.

Tĕen yen | **雁** to worship before the goose,—a usage at Chinese marriages; the goose is considered an emblem of conjugal fidelity.

Tĕen tsew | **酒** to pour out a libation of wine.

**堦** 10150. ( / ) To put bits of brick under a table, or any thing else, in order to make it level.

**礫** 10151. ( / ) Sĕen tĕen **礫** | the glare or flash of lightning.

**簟** 10152. ( / ) The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

**捻** 10153. To put down; to place or pay.

**趁** 10154. ( / ) To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

TEĪH.—CCCXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Tēē* and *Tīh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Tēē*. Canton Dialect *Tik*.

勺 10155. Chō 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 Chō.

勺 10156. Teĭh or Pō. Pō yō | 勺 a moving star. Also read Teĭh, A fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

劊 10157. To cut or break asunder.

扌 10158. From *hand* and to *spoon out*. To take hold of with the hand; to lead; to draw. Read Chō, To strike. Read Yō, 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 Chō. Name of a horse; a lotus seed. Seaou teĭh 小 | or Seaou te 小底 used by poor and inferior people for the personal pronouns, *I* and *Me*. Wo teĭh 我 | my or mine. Ne teĭh 你 | they or thine. Ta teĭh 他 | his. Shwūy teĭh 誰 | whose? Twan teĭh 端 | an originating point or circumstance.

Teĭh keō | 確 fully substantiated truth or fact; a plain fact; evidently true.

Teĭh peĭh | 筆 written with one's own hand.

葯 10160. Read Teĭh, and Heaou, The fruit of the lotus.

鞞 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 Shih, To cut; to work up. Teaou teĭh ya che 挑 | 牙齒 to pick the teeth, otherwise expressed by 刺牙 Tszē-ya.

惕 10165. [c] From *heart* and to *change*. Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; afraid of committing any error; quick; active. Shūh teĭh 愴 | fearful; cautious. (Chau kin seĭh teĭh 朝勤夕 | in the morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful. Teĭh teĭh | | love, affection.

踢 10166. [c] To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.

遏  
逖

10167. (c) To remove far off; to put away to a distance; remote; distant; people on the west. Occurs used for 惕 Teih. Teih-teih | | an appearance of wishing to succeed.

鬻

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 Shih, Concord; agreement.

墉

10170. Steps by which to ascend.

嫡

10171. From *woman* and *equal*. The wife strictly so called, expressed by 正室 Ching shih. The correct, middle, or principal apartment; i. e. the person who inhabits it.

Teih moo | 母 the mother of the people; the Queen.

Teih tsze | 子 the children of the principal wife.

摘

10172. [c] To approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Read Chih, To take with the hand.

Teih hwa | 花 to pluck a flower.

敵  
勑

10173. (c\ ) One opposed to; an equal; an opponent; an enemy. To oppose; to withstand; to attack.

Teih chuen | 船 the enemy's ships.

Teih kwō | 國 an inimical country; an enemy.

Teih ping | 兵 the enemy's troops.

Tuy teih 對 | } mutually opposed;  
Seang teih 相 | } enemies to each other.

Teih te teih 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.

Teih chüh | 出 } to drip or leak  
Teih low | 漏 } out.

Teih leih | 瀝 to drip through drop by drop.

Teih yih tēn shwüy | 一點水 to drip a drop of water.

甌

10175. (c\ ) Ling teih 瓴 | a sort of large jars.

躡  
躡  
躡

10176. [c\ ] The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds otherwise read Chih. Fowl's feet; to throw.

鏹

10177. (c\ ) The point of an arrow; used also for a pair of tweezers.

Ming teih 鳴 | } an arrow which  
Ming shay 鳴射 } sounds as it flies.

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.

Teih teih shih e | | 飾衣 garment adorned with feathers.

Teih fāh | 第 a kind of screen made of feathers to conceal the ladies in a carriage, used at court.

Teih yu | 羽 the feathers or wings of the pheasant.

Teih teih chay yay | | 車也 the carriage screened with feathers.

喙

10179. Quick, rapid sound.

篲

10180. [c\ ] Teih teih | | a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

躍

10181. [c] Teih or Yē. To skip about; to hop as a bird.

糴

10182. [c\ ] To purchase rice; to buy it in. A quick appearance; fleet. Used also for To cleanse. Read Taou, A surname.

弔

10183. [c\ ] Read Teau, To mourn for the dead. Read Teih, To reach or extend to; the utmost limit.

囚

10184. [c\] Teih or Ne. To move; to shake.

迪  
迪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 teih 啓 | to open the way; to point out the right path. Hwuy teih keih 惠 | 吉 he who obeys what is right will be happy. Yew teih 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. Chō teih 濯

| to wash; to cleanse, either naturally or morally. Se teih sin heung 洗 | 心胸 to cleanse the heart and breast.

Teih keu | 去 to wash away.

Teih teih | | a dry atmosphere; a hot wind; strong wine.

倜

10187. [c] Teih jen | 然 raised high; noble freedom; unrestrained.

Teih tang | 儻 freedom and ease of disposition and manner; raised above others; unrestrained.

蔕  
薇  
覲

10188. [c] Plants completely dried and scorched.

10189. (c\) to look; to see; to gaze at; to have an audience of. Mēen mēen

seang teih 面面相 | gazed at each other. Sze teih 私 | a private audience, and on private business.

笛  
簫

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. Chūh teih 竹 | a musical reed or bamboo flute.

Chuy teih 吹 | } to play on the  
Lung teih 弄 | } reed or flute.

帶

10191. To store up; to stop, or place permanently in.

Read Te, Obscure. A high or lofty appearance

Teih ne | 覲 the lofty variegated clouds.

Teih tsae | 財 to lay up wealth; to store up property.

TEW.—CCCXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> 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 lēen | 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.



TĪH.—CCCXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Tĕ. Canton Dialect, Tak.

号 10193. *Read Gae, A stop-page; 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 tih 苟 | to obtain by some unfair or improper means. She fei tih shih 是非 | 失 right and wrong; success and failure. Tsze tih 自 | to obtain one's self—means self enjoyment; satisfaction. Seang tih 相 | to find each other; mutually agreeable.

Tso tih 做 | } it can or may be  
She tih 使 | } done.

Tso pūh tih 做不 | } it won't do;  
She pūh tih 使不 | } it will not answer; it cannot be done.

Tih e tih hān | 意得很 to obtain one's wishes in a high degree.

Tih tsuy | 罪 to offend; to commit an offence against any one.

Tih hwan jin taou | 還人道 to obtain restoration to the state of human beings,—instead of eternal suffering, or being transformed to brutes.

Tih hoo tēn | 乎天 to obtain from heaven.

得

10195. [c] To obtain; to succeed.

得

10196. [c] To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

特  
植  
得

10197. (v) 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. Pūh tih 不 | not only. Kung tih 攻 | to cover a mare.

Tih che | 旨 an order of the

Emperor on some express or special occasion.

Tih tsze tung cie | 字通知 I write particularly to inform you.

Tih chow | 舟 a single boat.

Tih e | 意 a special intention; on purpose for.

Tih foo | 夫 my husband.

Tih foo | 婦 my wife.

Tih lae | 來 to come on purpose.

Tih sāng | 牲 a victim.

Chūh tih 出 | } to stand up alone;  
Tih leih | 立 } conspicuous; super-eminent.

Tih 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. Pūh-tih

不 | no doubt or suspicion; no error. Haou tēn pūh tih 昊天

不 | heaven errs not. Cha tih

不 | 差 | to err; to mistake; error

defect. Sze she püh tih 四時  
不 | there is no error in the sea-  
sons.

Teih she püh haou | 是不好  
it is very bad.

Teih pae lae | 憊憊 an especial  
blockhead, used in abuse.

𪗇 10199. Tan tih 儉 |  
silly, foolish.

𪗈 10200. [c] From *to go*  
*down and heart*. Disquiet-  
ed from fear; palpitation  
of the heart. Sin sin tan tih 心心  
志志 the heart moving up and  
down; palpitation; tremour.

𪗉 10201. [c] From *concealed*  
*and heart*. Secret vice; vi-  
cious; wicked; filthy; li-  
centious; dissolute; lewd; to gloss  
over vice; aslant, as the moon near

the horizon. Fang tih 方 | vici-  
ous local phrases, which must be  
avoided. Seay tih 邪 | vicious;  
wicked; abandoned. Kéen tih 姦  
| villainous; traitorous; seditious;  
profligate. Le tih lö yin 禮 |  
樂淫 polluted manners and de-  
light in lewdness. Tsan tih 讒 |  
specious slanders and apologies for  
vice. Tsih tih 仄 | appearing  
aslant, as the rising moon. Te tih  
地 | noxious productions of the  
earth.

德 10202. [c] Virtue, com-  
monly in a good sense.  
Power; force; abundance.  
Benevolence; favor; kind-  
ness. Virtuous instruc-  
tions; to be grateful to.  
Name of a star, and of a place. Gän  
tih 恩 | benignity; beneficence.  
Ta tih püh yu' hēen seaou tih chüh  
jüh ko yay 大德不踰閑小

德出入可也 the limits as-  
signed 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  
tih 命 | natural virtue; innate  
moral sense. Shing tih tsae müh  
盛 | 在木 (in spring) a luxuri-  
ance of efficacy resides in the vege-  
table kingdom. Ta tih 大 | great  
kindness.

Tih ke | 己 to take merit to one's  
self.

Tih wei fuh ke | 為福基 virtue  
is the foundation of happiness.

Tih hing | 行 a course of splendid  
virtuous actions.

Tih che püh wang | 之不忘  
to be ever grateful to.

𪗊 10203. Read Täng, A snake.  
Read Tih, A certain insect  
which devours grain.

## TING.—CCCXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ting*. Canton Dialect, *Ting*; sometimes as if written *Taing*.

丁 10204. [-] The sting  
of a scorpion; a nail or  
wooden pin. A character  
used in the division of  
time; there are com-  
monly 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 tim-  
ber. To give reiterated instructions.  
Forms part of the name of a deity;  
of an insect. Nailed, posted, embar-  
rassed. Ching-ting 成 | to arrive

at the age of sixteen; to become  
a man. Jin ting 人 | a man.  
Ping ting 兵 | a soldier. Ming  
ting 民 | the people; the common  
people. Shin ting 神 | attendants  
of deities. Nung ting 農 | hus-  
bandmen. Tsou ting 神 | hus-  
bandmen who rent small pieces of

land. T'een ting 添 | to have a child added to the family. Ling ting 零 | alone and disconsolate; the name of an island in the Canton river, commonly called *Lín-ting*.

Ting ning | 寧 to give repeated injunctions.

行

10205. [-] Ling ting 伶 | alone; walking or being alone; hence applied to the island mentioned in the preceding example.

汀

10206. [-] Ting, or Ling. The appearance of ice; icy.

叮

10207. [-] Ting ning | 嚶 to enjoin repeatedly.

Ting ning che chüh | 嚶致囑 to charge with special and repeated injunctions.

汀

10208. Even; level.

行

10209. Ling-ting 伶 | the appearance of walking alone; also written 踰 踰 Ling-ting.

叮

10210. [-] Ting, Tǎng, or Chǎng. The sound of felling timber; to strike; a certain tree.

叮

10211. [-] The sound of stones striking against each other.

Ting-ling | 玲 a jingling sound of stones.

汀

10212. (c/-) A level shore by the side of a river. The name of a river, and of a district.

町

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 Tǎng, To excavate the earth around an altar. Read T'een, The footsteps of deer; a deer park.

疔

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 | 瘡 a hot fiery sore; a kind of prickly heat. Sǎng ting 生 | the breaking out of a poisonous ulcer.

叮

10215. Stones for ballast in a boat.

叮

叮

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 | to invite a person to a consultation.

Ting ching | 正 } to settle; to  
Keaou ching 較 | } adjust; to pre-  
pare for publication.

Ting ming | 明 to come to a clear understanding of each other.

Ting yǒ | 約 to agree on some time of meeting, on any thing that binds.

酩

10217. [c-] From *wine* and to *nail*. A state of inebriation.

Ming ting 酩 | } drunk; intoxicat-  
Ming ting 若 | } ed; rendered in-  
sensible by drunkenness.

釘

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 wūh | 以 | 物 to nail a thing with a nail. Ling ting 鈴 | name of a spear.

Ting chwang | 裝 or Chwang-ting, To nail up; to bind books.

頂

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 | a red knob, denotes the highest rank. K'ih keu ting tsze 革去 | 子 to deprive of the knob or button on the cap; to degrade from all rank in the state.

Ting tae | 載 the knob worn on the top of the cap.

骨

10220. [-] A bone of the leg.

釘

10221. [/] Ting shih | 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 garden. A room or watch-house on a city wall. An elevated room. Yew ting 郵 | a kind of post office on the road. Straight; to equalize. Püh ting 不 | disorderly; irregular.

Ting chang | 長 or Ting kung | 公 or Ting foo | 父 the senior or petty peace officer of a small village.

Ting tung | | name of a hill; also, The aspiring appearance of rocks on a lofty mountain.

Ting woo | 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. Teau ting 調 | to arrange; to modify; to settle. Ting che | 止 or Ting seih | 息 to cease; to stop.

Ting yih hwuy 一 | 會 to stop awhile.

Ting kung | 工 to stop work.

Ting sze yih hwuy | 思一會 stopped and thought awhile.

Ting show | 手 to cease from doing.

Ting shing | 陞 to delay promotion.

Ting tang | 當 or Ting to | 妥 arranged well; settled fully.

Ting chay taou tso | 車道左 to stop the carriage by the side of the road.

婷

10224. [c-] Ping ting 娉 | beautiful; elegant, applied to women.

姪

渟

10225. Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

諄

10226. [c-] Teau ting 調 | to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortable any affair.

停

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. Peih ting 必 | it must be. Gan ting 安 | at rest; in a fixed tranquil state.

Yih ting 一 | positively; assuredly.

Ting e | 擬 to fix; to determine; to decide on, as in a case of law.

Ting gih | 額 a fixed quantity or number.

Ting jen | 然 absolutely certain, positively.

Ting ke | 期 a fixed time.

Ting sing | 省 to enquire respectfully about the health of one's parents.

Püh ting 不 | } uncertain, either  
We ting 未 | } referring to the past or the future.

Ting yin | 銀 or Ting tan yin | 單銀 an advance given to fix a bargain, earnest money.

碇

10228. [/] Stones for fixing or settling a boat; ballast.

礮

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.

頰

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 kih | 格 to raise the character higher than the line.

王

\*10231. Represents a man standing on the top of the earth; or according to others, any thing growing up out of the earth. Shwō-wǎn 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 | the place where officers obtain an audience of the Emperor, and where the orders of government are promulgated; the Emperor himself; His Majesty. Chay she chaou ting kung tang 這是朝 | 公堂 this is His Majesty's public court—respect must be paid to it. Ying ke | 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 | 尉 the name of an office.

挺

10233. [l'] 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 | a domestic hall. Tëen ting 天 | the name of a star. Shan ting 山 | in physiognomy refers to the nose.

Ting heun | 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 | name of a fragrant plant.

Ting chüh | 觸 to rush against and gore; to offend by words.

Ting chüh | 出 to stand forward; to rush from amongst.

挺

10236. (c\ ) From *wood* and *straight*. A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick. Used also for the preceding.

艇

10237. (c\ ) A long small boat; a boat generally. Ta ting 大 | a large boat. Seaou ting 小 | a small boat. Pö ho ting 駁貨 | a small boat for transshipping goods, or for lightening a larger boat at shallow places. Kwae ting 快 | a fast boat. Hwa ting 花 | a flower boat, a boat for pleasure parties—for drinking and dissolute pleasure. Laou ke ting 老妓 | a whore's boat; in China such persons often live on the rivers or banks of rivers.

蜓

10238. (c-) Tsing ting 蜻 | 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.

脛

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.

聽聽聽

10241. (-c\ ) 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 | 事 } to hear and determine causes.

Ting yō | 獄 } to hear and determine causes.

Ting tsung | 訟 } to hear and determine causes.

Ting ming | 命 to receive and obey orders. Ting këen | 見 to receive with the ear; to hear. Ting tsung | 從 to yield obedience to.

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 | a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Tso-täng. K'ih

\* Under JIN, the above Character, with its definition, is placed by mistake for 壬 Jin, An Astronomical Character, used in divination; that influence in nature which nourishes or sustains. To sustain; to bear; to be pregnant with. Adulatory; great.

ting 客 | a hall or room for receiving visitors. Shoo ting 書 | a library. Ta ting 大 | a large hall; a military attendant on high civil officers.

Ting sze | 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 | properly established.

Ting leih | 立 or Leih ting, To establish; to place on a firm footing; to commence a new dynasty. Ting ting | | insecure, easy circumstances.

凜

10244. Icy appearance.

TO,—CCCXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, To. Canton Dialect, To.

佗  
它

10245. (c-) To bear; to carry; carried by beasts of burden. Tō to 橐 | the camel, now commonly written 駝 | Lō to. A surname.

Occurs in the sense of 他 Ta. Also read To, To charge, or blame with. Wei wei to to 委委 | | elegant gait, and an easy genteel appearance.

To fá | 髮 to adjust or dress the hair.

To pei | 背 to carry on the back. As a Noun, Humpbacked, like the camel.

痲  
痧

10246. (c-) Disease. To tsze | 子 a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

拖  
拖  
拖  
拖

10247. To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull; to drag a cart or carriage. To track a boat; to steer a boat. Shwüy to 水 | a bank (c-) raised to keep off the water. To chow | 舟 to drag a boat. To wo hea koo hae | 我下苦海 drag me into a sea of

troubles.

To luy | 累 to implicate; to involve.

To pe | 斃 to cause a person's death, as by excessive torture.

To ne tae shwüy | 泥帶水 to drag through the mire and water,—a turbid style.

To seih | 膝 to bend the knee as if about to kneel.

沱  
沱  
池  
砵  
砵  
碯

To show wan tsze | 手字 the ornamental border sometimes called the *vitruvian scroll*. See Wan.

10248. (c-) A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

10249. (c-) A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles*. Ching to 翻 | weights used in scales.

10250. [c.] An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

10251. [ \ ] The helm or rudder of a boat. Woo to 無 | without a rudder. To kung | 工 the helmsman; the steersman; the person who navigates.

10252. [c.] Tso-to 蹉 | to slip the foot; to stumble or fall; to lose an opportunity.

10253. [c.] The face reddened by drinking liquor; appearing under the influence of wine.

10254. [c.] Po-to 跛 | uneven; irregular; dangerous. Poo to 補 | the name of a hill. Sha to 沙 | the name of a place.

10255. [c.] L8 to 駱 | or L8 to 駝 | the camel; the body they say, resembles

a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. In crossing the desert 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.

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.

10257. [c.] Read Ta and To. He; him; she; her; it; that; other. See Ta.

10258. [c.] Forms part of the name of a religious book of the Sect Füh.

10259. [c.] To deceive; to insult; lying boasts. Read Tan, Dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, Filled with self gratulation.

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 keen | 見 to have seen military service.

To ta nën 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.

10261. The language of spells and imprecations.

10262. [ / ] To strike with the hand.

10263. [ / ] From feet and many. A little child attempting to walk.

10264. [ / ] To, or T8. 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.

10265. [ / ] To chop; to put into minute parts.

絃  
舩  
舵  
施  
陀  
跔  
跔  
醜  
醜  
陀  
陀  
陀  
駝

鮓  
鮓

他  
他  
他  
他  
多  
多

啞  
剗  
跔  
塚  
剗

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. Yih to hwa — | 花 a bunch of flowers; a flower.

Küh to 骨 | certain ornaments made of bone.

To to | | an immense collection of flowers.

超

10267. ( / ) To exceed; to be strange or different from. To keö | 脚 to slip the foot.

塚

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 neih | 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 tséen 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.

踩  
墮

10271. ( \ ) The appearance of walking.

10272. A certain child's play, otherwise called Fei wa leih 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.

嬌  
嬌

10273. From *woman* and to *fall*. Beautiful; pretty; remiss; idle; disrespectful. Same as the following. To man | 嫚 careless; negligent; lazy; rude.

惰  
惰

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 Keac to 懈 | to begin and finish nothing; careless; lazy; loitering; idle.

隋

10275. ( c\ ) From *flesh* and Hwuy 隍 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.

揶  
揶  
擲  
墮

10276. ( c\ ) To reject; to throw away; to cast off; to feel with the hand; to let fall.

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 Tsö. Pih to 白 | a certain kind of wine or spirituous liquor. Twan to 團 | expresses the priests of Buddha receiving or putting their food into a platter or dish peculiar to the sect; the dish is called Pö 鉢 they generally beg with it in their hands. Chow taou shwae fã too to 周道 衰法度 | when the cause of Chow dynasty declined, the laws fell into disuse. Tuy to 顛 | 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 | the clouds descending. Hwa to 花 | flowers falling. Tsih to 幘 | the cap fell off. Yuě to 月 | the moon descending to the horizon. Tsih to 謫 | to let fall reprehension. Sun to 捐 | to break and let fall, or to break by falling. T'een hwa to 天花 | celestial flowers falling; is said to denote a persuasive eloquence. Lew ying to 流螢 | the floating glow worms fall.

To ming ching | 名城 to ruin a famous city.

To lō hoo | 落戶 a fallen gate; i. e. a family reduced from affluence to poverty. To lō | 落 to fall down. To ma | 馬 to fall from a horse. To tae | 胎 an abortion.

髻

10278. [ \ ] 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

| 人 to spit upon a man; to treat him with contempt.

To te | 涕 to blow the nose.

埤

10280. [ \ ] Stiff mould or earth.

睡

10281. [ \ ] From *ear* and *pendant*. Large hanging ears; perspicacity, which large hanging ears indicate.

妥

10282. [ c \ ] From a *claw* placed above *woman*. Kept down; tranquil; steady; safe; secure. Occurs denoting To fall. Gan to 安 | composed; steady. Ting to 定 | fixed safely.

綵

Keih to 極 | extreme-

ly well settled and safe. Sze yew pūh to 事有不 | there is something unsafe about the affair, it is not rightly settled.

To tēē | 帖 or Tēē to, A local word referring to any work which is well performed.

To tang | 當 perfectly well arranged; safe; secure.

馱

佗

他

驪

鯨

鼉

端

10283. [ c- ] The appearance of a horse carrying something. Foo to 負 | to carry on the back of a quadruped.

10284. [ c- ] A wild horse; a piebald horse.

10285. Read Shen, An eel. Read To, in the sense of the following.

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 | 龍 an animal resembling an aligator.

10287. To move. One says, The appearance of hanging down, suspended.

TÖ.—CCCXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Tö. Canton Dialect, Tok.

乇

10288. The upper part represents a full ear of grain bending 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.

Püh tō 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.

Tō tsze | 子 } tray in which to  
Tō pwan | 盤 } carry dishes.

託  
侂

10290. (c) 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 tō 拜 | to worship and engage to do; to request courteously.

Ko tō teih 可 | 的 trust worthy. Show jin che tō 收入之 | engaged by some body to do something. Yew tō show che e 有 | 收之依 to have some person on whom one can rely.

Tō koe | 故 } to make some excuse in order to  
Tuy tō 推 | } decline something.

Tō foo | 付 to deliver in charge to.

Tō ta pan sze | 他辦事 engaged him to manage affairs.

Tō pe | 庇 } relying on your  
Tō lae | 賴 } auspices—I have been well; a common mode of answering enquiries about health.

拓  
擴

10291. [c] Read Tō, Shih or Chih, 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 Chih. A surname. Chih shih e wān | 拾遺文 to pick up other people's essays and make use of them as one's own; plagiarism.

Tō lō | 落 a disagreeing with people; unsocial; offensive applied to the officers of the government.

袒

咄

Tō tō | } indistinct utterance; to stammer.

兌

挽  
稅  
說

10292. [c] The part where garments open; a large opening at the sleeve or collar; opened wide; extensive.

10293. Tō, or Tā. Mutual recrimination. The noise of calling out to each other.

Tō tō | } indistinct utterance; to stammer.

10294. Tō or Tuy, To compare; to collect; to arrange. See Tuy.

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 Shwüy, Meaning a duty or tax. The third character is otherwise read Shwō, To speak.

梲

脫

10296. [c] Read Tō, A large staff; also To open or cast off; to escape from. Read Chuē, A beam.

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 Yuě, To be pleased. Keae tō 解 | to deliver from.

Tō e fūh | 衣服 to put off one's clothes.

Tō heae | 鞋 to put off one's shoes.

Tō kung | 空 to slip off; to disappear; to vanish.

Tō tae hwan kūh | 胎換骨 to be born again and change the bones—said to persons implying that a radical change of their conduct is necessary.

Tō sāng wei ma | 生為馬 to be born into the world as a horse, after a period of suffering in hell.

Tō pe | 皮 to peel off the skin.

Tō shin | 身 to make one's escape.  
Tō tsow | 走

**度** 10298. (v) 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 tō che 以意度之 to conceive of it, or guess at it with the mind. Chae tō 猜 | to suppose, to conjecture. Tsīh tō 測 | to try to fathom or to guess at. E ke che sin tō jiu che sin 以己之心 | 人之心 to guess at other people's feelings by one's own.

**劇** 10299. To, or Tō. Che mūh yai 治水也 to cut or work wood; to divide or separate. Tō 度 occurs in the same sense. Read Too, To shut; to close.

**躑躅** 10300. (v) To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

**噉** 10301. Tō, or Tā. Appearance, or manner of a dog eating.

**澤** 10302. Tō, or Chīh. Ice freezing.

**籜** 10303. [c] The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

**藎** 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. [v] 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. Mūh tō 木 | a bell with a wooden tongue. See Mūh, New tō 牛 | a certain sonorous instrument. Fung tō 風 | small stones that jingle by the impulse of the wind.

Tō tīh | 德 to rouse people's attention to virtue—one who does so.

**嚙** 10306. Tō, or Tā. To slobber up greedily. To swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. Tō e kow tsew shīh yai | 以口就食也 Tō, to apply the mouth to food, instead of lifting the food to the mouth.  
Tō tō nrh shīh | 而食 ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

**掇** 10307. [v] To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away. Read Chuē, In the same sense. Shaou tō 燒 | to burn and to plunder.

**橐橐** 10308. [v] 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.

Tō to | 駝 the name of an animal; the camel commonly called Lo-to.

**檠** 10309. [v] A hollow piece of wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. Keīh tō 擊 | to beat the hours of the watch.

**啮** 10310. Tō, or Tā. To back-bite.

驢  
驢

10311. [c] Tō to | 駝 an animal which has a saddle of flesh; a camel with one hunch on its back.

奪

10312. [o] To take by violence; to criticise, lop off, and decide upon; to deprive of rank or emolument; a narrow path. Yu tō pih sing 漁 | 百姓 to fish and plunder from the peo-

ple. King she haou tō 輕施好 | to spend thoughtlessly and be fond of plundering.

Chă tō 察 | to examine and lop off — what is improper, a form in closing petitions.

## TOO.—CCCXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> 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. Shwō wǎn says the character expresses Te che too sūng wan wūh chay yey 地之吐生萬物者也 the earth's vomiting or propelling and producing all things. Too te sāng wūh e yang jin | 地生物以養人 the earth produces things for the support of man. Woo too 五 | the five earths, are white, black, azure, red, and yellow. Shwūy too pūh hō 水 | 不合 water and earth (climate) not agreeing (with a person); to express the dis-

agreeing, Pūh fūh 不服 is also used. Ho shwūy too 和水 | 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 ting 風 | 人情 the spirit and disposition of a people. Pun too jin 本 | 人 a native of a place. Pun too hwa 本 | 話 the dialect peculiar to a place. Mēen joo too sūh 面如 | 色 face the colour of the ground; like a dead person. Hwang tēen how too 皇天后 | imperial Heaven and Queen Earth, nature. How too 后 | a little mound of earth behind a grave with a tablet having How-too shin 后 | 神 inscribed upon it; this divinity is considered as a guardian of the tomb. Chung too 冢 | an altar of earth to the protecting gods called 社 Shay. Fun maou tsoo too 分茅胙 | to appoint great officers of state, is thus expressed, in allusion to an ancient story.

Too kwei | 圭 a kind of sun dial.

Too te poo sā | 地菩薩 the divinities of the land; the gods of the district, the penates.

Too che choo | 蜘蛛 the earth spider; i. e. the ant lion.

Too fan | 礬 the alum of Canton.

Too mūh kung pūh seih | 木工 不息 the earth and wood workmen, were incessantly employed.

吐

10314. [c] Too, or Tōo.

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 吞半 | half swallowed and half vomited; said either of meat or of

words. Gow too 嘔 | to vomit.

Too loo sin fūh | 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 chūh lae | 出來 to eject from the stomach; to disclose the thoughts; to cast forth.

Too kow shwü | 口水 to spit the water of the mouth; i. e. to spit.

Too shě | 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 kīh 閉門 | 客 to shut one's door and prevent the ingress of visitors.

Too mun pūh chūh | 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 tseuē leaou | 絕了 to put an end to; to cut off entirely.

**坭** 10316. [ \ ] A certain earthen-ware jar.

**肚** 10317. [ \ ] The belly; the stomach, the seat of the sentient principle. Too chung ke leaou | 中飢了 hungry. Seau too 小 | the lower belly. Chang too 腸 | the bowels.

Too fūh | 腹 or Fūh-too, The belly; the bowels.

Too le ming pih | 裡明白 of a clear understanding; comprehending.

**妬** 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 忌 a selfish mind. Sāng too sin 牛 | 心 to become jealous. Tseih too 嫉 | envy; jealousy and ill-will generally. Tseō 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 polygamy 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. Tseē yu 接 | a certain water plant. Pe yu 比 | ornaments for the hair.

Yu yuē | 月 the fourth moon.

**岫** 10320. (c-) Name of a hill mentioned in history.

**唵** 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 yuē | 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 yih | 乙 to blot out and alter

Too mē | 抹 a written document.

Too mēen | 面 a daubed face,—

applied either to prostitutes, or to robbers who disfigure their faces by colouring them.

Too ne | 泥 soft mire.

Too shih | 飾 to apply any coloured wash to walls.

Too tseang | 牆 to plaster a wall, or a plastered wall.

琤

10324. [c-] Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

稌

10325. [l] A grain which grows in marshy places.

Too seu | 蓀 a medicinal plant.

筴

10326. [c-] A reed that resembles the bamboo; a species of bamboo.

荼

10327. [c-] A certain bitter herb, called by several other names; bitter.

A surname. Shin too yüh 神 | 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 | 茅 flowery, light, volatile.

Too wei | 薇 the name of a flower, a species of rose.

趄

10328. [c-] Too too 逋 | to crawl on the ground on one's hands and feet.

啖

10329. Name of a plant which grows in the water.

途塗涂

10330. [c-] A path; a road, physically and morally; synonymous also with the second and third characters, which see above. T. ou too ping 道 | 平坦 a level road. Yuen too ping gan 沿 | 平

安 well and comfortable on the whole of the road. Pwan too urh fei 半 | 而廢 to proceed half way and then fail—in any pursuit.

醕

10331. [c-] The mother of wine; the materials of which wine is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or faeces still in it.

Too me | 醕 an esteemed wine or liquor.

Too soo | 酥 a sort of wine formerly drunk on the 15th of the first moon, with the design of expelling evil demons.

堵

10332. [v] 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 | 夷船 to cruize on the coast, in order to ward off foreign ships. Kwan joo too 觀如 | the lookers on were like a wall—thickly crowded

together, when Confucius practised the bow and arrow.

Too sih | 塞 to stop up, or close against.

Too yu | 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 | to prohibit killing animals for three days when supplicating rain.

Too foo | 夫 a butcher.

Too hang | 行 a butcher's profession.

Too lö | 戮 to slaughter and murder people indiscriminately, as in storming towns.

曙

10334. [v] The morning light.

瘡

10335. [c-] Disease; sickness,—applied also to animals.

睹

10336. [v] To look; to observe; to see. Müh so we too 目所未 | what eye never saw.

覩

Too urh püh këen | 而不見 to look and not see. Too wän | 聞 to see and to hear.

賭

10337 [v] To measure or stake property. To play at chance games; to gamble; to play, to risk.

賈

Ta too 打 | or Ta too sac 打 | 筊

Too ming | 命 to risk one's life—  
as soldiers dó.

Too pö | 博 to game.

Too sae | 鑿 to wager; to play  
at chance games.

Too tsëen | 錢 to play for money.

Too kin taou | 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 emi-  
nent 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 | the capital or metropolis of  
a country. Ta too 大 | for the  
greater part.

Too sze | 司 } certain military  
Too tung | 統 } general officers.

Too tung | 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  
yih, and 右翼 Yew yih, 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 chä yuen | 察院 a court  
of general inspectors—at Peking.

**閣** 10339. (-) A battlement  
over a city gate; an elevated  
place over the gate or on  
the wall from which to see to a dis-  
tance. Otherwise, read Shay. Yin  
too 闔 | a double gate of a city.

**兔** 10340. [c'] An animal form-  
ed 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 sacrific-  
ed has a peculiar name, is called 明  
視 Ming-she, from a popular no-  
tion, that the hare looks at the moon  
when it bears its young. Tung joo  
tö too 動如脫 | moving like  
the hare, makes its escape.

Too tsze | 子 a hare, or rabbit,

**菟** 10341. (c') Too sze | 絲  
the name of a medicinal  
plant.

**鷓鴣** 10342. (c') A certain bird.

**徒** 10343. (c.) From *man*  
and to *walk*. To walk on  
foot; a foot soldier; a  
multitude; a crowd.  
**过** 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 sih che le 酒色之 |  
persons addicted to wine and lewd-

ness; debauchees. Wän too 問 |  
to banish for three years.

Too hing | 行 to walk on foot.

Too jen | 然 in vain, to no purpose.

Too shen | 善 hypocrisy.

Too te | 弟 a disciple; a pupil.

**圖  
圖  
圖**

10344. (c-) From *to*  
*describe a circle*, and  
*Mean*. Avaricious; sor-  
did; distressed. To lay  
plans in difficult or dis-  
tressing circumstances;  
to delineate; to draw  
out on paper; to esti-  
mate; to calculate or con-

jecture; to scheme; to plan; to plot;  
to intrigue. To wish; to aim at; to  
manage or regulate. A map or draw-  
ing. Wan kwö too 萬國 |

a map of all nations. Te le too 地  
理 | any geographical map. Pan-  
too 版 | a description of the  
Chinese empire. The first word refers  
to a list of the population, and the  
last to maps of the country. Tseuen

ching too 全城 | a map of the  
whole city. Wan kwö king wei te  
kew too 萬國經緯地球

| a terrestrial globe with the cir-  
cles, meridians, and all nations de-  
lineated upon it. Tan too püh tsüh  
貪 | 不足 covetous and dis-

satisfied. King ying too tö 經營  
| 度 to plan and devise, to  
scheme and conjecture.

Too jin che | 人知 to be de-  
sirable that people may know—the  
good one does.

Too hing | 形 plates or cuts.  
 Too hwǎ | 畫 to delineate.  
 Too ming le | 名利 to scheme the acquisition of fame and gain.  
 Too mow | 謀 to scheme; to intrigue; to plot.  
 Too shoo | 書 or Too chang | 章 the seal of a private individual.  
 Too-seang | 象 a representation of a person or thing.  
 Too-tsin | 讖 a book containing the answers to be accomplished in divinations.  
 Too ts'een | 錢 to plot or intrigue for the acquisition of money; to aim at gain.

**度** 10345. [v] From *hand* and 庋 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 Tō, To conjecture; to surmise; to guess. See Tō. Woo too 五 | the five Chinese measures 分寸丈引 Fun, tsun, ch'ih, chang, yin. Ta too 大 | liberal. Fǎ too 法 | laws. Che too 制 | to frame laws; the laws framed. E too 儀 | the laws

of decorum and ceremony. Ts'ě too 節 | a limited measure or rule of acting. Woo too 無 | no rule nor limit; unlimited. Kwo too 過 | to exceed the rule; excess in any thing. Chen too 躋 | the zodiac; the region in which the planets move. Chow t'een 周天 or San p'ih l'uh sh'ih woo too 三百六十五 | the circle of the heavens is 365 degrees. Jih hing y'ih too, yu'ě hing sh'ih san too 日行一 | 月行十三 | as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves thirteen.

Too ke'uh | 曲 to beat time to a song.  
 Too leang kwan kung | 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 | 量 to measure with the hand or with the mind.

**渡** 10346. [v] To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Used in common with 度 Too. Too keang | 江 to cross the Yang-tsze-keang [river].  
 Too chuen | 船 a ferry boat; a passage boat.

Too ts'een | 淺 to pass over to a shallow place, or to ford a shallow.

**敷** } 10347. (f) To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.  
**劇** }  
**壻** } 10348. To stop; to close; to fill up.  
**鍍** } 10349. (f) To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold.

Too kin | 金 washed with gold.

**託** 10350. (f) A vessel used in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

**斃** 10351. (f) Read Yih, To strike. Read Too, To destroy; to ruin.

**蠹** } 10352. (f) An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books, commonly called Too shoo | 書 or Too yu | 魚 a book insect.  
**蠹** }  
**蠹** } Too y'uh | 役 police runners who devour by extortion the substance of the people.  
**蠹** }



TOW.—CCCXL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

OW, as in How.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tou*.Canton Dialect, *Tow*.

斗

10353. (\\) A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worshipping this is expressed by 朝 | Chaou tow. Shih tow wei shih | 爲石 10 tow make a shih, or 120 catties.

抖

10354. (\\) The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure. To rouse; to shake up: to shake off.

Tow sow | 藪 } to shake up; to raise  
Tow sow | 擻 } the dust; to shake  
Tow sow | 搜 } off; to excite.  
Tow sow tsing shin | 擻精神  
to rouse one's spirits.

糾

10355. (c\\) Yellow silk; to state to or accuse.

蚪

10356. (\\) The name of an insect or reptile. Ko tow 蚪 | a tadpole.

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 豈 | a bean. Ho lan tow 荷蘭 | Dutch peas—green peas.

Tow foo | 腐 a white jelly-like substance made from pulse.

Tow keǎ | 甲 the shell or sheath that contains pulse.

Tow tsow | 湊 to succeed in bringing about an affair; to complete it. Püh tow tsow 不 | 湊 express the reverse of the preceding.

Tow tsew | 酒 a liquor or wine made from pulse.

啞

10359. To spit out in rude rejection of any thing.

啞

10360. To spit. Tow yüh | 役 the runners of the police.

痘

10361. (/) From *disease* and a *pea*. A natural virulent disease; the small pox.

Chüh tow 出 | to take the small

pox. Chung tow 種 | to plant the small pox,—to vaccinate.

Tow chin | 疹 the small pox.

Tow chwang | 創 } a pustule; the  
Tow chwang | 瘡 } pustules of the small pox.

Tow ching | 症 the disease of the small pox.

Tow shih | 汁 the matter of the small pox, Nă pe hoo heih tseih chüh 納鼻呼吸卽出 when taken into the nostril by breathing, produces the disease—the Chinese mode of inoculating.

Tow shin | 神 } the di-  
Tow neang neang | 娘娘 } vinity that presides over the small pox, and who is invoked by parents, and by those who desire children.

筮

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 h8 相 | 合 corresponding  
or answering each other in a con-  
siderable degree.

Tow h8 | 合 to throw together.

Tow low | 遛 to saunter about, to  
delay and loiter; to go from place  
to place, to cruise 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  
sze 這 | 親事 this affair of  
a marriage. Chüh tow 出 |  
to put forth the head; to interfere.  
K8 tow 磕 | to knock the head  
against the ground, as an act of obei-  
sance. Jih tow 日 | the sun. Tny  
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. Mèen 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 chnn cha | 春茶 tea plucked  
before the term Käh 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.

餛

10367. [ / ] Ting tow 釘 |  
fruits and other preparations  
placed on the table merely  
for ornament, and not to be eaten.

偷

10368. [ c- ] Remiss; care-  
less; weak; ill-managed.  
To steal; by stealth, clandes-  
tine. Kow tseay e tow gan 苟且  
以 | 安 careless and remiss in  
order to obtain ease.

Tow hèn | 閒 to idle about.

Tow hèn kwo jih | 閒過日  
to steal leisure and pass the day; to  
use every pretext to pass the time  
idly.

Tow p8 | 薄 negligently; remiss.

Tow taou | 盜 to steal; to pursue  
one's own gain by clandestine means.

劊

10369. Kow tow 劊 | to  
cut or pick, to cut off.

媮

10370. [ c- ] To pass the  
time idly and luxuriously.  
Tow k88 | 黠 artful;  
crafty; cunning. Otherwise read Yu.

掄

10371. To lead; to draw; to  
hang down; pendant. Other-  
wise read Yu. Read Chow,  
The hands hanging down.

瀆

10372. [ u ] The name of a  
place; otherwise read Tüh.

竇

10373. [ / ] An aperture  
or crevice; a hole or den;  
an aqueduct; a channel  
for water to run into a  
pond. The name of a

窰

place. A surname. Tow  
loo | 路 a narrow path.

讀

10374. [ \ ] A full point  
or stop in reading. Com-  
monly read Tüh, To read.

杏

10375. [ / ] To spit out; to  
reject with scorn.

呶

10376. Light discourse;  
talkative. Ch8 tow 講  
| loquacity; excessive  
talking; which is also ex-  
pressed by 嘍 | Tseu  
tow.

啞

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 gō  
taou joo go foo ho 自 | 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  
wūh tow shwūy 以物 | 水  
to throw or dip a thing in water.  
Seang tow 相 | to suit each other.  
Tow che | 知 to tell; to give no-  
tice to.  
Tow ching | 誠 expresses those who  
have been in a state of rebellion, giv-  
ing themselves up and returning to  
their duty.  
Tow hoo | 壺 a kind of vase plac-  
ed on the ground, into the mouth of  
which reeds are thrown for amuse-  
ment.  
Tow hēang | 降 to give one's self  
up to an enemy.  
Tow fo | 火 to throw into the fire.  
Tow ke | 機 to hit or answer the  
purpose one intended.  
Tow peau | 標 a kind of raffle  
in which many stake a small part of  
the value of something, in considera-  
tion of a chance to gain it by guess-  
ing its weight, he who guesses near-  
est gets it. The Chinese butchers  
raffle a pound of meat in this way.  
Tow ming | 明 to sell by public  
auction.  
Tow te | 遞 to present or offer to.  
Tow tēē ho tsēē | 帖賀節

presented a card to offer congratula-  
tions on the term or holyday.  
Tow tō | 託 to throw upon the care  
of some person.  
Gan tow 暗 | to throw down in the  
dark.

10378. To speak lightly or  
softly.  
10379. [ 1 ] An elegant  
figure; beautiful. A man's  
name.  
10380. [ \ ] To open out  
by shaking. Tow kae |  
開 to open.  
10381. [ c' ] To run away; to  
pass over or exceed; to pass  
from this place to that; to  
pass through; permeable; to pene-  
trate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed;  
frightened; to comprehend; to  
discern.  
Tow ming | 明 transparent.  
Tow hwa jin sin | 化人心  
thoroughly to convert the heart of  
man,—used in a good sense.  
Tow chē | 徹 to penetrate; to pass  
through; to discern clearly; to per-  
ceive thoroughly.  
10382. [ / ] Vulgarly To  
stir up; to excite. Tow  
mow | 整 a kind of  
helmet.

Tow tsoo | 詛 clamour; noise.  
Tow tō | 答 to provoke, or incite  
to speak or act.  
Tow tsuy | 嘴 to slap on the mouth.

鬪  
鬪  
鬪  
鬪

10383. To call to; a  
surname. A vulgar form of  
the following.

10384. [ / ] To occur;  
to meet; to wrangle and  
fight; to fight; to contest,  
as in any game. A  
surname. Tow lung  
chuen | 龍船 to  
contest or run races in  
a long narrow boat, a  
Chinese usage on the 5th

of the 5th moon.

Tow king | 競 wrangling and  
fighting.

Tow pēn | 辨 fighting and  
wrangling.

Tow tsāng | 爭 or Tsāng tow, To  
contend; to wrangle; to fight.

囀

10385. [ / ] To boast.

骰

10386. [ c- ] A dice box.  
Sometimes used for 股 Koo,  
The thigh. Hea tow 下 |  
or Ta tow tsze 打 | 子 to  
throw dice.

Tow tsze | 子 dice.

TSĀ.—CCCXLI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

All the initials *Ts* are sometimes confounded with *Ch*. Manuscript Dictionary *ca.* Canton Dialect *Tsap.*

匝  
币  
啞  
雜  
襍

10387. [o] To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

10388. [o] To enter the mouth; to taste; a fish eating.

10389. [o] A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collect-

ed together. A privy. An extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird.

TsĀ sin | 心 } a distracted perturbed state of mind.

TsĀ nĕen | 念 }  
TsĀ choo | 住 to dwell mixed together, i. e. different nations or classes of people.

TsĀ ho | 貨 a variety of articles of commerce.

TsĀ ke | 記 miscellaneous records.

TsĀ lwau | 亂 in confusion; mixed and blended in a confused manner.

TsĀ sĭh | 色 a variety of colours.

TsĀ wĕn | 文 mixed veins, spots or streaks. TsĀ fang yen | 方言 blended with local words.

10390. [o] Noise made by a crowd in applauding and encouraging posture-makers.

10391. (o-) 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.

TsĀ show | 手 to compress the fingers—a torture applied chiefly to women. The following seems the proper character.

10392. (o) Pieces of wood applied between the fingers when they are compressed as a torture. Also read Tsan.

TsĀ tsze | 子 the pieces of wood or reed used in torturing the fingers.

10393. To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down, as when rising a mud wall. See ChĀ.

副

10394. ChĀ or TsĀ. The sound of cutting or mincing into very small parts.

啞

10395. Shĭh, or TsĀ. Much talk; verbose.

誦

10396. (o) ChĀ, or TsĀ, Muttering; murmuring words. See ChĀ.

察

10397. [o] ChĀ or TsĀ, See ChĀ. To examine.

擦

10398. (o) ChĀ or TsĀ, See ChĀ. TsĀ che | 齒 to pick the teeth.

咱

10399. (-) TsĀ, Tsa, or Cha. I; me. This word is confined to the northern people. TsĀ-mun | 們 we; us.

TsĀ lau tsze | 老子 my father.

噴

10400. TsĀ, or Tsūh. 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 tsǎ 嘈 | noise; sound; the sound of a drum.

10401. (o) Sǎ, Shǎ, or Tsǎ.  
 噍 To drink. Shǎ-shǎ | |  
 or Shǎ-těě | 喋 the  
 sound or appearance of water birds  
 eating fish. To slobber like a duck  
 feeding; to crash with the teeth.  
 To talk much.

唎

10402. Tsǎ-těě | 喋 to  
 scheme or calculate deeply.

刹

10403. (o) A kind of flag  
 staff employed at religious  
 temples of the Sect Füh.

Hollow spiral pillars or steeples,  
 erected over the graves or general  
 receptacles of the ashes of the priests.

Fan chǎ 芄 | the temples of Füh.  
 See Chǎ.

卡

10404. An important pass  
 with a military station. Tsǎ  
 loo | 路 an important  
 pass. Tuy tsǎ 堆 | a pass formed  
 by art; a kind of barracks. Show tsǎ  
 守 | to defend. a pass with a  
 military guard.

Tsǎ faṅ | 房 a kind of guard-house.

TSAE.—CCCXLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with *Chac*.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çai*, or *Tsay*.

Canton Dialect, *Tsoe*.

才

10405. (-) The horo-  
 zontal 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*. Püh tsae tsze  
 不 | 子 a stupid fellow. Woo  
 tsae 無 | no talents.

Tsae che | 智 talents and knowledge.

Tsae keu | 具 talents for the  
 Tsae chih | 質 management of  
 business.

Tsae pēn sing chih | 偏性執  
 perverted talent, and an obstinate  
 disposition.

Tsae sze | 思 mental endowments;  
 the thoughts or ideas of a man  
 of talent.

Tsae ken püh shing 才具不勝  
 talents inadequate to one's duty.

Tsae shih twan tsēn | 識短淺  
 talents and knowledge contracted  
 and shallow. Tsae tih wǎn tsze

| 得文字 virtue and learning.  
 Tsae tsze | 子 a genius.

San tsae too hwuy 三 | 圖會  
 a Dictionary or Encyclopedia, or  
 a Collection of plates in every depart-  
 ment 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 | a  
 true material. Hēn tsae 賢 |  
 a good material,—said of persons  
 who are endued with useful quali-

ties. Pǎ tsae 八 | the *eight*  
*Tsae*, are Choo, seang, yüh, shih,  
 too, kin, kih, yu 珠象玉石  
 土金草羽 pearls, ivory,  
 gems, stones, earth, metal, skin,  
 and feathers. Tsae leaou | 料  
 or Tsae chih | 質 materials, wood  
 that is convertible to some use.

豺

10407. (-) A species of  
 wolf. See Chae.

財

10408. [-] From *pearl shells*  
 and *materials* of other sorts.

Whatever men value, what-  
 ever they can convert to any use.  
 Wealth, riches; valuables; property;  
 silk; cloth; grain; goods; bribes.  
 Sǎng tsae 生 | or Fǎ tsae 發 |  
 to increase in riches. Pung yew  
 tung tsae 朋友同 | friends  
 have property in common. Gae

tsae joo ming teih 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 fã 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 tsō  
jih tsae lae 他昨日 | 來  
he came again yesterday. Tsing  
ne lae shwō 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 püh | 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 Pēen 采 which is  
intended to represent the claw of  
an animal tearing things apart, To  
distinguish; and which enters into  
the composition of Seih 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. Nã tsae 納 | to give or  
receive marriage presents previously  
to the marriage. Foo tsae 符 |  
the cross veins on stones.

Ta tsae 大 | } certain imperial  
Scaou tsae 小 | } robes.

# 塚

10411. Tsae te yuě tsae

| 地曰采 Tsae-te (or

land granted to officers of  
government) is called Tsae. Chung  
hwō wei che tsae 冢或謂之

| a grave is by some called Tsae.

# 在

10412. [ \ / ] From the  
*hand* fixed upon the *earth*.

To be in a place; to dwell;

to reside; to be still pre-  
served; 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 wãn ta tsae na le 你去問  
他 | 那裡 go and ask where  
he is? Sēen foo tsae she 先父  
| 時 when my father was alive.

Tsuy püh 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. Püh 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 lõ  
tsae 安樂 | happy and comfort-  
able. So tsae 所 | a place; a  
place in which something exists.  
Fang tsae chō shang 放 | 桌上  
put it on the table. Hwae hãn tsae  
sin 懷恨 | 心 to cherish resent-  
ment in one's heart. Tsae mǔh tsēen  
| 目前 before one's own eyes,  
that which is present.

Tsae hoo | 乎 to consist in; and its  
opposite, Püh tsae hoo 不 | 乎  
often occur in the middle of a sen-  
tence; the same is also often express-  
ed by the single word *Tsae*, as has  
appeared in the above examples.

Tsae tang mēen | 當面 being in  
the presence of a person.

Tsae kea, püh tsae kea | 家不  
| 家 is he at home or not?

# 采

10413. ( / ) From *varie-*  
*gated* and *feathers*. Brill-  
iantly adorned with a  
variety of colours. Woo  
tsae 五 | the five co-  
lours spoken of by the  
Chinese. Wãn 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 tsih  
sin ya | 摘新芽 to pluck the  
new buds or sprouts of the tea  
plants. Tsae nã | 納 to take; to  
receive; to adopt.

**睬** 10415. [ \ ] From to *take* and *eye*. To take notice of. Tsew tsae 睬 ↑ to attend to a visitor. Püh tsew püh tsae 不 睬 不 ↑ to pay no attention to; to disregard. Püh tsae ta 不 ↑ 他 pay no attention to him.

**綵** 10416. ( \ ) From *silk* and *variegated*. An assemblage of every colour; coloured silk.

**菜** 10417. [ / ] From *plants* and *variegated*. Edible plants; vegetables used for food generally. Haou tsae 好 ↑ excellent food. Kin tsae 芹 ↑ parsley. Pih tsae 白 ↑ a common coarse vegetable. Tsing tsae 青 ↑ or So tsae 蔬 ↑ vegetables generally for the table, whether produced in the water or on land. Tsing tsae fan 青 ↑ 飯 vegetables and rice—plain food. Säng tsae 生 ↑ lettuce. Tsae yuen ↑ 園 a vegetable garden.

**戔** 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 säng ming 哉生明 the third moon beginning to shine. Ta tsae! Yaou che wei keun yay 大 ↑ 堯 之爲君也 great indeed! or O! how great was the Prince Yaou!

**栽** 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 ↑ 花 to plant flowers. Tsae pei ↑ 培 to plant, and put earth about the roots; used to express essential assistance rendered to a person.

**裁** 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 ↑ 縫 to cut out and to seam,—a tailor. Tsae tö ↑ 度 to estimate; to arrange; to plan. Tsae kën seay ↑ 減些 to cut off or deduct a little, or a few. Tsae tsëen ↑ 剪 to cut with scissors.

**載** 10423. ( / \ ) 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 ↑ contained within. Ke tsae 記 ↑ to record. Nëen tsae 年 ↑ a year. Tsae tseih ↑ 籍 to be contained in, or recorded in, ancient writings.

**宰** 10424. ( \ ) 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 ↑ to form; to make. Yih tsae 邑 ↑ the ruler of a city. Choo tsae 主 ↑ a sovereign ruler, applied to nature; to an Emperor, and to the heart of man. Ta or Tae tsae 大 ↑ one who has the supreme command of many other officers. Seaou tsae 小 ↑ an inferior ruler. Päng tsae 烹 ↑ to boil and dress food. Tëen te chay wan wüh che choo tsae 天地者萬物之主 ↑ heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things. Choo tsae 諸 ↑ or Kea tsae 家 ↑ an officer placed over the household of princes and men of rank. Shen tsae 膳 ↑ or Paou tsae 庖 ↑ officers who provide for the table. Too tsae 屠 ↑ to butcher; to kill.

Tsae seang ↑ 相 miuisters of state—commonly called in Europe *Colao*.

Tsae new | 牛 to kill a cow.  
Tsae seang-che yung | 相之榮  
the high honors of a minister of state.

縹 10425. (/) Affairs; concerns.

蔡 10426. (/) Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname.

差 10427. (-) These are commonly read Chae, which see.  
瘥  
猜

縹 10428. ['] A thin sort of silk.

纚 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.

適 | it then happened;

剛 | but just now; a

方 | little ago.

是 | then or so it will

好 | be well.

到 | just arrived.

袂 10430. Tsae heae | 袂  
garments which bind about or cover the knees.

崽 10431. [ \ ] 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 10432. From *water* and *fire*. Fire from heaven; divine judgements; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous. T:ae ho | 禍 great calamities; miseries. Tsae hae | 害 to injure; to distress.

TSAN.—CCCXLIII<sup>RD</sup> 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.

啫 10435. Tsan, or Tsan-tsan, To taste. Süh yun wo yai 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 Pén.

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 | the name of a star. Tsan hwae | 壞 to spoil; to destroy. Tsan heaou | 餽 broken meat.



Tsan le | 吏 an avaricious cruel  
magistrate. Tsan tsih | 賊 an  
injurious mischievous rascal.

Tsan ma | 罵 to rail at and abuse.

Tsan sāng | 生 to destroy life.

Tsan tseih | 疾 some bodily  
infirmity, loss of an eye, and so on.

Tsan yō | 虐 cruel and tyrannical.

Tsan jin | 忍 cruel.

盞  
淺  
錢

tāng

10440. [ \ ] 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 | a small wine  
cup. Yew tsan 油 |  
a cup for oil. Yih tsan  
| 燈 a lamp.

羴  
羴

10441. [ / ] From sheep  
and spears or railing. A  
sheep cot; a sheep fold;  
used also for a stable.

醜  
淺

10442. [ \ ] A wine  
cup; a slight degree of  
clearness in otherwise  
thick wine.

產

10443. [ \ ] To bear or  
to produce. See Chan.

慳

10444. [ \ ] Tsan, Chan  
or Twan. See Chan.

鏹

10445. [ \ ] See Chan.

兔

10446. [ - ] An artful  
crafty rabbit or hare.

兔

The name of a tree.

兔

Name of a star. Tsan  
too | 兔 a crafty hare.

獯

Tsan tan | 檀 name  
of a tree that belonged to  
Confucius.

儻

10447. Tsan, or Chan. Ir-  
regular; rapid. Tsan hoo

| 互 uneven, irregular.

Lan tsan 儻 | a malevolent coun-  
tenance, or aspect. See Chen.

Tsan gan | 巖 an army not yet  
formed in battle array.

劊

10448. Tsan, or Chan. To  
cut asunder; to chop; to  
work with a hammer and  
chissel.

噉

10449. Tsan, or Chan. To  
peck; to taste; a slight  
repast; to sip. To speak for  
others, or to imitate others.

嶮

10450. ( - ) A hill with a  
rocky, pointed, dangerous  
summit.

攬

10451. Tsan, or Chan. To  
stab. One says To sustain;  
to support. Name of a star.

Tsan foo | 扶 to uphold; to sustain.

澆

10452. [ - ] Tsan, or Chan.  
See Chan.

獯

曉

10453. [ - ] Deep hollow  
eyes; an angry look.

讒

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.

饒

孱

10455. Three children  
standing below a door.  
Weak; embarrassed;  
sighing. Chae jō 弱  
| feeble; weak.

孱

潺

參

10456. [ - ] The name of a  
star. To enter in among-  
st; to blend with, or  
form one of; to mix  
with. To be concerned  
with; three joined. To  
be admitted to the pre-  
sence of; to see; to advise  
with; to give advice to  
the Sovereign against inferior officers

參

參

參

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 chō | 酌 to consult, to deliberate.

Tsan hih | 劾 to state facts to the Sovereign against any one.

Tsan kīh | 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 towleau | 透了 to discover the whole of a plot.

Tsan tsā | 雜 mixed, blended.

Tsan che ching sze | 知政事

to have a share in public councils of the nation.

Tsan tsze pūh 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 yě | 謁 to see a superior.

倻 10457. A good appearance; a man's name.

慘 10458. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. Tsan kūh | 酷 or Tsan yě | 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.

瞽 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.

瞽 10461. ['] Tsan, or Tsan cha | 割 to shrink or shrivel up. To pierce or stab.

惛 10462. [ \ ] From heart and the sound of Tsan. Pain, acute feeling; distress. To forget. Impious disregard of heaven.

瘖 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 kēen | 繭 the ball or cocoon formed by the silk worm; also the name of a plant.

Tsan kow | 口 silk; raw silk.

Tsan shih | 室 a house where the silk worm is reared.

10466. [-] Read Tsan or Tsin. To boil; a disease of the lips; flesh; filthy; dirty.

Gan tsan 膾 } dirty; filthy; un-  
Gan tsang 媵 } clean—a vulgar  
phrase.

10467. Tsun, or Tsan. To contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

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 | 成 to witness the doings of; or to assist in effecting.

Tsan mei | 美 to praise; to commend  
Ching tsan 稱 } mend; to laud,  
for this sense Kang-he sanctions 讚  
Tsan.

Tsan tsoo | 助 to aid; to assist.

10469. [ \ ] Tsan, or Tswan. To collect together.

10470. [ \ ] To collect together, to collect together and reckon.

10471. To lessen; to cut to pieces. To shave the head. A local term. Read Tséen, To cut.

10472. ( / ) Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.

10473. ( / ) A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

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 sseen | 羨 to praise; to commend. Tsan mei | 美 to praise the excellence of. Sung tsan 頌 | or Ching tsan 稱 | to laud; to extol; to resound the praises of.

10475. ( \ ) To advance; to step forward; to walk apart or in a scattered dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

10476. ( / ) To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

10477. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. See Chan.

Tsan tow | 頭 } to cut off the  
Tsan show | 首 } head, a more frequent capital punishment in China than strangling.

Tsan ke tow | 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 tsëë tēë | 釘截鉄 to behead the nail and sever the iron,—to speak in a decisive, perspicuous tone and style.

10478. (-) To feel ashamed. See Chan.

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 tsey | 且 for a little while; during the time being.

10480. [ / ] Tsan or Tséen. From to cut and metal. A small chissel; to cut with a chissel.

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 | to pick and cleanse

rice for three years—an ancient Chinese punishment.

Tsan-tsan e fūh | 衣服  
elegant clothes.

燦 10482. ( / ) Clear, bright, luminous. Tsan lan | 爛  
bright, clear, and pure.

Tsan tow | 頭 a clear headed—  
fellow, said ironically of a stupid  
blockhead.

璨 10483. ( \ ) The lustre of  
stones or gems.

拶 10484. ( - ) Tsǎ or Tsan,  
To squeeze the fingers with  
wood between. A Chinese  
torture.

Tsan che | 指 to torture the fingers.

餐  
餐  
餐  
餐  
餐

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 |  
regular morning and  
evening meal. Tsaou tsan  
早 | breakfast. Wan  
tsan 晚 | evening meal.  
Ta tsan 大 | a Canton  
phrase for the European

dinner.

Tsan tow fan | 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.

逮  
綻  
綻  
蘸

10487. ( \ ) Tsan or Tsǎ,  
With haste ; celerity ;  
speedily.

10488. ( / ) The seam  
of a garment ; a rent  
seam ; to open. See  
Chan.

10489. ( / ) Tsan or Chan.  
To dip any thing in water.  
Tsan peih | 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.—CCCXLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çang*. Canton Dialect, *Tsang*.

倉

10491. ( - ) From Shih  
食 *to eat*, abbreviated, and  
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. Round granaries are  
called Keun 囷 square one's 倉  
Tsang. Shin tsang 神 | divine  
granary ; i. e. a storehouse for grain  
which is to be offered to the gods.

Tsang tsöh | 卒 fright ; alarm.

Tsang fang | 房

Tsang lin | 廩 } a granary.

Tsang seang | 箱 a compartment  
like a chest or box.

Tsang ta sze | 大使 a granary  
keeper.

Kew tsëen tsze tsang 求千斯 |  
seek for a thousand granaries.

倉

10492. Tsang or Sǎng. A  
term applied to those in  
inferior stations of life.

Tsang foo | 父

and Laou tsang 老  
| are epithets applied to persons.

匱

10493. An ancient con-  
taining vessel.

滄

10494. The name of a river,  
and of a lake ; cold. Tsang  
hae | 海 a vast sea—a  
great capacity ; to drink.

Tsang lang | 浪

the name of a  
certain river, and of a district.

**瑤** 10495. (-) Tsǎng tsǎng | | 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 | the hold of a ship. Kae tsang 開 | 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 | | 者 over head, is the azure heavens—meaning, God looks down from heaven.

Keun tsang 君 | } heaven.  
Tsang tsang | | }

Tsang tēn | 天 heaven; in allusion to its colour.

**蟾** 10498. (-) The name of an insect.

**鶻** 10499. (-) From *bird* and a *store-house*. A certain large water bird—said to be born from the womb. Tsang kǎng | 鶻 a different sort of bird from the preceding.

**墓** 10500. (/) From *death* between the *turf* and the *clod*. To inter; to bury; to put under ground. Tsang mae | 埋 or Mae tsang 埋 | to inter; to bury. Tsang shan | 山 a burial ground. Sang tsǎng 喪 | or Pin tsǎng 殯 | a funeral; the several parts of coffining, and so on.

**髀** 10501. (/) Hang tsǎng 髀 | fat; bony; larges bodied. Kēn tsǎng 骸 | an appearance of high bones. Kang tsǎng 抗 | 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 | Thibet.

Tsang hwǒ | 獲 female slaves are so called.

**藏** 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 neih fan jin | 匿犯人 to conceal a criminal.

Tsang heang che ke | 香之器 an utensil for containing perfumes; a toilet or dressing case.

Tsang pan | 板 to store up, or possess, the engraved blocks with which any book is printed.

**廡** 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 | the five viscera. They also enumerate Kew tsang 九 | nine viscera. Shin tsang yu sin 神 | 於心 the divine part—the soul or spirit—is seated in the heart.

Tsang foo | 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.

TSANG.—CCCXLV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Chäng*.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çang*.

Canton Dialect, *Tsang*.

會  
會  
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.

Püh tsäng 不 | or

We tsäng 未 | not yet.

Tsäng king | 經 already.

Tsäng sun | 孫 a great grandson.

Tsäng tsoo | 祖 father's grand father.

Tsäng tze | 子 one of the writers of the *Four-books*.

削

10510. Tsäng | or Tsäng shang | 傷 to wound excessively.

Tsäng po | 破 to cut open.

曾

10511. [-] The noise and clamour of people in the streets or market place. Hung tsäng 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-tsäng

加 | to increase the quantity or number of. To add abundance; residue; having some remaining. Kea tsäng ke lae 價 | 起來 the price has risen.

Tsäng mae | 埋 to add to, or throw into the bargain; to give to another one one's share.

增  
層

10513. (-) From a *hill* and to *add to*. Hilly; mountainous.

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. Yih tsäng low 一 | 樓 an upper room; one story. Yih tsäng pe 一 | 皮 one layer of skins. Chung yih tsäng 重 一 | one degree heavier.

憎

10515. (-) From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsäng. To dislike; to hate. Tseu tsäng yu jin 取 | 於人 to make people dislike one.

甑

10516. (') A boiler for rice, or for making spirituous liquors. Fan tsäng 飯 |

a rice boiler. Tsew tsäng 酒 | a wine boiler.

矰  
戩

10517. (-) A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote A particular kind of silk.

繒  
緯

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.

矐

10520. (-) Small eyes; looking as if dim sighted. Mung tsäng 瞶 | an indistinctness of vision.

贈

10521. (') To present to; to give or bestow upon; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors. Pang tsäng 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 tsang 封 |  
or Kaou tsang 誥 | honors conferred by the Emperor.

Tsang kwang tsen jin | 光前人  
to shed honors on one's ancestors.  
Tsang wuh keen | 物件 to bestow  
or confer a thing.

Tsang tä | 答 a present, and one in  
return.

10522. ( / ) Tsang täng  
躓 | 躓 to miss the road;  
confused conduct; appearing  
always in a hurry and bustle,

10523. ( / - ) From two  
hands 受 and 厂 dragging.  
爭争 | To strive; to wrangle;  
to contest; to pull  
different ways; to litigate;  
to reprove; to reprimand.  
A surname.

Tsang seang keen e choo | 相見  
儀註 to wrangle about the ceremonies  
of visiting each other.

Tsang kung | 功 to strive about  
appearing meritorious.

Tsang king | 競 or Tsang tow |  
鬪 to fight and wrangle.

Tsang naou | 鬧 to wrangle and  
contend.

Tsang seen | 先 to strive to be first.

Tsang man che sin | 慢之心  
a disposition to quarrelling and rudeness.

Tsang yö | 欲 to strive wishing for,  
or to do something.

10524. Tsang, or Chäng.  
淨 Cold appearance.

10525. To form; to controul;  
to manage. The north gate of the  
principal city of the state 魯 Loo.

10526. [-] From a mountain  
and to strive. To rise eminent;  
to be conspicuous.

Tow keö tsang yung 頭角 |  
嶸 head and horns appearing, conspicuous—a  
fine dignified looking person. Tsang yung |  
嶸 elevated; having risen to eminence  
by one's own good qualities and exertions.

10527. [-] From hand and  
to strive. To pierce; to stab.  
Gäng tsang 硬 | firm and strenuous.

10528. (-) From eye  
and to strive. To stare with displeasure;  
to look with anger and dislike.

10529. (-) A musical instrument  
made of reeds. The name of a plant.  
Fung tsang 風 | certain jingling things  
suspended below the eyes of Chinese  
houses, which make a noise when  
agitated by the wind.

10530. ( / ) From words  
and to contend. To endeavour  
to stop a person from doing wrong;  
to remonstrate with; to dissuade  
from doing.

Tsang keen | 諫 to contend strenuously  
for what one thinks right; to reprehend.

10531. (-) The sound of metals.

10532. (-) Chäng or Tsang.  
An inclined post; a support placed;  
a pole; to push with a pole; to pole  
a boat. Chwa chüh kaou 擡竹篙  
to grasp the bamboo pole—is a cant  
term for intriguing. Tsang too |  
渡 to pole across a river; to intrigue.

10533. ( \ ) How! What!  
Tsang kan | 敢 how dare!

Tsang mo haou ne | 麼好呢  
which way is well now? what is to  
be done now?

Tsang säng | 生 in what manner?

Tsang teih | 的 what?

10534. [-] Read Tsang, Chäng,  
or Täng. To look straight forward;  
to stare.

絳  
績

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.

儻

10536. Tsäng, or Chäng kwa | 儻 malevolent; immoral.

儻

10537. (') Chäng, or Tsäng. Chäng tsan | 儻 or Chan. A malevolent ugly, wicked, violent, appearance.

橙

10538. (-) From *wood* and to *ascend*. The fruit which rises in estimation by its sweetness.

Tsäng-tze | 子 the orange, commonly called *Coolee Orange*.

Tsäng-pe | 皮 orange peel.

搥  
橙  
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<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çao*. Canton Dialect, *Tsow*.

早  
暈

10540. [-] From the *sun* on the top of an *helmet*. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. Kin tsaou 今 | this morning.

Ming tsaou 明 | to-morrow morning. Tso sze e tsaou 做事 宜 | in doing things it is proper to be early. Tsing tsaou 清 | very early in the morning. Lae tih tsaou 來得 | come too soon.

Tsaou ho | 禾 the early or first crop of grain.

Tsaou tseu tsin | 娶親 to marry early.

Tsaou wang | 亡 died early.

Tsaou wan | 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. Wän she o tsaou 文書 | original rough draughts of documents.

Tsaou chwang | 創 an original copy of any document drawn up roughly. To invent plants—was heaven's first work. Tsaou choo kwei | 珠 鬼 a name of pearl barley.

Ts2ou pun | 本 the class of annual plants, in contradistinction from Müh pun 木本 perennial plants.

Tsaou shoo she | 書勢 the

manner or appearance of the running hand.

Tsaou süh | 率 carelessly; heedlessly.

Tsaou tsze | 字 the running hand character. Tsaou tsaou | 勞 mental labour and toil.

嘯

10542. Tsaou leaou | 嘯 appearance of solitude; stillness, quiet.

鱒

10543. (\) A poisonous fish. (MS. Dictionary). Does not occur in Kang-he.

阜  
皂

10544. [ / ] Inferiors who perform the lower departments of duty; police runners. A black colour. The name of a bird. Fe tsaou 肥 |



a sort of soap used by the Chinese.

Tsaou fan | 礬 green vitriol.

Tsǎou yih | 役 inferior officers in  
Tsǎou le | 隸 public courts.

**造** 10545. [V] 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 tēn yih

予 | 天役 what I do is in the service of heaven. Tsǎou chow |

舟 or Pe chow 比舟 a raft.

Tsǎou hwa | 化 to create or make, used for some happy occurrence like new-creating. Haou tsaou hwa 好 | 化 good fortune.

Tsǎou yen sāng sze | 言生事 to make speeches and create disturbances. Tsaou tsze | 次 in a hurried, irregular, disorderly manner.

Tsaou twan | 端 to originate.

**慥** 10546. (V) From heart and to act. To act heartily and sincerely. Tsaou tsaou | | a sincere faithful man.

**糙** 10547. (V) A coarse species of grain; in a coarse rude manner. Tsou tsaou 粗 | coarse, applied to things, and to a hurried disorderly mode of doing things.

**僮** 10548. [V] The whole; one complete round.

**曹**  
**曹**  
**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 | the officers of government generally. Urh tsaou 爾 | you; used by superiors, or in familiar language. Lǔh tsǎou 六 | six public boards or courts.

Tsaou-tsaou | 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 abilities 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. Chang kow tsaou tsǎ 眾 口 | 雜 the confused mixed noise and clamour of a great many different voices. Laou tsaou 啣 | or Heuen tsaou 喧 |

or Heuen chaou 喧吵 or Tsaou-gō | 啣 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 | or Tsew fang | 坊 a tavern, or wooden house where wine is sold. Cha tsaou 茶 | a sort of pestle for breaking tea-leaf.

**漕** 10552. (V-) 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 | 船 a vessel which conveys grain to Peking.

Tsaou wei | 衛 a place defended by troops; a city surrounded by troops.

Tsaou yun | 運 } to convey grain  
Chuen tsaou 轉 | } by water; to carry and distribute it to the troops.

**糟** 10553. [-] The grain from which wine or liquor has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor. A surname. Tsaou-tǎ | 塌 is a common expression—denoting to abuse and ill treat; to use with

harshness and severity. Some write it as below.

螻  
遭

10554. [-] An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

10555. [-] To meet with; to occur; to happen; to go or cruise about; a time, or occasion. Shih tsaou 十 | ten times. Yih 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 hēn | 坑陷 to meet a pit and fall into it; to fall into some unexpected evil or calamity.

Tsaou tǎ | 塌 to meet with and mal-treat; to knock about,—some write this expression as above.

Tsaou lēn yai yu | 連夜雨 to meet with a constant rain all night.

艚

10556. [-] A small boat; a Chinese junk. Pih tsaou chuen 白 | 船 name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

巢

10557. *Saou. Many mouths on the top of a tree; a number of birds.*

儻

10558. (✓) Tsaou or Tseaou. Yaou tsaou 儻 | a long appearance.

燥  
慄  
慄  
慄

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 hwō | 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 koo | 觚 to grasp a tablet—to begin to learn. Tsaou lēn | 練 to exercise or drill, as soldiers.

Tsaou tsēē | 節 or Tsēē tsaou, To adhere to the rules or limits prescribed to one's self.

澡

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.

皞

10563. [ \ ] Variegated silk threads connecting gems which were attached to ancient crowns as ornaments. Used to denote Elegant composition.

藻

藻

藻

藻

躁

躁

焦

焦

巢

蚤

蚤

蚋

蚋

蝮

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. Tsaou tsing | 井 a certain part about the eaves of a house.

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.

10566. [-] Chaou, or Tsaou. See Chaou. Light airs; volatile; nimble; active.

10567. [ \ ] A sort of insect produced on dry soils and which bites men. Used for 早 Tsaou, The morning.

棗  
栗

10568. [ / ] A species of canarium; the fruit in China is commonly used in a preserved state, and called by Europeans Dates. A surname. The name of a place. Tsaou tse | 子 dates as known in China. Tsaou leih | 栗 denotes an early attention to virtue and propriety in a female.

竈  
爐  
窖

10569. [ / ] A furnace. Tsaou shin | 神 the god of the furnace, employed in the dressing of provisions. Chuy tsaou 炊 | a furnace to be excited by wind blown into it, or by fanning.

礫

10570. (-) Nets or huts made of stone rudely piled up, in which, during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

眇

10571. [ / ] To cultivate the ground; to plough.

## TSE.—CCCXLVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çi* and *Tsi*. Canton Dialect, *Tse* or *Tsei*.

切

10572. ( / ) Read Tsëë, 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 Tsëë. Se tse 細 | to cut into very minute parts. Tsing tsëë 情 | vehemently attached; ardent affection. Tsin tsëë 親 | most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language.

Pei tsëë 悲 | or Tsan tsëë 慘 | deep distress of mind.

Yih tse 一 | the whole, entirely, all taken collectively.

砌

10573. [ / ] Stone steps Keae tse 階 | stone steps by which to ascend.

眇  
睪

10574. To look; to examine; to look asquint.

妻

10575. [ / - ] One's equal; a wife; to give a wife to. Tse tse | 子 sometimes means a wife and a son, sometimes only a wife.

Foo tse 夫 | husband and wife.

Tse neu | 女 a wife and a daughter.

Tse tsëë | 妾 a wife and a concubine.

悽

10576. [-] From heart and the sound of Tse. Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation.

Tse tse | | the appearance of disease arising from hunger or famine.

淒

10577. Intense cold.

棲

10578. [-] That on which a bird rests; a place of residence. The name of a plant. Ke tse 鷄 | a hen roost. Tse shin che so | 身之

所 a place on which to rest one's self. Tse tse | | the appearance of military carriages.

Tse sëë | 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 淞 precipitate; hurried. Tse leang 涼 cold; frigid.

10580. [-] Exuberance of herbage or foliage; appearance of the clouds moving. Tse fe 斐 elegant colours blended together. Tse tsey 且 respectful and attentive appearance.

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 祀 sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Tse sāng 牲 to sacrifice victims.

Tse saou 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 tēn 天 to sacrifice to heaven.

Tse wān 文 a written prayer which accompanies a sacrifice.

10582. [ \ ] A shore; a sand bank on the shore. Lō tse 落 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 } the meeting or  
Tse-tsēē 接 } blending of  
things, as above explained.

齊 10584. [ ' - ] 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. Yih tse 一 all; evenly; all at the same time; the whole together. Pūh tse 不 not even; not complete; some wanting; something irregular.

Tse ke kea 其家 to regulate or govern well a family; regulated; adjusted and put in due order.

Ching tse 整 } all properly ad-  
Tse ching 整 } justed.

劑 10585. [ / ] To pare or clip even; to adjust; to equalise; to cut and blend medicines in equal proportions; a dose. Yih tse 一 藥 a dose of medicine properly mixed. Chih tse

質 1 the two halves of a written agreement or bond, of which each contracting party retains one. In ancient times great contracts were settled by Chih, and smaller ones by Tse; afterwards the words were joined to denote a deed or bond generally.

齶 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 } the sound or noise of many persons. Read Chae. Chac-shē } 唯 a laughing appearance.

齊 10587. [-] Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

擠 10588. [ \ - ] From hand and altogether. To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people.

Tse yung 擁 to crowd or press upon.

濟 10589. [ \ / ] 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. Shē tse 涉 to cross or go over. Kew-tse 救 to

save and assist. Chow tse 賙 |  
to bestow upon, and supply the  
wants of. Pūh tse sze 不 | 事  
does not help the affair.

Tse gō | 惡 to assist people in doing  
what is vicious.

Tse jin che keih | 人之急 to  
help people in urgent difficulties.

Tse nan | 南 the metropolis of Shan-  
tung province.

Tse she | 世 to benefit the world.

Tse-tse | | abundant.

濟 10590. (˘) A stone with  
spots and flaws.

濟 10591. (-) The name of  
an insect.

濟 10592. [/] To cut grain ;  
sheaves of grain ; a sheaf.  
Some say, A sheaf not yet  
bound up.

濟 10593. (-) The umbilical  
cord; the navel. She tse  
ho keih 噬 | 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.

濟 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  
| the sky clearing up after rain.

賈 10596. [-] Said to be the  
proper form of the preced-  
ing. 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.

鱈 10597. (˘) The name of  
a fish.

齋 10598. (-) A composi-  
tion of herbs; a variety  
of tastes blended toge-  
ther; a dish of herbs; the  
food of the poor. Brok-  
en to pieces; pounded;  
in confusion; compound,  
blended harmoniously.

賈 10599. [-] To present  
to; to offer; to dispatch  
or send to a superior; to  
the Emperor; or to a  
friend. By way of cour-  
tesy, written on the out-  
side of letters.

TSEANG.—CCCXLVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary *çeang*. Canton Dialect, *Tseang*.

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 | or Tseang jin | 人 a workman. Müh tseang 木 | a worker in wood, a joiner; a carpenter, a cabinet-maker. Tëë tseang 鐵 | a smith. Tung tseang 銅 | a brazier. Seih tseang 錫 | a plumber, or Tin man. Yin tseang 銀 | a silversmith. Shih tseang 石 | a mason. Ne shwŷ tseang 坭 | a bricklayer.

Tseang tsö ke ming chay | 作器 皿者 tseang is a maker of utensils.

Tseang kung-müh che kung yay | 攻木之工也 tseang, is a workman who attacks the wood.

月目

10601. Chwang or Tseang. Supposed to resemble the body leaning against something. The same as 牀 Chwang, A couch or bed. Some say that 月

Tseang and 片 Pëen, 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 | 異 extraordinary phenomena.

祥

10603. (-) Goodness; felicity; a prognostic; an omen, either good or bad;

a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgments or the bestowment of blessings.

The name of a sacrifice; used also for the following. Keih tseang 吉

| a felicitous omen. Hung tseang 凶 | an infelicitous omen. Püh tseang 不 | infelicitous.

Tseang suy | 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 | a copious and clear narrative.

Tseang, leö | 畧 a copious full account, and an abridgement of.

Tseang se | 細 luminous, clear, distinct statement; to state in this manner.

Tseang wän | 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.

踔

10606. [-] To walk or go with celerity. Used for the preceding.

倉

10607. From 食 Shih, to eat, abbreviated, and 口 Hwŷ, 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 办 Chwang.  
Shin pe tsih shih 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 häng  
| 嗆 a foolish frightened appearance.

**搶** 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 | 攘 in a confused, disorderly manner.

Tseang këë | 劫 to take from by violence; whether persons or things; to rob; to plunder.

Tseang loo jin kow | 擄人口 to carry off people by violence, as captives.

Tseang pih | 白 to extort an explanation; abrupt language.

Tseang tö | 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 | | 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 feucing.

Tseu tseang 趨 | a quick step; a hurried pace.

**鶻** 10613. ( - ) The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

**鎗** 10614. ( - ) The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Tsäng. 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 | to sharpen a spear.

**將** 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 tse chin | 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 | 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 | 近 near; to approach.

Tseang lae | 來 hereafter.

Tseang kung chë tsuy | 功拆罪 to take one's merits and atone for one's crimes.

**塋** 10616. A foundation; to level ground in order to form or lay a foundation.

**獎** 10617. [ \ ] To assist; to praise; to encourage; to laud; to commend.

Tseang shen | 善 to praise virtue. Gän tseang 恩 | gracious commendation. Tseang tsew |

就 to accommodate one's self to others.

**漿** 10618 [ - ] Any thick fluid, as water in which rice has been washed; water in which any thing is mixed which thickens it; syrrop; matter from

a sore; the matter of the small pox. Applied to the name of a plant, and of a sort of crab.

**槳** 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 10622. A kind of pickle; certain mode of preserving meat, rice, and pulse. Tseang yew | 油 soy.

鏘 10623. [ - ] Tsing or Tseang. The sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds. An elevated appearance; an easy manner.

牆

牆

嗇

檣

10624. [ - ] A wall; that which screens or defends.

A surname. Tseang peih

| 壁 a wall generally.

Chuen tseang 穿 |

to make a hole through a wall.

10625. [ - ] A certain spar in a boat or ship to which the sail is attached.

嫪

蜚

折

賊

戕

10626. ( - ) Certain female officers, about the palace during the dynasty Han. A woman's name.

10627. [ - ] Name of an insect.

10628. [ - ] A particular kind of hatchet; to strike and wound with a hatchet.

Tsze seang tseang tsih 自相 | 賊 to wound and injure one's own person—by any improper practice.

10629. [ - ] A particular kind of spear or lance. Read Tsing, To kill.

TSEAOU.—CCCXLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiao*. Canton Dialect, *Tseu*.

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. Tseou-tseou | | privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved. Without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

峭

10633. [ / ] A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts off all intercourse. To urge; to impel; vehement.

峭

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.

俁

10636. [ / ] Sha tseou 俁 | vicious; malevolent.

焦

焦

諂

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. Tseou mun | 悶 anxiety and sorrow.



Tseaou sze | 思 anxious; distressing reflexions.

鍤  
鍤

10638. [-] An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

儵

10639. [-] Clear discernment; having examined fully into. Repeated, it denotes the same.

Tseaou yaou | 僂 a name of foreigners, short in stature, on the Southwest. Tseaou meau | 眇 alarmed, agitated.

劊

10640. [/] Tseaou, or Tseáou. To cut asunder; to reap; to mow.

噉

10641. (-) To eat; to chew. An interrupted hurried voice; the tone of voice arising from distress and grief. Woo tseaou luy 無 | 類 having nothing to eat. Sö tseaou 數 | to chew quickly. Read Tsow, The chirping of a swallow.

Tseaou shih | 食 to eat.

嶠

10642. (-) The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

憔悴

10643. (-) From heart and anxious. Tseaou-tsuy | 悴 lean from hunger and distress of mind. Certain parts of a human body.

樵  
樵  
樵

10644. (-) From wood and to burn. Scattered wood fit for fuel; fuel; a cutter of fuel; a woodman.

漣  
漣

10645. [/] The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

焦

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 | | to look at; to examine, as a Physician does a patient.

瘠

10648. (-) Disease Tseaou tsuy | 瘠 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.

Koo chuy tseaou 鼓椎 | drum-stick plantains, and Heang ya tseaou 香牙 | plantains giving odour to the teeth,—are two different species.

Tseaou tsze | 子 plantains.

譙  
譙

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 | to ridicule, or satirize.

臑

10651. [-] Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology A want of fulness of flesh.

醺

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 | to perform rites and offer up prayers—chiefly for the dead. Ta san tseu ping gan tseaou 打三天平安 | to perform a kind of requiem for three days.

Tseaou seih | 席 a feast or entertainment.

醺

10653. [-] To drink liquor till one be quite drunk.

顛

10654. [-] Lean; spare. Tseaou tsuy | 顛 a mournful, sorrowful appearance.

鷓

10655. [-] Tseou-leaou  
| 鷓 a certain small bird.

巢

10656. Commonly read Chaou,  
A nest. Read Tseou, The  
name of a country.

剿

10657. [/] To cut off; to  
exterminate.

剿

10658. [\] To cut off;  
to terminate; to extermi-  
nate. Tseou mēē |  
滅 to destroy, or exter-  
minate completely.

剿

讖

10659. [\] Chaou or  
Tseou, To echo what others  
say. See Chaou.

勦

10660. [\] To fatigue; to  
trouble; to vex. Light; ac-  
tive. Tseou laou | 勞  
to weary or fatigue.

Tseou mēē | 滅 to destroy; to ex-  
terminate.

剝

10661. [\] To cut off, to  
terminate; to exterminate.  
As a local word, it occurs  
in the sense of Artful, cunning.

椒  
株

10662. [-] Native Chinese  
pepper; applied to certain  
fragrant herbs; to a hill,  
and to its summit; the  
name of a city. Hoo  
tseou 胡 | the same  
as the pepper of Europe. Hwa  
tseou 花 | chillies or cayenne  
pepper.

Tseou fang | 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.

剝

10663. A pike or pointed  
instrument; to make a hole  
in the ground; to receive the  
end of a pole.

爇  
爇

10664. [-] A seared or  
scorched tortoise shell,  
used in divination.

霽

10665. Ice breaking up.

## TSEAY.—CCCL<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çie.* Cant on Dialect, *Tsai.*

且

10666. [\] A particle,  
common in the beginning  
of sentences, where it is of-  
ten an expletive; or as the Chinese  
call it, a word ushering in a sen-  
tence. An expression of doubt, as  
*if, should*; it may often be translated  
And, then, therefore, further. 且  
Tseay or 而 | Urh tseay, in the  
middle of a sentence, may be rendered  
And, and also, as 高而 | 寬  
Kaou urh tseay kwan, High and  
also broad. Hwang tseay 况 |

and still more. Koo tseay 姑 |  
and 暫 | Tsan tseay, denote For  
the time being; for a short time.  
權 | Keuen tseay, denotes nearly  
the same as the expression, *Try  
a little*; it implies, doing that which  
is not perfectly agreeable. Kow tseay  
苟 | carelessly, inconsiderately.  
Tsae tseay 再 | again. Man tseay  
漫 | or | 漫 Tseay man, By  
and by, leisurely, do not hurry.

Tseay foo | 夫 now further.

Tseay joe | 如 now as, or thus.

Tseay shwō | 說 frequently com-  
mences a paragraph in lighter books,  
and seems to denote—I shall therefore,  
or now, observe. Tseay hing tseay  
chen | 行 | 戰 now marched  
and now fought—marched fighting.

姐

10667. [\] An elder s's-  
ter; the term was former-  
ly applied to mothers.  
Read Tsze, Name of a place. Used  
to denote Proud and disrespectful.  
Tsze and Tseay 姑 | are both

epithets of senior sisters. Seou tsey 小 | an appellation of the daughters of rich people; Miss. Tsey tsey | | a general appellation of women.

置

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 tsey 挪 | to transfer; to borrow, or to lend. Kea tsey 假 | falsely borrowed; i. e. having no foundation in fact; supposed; borrowed; used metaphorically. Püh tsey 不 | sandals made of straw.

Tsey e | 意 the metaphorical sense. Tsey taou shă jin | 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.

Tsey joo | 如 suppose for example.

Tsey keu | 去 to lend.

Tsey lae | 來 to borrow.

Tsey wän | 問 to enquire civilly.

喙

10670. ['] Tsey tsey | the voice of a bird. To sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. Tsih tsey 咋 | or Tüh tsey 咄 | 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 Tsey, is better. A surname. Also read Tseih, Confused; a cord; to tread; a surname. Tsey koo | 故 to borrow a cause; to make a

a pretext. Tsey tēn | 田 certain land around the royal domain. Lang tsey 狼 | a wolf's mat; confused; in disorder. Tsey shin pe yew | 神庇祐 relying on the help of the gods. Yun tsey 蘊 | of large containing capacity; liberally educated; able to bear much wine. (MS. Dictionary.) Tsey kow | 口 to make a pretence; to screen one's self. Tseih tseih | | 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 Tseih. E tsey, chang he 猗 | 昌兮 oh! how abundant. Tsey-tan | 歎 or Tsze-tsey 咨 | to sigh and to lament. Tsey ya püh e | 訝不已 expressed in aspirations unlimited surprise and admiration. Tsey tan | 嘆 to sigh.

TSEË.—CCCLI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çiè*. Cauton Dialect, *Tseep*.

妾

10673. [ ㄩ ] From 平 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 tsëë 置 | to place a concubine in the family. Mae tsëë 買 | to purchase a concubine. Tsëë 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.

啜

10674. [ ㄩ ] Tsëë tēē | 啜 the sound of ducks or geese feeding. Tsëë heuē | 血 to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, said to be an ancient custom. Also read Shǎ.

接

10675. [ ㄩ ] To ingraft trees or plants.

接

10676. ( ㄨ ) 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 tsëë 迎 | to go forth to meet and receive—a visitor. Keaou tsëë 交 | to associate with. Fan tsëë 反 | to bind the hands behind the back. Tsëë tae | 待 to receive and wait upon a guest. Tsëë hwuy | 回 to receive back again. Tsëë jüh | 入 } to receive—as  
Tsëë show | 收 } any thing sent to one. Tsëë sǎ | 續 to receive and continue; to succeed to; to follow in succession. Tsëë shang këen tow | 上肩頭 took it up on their shoulders.

啾

10677. To chirp as a bird.

捷

10678. *Nzè*. That on which the foot treads in a loom.

捷

10679. Tsëë yu | 仔 certain female officers, during the Dynasty 漢 Han.

捷

10680. [ ㄩ ] 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. Chih tsëë 直 | with promptness—applied to the doing of things. Paou tsëë 報 | or Tsëë-paou, To announce a victory.

Tsëë fǎ | 發 to rise rapidly—applied to becoming rich in trade.

Tsëë king | 徑 to hasten through a bye path; to take a short cut, either literally or figuratively. Tsëë-loo | 路 to rob upon the high way.

Tsëë shoo | 書 a proclamation written on silk, and appended to the end of a pole as a banner.

Tsëë tsëë | 𠵼 the sound of the mouth and tongue.

婕

10681. [ ㄩ ] Tsëë yu | 好 a female officer of government; an elegant appearance.

捷  
緝  
緝

10682. [ ㄩ ] To connect or sew garments together. Lëen tsëë 連 | to connect together. Tsëë lēē | 獵 irregular; put in some disorder.

睫  
眇

10683. (v) The hair by the side of the eye; the eyebrow. Mei tsĚĚ 眉 | the eye brow.

切

10684. (v) 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 tsĚĚ 細 | to cut into very minute parts. Tsin' tsĚĚ 親 | most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. Pei tsĚĚ 悲 | or Tsan tsĚĚ 慘 | deep distress of mind. Lan ke tsĚĚ 攬其 | look at the most important parts. Kae tsĚĚ 劄 | great earnestness and sincerity.

TsĚĚ gae | 愛 ardent love.

TsĚĚ ke | 己 that which very particularly concerns one's self.

TsĚĚ jow | 肉 mince meat.

TsĚĚ kae 開 | to cut into separate parts.

TsĚĚ mĭh | 脈 to feel the pulse.

TsĚĚ shoo | 書 to cut the leaves of a book.

TsĚĚ shĭh | 實 the utmost truth and sincerity.

TsĚĚ suy | 碎 to cut to small pieces, in a careless manner.

TsĚĚ tsĚĚ | | expresses the high-

est degree of importunity and earnestness about a thing.

Tsing tsĚĚ 情 | vehemently attached; ardent affection.

TsĚĚ tsŭ | 磋 to cut and polish ivory.

TsĚĚ twan | 斷 to cut asunder.

TsĚĚ wŭh | 勿 don't on any account; be particularly careful not, &c.

TsĚĚ yaou | 要 extremely important; most urgently required.

Tĭh tse 一 | the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

浹

10685. [v] To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. Chow tsĚĚ 周 | to make a circuit of; to cause benefits to extend every where.

TsĚĚ jĭh | 日 the period of ten days.

TsĚĚ shin | 辰 the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight.

TsĚĚ heā | 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.

TsĚĚ suy | 髓 to penetrate to the marrow.

卩  
卩  
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 TsĚĚ 卩 constituted his credentials. So e she sin 所以示信 that which declared (the possessor) was to be believed. Foo tsĚĚ 符 | or Sin tsĚĚ 信 | and Suy tsĚĚ 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 卩 the compound form of 邑 Yĭh, a city.

節  
節

10687. [v] A notch or joint of the bamboo. A limit; a term or holiday; an emergency. To limit one's passions or one's expenditure. Chas-

tity; economy. A period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place, of a plant, and of an office. Show tsĚĚ 守 | to maintain chastity; also to maintain dignity of character. Shĭh tsĚĚ 失 | loss of chastity; also to sneak and crouch meanly. Ming tsĚĚ 名 | a good reputation for moral conduct. Pā tsĚĚ 八 | eight terms—into which the year is divided.

TsĚĚ ching | 貞 chastity; female virtue.

TsĚĚ ling | 令 } a term or period  
She tsĚĚ 時 | } of fifteen days,  
there are twenty-four TsĚĚ-ling in a year; a holiday

TsĚĚ yin shĭh | 飲食 to limit drinking and eating; to observe a strict regimen.

Wan show tsĚĚ 萬壽 } } the Em-  
TĚen chung tsĚĚ 天中 } } peror's  
birth day.

TsĚĚ too | 度 the title, in former  
times, given to a Commander-in-  
Chief.

TsĚĚ yĕ | 樂 to stop or give the  
time to music. TsĚĚ yung | 用  
an economical use of things.

10688. [v] Tsun tsĚĚ 儔  
節 | these two words, per-  
haps mean, Decorum and  
respect. The meaning of the latter  
character in no where given.

10689. From wood and to  
regulate. A wooden  
櫛 comb, to put the hair in  
order. A general term  
for combs; to comb.  
櫛 TsĚĚ fung mŭh yu |  
風沐雨 to be combed by the  
wind and washed by the rain,—said  
of the difficulties endured by those  
who travel.

10690. [-] A small sore  
or ulcer.

截  
截

disputation.

TsĚĚ choo | 住 } to obstruct; to  
Lan tsĚĚ 攔 | } stop the passage

TsĚĚ loo | 路 } from or to.

TsĚĚ twan | 斷 to cut asunder.

TsĚĚ hwuy too | 回路 to stop the  
passage back; to cut off a retreat.

際

10692. Small talk. Convers-  
ing in a low voice, or with  
levity; sound. According  
to one, Correct proper speech.

暹

10693. Commonly read TsĚĚn.  
In the Dictionaries read  
SĚĚn, TsĚĚn-lo kwĕ | 羅  
國 Siam or Cambodjia.

楫  
楫

10694. [v] The appear-  
ance of the trees of a  
forest. An oar with which  
to propel a boat. Same  
as the following.

舫

10695. [v] An oar of a  
boat.

竊  
竊  
竊

10696. [v] To steal;  
clandestine; private; ap-  
plied by persons to their  
own thoughts, sentiment  
or sentiments, denoting  
that such is their private  
and humble opinion. To  
assume a place, a situa-  
tion, or opinion. To  
investigate. Shallow, or lightly im-  
bued with a colour. Name of a bird.

TsĚĚ wei pŭh ping | 爲不平 in  
my private feelings discomposed.

TsĚĚ sze | 思 humbly to think or  
give one's opinion.

TsĚĚ tsĚĚ | } to search or ex-  
TsĚĚ chĕ | } 察 } amine into; to  
investigate privately, or in one's  
own mind.

TSÈEN.—CCCLII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çien*. Canton Dialect, *Tseen*.

**千** 10697. [-] A thousand. A surname. Tsèen suy | 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 chüh tsèen tsew 恭祝 | 秋 to congratulate one on his-birth day.

Tsèen tsew | 秋 a thousand autumns is used to denote the birth-days of persons of rank.

Tsèen nēen wan tsae | 年 萬 載 a thousand or ten thousand years; a great length of time.

Tsèen tsung | 總 a military officer about the rank of a Captain.

Tsèen wan | 萬 a thousand times ten thousand; i. e. on every possible account.

Tsèen yen wan yu | 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.

**社** 10700. Three le of land is denominated Tsèen.

**芊** 10701. [-] Luxuriant; appearance of a beautiful stone; the name of a place.

A surname. Tsèen tsèen | | an exuberance of herbage.

Tēen tsèen 天 | the name of a plant.

**阡** 10702. [-] A road lying south and north is called | Tsèen, east and west is called 陌 Pih. A road leading to a grave; a path through fields. Same as the preceding. A surname.

**尖** 10703. [-] From *small* at top and *large* below. Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp; tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. Too kwo shě tsèen

吐過舌 | lolled out the point of the tongue.

Tsèen juy | 銳 sharp pointed,—  
Tsèen le | 利 the second ex-

pression also denotes Acuteness of intellect.

**歟** 10704. [-] All; all uniting to declare something, or to express the same.

Tsèen yuě woo Kwan-tsae | 曰 於 鯨 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 tsèen leaou tē shaou 他 | 了 多少 how much has he subscribed? Ta tsèen leaou woo pih yuen 他 | 了 五百圓 he has subscribed five hundred dollars.

Tsèen ming | 名 to sign one's name for any purpose; to subscribe so much money.

Tsèen shoo | 書 a writing; to write or sign.

Tsèen te | 題 to sign a subscription.

**戔** 10706. Read Tsan, To wound or injure with *two spears*. Read Tsèen, Small;

few; narrow; cramped. Also read Pëen, in the last sense.

淺

10707. [ \ ] Shallow; thin; thin metal.

淺

10708. [ \ ] 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.

淺

10709. [ \ ] Read Chang, which see. Read Tsëen, The name of a wood; a small bell. Copious, abundant appearance.

淺

10710. ( \ ) 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. Püh che tsëen shin 不知 | 深 not know the shallow and the deep—unacquainted with the difference of things.

Tsëen choo | 註 an easy explanation.

Tsëen heö | 學 easy learning.

Tsëen kin | 近 shallow and near—plain and easy.

Tsëen maou | 毛 short fur.

Tsëen tsëen ko pe | | 可比 may be compared to in a slight degree.

Tsëen sin | 信 weak faith.

Tsëen tsing | 青 a light blue or azure colour.

Tsëen tsëen | | shallow water flowing rapidly.

淺

10711. [ - ] A board or tablet on which something is written; to manifest or exhibit it to a superior, or to the Emperor. Hwa tsëen 花紙 | or Tsëen che | 紙 an elegant writing containing a statement to the Emperor.

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

淺

貴 | are opposites, Noble and ignoble; dear and cheap; rich and poor. Hea tsëen che che 下 |

之至 low and poor in the utmost

degree. Pin tsëen 貧 | poor and mean.

Tsëen hwae jin | 壞人 an ill-conditioned worthless man.

Tsëen heung te | 兄弟 my brothers.

淺

10715. ( - ) Tsëen-tsëen | water flowing with a quick motion, a rapid perturbed current.

錢

錢

泉

10716. ( - \ ) From *gold* and *two spears*. Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money; formerly expressed by 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 | silver, or silver coin. Yew tsëen 有 | to possess wealth, to have money. Pun tsëen 本 | capital or principal. Le tsëen 利 | interest. Kea tsëen 價 | the price of any thing Shih fun wai yih tsëen 十分爲一 | the candareens make a mace. Chuh tsëen 出 | to advance or pay money Che tsëen 紙 | certain paper gilt which the Chinese burn to the idols.

餞

10717. [ / ] To present with meat and drink; to present with any thing.



Tsëen hing | 行 presents offered to a friend who is about to go a journey.

遷  
迂  
迺

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 tsih tsëen 見善則 | to alter to what is good as soon as one sees it.

Tsëen e | 移 to remove any thing.

Tsëen se | 徙 to remove one's self, or a body of people.

Tsëen hea urh shang | 下而上 to move from a lower place to a higher. Tso tsëen 左 | 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 | 善 to remove to a more virtuous course.

鞦韆

10719. [-] Ta tsew tsëen 打鞦韆 | to take the amusement of the swinging rope.

Tsew tsëen 鞦 | } are different  
Tsëen tsew 千秋 | } expressions for  
Tsew tsëen 秋千 | } a wheel swing-  
Shing he 繩戲 | } ing rope, in-  
vented 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 Tsëen. To cut even; now commonly written 剪 Tsëen, A light blackish colour. Yen tsëen 眼 | before one's eyes. Mëen tsëen 面 | in one's presence. Tsëen she | 時 or Tsung tsëen 從 | before; formerly. Shang tsëen 去 | 去 to advance forward.

Hing püh tsëen 行不 | or Tso tsew püh tsëen 做事不 | to make no progress; nor to get on in the world. Yew shih nëen tsëen 有十年 | ten years ago. Yu tsëen ta chin 御 | 大臣 the great officers of state in the Imperial presence. Tae tsëen 臺 | before a table, bar, or altar. Tso tsëen 座 | before the chair or throne.

Tsëen ching | 程 advancement; promotion.

Tsëen chaou | 朝 the last dynasty.

Tsëen king keang che | 經降旨 I before sent down my Imperial will.

Tsëeu jih | 日 the day before yesterday

Tsëen ke shih jih | 期十日 ten days before the time appointed.

Tsëen lae | 來 to come before, or into the presence of.

Tsëen nëen | 年 the year before last.

Tsëen yuě | 月 the moon before last.

Tsëen shan-chaē | 山寨 military station near Macao, called *Casabrancia*.

備  
剪

10721. To advance; to go forward.

10722. [ \ ] To cut or clip with scissars. Tsae tsëen 裁 | to cut out a piece of cloth to make a garment; metaphorically To arrange, to manage, to plan.

Tsëen ping che | 平之 reduced or subjected them to order.

Tsëen kae leang pwan | 開兩半 to cut into two halves.

Tsëen taou | 刀 scissars.

湔  
噉  
煎  
爇

10723. [-] The name of a river; to sprinkle with the hand.

10724. Tsew tsëen 噉 | two mouths approaching each other.

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 | to roast; to vex.

Keā tsëen 甲 | a certain incense.

Chung tsëen 重 | } to roast over  
Kae tsëen 改 | } again.

箭

10726. [ / ] From *a bamboo* and to go before. An arrow, in some parts called 矢 She, and in others called 簇 Tsüh. A small bamboo; the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called 漏 | Low tsëen. Shay tsëen 射 | to shoot

an arrow. Tsëen tsëen chung |  
 | 中 every ar row hits, Kwang  
 yin sze tsëen 光陰似 | time  
 lies like an arrow.

翦  
剪

10727. [ \ ] From to  
 proceed forth and fea-  
 thers. Even; regular;  
 scissors which clip things  
 even and regular; to  
 shear or clip; to slaughter  
 and kill. Used for the preceding.

Tsëen-tsëen | | specious in adjust-  
 ing things.

譏  
譏

10728. [ \ ] 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 lit-  
 tle 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 | 漸躲了  
 gradually withdrew and hid them-  
 selves.

Tsëen tsze | 次 by gradual, or slow  
 degrees.

Tsëen tsin | 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 tsëen 簡 |  
 a tablet on which is writing

倩

10732. ( / ) Good; excellent.  
 An epithet applied to men,  
 implying praise and com-  
 mendation. 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 | for, instead of.

蒨

10733. [ / ] The name of  
 a wood. Clear; bright; il-  
 lustrious, applied to persons;  
 excellent, applied to grain. Used  
 also for a herb which dyes a purple  
 and yellow colour.

𦵏

10734. [ / ] Something to  
 support a house which leans  
 to one side; to keep off  
 water by stones and earth.

茜  
薺  
苜  
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 Empe-  
 ror's garments alone.

洊  
瀟

10736. [ / ] Water issuing  
 forth; for water to ex-  
 tend 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; pas-  
 ture; to drive into a  
 good pasture; to intro-  
 duce; to recommend;  
 to sacrifice without vic-  
 tims. Food laid out before being  
 eaten. Tsze tsëen 自 | to re-  
 commend one's self. Keu tsëen,  
 or Tsëen keu jiu | 舉人 to  
 recommend or promote a person.  
 Tsëen shoo | 書 a letter of intro-  
 duction.

吮

舐

僭  
僭

10739. [ \ ] Tsëen, or  
 Shun. To suck as an in-  
 fant; to suck a wound;  
 to lick. Urh choo sāng,  
 ts'ih nāng shun joo 兒  
 初生則能 | 乳  
 a new born infant can suck milk.

10740. ( - ) Dubious;  
 erroneous; to overpass  
 one's duty or sphere; to  
 usurp; to assume. Püh  
 tang wei, urh wei 不  
 當爲而爲 to do  
 what is not proper for one to do;  
 hence, Yu tsëen 踰 | to over-  
 step what is proper for one. Tsëen  
 tsun | 尊 an usurpation of honor.  
 Tsëen chuen | 穿 put on clothes  
 superior to one's rank.

Tsēen ching Hwang-te | 稱皇帝  
usurped the title of Emperor.

Tsēen ming haou | 名號 to usurp  
titles.

**摺** 10741. (l) Tsēen chow | 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** 10743. To ford or pass  
through water; to en-  
ter deeply into; to lay  
up. Name of a hill, a  
city, and a river. A sur-  
name. Tsēen sin tūh  
shoo. | 心讀書 to apply the

mind entirely to study. Tsēen  
hing | 行 to dive and walk under  
water.

**戩** 10744. [ \ ] Completely;  
entirely; to cut off; to  
exterminate; to shear  
or clip; to slaughter and  
kill.

**鑄** 10745. [ - ] Read Tseuen,  
To bore through, cut, or  
chop. Tsēen, Sharp point-  
ed; pointed tool; a style or chissel.

**劊** 10746. To cut.

**噉** 10747. Tsēen-tsew | 噉  
avaricious; covetous.

**籤** 10748. [ - ] Slips of bam-  
boo 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 cus-  
tom-house permit; issued by sitting  
magistrates as authority to punish.  
Chē tsēē 掣 | to draw lots. Keih  
tsēen 給 | to give permits. Tsēen  
tung | 筒 the cylinder-like stand  
in which the Tsēen are placed.

**殲** 10749. [ - ] To destroy en-  
tirely; to exterminate.

## TSEĪH.—CCCLIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çiē*. Canton Dialect, *Tsat, Tsut, Tsih, Tsap*.

**七** 10750. (v) Seven. A sur-  
name. Te tseih 第 |  
the seventh. San tsih 三  
| a certain medicinal plant. Chüh  
lin tseih 竹林 | seven famous  
persons of the bamboo plantation.  
Tseih ching | 政 seven ruling powers,  
viz. The sun, moon, and five planets.  
Tseih seih | 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.

Tseih jih lae fūh | 日來復  
in seven days there is a reiteration—  
seven is considered a kind of astro-  
nomical week, applicable to days,  
months, or years. Tseih tze mei  
| 姊妹 the seven sisters, a Chi-  
nese rose which grows in clusters.

Tseih show pā keō | 手八腳

seven hands and eight feet, expresses  
a confusion by too many persons be-  
ing engaged about a thing.

Tseih tsuy, pā shē | 嘴八舌 }  
Yen san, yu sze 言三語 }  
seven lips and eight tongues; saying  
three and uttering four, denote in-  
consistent incoherent verbiage.

**人** 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*.

Tseih tseih | | crammed closely together;

abundant and solid in virtue. A

kind of torch. A surname. Tseih

kīh | 刻 Leih tseih 立 |

Tāng tseih 登 | Tseih she |

時 all express Forthwith; immediately; instantly. Woo ta tseih

無他 | no other than. Fe tseih

非 | not (this), then (that). Fe

tseih 飛 | Tseih sō | 速 with

all possible speed; with haste; urgently.

Tseih chaou | 趙 to return speedily a thing borrowed. Tseih jen |

然 immediately; straightway.

Tseih jih | 日 the same day.

Tseih she kēen | 使間 supposing it to be, for a moment.

Tseih she | 是 that is; just so; the same as. Tseih yung | 用 employed immediately.

唧

10753. The hum or murmur of insects; expressed in Chinese by 蟲鳴 Chung ming. Sound; noise. Tsew tseih

嗽 | the clamour of a great many voices.

聖

10754. (○) 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 chō, yew show chē tseih 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. [○] The name of a fish.

疾

10756. (○) 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 tseih

患 | calamities; afflictions. Pūh tseih 不 | not afflicted with disease. Fung tseih 風 | a brisk wind.

Tseih tschē | 捷 } with haste; expedition; speed; as fast as possible. Tseih jih | 日

an unlucky or bad day.

Tseih wei | 威 impetuous and tyrannical. Tseih tse | 齊 vehement and powerful.

候

10757. Envious; injurious; poisonous.

咳

10758. Tsew tseih 嗽 | sound; voice; noise.

嫉

10759. (○) From *woman* and *disease*. Jealous; envy; dislike; hatred to a competitor.

妬

Tseih 疾 is used in the same sense. Maou tseih

媚 |

dislike; aversion; opposition to.

Tseih too | 妬 } envious; envy;  
Tseih tao | 妒 } jealous dislike.

蒺

10760. [○] Tseih le | 藜 the name of a medicinal plant.

脊

10761. [○] 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. ūh tseih 屋

| the top of a house. Pei tseih

背 | the back. Tseih suy | 髓 the marrow of the back bone.

Tēen hea che tseih 天下之 | a long ridge or chain of mountains.

堦

10762. Poor ground; the ridge of a hill. Shan tseih kang 山 | 岡 the back

of a hill is called Kang.

瘠

10763. (○) From *flesh* or *disease* and *back*;

having as little flesh as on the back. Lean; poor; emaciated; to restrict

and retrench. A surname. Tseih ma | 馬 bony. Tseih too | 土 poor land.

瘠

瘠

瘠

躋

10764. (○) From *food* and *meagre*. A short step; to walk carefully.

未叔菽

10765. *Shüh. From to ascend and small. A generic term for leguminous plants.*

嗷

10766. (◡) Quiet; stillness; silence. Read Tsüh, To sigh. Read Yüh, To go evenly and easily. Nēen king tseih shing püh chüh 念經 | 聲不出 to read prayers in silence without giving utterance to the voice. Kung tseih 空 | solitude and silence.

寂  
宋  
冢  
誅  
諷  
寂

10767. [◡] 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. Tseih tseih woo jin | 無人 silent and solitary. Tseih jen püh tung | 然不動 in a state of inactivity. Tseih mö woo leaou | 寞無聊 lonely and without the support of friends.

戚

10768. [◡] 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 tseih 憂 | mournful, sorry. Sang tseih 喪 | funeral mourning.

Tsin tseih 親 | a relative; a person within the Chinese rules of consanguinity.

Tsin heung te | 兄弟 brothers by the same father—brother is applied to more distant relatives.

Tseih pun | 憤 impetuous; vehement. Tseih she | 施 deformed, as by a crooked back.

城

10769. The steps of an ascent; each step of a stair is expressed by Kae che 階

齒 the teeth of a stair.

感

10770. [◡] Grief; sorrow; mourning. Used for the preceding.

漆  
淫  
漆

10771. [◡] *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. Tseih shoo | 樹 the varnish tree. (Keang-se, Dec. 1816.)

Ho tseih 火 | sealing wax; any thing black. Name of a river; of a sea; of a district; and of a city. Read Tsëë, The attention cleaving to one object; reverent; devout. Yew tseih 油 | oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker.

Tseih chay | 車 a black carriage.

Tseih chö | 棹 a lackered table.

集

10772. [◡] Men assembled.

集  
讎  
集

10773. (◡) 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

the same as 輯 Tseih. The name of a district. Sew seih 修 | to compile, correct, and put in order—a book. Wän tseih 文 | a collection of literary essays. Tse tseih 齊 | a full assembly; to collect together all concerned. Tseu tseih 聚 | or Tseih hwuy | 會 to assemble; to collect all together.

籍

10774. (◡) 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 tseih 原 | the place where one's name is enrolled; one's native place. Hwuy tseih 回 | to return to one's native place, where one is registered. Tsoo tseih 租 | the occupation of mechanics and merchants. Shoo tseih 書 | tablets on which things are written; books generally. Hoo tseih 戶 | a list of the population. Chih tseih 尺 | a tablet on which orders to the army were written. Mun tseih 門 | 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  
藉

10775. (◡) Read Tseay and Tseih. See Tseay. Tseih denotes to borrow the assistance of, as ancient kings or chiefs did the service of their vas-

sals; to cultivate the royal domain. To borrow or avail one's self of; to rely upon whether justly or unjustly.

Tseih kow | 口 to mouth up some excuse; to lay the blame on another person.

Tseih koo | 故 to borrow a cause; to make a false pretext.

Tseih fūh yew yuen | 佛有緣 thank Buddha for his auspicious influences. See Yuen.

踏

10776. (◡) The general appearance of walking. Tsūh tseih 蹶 | a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Seih, To step upon a mat; to step over.

戢

10777. (◡) 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, fūh tseih tseang tsze fan 兵猶火也弗 | 將自焚 weapons are like fire; those who will not put them down, burn themselves. Tsae tseih kan ko 載 | 干戈 to lay by the shield and the spear.

噤

10778. (◡) To declare or make known.

澱

10779. (◡) Water issuing forth; cordial; harmony; agreeing; a rapid appearance.

聾

10780. From *Mouth* and *Ear*. To whisper in the ear.

Tseih tseih | | the sound of the mouth and tongue; the voice of praise. Read Tseih and Yih, in the same sense.

偕

10781. The appearance of many persons; a multitude.

緝

10782. (◡) To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend.

Tseih hwö | 獲 to pursue and seize, as by the police. Tseih he | 熙 to continue the glory or lustre of.

Tseih poo | 捕 or Poo-tseih, to pursue after and search for, with an intent to seize, as the police officers do.

Tseih hwö pūh taou | 獲不到 not having seized or apprehended persons—unable to do.

Tseih-tseih | | the noise of the mouth and tongue.

輯

10783. (◡) 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 pro-

per place; to unite harmoniously together; concord; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner. To collect together.

Tseih ho | 和 to pacify; to induce harmony.

葺

10784. (◡) To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up. Sew tseih 修 | to repair and put in order.

勸

10785. (◡) Meritorious service. Merit.

磧

10786. (◡) 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. (◡) To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together; this character applies chiefly to things, Tseih 集 to persons. Jih tseih jih to 日 | 日多 daily accumulating. Fä tseih 發 | to succeed in effecting. Kwang tseih yin kung 廣 | 陰功 to accumulate secret deeds of beneficence—to leave to one's posterity. Tuy tseih 堆 | a heap of rubbish, &c.

Tseih choo | 貯 to hoard up; to store up.

Tseih nëen | 年 for many years—applied to old offenders.

Tseih tsae | 財 to hoard up wealth

Tseih tseu 聚 | to collect together; to gather many things to one place.

績 10788. (◡) To twist hemp into threads,—work which is always performed in China by women. Work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds. Fang sha tseih ma 紡紗 | 麻 to spin cotton and twist hemp.

Kung tseih 功 | } meritorious con-  
Laou tseih 勞 | } duct in the service of the country.

蹟 10789. (◡) A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as No. 10793.

刺 10790. (◡) Read Tsze or Tseih. 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 Tseih, 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.

僂 10791. Little; small.

稷 10792. [◡] 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 tseih 后 | a certain officer placed over agriculture. Shay tseih 社 | the gods of the land and of the grain.

迹  
迹  
迹  
迹

10793. (◡) 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 tseih 勝 | marks of a divine energy—as the giving of rain at certain times. Shing tseih 聖 | the footsteps of sages; traces remaining of them. Tsung tseih 踪 | footsteps; traces of. Shin tseih 神 | the footsteps or marks of Deity—by some used for miracles. Fung tseih 風 | the influence of example. Tseih jin 人 | a kind of forest keeper.

## TSEŌ.—CCCLIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, 976. Canton Dialect, Tseok.

雀 10794. (◡) 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 tseö 朱 | name of a southern constellation. Ma tseö 麻 | a sparrow. Kung tseö 孔 | the peacock.

喙 10795. [◡] To chew; to gnaw.

噉 10796. The noise made by insects; by a mouse or rat.

碓 10797. (◡) A stone of different colours; serious; respectful. A man's name.

鵲

10798. (◡) A bird of poetry and fable, called 喜 | He tseö, The bird of joy; otherwise denominated 乾 | Këen tseö and 鵲 | Che tseö, and again 飛駿鳥 Fei-pö-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.

Tseö yǎh | 玉 a gem obtained from the head of the Tseö bird.

爵  
斝

10799. (v) 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 tseö 五 | the five degrees of nobility 公侯伯子男 Kurg, how, pǐh, tsze, nan; these, Mencius called 人 | Jin

tseö, *Human nobility*; but Tēen tseö 天 | *celestial nobility*—he said consisted in an unwearied love of virtue. Tseö wei | 位 the rank of a nobleman.

嚼

10800. [v] Tseaou, or Tseö. To bite; to chew; to gnaw; to ruminate. To drink, which is also expressed by 噬 | She-tseö. Yaou wǎn, tseö tsze 咬文 | 字 to bite letters and chew characters, denotes a Pedantic introduction of learned phrases. Joo tung tseö lä 如同 | 蠟 just like chewing wax; applied either to disagreeable food, or to a bad style of writing. Tseu tseö 阻 | to chew, to crunch. Ta tseö 大 | to chew with large mouthfulls.

爝  
燿  
燄  
燄  
燄  
燄  
燄  
燄

10801. (v) Tseö and Tseaou, A lighted torch.

10802. (v) A white colour; a clear pure appearance. Tseö jen pǔh tsze | 然不滓 pure and free from dregs.

TSEU.—CCCLV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

EU, as in the French *Peu*. Sometimes confounded with *Tsuy*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çiu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*.

則

10803. An instrument of husbandry.

咀

10804. [-] To receive into the mouth and suck or taste. Tseu hwa | 華 to chew flowers.

Tseu tseö | 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 | 止 to stop; to cease. Shwüj jin tseu tih wo 誰人 | 得我 who can stop me? Kin tseu 禁 | 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-shüh | 蜀 to attack and fight. Tseu chüh | 竹 a species of bamboo of which staffs are made.

10811. (-) Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

10812. (-) Read Tseih and Tsoo. Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh. See Tsoo.

10813. (-) Tse Tseu 趑 | to walk step by step, as when impeded by something; to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

10814. Irregular teeth; to craunch; to gnaw.

Tseu yu | 齧 irregular teeth; contradictory speech.

10815. [ \ ] 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 wüh 以手 | 物 to take with the hand. Kwo tseu 過 | to take too much. Tsëë tseu 竊 | to appropriate to one's self; to take by stealth. Sze tseu 私 | to take privately or clandestinely. Kung tseu 公 | to take publicly or justly. Lwan tseu 亂 | to take at random whether just or unjust. Ching tseu 正 | to take what is just and proper. Ching tseu 征 | to levy duties. Tse tseu ho 自 | 禍 to bring misery on one's self. Mung tseu ho 蒙 | 貨 thank for taking goods— is a phrase with which trades people begin their bills. Kejin püh ko tseu 其人不可 | that man is not worthy to be selected on any account whatever, there is nothing estimable about that person.

Tseu chung | 中 to select the successful candidates at literary examinations; to be selected.

Tseu chüh | 出 to take out.

Tseu chae | 債 to take or exact a debt.

Tseu pëen che | 片紙 take a slip of paper.

Tseu che | 齒 to take in the teeth. or Hëë tseu 挾 | to seize with nippers,—to extort money.

Tseu e | 意 to take its meaning,— denotes the allusion by which characters take their meaning.

Tseu fä | 法 to take an example from others.

Tseu jüh | 入 to bring in.

Tseu keu | 去 or Tseu choo | 除 to take away.

Tseu lae | 來 to bring.

Tseu lö | 樂 to pursue pleasure.

Tseu ming | 名 to take a name; to be desirous of notoriety; to covet fame.

Tseu sin | 信 to take a letter, or to induce belief; by good conduct to cause people to confide in one.

Tseu shay | 捨 to take and to part with.

Tseu seaou | 笑 to ridicule or laugh at a person; to make him the object of laughter.

Tseu min woo too | 民無度 unlimited demands on the people by government; bad, arbitrary rule.

Tseu tsëë | 妾 to take a concubine.

Tseu tse | 妻 to marry a wife.

10816. [ / ] Narrow, limited, confined.

10817. [ / ] Seu, or Tseu. To collect together; to accumulate.

10818. Tsëen tseu 讖 | 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.

10819. An accumulation of earth; a mound or hillock. One says To beat down earth as when building a mud wall.

10820. [-] The name of a beautiful woman. Leu tseu 媿 | another eminent beauty, in Chinese history. Used for the following.

Tseu tsze | 訾 certain stars.

Tseu yu | 隅 a name for fish, amongst certain barbarians.

10821. [/] From to take and a woman. To marry a woman. Tseu | is "uxorem ducere." Kea 嫁 is, "Viro nubere."

Tseu tse | 妻 }  
Tseu foo | 婦 } are all expressions  
Tseu neu | 女 } which denote To  
Tseu tsin | 親 } marry a wife.

Tseu tsin kwo mun | 親過門  
or Ying tseu sin neang 迎 | 新  
媿 to bring home the bride to her husband's house.

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.

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 | 吉 to adopt what is lucky; to choose a lucky day.

10824. To cut into minute parts.

趣 趨 趨

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 Püh shih tseu 不識 | not to know Tseu. To go towards with a quick step. Choo tseu 諸 | certain small insects. Haou tseu 好 | very amusing. Yew tseu 有 | pleasing, amusing. Mō tseu 莫 | disagreeable; feeling unpleasantly. Tseu heang | 向 to approach to; to advance towards.

Tseu kin | 近 to approach near.

Tseu we | 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 | 而居 to gather together and dwell in one place.

Tseu hwuy | 會 to assemble together.

Tseu chin pan | 珍板 or Te hwō  
tsze pan 第活字板 moveable  
Chinese types for printing with.

剝

10827. Tsow, or Tseu. To cut into minute parts. Read Tsow, To cut wood for fuel.

芻

10828. Tseu, Tsou, or Tsow. Grass. Kan tseu 乾 | Hay, dry grass.

囁

10829. An angry hooting tone. Read Nă, 啞 囁 Chă-nă, The chattering of a mean person.

趨 躑 趨 趨

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 Tsüh. She tseu 時 | what is run after at the time; the fashion.

Tseu yen foo jě che jin | 炎附  
熱之人 a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat. A parasite.

睭

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 瞷 覷

10832. [/] To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. Tseu pēn | 邊 to spy about the borders.

TSEUË.—CCCLVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çieüë*. Canton Dialect, *Tsul*.

絕 10833. [o]. 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. Shǎ tseüë 殺 | to kill every one. Tseüë how | 後 having no posterity. Tseüë urh püh 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.

Tseüë meou. | 妙 most admirable.

Tseüë taou | 倒 a loud laugh.

Tseüë ke tseih. | 其迹 to cut off (or obliterate) the traces of—a person or of an affair.

Tsenë 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. [o] To cut or break asunder.

絕 10835. (o) To cut or break a thing asunder.

TSEUEN.—CCCLVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çieuen*. Canton Dialect, *Tsunc*.

全 10836. [-] Complete in all its parts; entire. To complete; to finish. A surname. The name of a place. Chung heou 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 heǎ tseuen sāng 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 nǎng. | 能 complete ability; Almighty.

Tseuen pe | 備 completely provided with.

Tseuen wan | 完 perfect; complete.

Tseuen wüh. | 物 a thing, or an animal that is complete in all its parts.

Tseuen kea tsaou wǎn | 家遭瘟 may my whole family be seized

by the plague,—an imprecation when taking an oath.

仝 10837. ŭh tseuen 偃 | the name of one of the 仙 Sēen genii.

匡 10838. A winnowing machine, otherwise called 箕 Ke.

剗 10839. To pare; to scrape.

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.

10841. Tseuen and Seuen. A wooden pin or nail; a bolt; a vessel for rice.

10842. [-] From a *cow* and *complete* or *perfect*. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice. Fan sāng pēih yung tseuen wūh 凡牲必用 | 物 whenever any victim is offered, a perfect animal must be used.

Tseuen shun sīh | 純色 without blemish or spot; perfect and spotless—required in the victims employed for sacrifice.

10843. [-] To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

10844. (-) A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

10845. [-] From *wheel* and *entire*. A wheel without spokes.

10846. (-) Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

10847. (-) From *words* and *perfect*. Select sayings; speech duly prepared; explanatory allusions and comparisons; to put in order; to tranquilize by speech; to complete.

Tseuen lūh kwan | 讀官 certain officers that read at Imperial examinations of the literati.

10848. (-) Tseuen and Tsun. To go bent forwards; decrepit; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

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.

10850. [-] To cut; to carve; to engrave letters on wooden tablets; to cut with a chissel,

to cut stones. Read Tsēen, Sharp pointed. To censure and degrade public officers, is expressed by | 級 Tseuen-keih

10851. (-) From *white* and *water*. A spring of water; the source of a stream, which the character is intended to represent. Name of a district. A surname. Ho tseuen 貨 | money. Fei tseuen 飛 | or Leih

tseuen 立 | a water fall from 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. Tēen tseuen 天 | name of a star.

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 shūh | 述 } to deliver in-  
Tseuen lō | 錄 } struction in  
writing; to compose books.

TSEUN.—CCCLVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çiuun*. Canton Dialect, *Tsun*.

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.*

10854 [ \ ] Superior talent; a high degree of excellence. Che kwotseen jin yue tseun 智過千人曰 | knowledge surpassing a thousand men is called Tseun.

Tseun e | 夂 great talents.

Tseun seaou pang urh | 俏麗兒 a fine elegant woman.

10855. [ / ] A hill raising its proud front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious. Tseun tih | 德 illustrious virtue.

10856. [ - ] Read Tseun, and Tsun. From heart and proud. To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change or alter; to come next.

10857. [ - ] Read Swan, Seun, or Tseun. From proud and dog or animal. A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

10858. [ / ] An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land. Han tseun 寒 | a countryman; a rustic.

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 | 工 to finish and give over work.

Tseun sze | 事 to finish an affair.

Wan tseun 完 | to complete; to finish any work.

10860. [ - ] A particular part of trowsers or pantaloons.

10861. [ - ] The same as above; also the appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, To kick with the feet; a squatting or conchant posture of animals.

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 | 巡 not progressing; to move slowly; to desist; to shrink back from fear.

Tseun tse | 次 to follow in order.

10863. [ / ] From horse and proud. A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large; illustrious.

Tseun lang | 狼 the name of a hill.

Tseun ma | 馬 a fine stately going horse.

10864. [ / ] Hot food; the remains of a sacrifice which are eaten; the remains of any meal; the remains of supper.

10865. [ / ] Leather breeches for hunting in.

10866. ( / ) To be able for; valiant; to overcome; to excite; to raise. Unusual; strange.

TSEW.—CCCLIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çieu*. Canton Dialect, *Tsëw*.

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 | a kind of jailer; one who has the charge of criminals; to superintend criminals. Jöh tsew 入 | to imprison. Tso tsew lung teih chung fan 坐 | 籠的重犯 a great offender confined in a cage.

Tsew fan | 犯 an incarcerated criminal.

Tsew lung | 籠 a large cage into which a criminal is put, sometimes with his head out of the upper surface.

泗酒

10368. [-] To swim,—people who live near rivers, are Yung yu tsew 勇於 | bold in swimming.

酉醋

10569. (-) 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.

酒 酒 酒 酒

10870. (-) To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.

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 遼 | the name of a district.

Tsew jin | 人 a person who proclaimed orders; a herald.

酒

10872. (-) From water and new wine. Wine, or spiritous liquor of any kind for drinking; the Chinese of Canton apply it to beer. Name of a place; a surname. Tëen tsew 天 | genial dews. Heun tsew 玄 | water. Tse tsew 祭 | an epithet of respect, because none but superiors pour out the wine at sacrifices.

Tsew chih | 积 (or 塞 5th) corks.

Tsew sih che too | 色之徒 a person addicted to wine and to women; a sensualist.

Tsew chung | 中 under the influence of liquor.

Tsew leang chuě | 量拙 unable to drink liquor.

Tsew fang | 坊 a place where spiritous liquors are sold.

Tsew leang kaou | 量高 } able to  
Tsew leang ta | 量大 } drink much; a Chinese compliment.

Tsew low | 樓 a kind of tavern.

Tsew leang | 量 wine measure, a capacity to drink much is expressed by having, *Tsew-leang*; and its opposite, by not having *Tsew-leang*.

Tsew chö se sin yay | 濯洗心也 Tsew-chö, is to wash the heart; to purify the mind.

Tsew chö ke sin | 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 | the ninth moon. Chun tsew 春 | name of an ancient history. Tsëen tsew 千

1 a thousand autumns—a complimentary term for birth days.

Tsew fun 1 分 September 24th, a Chinese term.

Tsew ke 1 季 the season of autumn.

Tsew show 1 收 harvest.

Tsew show kēen pō 1 收歉薄 a bad autumnal harvest.

Tsew ching che she 1 成之時 the time of harvest.

Tsew tēen 1 天 the autumnal season.

10874. (-) Sha tsew 1 傻 vicious; malevolent.

10875. (-) The voice or cry of a little child.

Tsew tseih 1 啞 a low weak voice; a slight sound or murmur like that of some insects.

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 lēen 1 斂 to collect together and form into a bundle.

Tsew choo fā pēen 1 住髮辮 grasped fast hold of his tail.

10877. (-) The name of a tree.

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 1 a water fall from a mountain.

10879. A disconsolate appearance. Read Tseou, To change countenance.

10880. Tsow or Chow. Mournful; sorry. Read Tsew, To collect together. Read Tsaou, in the phrase Laou tsaou 牢 1 confused; disorderly; troublesome.

10881. (-) Tsew tsēen 1 鞦 or Tsēen-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.

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.

10883. (-) Name of a certain water bird.

10884. (f) 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 yih 1 勞 1 逸 to shun labour, and indulge in ease. Ching tsew

成 1 to complete an affair for one's self or others; finished; terminated. Tseang tsew 將 1 to approach near to a person's wishes; to accommodate one's self to others. Pūh she ta, tsew she ma

不是打 1 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 1 the east accomplished, the west completed—means every thing brought to a proper close, and well arranged.

Tsew che 1 之 approached him.

Tsew lae 1 來 coming forthwith; in a very short time. Tsew she leaou 1 是了 just so; let it be so, and there let an end be put to it! very well!

Tsew pa leaou 1 罷了 forthwith desisted; put an end to it.

10885. [f] From *man* and *就* Tsew, To approach to; to engage; to employ; to procure; to hire.

10886. [f] The name of bird. Ling tsew 靈 1 the name of a hill in India, where it is said Buddha was born.

# TSĪH.—CCCLX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes pronounced *Chih*. Manuscript Dictionary, *çĕ*. Canton Dialect, *Tsik*, and *Chak*.

宅  
庀

10887. [v] 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 ts.h 深 | a house in which are apartments far removed from the front. Tsĭh chaou | 兆 to divine respecting a grave and the day of interment. Yu tsĭh 輿 | a tomb or grave.

Tsĭh fang | 房 a family mansion.

Tsĭh tĕen ming | 天命 to fix the decree of heaven, to act so that it shall be settled in one's favor.

Tsĭh te | 第 a mansion; a house; an apartment.

駝

10888. (v) 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 Lō, applied to the camel. Chĭh mĭh | 駝 the mule above described. Tsĭh tō | 駝 a camel.

派

10889. The appearance of water running or dashing about.

仄  
厠

10890. (v) 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 | 隱 Tsĭh-tĭh. A place in which to ease nature. Chĭh tsĭh 赤 | a certain kind of money. Peĭh tsĭh 福 | appearance of water flowing. Water flowing in an alarming degree.

Tsĭh shing | 聲 the oblique tones; all excepting. Ping. shing 平聲 are denominated Tsĭh.

則

10891. (v) 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 denot-

側

10892. [v] Tsĭh, or Chĭh. Lateral; oblique; deflected; perverted; depraved; mean; vile. Fan tsĭh 反 | a rebellious faction. Jĭh tsĭh 日 | the sun declining to the westward, about two hours after noon. Tsĭh go | 臥 to sleep on the side. Tsĭh choo | 注 a certain kind of cap. Tsĭh sāng | 生 a species of the fruit commonly called 荔枝 *Le-che*.

ing that which follows next in order; and a conditional particle, as *Kwo tsĭh wŭh tan kae* 過 | 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 | every rule or pattern for the forming or directing of a thing is called Tsĭh. Fă tsĭh 法 | a rule; pattern; or law. Tĕen tsĭh 天 | heaven's unerring law. Chun tsĭh 準 | a carpenter's marking line; also to accord with the line, time, &c. which is previously marked out; punctual conformity to rule.

Tsĭh heou | 效 to imitate an example set.

Tsĭh yĭh yay | 一也 then it is one—the same as.



Ts'ih sh'ih | 室 a second or inferior wife; a concubine.

Ts'ih urh urh ting | 耳而聽 to apply the ear to; to listen.

Ts'ih low | 陋 of low rank; mean; vile;

惻  
惻

10893. [o] From heart and the sound Ts'ih. Acute pain; distressing feelings.

測

10894. [o] From water and to measure. To fathom the depth of; to measure generally, applied to mind or body.

Pure; clear; sharp. T'een sze p'uh ko ts'ih 天事不可 | the affairs of heaven are incomprehensible. P'uh ts'ih che wei shia 不 | 之謂神 what is inscrutable, or unfathomable—incomprehensible—is called divine, or God. P'uh ko ts'ih tō 不可 | 度 unfathomable, immeasurable; incomprehensible.

Ts'ih leang | 量 to fathom; to comprehend.

Ts'ih ts'ih | | sharp; acute.

乍 10895. Cha. A fugitive; a short space; sudden.

咋  
咋

10896. [o] Ts'ih or Ch'ih. A loud voice. A great sound or noise. To taste, to eat.

窄

10897. (o) From a cave and a fugitive. Narrow; strait; compressed; straitened; used both morally and physically.

Hengts'ih 習 | a contracted mind.

Ts'ih heā | 狹 narrow; confined.

竿  
筴  
筵

10898. (o) 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.

舩

10899. (o) Ts'ih m'ang | 舩 a certain class of small boat.

蚌

10900. (o) 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 ts'ih 排 | to be embarrassed.

斥

10902. Ch'ih or Ts'ih, To expel; to drive away. See Ch'ih.

坼

10903. (o) Ch'ih or Ts'ih, To split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open.

Ke' ts'ih 甲 | the opening of buds and of fruit, as in spring. Ch'ih

pe'ih nan chan yay | 副難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih-pe'ih.

拆

10904. (o) To pull to pieces; to break open. See Ch'ih.

Ts'ih hwuy | 毀 to pull, or lay in ruins, as any building. See Ch'ih.

Ts'ih kae | 開 to pull open.

Ts'ih seay | 卸 to pull down.

策  
刺

10905. [o] 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. K'een ts'ih 簡 | books generally. Kin ts'ih 金 | a metal rod; a priest's crosier. T'eu ts'ih 天

謀 | name of a star. Mow ts'ih 謀 | or Chow ts'ih 籌 | to devise; to scheme; to lay plans or stratagems.

Ke ts'ih 計 | a plant; a stratagem.

Ts'ih shoo | 書 books containing the instructions of superiors.

Ts'ih ts'ih | | the sound of falling leaves.

策

10906. [o] A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.

喑

10907. [o] Read Tsey and Ts'ih. To sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tsey.

# 措

10908. [ㄉ] Commonly read Tsoo, To place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseih, or Tsih, To pierce; to wound.

# 措

10909. [ㄉ] A kind of spear or lance; to strike with a and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

# 冊

10910. [ㄉ] 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 tsih 烟戶 | a census; a list of the people. Hwang tsih 黃 | the Imperial register of all persons, property, &c. throughout the empire. Ke pun tsih 幾本 | several volumes of a register. Tsaou tsih 造 | to make a list. Shang tsih 上 | to insert in a list. Shoo tsih 書 | books generally. Mun tsih 門 | rails placed in a door way to stop the passage.

# 柵

10911. [ㄉ] 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 tsih 籬 | a fence consisting of palisades.

Tsih chan | 棧 a kind of warehouse or other enclosure surrounded.

Tsih lan | 欄 a gateway in a street, which consists of upright posts.

# 責

10912. (ㄨ) 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 tseuen tsih pe 求全 | 備 to require perfection, and blaine the least defect. Tung tsze kih tsih 痛自刻 | to blame and accuse one's self severely.

Tsih ching | 成 } the duty with  
Tsih ling | 令 } which one is particularly charged; to give in charge and make responsible for.

Tsih fā | 罰 to punish; to reprehend and to fine.

Tsih jin | 任 a duty for which one is answerable.

Tsih jin chung; urh tsih ke king | 人重而 | 已輕 to reprove others severely, but be indulgent to one's self.

Tsih shen | 善 a reproof respecting some moral duty.

# 嘖

10913. (ㄨ) Chih or Tsih. 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 tsih yay 化在 | 也 reformation is seated (or must commence) in the natural feelings. Hih tsih 嘖 | to cail

out; to call to. Tsih tsih tsan haou | | 讚好 uttered inarticulate praises.

Tsih tsih | | the inarticulate tones of admiration and surprise. Also the noise of quarrelling; the note of a certain bird.

# 幘

10914. (ㄨ) 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.

# 簣

10915. [ㄉ] 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.

# 蹟

10916. [ㄉ] Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived—referring to those subjects which the minds of Sages penetrate.

# 嘖

10917. [ㄉ] The noise of haste or hurry.

# 摘

10918. (ㄨ) Read Tsih or Chih, From hand and the root, or lower part. To take with the hand; to pluck; to pull. Read Tsih, in a similar sense;

also to put in order; to push forward; to move. Yih ts'ih 一 | a pluck; a pull.

Ts'ih hwa | 花 to pluck a flower.

Ts'ih kwo | 菓 to pull fruit.

Ts'ih yin | 印 to take the seal of office from a magistrate on his dismissal.

適 10919. [o] Ch'ih or Ts'ih. 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 ts'ih 降 | to degrade and chastise.

擇 10920. [o] From hand and to spy, or look carefully. To choose; to select. See Chih.

Ts'ih keaou | 交 to select persons with whom to associate.

澤 10921. [o] 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 ts'ih 肥 | fat and glossy; sleek; applied also to the feathers of a bird.

昃 10922. [o] From sun and oblique. The sun declining to the west; to descend; the afternoon. The larger markets were held during the afternoon. Jih chung ts'ih ts'ih 日中則 | the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.

畷 10923. [o] Ts'ih ts'ih | | strenuous effort in cutting up the ground; severe and acute.

磔 10924. [o] 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 ts'ih. 披 | to rend to pieces a victim.

擘 10925. [o] To measure a thing with the hand.

賊 10926. [o] 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 ts'ih 响馬 | banditti on horseback who plundered openly—have existed in Shan-tung at different periods. Show ts'ih 首 | a ring leader of banditti. Taou ts'ih 盜 | robbers; freebooters. Ts'ih hwae | 壞 a term of abuse, something like rascal.

嗔 10927. Ts'ih, or Ch'ih. The tone of angry reprehension, or hooting at.

嘖 10928. Ts'ih, or Tse'ih. Pe'ih tse'ih 呷 | wordy; verbose, sound of many voices; sound of the voice when beginning to chaunt or to sing.

TSIN.—CCCLXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çin*. Canton Dialect, *Tsum*.

10929. (-) From *man* and *hand* taking a broom to sweep 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 seō | 削 to usurp gradually, as to pare off little by little.

Tsin tō | 奪 to seize upon; to usurp.

10930. [/] To overcome; to subdue.

10931. The name of a place.

10932. [-] Cold; frigid. Also read Sin. Read Tsin, Cold air or vapour.

Tsin tsin | | extremely cold.

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. Shwŷy 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.

10934. (-) Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

10935. [-] To assail with words; to attack by speech; private whispers.

10936. [-] Read Tsēen, To cut; to carve. Read Tsin, Pointed; a sharp point.

鐵

10937. (-) The appearance of a fast running horse.

10938. (v) 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 tsih 園 | grounds around the graves of monarchs. Kew tsin 丘 | name of a district. Fei tsih wang 廢 | 忘餐 to lose one's sleep and forget one's food—through anxiety or ardent study.

Tsin shen chin kwae | 苦枕塊 to sleep on straw with a sod for the pillow—as Chinese are taught to do when mourning for their parents.

Tsin shih | 室 an inner chamber.

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 pūh chūh ke lae | 思不出計來 thought without producing any plan; reflected, but was unable to devise any scheme.

Tsin sze | 思 to study; to search with the mind.

Tsin sze | 事 to seek for business; to meddle; to interfere with.

燻 燻

10941. [-] To apply a thing to the fire. To steep flesh in hot soup. The second character is also read Tséen.

埽

10942. The name of a place.

鱗

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 kwō

大 | 國 or Hae se kwō 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 | 朝 the dynasty Tsin, which closed 189 years B. C.

Tsin che hwang | 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 kwō | 吞六國 Tsin swallowed up (conquered) the other six nations.

榛 榛

10945. [-] Trees; some say Brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a Chesnut.

漆

10946. (-) Name of several rivers; affluence; at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district.

Tsin tsin | many; a multitude; abundance; ease.

臻

10947. (-) Tsin, or Tséen. 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.

螾

10949. (-) Name of an insect or reptile.

親 覩

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 | a father. Moo tsin 母 | a mother. Leang tsin 兩 | one's two parents. Lew tsin 六 | the six most intimate relations, father, mother, elder

and younger brother, wife and son. Tsin kea | 家 extends to the six relations just mentioned.

Tsin heü mih | 血脈 persons related by blood; i. e. sons and grand

sons.

Tsin keu | 去 to go one's self.

Tsin show | 手 with one's own hand.

Tseu tsin 娶 | to marry a wife.

Tsin tseih | 戚 a relation.

覯

10951. [ / ] Chin, or Tsin.

To confer; to bestow upon, particularly on the priests of Füh, 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 | Tā-tsin.

櫬

10952. ( / ) From wood and near to. A coffin. Kwan tsin 棺 | 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 幫 | to assist; to give countenance to, as a customer does to a dealer. Used by shopmen who solicit assistance.

呀日

10954. Tsin or Tsan. To contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

譏

10955. From words and impious. Slandrous speech; to revile; to vilify. To discredit. Hō tsin 蝸 | slanders which arise from within. Tsin hwuy | 毀 to injure by standers.

讖

10956. Tsin or Tsan. A species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. Read Tsin, To repent. Tsin wei che heō | 緯之學 the science of prognostics.

甗

10957. [-] A large earthen ware vessel; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom.

爇

10958. From fire and pencil. The residuum left by fire; the ashes of a thing consumed; the snuff of a taper.

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. Pūh tsin 不 | inexhaustible. Kan tsey pūh sin 感謝不 | infinite thanks. Shoo pūh tsin yen; yen pūh tsin e 書不 | 言言不 | 意 books do not exhaust words: and words do not exhaust ideas.

Tsin sin shoo, pūh. joo woo shoo | 信書不如無書 better be without books than believe all that is printed. Tsin sin | 心 with all one's heart. Tsin chih | 赤 entirely reddened— with human gore,—applied to the waters of the Po-yang lake. See 艨 Mung.

Tsin chih | 職 to perform to the utmost, the duties of one's office.

Tsin fun | 分 to perform fully the part or duty which is incumbent on one in any situation.

Tsin shā so hwō | 殺所獲 killed all the prisoners he took. Tsin tsing | 情 to indulge the feelings; acts of kindness carried to the utmost.

儘

10960. [\] Exhausted; empty. Same as the preceding

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.

蓋

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 | 臣 or Chung tsin 忠 | a faithful and devoted minister.

贐

10963. [/\] Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey. Tsin e | 儀 presents for a journey.

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

| 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. ( / ) To insert in, or attach to ; to shake ; to agitate. Read Tsëen, To bring forwards ; to introduce. Tsin shin | 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.

璿璿縉縉

10966. ( / ) A certain stone thought valuable.

10967. ( / ) 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 | 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 sën säng | 紳先生 }  
Tsëen shin sën säng 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 | | a heavy rain.

Tsin lay tsae müh | 淚在目 the crystal tear stood in the eye.

沁

10970. [ / ] From *water* and *heart*. To fathom the depth of water with any thing. The name of a river and of a district.

進

10971. [ / ] 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. Tih tsin 特 | a special promotion granted by the Sovereign.

Tsin tä che | 達之 to promote and advance—good men.

Tsin chuen | 船 to propel a boat.

Tsin heö | 學 } to attain  
Tsin sew tsae | 秀才 } the lowest literary degree in China ; some use the verb 得 Tih, but Tsin, is more correct.

Tsin shin che ke | 身之計 a scheme to introduce one's self to notice, or promote one's own interest.

Tsin lae | 來 }  
Tsin jüh | 入 } to walk or go in.

Tsin tuy leang nan | 退兩難 to advance or recede are equally difficult—embarrassed.

Tsin hung kung | 鬻官 to attain the rank of Sew-tsae.

Tsin sze | 士 the third degree of literary rank—attaining it, and the second, viz. Keu jin 舉人 is expressed by 申 Chung.

Tsin tuy | 退 are opposites, To advance, to recede ; to bring forward, to keep back.

交津鯀

10972. [ - ] Tsin, or Tseün, A proud gait.

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 | | to overflow.

Tëen tsin 天 | nine stars which constitute a northern constellation : a town situated on the Pei-ho 北河 river, commonly written *Tien-sing*.

溼

10974. Damp ; wet, marshy.

齷

10975. [ / ] From *to change* and *the teeth*. Children casting their teeth.

TSING.—CCCLXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *çing*. Canton Dialect, *Tsing*.井  
井

10976. [ \ ] 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 田 Tsing tēn, which consisted of Kew pih mow 九百畝 nine hundred Mows of land. Chuen tsing 穿 | to dig a well. Tēn tsing 天 | an uncovered space in the centre of a house. Tung heang kung tsing 同鄉共 | people of the same village, those who have drunk from the same well. Tsing tsing he | 兮 what regularity and order. Tsing tsing yew teaou | | 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 hēn 布 | 以自陷 to dig a pit for one's self to fall into.

青  
青  
岑

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. Füh tsing 佛 | *ultra marine*. Jin mēen tsing pih 人面 | 白 a pale countenance. Yuen tsing 元 | a black colour. Tsing fan | 礬 blue copperas. Tsing tēn pih jih | 天白日 in open day light. Tsing kin | 金 lapis lazuli. Tsing yun keaou | 雲橋 a certain bridge situated at public colleges, and which is passed in state by graduates. Tsing chun püh tsae lae 青春不 再來 the verdant spring (of youth) will not again return. Tsing lüh | 綠 the verdure of trees. Tsing nēn | 年 a young person.

Tsing tae | 苔 moss.

Tsing tsaou | 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 | for; instead of.

清

晴

10980. [ / ] Cold; intense cold.

10981. [ - ] Whispering; speaking in a low tone.

Tsing-ling | 聆 small talk; low whispers. Used also to denote the passions.

園

埽

10982. A privy; mixed; impure.

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 | 弊 feeling, that is mean and disgraceful, proceeding which is clandestine and illegal—a common phrase in law papers.

Tsing püh mwan tsüh | 不滿足 dissatisfaction.

Tsing tsë | 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 chüh | 濁 are opposites, Clear muddy—applied also to sounds.

Tsing chaou | 朝 or Ta tsing kwö 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 pih | 白 pure white.

Tsing shwü | 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 wän | 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; tran-

quil. 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 Cauton.

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; subtle; unmixed; selected from. True ether; spiritual; subtle 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; subtle air; ethereal.

Tsing ke wei wüh | 氣爲物 Tsing ke is the substance of which things are made.

- Tsing kung | 工 excellent workmanship.  
 Tsing ling | 靈 pure; subtle; sublime; spiritual.  
 Tsing meih | 密 fine; thin; subtle.  
 Tsing ping | 兵 veteran troops.  
 Tsing shun | 醇 pure and genial.  
 Tsing shwang | 爽 animal spirits, cheerfulness.  
 Tsing tsö | 鑿 beaten fine and clean from husks.  
 Tsing wüh | 物 } a strange fiend-  
 Tsing kwae | 怪 } 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 | 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 tēn shwüy | 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 shih | 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 acknowledgment. Chaou (tsing 朝 | assembling at court in autumn; the name of an office.  
 Tsing che tsun hing | 旨遵行 to request the Imperial will, in order to act in obedience to it.  
 Tsing shih | 室 a house, where confessions were made.  
 Tsing tsew tē | 酒帖 a card of invitation to dine.  
 Tsing tso | 坐 pray sit down.  
 Tsing tsuy | 罪 to confess one's faults or crimes. Tsiug wän | 問 to beg, to ask, to ask civilly.

**鯖** 10995. [ - ] The name of a fish. Read Ching, Boiled fish.

**睛** 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 睞 | to

look displeased. Shwang tsing 雙 | the name of a bird. Müh tsing 目 | or Yen tsing 眼 | the eye.

**鯖** 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 | 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. Kē tsing 潔 | pure and clean; perfectly clean.

Tsing meau | 貓 a castrated cat.  
 Tsing se süh chang | 洗浴陽 to purify and cleanse the heart and mind from vulgar vices.  
 Tsing tung | 桶 a close stool.

**靜** 10999. [ / ] From *pure* and the *sound* Tsäng, 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 | chaste and peaceable.

Tsing mih | 默 not to let one's voice be heard; silent.  
 Tsing, tung che tuy | 動之對 tsing, is the opposite of motion.  
 Tsing yang | 養 to nurse one's self quietly at home.

**晶** 11000. [ - ] From *three* *suns*. Luminous; bright; clear resplendent. Tēn ke tsing 天氣 | clear weather. Shwüy tsing 水 | or Shwüy 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 pëë | 別 to discriminate; to

mark distinctly the difference between, as of virtue and vice.  
Tsin ke | 旗 a flag, colours, or banner.

Tsing peau | 表 a mark of distinction conferred by the Sovereign.  
Tsing tsë | 節 certain marks to direct on a road.

## TSO.—CCCLXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, 50. Canton Dialect, Tso.

大

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 | 傳 name of a well known Historical Work, on the period immediately subsequent to Confucius.

Tso pëen | 邊 the left side.

Tso show | 手 the left hand.

Tso yen | 驗 to verify; to ascertain by examining.

Tso tang | 堂 a vice-magistrate of a 縣 Hëen district; one resides in Macao.

Tso yew | 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. Lüh tso 六 | six ministers, or assistants in the time of Füh-he.

Tso le | 理 to assist in the direction or management of affairs, as secretaries in public offices, &c.

Tso ling | 領 a certain military officer.

左

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

| pray sit down. Püh kan tso 不 敢 | I do not presume to sit.

Kaou tso 告 | I announce (or beg

leave to) sit: Superiors and inferiors go through these formalities. Ching tso 正 | to sit at the head with a row of chairs on each hand. Pang tso 傍 | to sit on one side. Yew tso wei 有 | 位 having a seat, or a right to sit. Woo tso wei 無 | 位 having no seat allowed—in the presence of superiors. Tüh tso 獨 | to sit alone. Pei tso 陪 | to sit with a person. Pëen tso 便 | informally; to sit as one pleases.

Tso choo | 誅 to destroy a whole family for the crimes of some of its members.

Tso chin chen | 針氈 sitting on a carpet of needles.

Tso go püh gan | 卧不安 having no rest or composure whether sitting or lying.

Tso hëang | 向 the part or quarter to which a house, or grave, or hill fronts.

Tso këen | 監 or Tso laou | 牢 to be confined in prison.

Tso she ke ping urh püh kew | 視

其病而不救 to sit still and observe the (moral) malady without attempting to relieve it—is wicked.

Tso tsuy | 罪 to be deemed guilty of a crime.

Tso tang | 堂 sitting in the court; sitting in judgement, as a magistrate or judge.

Tso keaou tsze | 轎子 to sit (and be carried or travel) in a chair.

Tso wei | 位 a seat.

Tso yuě | 月 } the month  
Tso yuě tsze | 月子 } 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 severe mode of putting to death, sometimes had recourse to.

Tso she | 屍 to cut to pieces the body after death has been inflicted.

爰 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 | a throne surrounded with hangings for an idol.

Tso wei | 位 a seat for honorable persons.

挫 11010. [ / ] From *hand* and *to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to maltreat.

Tso chě | 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.

矧 11011. ( \ ) From *a dart* and *to sit*. Noise made in sitting down suddenly. A short stunted appearance. Tso low | 陋 short and ugly.

誣 11012. [ / ] Read Tso and So, From *words* and *sit*. To give a person a setting down; to take a person to pieces.

脍 11013. [ / ] Minced meat; minute; small bits.

銼 11014. [ / ] Read Tso and Tsüh, 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 Tsö, which see.

做 11016. [ / ] Common form of Tsö 作 to make. To do; to act as; to be. Ne tso shin mo 你 | 甚麼 what are you doing? Nan tso 難 | difficult to effect. Ne tso tih pih tso tih 你 | 得不 | 得 can you

do it or not? Wó yaou ne tso yih chang chö tsze 我要你 | 一張桌子 I want you to make a table. Ne ming keaou tso shin mo 你名叫 | 甚麼 what is your name?

Tso ching | 成 finished; completed; ended, said of any work or affair.

Tso jin | 人 to be or act as a man.

Tso kwan | 官 to be a magistrate, or officer of government.

Tso püh lae | 不來 unable to do; cannot be effected.

Tso tih | 得 *do can*; i. e. either I can do it, or it will do.

錯 11017. [ / ] Mixed; confused; erroneous; mistaken. More properly read Tsö, which see.

差 11018. [ 0 - ] Read Cha, Erroneous; Chae, To send; Tsze, Uneven; irregular; and Tso, To rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error.

Tso-woo | 迕 errors and discrepancies in historical records.

厖 11019. A craggy rocky hill.

嵯 11020. [ - ] Tso-go | 峨 the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Tsze, An irregular, uneven appearance.

嵯 嵯 嵯

搓  
搥

11021. [-] From *hand* and *to rinse*. A dejected appearance; branches bending down. Read

Chae, To strike and push against.  
Tso no | 挪 to rub between the hands; the rustling of trees.

磋

11022. [-] Fresh white color of a stone; freshness and beauty in any thing. A fascinating smile. To rub against,

as when polishing a stone. Tsëch tso 切 | 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 | to rub and polish stones. Tsëch tso 切 | to cut and polish.

蹉

11025. [-] From *foot* and *to err*. To slip; to transgress.

Tso to | 跹 to miss an opportunity; to err respecting time. Slow; late.

割

11026. (v) To dress or cut horn. To work any vessel or utensil which is yet in its rough state.

TSŌ.—CCCLXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, çö. Canton Dialect, Tsok.

作

11027. (v) From *man* and *haste*. To act; to make; to do. To begin; to discover; to invent. To arouse; to stimulate. A surname. Tsö füh | 福 the act of supplicating happiness or success.

Tsö sin min | 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.

Tsö sze teih sze tsing | 死的事情 that which is done disorderly; an affair which is murdered.

Tsö sze teih | 死的 murderous;

applied to persons or things, either in serious abuse or in railery.

Tsö sze teih noo tsae | 死的奴才 you murderous slaves—expresses, one who does things in an unusual disorderly manner.

Tsö tseou | 醮 certain rites performed by the sect of Buddha for the purpose of rescuing departed souls from purgatory. Tsö wän | 文 to compose an essay or book.

昨

11028. (v) From *sun* and a *run-a-way*. The day which is past, night having intervened, yesterday; recently. Tsëen nën joo tsö 千年如 | a thousand years are as yesterday.

Tsö jih  
Tsö tëen

| 昊 } yesterday.

恻  
恹

11029. (v) From *heart* and *to rouse*. To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face.

Tsan tsö 慙 | ashamed; abashed.

柞

11030. (v) Wood of a hard firm texture. To fell timber. Narrow and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tsih, Refers to an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, To cut transversely.

酢  
醋

11031. (◡) 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 | 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.

猜

11032. [◡] To pierce; to stab. Read Tsŏh, To stick into and draw a thing towards one.

錯  
錯

11033. [◡] 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

showing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous. Name of a divinity, of a man, of an insect, &c.

Tsŏ kwo | 過 error; to err.

Pŭh tsŏ 不 | no error; right. Tsŏ

wo | 悞 error; erroneous; mis-managed. Tsŏ tsung pŭh shŏh

teaou seu | 綜不失條緒

ravelled or embarrassed without losing the end of the thread. Tsŏ tsŏ |

雜 mixed.

鵲  
鵲

11034. The magpie, said to be the bird which announces glad tidings.

Name of a place, a hill, and a person. Tsŏ yŭh

| 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. [◡] 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 | 合 to join or unite.

Tsŏ shang keaou | 上轎 to hand into a chair.

噪

11038. Tso tso | 噪 sound, noise; the voice of any animal.

鶯

11039. [◡] Name of a bird.

鑿

11040. [◡] A chisel or any utensil which cuts or bores into wood. To bore; to dig; to mark; to open;

to make or do. Lew tsŏ

鑿

六 | six of the human passions.

Tsŏ che | 齒 the name of an animal, a man's name.

Tsŏ tsing | 井 to dig a well.

勞

11041. Strong; indefatigable.

TSOO.—CCCLXV<sup>TH</sup> 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.

耜 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 hus-  
bandry to clear nuisances from the  
roots, and assist the growth of plants.

怙 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.

Tseih tsoo 螞 | an insect resem-  
bling 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. [ \ ] From 肉  
Jow, *Flesh*, abbreviated,  
and a vessel to contain  
the victims used in sacri-  
fice. A surname. Used  
to denote a block on which  
to cut meat.

Ting tsoo 鼎 | a kind of tripod.

Tsoo loo | 路 a feast on parting with  
friends, about to undertake a journey.

祖 11050. (-) From a *hea-  
venly indication*, and a  
vessel used in the temples.  
A father's father; a grand  
father; a progenitor; an-  
cestors 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 di-  
vinity. Sëen tsoo 先 | a deceased  
grandfather. Che tso 始 | or Pe

tsoo 鼻 | the original ancestor.  
Tsäng 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 sën | 先 } distant ancestors.  
Shang tsoo 上 | }  
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 shih  
shwü 衣 | 食稅 clothed with  
taxes and fed with duties—said by  
the Emperor of himself.

Tsoo üh choo | 屋住 to rent a  
house to live in.

Tsoo me | 米 rent rice—the rent of  
land paid in kind.

Tsoo nēě | 業 to rent an estate; an  
income arising from the rents of  
houses or lands.

Tsoo yin | 銀 money paid as rent.

藎 11052. [-] Name of a plant;  
a sort of mat used in sacri-  
fices.

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 | 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 | to act roughly,

coarse.

Tsoo hwa | 話 coarse indecent language.

Tsoo wüh. | 物 coarse things.

詛  
禱

11056. [ \ ] To announce to the gods, and supplicate from them the infliction of calamities; imprecations; bad language to the gods; curses.

Tēn tsoo ke keu 添 | 幾句 to add a few curses or oaths—in confirmation of what one says.

Chow tsoo la yih fan 呪 | 他一翻 cursed him a while.

Chow tsoo 呪 | } imprecations;  
Tsoo chüh | 祝 } curses.

Tsoo ming | 盟 solemn oaths taken over a bloody sacrifice.

Tsoo she | 誓 oaths and curses.

阻  
阻  
躑

11057. ( \ ) 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. Hēen tsoo 險 | a dangerous impediment. Lan tsoo 攔 | to intercept and stop the progress of.

Tsoo kīh | 隔 an impediment—as a mountain or a river.

Tsoo tang | 擋 to stand in the way of and stop.

齟

11058. ( \ ) Read Tsoo or Tseu. Tsoo yu | 齟 the teeth not regular,—distorted and affecting the articulation.

To chew and crunch; to mutter.

祚

11059. ( / ) From divine indication and to excite. Wealth; rank; and happiness.

Divine blessings; felicity; posterity; the year. Fūh tsoo 福 | 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. Fūh tsoo 復 | summer.

Tsoo jow | 肉 the flesh offered in sacrifice to the gods.

Tsoo tsoo | 俎 vessels used at royal banquets.

阼

11061. [ / ] Tsò, 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 Tsih, To pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harrass; to press upon. Woo tsoo 無 | no place to put the hand or foot upon; at a loss how to act. Shē tsoo 設 | to suggest, or lay down a mode of acting.

Tsoo pan | 辦 to arrange; to transact.

Tsoo show | 手 to set to one's hand.

Tsoo tsze | 詞 set speech.

瘖

11063. [ / ] Disease; sickness.

醋

11064. [ / ] From wine and old. Sour wine, sour pickles; vinegar. Swan tsoo 酸 | vinegar. Tseang tsoo 醬 | pickles; sour preserves.

錯

11065. [ \ ] Commonly read Tsò. Occurs used for the preceding.

楚

11066. [ / ] From two trees and foot. A cluster or clump of trees; cop-pice; 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 11067. [ ] Tsow or Tsoo. To cut down plants. Name of a particular plant. A surname. Grass for horses and cows. Peih tsoo 苾 | the Buddha priests.

Tsoo ne | 尼 the magpie.

Tsoo yaou. | 蕘 grass; coarse plants.

11068. ( / ) Rough, the opposite of smooth.

11069. ( / ) Painful; distressing.

11070. [ 9 ] Read Choo, or Tsoo. The stone base of a pillar.

11071. Tsoo or Tsoo. A widow woman; a fine looking person; a pregnant woman. A woman's name. A surname.

雛 鷄 麕 粗

11072. [ - ] From a wing and grass. Young fowls which are capable of feeding themselves. A man's name. Tsoo ke | 鷄 chickens.

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 gō | 惡 coarse and bad in quality.

TSOW.—CCCLXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with Tseu, Tsoo, and Chow. Manuscript Dictionary, *çeu.* Canton Dialect, *Tsoo.*

走 走

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.

Tsoo pwan choo | 盤珠 a particular description of pearl, denominated from its constant motion when placed in a trencher.

Tsoo yih hwuy | 一回 to walk a while.

Tsoo kae | 開 to walk apart from.

Tsoo kow | 狗 to run dogs, an ancient play of Chinese children.

Tsoo tih kwae | 得快 can go or sail fast.

Tsoo tih man | 得慢 goes or sails slowly.

Tsoo yih ko kan tsing | 一個乾淨 went off entirely and left the place quite clear.

奏 奏

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 Tsoo;

Music striking up in his hearing, is also expressed by Tsoo. Fung kow

tsow chě 封口 | 摺 a sealed document sent to the Emperor. Pe tih tsze hing tsoo sze 俾得自行 | 事 to be authorised to write from one's self immediately to the Emperor.

Tsoo hih | 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.

Tsoo shang | 上 to send up a report or statement to the Emperor.

Kew tsoo 九 | } nine tunes played  
Kew ching 九成 | } to the Emperor.

湊

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 輳 | to collect, as round an axle or centre.

擷

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.

聚

11082. ( - ) The name of a wood. A surname.

椶

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 toge-

ther 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.

緇

11085. ( - ) Any thing dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once; the colour arising from this process.

鯁

11086. [ - ] A sort of white fish. A certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鄒

11087. [ - ] A city in Shang-tung. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

鄒

鄒

驟

11088. [ \ ] From horse, to take, and a multitude. A fleet horse; any thing swift; rapid, fleet, urgent, pressing.

驟

儻

11089. Tseu, Taoo, or Tsow. Grass; shrubs. Kan tsow 乾 | dried grass; hay.

皺

11090. ( - ) From grass or herbs and skin. A wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in any thing. Mëu tsow 面 | or Pe tsow 皮 |

鞫

the face wrinkled with grief. Wo kën 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.

爰

11091. Tsew, or Tsow. To hire one's self out to others.

搗

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

11093. ( / ) Tsow or Chow. A fine sort of silk. Kën tsow 縐 ruffled; contracted; drawn in. Tsow (or chow) sha | 紗 crape.

絳

11094. ( - ) Tsow, or Chow. Name of a country. A surname.

鄒

愁

11095. ( - ) Mournful; sorry; grieved. See Tsew. Tsow mei | 眉 sorrowful eyebrows; the frown of grief. Tsow mun | 悶 sorrowful. Tsow hwae | 懷 thoughts of grief.

慙

甃

11096. [ / ] Tiles built up inside a wall, to prevent the earth falling in. To pile up; to adorn; certain ornaments.

帆

騶

11097. (-) Tso w yn | 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.

憊

11098. [ / ] Chow, or Tsów. 憊 | Chen tsow, Abusive, scurrilous language. Read Tsow, A sorrowful appearance.

TSÜH.—CCCLXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Tsö. Manuscript Dictionary, çö. Canton Dialect, Tsok.

足  
足

11099. [ 〇 ] 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 tsüh 手 | the hand and feet,—brothers are compared to hands and feet. Tsze tsüh 自 | self sufficient and conceited. Keaou tsüh 交 | to deliver over, or pay entirely. Shih tsüh 十 | perfectly complete. Chö tsüh 濯 | to wash the feet. Tsüh e | 意 to supply part of the idea which may be wanting. Tsüh chung | 踵 the heel of the foot. Tsüh kwö | 國 to supply fully the wants of the country. Tsüh shih | 食 having a sufficient supply of food. Tsüh tseu sin | 取信 worthy of being believed. Che tsüh 知 | } contented; to be  
sin tsüh 心 | } satisfied.

Tsüh tsze | 子 a sufficient quantity; a complete number. Tsüh yung chung | 容重 a grave sedate gait.

Tsüh yin | 銀 silver that is pure as the standard requires.

Tsüh wei kwae | 爲怪 enough to be surprized at.

Tsüh yung | 用 an adequate supply of necessities; enough to use.

促

11100. [ 〇 ] Near; close; short; urgent; pressing

Keu tsüh tsüh heä 舉足 | 狹 lifting the foot and stepping short, a cautious careful pace. Keüh tsüh 局 | small appearance.

Tsüh tseih tan sin | 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 Chö. Tsüh cboo | 住 to grasp and hold fast.

Tsüh hwö | 獲 to seize; as a criminal; to seize or catch. Tsüh pe | 臂 to seize or grasp by the arm.

啗

11102. [ 〇 ] Tsüh 腓 or Tsüh tsze | 訾 to compliment; to flatter; to seek to obtain by the arts of adulation.

撮

11103. Tsö or Tsüh. To take with the fingers; to select from. See Tsö.

儼

11104. A surname.

蹙

11105. [ 〇 ] Pressed upon, urged; impelled; embarrassed. To cause to draw in; to rumple; to wrinkle. Anxious; afflicted. Tsüh gih | 額 a frowning wrinkled forehead; a sorrowful countenance. Peih tsüh

蹙

迫 | to press upon vehemently.  
Tsüh tsüh | | drawing in to smaller dimensions; contracted; small.

蹠

11106. (◡) Read Teih, To walk with ease. Read Tsüh, Used for the preceding. Also, A respectful sedate manner.

望

11107. To stop or fill up; to close.

噉

11108. Shame; grief; sorrow. Tsüh tsze | 咨 to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; shame.

卒

11109. [u] 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. Yih tsüh 役 | a lictor, or petty police officer. Ping tsüh 兵 | a soldier. Tüb shoo tsüh she 讀書 | 時 finished the allotted time to reading. Sang füh tsüh she 喪服 | 時 finished the period of wearing mourning. Tsüh jen taou foo. | 然倒仆 to fall suddenly down, as in a fit.

Tsüh jen | 然 or Tsang tsüh 倉 | hastily; suddenly.

Tsüh jen wan | 然問 asked suddenly.

倅

11110. (◡) To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Tsüh, A hundred men. See the preceding.

萃

11111. (◡) From a mountain and the sound Tsüh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit of a mountain. Tsüh päng | 崩 the rushing down of the peak of a mountain.

粹

11112. (◡) 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. Tsüh-ke fā urh ching | 其髮而拯 grasped his hair and pulled him out—of the water.

Tsüh hoo | 胡 to seize a person  
Tsüh king | 頸 by the neck.

粹

11113. (◡) The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space.

Tsüh wöh | 杙 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. (◡) A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brush wood, and attacking a man. Abrupt; fierce; impetuous.

Tsüh jen | 然 suddenly; abruptly.  
Tsang tsüh 倉 | impetuous; abrupt; fierce; hurried.

族

11115. (◡) 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 | Shih yih tsüh, Eleven clans, consisted of Tsih wan yu chang 七萬餘帳 upwards of seventy thousand tents. (9th century.) Kew tsüh 九 | nine degrees of consanguinity included | in the word Tsüh. Tsung tsüh 宗 | ancestors and kindred living; kindred more remote and more nearly related. Tung tsüh 通 | the whole kindred.

Tsüh poo | 譜 a genealogical list of a kindred or clan.

揆

11116. (◡) To pierce or stab.

簇

11117. (◡) Small bamboos. Read Tsow, Thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow. A mould for making cakes.

Tsüh yung tsëen lae | 擁前來 came forward in a crowd; or crowding round the principal person.

鏃

11118. (◡) Pointed; the point of an arrow.

數

11119. (◡) Commonly read Soo, To number; and So, or Süh, Haste. Read Tsüh, Close, fine, said of a net.

11120. (o) Ming tsüh 噉 | to expel the voice. Woo tsüh 歔 | 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 Tsä, To taste; to lick or daub the lips, as with blood.

趣 趣 齧

11121. (\) Read Tseu, Pleasing, Read Tsüh, To urge to do hastily.

11122. [o] 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.

龕 𪔐

11123. (o) A toad; its cry. Tsüh-tsüh | | the cry of a toad, applied also to its skin.

11124. [o] Tsüh, or Chüh. Tsüh-tsüh | | abundance; a vast collection of; to assemble or collect together.

TSUN.—CCCLXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Chun. Manuscript Dictionary, çun. Canton Dialect, Tsun.

寸 11125. (') The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch; applied to measures, rules, and laws, generally. Shih tsun wei yih chih 十 | 爲一尺 ten Tsun make a cubit.

Tsun kow | 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 | 心 or Fang tsun 方 | the heart.

Tsun poo pñh le | 步不離 not to move from a single inch.

Tsun chung paou tsan | 衷抱慙 the heart feeling ashamed; feeling uneasy on account of benefits received.

判 11126. (\) To cut; to cut into parts; to cut small; to decide upon.

村

11127. (\) From heart and to measure. To consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces.

Tsun tö | 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.

Hearg-tsun 鄉 | a country village.

Tsun heang | 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. Tã tsun san 達 | 三 the honorable are three; those of noble rank, the aged, and the virtuous. Tëen tsun 天 | an epithet of Buddha. Ling tsuu 令 | your father.

Tsun chang | 長 superiors, those who hold places of honor.

Tsun tih lö e | 德樂義 to honor virtue and delight in justice.

Tsun jang | 讓 respectful and complaisant.

Tsun foo jin | 夫人 your wife.

Tsun and pei | 卑 are opposites, in a place of honor, and in a low mean place.

Tsun chae | 齋 your house: Chae, is to fast and denotes a study or library.

劊

11130. To cut asunder; to lessen.

傳

11131. ( \ - ) To assemble or collect together; to converse. Many.

噲

11132. ( \ ) Several persons assembled and conversing; to talk so as to please in a person's presence. To flatter.

樽

11133. ( - ) A vessel for wine; a bottle. Po le tsun 玻璃 | a glass bottle. Tsew tsun 酒 | a wine bottle.

搏

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

11135. ( - ) A wine vessel; luxuriant herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

罇

甌

11136. ( - ) A certain wine vessel.

縛

11137. ( \ ) Certain clothing to cover the knees; to put in order; to adjust.

Tsun-tsun | | collected together in numbers.

譟

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 fǎ | 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.

鶉

11142. [ - ] A local word for fowl.

僎

11143. ( - ) Sēen, Chuen, or Tsun. To number; to arrange; to adjust. Read Tsun, The person who presides at a village feast.

揆

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.

咄

11146. A large mouth.

TSUNG.—CCCLXIX<sup>TH</sup> 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

警 | an ancient school. Chih tsung 秩 | a certain office. Chüh tsung 祝 | prayers offered in the temples of ancestors.

Tsung meau { 廟 } temples dedicated to ancestors.  
Tsung sze { 祠 }

Tsung shih { 室 } the Imperial house,  
Tsung kea { 家 } family, or kindred.

Tsoo tsung 祖 | ancestors—the most remote and those who succeeded them.

Tsung heö { 學 } school or college for the Imperial kindred. Püh yih tsung 不一 | not of one kind or sort.

崇

11148. (-) From a mountain raised on the summit of the most honorable. Lofty, emi-

nent; 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 teen taou 欽 | 天道 to pay the highest veneration to celestial principles.

Tsung pae | 拜 the highest veneration; obeisance or worship.

侗

11149. A demi-god of high antiquity.

剝

11150. A kind of pick for digging into the ground.

綜

11151. [ / ] A word used in weaving; tranverse threads; to collect all together.

賓

11152. [ - ] Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid by the southern barbarians.

踪

駿

駢

髻

髻

髻

髻

從

从

11153. (-) The hair on a horse's neck.

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 | to accord with; according to. Yuen tsung 願 | to accord willingly. Tëen tsung jin yuen 天 | 人願 heaven according with human wishes. Woo tsung cha seun 無 | 查詢 no means of making enquiry.

Tsung jin show heě | 人受學 to attend upon a person to learn.

Tsung hǎng | 衡 north and south, or lengthwise, are expressed by tsung, east and west, or crosswise, by Hǎng.

Tsung chwang tsin keu | 窻進去 went in at the window.

Tsung keuen | 權 to comply with authority; i. e. the necessity of circumstances; to deviate from general rules in particular cases.

Tsung how chě ke peih | 後掣其筆 from behind took hold of his pencil.

Tsung kew pin | 九品 attached to the ninth rank.

Tsung chung lun tsy | 重論罪 with severity determine on the crime.

Tsung yung | 容 easy unembarrassed manner; not hurried; not precipitate; graceful and dignified.

11155. A kind of mushroom. Properly called 土菌 Too-kwǎn.

11156. (-) Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname.

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 | offering no restraint to. Seun tsung 徇 | a careless easy compliance with; a connivance at. Koo tsung 故 | to connive on purpose.

Tsung hung | 橫 lengthwise and crosswise; north and south, and east and west.

Tsung jen | 然 although; allowing that it be.

Tsung tsung | | with haste, applied to funerals.

Tsung yu | 與 to encourage.

蓰 11159. (-) Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蹤 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.

𪗇 11161. (-) A bird flying and gathering up its feet; to gather together. Certain ornaments attached to a horse's uck. The name of a nation.

塿 11162. To sow or plant. One says, To sow or plant without being ploughed.

稜 11163. (-) A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain. Yae-tsung 崖 | the name of a plant.

Tsung chüh | 竹 a species of bamboo.

𪗇 11164. [-] A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

稜 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.

稜 11166. [ ˊ ] 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 Keüeh-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.



蔓

11168. [-] Small; trees which have small branches. The name of a plant and of a dye.

豨  
豨

11169. [-] A boar. Some say a pig six month's old.

鍙

11170. [-] An ornament for a horse's head, called otherwise Ma kwan 馬冠 a horse's cap.

匡

11171. A vessel to contain rice. Read Tsuen, A bamboo or wooden cover to confine the steam of a boiler.

息  
忽  
念  
匆

11172. (-) From a window or aperture and heart. To feel alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. Tsung tsung | | impelled by some urgent circumstance. Haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed. Woo koo tsung tsung 無故 | | or Woo sze tsung tsung 無事 | | to be in a hurry and bustle without adequate cause.

搃  
搃

11173. [ \ ] From hand and an aperture. To introduce, or push forward any thing with the hand.

僇

11174. (-) Kung tsung 僇 | oppressed by a multiplicity of business; completely wearied out.

勗

11175. To encourage; to rouse; to stimulate.

悵  
悵

11176. [-] Tsung tung | 悵 grief and disquietude.

璵

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 | 心 靈 an ear quick, and a mind intelligent.

Tsung hwuy | 慧 clear perception, acute discernment.

Tsung ming | 明 discerning; intelligent. Tsung refers to external perception, and Ming to a ready and clear discernment of by the understanding. Tsung-ming kwae-keö | 明 乖 覺 discerning and quick of apprehension, in a very superior degree.

Tung ming ling le | 明 伶俐 intelligent and clever.

總  
總  
搃  
搃

11179. [ \ ] 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. Yih

tsung 一 | the whole number.

Tsung keö | 角 two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children.

Tsung yih pih urh shih sze kwö | 一百二十四國 altogether 124 nations (in China, B. C. 600.)

Tsung ming | 名 a generic term; a general epithet.

Tsung naou | 腦 the whole brains; to include all; the whole of.

Tsung ping kwan | 兵官 a general officer of the army or navy.

Tsung tüh | 督 a governor-general of one or of two provinces, commonly called Viceroy.

葱  
蔥  
葱  
靸

11180. (-) A certain vegetable; a green color. Name of a hill; subtle fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage.

11181. (-) A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads. To number; the whole of.

Name of a place. A surname.

湲  
漾  
澗

11182. (-) From *water* and *many*. An assemblage of many streams; many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters. Tsung tan | 談 a collection of miscellaneous narratives.

驄  
驄  
儻

11183. [-] A dappled or party-coloured horse.

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 | 林 an extensive wood; a place of public concourse as a temple.

Tsung tso | 騷 multifarious and troublesome.

Tsung sǎng | 生 free growing.

TSUY.—CCCLXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Tsui* and *Tsuy*. Canton Dialect, *Tsuy*.

罪  
鼻

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 鼻 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 | to commit a crime.

Che tsuy 治 | to punish a crime.

Tih tsuy 得 | to offend—aperson, often said in courtesy answering to,

*I beg your pardon.*

Tsuy che | 之 to criminate him.

Tsuy tso so chüh | 坐所出 }  
Tsuy tso so yew | 坐所由 }

the crime is charged on the person with whom the action originated.

Tsuy le shoo shin | 戾殊深 criminality and perverseness to a very great degree—often said of one's self in the language of courtesy.

Tsuy fan | 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 Tsüh, A hundred men.

啐

11189. (-) To call to; to cause alarm or apprehension to; to taste. Read Tsüč,

嘜

To chew or eat. Read Tsüh, The sound of licking or sucking.

11190. To taste previously to.

萃

11191. [ / ] Read Tsüh 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 mùh | 沒 an appearance of water. To flow; to run.

焮

11193 [ / ] Water and fire coming in contact. To burn; to defile. Used for the preceding.

瘁

11194. [ \ ] Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

粹

11195. ( / ) Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon.

粹

11196. [ \ ] An assemblage of various colours. United. A rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

翠

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 | a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings.

Tsuy we | 微 denotes Situated on the side of a hill; name of a village a little beyond Casa Branca, near Macao.

翠

11198. Neaou-tsuy 鳥 | 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 | 錦 an elegant collection of classic allusions.

粹

11200. ( / ) Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

醉

11201. ( \ ) From wine and impetuous. Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly fascinated with any thing; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. Sin tsuy 心

| the mind drenched with classical literature. Tsew pih tsuy jin, jin tsze tsuy 酒不 | 人人自 | wine intoxicates no man, man intoxicates himself. Tsuy urh kan | 而 甦 to be drunk and snore.

Tsuy how | 後 after being drunk.

Tsuy yang fe | 楊妃 a species of rose.

Tsuy mung keen | 夢間 in the midst of a drunken dream.

崔

11202. [ - ] Lofty and large; mountainous. A surname. Tsuy wei | 鬼 lofty as the rising summit of a mountain.

催

11203. ( - ) To urge; to impel; to importune; to press.

Tsuy taou | 討 to urge the giving of what is due; to require urgently.

Tsuy taou tsoo me | 討租米 to urge the payment of rent of land.

噍

11204. To pucker or purse up the mouth. An ugly mouth. To sip and drink.

Tsuy tsew ch8 ko | 酒逐歌 to tittle wine and deal out songs.

Read Suy, To present or offer songs.

堆

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 | 剛為柔 to make the inflexible become supple.

灌

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.

觜

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 | to join the lips;

to kiss. Ne p88 to tsuy 你別

多 | don't you be chattering.

Pwan tsuy 搬 | to wrangle or

keep up altercation. Pwan ke tsuy

lae 辯起 | 來 to commence

an altercation. Tow tsuy 鬪 | to

fight with the lips; to wrangle; to

debate angrily. Pang tsuy 幫 |

to take part with one in any alterca-

tion. Haou tsuy 好 | a good lip;

fluency of speech.

嘴

11210. ( - ) The beak of a bird; to peck.

椳 11211. [-] Read Suy or Tsuy, Certain carved beams about a house.

趯 11212. [-] From to *walk* and a *feather*. To move; to agitate; the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

鋸 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 | 爲昭著 is exceedingly luminous.

Tsuy yaou kiä | 要緊 most important.

Tsuy sēen | 先 first of all; in the first place.

Tsuy wei te yih | 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 | a sort of cloth.

Tsuy mēen | 冕 a kind of state cap.

脆 11216. [/] Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire; used for the following.

啖 11217. The head or bill of a bird. Read Sow aud Shüh, To suck; to inspire; to imbibe.

劇 11218. A slight wound. Read Yung, Pointed like a vegetable sprout.

## TSWAN OR TSOAN.—CCCLXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çwon*. 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 | or Tswan shih | 石 diamonds, also called 金剛砂 Kin kang sha.

Tswan lung | 弄 to use intrigue and wily stratagems to effect one's purpose.

Tswan pin | 膾 an ancient punishment, which consisted in removing the knee pan.

Tswan shoo | 書 to bore a hole in a book—for the purpose of binding or stitching it.

Tswaa teau | 調 to bore into and arrange by artifice.

Tswan-tsze | 子 an awl.

攢 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 mūh | 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 | 西逃 to sneak off to the east and run to the west,—to run some this way and some that.

績  
績

11223. [ \ ] From *silk* and to *advance forward*. To continue the same in succession. Tswan yu kew fūh | 禹舊服 to continue the old rai-

ment of Yu—to imitate his virtues. Tswan ching sēn seu | 承先緒 to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

贊  
贊

11224. [ - ] To assemble together; the place where people do so.

攬

11225. [ - ] From *hand* and to *enter a cavern*. To fling away; to tempt to wickedness; to draw people into crime.

Tswan chuē | 掇 to entice, or seduce to what is improper to be done, or immoral; to work under hand; to inveigle.

鑕

11226. [ / ] A small sort of spear.

攢

纂  
纂  
纂

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  
纂

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 | a compilation made by authority of the Emperor.

Tswan tseih | 輯 to compile and  
Tswan sew | 修 } arrange the materials of which a book is made, to prepare for publication.

Tswan pēn | 篇 a collection of the principal matters; a compendium.

奧

11229. [ / ] Read Gaou, Tranquil. Read Yūh, 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 | to blow up the fire.

Tung tswan 同 | to eat at the same mess. Tsze tswan 自 | to eat by one's self. Tung keu hō tswan 同居合 | to live and eat together. Tung keu kīh tswan 同居隔 | to live together and mess apart.

Tswan shin | 神 the god of the furnace.

緜

11231. ( / ) Silk of a red and yellow colour; dyed red once.

燂

11232. e / e Chō tswan 灼 | to ignite; to illumine.

# TSZE.—CCCLXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *çu.* Canton Dialect, *Tsze, Tsei, and Tsac.*

## 子 孛

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. Hih tsze 黑 } a black spot. Pih 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 Pëë 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 丙 } 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 shoo 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 tze } 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 } to be attentive and Tsze se 子細 } careful in one's conduct; to discriminate.

## 籽 芋

11235. ( \ - ) To pluck out weeds; to weed.

## 呼 孖 次

11236. Tsze tsze } 呼 the chirping of a bird; voice of birds. 11237. ( - ) Two children born at the same time. Twins; to grow and increase. Canton people read it Ma. 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. Yih tsze 一 } once; one place. Soo tsze 數 } several times. Tsaon tsze 造 } or Tsaou tsze 草 } in a rash, hasty, hurried, imperfect manner. Heung tsze 胃 } in the breast; in the mind. Tsäng tsäng tsze tsze 層層 } rising one upon another in a regular climax. Seih tsze 席 } a place on the mat; placed at table. Keu tsze 居 } name of a female Tartar of eminence. Tsze kuh } 骨 penetrating the bones.

Tsze jh | 日 the next day; the day following.

Tsze seu | 序 in regular consecutive order.

Tsze tsaou | 早 the next morning.

Tsze te | 第 arranged in order; the hair properly adjusted.

Tsze yüh | 玉 an inferior stone.

飲  
飲

11239. [ / ] Dexterous; agile. Adjusted; ready; prepared. A man's name. To assist; for; instead of; to the end that.

Tsze fe | 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 | 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 | to send an official document to an equal.

Tsze wän | 文 an official document from an equal officer.

Tsze tseu | 諏 to enquire and deliberate on political questions.

Tsze fang | 訪 to write, to enquire about.

Tsze pin | 稟 to state to a superior.

Tsze tseay | 嗟 or Tseay tsze 嗟 | to sigh, to lament.

姿

11241. (-) From *sorted and woman*. Manner; gait; gesture; carriage; flattering; adulatory; elegant. Sing tsze 性

| disposition; cast of temper. T'een tsze 天 | disposition conferred by nature. Fung tsze 丰 | a fine full figure.

恣

11242. [ / ] From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsze. Intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; profligate. Fang tsze 放 | or Tsze tsung | 縱 loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated.

Tsze e | 意 loose, licentious feeling; throwing the mind free from restraint.

Tsze tsze | 睢 a self sufficient haughty supercilious deportment.

粢  
粢  
齋  
齋

11243. [-] A generic term for grain. A cake. Ming tsze 明 | the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice—this part of the offering is deemed more important than any thing else. Tsze ching | 盛 the grain in its appropriate vessel.

茨

11244. (Λ) 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 | 其 some herbs with which horses are fed.

綯

11245. Silk arranged and put in order.

紵

11246. ( / ) A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

資  
齋

11247. A commodity; goods; things of value; things necessary for one's use. To take. Tsze ching ta foo | 政大夫 title written on the cards of persons of the second rank.

Tsze foo | 斧 things necessary for one's own use.

Tsze pe tsze foo 自備 | 斧 to provide necessaries for one's self.

Tsze pin | 稟 } the natural constitution, disposition, and talent of a person.

Tsze sāng | 生 } the commencement;

Tsze che. | 始 } the beginning of.

Tsze tseay | 借 to depend on other people.

此

11248. (Λ) From *to stop and arranged in order*. Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned. Pe tsze

彼 | are opposites, there and here; that and this; you and I. Keu pe tseu tsze 去彼取 | put away that and take this.

Tsze tǎng ts'een low seau jin | 等淺漏小人 this sort of mean worthless people.

Tsze chung fung ke | 種風氣 this sort of spirit or temper of mind.

Tsze kih | 刻 at this moment; now.  
Tsze tsze | 次 this time.

仉 11249. (\\) Small; mean talents and principles.

咎 11250. (-) To slander; to revile; weak; injured.

吡 11251. E or Tsze. To dis-relish food, not to eat.

𪗇 11252. (\\) Hollow; empty. Careless; indifferent; idle; lazy. Tsze yu | 羸 careless; precipitate.

柴 11253. (‘) Commonly read Chae, Fuel. Read Tsze, To collect together. Tsze che | 池 in an irregular manner; uneven.

疵 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 | or Seaou tsze ping 小 | 病 a trifling fault in the character. Chuy meau kew tsze 吹毛求 | to blow aside the fur and search for the scar—a nibbling pragmatical searching for men's failings.

跣 11255. To tread with the feet. Tsze che | 屣 to move or walk with a wriggling mincing motion.

噉

噉

吡

越

𪗇

穢

穢

𪗇

𪗇

𪗇

𪗇

𪗇

11256. To feel an aversion to, or to reject food. Read E, in the same sense.

11257. A shallow ford.

11258. (\\) To feel an aversion to food; to dislike. Same as 吡 Tsze.

11259. To gather together grain; to accumulate.

11260. (\\) A great accumulation of herbs; weeds; the name of a place.

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

𪗇

眚

眚

雌

鷓

玼

泚

紕

紫

11262. (-) A certain constellation; otherwise read Tsuy.

11263. (-) Wealth; property; a fine; to redeem by money.

Tsze tsae | 財 wealth.

11264. ( / ) The eyes looking askint, or to one side; the collar of a garment which folds over on one side; to look askant with indignation and hatred; a resentful look.

11265. (-) The female of birds. The name of a bird. Tsze and heung | 雄 the female and the male of birds.

11266. (\\) A fresh looking stone; any thing that appears fresh and in a good state. Also read Tso.

11267. Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

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 | name of a plant, Aster Chiuensis.

Tsze yen hwa | 靛花 or Täng



lung hwa 燈籠花 the Clerodendrum Merua.

Tsze kǎng cha | 梗渣 Lac, a kind of resin.

Tsze tan mǔh | 檀木 rose wood.

Tsze-ne | 泥 (Sinnai) name of a place near Canton.

Tsze hwa poo | 花布 nankeen cloth.

Tsze-king | 楸 Cercis Siliquastrum.

Tsze shin | 宸 a poetical name for the rising sun; the court, the palace of the Emperor. Tsze wei | 薇 Lagertraemia Indica. Name of a star.

苾 11269. (-) The name of a plant, otherwise called Te heuě 地血 earth's blood.

訾 11270. (-) 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 | | to slander; to speak behind backs instead of bringing a public charge.

髭頰 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 | a tablet dedicated to ancestors.

Tsze sze | 祀 rites of public sacrifices.

Tsze tang | 堂 a hall of ancestors.

詞 11273. [-] To express the inward thoughts; to speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style. To request; to announce to; to accuse. Wǎn tsze 文 | the style of composition. Hou tsze yu 好 | 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 | 子孫 descendants, posterity. Woo tsze tsze 無子 | no son to succeed. Ke-tsze 繼 | to adopt a son.

Tsze tsze | 子 an adopted son.

嗟 11275. The tone of sorrow.

茲 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 | now. Nēen tsze 念 | considering this. Tsze tsze 在 | here; herein.

Tsze | or Tsze chay | 者 are used for now, when commencing a letter or a paragraph.

孳 11277. [-] From a child and the sound Tsze. To bear or produce; to breathe 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 | | indefatigable attention to; completely denied to ease and indulgence.

慈 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 tszetsze heaou 父  
 | 子孝 a father affectionate  
 and a son dutiful. Jin tsze 仁  
 | benevolent and kind hearted.  
 Tsze ho | 和 kind feeling and o-  
 bliging 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; mer-  
 ciful feeling; mercy; compassion.

嶙 11280. (-) The name of a  
 hill.

噉 11281. E tsze 慚 bash-  
 ful; ashamed like.

滋 11282. [-] Name of a river;  
 to increase; to rise high;  
 to overflow; to cause ex-  
 cess. Thick; rich; to enrich; muddy.  
 Tsze sze | 事 or Tsze fan | 繁  
 to cause confusion; to make a dis-  
 turbance; to induce disorder; to oc-  
 casion trouble.

Tsze poo | 補 to supply what is  
 wanting; to strengthen.

Tsze we | 味 a rich savory taste.

Tsze jun | 潤 to mollify.

鏝 11283. [-] Tsze ke |  
 鏝 or Tsze ke | 基 a  
 kind of hoe for removing  
 weeds.

磁

磁

鸛

鸛

畷

畷

畷

畷

榴

榴

溜

溜

離

11284. [-] Name of a  
 stone, and of a district.

11285. [-] The name of  
 a bird which dives deep  
 into the water and catch-  
 es fish which it eats.

11286. (-) Uncultivated  
 land overgrown with  
 weeds and underwood.  
 To commence the cultiva-  
 tion of such land by fell-  
 ing the wood and eradicat-  
 ing 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.

11287. A tree dead and  
 remaining erect in the  
 ground.

11288. (-) Name of a dis-  
 trict; black colour. Used  
 also for the preceding. These  
 characters are used for each other  
 with great confusion.

11289. A certain fowl found  
 in the eastern districts.

緇

輜

輜

錙

錙

齊

齊

齊

齊

齊

齊

齊

乐

11290. [-] From silk and  
 black. Silk of a dark colour.  
 Tsze e | 衣 black clothes.

11291. [-] A carriage with  
 a sort of boot, for contain-  
 ing 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 gene-  
 rally.

11292. [-] Name of an  
 ancient coin or piece of  
 money equal to six 銖  
 Cheo, or to eight 兩  
 Leang.

11293. [-] Commonly  
 read Tse, Even. Read  
 Tsze, The lower part of  
 a garment or robe. Shě  
 tsze 攝 | to pull up  
 the tail of a robe when  
 ascending steps.

11294. [-] Read Tse, A  
 faulty stone. Read Tsze,  
 A vessel which contains  
 the grain offered in sacri-  
 fice.

11295. To stop.

姊  
姊

11296. [ \ ] A woman who has collected knowledge by long experience. A mistress or teacher; the elder of two or more sisters. A mother.

Tsze mei | 妹 elder and younger sisters, sisters generally.

秭

11297. [ \ ] To number, or a large number; name of a district and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated ten thousand times make 億 Yih; ten thousand Yih, make | Tsze. One says 'A weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

肺  
脾  
脏

11298. [ \ ] 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 Tseih, To accumulate. Read Tsze, in a similar sense, To collect together; to hoard up; to store away; to amass.

束

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 Tseih, 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 | reproof conveyed by satirical allusions. Tow tsze 投 | to present a visiting card with the name inscribed on it. These cards were originally of wood. Tsze | or Tsze lëen | 臉 to mark the face as a punishment. Chin tsze 針 | or Tsze sew | 繡 to embroider or decorate with the needle. Fung tsze

諷 | to reprehend. Shwö tsze 說 | a pointed inuendo. Ke tsze

譏 | to ridicule. Tsze tsze | incessant talking. Sze tsze 司 | a superintendant of certain legal enquiries. San tsze 三 | 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 | the sting of a bee. King keih che tsze 荆棘

之 | the thorn of a bramble. Tsze chuen | 船 to push for-

ward a boat by poles. Tsze she

ward a boat by poles. Tsze she | 史 a certain officer.

Tsze sin | 訊 pointed enquiry.

Tsze tsze | 字 to inscribe letters with the point of a style, which was the practice before the invention of pencils and ink.

Tsze tan | 探 to enquire into; to spy out.

諫  
字  
孛

11303. [ / ] From words and a thorn. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

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 | a name. Pin tsze 牝 | a female.

Tsze tsze paou han e le | 字包含義理 every word contains important principles of equity.

Tsze kih | 格 black letters put below the paper, as a pattern to be copied. Tsze che | 之 deal tenderly with them.

Tsze haou | 號 a mark or denomination given to a thing. Yih ko tsze haou 一個 | 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 | 成 self formed; self made; a title assumed by the rebels who caused the overthrow of the Ming dynasty.

Tsze jen yuen che | 然元始 self originating.

Tsze ching | 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 | 持 to restrain one's self; self controul.

Tsze seang mow chun | 相矛盾 to contradict one's self.

Tsze chung | 重 proper respect for one's self; care of one's own person.

Tsze hwuy | 悔 to blame one's self; to repent.

Tsze jen | 然 self-existent; natural; being at ease; what really is or exists without external force.

Tsze jen urh jen | 然而然 self-existent; self enjoyment.

Tsze tēn tsze che yu shoo jin | 天子至於庶人 from the Emperor down to the lowest subject.

Tsze kwei | 詭 to defraud or deceive one's self.

Tsze kea | 家 } one's self.  
Tsze ke | 己 }

Tsze keš | 覺 to advert; to be conscious; to feel.

Tsze mwan | 滿 full of self; self-conceited.

Tsze e e keih nan | 易以及難 from that which is *easy* proceed to that which is *difficult*.

Tsze she | 是 self-right; self-confident; self-righteous.

Tsze sing | 省 to examine one's self; self examination.

Tsze sung | 訟 to find fault with, or accuse one's self.

Tsze ta | 大 } self conceited;  
Tsze tsun | 尊 } proud; disdainful.

Tsze tsih | 責 to reprove one's self.

Tsze tsia | 盡 to put a termination to one's existence; suicide.

Tsze e wei yew tsih | 以爲憂責 to be to one's self a cause of grief and reprehension.

Tsze tsung tsae | 從在 from the time of being at; since he came to.

Tsze ching ke tsze yuē seaou urh | 稱其子曰小兒 a person mentioning his own son calls him Seaou-urh, a little child.

廁

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 | Maou tsze 糞 | Fun tsze 溷 | Hwän 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.

割

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.

勦

11309. To strive or contend in the service of.

截

11310. ( / ) A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

梓

築

梓

11311. [ \ ] From *bitter* and *wood*. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other trees; it is called Mùh wang 木王 the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. Sang tsze 桑 | a person's birth place. Keaou tsze 喬 | or Keaou tsze 橋 | denote father and son. Tung tsze 桐 | the name of a wood.

Tsze le | 里 a village.

Tsze tsae | 材 name of the section of a book.

Tsze tan | 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 | or Shih tsze 汁 | dregs.

差

11313. Read Chae, To send. Read Tsze, Irregular; uneven. Tsze che | 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 | to bestow a reward. Kin tsze 欵 | granted by Imperial favor. Tsze fŭh | 福 to confer happiness.

涖

11315. [ ㄨ ] The bank of a river or stream.

辭  
辭  
辭

11316. ( - ) To speak; speech; language; phraseology. An expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. Kaou tsze 告 | to mention that one is going away. Tan tsze 單 | for one person to speak alone. Leang tsze 兩 | for two to wrangle and dispute. Tsung tsze 訟 | litiga-

tions before a magistrate. Le ming tsze 理明 | 達 perspicuous reasoning and a perfectly intelligible phraseology. Koo tsze 固 | to refuse or decline, pertinaciously. Tsze shwō fun ming | 說分明 speaks intelligibly and clearly.

鼎  
鼎  
鼎

11317. [ - ] The rim or upper part of a vase or tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

TŪH.—CCCLXXIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Tō Canton Dialect, Tŭk, Tok; and Tai.

去

11318. [ ㄨ ] 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  
秃

11319. Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; hillock; convex.

11320. [ ㄨ ] 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 | 子 a bald-headed person. A surname.

Tŭh cbay | 者 a labourer in the fields whose hair is coarse and short.

Tŭh kin | 巾 to let the cap fall off.

Tŭh noo tsae | 奴才 a bald-pated slave; a worthless priest.

毒  
毒  
毒  
毒

11321. [ ㄨ ] 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 | 攻 | to attack one poison by the use of another; common principle acted on by the Chinese. Chung tŭh 種 | to plant or instil poison. Tsēen tŭh 漸 | gradual but deep injury. Fang tŭh yō 放 | 藥 to apply poison to. Shin tŭh 身 | or Tēen chŭh 天然 India. Tŭh sze jin | 死人 to poison a person. Tŭh show | 手 a malevolent mischievous person.

Tŭh yen | 言 poisonous language.

鵝

11322. Name of a bird. A bird casting its feathers in autumn; to moult.

倣

11323. To move; to strike.

纛

11324. [ ◡ ] 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;

翽

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 | 大王 the great king of the banners—a divinity.

督  
掣

11325. [ ◡ ] 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 | a Viceroy or a Governor-general of one or more provinces. Kea tŭh 家 | the eldest son. Te tŭh 提 | a general officer, naval or military.

Tŭh jin tso kung | 人做工 to lead people to perform any work, to act as an overseer.

Tŭh sŭh | 率 to be the leader of a party, civil or military; to take under one's controul or order.

倅

11326. [ ◡ ] Tang tŭh 倅 | a want of humility; abrupt.

突  
突

11327. [ ◡ ] 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 | to rush against,—either in word or act.

Tŭh jen urh lae | 然而來 came in an abrupt, sudden manner. Tŭh mun | 門 a certain gate of a city.

突

11328. The door, or as the Chinese express it, the window of a stove or furnace.

突  
突

11329. [ ◡ ] Tang tŭh 搪突 | or Tang tŭh 唐突 to bolt or rush against; to offend.

突  
吐

11330. [ ◡ ] Speaking to mutually; deliberating; railing at; laughing at. The name of a spring or fountain. Chŭh tŭh 叱 | scolding; using opprobrious language; clamour.

Tŭh tŭh | | the voice of alarm and astonishment; an exclamation from surprize.

Tŭh tsey | 嗟 the language of consolation, or of devising.

篤  
竺

11331. [ ◡ ] 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, sub-

stantial; 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 | imminently dangerous. Tun tŭh 頓 | slow, simple, plain, sincere. Tŭh shŭh | 實 with sincerity; in reality.

Tŭh tseih | 疾 } seriously injured  
Ping tŭh 病 | } by disease, as when blind of both eyes.

Tŭh tsung tsŭh | 宗族 to pay sincere regard to ancestors.

剝

11333. [ ◡ ] To strike with an axe; to hew or chop.

獨

11332. [ ◡ ] Tŭh sŭh | 俸 short ugly appearance. Also read Shŭh, Appearance of shaking the head.

獨

11334. [ ◡ ] 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 | an orphan alone; unassisted.

Tŭh choo | 處 a solitary place.

髑

11335. [ ◡ ] The top of the skull. Tŭh low | 髑 the skull; the top of the head.

鞞

11336. [v] A covering or case for a bow.

瀆  
瀆

11337. [v] 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 ap-

plications to. The second form is in common use, the third is the usual

form in compounds. Sze tüh 四 |

are *four* well known rivers in the north of China, they carry the

filth of China into the sea. Shang tüh 上 |

to annoy superiors by statements—used by the people in the way of apology. Sëe tüh 褻 |

disrespect to; profanation of; insulting superiors by any thing low and vulgar. Sëe tüh fan so 褻 |

煩數 to annoy by numerous repetitions of.

Tüh ting | 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  
櫝

11338. [v] 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. (v) A box, case, or press.

殞  
臚  
臚

11340. [v] Destroyed in the womb; destroyed before birth; an aborti-

on.

牘

11341. [v] 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. Chih tüh

尺 | a cubit or board; a tablet; a card; a paper presented to the

Emperor; a brief document; a small book. Keang-hoo chih tüh 江湖

尺 | a pocket dictionary and letter writer for travellers. Tsung

tüh 總 | a general collection of; collectanea. Gan tüh 案 |

documents containing the decisions of magistrates.

犢

11342. [v] A calf; a heifer; a victim for sacrifice. Tüh

kow | □ the mouth of a certain river. Laou new te tüh

老牛舐 | an old cow licks its calf—old parents love their youngest

children.

讀

11343 [v] 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 sen-

tence. Name of a piece of music, of a song, and of an office. A sur-

name. Nan tüh 難 | hard to understand.

Tüh shoo | 書 to read or study books; study; reading.

Tüh shoo tēē jin | 書的人 persons devoted to literature, in con-

tradistinction from those who engage in trade or mechanical arts.

Tüh wan leau | 完了 finished reading; having read.

Tüh chüh ping lae | 出病來 to study till one makes one's self ill.

讟  
疝

11344. [v] A union of words expressing. Keen

resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of

the people; these feelings expressed in words; a-

crimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

黷

11345. [v] Sordid; filthy. Black; dirty; defiled by

touching any thing dirty; to blacken.

割

11346. The appearance of piercing into

TUN.—CCCLXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Tun*. Canton Dialect, *Tun*.

**屯** 11347. [-] From Che 田 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 兵 Tun ping. Compare with Chun. A surname. The name of a district. Tun tēn 田 fields cultivated by soldiers who are stationed at them, they generally let the land.

**侏** 11348. [/] Hwǎn tun 侏 1 dense, impervious. One of four cruel persons mentioned in history.

**吨** 11349. Tun tun 吨 1 obscure unintelligible language.

**囤** 11350. (/) A round bamboo basket to contain rice. A small granary. Me tun 米 1 a wooden receptacle for grain.

Tun-tseih 積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

**地** 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 子 the name of a place on the Grand Canal.

**饨** 11352. (-) Read Tun and Chun, or Shun. From heart and hard labour. Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Chun, Indefatigable—in giving instructions to. Chun chun 1 indefatigable. Tun tun 1 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. Hwǎn tun 沌 1 chaos. The name of one of four famous bad men. Tun tun 1 waters rushing like a torrent.

**盹** 11354. [\] In the Dictionaries read Chun. Commonly read Tun. From eye and confused plants. Deep sunk-en eyes; dullness of sight. Affected sleep. Ta tun 打 1 to nod the head as if sleeping.

**筩** 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 1 slow; incapacity for business. Le and tun 利 1 sharp and blunt. Nǎ tun 呐 1 a bad stammering utterance. Wan tun 頑 1 dull; blockish; stupid; obstinate.

Tun taou 刀 or Taou tun, A blunt knife.

**頓** 11358. (/) From head up on 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 | 首拜 to bow one's head to the ground and pay one's respects,—a common expression.

11359. [ \ ] Hwǎn tun 餽  
| a certain kind of cake.

11360. (-) A fish, said to be poisonous.

11361. ( / ) Tun hǎn | 諛  
vehement.

11362. (-) The breath of the mouth; mere talk. Tun tun 哼 | the slow dull sound of a large heavy carriage; the loud full sound of a carriage. The appearance of much knowledge or wisdom. Read Chün chün, Many words, reiterated expression of. Read Tuy, The language of jest and merriment.

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. Hwǎn tun 渾 | all the poor people; the simple; the rude.

Tun heaou te | 孝第 practice

sincerely; or give due weight to, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection.

11364. (-) A hillock in the midst of a level space. Haou tun 濠 | the place on the river of Canton, denominated by Europeans *The Second-*

*bar.* Yǎ tun 鴨 | *duck hillock*, is the name of a place in the same neighbourhood, at which salt is made.

Yen tun 烟 | *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 | *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.

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.

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 | 飯 to boil rice with the steam. Tun hwang | 煌 the name of a principality.

Tun shwü | 水 boiling water.

鏃

鏃

鏃

鏃

鏃

鏃

鏃

鏃

盾

盾

脂

腴

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 | 鷄 to castrate a fowl.

11368. [-] A yellow colour. A man's name.

11369. [ / ] Read Chün, and Shün. A kind of shield. Read Tun, in the same sense. Tsze scang mow tun 自相矛 | to wield both spear and shield one's self; to contradict one's self.

11370. [ / ] Read Tun and Tüh. 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.

采

11371. ( \ ) From *man* on the top of *water*. To float on the surface of *water*. To sink under *water* is expressed by *Neih*

溺 *weak water*.

遯遁

11372. ( / ) From *to run* and *a fat hog*, or *to run* and *a shield*. To skulk off like a fat pig; to run away; to conceal one's self. To cause to skulk off. Read *Tseun*, To skulk off ashamed. To withdraw from no-

tice. Name of one of the diagrams. Tun too | 土 to sink out of sight in the earth.

吞

11373. ( - ) According to some, from 天 *Téen*, giving sound, and *mouh*. To swallow; to gulp down; to swallow up; to seize; to engross; to seize and appropriate; to usurp; to merge many in one; to engulf; to devour; to destroy. Read *Téen*, A surname. Taou-kow pëen tun 到口便吞 to swallow as soon as it

reaches the mouth. Tun pëen | 騙 to devour by fraud; to overreach; to cheat.

唔

11374. ( \ ) A foolish appearance. Read *Tun*, To scatter; to disperse.

褪

11375. [ ' ] From *clothing* and to *retire*. To put off one's clothes; to undress; flowers fading and falling to the ground.

TUNG.—CCCLXXV<sup>TH</sup> 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. Lëih tung 立 | the commencement of winter.

Tung che { 至 } December 22nd, the  
Tung tsëë { 節 } winter solstice,

otherwise called 長至節 *Chang che tsëë*.

Tung ling | 令 the three winter months.

Tung téen | 天 winter.

佟

11377. [ - ] A surname; a man's name.

佟

11378. [ - ] A deeply retired house.

苧

11379. ( - ) Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

鞀

11380. ( - ) *Tung-tung* | the sound of a drum when struck with slow beats.

同全

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 | all together. *Ta mun tung tsae yih so* 他們 | 在一所 they are together in the same place. *Hwuy tung* 會 | to assemble together. *Püh tung* 不 | not the same; different from. *E tung seang tuy* 異 | 相對 different, and the same are opposites. *Ta tung' seaou e* 大 | 小異 in great things the same, in small matters different; a general sameness, with some slight difference. *Luy tung* 雷 | to thunder the same; to echo the same in conversation. *Ke seang püh tung* 氣象不 | manner or appearance of a person, or temperature of the air, different from what is usual. *Tung-che*

1 知 to be mutually acquainted with; an assistant officer of the 府 Foo. Tǎng-chow-foo Tung-che 登州府 1 知 the Tung-che of Tǎng-chow-foo.

Tung fang keu choo 1 房居住 living together in the same house.

Tung taou tēē jin 1 道的人 a person of the same pursuits.

Tung kwō tēē jin 1 國的人 a man of the same nation; a country-man.

Tung kēen 1 姦 to hold illicit sexual intercourse.

Tung luy 1 類 of the same species.

Tung paou heung te tsze mei 1 胞兄弟姊妹 brothers and sisters by the same mother.

Tung ming 1 名 of the same name.

Tung sing pūh tung ming 1 姓不 1 名 of the same surname, but of a different name.

Tung nēen 1 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 teih 1 情的 of the same disposition.

Tung tang heung te 1 堂兄弟 distant relations by the father's side, they being of the same name; cousins.

Tung yih yang 1 一樣 or Tung yih pwan 1 一般 the same fashion or manner; just the same.

Tung yen 1 硯 the same ink stone, and Tung chwang 1 窗 the same window; i. e. a fellow student.

Tung yin 1 寅 or Tung leaou 1 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 控 1

a boy, a lad, in which sense formerly written 空同 Kung tung Lung

tung 籠 1 straight forward, large, great.

侗 11383. Irregular, unfounded stories. Tung tang 1 噎 loud words.

峒 11384. (/) A cavern or den in a hill. Hung tung 峒 1 or Kung tung 空 1

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 恫 1 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 1 樹 a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree is said to bear a leaf more than usual.

Tung yew 1 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 1 樹 *dryandra cordifolia*, or *Jatropha Curcas*.

洞 11387. ( \ ) 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 1 sprites and strange monsters live in caverns. Keang tung 澤 1 a sea without a shore; the waters of the deluge.

Tung ting hoo 1 庭湖 the Tung-ting lake, in the province of Hoonan.

Tung fang 1 房 a bride's chamber.

筒 11388. [-] A tube, a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends.

Haou tung 號 1 a trumpet. Shay tung 射 1 a long reed brought from Cochinchina, perfectly hollow and used to shoot through.

Yen tung 烟 1 a tobacco pipe. Tsēen tung 簏 1 a hollow jar-like receiver of slips of bamboo. Used in temples and public courts.

衕 11389 (-) A lane; a street. To go down.

跔 11390. (-) The appearance of walking.

銅 11391. (-) Copper or brass; of Tung metal there are three sorts 赤白青 Chih, pih, tsing, Red, white, and green. Name of a place; of an office; of a palace; and of a hill. A man's name. Sǎng tung 生 1 brass. Pih tung 白 1

white copper. Hwang tung 黃 |  
yellow copper. Hung tung 紅 |  
red copper.

Tung che | 池 a brazen pool; a  
clepsydra.

Tung ló | 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 t'ou yin | 道銀 money  
employed by offenders against the  
laws to procure mitigation of the  
harshness of confinement, or of fet-  
ters.

凍 11393. (-) Lung tung 儻  
| weak, feeble. Lung tung  
憊 | simple, stupid.

凍 11394. ( / ) Ice; cold as  
ice.

凍 11395. Many words.

凍 11396. Shang-tung 上 |  
the name of a place.

凍 11397. [-] From *water* and  
*the east*. Name of a river;  
a heavy rain; dew; drench-  
ed or wet with rain or dew. Name  
of a fruit.

凍 11398. (-) Simple; rude;  
rustic.

凍 11399. [ / ] The name of a  
wood; pillars; posts; up-  
right columns. A pillar me-  
taphorically. Kwō kea che tung  
leang 國家之 | 樑 the pil-  
lar of the state, — a good minister.

Tung yu | 宇 } pillars and  
Tung leang | 樑 } beams; the up-  
right and transverse beams necessary  
to cover in a house.

凍 11400. [ / ] Tae tung 蟻  
| the rainbow.

凍 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 per-  
son doomed to slavery for some crime.

Tung tung | | affluent; abundant.

Tung tsze | 子 a boy under fifteen  
and older than eight. 目 | Müh  
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 con-  
cubines. Respectful; reverently. A  
surname; the name of a district.

Tung yew | 幼 a youth.

勤 11403. To arrive at man-  
hood. To act; to do.

墮 11404. Ting tung 墮 | 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 | 瞳 a seeming effort of the sun to shine forth; a desire to brighten up.

**撞** 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.

**撞** 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.

**種** 11410. (-) Used to denote the seed of grain. Grain first sown and last ripe, last sown and first ripe, is expressed by 種 Lüh.

**罟** 11411. [-] A certain kind of net for catching birds.

**舫** 11412. [-] A short kind of boat. Mung tung 滕 | 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 | Yeu kan show wüh tung, You may look at it, but not move it with your hand. Ta tēih 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. Jih yüē 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 pūh 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 peih 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 yih chang ching tsze | 一張程子 to set a petition on foot.

Tung che twan | 之端 the origin of motion.

Tung, 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 懂 | 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 tih | 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 | deeply afflicted, great distress of mind.
- Tung hwuy | 悔 bitter repentance.
- Tung kae tsën kën | 改前愆 with a keen or painful sense of error, to reform one's former faults
- Tung tsae | 哉 an exclamation denoting the most painful feeling or reflections.

甌

11421. [-] A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

甌

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 | 稱 a general or universal term or designation.

Tung che che | 知之 make it known everywhere and to all persons concerned.

Tung che | 志 a general topographical account of a province; or statistical account of an empire.

Tung fung | 風 the wind having a thorough passage; a draught of wind.

- Tung fung ta foo | 奉大夫 a title written on cards of officers of the second rank.
- Tung e ta foo | 議大夫 title of officers of the third rank.
- Tung keu | 衢 a street or lane which is a general thoroughfare.
- Tung kën | 姦 illicit or adulterous intercourse.
- Tung sze kwan | 事館 a linguist's house of business.
- Tung pën | 變 some change of circumstances which makes what was proper at one time improper at another.
- Tung pwan | 判 a certain officer in a Foo district.
- Tung yu kō sāng | 諭各省 to send a general order to all the provinces.
- Tung sze | 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 | 士 an intelligent scholar.
- Tung ching foo sze | 政副使 an office at court of the fourth rank.
- Tung taou | 道 a thoroughfare; a general prevailing principle, extending from ancient to present times.
- Tung heau wän tsze | 曉文字 a thorough acquaintance with letters.
- Tung tã | 達 permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous.

Tung tã she tsing | 達世情 thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

蒲

11423. [-] Tung tsaou | 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 | 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 | or Tsung tung 總 | the entire quantity; the whole completely.

Yih tung che | 志 a statistical account of the whole empire.

Yih tung | 一 | *one whole*, the entire space or quantity.

Tung le | 理 to have the general controul of.

Tung ling | 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 | 緒 a clue to the whole.

Tung too | 都 | a kind of Adjutant-general in the army.

TUY.—CCCLXXVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Tui*. Canton Dialect, *Tooc*.兌  
兌

11426. Tù, 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 Tö, in the same sense. The first character is the most usual form. Këen tuy 監 | to oversee the weighing of.

Tuy hwan | 換 to exchange.

Tuy yin tze | 銀子 to weigh money.

剗

11427. To pare or scrape off.

坨

11428. A wall falling.

蛻

11429. (') Read Tuy, or Shwü, The shell or skin cast off by some insects.

駢

11430. (/) The appearance of a horse walking forth, or bolting out suddenly.

勛

11431. (/) From *strength* and a *heap*. To pull or drag with force.珀  
追

11432. [-] To dress stones or gems.

碯  
碯  
追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 | are opposites, To advance; to retire.

Tuy hung | 紅 a light red.

Tuy jang | 讓 to yield and give way to.

Tuy how yih poo | 後一步 to retire back a step.

Tuy shüh | 縮 to withdraw; to draw back; to shrink in, as cloth does when wet. Tuy s'ih | 色 to lose the colour; to fade.

Tuy tsin | 親 to break off a marriage engagement.

退

11435. To fall, as from a higher place. Read Tsuy, To reprehend; to censure.

焯

11436. (-) To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. Tuy sin maou | 燻毛 to scald off hairs or feathers.

退

退

腿

11437. [\] From *flesh* and *to retire*. The back part of the hip. Ta tuy 大 | the thigh. Seau tuy 小 | the leg. Ho tuy 火 | ham. Paou tuy 跑 | to run about; to have occasion to walk much about.腿  
髀

雁堆垆自昌

11438. To collect together earth and form a mound or hillock.

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 | 人 a crowd of people. Jin to tuy sih leaou 人多 | 塞了 a great many

people crowded together, so as to stop the passage of a street.

Tuy shih | 石 or Shih tuy 石 | a heap of stones.

Tuy tse | 砌 to heap or pile up.

Tuy kin, tseih yuh | 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 | 卡 or Kwan tuy 官 | a kind of guard-house at the ends of streets or other passes, where a watch is kept.

Tuy sih | 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 gān | 恩 to extend favors to others.

Tuy keō | 卻 to refuse entirely or absolutely.

Tuy kae | 開 to put aside; to evade; to change the subject of discourse.

Tuy ta ke shin | 他起身 give a shake and awake him to get up.

Tuy tsze | 辭 to refuse; to decline.

Tuy taou | 倒 to push over; to push and cause to fall.

Tuy shih sze wo | 食食我 he gave up his food to feed me.

Tuy wei | 諉 to refuse; to shift off from one's self.

Tuy ke keih wih | 已及物 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 春 | to pound.

Tuy kew | 臼 a pestle and mortar, with which grain is pounded or ground. A bank; a heap.

Shwŷy tuy 水 | } a sort of water  
Fan chay 輻車 | } mill.

魃

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 | families of equal rank. Ne tuy ta shwō 你 | 他說 do you speak to him. Pūh tuy 不 | not corresponding; not consistent with each other; not on good terms. Yih tuy 一 | a pair of; two that are uniform or equal.

Tuy lēn | 聯 } pairs of labels

Tuy tsze | 子 } written on paper or wood, and hung on Chinese walls or pillars as ornaments.

Tuy mēn | 面 opposite the face or front; face to face.

Tuy teih | 敵 } an opponent; an  
Tuy tow | 頭 } adversary; an enemy.

Tuy tā | 答 } to reply or give  
Ying tuy 應 | } answer to.

Tsze tuy 次 | } following in a  
Chuen tuy 轉 | } certain course or order—as of official attendance.

對

11444. (o). Mutual traffic; to buy and sell. From the sameness of sound, 兌 Tuy is sometimes improperly used in this sense.



對  
謝  
懃  
傲  
敦  
隊

11445. [ / ] Read Chuy and Tuy. From *heart* and *opposed to*. Feeling of resentment and \ ] enmity. To hate and speak against.

11446. [ - ] Read Tun and Tuy. To collect together; to sleep alone; solitary. See Tun.

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. Oc-

curs read Suy, To follow in course. Chūh tuy chen leih 出 | 站立 to go forth and stand in the ranks.

Tuy woo | 伍 the ranks of the army; the army.

11448. [ \ ] Read Tun and Tuy. Tuy-tuy | | many, abundant.

11449. Tuy tuy, or Tuy. Ac-customed. Tuy jen | 然 compliant; with mildness and ease. One says A long appearance.

11450. (-) Hwuy tuy 體 | a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend,—the same expression is otherwise written.

11451. (-) Read Tuy, To fall, to fall in ruins. Also read Kwac.

墮  
積

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 | | loitering; slow; late; Tso to 蹉跎 | to miss an opportunity.

頽

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 | 然 obediently.

Tuy to | 惰 sluggish; lazy.

TWAN OR TOAN.—CCCLXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Tuon. Canton Dialect, Tunc; the French U.

段 } 11454. ( / ) Kea. To lend or transfer to; and Hea, A surname. Often erroneously used for

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 | skill in doing any thing. Kew twan 坵 | a hill side. Pëen twan 片 | a complete piece. Yih twan sze 一 | 事 an affair; a piece of business. Yih twan koo sze 一古 | 事 an old story. Ta twan 大 | the larger part; for the most part; generally speaking.

緞  
鞞  
鞞

11456. ( / ) Read Hea, or Twan. The inside lining of a shoe. Read Twan, commonly used to denote Silk. Kang-he says, erroneously so. Twan hea | 鞋 silk, shoes.

Chow twan 紬 | or Chow twan 綢

1 silks generally. Chow twan  
tēn 綢 1 店 a silk mercer's  
shop.

11457. ( \ ) A certain pre-  
paration of meat; dried  
flesh.

11458. An egg not hatched  
to perfection, from which  
a bird is never produced.

11459. ( / ) From *metal*  
and a *section of*. To melt  
metals; to fuse; to ham-  
mer; to work; to mature;  
to make weapons; the  
name of an arrow.

Twan lēn 1 鍊 to fuse or hammer  
metal into any shape or utensil; a  
person thoroughly versed in any art.  
Used for the preceding.

Twan lēn che le 1 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.

11460. Disease of lameness  
in the hands and feet.

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 exist-  
ence. Read Chuen, A hollow vessel.

11462. Chaou twan 抄 1  
little, small.

11463. To cut even; to cut  
and form; to direct and  
arrange. A regular grave  
deportment.

Twan e 1 義 to decide on what is  
just and equitable.

11464. ( - ) From *water* and  
to *spring forth*. Water gush-  
ing forth, or running on  
with rapidity. Read Chuen, The  
name of a river.

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 originat-  
ing cause. They say every man has  
the *Twan* or principles of *benevo-*  
*lence, justice, the "decens" and know-*  
*ledge*, if he chooses to employ them.  
A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a  
place, a palace, an animal. A sur-  
name.

Twan ching 1 正 } correct and deco-  
Twan fang 1 方 } rous in one's  
moral conduct and behaviour; se-  
riousness and gravity.

Twan sze 1 士 men of learning and  
correct principles.

Twan seu 1 緒 the end of a ball of  
silk; the proper place to begin and  
draw out a cocoon of silk.

Twan jin ching sze 1 人正士

a correct man and well-principled  
scholar.

Twan show 1 首 } the head; the  
Twan ne 1 倪 } commencement;  
the originating cause; the incipient  
principle.

Twan woo tsë 1 節午 } 5th moon  
Twan yang 1 陽 } 5th day,  
a term or holiday; shops are shut and  
apprentices have play.

11466. ( / ) A pig; a por-  
cupine. A hog in motion;  
a pig walking; certain sym-  
bols employed in divination, called  
Kwa. To be distinguished from Lüh  
豕 to carve wood.

11467. ( \ ) 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 1 long  
and short; the different sides of an  
affair, *pro* and *con*, good and bad.

Twan chě 1 折 to cut short human  
life; two of six forms of infelicity.  
Twan is to die before the age of six-  
teen; Chě, before marriage. The  
first also expresses to lose one's  
younger brothers by death; the lat-  
ter a father losing his sons.

Twan choo 1 處 short place; defect;  
fault; short-coming; baseness.

Twan hing 1 行 deficient in conduct  
or behaviour; bad behaviour.

Twan ke 1 氣 a shortness of breath.

Twan kuug 1 工 work done in win-  
ter; from the tenth moon to the first  
moon of the following year.

Twan jin | 人 a short man.  
 Twan kung | 工 employed only for a job; also a short day's work.  
 Twan shaou | 少 less than the proper sum or quantity.  
 Twan tsing | 情 without proper generous feelings.

**腫** } 11468. ( \ ) Ting twan  
**墮** } 町 | a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals.  
 Twan yuen | 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. Yuě twan yuen 月 | 圓 the moon full and round. Yih twan ho ke | 和氣 an harmonious principle of union, blended together in one common feeling of harmony. Foo tse twan yuen 夫妻 | 圓 the affectionate union of husband and wife. Yih twan lěě ho | 烈

火 a collection of intense fires. Shüh tso yih twan 縮做一 | contracted altogether; shrunk up into one mass. Hwang twan 黃 | a certain medicinal plant.

Twan tseih | 積 to accumulate; to hoard up; to forestall, as in the case of grain, which is severely prohibited by the government.

Twan kěě | 結 connected; all the parts blending; a neatness and union in a written paper.

Twan nēen | 年 rounding off the year, which is done by a kind of family feast.

**刺** 11471. To cut into parts; to mutilate.

11472. Round; conglomerated. Read Chuen, To burn bricks. A brick.

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.

**磚**  
**搏**  
**揲**  
**擱**

**博**

11474. (-) Read Twan and Tseuen. From heart and intense application to. Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

**斷**  
**斲**  
**斷**  
**斷**

11475. ( \ ) 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 | to break asunder. Keuě twan 決 | to decide and settle doubts. Twan tseuě | 絕 complete; absolute separation from; completely disconnected.

Twan yih leaou fa | 一縷髮 cut off a lock of her hair.

Twan jen | 然 certainly; assuredly.

Twan püh kǎng | 不肯 to refuse absolutely.

Twan chow lan | 舟纜 cut all the painters of the boats.

Twan ke | 氣 to cut asunder the breath,—to expire; to die.

Twan twan | 一 | a decided honest character; assuredly; positively.

**勤**

11476. To decide; determined.

# ÜH.—CCCLXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes pronounced *Wüh*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Vö*. Canton Dialect, *Ok*, *Uk*, and *Gat*.

兀 11477. [o] 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. Lüh wüh 砮 | dangerous rocks.  
 üh chay | 者 those who have had their feet cut off.  
 üh tēih | 的 occurs in some play books, denoting Alas! what? a cant provincial word. üh üh | | a firm immoveable appearance.

扞 11478. [o] To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

杌 11479. [o] 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.

阨 11480. [o] A rocky hill with earth on its top. High and dangerous. üh üh | | unstable; insecure.

仵 11481. (o) Read ūh, and repeated, ūh ūh, denotes A boat or other vessel tossed about by the waves. Read Yih, Strong; robust, martial.

屋 11482. [o] 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 üh 夏 | the name of a hill. Wang üh 王 | name of a hill. Shin üh 神 | a divine house, the shell of a tortoise.

ü h choo | 誅 to exterminate a whole kindred; the relations of father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state.

ü h tseih | 脊 } the roof of a house.

ü h pei | 背 }

Fang üh 房 | } a house; a dwelling.

ü h shay | 舍 }

ü h yew | 遊 that which rambles over the house, green mossy vegetation, that grows on damp old houses.

偃 11483. (o) üh tsüh | 促 to restrict; to limit. A surname. üh tseuen | 佺 name of an immortal.

劓 11484. (o) To punish with death, in a severe manner. To kill in a house or retired place, not in the open market place.

喔 11485. (o) The crowing of a cock.

媪 11486. From woman and a house. Good; elegant. üh üh | | costume, manner; general appearance.

握 11487. (o) From hand and to house. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. Used in the sense of the following. üh show seang hwan | 手相歡 to shake hands with mutual joy.

幄 11488. (o) From cloth and a house. A curtain; a tent.

渥 11489. (o) From water and house. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river. üh tsih | 澤 imbued; enriched, as

with the dews and showers of heaven,  
—applied to Imperial favours.

脛

11490. Yǒ or üh. From a house and flesh. Thick with fat.

踞

11491. [o] üh tsüh | 齧 or üh tsüh 齧齧 the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed,—a small ap-

齧

pearance.

鍍

11492. (o) From metal and to wash. To wash with silver or gold. Silver, (under this word) is called Pih kin 白金 white metal.

宛  
𨾏  
𨾏

11493. [o] From bad and dangerous. Fatigued; wearied. One says, The feet stretched apart. The two last characters are also read Kwei and Ke.

沃  
沃

11494. [o] 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. üh kwan | 盥 or Kwan show 盥手 to wash the hands.

鶯

11495. A certain water bird.

UNG.—CCCLXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Some read Gung: Manuscript Dictionary, Ung. Canton Dialect, Yung.

翁  
翁  
翁

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

秃 | 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. Pih 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.

勍

11497. Ung yǎ | 朶 to bend the strong or violent.

Ung heang | 頓 great strength.

塙

11498. The appearance of dust rising. Sound of wind, or metaphorically the fame of usages or customs.

翁

11499. [-] Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, To revive again.

Ung tae | 臺 plants and grass with delicate stems and luxuriant foliage.

Ung yüh | 鬱 plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

鼷

11500. [/] A disease of the nose; a stoppage of the nose.

甕

11501. ['] A pitcher with which to draw water out of a well. Keih ung 擊 | an earthen vessel, in ancient times used in music. Shwüy ung 水 | a water pitcher. Ung kang | 缸 a large pitcher. Ung yew | 甕 a round window, like the mouth of a pitcher.

甕

甕

甕

URH.—CCCLXXX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Urh, Lh, and El.* Kang-he's Dictionary, *E.* Canton Dialect, *E.*

而  
鬚

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 | it is indeed so, but. Urh e | 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 | 後 then afterwards.

柄  
樗  
榎  
樗  
榘

11503. [ / ] A transverse beam at the top of a pillar. Name of a fruit, a sort of chesnut. A fungus, (species of *Pezi-za*) that grows out of old rotten wood, commonly called Müh-urh 木耳 *the ears of wood,* compared to the mushroom, which grows out of the ground, and is called 菌 Kwän. Read Juen, A certain fruit.

徧  
啞  
沍  
渙  
膈  
臍  
腠  
腠  
燭  
鮪

11504. Numerous appearance.

11505. The sides of the mouth.

11506. [ ' ] Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing. Lëen urh 連 | incessant weeping.

11507. [ / ] Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

11508. [ ' ] Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

輻  
輻  
耳  
回

11509. [ / ] A funeral carriage; a hearse.

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. Müh-urh 木 | wood's ears, a fungus that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese. See 11503.

Urh to juen | 朶軟 a soft ear; to give a ready ear to slanders; credulous.

Urh wän she heu; yen kan she shih 耳聞是虛 眼看是實 what the ear hears is vague; what the eye sees is real.

Urh shih | 食 to devour with the ear; credulous; to listen to instruction without relish or thought.

Urh sun | 孫 a great grandson's grandson.

則

11511. [ / ] From *ear* and *knife*. To cut off the ears.

𠵼

11512. The sides or corners of the mouth. The side of the face between the month and ear; the side of the head.

𠵼

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.

𠵼

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 𠵼 Urh.

𠵼

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.

駢

11518. [ \ ] Lüeh urh 駢 | the name of a horse.

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

兒

兒

and Tartar people. A surname. Urh tze | 子 a boy. Neu urh 女 a girl. Ying urh 嬰 | a new born infant. Seaou urh 小 | or Seaou urh tze 小 | 子 a little boy, or in the language of courtesy, *My* little boy. Hae urh 孩 | a child, or Your chi'd; used by children to their parents instead of I or Me. Yih téen urh 一點 | a little; a small quantity. Ming urh 明 | to-morrow, these expressions are quite colloquial. Urh neu | 女 a boy and girl. Urh chă | 茶 Terra Japonica, or Catechu.

𠵼

11520. ( / ) Appearance of unwilling compliance; much talk. Joo urh 𠵼 | forced or violent laughter. Read Wa, Wa gow | 𠵼 the prattle of little children; to speak to kindly, as to a little child.

𠵼

11521. The same as the following. According to the Dictionaries read E.

二

貳

| 價

11522. [ \ ] Two; both. Te urh 第二 second. Püh urh sin 不 | 心 not two hearts; i. e. of one mind, faithful to each other. Püh urh kea 不 | 價 not two prices,—every person is charged the same.

Urh chun cha | 春茶 tea plucked after the seventh of May nearly, and before the twenty-second of June.

Urh shwö seang fan | 說相反 the two statements contradict each other.

Urh shih urh she | 十二史 the twenty-two historians; an universal history of China up to the Taising dynasty.

Urh jin tung sin | 人同心 two persons of one mind.

Urh tze | 次 twice.

Urh jin | 人 or Urh tsin | 親 the two persons, or two relations; i. e. father and mother.

Urh ting tseu yih | 丁取一 of two men take one—by a conscription for the army. (A. D. 1090.)

邇

迩

迩

迩

11523. [ \ ] Near to; at hand. Kea urh 遐 | far and near. Suy moo tsae urh 歲暮在 | the close of the year is at hand.

爾  
爾  
尔

11524. [ / ] From 冂  
Keung, A large enclosed  
space, and 效 Le, *Expan-*  
*ded and enlightened.* Thou  
or you; your. An eu-  
phonic and emphatic par-  
ticle; a response or an-  
swer. Yun urh 云 |  
just as it is said; just so.

Urh hwa | 華 flourishing, luxuriant.  
Nae urh 乃 | it is at last thus.  
Urh kwō tung se show teih | 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 | | abundant; plentiful.

憊  
喚

11525. ( \ ) Weakness of mind.

11526. Urh gow | 嘔  
the prattle of a little child.WA.—CCCLXXXI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Va.* Canton Dialect, *Ga.*瓦  
瓦

11527. ( \ ) A generic  
term for all earthen ware  
already burnt. Bricks  
or ware made of earth;  
tiles; flags made of burnt  
earth; an earthen uten-  
sil used in twisting threads. The  
second is an unauthorized form.  
Name of a place; a man's name.  
Mow wa 牡 | the upper tiles.  
Hwang wa 黃 | yellow tiles—on  
the Imperial palace and temples of  
Confucius.

Wa chuen | 甗 bricks or flags of  
burnt clay.

Wa hō | 合 the union of two Chi-  
nese tiles, which are originally a cy-  
linder cut lengthwise.

Wa kwan | 甕 an earthen pitcher.

Wa ke | 罍 earthen ware.

Wa ta | 大 the honorable—an ob-  
solete phrase.

窀  
窀

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 wheedl-  
ing tone. A child's sobbing  
and weeping pettehshly. To reach or  
vomit. An apparent stoppage in  
the throat.

娃

11531. ( - ) A handsome  
beautiful woman. Name of  
a palace. Name of a bird.

窰

11532. [ - ] Read Kwei and  
Wa, An earthen boiler; deep;  
profound appearance: Hol-  
low 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 窰 Wa, Foul wa'or.

蛙  
蠅  
鼃

11534. ( - ) Frogs; an  
excessive croaking and  
noise, as of frogs. Wa  
koo, wān luy | 鼓  
蚊雷 the drumming  
of frogs and the thunder  
of mosquitos. Wa shing  
| 聲 an excessive  
noise.

啖

11535. ( - ) A little child  
crying.



攙  
攙

11536. [ \ ] To seize any thing with the hand; to grapple; to pull back.

窳  
窳

office.

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

Wa and lung | 隆 low and filthy; high and flourishing.

凹

11538. [ / ] Read Yaou and Wa, Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

WĀ.—CCCLXXXII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vă.* Canton Dialect, *Wat.*

窅

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.

or cavern. Urh wă 耳 | an ear pick.  
Wă urh | 耳 to pick the ears.

啣

11541. The sound or noise of drinking.

嗽

11542. Sound made by an apparent stoppage of the throat, a kind of hiccough.

襪  
襪  
襪

11543. [ ∪ ] Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings. Yih shwang nan tsze tēih wă 一雙男子的 | a pair of men's stockings. Wă tsze | 子 stockings.

挖

11540. [ ∪ ] From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit

WĀE.—CCCLXXXIII<sup>RD</sup> 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— | exclusive of; beside.  
Fang wae 方 | dispersed people.  
Ling wae 另 | something besides; something else. Tsze wae 自 | exclude one's self. Nuy wae 內 | inside, outside; within, without; natives and foreigners. E wae 意

| beyond what one thought of.  
Too wae 度 | to put out of one's estimate, to lay aside.

Wae kwō | 國 a foreign nation.

Wae mēen | 面 or Wae tow | 頭 the outer surface; out side.

Wae tsae | 才 external talents,—ex-

presses a general knowledge of letters and mankind, more extensively than the routine of school learning.

Wae wei | 委 an inferior military officer about the rank of a corporal or sergeant.

Wae yang | 洋 abroad; far off.

歪  
孛

11545. [-] From *not* and *correct*. Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved.

Tso waa 坐 | to sit in a distorted

posture. Ping sāng wǔ tsó wae sin sze 平生勿作 | 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 | 心 a depraved heart.

## WAN.—CCCLXXXIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes read *Hwan* and *Yuen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Vun* and *Von*.

Canton Dialect, *Une*.

丸  
丸

11546. (-) Read *Hwan* or *Wan*. Every thing round, or spherical and turning is called *Wan*. See *Hwan*.

瓠

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* | 襠 fine silk breeches—used contemptuously for gorgeous attire.

*Wan hwan* | 煥 fine, smooth, glossy glittering.

*Wan shen* | 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*.

刈  
园

11550. [-] To pare; to cut even; to cut off the corners or angles, to round.

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 keš min chō* | 圭角泯  
鑠 *Wan* is to melt off the corners of a square stone.

淵

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 | to ramble about. *Tae wan* 怠 | remiss and trifling.

*Wan jin sang tih* | 人喪德 familiar trifling with persons destroys virtue.

*Wan lung* | 弄 to play and trifle with; to seduce to evil.

*Wan she* | 視 to view as matter of sport.

*Wan seih* | 習 practiced in; familiar with.

*Wan sō* | 索 to muse on with pleasure; to study with a feeling of satisfaction.

*Wan shwa* | 耍 to trifle and play for amusement; idle vicious amusement; trifling seductive intercourse with women.

Wan we | 味 to relish the taste, either in a natural or intellectual sense. Wan wüh sang che | 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 käng | 梗 a stupid obstinate—disposition. Wan pe | 疲 stupid and weak—unfit for one's duty.

完 11555. [-] Wan or Hwan, and Wüh. To complete; to finish; to close. See Hwan. Wan kěē | 結 to wind up and complete—any affair.

Wan pēn | 篇 to finish an essay; to conclude a task.

Wan leang | 糧 to pay the whole of the land tax due from one.

Wan sze | 事 completed the affair; made an end of the concern.

挽 11556. [ \ ] From *hand* and *to complete*. To strike; to rub; to work stones; to cut; to pare.

Wan mo | 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 teih | 滌 to wash and cleanse.

皖 11559. ( \ ) From *white* and *complete*. Perfectly white; clear; bright. Name of a place.

皖 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. Hēen wan 覷 | a beautiful appearance.

Wan-wan | 覷 to look at intently.

輓 11561. [ \ ] From a *wheel* and *perfect*. Rounded; cut or pared round.

宛 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 | 轉 yielding and turning; i. e. accommodating one's

self to circumstances. Read (-) The name of a hill; of a country in the west; a surname. Read (/) A small appearance.

Wan jō | 若 as if; according  
Wan jen | 然 to.

剗 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 | 婉 or read Yuen-wan, trying to please and gratify; yielding; submissive; flattering.

掣 11566. ( \ ) From *hand* and *to bend*. The place where the hand bends; the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

挽 11567. ( \ ) Read Wan or Yuen, From *water* and *to turn*. Water whirling round; an eddy; also expressed by Wan yen | 演 to whirl round and round.

碗 11568. ( \ ) A bowl or dish. Wan tēē | 碟 a plate.

碗 11569. A wooden bowl; a trencher.

菀

11570. Name of a plant ; grass ; pasture. See Yuen.

蜿

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.

蜃

Wan yen | 蜃 or Fan wan 蟠 | the motion of a dragon or of a serpent. Yuen shen | 蟠 a worm.

腕

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.

擊

Show wan 手 | the hand and wrist ; the part where the hand turns.

擗

where the hand turns.

踭

11573. [ - ] From *foot* and *to bend*. To bend the foot or leg ; to bend the body.

爰

11574. Yuen. From 爰 *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*.

緩

11575. ( \ ) From *to walk* and *slow*. A slow, stately gait.

緩

11576. ( \ ) From *silk* and *slow*. Slowly ; leisurely. See *Hwan*.

媿

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 hwy | 留 to detain.  
Wan hwy tēn e | 回天意 to draw back the favorable will of heaven ; to induce the favor of God by repentance and virtuous deeds.

Wan hwy | 回 to draw back ; to restore ; to bring again to a good state.

Wan ko | 歌 } certain hymns or  
Wan ko 輓歌 } songs sung at funerals by those who pull the hearse.

晚

11579. ( \ ) From *day* and *to stop*. The day approaching its close. The evening of the day ; the evening of life ; late ; too late.

魁

Tsau wan 早 | morning and evening. Tsō wan 昨 | last evening. Kin wan 今 | this evening. Ming wan 明 | to morrow evening.

Wan ching | 成 to succeed or effect late in life.

Wan fan | 飯 the evening meal—supper.

Wan ho | 禾 the last crop of grain.

Wan koo | 鼓 the evening drum.

Wan kēn | 間 during the evening.

Wan nēn | 年 late in life.

Wan sāng | 生 an expression by which juniors designate themselves.

Wan shang | 上 in the evening.

Wan yay | 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 | 車 a kind of barrow or carriage drawn by the hand.

Hwō wan, hwō tuy 或 | 或推 some pulled, and some thrust behind.

輓

11582. [ \ ] To lead ; to draw ; to pull.

萬

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.

万

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.

Pih wan 百 | a million. Shih tsēn wan 十千 | one hundred millions.

Wan fun yih | 分 一 or Wan yih | 一 one in ten thousand.

Wan ke | 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 | 花筒 the tube of ten thousand flowers; a name given by the Chinese to the Proteuscope, or Kaleidoscope.

Wan keih mō shūh | 劫莫贖 millions of years cannot redeem it.

Wan kwō | 國 all nations.

Wan shan | 山 the great Ladrone island.

Wan she chin lun | 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 | 壽 the imperial birth day; ten thousand long lives.

Wan show keüh | 壽菊 Tagetes, the French marigold.

Wan show kung | 壽宮 a hall dedicated to the Emperor in every Pro-

vince, where, on his birth day, the officers of government make their prostrations.

Wan show kwō | 壽菓 the Carica, or Papaya or Papaw fruit.

Wan tsze kwō | 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 | 歲爺 } appellation  
Wan wan suy | 歲 } of the Emperor of China.

Wan wang | 望 ten thousand hopes; i. e. great expectation, trust, reliance upon.

Wan woo | 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.

噤

11585. Wan yun | 噤 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, keüh keüh | 曲曲 winding and turning.

Wan-pō | 泊 anchored or moored in a bay; anchored in a safe place.

## WĀN.—CCCLXXXV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ven.* Canton Dialect, *Mān.*

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 sur-

name. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. Tēn wān 天 | astronomy. Pih wān 白 | the text alone—no comment. Chüh wān 祝 | forms of prayer. Wān chang | 章 a bright assemblage of elegant letters—fine composition, polite literature.

Wān kwan pūh heu fung kung how | 官不許封公侯 civil of-

ficers 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.

Wān jin | 人 a literary man.

Wān yen | 苑 notices of eminent literary characters.

Wān kwan | 官 civil officers of government.

Wān le | 理 style.

Wǎn chāng yew she pae | 章有  
時派 the style of composition has  
a fashion.

Wǎn tsaou | 草 a rough copy; an  
original draught of any document.

Wǎn tze | 字 the original pictures  
of things, and subsequent characters;  
letters; literature.

Wǎn tung | 童 young literary gra-  
duates.

Wǎn woo | 武 civil and military.

Wǎn chih | 質 wǎn is the external  
ornament; Chih, the substantial part.

Wǎn ya | 雅 elegant; genteel.

Wǎn shoo | 書 a government dis-  
patch.

Wǎn wang | 王 a famous ancient  
prince. Wǎn | occurs in various  
other proper names.

扞 11588. ( \ ) From *hand*  
and *to stroke*. To wipe off;  
to rub. Wǎn luy | 淚  
to wipe away the tears.

Wǎn shih | 拭 to wipe or rub off.

汶 11589. ( / ) The name of a  
river which rises on the  
south-west side of 泰山  
Tae-shan mountain in the province  
of Shan-tung.

Wǎn-ho | 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 wǎn  
綾 | or Chih wǎn 織 |  
different sorts of silk.

Wǎn yin | 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. ( / ) Ravelled silk;  
a state of confusion, disorder.  
Yew teau urh pūh wǎn 有  
條而不 | in straight threads  
and not ravelled. Pūh yung wǎn  
不容 | not suffer disorder or  
confusion.

蚊 11592. ( - ) From *insect*  
and *delicate*. The delicate  
insect; a mosquito.

蠓 11593. From *rain* and *insect*.  
A swarm of insects.

勾 11594. To cover; to over-  
spread; to overshadow; to  
incubate; the act of incuba-  
tion.

物 11595. To separate; to  
break; to cut asunder.

吻 11596. [ \ ] The sides of  
the mouth. Too shin  
wǎu 吐脣 | to thrust  
out the lips.

刻 11597. ( \ ) To cut; to cut  
the neck or throat; to cut  
crosswise. Tsze wǎu 自 |  
to cut one's own throat.

脗 11598. [ \ ] Read Wǎn 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 appear-  
ing as one. Wǎn hō | 合 joined;  
properly assorted.

嚼 11599. To close the mouth.  
Same as No. 11596.

盥 11600. From a *basin* with  
food, and an *incarcerated*  
*man*. To give food to  
the prisoners. Benevo-  
lent; kind hearted; warm  
humane feeling.

媪 11601. Read Gaou, Wūh,  
and Wǎn. From *woman* and  
*benevolent*. An old woman;  
a mother; mother-earth, a divinity.

Wǎn se | 壻 the man who marries  
an old woman.

Wūh nǎ | 媪 a fat child.

Wǎn pō | 婆 Wǎn neang | 娘  
an old woman.

愠 11602. From *heart* and  
*warm*. Hot indignant  
feeling. Wǎn fun |  
忿 anger and disquiet-  
tude of mind.

搵 11603. Read Wūh and Wǎn.  
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.

Wǎn fūng | 風 a gentle breeze.

Wǎn ho | 和 benign; gracious; mild and gentle.

Wǎn jow | 柔 soft and gentle.

Wǎn paou | 飽 warmed and filled; i. e. well clothed and well fed.

暝

11605. [-] From *sun* and *warm*. The sun rising with genial warmth.

緼  
緼

11606. Read Wǎn 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. Tszé wǎn 自

| to hang one's self—occurs written thus. Yin wǎn 網 | the subtle genial influences of nature.

Fu wǎn 粉 | in a state of confusion.

Wǎn paou | 袍 a tattered garment.

蒞

11607. [-] From *plants* and *warm water*. A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

藎

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.

Wǎn kě | 結 an irritated mind.

Wǎn tseih | 藉 self restraint, and a refraining to exhibit; a chaste style.

瘟

11609. [-] From *disease* and *warm*. An epidemic disease. Read Wüh, Sorrow of heart. Read Yun, A slight pain.

Wǎn yih | 疫 a distemper; a pestilence.

殞

11610. To die in the womb; disease; death.

輶

11611. [-] Read Wǎn or Yun, A certain kind of Tartar carriage.

Wǎn leang | 輶 a warm carriage to sleep in.

馥  
藍

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 wǎn ne yih ken hwa 我要問你一句話 I wish to ask you a single sentence. Tseay wǎn 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 wǎn 訪 | or Sin wǎn 訊 | to enquire into; to ask about. Heō wǎn 學 | to learn and to enquire; learning; knowledge. Hea wǎn 下 | to ask of inferiors.

Wǎn how | 候 to make civil enquiries about a person; to pay respects to; to compliment.

Wǎn tsüy | 罪 to convict; to condemn.

Wǎn sze tsuy | 死罪 to convict of a capital crime; to condemn to death.

Wǎn tǎ | 答 dialogue; conversation. Wǎn tuy | 對 | tion.

Nǎ wǎn 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 wǎn yu 于天 聲 | the voice reached to heaven. Ting wǎn 聽 | to listen to. Shang wǎn 上 | to state to a superior. Ling wǎn 命 | famous; a good reputation.

Wǎn che | 知 to be informed of.

Wǎn 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 wǎn 安 | at repose; quietly settled.  
Fang wǎn 放 | to put down steadily.  
Na wǎn 拏 | to take a firm hold of; to surmise correctly another person's views.

Wǎn tang | 當 safe; no apprehension of danger.  
Wǎn tang tēih jin | 當的人 a person who may be trusted.

噴 11516. To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

璽 璽

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.—CCCLXXXVI<sup>TH</sup> 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 Yüh, 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. Fǎ wang 法 | or Seang wang 象 | titles of Buddha. Te wang 帝 | ancient title of sovereigns.

Wang fǎ | 法 the royal law; the laws of the land.

Wang fǎ pūh low | 法不漏 the royal law cannot be evaded.

Wang gan shih | 安石 a famous

scholar and statesman of the Sung dynasty.

Wang foo | 父 a grand father's title after his demise.

Wang how tsiu chih | 后親織 the queen herself wove.

Wang how | 后 a Queen.

Wang moo | 母 a deceased grand mother.

Wang taou | 道 the royal way—the path of undeviating rectitude.

Wang téen 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 11620. [ / ] From the sun and to rule; or the sun and to go forth. The suu 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 tsüh | 足 abundant; quite, sufficient.

Wang yuě | 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 | 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 | 來 to go and come; to have intercourse with.

Wang nēen | 年 years which are past.

Wang tsuy | 罪 past offences.

Wang wang joo tsze | | 如此 always thus; continually so.

Wang wang | 往 from time to time; frequently; constantly.

性

11624. Artful; crafty.

𨾏  
𨾏

11625. [-] Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive.

𨾏

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 | to look forward to with hope.

Ling wang 令 | to excite the attention of mankind. Yew so wang

有所 | something to hope for.

Woo so wang 無所 | deprived of hope. Sō wang 朔 | the first and the fifteenth day of the moon.

Yuen wang 怨 | to look for with a feeling of resentment.

Wang yun ke fā | 雲氣法 rules for observing the clouds and vapours,—in order to foretell lucky or unlucky events.

Wang jih | 日 the 15th day of the moon.

Wang lüh | 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 | | 然 to stare about and disregard.

望  
望

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  
亾

11629. (-) Formed from Jüh 入 to enter, and Yin 亾 obscurity. Lost; destroyed; exterminated; run away; dead; forgotten. Shih wang 失 |

lost. Pae wang 敗 | destroyed.

Mēe wang 滅 | exterminated.

Sze wang 死 | or Wang koo | 故 dead. Taou wang 逃 | fled.

Wang jin | 人 a run-a-way; a fugitive, or a dead person.

Wang neih püh hwan | 匿不還 to abscond entirely and not return.

Wang 亡 expresses the death of an individual or the fall of a dynasty.

盲  
眈  
妄

11630. Wang or Mäng. Blind.

11631. ( / ) From *fugitive* or *abandoned* and *woman*.

Confused; incoherent; irregular; disorderly; untrue; immoral; wild; extravagant. A negative;

not existing; to cease to exist. Occurs in the sense of 凡 Fau, All. Kwang wang che jin 狂妄之人 a crazy disorderly person; a man of irregular, immoral conduct.

Wang shā | 殺 to kill unnecessarily in war; to give no quarter.

Wang tsō wang wei | 作 | 爲 disorderly behaviour.

Wang yen | 言 untrue, incoherent

Wang tan | 誕 recent jargon; fabulous tales; absurd, incongruous stories.

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 | to sit without thought.

Wang gǎn foo e | 恩負義 ingratitude and insensibility to kindness.

Wang gǎn | 恩 ungrateful.

Wang ke | 記 to forget; to lose the recollection of.

Wang gan, sze scaou yuen | 恩思小怨 to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think on petty resentments.

惘 11633. [ \ ] From heart or mind, and confused. Lo wang 羅 | a net. See the following.

Wang chang | 懣 disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute.

The following occurs used in the same sense.

E wang wang 意 | | } disconcerted;  
Wang jen | 然 } ed; irresolute; not knowing what-one is doing, or whither one is going.

罔  
罔  
罔  
罔  
罔

11634. ( \ ) 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 | a net; that

which catches animals or criminals. Wang keih | 極 no limit; unbounded.

網 11635. ( \ ) net made of strings or cords for catching either animals or fish. T'een wang 天 | the net of heaven, the government of Providence. Fǎ wang 法 | the net of the law, the execution of the laws of the country.

魍  
魍

11636. [ \ ] Wang leang | 魍 a certain water sprite or demon.

WE, WEI, AND MEI.—CCCLXXXVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Vi. Canton Dialogue, Me.

未 11637. ( \ ) 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 | 成 unfinished.

We lae Fūh | 來佛 that person of Buddha who is not yet come.

We chang tsung jia show heō | 嘗

從人受學 never attended on a tutor.

We jen | 然 not so; to put a negative on.

We tsǎng wǎn kwo | 曾問過 not yet enquired or asked permission.

We lae | 來 not yet come.

We jūh lew | 入流 not entered on the series; denotes those persons about public courts who are not of any rank.

We ko chen pēn | 可撞便 should not assume what is convenient

merely to one's self; but to study what is just.

We yew tow seu | 有頭緒 having no head or end of the thread; all in disorder.

We ko cheu tung | 可撞動 should not presume to move.

味

11638. [ \ ] Taste; gust; relish; pleasing effect; to relish; to take delight in.

The name of a district. Woo we 五 | the five tastes. Woo we, is also the name of a certain medicine.

Yew we 有 | savory. Woo we 無 | tasteless. Haon tze we 好滋 | an agreeable taste; an agreeable pleasing book. Keang kew kow we 講究口 | to investigate the subject of tastes. She che we 詩之 | the taste or pleasing allusions of an ode. She we 世 | 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 | 其言 relished the words.

We luy | 類 the class of aromatics.

We nung | 濃 a strong flavor or taste.

We shun chang tang shūh wǎn che | 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 | 淡 a slight flavor or taste.

We taou keih haou | 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 intension. The name of a district. A surname. Repeated, We we, Moving about without order or rule, as fish swimming together. Read Shwüy, in the sense of Who? or What?

In the Classics, 唯 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. Nǎng yen nan we neu yu 能言男 | 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 sound of wings. To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname.

We she | 是 but that.

We tō | 獨 only; alone.

We yih yay | 一也 one only; one alone.

**帷**  
**匡**

11641. [-] From cloth and wings; or to surround and leather. A curtain; a tent. Chay we 車 | the curtain of a carriage. Chang we 張

| a spread curtain for a palace.

We mō | 幕 a curtain or cloth partition.

We shang | 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 | to reflect; to consider. Sze we 四 | are Le, e, lēn, che,

禮義廉恥 decorum, justice, purity from bribes, and a sense of shame. We he new | 繫牛 to tie or fasten a cow.

We she | 時 at that time; then.

**敫**  
**敫**

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 a way 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 | 塵 rather dusty; also, a particle of dust.

We heun pēn che | 曛便止 to stop drinking when a little muddled or elevated.

We chin soo kē | 塵數劫 ages numerous as the small particles of dust of which the world is made.

We yew haou le che kēn | 有豪釐之間 there is a slight difference.

We ming | 明 the lustre of the moon.

We meaou | 妙 surprizingly minute or abstruse, or narrow escape.

We pēh | 別 a little different.

We seau yih seau | 笑一笑  
to smile.

We wüh | 物 something minute;  
small; of little value.

We tséen | 賤 an inferior or low  
condition in society.

薇  
蔽  
疊

11645. [ / ] From *herb*  
and *delicate*. Vegetables  
for the table; name of a  
flower. Pih wei 白 |  
name of a medicine.

11646. ( \ ) Exertion, unwea-  
ried; indefatigable. Also read  
Mun, A current of water pass-

ing through a straight, as through a  
door. The name of a place.

尾  
尾  
屍

11647. ( / ) 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 num-

meral of fish; the bottom of. The  
name of a hill. A surname. Yu urh  
we 魚二 | two fish. Chuen we  
船 | a ship's stern. Ncaou we

鳥 | the tail of a bird. Yew tow  
woo we 有頭無 | to have a  
head but no tail; to begin well but to  
fall off towards the close. Show we  
首 | head and tail.

We soo | 數 parts of accounts  
which remain unsettled.

We mō | 末 the tail; the end; the  
small point or end of.

激  
霰

11648. [ / ] From *water*  
and *small*. A slight  
shower of rain.

## WEI.—CCCLXXXVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 fe-  
male *monkey*, always busy  
working with its paws. To do; to  
effect or make; the reason, or purpose  
for which a thing is done. For; be-  
cause; 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 | because; on account of  
for the sake of. E wei 以 | to es-  
teem or consider as, the idea affirmed  
of sometimes comes in between E and  
Wei. Wei jin püh chang | 人不  
昌 may I be unprosperous—an

imprecation. Wei jin | 人 he  
who is a man.

Wei püh shen joo tsew hea, koo e |  
不善如就下故易 doing  
what is not good is like going down-  
wards, and therefore easy.

Wei jin tsze che yu heau | 人子  
止於孝 men's sons should rest  
on filial piety as their particular duty.

Wei ke | 己 on account of, or respect-  
ing one's self. Wei shin mo | 甚  
麼 wherefore; what cause; why?

Wei tsze hwuy sze | 咨會事  
for the purpose of communicating  
officially, information on a certain  
subject. Wei jin foo che yu tsze |

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 na-  
ture. False; counterfeit; not genuine;  
deceitful; fraudulent. Cha wei 詐  
| false; deceitful; fraudulent con-  
duct. Te wei 低 | fictitious; not  
real; not genuine; applied to any  
commodity, or to money. Tsō wei  
作 | to put on a false appearance.

Wei shin | 神 a false god.

僞

11651. ( \ ) Disquieted ;  
discomposed.

寫

11652. ( \ ) From *to be*, and  
*under a shelter*. The appear-  
ance of a house. A surname.

薦

11653. ( \ ) Plants; the name  
of a place. Yu wei 于 |  
name of a song.

闕

11654. [ ' ] From *door* and *to*  
*act*. To open a door; a door  
standing partially open, a-jar.

韋

11655. ( - ) From *to err*, and  
*surround*. That which can  
bind. The perverse and-dis-  
torted back to back, viz. Leather  
thongs; dressed soft leather, in com-  
position seems to denote Perverse;  
insubordinate. Name of an ancient  
nation; and of an ancient king.  
Name of a district. A surname.

Wei pēn | 弁 a sort of leather cap,  
formerly worn by soldiers.

偉

11656. ( \ ) Great; extraor-  
dinary; surprizing. A sur-  
name.

噓

11657. The sound of calling.  
The noise of a little child  
crying.

圍

11658. [ - ] From *to surround*  
and *insubordinate*. To sur-  
round; to besige; 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 | banks thrown up to  
prevent a river from overflowing the  
adjacent country. Pe ping wei kwān  
被兵 | 困 was surrounded and  
disabled by troops. Hō wei 合 |  
to enclose on all sides. Chow wei 周  
| all around.

Wei keun | 裙 an apron.

Wei tso yih ko keuen pwan | 做一  
個圈盤 formed a ring by stand-  
ing all around.

Wei tseang | 牆 a wall which sur-  
rounds or encloses.

悵

11659. [ \ ] From *heart*  
and *leather* binding the in-  
subordinate. Feeling indig-  
nant; feeling resentment; indignation.

幃

11660. From *cloth* and *lea-*  
*ther*. A bag to contain in-  
cense or perfume in. One  
says, A single curtain.

暉

11661. [ \ ] The light  
of the sun, shining with  
great effulgence.

暉

11662. ( \ ) A certain stone.  
A man's name. A certain  
utensil or play thing.

瑋

11663. [ \ ] From *fire* and  
*insubordinate*. A raging fire;  
light; splendor; a glowing  
red.

煒

緯

11664. [ / ] The *insubor-*  
*dinate* or *cross* threads of  
*silk*. The wool 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 | the five planets.

葦

11665. [ \ ] From *plant* and  
*a leather strap*. A certain  
reed which is flexible and  
serves to bind up things; the young-  
er plants are called 葭 Kea.

衛  
衛

11666. ( / ) To go for-  
ward and opposed to. To  
accompany and offer re-  
sistance 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 | friends  
defend each other. She wei 侍 |  
or Yu tsēen she wei 御前侍 |  
the Imperial body guard. Hoo wei  
護 | to escort and protect; to  
defend. Yung wei 榮 | an inces-  
sant growing, like the nails of the  
fingers and the hair of the head.  
Wei sāng | 生 to take care of one's  
health and life.

緯

11667. [ - ] 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 | do not oppose—used in government proclamations. Kwei wei 睽 | to be in opposition to,—as the sun and moon—two friends removed to a distance from each other. E wei 依 | to comply and to oppose—in doubt how to act.

Wei pei tsze keu | 悖字句  
seditious or traitorous expressions.

Wei le | 禮 opposed to the rules of propriety.

Wei yuen | 怨 to harbour resentment against.

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 | 塲 the hall of examination.

韋

11670. [ \ ] 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 tō koo jin 臨 | 託故人 entering on what is dangerous, engaged the assistance of an old friend. Pūh wei 不 | the beams of a house.

Wei hēen | 險 danger; dangerous.

Wei yen ching lun | 言正論  
to discourse of righteousness, and point out the danger of its opposite.

Wei joo luy lwan | 如壘卵  
hazardous as (the preservation of) a pile of eggs.

Wei tūh | 篤 imminently dangerous, applied to disease.

Wei tae | 殆 very dangerous or hazardous.

Wei wang | 亡 passed to oblivion; dead.

Wei yen | 言 verbally, *dangerous words*; does not mean, language that is dangerous, but language that points out danger, and inspires caution.

韞  
韞  
韞  
韞

11673. [ \ ] From *flowers and the sound wei*. A luxuriance of flowers; herbage, or foliage. Light and splendid.

崦  
崦  
崦

11674. [-] From *hill and dangerous*. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. San wei 三 | 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.

𪔐

11677. Calling to ducks.

委

11678. ( / ) 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 | certain robes of ceremony; beginning and end; to be fully dressed. Wan wei 窕 | the name of a hill.

Wei foo | 府 a kind of government storehouse.

Wei keae king hēang | 解京餉  
to be sent to convey money arising from duties to the capital.

Wei kew | 求 to solicit of another

person something that occasions the trouble.

Wei keüh | 曲 bending and crooked, some difficulty, grievance or hardship.

Wei shoo | 輸 the empire and all its contents offered up as the property of the Sovereign.

Wei shǎ | 煞 a certain acridness of taste; the close; the finish; finished.

Wei tō | 託 to trouble a person with some of one's affairs; to cast one's affairs upon him.

Wei tseih | 積 a collection of plants and grain for the reception of guests.

Wei yuen | 員 an official messenger of no determinate rank.

倭 11679. [-] Read Wei and Wo. Read Wo, It denotes the Japanese; as Wo jin | 人 a Japanese. Wo kwō | 國 Japan. Read Wei, Yielding appearance. A man's name. Wei che | 遲 appearance of returning from a distance.

倭 11680. From *wood* and *crooked*. A certain instrument of husbandry.

痿 11681. ['] From *disease* and *bent down*. Disease; to f. de or rot; rotten and dead. The second character denotes Weakness, Impotence; impotency.

Lüh wei 鹿 | deer kept in the ground till it acquires a putrid smell, after which it is taken out and eaten—high flavored venison. Pe wei 癖 |

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 | 腰 weak; delicate.

痿 11683. [-] A name of certain insect: of the worm species. Wei shay | 蛇 or Wei shay 委蛇 a kind of serpent, it is said without horns or scales.

諉 11684. ['] 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 | to withdraw and excuse one's self. Tuy wei

推 | to push away from one; to make an evasive excuse. Chuy wei 誣 | to implicate; to involve.

Wei seay | 謝 to decline with thanks.

Wei tō | 托 to push from one's self and lay on another—said of any duty or fault.

透 11685. (-) To *walk* and *bent down*. Not able or not willing to walk straight. walk-

ing like a drunken man; tortuous.

Wei e | 迤 Wei e | 迤 Wei e

滯池 W | shay | 蛇 Wei e

| 移 and Wei e | 僕 all express

the same idea; viz. a sauntering; a

swaggering or a drunken gait; the

affected strut of Chinese great men

餽 11686. Victuals or rice; some say Rotten fish. To feed cows or other animals.

魏 11687. ['] High; lofty; elevated. An ancient surname. Wei kwō | 國 one of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

巍 11688. (-) High; lofty; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. Wei-wei hoo | | 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 | the name of an insect.

Wei chin | 震 to awe; to intimidate by state and pomp; to strike terror into.

Wei fung | 風 majesty and pomp.

Wei yen | 嚴 majesty and severity.

Wei peih sze le.ou | 逼死了 by the exhibition of power to oppress and urge, so as to cause death; to tyrannize over.

Wei urh pūh mǎng | 而不猛  
intimidatingly; formidably, majesti-  
cally awful, but not ferocious.

Wei p ih | 逼 despotic; tyrannical;  
harshly imperious.

城

11691. To break down the  
bank of a pond.

媵

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.

澦

11694. [ / ] A great ac-  
cumulation of water; thick;  
muddy. Name of a par-  
ticular river.

穢  
葳

11695. ( / ) A confused  
collection of weeds on a  
piece of ground; disorder;  
confusion. Vice; filth;  
dirty. Filthy; dirty; un-  
clean; stinking. Indecent;  
lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to de-  
bauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up  
to a vast height, on an insecure base.

Woo wei 汗 | dirty; unclean.

Wei ke | 氣 a filthy or stinking  
effluvia.

畏  
莫

11696. ( / ) To fear; to  
stand in awe of; to ve-  
nerate; to dread. Awe;  
reverence; pious fear;  
submission; timidity. Di-  
ligence; assiduity. Tēn

ming ko wei 天明可 | All-  
seeing Heaven should be feared.  
Keun-tsze yew san wei 君子有  
三 | a good man stands in awe  
of three things—of Heaven, of the  
sayings of the Sages, and of good men.

Wei to fung | 多風 afraid of  
much wind, said of plants.

Wei shing yen | 聖言 to stand in  
awe of the sayings of Holy sages, and  
men in high stations.

Wei e koo ke | 疑顧忌 fears,  
doubts, and a heedful regard of  
resentments.

Wei keuen | 權 to be afraid of  
power, in a bad sense.

Wei keu | 懼 fear; apprehension.

Wei se woo nǎng | 蕙無能  
cowardly and useless; timorous in-  
capacity.

Wei shin | 神 to venerate or fear  
the gods.

Wei tēn | 天 to venerate heaven.

Wei woo | 惡 mutual slander.

俛

11697. (-) To approximate;  
to attach to; to love.

喂

11698. (-) To fear; to ap-  
prehend. To feed animals.

Wei ma | 馬 to feed a  
horse.

榘

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 to-  
gether; to bend or to cause to  
submit.

隈  
隄

11702. (-) A winding  
shore; a meandering  
stream. The part where  
a bow bends.

餵  
餵  
餵

11703. ( / ) To feed ani-  
mals; the first character  
is not sanctioned by the  
Dictionaries.

胃  
胃  
膈

11704. ( / ) From 肉 and  
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 | the stomach;  
which they called 穀府

Kūh-foo, The grain department.

Wei jō | 弱 a weak stomach.

Wei ke tung | 氣疼 a pain in the  
stomach.

Wei wan | 腕 the pit of the stomach.



惴惴  
渭

11705. Disquietude of mind.

11706. ( / ) From *water* and the *stomach*. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

獬  
豸  
蝟  
鬣  
彘

11707. ( / ) A hedge hog; a porcupine. See below.

謂  
謂

11708. ( / ) 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 | 子賤 Confucius said to Tsze-'tsëen. Ho wei 何 | what is to be said for this? how is this to be explained? Often precedes some hypothetic reasoning. Tsze wei 此 | this is called; or this expresses; this is what is denomi-

nated. Yew wei 有 | to have something to say—means, to be able to give a good reason for one's conduct.

Wei che | 之 they call it; it is called; it expresses.

Wei che yüē | 之曰 addressing him, said.

Wei che ho tsac | 之何哉 what can now be said!

Woo so wei 無所 | } having no-  
Woo wei 無 | } thing 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. ( / ) 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 Yüh. 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 | an officer of the imperial palace. Ke wei 騎 | to ride and keep the peace, an inferior military officer.

Wei tow | 斗 a smoothing iron, the people of Canton called it Tang-tow.

洧

11710. [ \ ] Name of a river and of a place.

慰  
慰

11711. ( / ) 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 | to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort. E wei wo sin 以 | 我心 to comfort my mind. E wei wo yuen wang 以 | 我願望 to fulfil or gratify my wishes and hopes.

Wei jin sin | 人心 to soothe or console the hearts of men.

蔚

11712. ( / ) The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage; thick; dark; close and gloomy. Shaggy fur. Read Yüh, The name of a district.

痙

11713. [ \ ] From *disease* and *to have*. A bruize; a wound; a sore occasioned by heating. Read Yüh, Disease. Che wei 痕 | a bruize, sore, or wound received in fighting with sticks or clubs.

Wei wei | 胃 the stomach rejecting food.

鮪

11714. [ \ ] The name of a fish; the name of a river.

專  
專

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 | urine. Wei shoo | 書 a will. Wei chh̄h | 囑 the commands left by a dying person. Wei wei | | tortuous; winding. Wei hea tēh tēn chan | 下的田產 an estate left by some person deceased.

墳

11718. ( / ) A low earthen wall or dyke; a low earthen dyke surrounding an elevated altar. Wang che shay wei 王之社 | the wall surrounding the king's altars to the gods of the land. Wei kung | 宮 a house or mansion made of such an earthen wall as has been described.

壘

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 | a high, or important situation. Yih wei jin 一 | 人 a man of respectability; a gentleman. Lēē wei 列 | constituted persons, those appointed to some trust; gentlemen. Tso wei 坐 | the place on which one sits; to sit on the throne. Lung wei 龍 | the dragon's seat, the imperial throne. Tih wei 得 | to obtain a seat; i. e. a public situation, or the throne. Shih wei 失 | to lose the throne.

Wei le | 理 to arrange or rule.

薈

11721. [ / ] A certain edible vegetable. Wei wei | 蔚 the appearance of clouds rising.

睜

11722. The eye brows beautifully divided.

骹

骹

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 | 骹 bent down; curved; crooked.

稟

11724. Exuberant growth of plants; considered the same as the following.

颯

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 Tsēn choo 箭猪 the arrowed pig. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. Tsze-wei 字 | a well known Chinese Dictionary.

WO.—CCCLXXXIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vo.* 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* | 朝 our dynasty. *Wo kwö* | 國 our country.

**𪗇** 11728. A distorted mouth. Read *Ko*. A surname.

**𪗈** }  
**𪗉** } 11729. (-) Name of a species of dog.

**𪗊** 11730. Read *Ko* or *Wo*. A crucible.

**窩** } 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* | 家 a receiver of stolen goods, and one who harbours thieves.

*Wo' tsang* | 藏 to give harbour to, or receive and give room to, as people who harbour thieves.

**𪗋** 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 *Man* and *crooked*. Read *Wei*, Yielding appearance. A man's name. *Wei che* | 遲 appearance of returning from a distance. Read *Wo*, It denotes the Japanese; as *Wo jin* | 人 a Japanese.

**擽** 11735. From *hand* and *fruit*. To take with the hand; to pluck.

**嫫** }  
**嫫** } 11736. (-) *Wo go* |  
**嫫** } 嫫 or *Wo to* | 嫫 a slender delicate woman; beautiful.

## WŪ.—CCCXC<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Vó.* Canton Dialect, *Wók.*

搃  
搃

11737. (o) Wŏ or Hŏ,  
From *hand* and a *public officer*. To take or seize ;  
to strike and scrape off ;  
to bring relief to ; to  
rescue.

攏

11738. (o) 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. [o] 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.

嘍

11740. Hih, Hwă, or Wŏ.  
To call out to loudly. To  
call out alarmed or fright-  
ened, Oh! ah! Hwŏ tseyay, (or Tsih)  
denotes To say much to ; to speak  
to in a boisterous tone ; and one  
says, with Laughter or ridicule.

## WOO.—CCCXCI<sup>ST</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Ngu* and *Vu.* Canton Dialect, *Jng*, and *Mow.*

五  
又  
又

11741. (v) Five. Te  
woo 第 1 the fifth.  
Te woo, also occurs as  
a surname. Urh woo  
yen tsze 二 1 眼子  
*two five eyes*, is an ex-  
pression which denotes  
obscure or imperfect  
vision. Woo chang 1

常 the five constant virtues.

Woo chay shoo. 1 車書 five cart  
loads of books—is an ancient ex-  
pression for a large collection of  
books.

Woo che che kwei 1 枝之桂

the five branched Olea fragrans,  
situated in the moon.

Woo fang 1 方 denotes the four  
points of the compass, and the centre.

Woo fang too te 1 方土地 the  
gods of the four corners of the  
house, and of the centre, or mid-  
dle of the house.

Woo hing 1 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 1 3rd, 5th, i. e. the fifteenth  
night of the moon.

Woo sŭh 1 色 the five colors.

Woo kŭh 1 穀 the five sorts of  
grain ; every species of grain.

Woo keaou 1 教 the precepts that  
have a respect to the five relations,  
mentioned above.

Woo lun 1 倫 the five relations  
amongst human beings.

Woo pei tsze 1 倍子 galls, gall  
nuts, a species peculiar to China ;  
those of the oak are called 没石  
子 Mŭh shih tsze.

Woo tsang 1 藏 the five viscera.

Woo tsze 1 次 five times.

Woo tsang low 1 層樓 Padre

Hill on the north side of Canton; or rather the square temple on the hill.

Woo tseō | 爵 five ranks of nobility; which are denominated

公侯伯子男 Kung, how, pih, tsze, nan, Kung is the highest.

Woo we | 味 the five tastes.

Woo yō | 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 | or Tui woo 隊 | the ranks. Five families becoming security for each other. A multitude blended together is also called | Woo. A surname. Hang woo chūh shin 行 | 出身 to be born in the army, and receive its allowances. Chae woo 儕 | friends of the same rank; companions of the same age.

**吾** } 11743. (-) I; me. To guard; to keep off; to impede; a certain weapon; a proper name. Woo tāng | 等 or Woo pei }  
**谷** } | 輩 we; us. Ko yu }  
 woo pei seang ping 可與 | 輩 }  
 相並 may rank on equal terms with us. Yen yu shin che woo 言語甚支 | language very confused and indistinct. Che woo leau sze 支 | 了事 to hurry over any service in a careless manner. E woo 伊 | the sound of rhyming or chanting. Woo wo tsze ching yay | 我自稱也 woo, an expression for myself.

**悟** 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 | are opposites, Sleepy, inadvertent; stupified, and awake; quick, to observe, ready to discern. Ying woo 穎 | a superior degree of discernment. Sing woo 省 | to awaken; to quicken; aroused. Keō woo 覺 | to notice suddenly; first impression of; to come to a right understanding of. Woo taou | 道 to perceive the force of reasoning.

**梧** } 11746. (/) From *hand* and }  
**揆** } *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 | or Che woo 枝 | and Te woo 抵 | 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. Scang woo 相 | or Woo këen | 見 or Woo tuy | 對 face to face—said of friends or acquaintances. Yu yung tsae woo 餘容再 | 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 | 寐 to awaken and to sleep.

**梧** 11749. [/] Woo-tung | 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 instrument; the name of a district. Occurs denoting opposition to.

**牯** 11750. [-\] 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.

**齷** 11751. [-] Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight; some standing out, and some standing like the teeth of a saw. Tseu woo 齷 | irregular; incoherent; applied to the teeth; to what people say; and to their intentions.

**鼯** 11752. [-] Woo-shoo | 鼠 or E-yew 夷由 or Fei sāng shoo 飛生鼠 are several names of the flying squirrel.

午

11753. [ \ ] The seventh of the Te-che 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 | something to pass over noon, *tiffin*, a term used by the Tartars. Ching woo 正 | or Chung woo 中 | the point of noon. Keaou woo 交 | eleven o'clock. Ching woo urh kih 正 | 二刻 half past twelve o'clock. Ting woo 停 | or Seih woo 息 | to rest at noon; the resting time at noon. Shih woo fan 食 | 飯 to eat noon rice; to dine. Shang woo 上 | the forenoon. Hea woo 下 | the afternoon. Chuen woo 舛 | to oppose, to turn the back upon. Pang woo 旁 | transversely; lengthwise and crosswise; spread out; a multiplicity of affairs.

Woo jih | 日 every twelfth day is so denominated.

Woo nën | 年 any year of the Cycle that falls in Woo.

Woo she | 時 from eleven to one o'clock, about noon.

Woo yuē | 月 is always the fifth month.

件

11754. ( \ ) An equal; an opponent. Also used in the sense of Woo 伍 a file of five men. A surname.

Woo tsö | 作 a person who performs the necessary offices to a corpse.

忤  
悞

11755. ( \ ) 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 ueih | 逆 disobedient; contumacious; rebellious; rebellion.

Woo neih püh heaou | 逆不孝 disobedient to parents.

迂  
選  
選  
迕

11756. ( \ ) From *to run* and *opposed to*. To meet; to occur; to run counter to; to oppose; confused; blended. Tsö woo 錯 | mixed, blended in confusion. Kwae woo 乖 | perverse; obstinate; contumacious. Yih woo 逆 | or Woo wei | 違 rebellious; disobedient; issuing in a contrary direction.

許

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.

圻

11759. To plaster and white wash, and so on; to ornament a wall.

Woo-jin | 人 a person who plasters or adorns houses; a brick-layer.

朽  
鈔

11760. ( - ) A trowel for plastering with.

汙  
污  
洿

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 wüh 穢之 | 物 defiled by any thing unclean.

Taou woo 道 | an immoral bad state of things.

Woo jüh | 辱 to insult; to defile.

Woo wei | 穢 dirty; filthy; impure; indecent.

惡

11762. [ / ] Read ö or Gö, Vicious; wicked. Read

Woo, To hate; to dislike; to

have an aversion to; to be ashamed

of; to repent. Ko woo 可 | hateful; detestable. Sew woo che sin

羞 | 之心 a mind sensible of shame. Tsze woo 自 | to hate

one's self. Tsäng woo 憎 | to hate; to dislike; to have a strong

aversion to. Sew woo 羞 | to be

ashamed of what is vicious, and re-

frain from doing it; or to be ashamed for having acted viciously.

Woo urh che ke mei | 而知其美  
to dislike a person or thing, and yet know or acknowledge any excellencies possessed by them.

誣  
譏  
詆

11763. ( \ ) From *words* and *hateful*. Slanderous, vilifying speech. Read Yih, or Gih, To laugh. Woo ya | 訝 bad e-nunciation.

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. Pih woo pih gaou 不 | 不傲 not clamorous; not insolent.

Woo-kwǒ | 國 the least of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century; the territory which corresponds to the modern Chě keang, in ancient times called Woo.

蜈  
蚣  
悞  
誤

11765. [ - ] Woo kung | 蜈蚣 a species of centipes; the scolopendra.

11766. [ / ] Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. Kēn jin che woo 姦人之 | the false pretexts of bad designing men.

Woo sin | 信 to put a mistaken confidence in.

Woo sze | 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.

Pih woo 白 | a white crow.

Woo chow | 綢 black silk.

Woo-loo-mǒ-tse | 魯穆齊 name of a place in western Tartary, W. of Peking, 23° N. 44° 30'.

Woo maou | 帽 a black cap.

Woo mǔh | 木 ebony.

Woo poo | 布 black cloth.

Woo-soo-le keang | 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 tsih yu | 賊魚 cuttle fish.

Woo-ya | 鴉 a black crow. The Chinese praise it for its care of its parent.

塢  
隴  
碼  
堦

11768. [ \ ] 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 | a village with a kind of mud wall

around it.

嗚

11769. [ - ] Woo hoo | 呼 to sigh; to lament; alas! E woo 噫 | to shed

tears.

嗚

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 | 乎 grief or admiration.

愕  
愕

11772. [ / ] From *heart*, *mouth*, and *rising steam*. Read Woo and Gǒ, Surprize; alarm. Tsǒ woo 錯 | surprize; alarm; perturbation; haste; opposition to.

選  
罽

11773. [ / ] Read Woo and Gǒ, From *to run*, *rebellion* and *open mouths*. To occur; to meet; to rush against; to oppose rebelliously. Woo wūh

| 物 to run against any thing—like a drunken man.

藟  
萼  
武

11774. To rise in opposition to. Woo leih | 立 to stand up in opposition to.

11775. ( \ ) From *a spear* and *to stop*. To put a stop to auarchy 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 footprint; the footprint 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 chih 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 Füh-kéen province, from whence tea is brought.

Woo heš | 學 military learning; i. e. the practice of military exercises.

Woo kung | 功 military merit or honors.

Woo tsih téen | 則天 name of an abandoned queen—an epithet applied to prostitutes.

岱

11776. A man's name.

珽

11777. [ \ ] A certain valuable stone.

砥

鵠

11778. [ \ ] From *martial* and *bird*. Ying-woo 鸚 | a bird that can speak; a parrot; said to become dumb when stroked on the back.

鵠

無  
無  
無  
无

11779. (o) 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 sur-

name. 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 fá | 法 no means; no resource.

Woo-héen | 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 teih 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 yih | 裨益 of no service to; not beneficial to.

Woo sze wei fuh | 事爲福 to have nothing to do is happiness; or rather, to have nothing to disturb.

Woo so püh | 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 shih 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 tsih 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-tsih choo | 責處 blameless.

Woo wang e | 望矣 hopeless; a state of despair.

Woo wei tze jen | 爲自然 not made, but self existing.

Woo yě tǎng | 葉藤 cuscuta or dodder.

Woo yung | 用 useless.

無

11780. [ \ ] Properly written 憮 Woo. Which see.



嫵  
斌

11781. ( \ ) Flattering; trying to win the affections. Woo mei | 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 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.

甌

11784. A small jar or pitcher.

蕪

11785. ( ◡ ) 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. Füh woo | 幟 an ornamented rod. Teaou woo | 跳 to dance or caper about; to perform feats of agility; to tumble. Ta woo | 打 to make postures; to tumble. Ko urh woo neu | 歌兒 | 女 singing boys and dancing girls;—anciently formed the amusement of princes and statesmen.

Woo lung | 弄 to play tricks.

儻

11787. ( \ ) To skip and dance, as a demonstration of joy; to excite.

Woo wei | 衛 the sound of arrows or flying darts.

匱

11788. A sheath or case for a sword or knife.

膾

11789. ( \ ) From flesh and not having. Dried flesh without any bones. See Hoo.

巫  
覡

11790. ( ◡ ) 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 | 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 | 醫 the use of magic in healing diseases.

Woo heih | 覡 a witch and a wizard. Woo shüh | 術 magic arts; charms; spells.

誣  
憮

11791. ( ◡ ) To affirm that to be which has no existence; superstitious; visionary; false; deceitful. To deceive; to charge falsely; to accuse the innocent.

Woo kaou | 告 a false accusation.

Woo lae | 賴 a false trust; or to lay upon unjustly.

Woo min | 民 to deceive the people.

Woo neih | 捏 a false pretext.

母

11792. ( ◡ ) 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 Mò. A particle of interrogation. A surname; the name of a place.

Woo yung kwa leu | 庸掛慮 no occasion for anxiety on the subject.

母 11793. Kwan. To pass a string through in order to connect together.

母 Moo. A mother.

倨

11794. ( \ ) Neglect; disrespect. Tsze kaou woo | 自高 | 人 to exalt one's self, and insult others.

姆  
姆  
姆  
姥

11795. [ \ ] 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 hill.

侮  
姆

11796. ( \ ) To injure. To treat negligently; to behave contemptuously; to despise; to ridicule; to turn what is good into ridicule; to burlesque.

Tih shing püh heä woo 德盛不狎 | the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous levity.

Woo e | 易 to trifle or take liberties with; disrespectful familiarities.

婺

11797. ( / ) The name of a star, and of a district. Woo foo | 婦 a widow who does not marry again.

Woo neu | 女 a star.

瞽  
愁

11798. [ / ] Read Mow. To look down intensely upon, as on that which is obscured. Read Woo, Dull apprehension; stupid; ignorant.

整

11799. [ / ] Woo, or Mow, To kneel down; to kneel as an act of courtesy or reverence.

霧  
霧  
霧  
霧  
霧  
霧

11800. ( / ) From *cloud* and *a spear*. Shooting forth; moisture or vapour issuing from the earth; fog; thick dense vapour. Yun woo 雲 | cloudy vapour. Yen woo 烟 | 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 | business; affair; that about which one is occupied. Chuen woo 專 | intense and undivided application to. Pun woo 本 | is one's peculiar duty itself. Kea woo 家 | domestic duties. Kung woo 公 | public duties. Pan le sze woo 辦理 事 | to transact or manage an affair. Ne woo peih chüh keu 你 | 必出去 you must go out.

Woo chuen leih yu sze yay | 專 力於事也 woo, denotes close application to.

Woo e | 宜 what propriety absolutely requires.

Woo peih | 必 must; it is indispensable.

Woo peih yaou teih | 必要的 it is positively required.

Woo pun neih | 本業 to attend solely to one's peculiar duty.

Woo pun | 本 is to attend to one's duty.

Woo seu | 須 what is absolutely necessary.

驚

11802. [ \ ] To run with haste and precipitation; boisterous; violent.

WÜH.—CCCXCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Voç.* Canton Dialect, *Mat.*

勿

11803. [v] Represents and denotes a flag or standard; formerly erected in districts to invite together the people; hence, Wüh wüh 勿 | denotes Haste; moving in haste. Not; do not. Wüh wüh, also denotes Ardently desirous of, having the mind intently set upon.

Wüh wei nan | 畏難 do not be afraid of difficulties.

洊

11804. (o) Wüh mäh | 穆 exceedingly minute and abstruse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom.

芴

11805. Mèih wüh 密 | abstruse, hidden. A sort of melon.

物

11806. [v] From a cow and the sound *Wüh*. 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 wüh 人 | man and thing—sometimes

means only *Man*. Wan wüh 萬 | ten thousand things—all thing (exclusive of heaven and earth.) Ho wüh 貨 | articles of commerce. Shin wüh 神 | divine things—used in divination. San wüh 三 | three things, i.e. Ching tih 正德 cultivation of virtue; Le-yung 利用 facilitating the acquisition of the necessaries of life, and How sāng 厚生 preserving life itself.

Wüh chan | 產 natural productions.

Wüh kih urh how che che | 格而后知至 when the nature and principles of things are fully discovered knowledge is perfected.

Wüh ching jin e | 稱人意 a thing that suits or accords with men's minds.

Wüh kēn | 件 a thing.

兀

11807. (o) From a line placed on the top of man. Commonly defied, High and level at the top. To cut off the feet as a punishment. Lüh wüh 碌 | dangerous rocks.

Wüh chay | 者 those who have had their feet cut off.

Wüh teih | 的 occurs in some play books, denoting Alas! what? a cant provincial word.

Wüh wüh | | a firm immovable appearance.

仇

11808. (o) Nēě wüh 髡 | agitated; disturbed; unquiet.

碗

11809. [v] Nēě wüh 髡 | 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 Kwän-kwa, considered as representing the agitation of a penitent mind.

咽

11810. [v] To hem, in order to clear a stoppage of the throat. Wüh-yüh | 噎 clearing the throat before playing on an instrument. One says, The appearance of expectorating and drinking.

## YA.—CCCXCIII<sup>RD</sup> SYLLABLE.

A broad. Manuscript Dictionary, *Ya*. Canton Dialect, *A*, *Ya*, and *Ga*.

了 11811. (-) The parting branches of a tree; any thing forked. *Ya* 丫 or *Ya cha* 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 象 elephant's teeth; ivory. *Chaou ya* 爪 爪 the nails and teeth—that which annoys and frightens. *Ya kwae* 僮 僮 a sort of spy employed by trading people to collect information. *Ya chay* 車 車 the jaw bone in which the teeth are inserted.

*Ya hwuy* 灰 灰 tooth powder.

*Ya lan* 蘭 蘭 cochineal. See the following character.

*Ya kung foo seang* 王夫箱 王夫箱 an ivory work basket.

*Ya mun* 門 門 a standard formerly erected at the door of an officer's tent, hence the modern term *Ya 衙門* a public office.

*Ya sin tung* 信筒 信筒 ivory racks.

*Ya shen* 扇 扇 ivory fans.

*Ya tan* 蛋 蛋 ivory eggs; i. e. balls.

*Ya yuē shen* 月扇 月扇 ivory fire screes.

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* 豁 豁 appearance of a deep wide valley.

*Ya lan me* 蘭米 蘭米 cochineal.

*Ae ya* 噯 噯 ah! strange! alas!

研 11814. ['] A smooth, bright, glossy stone; a round stone. *Nēn ya* 碾 碾 to bruise with a stone roller.

芽 11815. (-) From *plant* and *tooth*. To bud forth; to begin; a bud; a germ; a sprout. *Mǎng ya* 萌 萌 to shoot forth buds—as in spring; buds. *Fǎ ya* 發 發 to bud forth. *Mih yǎ* 麥 麥 a germ of wheat.

迓 11816. (/) From *to go* and *issue forth*. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

雅 11817. [\] 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. *Wǎn ya* 文

文 文 elegant and correct; genteel.

*Ya che* 致 or *Che* 緻 delicate; gentle; soft; elegant; gay; effeminate. *Ya woo* 烏 or *Ya woo* 鴉 鴉 a crow.

鴉 11818. (-) A species of crow; used for the preceding. A small crow with a white breast.

*Ya-pēn* 片 片 or *Ya pēn ne* 片泥 片泥 opium.

齧 11819. (-) From the *grinder* and *incisor teeth*. Together. Distorted irregular teeth. *Shing ya* 聲 聲 voice and teeth, an indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says.

Ya gow | 齙 } the teeth unevenly  
Chā ya 齙 | } set.

**亞** 11820. ( / ) 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 | fathers of a married couple, call each other Yin; husbands of two sisters, call each other Ya.

Ya ko | 哥 an elder brother. The Emperor's sons.

Ya shing | 聖 is a term applied to the second class of Sages, as 孟子 Mǎng-tsze; Confucius is called 至聖 Che shing, Most holy, a perfect sage. A-lik tsew | 叻酒 Canton term for Arrak.

Ya-mei | 妹 or Ya-te | 姊 a younger sister. Ya-tsze | 姊 Ya-tseay | 姐 an elder sister.

**佷** 11821. [ / - ] To lean upon; to trust to. Proud.

**剷** 11822. To cut the neck or throat; to cut or pare off.

**啞** 11823. [ \ - ] Yih, Yüh, or Ya. The noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. Read Ya, or üh, The voice of birds. Read Ya, The sound made by infants learning to speak. To be dumb; dumbness.

Ya me | 謎 an enigma.

Ya tsze | 子 a dumb person.

**姪** 11824. ( / ) Two sisters-in-law call each other Ya, as an expression of courtesy; Ya, implies the taking of a second place, or being junior.

**瘖** 11825. ( \ ) Unable to speak; dumb. The back part of the neck.

**涯** 11826. ( - ) Read Ya and Yac. The shore or bank of a river. The name of a river.

**衙** } 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 tüh ya mun 總督 | 門 the palace of the governor-general.

Ya or Ya mun | 門 a government office; a public court, whether great or small.

Ya mun kung ying | 門供應 the dues or fees to government offices.

Ya yüh | 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.

## YĀ.—CCCXCIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yā*. Canton Dialect, *A*.

**甲** 11828. *Keä*. Scales of fish; armour.

**甲** 11829. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

**押** 11830. [ / ] 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 yā 花 | a sort of mark with

which the Chinese sign any document.

Yā chuen | 船 custom-house boats, attached to European ships, the Hoppo boats.

Yā sung fā sze | 送法司 to

guard as under arrest, and conduct to the magistrate.

Yǎ fūh jin | 腹人 to oppress and keep down a person.

Yǎ tung cha | 冬茶 teas left in the market till the close of the season; winter teas.

鴨  
鵝

11831. ( / ) A duck, so called from the sound of its gabble. The name of a river. Shwŭy yǎ 水子 | or Yǎ-tsze | 子 a duck.

圪

11832. [ 〇 ] Earthy particles closely adhesive; or thick dust flying. Yang-yǎ 块 | inscrutable; no trace of; foggy; obscure appearance of being unlimited. The old definition is, Intricate windings amongst hills.

厭

11833. Read Yen, and Yě, or Yǎ. 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 Yǎ, Unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yih, Yih

yih | 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 Yě, To subject; to cause to unite. Read Nēē, 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 壓, Fǎh-yǎ 覆 | or Yǎ-taou | 倒 to overthrow. King yǎ 傾 | to subvert. Chin-yǎ 鎮 | or Tan-yǎ 彈 | or Yǎ-choo | 住 all express, Keeping down; suppressing any evil, such as insurrection of the people, or any other calamity. Chin yǎ 震 | to keep down by fear, as if terrified by thunder. Tsze yǎ 自 | to subject or humble one's self. Yang-yǎ 禳 | by superstitious rites to suppress any rising pestilence or other calamity in a neighbourhood. Tsuy-yǎ 權 | to push down. Chin-yǎ 沉 | to sink down. Kung-yǎ 控 | to hold down, or repress. Shan-yǎ 山 | pressed down by a mountain. Chin shin yǎ koo che 朕 甚 | 苦之 I the Emperor exceedingly dislike, and am embittered against it.

Yǎ che | 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.

Yǎ fūh | 伏 to subject.

Yǎ-hwae | 壞 to crush to ruin.

Yǎ hae pih sing | 害百姓 to oppress and injure the people.

Yǎ king | 驚 to keep down alarm.

Yǎ lō | 落 to fall and crush.

Yǎ sze jin | 死人 to crush a man to death.

Yǎ show | 守 to maintain possession of, to prevent passing from one.

丸

11835. Ung yǎ 翻 | to bend the strong or violent.

軋

11836. ( \ ) 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 yǎ 相磨 | to distress and annoy each other.

Yung ya 軋 | without any shore or limit; a grinding noise.

Yǎ wūh | 芴 close, fine texture.

Yǎ lwūh | 忽 long distant appearance.

揠  
扎

11837. ( / ) To pluck up; to eradicate. The second character is also read Chǎ. Yǎ pǎ | 拔 to eradicate; to pluck out of.

YAE.—CCCXCV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, *Yai*. Canton Dialect, *Oac*, 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.

娼  
談  
毒  
嬰  
嬉

11840. A degrading epithet applied to women. To trifle or play with. The two last characters are read He, and considered synonymous.

挨 11841. [-] To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against.

駮 11842. (-) A kind of trotting pace of a horse. Doltish; foolish. Pei yae 駮 | 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.

勸 11844. [-] To urge; to force or press upon.

媪 11845. [N] 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 Sēen 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.

嗷 11847. Yae yae | | a dog snarling and seeming to wish to bite.

恹 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 tau wan kēen | 到 晚間 to put off the time till evening.

Yae sze | 死 to approach near death; to lounge and trifle with danger.

睚 11851. [-] The margin of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike. Yae tsze | 眦 looking askant at; an oblique look; mixed with hatred or resentment.

厄 11852. To be distressed; to be ill used. See Gih.

佻 11853. ( / ) Weary; fatigued.

呃 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 | in poor and distressing circumstances.

Hēn yae 險 | a dangerous pass.  
Too leang heā yae 度量狹 |

narrow, contracted mind. Te fang tsih yae 地方窄 | narrow contracted space of ground.

矮  
矮

11857. (\) From an arrow, and bent down. A person of low stature. Yae tsze | 子 or Yae jin | 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 | 噫 oh! alas! a tone of admiration.

啞  
啞

11859. Dogs wishing to bite; dogs fighting.

11860. Yae gow | 啞 the prattle of little children.

啞

Y A N.

11861. The cry of a sheep.

YANG.—CCCXCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, Yang. Canton Dialect, Yang.

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 | to stand looking up to; to think on with affection. Soo yang fang ming 素 | 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 | long looked up; I have long regarded you. Han han yang yang 闕闕 | | a stern and intimidating manner.

Yang chang | 仗 to depend on a person; to be dependent.

Yang moo | 慕 to look up to; or think of a person with regard.

Yang | and Foo 俯 are opposites, To raise the head and look up; to bend the head and look down.

Yang tēn chang tan | 天長嘆 looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh.

Yang tēn urh chūh, yuē | 天而祝曰 looked up to heaven and supplicating, said.

佯

11863. (-) False; unreal; pretended. To feign. Shen wei chā yang chay 善為詐 | 者 skilled in making a feint. E yang 倚 | a child's basket.

Yang wei pūh che | 為不知 affected not to know.

羊  
羊

11864. [-] Derived from 𦍋 Kwae, intended to represent the horns of a sheep. A sheep or goat; the name of a bird, and of an office.

Mēn yang 綿 | sheep usually so called. Yang keō | 角 a poetical term for whirlwind. Shan yang



山 | wild sheep; goats. Ling

yang 麀 | a large animal resembling a sheep.

Yang maou | 毛 wool.

Yang she | 矢 a shoulder of mutton.

Yang kaou | 羔 a lamb.

勗 11865. To advise; to persuade.

徉 11866. (-) From *sheep* and *to walk*. To stray; to saunter. Fang yang 仿 | roving about in a state of incertitude.

Chang yang 徜 | } to saunter about  
Seang yang 襄 | } for amusement; to rove; to wander.

恙 11867. [ ʃ ] Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man. Tsun yang

尊 | or Kwei yang 貴 | your complaint; how are you?—addressed to a person indisposed. Tsëen yang

賤 | my complaint. Woo yang 無 | I hope you are in perfect health.

獐 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 | was first applied to Europe—

but is now at Canton, confined to the Portuguese. Ta se yang 大

西 | Europe; Seaou se yang 小

西 | India, sometimes Goa.

Wang yang 汪 | or Yang yang | vast, spacious.

Yang hung | 紅 carmine.

Yang inëen | 面 offing, as Kc king yang mëen 鷄頸 | 面 the Macao offing; Cabreta point.

Yang tëen | 靛 Prussian blue.

Yang sew kew | 繡球 Hydrangia hortensis.

Yang taou | 桃 the Carambola.

Yang yih hoo chung kwö | 溢乎 中國 to overflow from China—and extend to the barbarians—said of knowledge and good principles.

Yang yih | 溢 to overflow; to inundate; to extend widely.

烱 11870. Fire burning furiously; opposite the fire; towards; fierce; hot.

痒 11871. Diseased; a sore; an ulcer; an itching sore; a scab; to itch.

漾 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 | manner; mode; appearance. Tsang mo yang 怎麼 | how? in what manner.

Yang sze | 事 every form of business or affair. Yang tsze | 子 a pattern; a sample; a muster.

儻 11874. ( / ) Erect; and moving.

漾 11875. The name of a river; the appearance of water agitated. Long; deep; extensive.

獐 11876. [ ʃ ] The name of an animal.

饜 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 | 閒漢 to maintain people who have not much to do.

Yang kow | 口 to feed the mouth, to support one's self.

Yang lëen | 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 | 身 to nurse and take care of one's self.

Yang tih shüh | 得熟 that may be tamed.

勸 11879. To advise; to admonish.

悵 11880. ( \ ) From heart and to feed. That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

撻 11881. ( / ) From hand and to feed. To move; to excite; to put in motion.

漾 11882. ( / ) Wide; extensive; without a shore. A rule; a pattern.

央 11883. ( - ) 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 | in the middle of; in the centre.

Yang mei | 洩 to request, to solicit.

快 11884. The body extended. Yen yang 偃 | lying on the back.

映 11885. Yàng, or Yang. The sound or tone of replying.

The sound of running water.

Yang yih | 咽 the interrupted flowing of water.

Yang yang | | interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

嗑 11886. Sound; noise.

块 11887. Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

殃 11888. [ - ] Fault; punishment; calamity; judgement; ruin. Yang lew tsze sun | 留子孫 a judgement that extends, or remains to one's posterity. Tsih yang 疾 | disease and calamity.

快 11889. [ \ ] From heart and the sound Yang. Dissatisfied; vexed; discontented with one's treatment. Sih ke yang yang sin 塞其 | | 心 stuff his discontented mind.

Yang chang | 悵 some dissatisfaction in the feelings.

泐 11890. Yang yang | | wide spread; vast; agitated and tossed about—applied to water and to the clouds.

映 11891. The light or blaze of fire.

映 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 | 掌 disconcerted; embarrassed; annoyed by an excessive quantity of business.

Yang-wang | 罔 without any dependence.

餒 11894. [ - ] Satiated with food; filled.

鴛 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 | the faithful pair. Ke shih 鸚鵡 the happy couple—used often in reference to marriage.

嗑 11896. Sound; noise.

易 11897. To open; to expand; to spread wide like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid; to be distinguished from 易 Yih, which see.

揚 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 | 於外 to spread a report out side—respecting what is done within.

Ching yang 稱 } to praise; to  
Tsan yang 讚 } declare the  
merits of.

Yang fan 帆 to spread a sail; to  
sail away.

Yang ming 名 to spread one's  
name; to become famous.

Yang shing 聲 to vociferate; to  
hem aloud when entering a house in  
order that the females may retire.

**陽** 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 貴妃 a famous  
Queen of the Tang dynasty. (A.D.745.)

Yang shoo 樹 the Ficus Religiosa,  
or Baian tree.

Yang lew 柳 a sort of willow or  
p-lm.

Yang mei 梅 arbutus.

Yang taou 桃 averrhoa carambola.

**煬** 11901. (-) From *fire* and  
to *spread*. A blazing fire;  
opposite a fire; to roast;  
vehement flame; to dress  
completely. To fuse or  
work metals.

**湯** 11902. (-) From *words* and  
to *spread*. To spread the  
fame of; to praise; to extol;  
attentive; respectful.

**暘**

**暘**

**陽**

**陽**

**陔**

**氤**

11903. [-] The space  
between the eye brows;  
pretty eyes.

11904. (-) The spirit or  
divinity of a road, or  
high way. To sacrifice  
to the presiding spirit  
of a wood.

11905. (-) Certain jing-  
ling ornaments about a  
horse's head. The name  
of a city; the name of a  
weapon.

11906. [-] Lofty and  
splendid; clear; the *su-  
perior* of the two materi-  
al principles, into which,  
according to the Chinese,  
Chaos was divided. The  
superior generally in na-  
ture; the sun; light;  
done in the light; open-  
ly. The male of anin'a's.  
Yang was the purer and  
more subtle matter of

which were formed invisible spirits,  
the gods, and the 魂 Hwǎn, or hu-  
man soul. Compare with 陰 Yin.  
The tenth moon; name of a district;  
epithet of an ancient Emperor. A  
surname. Twan yang 端 - the  
5th of the 5th moon. Chung yang

**重** | the ninth of the ninth  
moon.

Yang fung yin wei 奉陰違  
to profess openly to obey, but secret-  
ly to oppose.

Yang kwan 關 a pass in western  
Tartary, about 53° N.

Yang mei 梅毒 a venereal tumor  
in the groin; a bubo; used generally  
for syphilis.

Yang sze 事 the intercourse of  
the sexes.

Yang tae 臺 a bed.

Yang wūh 物 the male organ of  
generation, a medical term.

Yang yüe nan 日男 Yang ex-  
presses 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.

**儻** 11909. [-] Yang heang  
| 倥 unsubmitive, un-  
subdued.

**勳** 11910. Effort; endeavour.

**勳** 11911. (\\) Yang or Seang.  
Remiss; negligent.

YAOU.—CCCXCVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.Manuscript Dictionary, *Yao*. Canton Dialect, *Yew*.

夭 11912. [-] Yaou or Gaou, feeble; delicate; trying to please; smiling; winning; luxuriant herbage; broken; short; untimely death; calamity; judgment.

Yaou show | 壽 untimely death; and long life.

佻 11913. Yaou keaou | 僑 unextended; distorted. Weak; decrepit.

夭 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 | 詭 foolish tales of apparitions.

Yaou ke | 氣 an ominous vapour or shadowy appearance; a phantom; an apparition.

Yaou nēē | 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-ting | 精 a fairy or elf.

Yaou yew jin hing urh pūh tse tse | 由人行而不自作 (ghosts, fairies, &c.) arise from man and have no existence of themselves.

突 11916. [ʌ] The south east corner; a noise of the wind whistling through an aperture; winter.

夭 11917. [ʌ] To die early; short lived; to kill the young. Ming yaou 命 | short-lived. Yaou yaou | 夭 to kill those who have lived a short time.

肴 11918. [-] Dressed food; flesh and wine. See Heaou.

肴 11919. (-) Read Yaou, or Heaou. The name of a hill and of a river.

么 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.

么 11921. A sound; a noise. Yaou yaou | | a low sound; a slight noise.

交 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. Pūh yaou 不 | do not; don't.

Yaou fūh | 服 the outside of a town.

Yaou heaou tih | 曉得 want to

understand. Ne yaou püh yaou 你

不 | do you want, or wish to have it, or not? Püh yaou 不 |

I don't want it.

Yaou kin | 緊 urgently required; very important.

Yaou leö | 畧 an abridgement of the most important matters.

Yaou ling | 領 the collar of a garment.

11925. Yaou neaou | 儂 small waisted.

11926. (-) Yaou yaou | 嚶 | murmur of insects amongst grass or plants.

11927. (-) Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation. A plant used in dying. Extensive aims; enlarged views.

11928. [-] Name of a poisonous snake.

11929. [-] The loins; the waist; applied figuratively To certain appearances of landscapes. The name of a horse.

Lew yaou 柳 | or Yaou se | 細 a willow waist—a slender waist. Chě yaou 折 | to stoop; to bow.

Yaou keö tung läng | 脚痛冷 a kind of lumbago.

11930. A kind of drum.

11931. (-) An earthen vessel. Also read Taou, which see.

11932. [-] Commonly read Taou, A potter. Read Yaou, Name of an ancient statesman. Yaou yaou | | easy, agreeable, complying with; following the course pointed out. To expel or drive out.

11933. Yaou, or Yew. Earthen ware vessels; a pitcher; in compounds seems to denote To move; to agitate.

11934. To serve; to be under the orders of others. Not pure; depraved. A surname.

11935. To be joyful; pleased; to rejoice.

11936. Joy and merriment.

11937. [-] To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

11938. (-) Yaou yaou | | to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to. Deflected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon.

Disorder; agitation of mind.

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 | a violent wind. Chaou | yaou 招 | the name of a star. Seu yaou 須 | a moment of time. Poo yaou 步 | an ornament for the head.

Yaou kwang | 光 vibrating light; certain stars.

Yaou pae | 擺 swaggering strut.

Yaou show | 手 to wave the hand.

Yaou tung | 動 to move, either morally or physically.

Yaou tow | 頭 to shake the head—denoting disapproving or denying.

Yaou yaou | | a proud gait.

11940. [-] A sort of dog. Yaou min | 民 or Yaou chung | 種 a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces, who are said to have short animal tails.

11941. [-] A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; of a man.

Yaou ts'ên | 箋 a complimentary expression for another person's letter.

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  
謠

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.

倍

11945. To deceive by mutual falsehood. To be pleased; dissimilarity in size; that compared with this.

趨

11946. (V) Yaou yaou | to walk; to go.

遙  
遙

11947. [-] Remote; far; distant. Seaou yaou 消搖 or Seaou yaou 道 | to sail and move about. Yaou yuen | 遠 far off; remote.

飄  
颺

11948. (-) The wind shaking or agitating any thing. Peaou yaou 飄 | floating or sailing in the wind. Yaou yang | 颺 moved, agitated.

鷓

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 yüě, wei tēn 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 纂 | to narrate the acts of Yaou.

僥

11955. [-] False; not genuine. See Keaou.

剗

11956. To pare, or cut away.

嶢

11957. [-] From a hill and earth piled up. High lofty. Tseaou yaou 嶢 | the appearance of a high mountain.

堯

11958. Yaou yaou, Lofty and dangerous. Read Keaou, To stand erect and wait.

堯

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. (V) 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. Chih yaou 執 | obstinate. Tuy yaou 摧 | to push madly against a tree. Wei yaou 違 | perversely disobedient. Yaou-cl.ě | 折 to twist or break off. Yaou tsze | 子 an obstinate perverse son. Yaou king | 頸 stiff-necked.

爂  
叻

11961. Yaou-new | 炆  
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 | 糾 easy, cheerful temper.

Yaou teau | 窈 still and retired.

叻  
宵

11963. ( - ) Deep sunk-  
en eyes; to look nar-  
rowly; retired; to look  
inwardly; deep thought.

涪

11964. ( \ ) Unfathomably  
deep.

曜

11965. From the *sun* and  
*wings*. The light, splendour,  
or glory of the sun.

曜

瞞

11966. [ / ] To look at;  
to see erroneously.

瞞

覲

耀  
耀

11967. [ / ] From *fire*  
and *wings*. To shine  
upon; to dart forth  
rays; luminous; splendid.  
Read Seaou, Any thing  
very pointed or sharp.

咬

11968. Read Keaou and Yaou,  
Moaning or crying under  
the most acute pain or dis-  
tress. See Keaou.

Yaou ya | 牙 a locked jaw.

齧

11969. [ / ] From *teeth* and  
to *lay a cross*. To gnaw  
bones; to bite or gnaw un-  
der.

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 | 戰 to give no  
quarter in battle.

杳

11972. [ \ ] From the *sun*  
below a *tree*. Obscure;  
dusk; deep; sombre; exten-  
sive appearance.

Yaou yaou | | dull, obscure—ap-  
plied either to the day or to the  
mid.

皛

11973. [ \ ]; From *white* re-  
peated *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 | to  
call or invite. Seang yaou 相 |  
mutual invitation.

Yaou hing | 倖 to seek something  
that depends on chance or accident,  
to run risks in the hope of succeed-  
ing by some lucky accident.

Yaou kea | 駕 to invite a friend.

Yaou shing gän | 聖恩 to obtain  
by a fortunate occurrence the Im-  
perial favor.

Yaou tsëë | 接 desirous to receive.

輶  
輶

11975. ( - ) A small sort  
of carriage. Read Teau,  
in the same sense.

兗

11976. The appearance of;  
deep sunken eyes.

鷺

11977. ( \ ) Wei, Heaou, or  
Yaou. The crowing or  
keckling of fowls; the cry  
of birds to each other.

喙

11978. To call to; to call  
out.

啮

11979. Gaou, or Yaou. To  
bite; to gnaw; to chew.

YAY.—CCCXCVIII<sup>TH</sup> 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 | 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 wit' out, 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 | 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 | an effeminate manner; soft; melting. Seaou yay 銷 | to melt. Taou yay 陶 | a workman in earthen ware, and one who works in metals.

Yay chay | 者 or Yay tsäng | 匠 a fuser of metals.

**野**

11982. [ \ ] Moor; common; wilderness; rustic; wild, applied to animals and to plants.

Yay choo | 猪 a wild pig.

Yay jin | 人 a rustic country clown.

Yay ke | 鷄 a pheasant.

Yay sāng | 生 growing wild; growing spontaneously; a bastard.

**夜**

11983. [ ' ] The sun gone down below the horizon. Night. Name of a kingdom. A surname. Kin yay 今 | to-night. Tso yay 昨 | last night.

Ming yay 明 | to-morrow night.

Seuen yay 宣 | an instrument for observing the heavens. Chang yay

長 | or Yay tae | 臺 the grave. Fan yay 犯 | to violate the rules of the night patrol.

Yay heō | 學 a sort of night school.

Yay häng lan | 香蘭 Polyanthus Tuberosus or Tuberosa.

Yay hing e ho | 行以火 to go at night with a light.

Yay kwang | 光 or Yay ming choo | 明珠 the Carbuncle.

Yay lan häng | 蘭香 Pergularica odoratissima.

Yay shin | 深 late at night.

**啞**

11984. [ / ] Birds which sing at night.

**椰**

11985. ( - ) The Cocoa nut tree. Yay tsze | 子 cocoa nuts. Yay jow | 肉 the soft part of the cocoa nut. Yay küh | 殼 cocoa-nut shell. Yay hwa haou wei tsew | 花好爲酒 the cocoa flower is good

for making wine or liquor.

Yay tsäng | 將 the juice of the Cocoa nut.



耶  
邪

11986. (-) An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle. Mō yay 莫 | a certain kind of two-edged sword; to turn sides. Ya-soo | 蘇 occurs in Kang-he's Dictionary for the name Jesus—it is added, that he is denominated the *Saviour* of the west.

聖  
漜

11987. [ʌ] Soft deep mud; mire.

爺  
爺

11988. (-) 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. Tsih 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.

鄣  
鈇

11989. (-) A certain weapon.

YĚ.—CCCXCIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, YĚ.

Canton Dialect, Eep.

咽

11990. [o] The throat. Read Yén, To swallow. Read Yih, Kǎng yih 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.

啞

11991. Crime; guilt. Yě-shih | 食 a contraction of the throat occasioning a difficulty in swallowing.

謁

11992. [o] 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 yě 請 | to request an audience. Yě kēn | 見 to see or visit a superior. Yě shay | 舍 a kind of inn or tavern.

葉  
葉

11993. [o] 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. Pih yě 百 | tripe.

Yě-tsze | 子 a leaf of any paper  
Tsih-tsze 策子 | or book; in the

seventh century writings were all in Keuen chüh 卷軸 scrolls or rolls. Yih yě 奕 | } posterity; many  
How yě 後 | } generations.  
Yě yew che | 有齒 a serrated leaf.  
Yě-nrh-keang | 爾羌 a place 500  
le south of Cashgur.

葉  
櫟  
傑

11994. From *tree* and *thirty* or an *edge*. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

11995. Light; mean. One says, Handsome; pretty.

僕

11996. [v] Light; gay appearance. A local word in the west, denoting 'The countenance; a handsome countenance; in which sense, some use 奕 Yih. Shě ye 攝 | rumbled; not extended.

倅

11997. To make light of; to reject.

喋

11998. The appearance of the mouth moving.

厭

11999. [v] 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. Yě tsze | 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 Yǎ, Unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yih, Yih yih | 邑 damp. Read Gan, To sink in water.

Pūh yě 不 | disobedient. Tung yew e yě che 東游以 | 之 travelled to the east to withstand, or prevent its ingress. Shih yě 食 | or Paou yě 飽 | satiated; satisfied with food. Ling

jin ko yě 令人可 | to cause people to dislike one.

Yě ke | 棄 to reject; to cast off.

Yě kwan | 冠 a mourning cap.

Yě nan | 難 to repress those who created disturbance. Yě tseü | 絕 to exterminate; to destroy.

嘍

12000. Yě or Yay. Yě tǎ | 噍 name of a country on the west, from whence at one period Embassadors came to China.

摩 擻

12001. (v) Read Yě and Yǎ, To press down with one finger; to apply the hand to; and hold down.

業

12002. Yě or Něě. 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.

燿 燁 燿

12003. (v) 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 profaned by being inserted in the pages of so common a book.

曄

12004. (v) Read Yě or Yih. From white and flower. White shining flowers; clear; bright.

拽 拙

12005. (v) To lead; to draw; to pull; to drag. In Shan-tung read She in the same sense.

腌 脆

12006. (v) Read Yě and Yen. Salted, dried meat of any kind.

噎

12007. (v) A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. A pain in the throat. Chung sin joo yě 中心如 | like a stoppage at the heart,—denotes Deep sorrow, or as we express it, by A weight or load upon the mind.

Yě shih ping | 食病 Yě, is a disease which affects eating.

鎚

12008. (v) Read Yě, A certain iron utensil. Something pertaining to a saddle. Read Těě, A sort of furnace. Read Kō, A warm vessel.

YEN.—CCCC<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Gau*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yen*. Canton Dialect, *Eèn*.

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. Shih yen 食 | to retract what one says; to fail in one's promise.

Jin yen 人 | } a certain poisonous  
Sin shih 信石 } mineral, sometimes  
Pe shih 砒石 } used to destroy insects.

Yen hing lüh | 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 püh 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.

言

12010. (/) To moan or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the loss of one's country. Also read Nēen.

因 12011. Yin. A cause; that which induces a continuation of; to continue.

剛

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 Yih, Käng-yih 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.

咽

12014. (-) To swallow down; the throat. Yen how | 喉 the throat; any important place. Yen che | 脂 or Yen che 燕脂 a vermilion 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. Säng yen 生 | tobacco, such as is usually smoked. Shüh 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 yě | 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.

Yea woo | 霧 vapour; fog; mist.

Yen | or Yen hwa | 花 tobacco.  
Yen tow | 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 | 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 | 訊 } to examine by grind-  
Yen kew | 究 } ing torture,—a common practice in China.

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 | 茲 the name of a divinity. To punish by castration ; weak and pliable as hair. A surname.

Yen yen | | appearance of ruminating in quiet.

劓

12020. To punish by castration.

丹

12021. Weak and pliable, as hair. A surname.

啣

12022. Yen yen | | 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 | 蛇 or Nan shay 南 | 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.

掩

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, Yé, Great.

施

12027. ( / ) To measure the length of any thing ; to compare the length of two things.

掩

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 | to soothe ; to console.

揜

Yen mun seay kih | 門謝客 to shut the door and decline receiving visitors—in order to apply to study.

Yen pe | 蔽 to screen ; to shelter ; to shade.

Yen pe | 鼻 to stop the nose in order to avoid perceiving the smell of.

晦

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 | 久 a long time.

Yen yen | | slow ; dilatory.

醃

12031. [ - ] Fish or flesh preserved in pickle or brine. Yen jow | 肉 salted meat.

闔

12032. [ - ] From to *screen* and a *gate*. Door keepers of the Imperial harem Eunuuchs ; applied to the year under certain circumstances.

Yen choo | 猪 to geld a pig.

Yen jin | 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 | 哉 already settled.

僑

12034. A kind of broker; one who assists in arranging commercial transactions and who decides the price of the commodity.

嗎

12035. [-] Hēen, or Yen. Hēen yen 嗎 | joyful or being glad; to rejoice. To laugh; laughing. Read Kēen, Same as Kēen 嘍 delight, joy.

媽

12036. [-] Handsome, pretty, smiling, pleasing. A man's name.

鄔

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. Tsēen yen 遷 | long protracted—labour.

Yen che | 遲 slow.

Yen kō | 攔 to delay; to procrastinate; to lay by 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.

挺

12040. (-) The name of an animal.

紵

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 enter-  
Yen seih | 席 } tainment.

蜓

12043. (-) Read Yen, and Ting. The names of certain insects.

莛

12044. (-) The name of a plant; creeping plants. Man-yen 蔓 | long; protracted; spreading far and wide, like creepers.

彦

12045. (/) An epithet of eminent men and scholars, one who is much extolled by literary men.

Yen shing | 聖 an excellent sage.

僞

12046. (/) A counterfeit article.

嘑

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 販 | 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  
詹  
嘑  
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 諛 | 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 pūh taou, ming le so kēen 鷹飛 不到名利所牽 honor or profit drag us farther than the eagle flies;—are two proverbs.

Yen yen | 言 } a proverb; a com-  
 Süh yu 俗語 } mon saying.  
 Yen yüē | 曰 the proverb says.  
 Yen-yun | 云 the proverb says.

嘖 12050. Yen yen | | a  
 wrangling appearance, strife.

晏 12051. ( / ) From *sun*  
 and *repose*. A serene  
 sky; serene; cloudless  
 and mild. The evening;  
 harmony; freshness.

鸚 12052. ( / ) Name of a  
 bird; a species of quail.

鵝 12053. ( \ ) Name of cer-  
 tain insects and reptiles;  
 a reptile of the lizard  
 species.

蟻 12054. ( / ) From an over-  
 spreading *shelter* and *repose*.  
 Repose; leisure; a feast; an  
 entertainment; a banquet; merrit-  
 ment. Ta pae yen yen 大排筵

| to make a great entertainment.  
 Yen lö | 樂 to be merry and joyful.  
 Shang yen | 賞 } to confer a ban-  
 Tsze yen 賜 } quet, 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 surname.  
 A place partitioned off for the offices  
 of nature.

Yen choo | 豬 marshy ground.

Yen füh | 服 to subject.

Yen go | 臥 to lie down; to lie  
 down to sleep.

Yen keen | 蹇 stupid; irresolute;  
 proud.

Yen seih | 息 to desist; to cease.

匿 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 | 鼃 a certain insect.

堰 12057. ( \ ) To stop or dam  
 up water. A dike or dam.

稜 12058. [ / ] A three  
 pointed spear.

𦵏 12059. ( / ) Things leaning  
 against each other.

鯁 12060. ( \ ) Name of a fish.

鼯 12061. ( \ ) Name of an  
 animal said to be of the mus  
 species, but large as a cow,  
 and fond of wallowing in water. A  
 sort of mole or field rat that bur-  
 rows in the ground.

馱  
 馱  
 厭  
 饜

12062. [ - ] From *sweet*  
 and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiat-  
 ed; filled; replenished;  
 fastidious.

嘍

12063. ( \ ) Read Yě, or Yǎ,  
 and Yen. Read Yen, Suf-  
 ficient; filled; to satisfy;  
 satisfied; saliated; to put off; to  
 unrobe. Read Yen, To dislike; to  
 hate; to reject. To screen from;  
 to conceal. Composed; steady; firm.  
 Shih yě 食 | or Paou yě 飽 |  
 satiated; satisfied with food. Ling  
 jin ko yě 令人可 | to cause  
 people to dislike one.

Yen fan | 煩 to dislike trouble; the  
 trouble of thinking or acting.

Yen teih | 翟 to shade; to veil.

槩  
 槩

12064. [ \ ] A sort of  
 mulberry tree; a wild  
 mulberry.

𦵏

12065. The part commonly  
 opened of the belly of a  
 crab.

厭鬼

12066. [ \ ] From *filled* and *demons*. Alarmed in sleep by frightful dreams. Mung yen 夢 | a kind of night mare.

厭黑

12067. [ \ ] A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body. Yen tsze | 子 or Hih tsze 黑子 black spots.

閻閻

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.

堦

12069. Poo yen 步 | long flight of steps. Same as the preceding.

炎

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 | 涼 warm, and cool, applied to the feelings. Yen t'een | 天 southern regions. Yen fung | 風 a north east wind. Yen-yen | | luminous; splendid.

焱

燿

焰

燄

焰

燄

剡

琰

噴

演

戲

漩

續

硯

12071. Light; flame. Used for the preceding.

12072. ( \ ) Sharp pointed; to sharpen the point of. To cut off. Yen yen | | to rise up, or move rapidly, said of a person. Light, splendour. Read Shen, The name of a district.

12073. ( \ ) From a *gem* and *flame*. A bright luminous *gem*. Beautiful; resplendent; a sacred name of the reigning Emperor Kea-king.

12074. A loud laugh.

12075. [ \ ] A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice. To exercise, as soldiers. Tui yen 推 | to promulge widely.

Yen he | 戲 to perform plays.

Yen seih | 習 to practice; to make known.

Yuen yen 漩 | to whirl round and round; an eddy.

12076. [ \ ] Long, extended, protracted, to lead.

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.

Mih yen 墨 | an ink-stone.

覲

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 | a needle's eye.

Yen choo | 珠 the ball of the eye.

Yen keae | 界 the region taken in by the eye; a distant prospect.

Yen keš | 角 the corner of the eye.

Yen kow seang jin | 口相引 the eyes and mouth drawing or influencing each other, as a person in convulsions.

Yen mūh | 目 an eye; i. e. a spy.

Yen s'een | 線 a spy; an informer.

雉

12079. A girt of a horse.

雁

鴈

駢

鴉

鴉

12080. [ \ ] 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 | 鶩 wild geese, that come from the north of China in winter. Yen lae hung | 來紅 Plumbago zeylanica,--red flowered. Yen lae pih | 來白 Plumbago zeylanica,--white flowered.

贗

12081. ( / ) A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

燕

12082. [ / - ] 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 northea region of China in ancient times.

鸞

燕

Teih yen 踢 | a shuttle cock kept up by kicking with the feet.

Yen king | 京 the ancient northern territory.

Yen tsëen | 剪 the tail of the swallow.

Yen wo | 窩 bird's nests, which are brought to China, as an article of luxury.

Yen yu ne nan | 語呢喃 the chattering of a swallow.

燕

12083. ( / ) To swallow down. Yen püh hea too | 不下肚 unable to swallow.

Yen kow shwüy | 口水 to drink a mouthful of water.

嫵

12084. ( / ) Elegant; beautiful. Yen yuen | 婉 tranquil; yielding.

曠

12085. ( / ) Warm; mild; genial.

馬

12086. ( / ) 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. Fǎ leùh sin yen 法律森 | laws, strictly and rigorously referring to every supposable case. Tsun yen 尊 | honorable and stately; a dignified gravity. Kea yen 家 | the father of a family. Yih yen 一 | the first drum. Kae yen 戒 | troops placed against an expected enemy.

Yu yen 餘 | troops that occupy a place after the enemy retires.

Yen chung che | 重之 respected and venerated him.

Yen fá | 罰 severe punishments.

Yen foo, tsze moo | 父慈母 a severe father and an indulgent mother.

Yen han | 寒 severely cold, applied to the weather.

Yen meih | 密 great secrecy; strictly close.

Yen tēen tsze | 天子 a majestic son of Heaven; i. e. Emperor.

Yen tsze | 慈 the mother of a family.

Yen chung | 重 } all express with

Chwang yen 莊 | } little modification of the

Yen sūh | 肅 } meaning, Gravity, sedateness, stately solemnity of demeanour.

嚴

12088. Yen ying | 凝 extreme cold.

儼

12089. ( \ ) Carrying the head high; fine looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

噉

12090. ( / ) To breathe; to sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

巖

巖

12091. ( - ^ ) A precipitous shore or cliff; lofty; mountainous. A sort of terrace on the side of a hill. Yen cha wei shang pin | 茶為上品 the tea from the terraces on the hill sides is best.

Yen shan | 山 the principal hill or the terraces on the hill sides in Fo-kēen province, from which the tea is obtained. See Gan.

壩

12092. A den or cave in the earth.

噉

12093. To sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

鹽

鹽

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 | 政 a kind of general director in the salt department, there are three in the empire.

Yen yun sze | 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 officer.

Yen mung | 夢 to interpret a dream.

Yen ming-pih | 明白 to verify clearly.

Yen she | 屍 a kind of official coroner's inquest.

兗

12096. ( \ ) Yen chow | 州 the name of a fertile district in Shan-tung. A surname.

豔  
豔  
豔  
豔

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. [ / ] 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. [ \ ] Read Tan, Large; vast; extending every where. Read Yen, Sharp; keen.

巘  
巘

12100. [ \ ] The peak of a mountain; a hill resembling a boiler.

噏

12101. Yen yung | 噏 the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

簷  
欄

12102. ( - ) The eaves 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 eaves of a roof.

澳

12104. Stored up; secreted; put away.

# YEW.—CCCCI<sup>ST</sup> 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 | 來 he came  
again. Yew pūh ko | 不可  
still more improper.

Yew l.e | 來 or Ne yew lae 你  
| 來 you come again; i. e. you  
are on that topic again! you ap-  
proach that subject again, expresses  
an aversion to enter on the subject  
in question.

Yew lae leaou | 來了 there you  
come again—on a topic I do not  
wish to converse about.

Yew she yīh fan kwan king | 是  
一番光景 it again assumes  
a different aspect.

友 } 12106. [ \ ] 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 | to be of the same will  
or disposition, constitutes the mean-  
ing of Yew. Sin yew koo jin

心 | 古人 a heart attached  
to the ancients; i. e. fond of reading  
the works of the ancients. Pāng yew

朋 | a friend; an acquaintance.  
Pāng yew wang lae 朋 | 往來  
the intercourse of friends. Tsew

yūh pāng yew 酒肉朋 | a  
wine and flesh friend; one who  
professes friendship for the sake of

being invited to one's table. Sun  
yew 損 | an injurious friend.

Yih yew 益 | an advantageous  
friend. Leang yew 良 | a good  
moral friend. Wang nēn yew 忘

年 | forget year friend; i. e.  
one who pays no regard to the  
circumstance of age; in contradis-

tinction from those who form friend-  
ships from the circumstance of per-  
sons being distinguished by literary

rank, or actual office in the govern-  
ment, in the same year; which is  
also expressed by Tung nēn yew

同年 | a friend of the same  
year. Leau yew 僚 | a fellow  
officer, either in the civil or military

department. Chwang yew 窗 |  
a fellow student. Hwuy yew 會 |  
a fellow member of an association.

Seang haon pāng yew 相好朋  
| an acquaintance; one with whom

one is on friendly terms. E ke pāng  
yew 義氣朋 | an upright  
spirited, disinterested friend.

Yew gae | 愛 fraternal love; the  
affection of friends.

Yew pang | 邦 a friendly state or  
country.

Yew-leang | 諒 a famous General  
who opposed unsuccessfully the rise  
of the Ming Dynasty.

有 } 12107. ( \ ) From the  
*left hand* and *moon*. To  
seize on the moon in an  
eclipse To possess; 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 hēn | 限 limited; not much.

Yew jih sze woo yih | 日思無  
日 in the day of possession think of  
the day of destitution.

Yew ke woo leih | 氣無力  
having breath, but no strength,—near  
to death; just breathing. Tsze yew

自 | to have of one's self; or to  
be of its self. Mūh yew lae 沒 |

來 not come to—that point of ex-  
cellence.

Yew le | 理 to be possessed of principles agreeable to reason; reasonable.

Yew le | 禮 to be polite.

Yew nën | 年 a plentiful year.

Yew-sin she che neu | 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 | 事 occupied; engaged; sometimes implies that the affair is unpleasant.

Yew soo | 數 have number; i. e. not many.

Yew tsih yen yew | 則言 | 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, 8 yew shih 以樂 | 食 to help the repast by music. Chow tsö yew paou 酬酢 | 報 the host and guests exchanging cups when drinking; to give mutually, to give and to recompense.

Yew che | 卮 a certain vessel for wine, used in ancient times.

Yew shih | 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 withinside. A superficial degree of knowledge is expressed by Yew. Lüh yew 鹿 | a deer park. Kew yew 九 | of certain division of territory into nine regions.

Yew han | 含 to contain; to circumscribe.

Yew yu ke seih | 於氣習 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 救 | to forgive.

Yew tsuy | 罪 to reprove 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. Püh yuen tēn; püh yew jin 不怨天不 | 人 don't repine at Heaven, nor be resentful to man. Che yew 蚩 | a certain ancient statesman, now depicted on banners; which appellation is also applied to comets.

Yew e | 異 still more singular.

Yew ko kwae | 可怪 still more strange or astonishing.

Yew wuh | 物 beautiful woman.

Yew k'ö ko seon | 覺可笑 appears still more ridiculous.

**吠** 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.

**虯** 12114. (-) From insect and monstrous. Long worms found in the human intestines. Che yew 蚩 | an ancient title of princes and governors.

**訖** 12115. (-) From words and excessive. Fault; crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

**由** 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 tēn 萬事 | 天 every affair is from or by the permission of Heaven. Püh che ke yew 不知其 | not know the cause from whence. Seu yew 胥 | principal and secondary.

Yew kin e keih yuen | 近以及遠 to proceed from that which is near to that which is more remote.

Yew tsze mun tsin | 此門進 by this door go in.

Yew lie e kew | 來已久 from the time that it began till now is a long period; it has long existed.

Yew ne | 你 allowing you that.

Yew tih ta | 得他 let him.

Yew tēn pūh yew jen | 天不 | 人 it is from (that is depends on) heaven and not on man.

Yew yu | 于 proceeds from.

Yuen yew 緣 } } the circumstances  
Tsing yew 情 } } from which the  
affair originated.

Tsung yew 從 | } } from or by.  
Tsze yew 自 | }

**柚** 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. Pō ho yew 薄荷 | oil of peppermint.

Yew hwa | 畫 oil paintings.

Yew jen | 然 dense thick clouds.

Yew tsuy | 嘴 oily lips; smooth flattering speech.

Yew yew jen | | 然 slippery; passing out and in with ease.

**柚** 12119. (/) Yew tsze | 子 the name of a fruit; the pumelo. A certain kind of bamboo; an utensil used in weaving.

**糶** 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.

**咄** 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 | 手之 | the right, of right and left hands. Tso yew 左 | the left and right; those who attend at the left and right; attendants; assistants. She fung tso yew 侍奉左 | to wait upon a person. Fun foo tso yew 吩咐左 | ordered the attendants. Tso yew yih 左 | 翼 the right and left wings of an army. Tso pēn show yew pēn show 左邊手 | 邊手 the left-hand side, the right-hand side. Sze yew 司 | 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 | 堂 an assistant officer, inferior to the 左 | Tso-tang, who is also an assistant officer. Ching tang 正堂 is the principal officer.

Yew tiou | 道 the right way; the true doctrines.

**佑** 12124. [v] From *mouth* and *hand*; when language fails to use the hand to assist.

Man was added in later times. (Shwō-wān.) To aid; to help; to protect. Tēn taou yew che 天道 | 之 Providence protects him. Hwong tiēn keuen yew 皇天眷 | 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. Tēn yew che 天 | 之 heaven assist him. Shin ling pe yew 神靈庇 | divine spirits grant covert and protection.

**酉** 12126. (v) Matured; finished; completed; elegant, applied to nature; the eighth moon; 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 | 時 the hours from five to seven p. m.

廔

12127. (一) From *廔* covering and *廔* old. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

櫛  
櫛  
櫛  
櫛  
櫛

12128. A vast collection of wood, oak timber to burn at a sacrifice (-) offered up to Hwan-t'een 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.

倨

12131. To stand by or wait upon, as an attendant.

適  
適  
攸

12132. (-) Air or vapour ascending; jocund, cheerful, laughing; merry. The two first are also used for the last character. See below

廔

12133. Beams that support the eaves of a house.

櫛

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  
猶

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; cheerful; a surname. Ta yew 大 | great virtue; that which may be done. Shwŷy yew noo 睡 | 怒 angry even in sleep—said of a pampered dog. Woo yew 五 |

lower strata of earth. E yew 夷 | easy circumstances.

Yew yu | 與 the names of two animals remarkable for being suspicious—to be suspicious.

Yew yen | 言 as if it were said.

Yew jŷ | 若 as if.

適

12136. To press or urge; sudden; abrupt; firm; to close; to terminate; going; a herald.

Yew jin | 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.

蕪  
蕪

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. T'ih yew joo maou 德 |

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 | 遲 young; boyish.

Yew che | 志 boyish ideas.

Yew ho | 禾 young grain.  
 Yew heō | 學 studies at the age of ten.  
 Tsze yew 慈 | tender affection; regard for.  
 Yew shaou | 少 } the years of  
 Yew nēen | 年 } youth; a young person; a boy; a lad.  
 Yew tsēen | 錢 a certain coin.  
 Yew wang | 亡 died young,

12140. [-] Yew, or Yew yew | | the voice or cry of a stag.

12141. ['] The name of a river, of a lake, and of a hill. Glossy, smooth vessels.

12142. A mournful appearance; repressed anger, perverseness of disposition.

12143. [ \ ] Yew-new | 焯 having a tendency to dry.

12144. A sort of boat.

12145. (A) Yew mew | 蛟 the appearance of a dragon in motion. Small bees.

12146. (N) From black and young. A light black colour; black, having a tinge of

blue. Read Yaou, To bluster or blacken.

12147. A kind of stocking.

12148. Yew new | 繇 soft; pliable.

12149. (-) From a pole and water. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; cheerful; 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. Yūh yew 鬱 | the vapour or smoke arising from fire. Tih ke yew so 得已 | 所 attain that which he wished.

Yew-yew | | remote; distant.

Yew jen | 然 cheerfully.

Yew kew | 久 a long time.

12150. (-) From heart and the sound Yew. Mournful; sorry. Alias! 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 | 哉 to think.

12151. (-) The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

12152. [-] The waving of a streamer in the wind. Used also for the following.

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 | name of a star.

Yew hcō | 學 to travel in order to learn, as is done in Europe; the Chinese however do not go beyond their own empire.

Yew show | 手 sauntering idle fellow.

Yew se | 壻 a rake, a whoremonger.

Yew tang | 蕩 to ramble about, idle and dissipated.

12154. (-) Name of an insect; otherwise read Lew.

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 |

a companion; an associate. Gaou yew 遨 | to roam and wander about.

Yew e leaug ko | 移兩可 to

roam between two practicabilities—  
indecision.

Yew hwǎn | 魂 the wandering soul  
or spirit.

Yew keih | 擊 or Yew foo | 府  
a military officer, such as is placed  
at Casa-branca, title 大老爺  
Ta-laou-yay.

Yew shan | 山 to ramble amongst  
hills.

Yew shwü | 水 to take pleasure  
in water parties.

誘

12156. To induce; to se-  
duce.

莠

12157. [ \ ] From *plants*  
and *ornament*. Useless flow-  
ers in a corn field; weeds;  
tares; vicious speech. Name of a  
place. Read Sew, A bitter plant.  
Choo yew gan leang 除 | 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  
誘  
孺  
莠

12158. [ \ ] 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, some-  
times in a good sense.  
Hung yew 哄 | to  
cheat and befool with  
specious pretexts. Yin  
yew 引 | to lead; to

entice. Yew hwǒ | 感 to seduce  
to mischief or evil.

Yew hwuy lae heō | 誨來學 to  
induce to come and learn (the  
doctrines of Buddha.)

Yew jin wei fei | 人爲非 to  
seduce people to do what is vicious.

琇  
琇

12159. ( \ ) A certain  
valuable stone.

憂  
息

12160. [ - ] From *head*  
and *heart*. Grief that  
arises from one's own  
thoughts; mournful;  
sorry; thoughtful; griev-  
ed; sombre; melanco-  
ly; sick; the sickness occasioned by  
pregnancy; mourning for the death  
of parents. Ting yew 丁 | to cease  
from holding an office for three years  
on the death of parents,—a Chinese  
usage. Püh-peih yew 不必 |  
there is no occasion for sorrow.

Yew tsow | 愁 mournful; dejected.

Yew sin | 心 } an anxious grieved

Yew leu | 慮 } state of mind.

優

12161. ( - \ ) 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 | to cringe and flatter.

Yew yew | 游 a luxurious ease and  
leisure; to saunter about.

Yew and leuē | 劣 are opposites,  
the first expressing a superabun-  
dance, the latter a want.

Yew yew | | indulgent; liberal.

嘆

12162. A tone of sighing,  
or of breathing out admira-  
tion; a tone implying doubt  
or uncertainty. E yew 歐 | to  
sigh, as Oh! alas!

愒

12163. ( \ ) Grief; grieved;  
also some relaxation and  
apparent ease.

耨

12164. [ - ] A sort of  
harrow for passing over the  
ground after the seed is  
thrown in.

幽

12165. ( - ) From *hill* and  
*woody vallies*. Umbrageous;  
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 | 居 to dwell in retirement.

Yew pe | 閉 to be shut up in retire-  
ment,—formerly used to denote  
lacerating the female organ, as a  
punishment for adultery; a punish-  
ment of the Imperial palace.

Yew shin | 深 dark and deep; far  
from view.

Yew tsing | 靜 retired and silent  
or still.

Yew tseih | 跡 obscure footsteps or  
traces of.

Yew wei | 微 obscure; abstruse;  
difficult to perceive; deep and  
minute.

Yew ya | 雅 umbrageous, shady, and elegant, applied to gardens, &c.

12166. E yew 咄 | the tone or sound of recitative or singing.

12167. [-] A female of the deer species. A doe, a roe.

12168. (-) From, by, and through. See the second form above; and under Yaou.

12169. Wind.

繇 化

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 | or Neaou mei 鳥媒 a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou-mei, is the common term Tso yew 做 | to be a seducer.

莢 莢

12171. [ \ ] 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 | to open a post office.

褻 褻

12174. Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment; affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully clothed. Read Sew, denoting the sleeve of a garment.

YĪH.—CCCCII<sup>ND</sup> SYLLABLE.

Sometimes confounded with *Yūh*. The first sound is like *i* in *hit*, were a person to stop short and leave the *t* unpronounced. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yē*. Caution Dialect, *Wik*, *Yat* and *Yik*.

一 式 壹

第 | order one; the first. Hwā yih 畫 | to draw one line, to act

12175. (v) 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 yih

by one rule, to treat all in the same manner. Ta yih ting tseih tā 他 | 聽 卽 答 he replied as soon as he heard. Chuen yih 專 | application to one thing. Pūh yih 不 | not one way or kind only; every kind. Keun yih 均 | all in one; all equally. Wan yih 萬 | one in ten thousand. Chō yih 逐 | to attend to singly, one after another. Tae yih 太 | a certain

mountain. Yih che | 致 all reverting to the same rule or principle. Yih pwan | 般 the same as. Yih king | 經 as soon as — Tseih 則 then. Yih kow shwüy | 口水 a draught of water. Yih kih pūh seih | 刻 不 息 not desist a moment. Yih kēen scaou sze | 件 小 事 a trifling affair.



Yih laou yung yih 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.

Yih mēn 一 面 one face of things;  
one statement; at the same time.

Yih pin foo jin 一品夫人 title  
of ladies, whose husbands enjoy the  
first rank in the state.

Yih sāng 一 生 the whole life.

Yih sin 一 心 the whole heart.

Yih shǎ she 一 霎時 a moment of  
time. Yih she 一 時 expresses  
what is done at the spur of the mo-  
ment; inadvertently; hastily; rashly.

Yih she maou we keih shun 一時  
冒昧曲順 surprized into a  
rash measure, reluctantly complied.

Yih tse yǎ 一 劑藥 a dose of physic.

Yih tsēn loo 一 箭路 a bow shot.

Yih tung 一 統 one vast whole; the  
whole empire; the whole (eastern)  
world.

Yih tung tae ping 一 統太平  
universal peace.

Yih te 一 體 the whole body; the  
whole number of persons concerned.

Yih tsze 一 次 one time; once.

Yih tsung 一 總 or Yih tsē 一 切  
or Yih kae 一 概 all express the  
whole number of persons or things.

Yih tse 一 齊 all at once.

Yih we 一 味 one taste; to be addict-  
ed to one thing; pertinacious adhe-  
rence to one thing.

Yih yang 一 樣 one fashion.

Yih yih 一 一 one by one; singly.

乙

12176. [ 乙 ] 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 yih 太 一 name of a hill; of  
a star; epithet of the genii called  
仙 Sēn. Keā yih 甲 一 the  
first and second characters of the  
cycle; hence denotes, the first and  
second place, the better and the  
worse.

佗

12177. ( 佗 ) Strong; robust;  
warlike. Yih yih 一 一  
tall; large; strong; martial.

脍

12178. To cut or break a-  
sunder.

岬

12179. ( 岬 ) A crooked  
winding hill.

鵲

12180. [ 鵲 ] A species of  
swallow; the twitter of a  
swallow.

弋

12181. ( 弋 ) 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 Yih shay 一 射 shoot with  
an arrow that has a string attached

to it, to draw it back again with.  
Tso yih 左 一 the name of an of-  
fice.

Yih hwǎ 一 獲 to catch or seize a  
criminal.

找

12182. [ 找 ] Defined To  
dust or rub with the hand;  
to wipe. This form is  
thought erroneous.

杙

12183. ( 杙 ) The name of a  
fruit brought from Cochinchina. Yih 一  
or Keuē yih 槩 一 a stake driven into the  
ground to fasten animals to.

域

12184. ( 域 ) A limit; a  
boundary; a state; a nation;  
a region; the world; the  
universe. Mun yih 門 一 the  
threshold of a door. Se yih 西 一  
the western regions; central Asia is  
so denominated by the Chinese and  
Manchow Tartars. Tsze yih 自 一  
to limit one's self. Yu nuy yuē yih  
chung 宇內曰 一 中 Yu-nuy  
(in the world, in the universe) is  
also expressed by Yih-chung. Wae  
kwǎ yuē tseuē yih 外國曰 絕  
一 foreign countries are called  
Tseuē-yih, regions cut off. Chin yih  
膠 一 a limit or boundary, as in  
fields or land. Moo yih 墓 一  
the boundary or limits of a grave.

亦

12185. [ 亦 ] Also; likewise;  
moreover. A surname.  
Chay yang yih haou 這樣  
一 好 thus also it is well.  
Yih ko 一 可 or Yih haou 一 好

also may; also well, denotes a qualified kind of assent.

Ta yih shwō yun 他 | 說云  
he also said.

**休** 12186. [ ㄅ ] A slow and interrupted state of the pulse. A certain disease.

**弈** 12187. [ ㄩ ] From both hands and the sound yih. A certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. Pō yih 博 | to play at chess.

**奕** 12188. ( ㄩ ) From great and the sound yih. 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 yih 遊 | the name of a divinity; to ramble about;

Yih sho | 世 } an old family, and  
Yih yě | 葉 } which it is hoped will flourish for many generations.

Yih-yih | | beautiful; also mournful.

**失** 12189. Commonly read Shih. To lose. Read Yih, Indulgence; excess; the same as the following.

**佚** 12190. [ ㄩ ] Ease; rest; repose; retirement. To omit; to neglect. A name;

a surname. According to Shwō-wan, it denotes The people. One says, it means Suddenly. Keaou chay yin yih 驕奢淫 | pride, extravagance, and voluptuousness.

**劼** 12191. Licentious.

**媿** 12192. [ ㄩ ] From woman and to lose. Used for Chih, A cousin. Read Yih, Licentious; lascivious; lewd.

**洑** 12193. [ ㄩ ] From water and to lose; to overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read Tēē, Dissipated; licentious; libidinous. Tang yih 蕩 | water driven hither and thither; dissipated. Yin yih 淫 | excess; dissipation; lewd indulgence. Yih yang | 陽 the name of an animal.

**軼** 12194. [ ㄩ ] 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 Tēē. Syn. with 迭 Tēē.

**易** 12195. ( ㄩ ) Change; alteration. From sun and moon; because when the one goes the other appears. Yih king | 經 the third of the five

Classical books of the Chinese. Yih heō | 學 the science of the Yih-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 Füh-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.

Yih kwa | 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. [∪] A dike which separates fields from each other; a boundary; a limit; the border or frontier. To be distinguished from 場 Chang.

煬  
焮

12197. (∪) Flame. Read Seih, Dry.

蜴

12198. [∪] Name of an insect.

益  
益

12199. [∪] 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 advance-

ment,—as in learning. Le yĭh 利 | pecuniary advantage; interest on money; advantage.

Yĭh mēen tsze | 麵子 a name of a gall, otherwise called 五倍子 Woo-pe-tsze.

Yĭh shin | 甚 in a still higher degree.

噎

12200. [∪] 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 pūh sha | 不噎 the throat not hoarse. Read Yūh, and repeated, To imitate the sound of vehement laughing.

Hea yĭh 下 | to pass down the throat. Pūh sĭh yĭh 不澀 | not roughen the throat. Tseih seau yūh yūh 疾笑 | | vehement laughing (with a noise like) Yūh-yūh.

溢

12201. [∪] 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. (∪) 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.

諗

12203. (∪) From *words* and to *add to*. The appearance, and the noise, of laughing.

齧

12204. (∪) From *teeth* and *again*. To ruminate; to chew the cud.

啞

12205. [∪] 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. (∪) 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. (∪) Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname. Yin yĭh 淫 | continued in uninterrupted succession. Yūh yĭh 玉 | is applied to fine spring water.

腋

12209. (∪) Under the arm; the armpit. Yūh hea | 下 or Chow yĭh 肘 | under the armpit; the side; near to one.

邑

12210. [v] 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 Yih. Shing yih 盛 | your affluent city—the language of compliment.

Yih tsae | 宰 the local magistrate.

佻

12211. [v] Strong robust appearance; ploughman-like trudging a-long.

呬

12212. (v) Yih, or Yǎ. Yang yih 歎 | or Woo yih 鳴 | short breathing from palpitation or grief. Sin yih 心 | a palpitation of the heart. Gae yih 俊 | to pant.

悒

12213. [v] Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

挹

12214. (v) To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into.

Yih choo | 注 to transfer liquids from one place to another.

浥

12215. (v) From water and city. Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

億

12216. (v) One hundred, thousand; according to others, an indeterminate

number. Yih also denotes, Repose; quiet. Kung yih 供 | to supply with, and give repose to; to calculate; to contrive; to scheme, which is also expressed by Yih tö | 度 to gamble. Sin yih tsih lö 心 | 則樂 when the heart is at quiet, pleasure is enjoyed.

Yih chaou che keun sze | 兆之君師 an instructor of myriads of ages, said of ancient sages raised up by heaven to teach mankind.

憶

12217. (v) From heart or mind and thought. To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect. Chuy yih 追 | to recal to recollection.

憶

12218. (v) Name of a wood used in making bows.

繡

12219. [v] An ornamental border on the lower part of shoes; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

繡

12220. (v) The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall. Respect; veneration.

虞

虞

翼

12221. [v] From feathers and separated apart. Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army; bright; shining;

翼

manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country. Name of a star. Tso yih 左 | the left wing or flank.

Yew yih 右 | the right wing or flank.

Yih yih | | denotes respectful; also jocund.

翊

12222. (v) To erect and wing. To flap; to assist.

Yih yih | | respectful.

翌

12223. [v] Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also for wings. Yih jih | 日 to-morrow.

煜

12224. A man's name.

稷

12225. (v) To plough; to cultivate.

驛

12226. [v] 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.

Yih chen | 站 the government posts; post stages.

Yih yih | | the appearance of grain growing up.

Lö yih 駱 | constant intercourse, backwards and forwards.

射

12227. [v] Commonly read Shay, To shoot with an arrow. Read Yih, The

name of an ancient office; a teacher. Pō yĭh 僕 | or Pō chōo 僕主 in ancient times, a sort of drill-serjeant.

蜮  
蠹

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  
睪

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. [v] Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together.

懌

12232. [v] From *heart* and to *peep*. Pleased; gratified; to like.

瘳

12233. (v) To infect with disease.

斲  
燁

12234. (v) To open; to put off; to dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

繹

12335. (v) 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 | to unfold.

鞞

12236. Yĭh-hwō | 鞞 a certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

譯

12237. (v) 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 緡 | to translate. Chuen yu kwan 傳語官 or Yĭh kwan | 官 an official translator.

逸  
効

12238. [v] 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 | 致 easy, gentle style or manner.

Yĭh min | 民 deserving accomplished people, not in office.

Yĭh-sze | 士 a retired scholar, one who aims at no situation in the government.

Yĭh tsĭh yin | 則淫 ease induces vicious excess.

Yĭh yĭh | | to go backwards and forwards in a certain order.

聾

12239. Read Yĭh, and Tseĭh. To whisper.

揖

12240. (v) 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 | the name of a certain office. Tsō yĭh 作 | to make a Chinese bow.

擡

抑

12241. (v) 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

抑

or sentiment; the particle *or*; an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence. Close; compact; beautiful.

Yih hwō joo tsze | 或如此  
or perhaps thus.

Yih sun | 損 to keep down; to  
repress.

壹  
弋  
一

12242. [ ㄅ ] One; devoted  
to one object; united  
in one; sincere; pure  
and uncorrupted. A sur-  
name. Tung yih 統 |  
all united in one. Chuen  
yih 專 | devotedly  
applied to one end. Tih  
yih 德 | sincere vir-  
tue. Ning-yih 寧 | tranquil  
uniform state.

噎

12243. ( ㄛ ) A stoppage of  
food in the throat; an in-  
terruption of breathing, as  
in sobbing, from grief. A pain in  
the throat. Chung sin joo yih  
中心如 | like stopping at  
the heart; denotes Deep sorrow, as  
we express it by a Weight or load  
upon the mind.

Yih shih ping | 食病 Yih, is a  
disease which affects eating.

啐  
唾

12244. Gow yih 嘔  
| to reach; to vomit.

侑

12245. ( ㄛ ) A kind of band  
of musicians arranged in  
squares, used when sacrific-  
ing in the temple of ancestors. In  
ancient times, each group consisted  
of eight persons, the Emperor chose  
Pä yih | 侑 or sixty four. The  
highest officers of the state were al-  
lowed six groups, inferiors officers  
four, and the literati two.

Yih sāng | 生 one of those per-  
formers.

役

12246. To serve; a servant.  
See Yüh.

投

12247. The door of a furnace.  
The hole in a small furnace,  
such as are common with  
the Chinese.

勸

12248. Labour; fatigue.

啖

12249. Repeated Yih yih,  
The voices of many persons.

嚙

12250. Read Heih or Yih,  
Heih seih | 嚙 the hur-  
ried vociferating noise of a  
crowd of persons.

園

12251. A descending sound,  
the noise of something fall-  
ing or rushing down.

疫

12252. From *disease* and a  
*weapon* or a *police runner*.  
A disease in which demons  
are the instruments. Plague; pes-  
tilence; distemper. Wän yih 瘟 |  
sudden pestilence.

Yih ke che lew hing | 氣之流  
行 the spreading of plague or pesti-  
lence.

憾

12253. Yih, or Yüh.  
Wounded; pained; the mind  
deceived.

YIN.—CCCCIII<sup>RD</sup> 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 ur'1 seou 噤吟而笑 a kind of half suppressed laugh. Read Yin, A protracted singing pronunciation. Chin yin pwan hēang 呻 | 半晌 sunk in murmuring contemplation half an hour. Shin yin chwang jō 呻 | 牀褥 to moan, lying on a bed or couch. Chin yin 沉 | to ponder; to think.

Yin go | 哦 to recite verses; to chaunt.

Yin she | 詩 to recite verses.

Yin yin | | 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 | the affair is not without a cause. Wei ho yin 爲何 | for what cause? Often pre-

cedes 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 peh yew yin 凡事必有 | every affair must have a cause.

Yin choo | 諸 name of an ancient prison.

Yin che | 之 availing one's self of what previously existed.

Yin e wei le | 以爲利 for the sake of gain.

Yin ho yuen yew | 何緣由 for what reason? because of what original circumstances?

Yin shing | 乘 to add or to multiply, —in Chinese arithmetic.

Yin shiin sze | 甚事 because of what affair?

Yin tsze che koo | 此之故 for this reason; for this cause.

Yin yuen | 緣 cause; reason; producing certain effects.

Yew yin 有 | in the religious sense, the same as 有緣 Yew yuen. See Yuen. Kin jib seag hwuy yew yin yew yuen 今日相會有 | 有緣 our meeting to day is providential.

涸

12256. (-) Cold appearance.

姻

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 fami-

媀

lies of bride and bridegroom. Hwan yin 婚 | marriage.

Yin tsin | 親 the relations of a new married couple; on their cards they style themselves | 弟 Yiu-te.

Yin yuen | 緣 the secret cause in Providence which brings lovers together.

氤

12258. [-] From *vapour* and *cause*. Warm genial air or vapour. Yin yin |

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.

12259. (-) Completed;

perfected.

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.

12261. [-] Yin yun | 縕 warm genial air; see 氤 氳 Yin. Yin-yun is also applied To hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant.

12262. [-] Certain garments; those near one's person. Several folds of garments.

12263. Yin jǎh | 蓐 or Yin jǎh 蓐蓐 or Yin jǎh 蓐蓐 a mat; a mattress, a cushion or skin on which to lie down.

12264. [-] A parti-coloured horse; spots of white and black.

12265. [ \ ] Wide mouthed; gaping and laughing. The ancient form of 晒 Shin, To smile or laugh, which is also expressed by | 嗔 Yin tsze, or reversed, Tsze yin. Yin jen urh seaou | 然而笑 gaped and laughed.

12266. [ / ] Slime; mire; mud. Yin ne tsze | 泥 滓 the slime of mud; viscous mire.

12267. [-] Yin or Hin. Pleased; cheerful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read He, Nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy. Yin he | 喜 joyful; pleased. Yin hin jen | | 然 pleased and delighted.

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.

12269. [-] The root of the teeth; the gums; shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen, To smile and shew the teeth.

Yin yin | | the appearance of grinning and wrangling.

12270. Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, Doubtful; hesitating.

12271. [ / ] 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

12272. [ \ ] A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

12273. [ \ ] Kew yin 蚯 | a worm.

12274. ( / ) 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.

12275. ( / ) 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.

12276. ( / ) 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.

12277. ( / ) 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.

12278. Yin shwü jin | 水人 a pilot.

12279. Yin këen | 見 to introduce persons to an audience of the Emperor.

12280. Yin yung shoo mǎh | 用書目 an index or list of authors quoted.

12281. Yin tung jin sin | 動人心 to seduce the heart of man by the allurements of pleasure or any promised good.

12282. Yin taou | 道 to lead the way; to go before, either to point out, or to clear the way.

12283. Yin shwü yu tsing | 水於井 to draw water out of a well.

12284. Yin tsin | 進 to bring forward.

12285. Yin tow | 頭 a person who stands forward for any public subscription.

12286. [ \ ] A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

12287. [ \ ] Kew yin 蚯 | a worm.

12288. ( / ) 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.

12289. ( / ) 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.

12290. ( / ) 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.

12291. ( / ) 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. Pā yin 八 | sounds emitted from eight different substances. Tung yin sin 通 | 信 to communicate information to. Han yin 翰 | a fowl. Tsëë yin 切 | the sounds of syllabic spelling.

Yin yun | 韻 Yin is an initial sound; Yun, A final sound.

Yin yō | 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.

**窳** 12278. (/) From *a cave* and *sound*. A cellar under ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silk worm.

Yin tüh | 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.

**馨** 12280. [-] From *voice* and *sound* united. Complete harmony.

**尹** 12281. (\) 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.

**勇** 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 shih | 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** 12288. (-) From *water* and to stop up. Name of a river; to fall; to be drowned or lost in water.

**堙** 12289. (-) To stop or fill up a passage.

**禋** 12290. (-) A clean pure sacrifice.

**闐** 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.

良 12292. Read Hān or Kūn.  
 目 } From eye and to compare.  
 } To look at each other with indignation; to stop; to limit. In accounts used as an abbreviation for 銀 Yīn. Silver.

垠 12293. (-) Derived from an earthen bound or limit, resting in its own place. A ba: k; 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. Wān yin 紋 | the fine silver called Sysee. Suy yin 碎 | dollars cut to pieces. Yin choo | 硃 million made from native cinnabar.

Yin choo chung | 硃種 cinnabar.

Yin hae | 海 silver seas, the eyes.

Hwa pēn yin 花邊 | } flower

Fan mēn yin 番面 | } edged

Kwei tow yin 鬼頭 | } money;

Ya tsae yin 芽菜 | } 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 tsēang | 匠 or Ta yin 打 | a silversmith.

齧 12295. (-) The gums. Read Kān, To craunch.

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.

寅 12297. [-] Respect; reverence; veneration. To advance; continued succession; remote; distant. Ta kan sze 打 幹事 or Yin yuen |

綠 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.

續 12298. (/) Long; protracted; to draw or lead.

戟 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.

𠄎 12301. From claws and illicit success. To approach near in search of.

姪 12302. (-) From woman and familiar approaches. Luxurious ease; lounging; stage amusements; lewd; obscene. Used in common with the following.

淫 12303. [-] From water and near approaches. To drench; excess of any kind; sensual excess; to debauch; lewd; lewdness; lascivious; lustful; obscene; error; to continue long.

Name of a tree. Wan gō yin wei show 萬惡 | 爲首 of all vices lewdness is the chief. Tsaou yin

shoo peih jūh te yōh 造 | 書必入地獄 those who make obscene books will surely go to hell. Tēn

taou ho yin 天道禍 | Providence annexes misery to lewdness.

Kēn yin 姦 | or Seay yin 邪 | lewdness, generally.

Yin foo | 婦 a vicious lustful woman; lewd; lascivious wanton female.

Yiu 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 fūh | 祀無福 superstitious sacrifices procure no happiness.

Yin sze woo yih | 祀無益

in superstitious sacrifices there is no advantage.

Yin tsze | 詞 } obscene conversa-  
Yin tan | 談 } tion, or written  
obscenity.

Yin yin | | distant, remote.

霪

12304. [-] From *clouds* and *drenched*. Long and excessive rains; rain that continues more than ten days.

陰  
會  
套  
氣

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 Pih, 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 keih 光 | 駒隙 time flies like a fleet horse seen through a crevice.

Yin chih wán | 隲文 a famous essay exhorting the world to the practice of virtue, as the means of procuring the blessing of heaven.

Yin chih | 隲 the secret blessing of heaven—promotion, prosperity granted by Heaven; or virtuous actions which procure Heaven's blessings.

Yin hoo | 戶 a vulgar term for the female organ of animals.

Yin kung | 功 meritorious deeds done in secret.

Yin le | 禮 the rules of decorous intercourse in families, between men and women.

Yin shih | 室 an obscure dark house.

Yin tih | 德 unpublished; unostentatious virtue; virtue performed in secret.

Yin wü | 物 a medical term for the female organ of generation.

Yin yang | 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 | the moon.

Yin yüé neu | 日女 yin is called the female.

蔭  
套  
蔭  
蔭

12306. (\) From *plants* and *obscure*. Umbra-geous; shady; to over shadow; to protect the sun shining on a shady place; a shade under which the weary may rest. Yin leang | 涼 shady and cool.

12307. Name of a river.

蔭  
瘖  
瘖

12308. (') A disease of the heart or mind.

億

12309. (') Wán or Yin. To rely on other people.

摠  
擣

12310. (') To pare or cut even; to measure equally.

隱  
妥

12311. (\-) 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. Tsih yin 惻 | to feel for; to commiserate. Yin e | 意 secret, private thoughts.

隱  
隱

Yin ho | 禍 some calamity or misfortune which arises from unknown causes.

Yin peih | 辟 to retire into obscurity.

Yin shoo | 書 a private book for inserting one's doubts in order to think and enquire about them. Yin seih | 惜 to keep secret any knowledge—Confucius concealed nothing.

Yin tseih | 疾 a secret disease.

Yin wei | 微 hidden; abstruse; not easily perceived or penetrated.

Yin yih | 逸 retired, eminent literary characters.

Yin yung yu shang wán | 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

12312. [ \ ] The hidden beams which support the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose. Yin kwō | 括 to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by Carpenters.

癩

12313. [ \ ] Yin chin | 疹 a cutaneous disease; small pustules or blisters.

狺

12314. [ - ] From dog and words. The barking of a number of dogs.

崑

12315. [ - ] High dangerous precipice or mountain. Any lofty dangerous place; the ridge of a hill. Kin-yin 嶽 | or Kin yin 嶽 |

a high and dangerous eminence.

胤

12316. [ / ] Ying or Yin. From *flesh back to back*, and reiterated. A continued succession of children and grand-child-

dren; 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 jin 官 | Foo yin 符 | or Yin sin | 信 a seal of office, an official credential. Ta yin 打 | Yung yin 用 | Keih yin 給 | or Kae ko yin 蓋 個 | to affix a seal. Chang yin 掌 | to keep the seal, or the keeper of the seal Fung yin 封 | 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 | to deliver over the seal to a successor. Tsëh yin 接 | to receive the seal of office. Lō yin 烙 | to seal or sear with a heated iron, for the purpose of recognizing an animal or thing. Woo

Yin-too kwō 五 | 度國 five Indian nations, mentioned by Chinese travellers to India.

Yin pan | 板 blocks or plates with letters engraved on them for printing.

Yin sih | 色 the red pigment used with seals.

Yin seang | 箱 box of the official seal, which is generally covered with yellow cloth.

Yin shoo | 書 to print books.

Yin sung | 送 } to print and pre-  
Yin she | 施 } sent; to print books and to give them away.

Yin-too | 度 Hindoo; India.

Yin pa tsze | 把子 the part of a seal grasped by the hand.

Yin woo | 務 the business of the seal, that is the management of official documents, or official duties.

Kae yin 開 | 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.

媼

12318. [ - ] Relating to marriage; marriage. See above under the second form.

媼

12319. Two dogs eating and growling together; dogs barking at each other.

飲  
飲

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 |

酒 certain village feasts observed in ancient times.

Yin hō kin | 合盞 to drink of the union cups,—certain cups employed in marriage ceremonies.

Yin tsëen | 箭 to receive an arrow.  
Yin shih püh tsae chin sew, yih paou

pëen haou | 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 | 酒 to drink wine.

YING.—CCCCIV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Used for *Jin*, by the Canton People. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yng.*

Canton Dialect, *Ing.*

央 12321. *Yang*. The middle or centre of; to request.

刺

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 jih | 日 clear day light.

映

12324. ( / ) From *eye* and *midst*. To look; to see; dullness 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 këë che jin | 傑之人 a noble disinterested man.

Ying heung | 雄 a person of generous and exalted principles; a manly person; a hero.

Ying-keih-le kwö | 吉利國 the English nation; England; English.

Ying-keih-le kwö jin | 吉利國人 an Englishman.

Ying ying | | the appearance of clouds; luxuriant vegetation.

瑛

12326. ( - ) From a *sun* and *flourishing*. The lustre of stones or gems.

嬰

12327. ( / ) Careful; attentive manner; good-looking cleanly appearance. A woman's name; name of an ancient state.

Ying ming | 嫿 a young woman.

Ying moo | 嫻 the appearance of a poor rustic wench.

莹

12328. ( - ) A grave or tomb. Sëen jin fun ying 先人墳 | the tomb of parents.

Ying heuö | 穴 the pit or grave into which the coffin is put.

莹

莹

莹

莹

莹

莹

莹

12329. ( - ) A pitcher or other vessel with a long neck, and that will stand the fire.

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 | east and west, and round about,—the occupations of travelling merchants. Ping ying 屏 | a state of irresolution.

Ying shih | 室 the name of a star.

Ying sin | 汛 a military outpost or station.

Ying ying | | to go backwards and forwards.

Keun ying 軍 | } the army.  
Ying woo | 伍 }

榮 12331. (-) Ying or Yung. A certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil.

剗 12332. To cut down the wood on the side of hills.

縈 12333. To wind round.

澗 12334. (r) A small river. One says, A clear stream.

鶯 12335. (-) A certain bird known by various names. Variegated feathers.

匄 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 | iniquities full—no longer respite granted by heaven.

Ying mwan | 滿 a self-sufficient audacious state of mind,—said to be particularly offensive to heaven.

Ying and shih | 縮 are opposites—to stretch over, and to draw in.

孕 12338. (r) Pregnant; with child; applied also to brute animals. Sing ying 牲 | a pregnant victim—is not eaten. Ying foo | 婦 a pregnant woman.

楹 12339. (-) From wood and full or sufficient. A post; a pillar; a support. Këe ying 絜 | smooth and glossy. Hwan ying 桓 | 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 | 孩 } a child; an infant.  
Ying urb | 兒 }

Ying paou | 抱 an infant in its parent's embrace.

嬰 12341. (-) The voice of a bird; the harmonious songs of birds.

慶 12342. (v) From an infant under a shelter. To rest in a tranquil state. Name of a district.

櫻 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 | 桃 or Han taou 含桃 a cherry. Choo taou 朱桃 or Choo ying 朱 | a very red cherry.

嬰 12345. (v) From disease and a child. A swelling in the neck or throat, arising from habitual irritability, the name of a place.

嬰

瓔

12346. (-) An ornament or valuable stone that hangs from a ladies' neck.

嬰

12347. (-) Ying chang | 矇 the eyes without lustre.

嬰

12348. (-) An earthen vessel or pitcher with a narrow mouth, and swelling out in the middle.

Ying tze süh | 子粟 the poppy, so named from the form of the fruit being like the *Ying* earthen vessel. Vulgarly called 鶯粟 Yung-söh.

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 | a kind of sash worn by females.

鸚

12350. (-) From *child* and *bird*. Tsang ying 鶯 | a bird that is heard in spring and is silent in summer.

Ying woo | 鸚 or Woo 鸚 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 flat-

terers, who change the real state of things and introduce confusion.

Name of an animal which destroys these insects or vermin. A man's name.

鯁

12352. [ / ] A small sort of fish; spawn.

影

12353. ( \ ) From *light* and *feathers*. The shadow of. Occurs in several proper names. Low ying 漏 | the name of a sword. Tsih ying

仄 | the name of a fan.

Ying hëang | 響 shadow and echo.

Ying suy ling; hëang ying shing | 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.

鷹

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 | it is proper for me. Chaou ying 照 | to oversee and take care of.

Ying chow lae wang | 酬來往 visiting backwards and forwards.

Ying chow ta | 酬大 having a great deal of intercourse with people, —a large circle of relations and acquaintances.

Ying ching | 承 to promise.

Ying chaou yin leang | 找銀兩 a sum due; a balance in favor.

Ying mun | 門 the Imperial gate.

Ying tang | 當 what should be; ought.

Le ying 理 | what in reason is proper to do.

Tă ying 答 | to answer a person.

應

12357. To answer.

鷹

12358. (-) From to *respond to* and *words*. To answer verbally; to enquire of. Same as the two preceding.

鷹

12359. (-) The breast; near or related to; to sustain; to receive; a girt of a horse; to bind or fasten.

鷹

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.

涅

12361. (\\) Ying or Ching. Fæces, dregs. Name of a stream; flowing together.

嬴  
嬴  
嬴

12362. (-) The first springing forth of; to expand; an ancient imperial surname. A woman's name. Name of a famous archer. Kēn ying 黥 | name of a creating or transforming divinity.

簾  
簾  
簾

12363. (-) A certain sort of cage.

瀲

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

乃

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. Shih 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 tsëë | 接 to go forth to meet a visitor.

硬

12368. (') Ying or Gǎng, 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 kěë | 結 to congeal; to freeze.

Ying ming | 命 to preserve the de-

crec 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.

啞

12370. Ying ying 啞 | the voice of any brute animal.

穎  
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. Tō ying urh chüh 脫 |

而出 to come through like the point of an awl when put into a bag.

併

12372. From *man*, *fire*, and *to join the hands*. To accompany a bride to the house of her husband, preparatory to an entertainment.

敝

12373. To direct; to moderate.



YŌ.—CCCCV<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Yūh. Manuscript Dictionary, Yŏ. Canton Dialect, Yok.

約

12374. (◌) 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 Pā yŏ e sze wei urh 八 | 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. Kēen yŏ 儉 | retrenchment; economy. Leih yŏ 立 | to make an agreement. Tuy yŏ 退 | to draw back from an agreement. Ta yŏ 大 | for the most part; nearly about; generally speaking.

Yŏ sin | 信 to make a promise or take an oath.

Yŏ shŭh | 束 to restrain; to bind by rules or promises.

Yŏ wo tung ta keu | 我同他去 engaged, or made an appointment with, me to go with him.

Yŏ yen | 言 a compendium.

虐  
虐

12375. (◌) Yŏ, or Neŏ, and Yīb. Springing upon like a *tiger*. Treating cruelly; tearing to pieces. Paou yŏ 暴 | cruel; tyrannical.

Yŏ min | 民 to oppress and use cruelly the people.

葯

12376. (◌) Name of a plant.

瘧

12377. [◌] From *disease* and *cruel*. A *cruel* disease in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold.

Yŏ tseih | 疾 } intermittent fever;  
Yŏ han | 寒 } fever and ague.

樂

12378. (◌) 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 | 器 an instrument of music.

藥

12379. (◌) From *plant* and *to harmonize*. Medicinal plants; medicines; to heal; an ingredient; applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. Ho yŏ 火 | gun-powder. Han yŏ 鈎 | solder for joining metals.

Yŏ choo | 珠 seed or ounce pearls brought from the Soo-lo island. The best are called 上 Shan Yŏ-choo.

Yŏ fang | 方 a medical prescription.

Yŏ kea | 家 an apothecary; apothecaries.

Yŏ kea che kŭh | 家枳殼 the medicine Che-kŭh of the Apothecaries.

Fang yŏ 房 | any aphrodisiac stimulant, such as opium.

嶽  
憲  
岳

12380. [◌] From *hill* and the *sound* Yŏ. Five high admired and revered mountains in China are called 五 | Woo-yŏ, the name of a district. A surname. Yŏ yŏ | | the appearance of long horns.

Yŏ foo moo | 父母 a wife's father and mother.

獄  
獄

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 | imprisonment. Twan yŏ 斷 | to decide cases in law, and set the confined at liberty. Te yŏ 地 | the prison of the earth—a place of

punishment after death for wicked human beings; hell.

Yō le | 吏 a jailor.

Yō suēg | 訟 litigations.

鸞  
鸞  
雀

12382. [o] A sort of eagle.

龠  
龠  
龠

12383. [o] From three degrees and to modulate. A musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

漚  
漚  
漚

12384. [o] To boil; a certain kind of soup made of flesh and herbs.

Tan-yō 潭 | an appearance of being waved and agitated. Shin yō 瀾

| water running with velocity.

趯  
趯  
躍

12385. [o] 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 yō 距 | to leap over.

Yō yō | | with speed; with celerity.

Yung yō 踊 | } to leap for joy;  
Teaon yō 跳 | } to run with promptness and celerity to do.

禴  
禴  
禴

12386. [o] Certain sacrifices at the four seasons.

鑰  
鑰  
鑰

12387. [o] The bolt of a door; a lock. Yō she | 匙 lock and key; the key of a lock.

YU.—CCCCVI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Heu. Commonly used instead of Joo, by the Canton People. Manuscript Dictionary, Yu. Canton Dialect, Yu.

于  
于  
于

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 | | the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented. Also read Heu.

Ke kō yu yu 其覺 | | he felt himself satisfied.

Yu tsey | 嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration. Yu chē we | 摺尾 at the end of official document.

Tan yu ke shay 憚 | 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 overflowed. A hollow place with banks around; that which appears as such.

Yu gan | 岸 a bank; a dyke.

Yu | or Yu chang | 場 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  
窳  
序  
廓

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 | the arch made by the eyebrows—its expansion denotes joy.

Yu chow | 宙 an over shadowing canopy, and a containing space below; the universe.

Yu hea | 下 under the canopy of heaven.

Yu nuy | 內 in the world; in the universe.

汗

12392. ( - ) Commonly read Woo, Foul, dirty. Read Yu, The name of a river; crooked; winding.

盂  
盂

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 | a rice vessel.

Yu lan shing hwuy | 蘭勝會  
7th moon, 1st to 15th day—a certain religious holiday.

杆  
朽

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 | 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  
迂

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 | 迴 vague and difficult to understand.

Yu kew | 久 a long time.

Yu yuen | 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 Mō, and an adjective, answers to *than*. Tsoo yu keuen

kae 助 | 勸戒 to assist in hortatory discourses. Mō koo yu tsze

she 莫孤 | 自恃 none more orphans than those who presume to trust entirely on themselves. Yih yu seaou hwa 易 | 消化 easy of digestion.

Yu shih nēen | 十年 in the tenth year.

Yu san nēen ching yuě choo yih jih | 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 | 歎美辭 woo is an exclamation expressive of the admiration of excellence.

啞

12399. ( - ) The appearance of laughing; a pleasing smile.

塀

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

12402. To eat excessively; to gormandize; gluttonous; to confer upon.

餽

餼

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. Tsě yu 接 | a  
certain water plant. Po yu 比 |  
ornaments for the hair.  
Yu yuě | 月 the fourth moon.

蝮

12404. (-) Chen yu 蟾 |  
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 | as to the rest; the rest;  
what further remains. Yen yu  
tsuy 言 | 嘴 to say more than  
enough. Yu hea | 暇 the leisure  
one may enjoy after having attended  
to indispensable duties.

Yu ně fūh ming | 孽復萌 the  
old roots spring up again,—used  
figuratively of any vice or evil.

Yu shing | 剩 overplus; enough  
and to spare.

Yu tsze | 子 certain sons of great  
officers. Yu te | 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 | to implant, as heaven im-  
plants right principles in the human  
mind. Tsze yu 賜 | to confer;  
to bestow.

Yu sang chang woo kēen | 生長  
吳間 I was born and brought up  
in (the state) Woo.

仔

12407. A female ruler, or  
officer of government, of  
whom there was one during  
the Dynasty Han, called 健 |  
Tsě yu. To dilate.

好

12408. (-) An appellation  
of what is excellent and  
good. Tsě yu 媿 | a  
certain female officer.

囹

12409. (\\) To detain; to  
hold fast; to keep possession  
of; to imprison; that by  
which a criminal is detained.

敵

12410. [\\] To stop or  
prohibit. A certain musical  
instrument.

語

12411. [\\'] From *my* and  
*words*. To speak of dif-  
ficulties; 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 |  
a dark ambiguous expression. Yen  
yu 言 | words, speech, language.  
Ke yu 起 | words or phrases  
which begin a paragraph. Tsě yu  
接 | connective particles or  
phrases. Chuen yu 轉 | words  
or phrases which give a turn to the  
sense. Tsin yu 襯 | are those  
particles which blend man intimately  
with the principal words. Shaou yu  
少 | to speak little.

Yu yen to fan fūh | 言多反覆  
verbiage and tautology.

齟

12312. (\\) Distorted irregu-  
lar teeth. Tseu yu 齟 |  
distorted teeth; teeth that  
do not stand opposite each other;  
incoherent and contradictory state-  
ments.

魚  
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 | gold fish.

Yin yu 銀 | silver fish. To yu  
蠹 | insects that corrode books.

Yu che | 齒 the name of a hill.

Yu che | 鰓 the fins of a fish; par-  
ticularly of a shark, which are eaten  
by the Chinese.

Yu kow | 狗 the king fisher bird.

Yu keae | 蚘 anchovy.

Yu tsze | 子 fish roe; spawn.

Yu tsze tsēang | 子醬 pickled  
fish roe.

Poo yu 捕 | } to fish.  
Ta yu 打 | }

漁

12414. (-) To fish; to take  
every thing that comes to  
net; to seize without se-  
lection. The name of a river. A  
surname.

Yu jin | 人 a fisherman.

Yu tseou wān tuy | 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 | 中 the hours from nine to eleven in the morning.

隅

12416. Name of a foreign place on the east.

嶠

12417. ( - ) Name of a hill. Yu e | 夷 the region of the rising sun.

偶

12418. From *heart* and the sound *Yu*. Pleased; cheerful.

愚

12419. [ - ] From *monkey* and *mind*. The capacity of a monkey; simple; uneducated; ignorant; silly; stupid; used in letters for *I*, and for *your* most obedient humble servant. T'een

yu 天 | the name of a divinity.

Yu chuō | 拙 simple and stupid; ignorant and unskilful.

Yu chun | 蠢 simple, foolish, ignorant.

Yu min | 民 the simple people; the poor; the multitude; the mob

(as some people call the many.)

Yu sūh | 俗 the foolish customs of the vulgar. Yu te | 弟 your humble younger brother.

寓

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 | a stranger; one who lodges in a strange place. Ke yu 寄 | to be attached to, as a sycophant plant.

Yu so | 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 chō | 着 to meet with; to happen.

Yu k'een nan she | 艱難時 when distress and difficulties are met with.

Yu she yih too ke | 時一肚氣 always appearing angry; morose.

Yu shay pūh shay | 赦不赦 not be pardoned when a general pardon does occur.

Yu yew e choo sze k'een | 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 | the corner of a hill. Hae yu 海 | a bay on the coast. L'een yu 廉 | 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 | | walking alone; solitary; none to associate with.

瑤

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. Pūh woo, pūh gaou 不 | 不噉 not clamorous, not insolent.

Woo-san-kwei | 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.

侯

12428. [ \ ] Large features; large person; large appearance.

咲

12429. Desirous to laugh.

虞

12430. [ - ] From a *tiger* and *certain genii*. A white tiger with black fur, is called Tseu yu 騶 | 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 | remiss; want of precaution. Ko paou woo yu 可保無 | can ensure that no impediment shall arise.

Woo yu 無 } } some unanticipated  
Pūh yu 不 } } detriment, or injury  
to.

Yu mei jin | 美人 Lychnis coronata.

Yu jin | 人 an officer who has charge of the Imperial park.

娛 12431. [-] Joy; delight; to exult.

嘯 12432. Yu yu | | the appearance of a numerous group of stags and other animals; bucks, does, and so on. Also a laughing appearance. Yew lāh yu yu 麕鹿 | | numerous were the herds of does and bucks.

麋 12433. [-] A male deer. Yu yu | | a flock of deer.

匱 12434. A store or granary on those rivers on which corn is 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 | 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 Tsāng. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation. Name of a measure, of a star, and of a bow. Ta yu 大 | the great stack—a well known mountain on the north frontier of Canton province, it is otherwise called Mei-ling.

萸 12437. [-\] Choo yu 茶 | a medicinal plant applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

痠 12438. [-] 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 諛 | to flatter; flattery. O yu fung ching 阿 | 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 | rich fertile land.

羽 12441. [\/] 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 | 毛扇 a feather fan.

Yu sha | 紗 camlets.

Yu shūh | 屬 the feathered tribe, birds generally.

雨 12442. [\/] Water falling from the clouds in drops. Clouds and rain; rain; to rain. Name of an insect. She shih yu hea 矢石 | 下

a shower of arrows and stones. Kūh

yu 霰 | a term answering to the 22nd of April. Yin yu 淫 | an excessive rain of long duration. Yaou hea yu 要下 | it is going to rain. Yun yu 雲 | clouds and rain—used in an indelicate sense for the commerce of the sexes.

Yu shwüy | 水 February 21st.

Yu sze | 師 the name of a willow which indicates a sensibility to the approach of rain.

Hea yu 下 } } to rain  
Lō yu 落 }

俞 12443. [-] From to put together, a boat, and water. To hollow out a tree in order to

form a boat; the vulgar form 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.

匱

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. Heau yu 曉 | a clear and full exposition, or declaration of Kea yu hoo heau 家 | 戶曉 families informed, and houses enlightened; i. e. made clearly to understand. Te fang kwan yih 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. Keau 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.

瑜

12446. A grave.

媮

12447. (-) From *woman* or *heart* and *to assent*.

愉

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 sih | 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 yih che yen, pih joo pih yen che wei yu

yay 無益之言不如不言之為 | 也 better not

speak at all, than say what is useless. Yu kew yu nan | 久 | 難 the

longer the more difficult.

鬲

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. Pih

yu 白 | name of a star.

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.

瘡

12453. ( \ ) Disease; to cure disease; convalescence; lightsome. Occurs denoting

Virtuous.

逾

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.

踰

隕

俞

箭

12455. ( \ ) Foo yu 箭 | appearance of flowers; flowery.

Yu tsze | 苳 a fungous, otherwise called *Müh-urh*.

12456. (-) Certain ornamental garments; queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful, handsome.

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.

12458. (-) From *to look at* and *to assent*. To desire; to obtain.

Kwei yu 窺 | } to peep; to spy;  
Ke yu 覲 | } to look at wish-

fully; to desire; to attain; to covet.

Yu sin | 心 a covetous disposition.

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 *Scu*. Letters from the Sovereign of England were translated by *Shoo* 書 the usual word for *Letter* amongst equals. Shing yu 聖 | See *Shing*. M'een yu 面 | a verbal order. Pe yu 譬 | to make a comparison— is sometimes written thus.

Yu che | 旨 the Emperor's will.

12460. [-] From *door* and *to hollow out*. To peep and spy through a door. Kwei-yu | 闚 to peep through a door.

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

shw' 你 | 他說 speak to him.

Foo yu foo 夫 | 婦 husband and

wife. Yih keae p'uh yu 一介不

| not give a straw. Wo yu ne 我

| 你 I with you; I promise you.

Tang yu 黨 | a confederacy.

Seang yu 相 | mutual intercourse

of friends.

Yu kw'ö jin keaou che yu sin | 國

人交止於信 in having inter-

course with one's countrymen, the

appropriate duty is truth.

Yung yu 容 | appearance of self-en-

joyment and indulgence.

12462. The tone occasioned by using effort.

12463. (\) Attentive; observant. To rely on.

12464. [\] Yu yu | } to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait.

12465. [-] A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave.

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.

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 super-

excellent. The name of a star. Mei yu 美 | or Yang yu 揚 |

to praise; to commend. Haou m'een

yu jin chay, y'ih haou pei urh hwuy

che 好面 | 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  
輿  
輦  
鼻  
鼻

12468. [-] Name of a stone.

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 sēen sāng 堪 | 先生 a person who professes to select proper places

of interment. Shing yu 乘 | the Imperial baggage carts. Kan yu 堪 | heaven and earth. Te yu too 地 | 圖 a map of the globe. Keuen yu 權 | the commencement of. Yu jin | 人 a cartwright. Yu tsih | 宅 a tomb or grave.

鸞  
鷓

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.

偃

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 | the genial fructifying influences of nature. Wan shih yu 萬石 | name of an ancient mother of five brothers, all eminent statesmen.

御

12475. To direct; to control; to advance. Occurs in the books of Füh.

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. Püh näng yu foo jin 不能 | 婦人 impotency. Lin yu 臨 | to take the reins of government.

Yu e | 藝 the art of a charioteer.

Yu ma | 馬 to manage a horse.

Yu mun pan sze | 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 | 史 imperial informers, advisers and remembrancers. They are said to be the Emperor's ears

and eyes. Compare with 言 Yen. Yu tsēen | 前 in the imperial presence.

禦

12477. [\] To oppose; to stop; to hinder; to cause to desist or cease; to sacrifice. Show yu 守 | to defend.

Yu-ke | 饑 to satisfy hunger.

Fang yu 防 | }  
Te yu 抵 | } to guard against.

籬  
籬

12478. [\] A fence composed of wattled bamboo.

豫  
預

12479. [/] From to give or grant, and an elephant. An elephant; a tranquil, cheerful, 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. Yuě yu 悅 | pleased, delighted. Yew yu 猶 | a monkey and an elephant—two mistrustful animals; irresolute; undecided.

Yu ke woo | 機務 to take a share in the councils of state, to form a part of the ministry.

Yu pe | 備 prepared for; early and already arranged.

Yu sēen | 先 previously.

Yu yen | 言 to foretel; to predict; a prediction.

Hea yu 暇 } } quite at ease and  
Yih yu 逸 } } at leisure; without  
occupation.

蕓

12480. [ / ] Name of a plant.

噢

12481. [ / ] Yu-e | 咿 inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief.

Yu-heu | 咻 the tone of disease, the moaning of a sick person.

馭

12482. ( / ) From *hand* and *horse*. A horse keeper; a charioteer. See the second form of this character above.

御

裕  
袞

12483. [ / ] From *garments* and *a valley*. Plenty; affluent; generous; indulgent; liberal. Yew yu 優 | rich; affluent. Kwan yu 寬 | enlarged, expanded, magnanimous. Jaou yu 饒 | rich; affluent.

Yu ching | 政 liberal government.  
Yu how kwang ts'een | 後光前 to enrich one's posterity, and shed glory on one's progenitor.

Yu kwō | 國 to enrich the country.

餽

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. Mō and yu 牧 | A cow-herd, and a horse keeper. (Tso-chuen). Show-yu 守 | to defend the limits or boundary of a country. E koo wo yu 以固我 | to strengthen my frontier. Ling yu 圉 | a prison.

Yu sze | 師 one who has the care and breeding of horses.

Yu yu | | a wearied embarrassed appearance.

鼻

12486. From *a mortar* and *two hands*. To raise up with both hands.

顛

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;

顛

to cry out from pain suffered in the head. In concert with many. Chaou seih yu t'een 朝夕 | 天 morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. Woo koo yu t'een 無辜 | 天 the guiltless invoking heaven.

Yu chung | 眾 calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

堦

12488. A small bank; a low wall. A collection or assemblage in a heath or common.

YUĚ.—CCCCVII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Manuscript Dictionary, YuĚ. Canton Dialect, Yuet or Uet.

日

12489. (◡) From *month* and *a line representing the breath coming out*. To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; is called; is designated. Tsze yuĚ 子 | Confucius said. Shoo yuĚ 書 | the book says—it is written. Yih yuĚ 一 | one (person or authority) says; also when enumerating many things, means one is called *so and so*.

月

12490. (◡) Intended to represent the moon. The moon, a lunar month. A surname; a foreign state. Jun yuĚ 閏 | an intercalary month. Ching yuĚ 正 | the first month of the year. Lă yuĚ 臘 | the last month of the year.

YuĚ ching | 成 that which is to be done, or has been done during the month.

YuĚ hĕn | 弦 the first and last quarters of the moon.

YuĚ yuĚ hung | 紅 the Chinese monthly rose.

YuĚ yuĚ | 月 monthly.

YuĚ yih | 益 monthly increase.

YuĚ kwei | 桂 a monthly rose, there are two varieties.

YuĚ nan | 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.

YuĚ ping | 餅 *moon cakes*, cakes made like the moon, used at a term in the 8th moon.

YuĚ shwŭy 水 | } the menstrual  
YuĚ king | 經 } discharge.

荆

12491. (◡) To separate entirely. To cut off the feet, as a punishment. YuĚ tsùh yuĚ fe | 足曰荆 to cut off the feet is called Fe.

戍

12492. A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.

絨

12493. (◡) From *silk* and *a star*. Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

越

12494. (◡) 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 Füh-kĕen province.

YuĚ fun | 分 to overstep one's proper rank or sphere.

YuĚ haou | 好 better.

YuĚ soo | 訴 to appeal to higher courts by passing over the inferior one's.

YuĚ sùh | 宿 to pass a night.

YuĚ yuĚ | 益 } more and more; in a  
YuĚ fă | 發 } greater or more intense degree.

YuĚ yew yuĚ kĕen | 有 | 謙 the more he has the more humble he is.

鉞

12495. (◡) A certain large hatchet; the name of a star.

悅

12496. [◡] From *heart* and *a plentiful supply of*. Pleasured; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname. Sia chung 心中 or He yuĚ 喜 | or Sin yuĚ 心 | the mind quite gratified and pleased.

YuĚ e | 意 to gratify the wishes.

YuĚ sùh | 服 to submit with pleasure.

YuĚ mŭh | 目 to please the eye.

YuĚ sin | 心 to please the heart.

說

12497. [v] Commonly read Shwü, To speak; to say. Read Yuě, in the sense of the preceding.

閱

12498. [v] From a *statement hung up in a door*. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey or examine. To read. Fă yuě 閱 | families of rank and fame. Se sin yuě 細心 | 看 to look over and examine with care.

Yuě keuen | 卷 to examine literary essays. Yuě lèih | 歷 to have passed through service.

Yuě ping | 兵 to review troops.

Yuě she | 世 to have seen the world.

軌

12499. [v] Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

粵

12500. (v) 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.

Yuě se | 西 province, otherwise called Kwang-se. Yuě tung | 東 the province Canton. Leang yuě 兩 | the two Yuě; i. e. the two provinces just named.

Yuě-foo-tae | 撫臺 the Vice-governor of Canton.

Yuě hae kwan | 海關 the Hoppe of Canton.

嚶

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.—CCCCVIII<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

In many cases confounded with *Wan* and *Juen*. Manuscript Dictionary, *Yuen*. Canton Dialect, *Unc*.

合  
合  
元

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.

12504. The first cause; invisible and operating principle. The origin; the commencement; great. The first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. Pih sing yuě yuen yuen 姓百目 | | the people are

called Yuen-yuen. Wüh yō e shang yuen ke 勿藥以傷 | 氣 don't drug yourself so as to hurt your constitution.

Yuen che | 始 the origin.

Yuen fuh | 服 the garments or dress put on before marriage; a cap or bonnet.

Yuen ke | 氣 answers nearly to the word *constitution*, used in reference to the human body.

Yuen ke pūh haou | 氣不好 a bad constitution.

Yuen jih | 日 the first day of the year. Yuen nēn | 年 the first year of any reign.

Yuen paou | 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 | 宵 a soup basin.

Yuen shin. | 神 the natural spirits, in medical phraseology.

Yuen shwae | 帥 a military commander-in-chief.

Yuen show koo kwäng | 首股脰 the head, legs, and arms; i. e. a prince and his ministers.

Yuen seih | 夕 the evening of the first day of the year.

Yueu tan | 旦 the morning of the first day of the year.

Yuen tsze | 子 the eldest son; the first ancestor of a family. (MS. Dictionary.)

Yuen yang | 陽 original constitution or power of virility.

Yuen yih | 一 the space of 129,600 years.

Yuen yüē | 月 the first moon of the year.

Hwuy yuen 會 | the first amongst that class of literati, called 進士 Tsin-sze. Keae yuen 解 | the first of the Keu-jin. Chwang yuen 狀 | 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 | a Vice-governor. Shoo yuen 書 | a college. Pih lüh shoo yuen 白鹿書 | the college of the White Stag. Valley, a romantic place on the Po-yang lake,

where Choo-foo-tsze taught. Yih tsih fun wei urh yuen 一宅分爲二 | one house divided so as to have two court yards. Fung yuen 瘋 | an hospital for lepers. Koo müh yuen 瞽目 | an hospital for the blind. Laou jin yuen 老人 | an hospital for aged persons—who are friendless. These are all government establishments which are miserably attended to. Fă fung yuen 發瘋 | a lazaretto. Yuen lang chung | 郎中 an office of the fifth degree of rank.

龜 12507. ( - ) A certain large tortoise, of which various fabulous things are said.

Téen yuen 天 | a certain star.

困 12508. Deep water.

死 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 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 | 而死 died

from a feeling of resentment for injuries received. Soo yuen 訴 | to state one's grievances. Keih yuen 擊 | or Ming yuen 鳴 | to strike the drum in order to call attention to individual injuries. Shin yuen 伸 | to straighten that which is bowed down, to grant a person justice; to right a person. Se yuen 洗 | to wash away injuries or resentments,—to take ample revenge.

Yuen chow | 讎 } an enmity to.

Yuen chow | 仇 }

Yuen wang | 枉 to ill use; to charge falsely.

Yuen këē | 結 an involvement in difficulties arising from the malice or artifice of others.

Yuen peih leang min | 逼良民 to accuse falsely and oppress virtuous people.

Yuen këh che sze | 屈之事 oppression; ill treatment.

宛 12511. [ - ] To bend down plants and cover one's self; to yield; to comply. See Wan.

惋 12512. ( \ ) To rejoice and make merry; to advise and admonish.

婉 12513. [ \ ] Read Yuen and Wan. From woman and to bend. Yielding; obedient, accommodating. Wei yuen 委 | obliging speech. Yuen chuen | 轉 winding and turning—trying to oblige and please all parties.

Yuen yung | 容 a yielding manner; complaisant behaviour.

12514. **漩** *Water* whirling round an eddy.

12515. **碗** A vessel to contain rice.

12516. ( \ ) From the *mind turning on knots*. Dissatisfaction; resentment; hatred to; enmity to; ill-will repining.

Read Wǎn. Wǎn tsae | 財 private gains hoarded up. Paou yuen 報 | to take revenge.

Yuen han | 恨 hatred and dislike to; dissatisfied with and hating.

Yuen piu | 貧 to repine at poverty.

Yuen sin | 心 a feeling of malignant dissatisfaction.

Yuen tēn | 天 to repine at heaven or providence.

12517. [ \ ] A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament; a man's name.

12518. [ \ ] Twenty Chinese acres of land, some say Thirty.

12519. [ - ] A vacant eye. An eye without lustre or light. A well without water.

12520. ( - ) The male of a certain bird. Yuen ying | 鴛 a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be em-

blems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness.

12521. [ \ ] Read Yuen or Yüh, Gras.; pasture; luxuriant herbage or foliage; delicate, soft, flexible plants. Müh ma yuen 牧馬 | pasture for horses.

12522. A kind of grass or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Also Read Kwan and Han.

Yuen tsēn jin | 茜仁 coriander seeds, used in making curry. Some write. Yuen süh 園粟 mixed with cakes as a charm on the 8th of the 4th moon.

Yuen tsēn | 茜 } coriander.  
Yuen suy | 萎 }

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 | a large level uncultivated tract of country. Tēn yuen 田 | an extensive cultivated tract. Tuy yuen 推 | to search into the original

cause of; to analyze. Kēen yuen 鑿 | 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 | 之 issued an order to forgive them. Wei yuen meau 爲 | 廟 made a second temple.

Yuen choo | 主 the original lord; i. e. the owner; the proprietor.

Yuen chae | 差 a police runner.

Yuen e | 意 the original intention; the first motive.

Yuen kaou | 告 one who originates an accusation; a plaintiff.

Yuen koo | 故 the originating cause.

Yuen lae | 來 it happened, or proved to be.

Yuen leang | 諒 to excuse, or put a favorable construction on.

Yuen lae joo tsze | 來如此 really, or in point of fact, thus. Often said when all disguises are laid aside, or the truth clearly perceived.

Yuen pūh kae | 不該 strictly, or by rights ought not.

Yuen pūh seang | 不想 originally, or really at bottom, did not mean, &c.

Yuen pun | 本 the origin, originally.

Yuen seu | 序 the original preface.

Yuen tsaou | 造 to frame originally; to create.

Yuen tow | 頭 the original; the head.

Yuen wei | 委 the origin and end; all about a person or thing.

Yuen woo ching sin | 無成心 no premeditated design.

Yuen yew | 宥 to forgive.

Yuen yew | 由 the causes from which a thing proceeds; the circumstances of an affair.

**源** 12524. Knowledge and talents employed on the side of what is vicious and unprincipled.

**源** 12525. [-] Keang yuen 姜 | a female, famous in ancient story.

**愿** 12526. (\) 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 lö | 恪 sincere respect; reverence and veneration; grave and respectful deportment.

Yuen e | 意 to desire; to wish.

**源** 12527. To measure; to estimate.

**源** 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. Pih yuen 百

| the source of all rivers. Ho yuen 河 | the source of the river, viz. the Yellow river. Tseuë lew

püh joo süh 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.

**源** 12529. (\) From *silk* and *origin*. A red and yellow colour produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

**源** 12530. [-] From words and a spring. A regular constant flow of language; pleasing harmony. A man's name.

**愿** 12531. [\] 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. Fä 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 tēn hea jin gan lö | 天下人安樂 wish all the men in the world repose and delight.

**育** 12532. From *mou* and *flesh*. A small insect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

**驥**

12533. (-) A horse with a white belly.

**員**

12534. (-) A numeral of things of value; hence from *Pearl shell*. Numeral of of-

ficers 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 Yün.

Woo yun 伍 | a man's name. A surname. Föh yuen 幅 | a certain kind of cap. Wän woo kwan yuen

文武官 | civil and military officers. Yih yuen haou kwan 一

| 好官 a good officer. Säng 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 yüh | 役 a police runner.

Yuen pēn | 弁 civil and military officers.

Yuen wae lang | 外郎 a certain office of the fifth rank.

**育**

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 shih 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 tsēn

pǎ 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 chō 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 teih pēn teih | 的扁的 globular; flat.

削

12537. To take or cut out from the midst of; to hollow out.

娟  
嫵  
嫵  
嫵  
嫵

12538. (-) From *woman* and *to excite*. One who excites admiration; beautiful; elegant; delicate; slender. A woman's name. Pēn yuen 便 | a light airy appearance. Lēn yuen 聯 | a delicate curve, like the new moon. Lēn yuen 連 | delicate, slender. Shen yuen 嬋 | a beautiful female.

Yuen yuen | | sombre, deep, remote.

愼

12539. (-) From *heart* and *round*. An agitated mind; grief.

娟

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 tseih | 瘠 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.

瘡

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.

Pih yuen 白 | tutenague.

Hih seih 黑錫 or Hih 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 days it is converted to a powder.

Yuen kwan | 罐 a lead-cannister, such as tea is put into.

Yuen taou woo yih kō che le | 刀無一割之利 a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.

爰

12545. [-] From 爰 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. (v) From *woman* and *to lead*. A beautiful woman who draws admirers after her. Tsēang yuen 嫵 | the appearance of standing and waiting upon. Shen yuen 嬋 | the appearance of drawing or pulling towards; to draw the affections after.

援

12547. [-v] 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 鈎 | or Kow te 鈎梯  
a scaling ladder for passing over city  
walls.

Yuen kew | 救 to rescue; to save;  
to reform the world.

Yuen këë | 結 to unite or draw  
many persons together; to bring for-  
ward; to quote.

Yuen pǎ | 拔 to raise up; to draw  
out of—as out of the water; to ele-  
vate or draw forth people's talents.

Yuen ping | 兵 auxiliary troops  
coming up to afford relief—as to a  
besieged city.

Yuen tsëë | 接 to go forth to meet  
and lead to a place.

Yuen jin | 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. [\] From to walk  
and long robes: Remote;  
distant, in time or place.  
Read (') To remove to  
a distance; to put away  
from one; to consider  
remote. Püh yuen tsëen le 不 |  
千里 not consider a thousand le  
far (when some object is to be attain-  
ed). King kwei shin urh yuen che  
敬鬼神而 | 之 respect  
demons and gods, but put them to a

distance,—affect not familiarity with  
spirits.

Yuen këih urh sun | 及兒孫  
may (calamity) extend remotely to  
my posterity,—an imprecation.

Yuen kin | 近 far off and near at  
hand; to put to a distance; to ap-  
proach near to.

Yuen le che | 離之 put it far off.

Yuen yuen kǎn tsuy | | 跟隨  
to follow at a great distance.

Yung yuen 永 | forever; eternal.

Y.ou yuen 遙 | very remote; far off.

園

12550. (-) A place where  
trees, vegetables, or flowers  
are planted; a garden. A  
garden hedge. Poo-yuen 圃 | an  
orchard. Tsae-yuen 菜 | a vege-  
table garden. Hwa yuen 花 | a  
flower garden. A gardener is some-  
times called Hwa-kung 花工 a  
flower workman. Tëen yuen loo  
moo 田 | 廬墓 fields, gardens,  
mat sheds and tombs. He-yuen 戲  
| a play house, a garden appropriat-  
ed to theatrical exhibitions: such  
places exist in Peking. Yew hwa-  
yuen 游花 | to saunter or ram-  
ble in a garden. Yu yuen 御 |  
an Imperial garden. Yuen-ming-  
yuen 圓明 | the round and  
splendid garden; some suppose in a-  
lusion to the encircling heavens, and  
the orb of day; a well known Sum-  
mer's residence of the Tartar Em-  
perors of China.

輦

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 an-  
cient 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 arrang-  
ed 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 | 門 carriage-pole gates.  
Tung yuen mun 東 | 門 the east-  
ern gate of a public office: Se yuen  
mun 西 | 門 the western gate of  
a public office. Hëen yuen 軒 |  
title of an ancient monarch.

猿  
猿  
咽

12552. [-] A monkey.

12553. The throat. Read  
Yen, To swallow. Read Yih.  
Kǎng-yih 哽 | a stoppage  
of the breath or voice from grief.  
To intercept or obscure, as by clouds.  
Read Yuen. Yuen yuen | | 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 yuë yuen  
kaou yuë yung 牆卑日 | 高  
日墉 a wall when low, is called

Yeun. Yu yuen urh pe che 踰  
 | 而避之 passed or leaped  
 over the wall and avoided him,—  
 said of a person who was solicited to  
 accept of office.

抗

12555. [ \ ] To move; to  
 agitate; to push; to in-  
 fer.

鳶

12556. (-) Name of a  
 bird of prey of which  
 there are several species,  
 its cry indicates wind.  
 A man's name.

淵

12557. (-) From *water*  
 whirling between *two*  
*shores*. An eddy; a whirl-  
 pool; a deep abyss. The  
 name of a river. A sur-  
 name. Tēn yuen che

kīh 天 | 之隔 as remote as  
 heaven and the deep. Kea heō  
 yuen yuen 家學 | 源 a  
 family devoted to letters for many  
 generations.

圓

12558. (-) Hwan or Yuen.  
 Read Hwan, To circulate;  
 to surround; to conglomer-  
 ate; to look round with apprehen-  
 sion. Read Yuen, Round; globular;  
 complete; perfect. See Hwan.

Yuen fa | 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 previous-  
 ly existing; to continue in succes-  
 sion; to be influenced by something  
 previously existing; to connect as  
 cause and effect; a cause. To climb.

Yuen fun | 分 Yew yuen 有 |  
 express a cause existing from the  
 arrangements of fate or nature for  
 the meeting of persons, or the oc-  
 currence of events, rendered pros-  
 perous by supernatural influence;  
 conveys something of the sense of the  
 words 'Providential meeting,—mar-  
 riages are made in heaven,' and so  
 on. Woo yuen 無 | is the opposite  
 idea. *Yew yuen*, also denotes some

secret or undivulged cause, some  
 sinister influence. Yin yuen 夤 |  
 a connexion with the influence pro-  
 cured with magistrates by bribery.  
 Yu fūh yew yuen 與佛有 |  
 having a relation to Buddah; devoted  
 to him, and enjoying his blessing and  
 providential care. Tsēn she yew  
 yuen kin she kēō 前世有 |  
 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. Tēn  
 ting leang yuen 天定良 |  
 heaven decrees happy marriages.  
 Wei ho yuen koo 爲何 | 故  
 for what reason?

Yuen yew | 由 the causes or cir-  
 cumstances of any affair.

Yuen ling | 領 the collar of a gar-  
 ment.

Yuen mūh | 木 to climb a tree.

Yuen sze | 事 on account of an  
 affair.

Yuen shīh | 飾 to put on an out-  
 side gloss or external colouring, ap-  
 plied to persons in a bad sense, denot-  
 ing external show merely.

YÜH.—CCCCIX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Jüh.

Manuscript Dictionary, Yö.

Canton Dialect, Yok.

玉

12560. [o] The word *Yüh*, 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 yüh 水 | crystal.

Yüh che | 池 a kind of crucible used by the sect Taou, an ornamented vessel.

Yüh ching | 繩 the name of a star.

Yüh chüh | 燭 the harmony of the seasons.

Yüh ching | 成 to complete any thing well.

Yüh häng | 莖 the membrum virile.

Yüh hwang | 皇 or Shang-te 上帝 the Most Honorable in heaven, language of the Taou sect.

Yüh kwo | 菓 or Tow kow 荳寇 nutmeg.

Yüh mun kwan | 門關 a pass in western Tartary, in about 53° N. L.

Yüh loo | 輅 the imperial carriage.

Yüh-lan | 蘭 the magnolia *Yulan*.

Yüh low | 樓 the shoulders.

Yüh shih | 石 the corundum stone.

Yüh sew kew | 繡球 hoya camosa.

Yüh tēē | 牒 the imperial genealogy.

浴

12561. (o) 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. Müh yüh 沐 | to bathe.

Yüh fūh tan | 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 shih | 室 a bathing house.

欲

12562. [o] From *a valley* and to *breathe*. To breathe after; to wish; to hope for;

to desire; to be desirous of; to covet; to lust. Tēen le jin yüh 天理人 | heavenly principles and human desires,—reason and passion. Wüh yüh 物 | the desire of possessing external objects or gratifications.

Yüh sew taou | 修道 to be desir-

ous of cultivating a virtuous course of life.

慾

12563. (o) From *desire* and *heart*. The operation of passion; desire, in a bad

sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions. She yüh 嗜 | to relish and lust after. Kow, pe, urh, mūh sze che che yüh 口鼻耳目四支之 | the desires of the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes—all proceed from the heart; hence the character is formed from *heart*.

Yüh seang | 想 lascivious thoughts.

去育

12564. The posture of a child in a natural and easy parturition. See Tüh.

12565. [o] 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 yüh 覆 | to overspread and nourish.

Yüh tih | 德 to nourish virtue.

Yüh ying tang | 嬰堂 a kind of founding hospital for poor children, whose mothers die in child birth, or when they are infants.

Keüh yüh 鞠 } to nourish; to  
Yang yüh 養 } bring up.

12566. (o) To vomit, noise made in reaching or vomiting.

12567. Fat; fertile; earth.

12568. The sound of the voice.

12569. [v] From *to breathe* and the sound *Yüh*. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

18570. From *sun* and *erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

12571. (o) From *fire*, *sun*, and *erect*, or to *nourish fire*. The glow of fire; shining; resplendent; moral lustre.

12572. [v] Commonly read *Gaou*, A corner or deep bay. Read *Yüh*, A bank under water.

12573. [o] *Yüh e* | 嗷 inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief.

*Yüh-heu* | 咻 the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

12574. [v] Read *Yu*, or *Gaou*. A bay; land near to a shore or coast. See *Gaou*.

12575. (o) A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water. Read *Gaou*. A bay; deep; the name of a river.

12576. [v] From *fire* and *deeply* seated. Internal heat; warmth. Read *Gaou*, in a similar sense. The second character denotes Being warmed by the sun.

12577. (o) The name of a plant.

12578. (o) 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.

*Yüh tow ching keun chě* | 斗成裙襞 the smoothing iron fixes the plaits of a petticoat.

*Yüh lew* | 斗 or *Ho tow* 火斗 a smoothing iron.

12579. [v] Name of a fruit tree, of the plumb or cherry species.

*Yüh le* | 李 a small plumb.

12580. [v] The name of a place; elegant. A surname.

*Yüh yüh* | | richly elegant.

12581. A sound; a noise; a guttural sound.

12582. A pool of water in a valley at the foot of a mountain. Name of a district and of a pass.

12583. [v] To cause to grow. To bring up a child in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe. Same as 育 *Yüh*. See above.

*Yüh yüh* 郁 | abundant; luxuriant.

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 department.

12585. (o) Commonly read *Gaou*, To drag with the hand. Read *Yüh*. To press down; to subdue or express; to suppress anger.

12586. [v] Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.

12587. [v] Elegance and variety of colours; luxuriant. *Yüh-yüh* | | abundant; plentiful.

或  
啞  
啞

12588. The sound of the throat; a guttural sound.

啞

12589. Dangerous. The voice or note of a bird.

賣

12590. [o] To sell. Ching yüh 徵 | to prepare goods and publish them for sale.

粥

12591. [o] Read Chüh. A sort of gruel. Read Yüh, Natural food; that which nature supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname.

Yüh yung | 踊 to sell.

Yüh tse neih neu | 妻溺女 to sell wives and to drown daughters—done in some parts of China.

Yüh tsze | 子 a son.

鬱  
鬱  
鬱

12592. [o] 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. Yih

yüh 抑 | repressed feeling.

Yüh pö shing | 勃聲 a gurgling noise, like water coming out of a narrow mouthed vessel. Yüh taou | 陶 high wrought anxious feelings.

鬱

12593. [o] Fragrant plants.

役  
役

12594. [l] Read Yih, or Yüh. 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 yüh 戍 | to serve on the frontier. Sze yüh 厮 | to serve, or servants generally. Ya yüh 衙 | the inferior attendants, in public courts; police runners.

Yüh yüh | incessant solicitation.

Yüh she | 使 to serve; to be at the call of another.

YUN.—CCCCX<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Confounded with Jun, and with Wan. Manuscript Dictionary, Yun. Canton Dialect, Wan.

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 yih 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 wüh 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  
賴

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 kǎng 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-hěang | 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 | 母帚 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-tseih | 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.

昀 12602. (-) From a field and *equalised*. Yun-yun | | fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

尹 12603. (\\) Yun or Yin. See Yin.

允 允 12604. (\\) 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 chíh | 殖 expresses a numerous population.

Yun jǒ | 若 sincere and complaisant; the disposition softened and ameliorated.

Yun nǒ | 諾 or Yun chun | 准 and Yun yu | 俞 all express Acceding to; granting; promising what is requested.

狃

12605. (\\) Forms part of an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

欽

12606. [\\] A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign. An ancient usage.

殞

12607. [\\] To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

隕

12608. (-) Certain bamboos.

篔

鄖

12609. (-) Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

邳

隕

12610. [\\] 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

碩

—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 | 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 | eight lines all rhyming.

Yun shoo | 書 books on the tones; Dictionaries arranged according to the tones, in which syllables of the same sound are brought together.

嘖

12612. The voice of a bird.

盪  
愠

12613. Benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane feeling. See Wän.

氤

12614. [ - ] From *warm* and *air*. Vapour; generative influence. See 氲 Yin.

Yun ke | 氣 essential genial vapour; procreative influence.

煨

12615. [ - ] Fire and steam without smoke; genial warmth; vapour; warm steam.

緼  
蘊

12616. ( / ) A collection or assemblage of; applied also to difficult astronomical calculations. Same as 氲 Yun. See Wän.

醞

12617. ( / ) From *warmth* and *new wine*. To ferment liquor. Yun jang | 釀 to ferment.

Yun tseih | 藉 to cherish and keep working in the mind, like fermentation.

馥

12618. [ - ] Incense. See Wän.

嘔

12619. A large mouth; mouth large and teeth ugly.

揮

12620. ( / ) 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. ( \ ) 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. Téen yun 天 | the apparent motion of the sun and stars.

Yun chow | 籌 to revolve and devise; forecast and deliberation.

Yun ho | 河 the river for the transportation of grain; the great canal.

Yun keö | 脚 the expense of transporting or carrying.

Yun pih yuen | 白鉛 to transport white copper.

Yun yung | 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 | 於掌 to move round on the palm of the hand,—expresses what is easy.

YUNG.—CCCCXI<sup>TH</sup> SYLLABLE.

Often confounded with Jung.

Manuscript Dictionary, Yung.

Canton Dialect, Yung.

用  
削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 | or She yung 使 | necessary expenditure. Woo yung 無 | useless. Yew yung 有 | useful. Jih yung 日 | daily supply of necessaries. Kung yung 功 | meritorious service. Le yung 利 | useful commodities. He noo che yung 喜怒之 | the exercise of joy and anger.

Yung e | 意 to employ the mind; to study.

Yung jin | 人 to employ persons, whether in domestic or national affairs.

Yung kwo fan | 過飯 have you dined?—or taken any other meal.

Yung sin | 心 to apply the mind to.

Yung tēh pēn tsze shā | 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  
流12625. [ \ ] Represents *streams* and *flowing*. Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, Forever; always.

Name of a district. A surname.

Yung fūh | 福 eternal happiness.

Yung koo | 苦 everlasting suffering.

Yung kew | 久 a very long time; forever; always.

Yung tsih | 宅 an eternal mansion, the grave.

Yung yuen | 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 | 歌 to sing a song.

Yung she | 詩 to recite poetry.

咽

12629. Yung yung 咽 | 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 | the various attitudes, bows, &amp;c., which court ceremony requires Tsung yung 從 | easy, graceful carriage. King yung 輕 | thin light silk.

Yung che | 止 a person's carriage; demeanour; address.

Yung chow | 臭 little perfume bags, worn by ladies.

Yung jin che kwo | 人之過 to bear with people's faults.

Yung maou | 貌 the external appearance or countenance of a person.



Yung nǎ | 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.

俗 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.

啞 12632. Chung-yung 腫 | desirous of vomiting.

塔 12633. Chung yung 垆 | a disquieted appearance.

榕 12634. (-) Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches; the Ficus Indicus, or Banyan tree, called Pūh sze mūh 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.

輅 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 jūh fan | 鑄入範 to pour the metal into the mould.

Yung hwa | 化 to melt and transform into another shape.

瑩 12639. [-] Ying or Yung. A grave or tomb. Sēn jin fun ying 先人墳 | the tomb of parents.

Yung heuē | 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 eaves 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, jūh | 辱 honor and disgrace.

Yung, koo | 枯 flourishing and fading;—prosperity and adversity,—a real friend is the same in both cases.

Yung lūh | 祿 honors and emoluments.

啜 12641. Te yung yay 啼 | 也 to cry; to weep.

熒 12642. (-) From three free 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.

崇 12643. Ying or Yung. A certain sacrifice. See Ying.

澗 12644. (-) Small rills of water. Ting-yung 澗 | small streams. Ying-yung | an eddy or whirlpool

筓 12645. (V) 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.

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 tüh | 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. [ \ ] The issuing  
forth of plants growing  
freely, as water issues from  
a spring; passing through; contain-  
ing; constant; name of a measure.  
The part of a bell by which it is  
suspended.

Yung taou | 道 the middle and  
principle path leading into a hall or  
public court.

俑 12651. [ \ ] To commiser-  
ate. Also read Yung, A  
wooden image made with  
springs, so as to move, and appear  
as much like a living person as pos-  
sible. In high antiquity straw was  
tied up and made to represent im-  
perfect human beings, and so in-  
terred with the dead as attendants  
upon them. In the *middle age*, as  
the Chinese say, that is, about the  
time of Confucius, the | Yung, or  
more perfect representation of men  
were invented and used. Shwüy jin  
tsö yung 誰人作 | who is  
the wicked inventor?

勇 12652. ( \ ) From *rising*  
up and *strength*. Strong;  
bold; brave; fearless;  
resolute; intrepid, da-  
ring; decided; to employ  
or exert the whole pow-

ers; to advance impetuously;  
courage. The character *Yung*, is  
commonly worked very large on  
the breast and back of Chinese  
soldiers' coats. Fun yung 奮 |  
ardent courage; brave impetuosity.  
Seaou yung 小 | a hasty and  
passionate appeal to strength and  
violence. Ta yung 大 | a ration-  
al and dignified courage. Haou yung  
好 | to be fond of what is bold  
and daring, is considered praise-  
worthy, or not so, according to the  
justice and importance of the cause.  
Che che kin hoo yung 知恥近  
乎 | to know shame (to have a  
sense of shame or honor) is near to  
bravery.

Yung chay püh keu yay | 者不  
懼也 Yung, denotes not being  
afraid.

Yung mǎng tsǎng sǎen | 猛爭先  
to struggle forward in battle with  
irresistible impetuosity.

涌 12653. Reaching; a desire  
to vomit.

湧 12654. ( \ ) From *water*  
and *rising up*. To rise  
up or bubble forth as  
water from a spring.  
The name of a river.

勳 12655. ( \ ) From *heart*  
or *strength* and *rising up*.  
Brave, bold, adventurous.

蛹 12656. ( \ ) The silk worm  
in its second stage of exis-  
tence, the three stages are  
called 蠶 | 蛾 Tsang, yung, and  
go; the first and last *Tsang go*,  
are commonly joined together to  
denote the silk worm generally.

衞 12657. ( \ ) From *to walk*  
and *a path through*. A  
lane.

雍 12658. (- \ ) Harmo-  
nious agreement of  
sounds, and of the people;  
the name of a district.  
A surname. To assist;  
to collect or crowd  
together. Lěe peih yung 列辟  
| to be one of a certain low  
purchased rank. Ho yung 和 |  
peace and harmony—amongst the  
people.

Yung ching | 正 name of an  
Emperor, Kēen-lung's predecessor.

儻 12659. Yung häng 儻倥  
unsubmissive, unsubdued.

雍 12660. (-) The voice or  
note of a bird. Yung yung  
| | the harmonious  
notes of birds. The sound of mu-  
sical instruments. A kind of stop-  
page or interruption of the breath.

壅 12661. ( \ ) 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 shih  
 茨實 the fruit of the Tsze,  
 otherwise called Ke yung 鷄 |  
 and Ke tow 鷄頭 fowl's-head.  
 Hea lew yung sih 下流 | 塞  
 the channel by which the water flows  
 up is stopped. Ho shwü 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 sove-  
 reign,—which is also expressed by  
 Yung yu shang wän | 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  
 攬

12662. (V) 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 sih | 塞 to stop up.

饗

12663. (-) Dressed food;  
 to cook a morning meal.  
 Harmony; concord.

Yung sun püh twan | 殮不斷  
 a constant supply of the morning  
 and evening meal.

Yung jin | 人 a cook.

融  
 蝸

12664. (-) Steam or  
 vapour rising up; blend-  
 ing and mixing in an  
 undistinguishable mass;  
 knowledge become apart  
 of one's own mind. Long;  
 clear; bright. Name of a district.

A surname. Chüh yung 祝 | a  
 god of fire.

Yung chë | 徹 a thorough com-  
 prehension 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 blend-  
 ing together.

Yung heä | 洽 to instil into; to  
 blend with; to unite or combine  
 with.

Yung yung | 大 joy.

融

12665. (-) Chung yung  
 沖 | or Chung yung 沖  
 | a deep wide expanse of  
 water; noiseless.

喁

12666. (-) Yung | or  
 Yen yung 驗 | the mouth  
 of a fish seen out of the  
 water, the gaping appearance of a  
 fish respiring. Yu kow kae heih  
 yung yung yay 魚口開翕 |

| 也 a fish's mouth opening and  
 respiring. See Gow.

顚

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 cover-  
 ing 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 singu-  
 larity. Woo yung 無 | there is  
 no use or occasion for; Chung yung  
 中 | the constant (golden) me-  
 dium;—name of a well known Chi-  
 nese classic.

Yung foo | 腐 common and rotten,  
 a very ordinary style of writing.

Yung lüh | 碌 incapacity; very in-  
 ferior 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. Mac 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 | 容 a cheerful happy countenance.

囀

12671. The voice of birds.

癰

12672. (-) From *disease* and *to stop*. A stoppage of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place.

癰

Yung tseu | 疽 a large swelling; an extensive virulent ulcer on the back.

癰

12673. (-) From a *covering* and *harmony*. Concert; agreement; the name of a plant; and of a district. Peih yung

癰

辟 | 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. Seou ching yue yung 小城曰 | a little city or wall for defence is called Yung. Shing ke yung 乘其

| to ascend the city wall. E fã tsung yung 以伐宗 | to attack the city Tsung. Chō too luy peih yue yung 築土壘壁曰 | to beat down earth, and raise a wall is expressed by Yung.

楛

12676. Name of a wood. A stand for weapons.

鄘

12677. (-) A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鏞

鏞

邕

囀

噤

彤

12678. [-] A large bell.

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.

12680. The voice or note of a bird. Yung yung | | the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

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.



C H I N E S E  
*NAMES OF STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS*

COLLECTED

AT THE REQUEST OF THE AUTHOR OF THIS DICTIONARY,

B Y

JOHN REEVES, Esq. F. R. & L. S. \*

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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 *Leñh. Leñh. 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  $270^\circ$ , therefore  $2^\circ 2'$  will be the second degree in Pisces, or rather  $270^\circ + 62'$ , say  $332^\circ$ , 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 occasion) 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  $353^\circ$  and  $356^\circ$ , 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  $360^\circ$  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  $10^\circ$ , are equal to  $18^\circ$  degrees at the poles, or from  $72^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$ .

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-

terminated; 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.

T'een ta  
ts'ang keun 天大將軍  $\gamma$ , and some other stars, includes  
also Triangulum.  
Kwei shüh ※ 奎宿  $\beta$  (Mirac)  $\delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \mu \nu \pi$  and stars in Pisces.  
T'een ke 天廡  $\theta \varrho \sigma$ .  
Keun nan  
mun 軍南門  $\chi \phi$ .

APUS, OR BIRD OF PARADISE.

E ch'ö 異雀

AQUILA, ET ANTINOUS.

Ho koo 河鼓  $a$  (Atair)  $\beta \gamma$ .  
Yew ke 右旗  $\delta \eta \iota \kappa$ .  
Tso ke 左旗  $\varrho$ .  
Woo yu'ë 吳越  $\epsilon \zeta$ .  
T'een foo 天桴  $\theta$ .  
T'een p'een 天弁  $\lambda h g$  and stars in Scutum Sobieski.

AQUARIUS.

Wei shüh ※ 危宿  $a$  and  $\epsilon$  Pegasus.  
Heu shüh ※ 虛宿  $\beta$ .  
Yu lin keun 羽林軍  $\delta \tau \chi$ , and three  $\downarrow$   
Neu shüh ※ 女宿  $\epsilon \mu \nu$ .  
Fun mo 墳墓  $\gamma \zeta \eta \pi \tau$ .  
Le'ih 泣  $\theta$ .  
Luy pe'ih  
chin 壘壁陣  $\lambda \sigma \phi$ , includes stars in Pisces and  
Capricornus.  
Heu leang 虛梁  $\kappa$ .  
Kae ŭh 蓋屋  $\omicron$ .  
T'een luy  
ching 天壘成  $\xi$  includes  $\lambda$  Capricornus, and other  
small stars.  
Foo yu'ë 鉄鉞 4 stars marked  $b, N^{\circ} 5333, 5345, 5362, 5352$ .

ARA.

Choo 杆  $a$ , 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 shüh 婁宿  $\alpha \beta \gamma \iota$ .  
 T'een yin 天陰  $\delta \zeta$ .  
 Tso kang 左更  $\epsilon$ .  
 T'een o 天阿  $e$  602.

ARGO NAVIS. Many of the stars in this Constellation are laid down incorrectly.

Laou jin 老人  $\alpha$  Canopus.  
 Koo shē 弧矢  $\delta \omega$ , and stars in Canis Major.  
 T'een she 天社  $\eta$ .  
 T'een ke 天記  $\downarrow$ .  
 T'een kow 天狗 1971.  
 Hae shih 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  $\alpha$  (Capella)  $\beta \theta \kappa$ , and  $\beta$  Taurus.  
 P'ā küh 八穀  $\delta \xi h k i$  head includes D Df near Cassiopeia.  
 T'een hwang 天潢  $\mu \rho \sigma$  near  $\lambda$ .  
 Choo 柱  $\tau \nu \upsilon$ , also  $\phi \chi$  and  $\alpha$ .  
 Tso ke 座旗  $\gamma$  and stars near hand.

## BOOTES.

Ta keō 大角 Arcturus.  
 Kang che 亢池 four small stars near ditto.  
 Chaou teaou 招搖  $\beta$ .  
 Heuen ko 玄戈  $\gamma$ .  
 Kang ho 梗河  $\rho \sigma$ .  
 Tso she te 左攝提  $\zeta \xi \circ \pi$ .  
 Yew she te 右攝提  $\eta \upsilon \tau$ .  
 T'een tsang 天槍  $\theta \iota \kappa$ .  
 Tseih kung 七公  $\delta \mu \nu \downarrow \phi \times \chi$ .

## BRANDENBURGUM SCEPTRUM.

Kew yew 九旄 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 foo 四輔  $N$  2668, and small stars near.  
 Yin tih 陰德  $Q$  2309.  
 Hwa kae 華蓋 } stars near Camelopardalis, but cannot  
 Lüh keā 六甲 } be ascertained.

## CANCER.

Kwei shüh 鬼宿  $\gamma \delta \eta \theta$ .  
 Tsew ke 酒旌  $\kappa \xi$  and stars in Leo.  
 Tseih tsin 積薪  $\mu$  Cancer, and  $\chi$  Gemini.  
 Kwan 燿  $\lambda \mu, \chi \downarrow$ , three  $\phi \omega$ .  
 Tseih she ke 積尸氣 Presepe.

## CANIS MAJOR.

T'een lang 天狼  $\alpha$  Sirius.  
 Kuen she 軍市  $\beta$ .  
 Hoo she 弧矢  $\delta \eta \kappa$ , and stars in Argo.  
 Ya ke 野雞  $\circ \pi$ , and small stars in body.

## CANIS MINOR.

Nan ho 南河  $\alpha$  (Procyon)  $\beta \eta$ .  
 Shwü wei 水位  $\zeta \theta \circ \pi$ .

## CAPRICORNUS.

New shüh 牛宿  $\alpha \beta$  and Neb. 323, 324. Also Neb. 322.  
 Sagittarius.  
 Luy peih chen 壘壁陣  $\gamma \delta \epsilon \kappa$  and stars in Aquarius and  
 Pisces.  
 Yen 燕  $\zeta$ .  
 Chow 周  $\eta$ .



Tsin 秦  $\theta$ .  
 Tae 代  $\iota$  4862.  
 T'een luy ching 天壘城  $\lambda$ , and other small stars.  
 K'uh 哭  $\mu$ .  
 Loo sh'uh 羅宿  $\nu$ .  
 Wei 韓  $\phi$ .  
 Yuč 鉞  $\downarrow$  4710.  
 Wei 魏  $\chi$ .  
 Tsoo 楚 A 4806.  
 Tsin 晉  $b$  4886.  
 Chaou 趙  $m$  4747.

CAPUT MEDUSÆ. See Perseus.

Tseih she. 積尸

CASSIOPEIA.

Y'uh lang 王良  $a \beta \eta \kappa$ .  
 Tsih 策  $\gamma$ .  
 Foo loo 附路  $\zeta \lambda$ .  
 K'ö taou 閣道  $\nu \xi \omicron \pi$ .  
 K'ö sing 客星 new star.

CENTAURUS.

Nan mun 南門  $a$ . East foot  
 Ma f'uh 馬腹  $\beta$  West foot.  
 Koo low 庫樓  $\gamma \tau$ .  
 Ma wei 馬尾  $\delta$ .  
 Ke kwan 騎官  $\kappa$ .  
 Wei 衡  $\mu$  3030,  $\nu$  3029,  $\phi$  3069.  
 Choo 柱  $i$  3015,  $g$  3044,  $h$  3047, also  $\downarrow$  3154, A 3168 and another.  
 Yang mun 湯門  $b$  3425,  $c$  3244,  $c$  3251.  
 Ping sing 平星  $h$  3051, and  $\gamma$  Hydra.  
 Hae shan 海山  $\lambda$  and small stars near foot of the cross.

CEPHEUS. (Imperfectly laid down).

Shaou wei 少衛  $\gamma$ .

Tsaou foo 造父  $\delta \epsilon \zeta$ .

Shang wei 上衛  $\eta$ .

CEBUS.

Too sze kung 土司空  $\beta$ .

T'een kwan 天囷  $\alpha$  (Menkar)  $\gamma \delta$  (Mira)  $\lambda \mu \nu$  two  $\xi$ .

Tsow kaou 蒞藁  $\epsilon \rho \sigma$ .

T'een tsang 天倉  $\iota \theta \tau$ .

T'een hwan 天渾 four  $\phi$  79. 103. 125. 130.

Foo chih 鈇鑕  $c$  227,  $y$  near  $\tau$ .

CERBERUS. See Hercules.

CHAMELEON.

Seaou tow 小斗

COLUMBA.

Chang jin 丈人  $a$ .

Sun 孩  $\theta \kappa$ .

Tsze 子  $\lambda$ .

She 尿 small stars near leg.

COMA BERENICE.

Lang wei 郎位  $a b c d e f$ .

Shang ts'ang 上將  $\nu$ .

Lang ts'ang 郎將  $p$  2826.

Chow ting 周鼎  $u$  2879,  $w$  2900.

Tsae ching 幸臣 2629.

COR CAROLI. See Asterion.

CORONA AUSTRALIS.

P'ë 鼈

CORONA BOREALIS.

Shih soo 貫索

CORVUS.

Yew he' 右轄  $a$ .

Tso heǎ 左右  $\beta \tau$  Algorab  $\eta$ .Chen shūh 軫宿  $\gamma \epsilon$ .Chang sha 長沙  $\zeta$ .

## CRATER.

Yih shūh 翼宿  $a$ , (perhaps includes all).

## CRUX.

Shih tsze kea 十字架

## CYGNUS.

Téen tsin 天津  $\gamma$ .Chay foo 車府  $\xi \rho$  and two small stars.Ke chung 奚仲  $\theta \kappa$ .Tang shay 滕蛇  $\pi$  and stars near.

## DELPHINUS.

Kwa chaou 瓠瓜  $a \beta \gamma \delta \zeta$ .Pae chaou 敗瓜  $\epsilon$ .

## DORADO.

Kin yu 金魚  $\epsilon$  (perhaps intended for the whole).Kaou pih 交白  $\theta$ .

## DRACO.

Yew choo 右樞  $\alpha$ .Téen choo 天厨  $\delta \epsilon \pi \rho \sigma$ .Shang pih 上彌  $\zeta$ .Shaou tsae 少宰  $\eta$ .Hea tsae 下宰  $\theta$ .Tso choo 左樞  $\iota$ .

Tae yih 太一

Shang poo 上轉  $\lambda$ .New she 女史  $\downarrow$ .Shaou pih 少彌  $\phi$ .

Téen yih 天一

Kwei she 桂史  $\chi$ .

Shang shoo 尙書 A 3687.

## EQULEUS.

Sze wei 司危  $a \beta$ .Sze fe 司非  $\gamma \delta$ .

## ERIDANUS.

Shwŭy wei 水委  $a$ , Achernar.Yŭh tsing 玉井  $\beta \lambda \downarrow$ , and  $\tau$  Orion.Téen yuen 天苑  $\gamma \delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \tau$ , *Elm t.*Téen yuen 天園  $\iota \kappa \chi \phi$ .Kew yew 九斿  $\mu \omega b$ , and stars in Brand. Sceptum.Kew chow shoo yih 九州殊域  $\gamma \epsilon A o d c, \delta c$ .

## FORNAX CHEMICA.

Téen yu 天庾 small stars in western Alembic, no other part can be ascertained.

## GEMINI.

Pih ho 比河 Castor Pollux,  $\rho \sigma$ .Ta tsun 大罇  $\delta$ .Yuě 鉞  $\eta$ .Tsing shūh 井宿  $\gamma \epsilon \zeta \lambda \mu \nu$ .Woo choo how 五諸侯  $\theta \iota \jmath \nu \phi$ .Tseih tsing 積薪  $\chi$ , and  $\mu$  Cancer.

## GRUS.

Ke 鶴 perhaps intended for the whole.

Pae pih 敗白  $\gamma \lambda$ 

## HERCULES.

Te tso 帝座  $a$  Ras Algethi.Ho chung 河中  $\beta$ .Ho këen 河間  $\gamma$ .Chung shan 中山  $\nu \xi b$ .New tséang 女藏  $\pi \rho e$ .Tsin 晉  $\kappa q$ .Chaou 趙  $\lambda$ .

Kew ho 九河  $\mu$ .  
 Wei 魏  $\alpha$  3376.  
 Tse 齊 H.  
 Hs 斛  $k$   $i$ .  
 Tsung sing 宗星 K 4212, M 4219, N 4237, O 4249.  
 T'een ke 天紀 small stars near  $\theta$ .  
 Tow 斗  $\omega$  *h g n o*, near hand and club.  
 Too sze 屠肆 F D, Cerberus' head.  
 M'een too 帛度 C B P Q ditto.

HYDRA.

Sing süh 星宿  $\alpha$  (Alphard), and small stars near.  
 Tsing kew 青丘  $\beta$   $\xi$   $\nu$ .  
 Ping sing 平星  $\gamma$ .  
 Lew süh \* 柳宿  $\delta$   $\epsilon$   $\zeta$   $\eta$   $\theta$   $\rho$   $\sigma$   $\omega$ .  
 Chang süh \* 張宿  $\kappa$   $\lambda$   $\mu$   $\nu$   $\xi$   $\zeta$   $\eta$   $\theta$   $\rho$   $\sigma$   $\omega$ .

HYDRUS.

Shay show 蛇首  $\epsilon$   $\zeta$ . \*  
 Shay f'uh 蛇腹 small stars between Hydrus and Toucan. \*  
 Shay 'we 蛇尾  $\beta$  Octans. \*  
 Foo p'ih 附白  $\gamma$ .

\* 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  $\alpha$ , no other stars can be ascertained.

LEO.

H'een yuen 軒轅 Regulus, A 2232 near  $d$ ;  $\gamma$   $\epsilon$   $\eta$   $\lambda$   $\zeta$   $\kappa$   $\nu$   $\rho$   
 Woo te tso 五帝座  $\beta$  (Denebola) and 4 small stars near.  
 Shang s'ang 上相  $\delta$   
 Tsze s'ang 次相  $\theta$   
 Tsze ts'ang 次將  $i$   
 Shang ts'ang 上將  $\sigma$

These are sometimes marked west to distinguish them from the stars of the same name in Virgo.

Yu neu 御女  $\pi$ .  
 Tsew ke 酒旗  $\xi$   $\downarrow$   $\alpha$ .  
 Ming tang 明堂  $\tau$   $\nu$   $\phi$ ,  $e$   $r$ .  
 Ling tae 靈臺  $\chi$ ,  $c$   $d$ .  
 Shaou wei 少微  $m$ .  
 Chang hwan 長垣  $k$   $l$ , and small stars.  
 Hoo pun 虎賁  $t$  2470 near  $\delta$ .  
 Tae tsze 太子 E.  
 Tsung kwan 從官 2567.

LEO MINOR.

Nuy ping 丙屏  $a$   $b$   $q$   $d$ . This name is put to these stars in the Chart, but probably they should have been marked 丙平 Nuy ping, as the former name belongs to stars in Virgo.

Seaou wei 少微  $m$   $p$   $r$ .

LEPUS.

Ts'ih 則  $a$   $\beta$   $\gamma$   $\delta$ .  
 Kuen tsing 軍井  $i$   $\kappa$   $\lambda$   $\gamma$ .  
 Ping sing 屏星  $\epsilon$   $\mu$ .

LIBRA.

Te süh \* 氏宿  $a$   $\beta$   $\delta$   $i$   $\mu$   $\nu$ .  
 Chin chay 陣車  $\gamma$ .  
 Se han 西咸  $\epsilon$   $\zeta$   $\eta$   $\theta$   $\xi$   $e$ .  
 Jih 日  $\kappa$   $\lambda$ .

LUPUS.

Yang mun 陽門  $a$ .  
 Ke kwan 騎官  $\beta$ .  
 Tse'ih 積  $\gamma$  3425, and another star.  
 Chay ke 車騎  $\pi$  3324, L 3341, E 3358.  
 Ke chin ts'ang keun 騎陣將軍  $\rho$ .  
 Tsung kwan 從官  $\chi$  two  $\phi$ .  
 Chin chay 陣車  $f$ .

LYRA.

Chih neu 織女  $\alpha$  Wega.  
 Tsan tac 漸臺  $\beta \delta \epsilon$ .  
 Lëen taou 輦道  $\eta \theta$ .

MONOCEROS.

Sze tüh 四瀆  $b f g i$ .  
 Kwan kew 關丘 R 1578,  $m$  1617.  
 Wae choo 外厨  $q$  1913,  $r$  1974.

MUSCA.

Wei süh \* 胃宿

MUSCA AUSTRALIS, VEL APIS.

Meih fung 蜜蜂

OCTANS HADLEIANUS.

Shay we 蛇尾 This name is put against the star which answers nearest to  $\beta$  Octans, but there is no doubt was intended for the tail of Hydrus.

ORION.

Tsan süh 參宿 Betelgeuse Bellatrix Rigel,  $\gamma \delta \epsilon \zeta \eta$ .  
 Fä 伐  $i u$ .  
 Keö süh 觜宿  $\lambda$ .  
 Tsän ke 參旗  $\zeta o$  967,  $o$  985, &c. in Lion's skin.  
 Shwüy foo 水府  $\nu \xi$ .  
 Yüh tsing 玉井  $\tau$ .  
 Sze kwae 司怪  $\chi$  1256,  $\chi$  1296.

FAVO.

Joo tseö 孔雀

PEGASUS.

Shih süh 室宿  $\alpha$  Markab.  
 Peih süh \* 壁宿  $\gamma$  Algenib.  
 Wei süh \* 危宿  $\epsilon$  Enif.

Luy t'een 雷電  $\zeta$ .

Jih 日  $\eta$ .

Le kung 離宮 this is repeated thrice,  $\lambda \mu$ . 2d  $\gamma$  U 3d  $\pi$  o.  
 Scheat is omitted. The map is defective here.

Woo 杵  $\pi$ .

Too kung le 土公吏 5100.

Jin üh 人屋  $e f g$ .

PERSEUS.

T'een chuen 天船  $\gamma \eta$ .

T'een tsan 天讒  $\xi o$ .

Tseih shwüy 積水  $\lambda \mu$ .

Keuen shé 卷舌  $\nu$ .

Ta ling 大陵  $\tau$ .

Foo shay 傅舍 Cluster in hand.

Tseih she 積尸 Caput Medusæ.

PHENIX.

Ho neaou 火鳥

FISCES.

Wae ping 卷屏  $a \delta \epsilon \zeta \mu \nu \xi$  fish band.

Peih leih 霹靂  $\beta \gamma \theta i \omega$ .

Yew kang 右更  $\eta o \rho \pi$ , and star near ditto.

Yun yu 雲雨  $\kappa \lambda$ .

Kwei süh \* 奎宿  $\upsilon \phi \chi$ , and two  $\downarrow$ .

Too ming 土命  $d$ .

Luy peih chin 壘壁陳  $p$  5465,  $q$  5475,  $r$  5476,  $s$  5490.

FISCIS NOTIUS.

Pih lö sze mun 北落師門 Fomalhaut.

T'een kang 天綱  $\beta \delta \zeta$ .

T'een ts'een 天錢  $\eta \theta i \mu$ .

FISCIS VOLANS.

Fe yu 飛魚

ROBOR CAROLI.

Nan chuen 南船  $\theta$ , &c. But doubtful, incorrectly laid down.

SAGITTARIUS.

T'een yuen 天淵  $a \beta$ , H 4521, K 4508.

Ke süh \* 箕宿 first  $\gamma$  4053  $\delta$ .

Tow süh \* 斗宿  $\zeta \lambda \mu \sigma \tau \varphi$ .

K'een sing 建星  $\nu \xi \pi \rho$ .

Kow 狗  $\downarrow$  4322, two  $\chi$ , 4364, 4365.

Kow kwö 狗國  $\omega$  4496,  $a$  4509,  $b$  4502,  $c$  4523.

T'een ke 天鷄  $e$  4535,  $f$  4455.

Leang 糠  $p$  3949.

T'een k'ang 天江  $a$  4040,  $b$  4024.

New süh \* 牛宿 Neb 322.

SEXTANS.

T'een seang 天相  $q$  2306.

SCORPIO.

Sin süh \* 心宿 Antares,  $\sigma \tau$  two  $c$  3584, 3587.

Fang süh \* 房宿  $\beta \delta \pi \rho$ .

We süh \* 尾宿  $\epsilon \mu$ .

ëen pe 鍵閉  $\nu$  3589.

Shin kung 神宮 two  $\zeta$  3739 and 3745, perhaps includes all the tail.

Kow kin 鈎鈐 Two  $\omega$  3363, 3365.

T'een füh 天輻  $d$  3441,  $o$  3447.

SCUTUM SOBIESKI.

T'een p'eu 天弁 includes some stars in Antinous.

SERPENS.

Shüh 蜀  $\alpha \lambda$ .

Chow 周  $\beta$ .

Tsin 秦  $\delta$ .

Pa 巴  $\epsilon$ .

Sen 徐  $e$ .

Chay sze 車肆  $\nu$ .

Nan hae 南海  $\xi$  and 3927.

Tung hae 東海  $\eta \zeta$ .

T'een joo 天乳 second  $a$  3488,  $\omega$ .

SERPENTARIUS, VELOPHIUCUS.

How 候  $\alpha$  Ras Alhague.

Tsung ching 宗正  $\beta \gamma$ .

Leang 樑  $\delta$  Yed.

Tsoo 楚  $\epsilon$ .

Han 韓  $\zeta$ .

Sung 宋  $\eta$ .

T'een k'ang 天江  $\theta$  3865, B 3882,  $g$  3859,  $c$  3901, and  $a b$  Sagittarius.

Hö 斛  $\chi \iota$ , and  $k i$  Hercules.

L'ëe sze 列肆  $\lambda$ .

She low 市樓  $\mu$ .

Tung han 東咸  $\varphi \chi \downarrow \omega$ , and 3612.

Yen 燕  $\upsilon$  and  $\zeta$  Capricornus.

Hwan chay 宦者  $i$  and two small stars, and  $e$  Hercules.

Yu 魚  $y$ .

TAURUS.

Peih süh \* 畢宿 Hyades, Aldebaran,  $\gamma$  818,  $\delta$  333, 339,  $\epsilon$  856,  $\lambda o$ .

Woo chay 五車  $\beta$  and stars in Auriga.

T'een kwan 天關  $\zeta$  1169, 1217. S<sup>c</sup> M 1192.

T'een keac 天街  $\chi \upsilon$ .

T'een lin 天廩  $\xi$  627,  $e$  709,  $f$  641, G 753,  $o$  621.

T'een tseë 天節  $\pi \rho$ ,  $b h c$ , small stars near Hyades.

Foo urh 附耳  $\phi$ .

Le shyh 礪石  $\varphi$  817,  $\chi$  773,  $\downarrow$  828.

Gang süh \* 昴宿 Pleiades,  $\epsilon \eta$   $c$  608.

Yuë 月 A 766.

Sze kwae 司怪 1267 H.  
 T'een kaou 天高  
 Choo wang 諸王  $\tau$  B 1227, c 1246, 1200, 1128, small stars  
 between the horns.

TAURUS PONIATOWSKI.

Tsung jin 宗人  $k n o p q$ .  
 TELESCOPIUM.

Chuen shwö 傳說  $\gamma$ .  
 We 危  $d$ .

TOUCAN.

Neaou chuy 鳥喙  
 TRIANGULUM.

T'een ta ts'ang keun 天大將軍 These include both the northern  
 Triangles, and also  $\lambda$  Andromeda.

TRIANGULUM AUSTRALE.

San keö hing 三角形  
 URSA MAJOR.

T'een choo 天樞  $a$  Dubhe.  
 T'een seuen 天璇  $\beta$ .  
 T'een ke 天璣  $\gamma$ .  
 T'een keuen 天權  $\delta$ .  
 T'een le 天理 Four stars laid down in the chart within  
 the square.

Yüeh hang 玉衡  $\epsilon$  Alioth.  
 Kae yang 開陽  $\zeta$  Mizar.  
 Foo sing 輔星  $g$  small star near  $\delta$ .  
 Yaou kwang 搖光  $\eta$  Benetnasch.  
 Wän chang 文昌  $\theta u \phi$ .  
 Shang tae 上台  $i \kappa$ .  
 Chung tae 中台  $\lambda \mu$ .  
 Hea tae 下台  $v \xi$ .

San sze 三師  $\rho$  2006,  $\sigma$  2027,  $\zeta$  2031.  
 Nuy keac 內階  $\tau$   $i$  1989, and small stars near.  
 Tae tsun 太尊  $\downarrow$ .  
 Tae yang show 太陽守  $\chi$ .  
 T'een laou 天牢  $\omega$  and small stars near.  
 Shaou foo 少輔  $d$  2106.  
 Seang 相 small stars between  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$ .  
 Shaou we 少尉  $\chi$  2348.

URSA MINOR.

Te 帝  $\beta$  Kochab.  
 Tae tsze 太子  $\gamma$ .  
 Kow chin 勾陳  $\zeta$ .  
 Shoo tsze 庶子  $a$  3233.  
 How kung 后宮  $b$  3162.  
 T'een hwang ta te 天皇大帝 Pole star.

VIRGO.

Keö süh\* 角宿  $\alpha$  (Spica)  $\zeta$ .  
 Yewchih fä 右執法  $\beta$ .  
 Shang seang 上相  $\gamma$ .  
 Tsze seang 次相  $\delta$ .  
 Tsze seang 次將  $\epsilon$  vindemiatrix } These are sometimes  
 stars of the same name in Leo. } called eastern to distinguish them from  
 Tso chih fa 左執法  $\eta$ .  
 Ping taou 平道  $\theta$  12951.  
 Kang süh\* 亢宿  $\epsilon \kappa \lambda \mu \nu$ .  
 Nuy ping 內屏 this name is put in the chart } for  $\nu \phi \pi \xi$   
 Nuy ping 內平 this name in the list }  
 Kew hëang 九卿  $\rho$  2792, and small stars.  
 T'een t'een 天田  $\sigma \tau$ .  
 Tsin hëen 進賢  $\downarrow \nu \zeta \eta$ .  
 Ye chay 謁者  $c$  2703.  
 T'een mun 天門  $k$  2920,  $p$  2946, 2995.

## ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CONSTELLATIONS AND STARS.

Chang yuen	長垣	$k \ l$ and small stars, Leo.	Chung shan	中山	$\delta \ \xi \ \nu$ , Hercules' hand.
Chang sha	長沙	$\zeta$ Corvus.	E tseö	異雀	Apus, Bird of Paradise.
Chang süh	張宿	$\kappa \ \upsilon \ \upsilon \ \lambda \ \mu \ \phi \ \Phi$ , Hydra.	Fě	伐	$\iota \ \nu$ Orion, the same name, $\iota$ 4862; Capricornus.
Chang chin	常陣	Cor Caroli.	Fang süh	房宿	$\beta \ \delta \ \pi \ \rho$ Scorpio.
Chang jin	丈人	$\alpha$ Columba.	Fe yu	飛魚	Piscis Volans.
Chaou yaou	招搖	$\beta$ Bootes.	Foo yüě	鉄鉞	four stars marked $\delta$ 5333, 5345, 5362, 5362, Stream of Aquarius.
Chaou	趙	$\lambda$ Hercules, the same name is given to the star $m$ 4747, Capricornus.	Foo chih	鉄鑽	$c$ (227) $y$ near $\tau$ , Cetus.
Chay foo	車府	$\rho \ \zeta$ and two small stars near; Cygnus.	Foo loo	附路	$\zeta \ \lambda$ Cassiopeia.
Chay ke	車騎	$\pi$ 3324, L 3341, $e$ 3358, Lupus.	Foo urh	附耳	$\sigma$ Small stars near Aldebaran.
Chay sze	車肆	$\nu$ Serpens.	Foo pih	附白	$\gamma$ Hydrus.
Chih neu	織女	$\alpha$ Lyra. (Wega).	Foo sing	輔星	$g$ small stars near Mizar, tail of Ursa Major.
Chin süh	軫宿	$\gamma \ \epsilon$ Corvus.	Foo shay	傅舍	Cluster in hand of Perseus.
Chin chay	陣車	$\gamma$ Libra, and $f$ Lupus.	Foo shwö	傅說	$\gamma$ Telescopium.
Choo *	柱	$a \ \phi \ \chi$ : $\tau \ \nu \ \upsilon$ Auriga, $i$ 3015, $g$ 3044, $k$ 3047: $\downarrow$ 3154, A 3168 and another, Centaurus.	Fun moo	墳墓	$\gamma \ \zeta \ \eta \ \pi \ \tau$ Aquarius.
Choo she	柱史	$\times$ Draco.	Hae shih	海石	A, Argo, (doubtful).
Choo	杵	$\pi$ Pegasus, the same name is give to $a$ , Ara.	Hae shan	海山	$\lambda$ and small stars near Crux and the foot of Centaur.
Choo wang	諸王	$\tau$ , B 1227, C 1246. 1200. 1128 small stars between the horns of Taurus, perhaps may not be correct.	Han	韓	$\zeta$ Ophiucus' knee. The same name, $\phi$ Capricornus.
Chow	周	$\beta$ Serpens, the same name, $\eta$ Capricornus.	Häng	衡	$\nu$ 3029, $\mu$ 3030, $\phi$ 3069, Centaur.
Chow ting	周鼎	$\upsilon$ 2879, $\omega$ 2900, Coma Berenice.	He chung	奚仲	$\kappa \ \theta$ Cygnus.
Chung tae	中台	$\lambda \ \mu$ preceding hind foot of Ursa Major.	Hea tae	下台	$\nu \ \xi$ following hind foot of Ursa Major.
			Hea tsae	下宰	$\theta$ Draco.

\* This appears to be a name given to Triangular Clusters of Stars, and is repeated once in Auriga, and twice in Centaurus.

Hēen yuen	軒轅	Regulus, A 2232 near $\delta^{\circ} \gamma \epsilon \lambda \eta \rho \nu \sigma$ $\zeta \chi$ , Leo.	Kēen sing	建星	$\nu \xi \sigma \rho \varsigma$ Sagittarius' head.
Hcu sūh	虛宿	$\beta$ Aquarius.	Kēen pe	鍵閉	$\nu$ 3589 Scorpio.
Hcu leang	虛梁	$\chi$ Aquarius.	Keih	泣	$\theta$ Aquarius.
Heuen ko	玄戈	$\gamma$ Bootes	Keō sūh	角宿	Spica, $\zeta$ Virgo.
Hin chin	幸臣	2629 Coma Berenice, near E, Leo.	Keuē kew	關丘	$k$ 1518, $m$ 1617 Monoceros.
Ho neaou	火鳥	Phœnix.	Keuen shē	卷舌	$\nu$ Perseus.
Ho kēen	河間	$\gamma$ Hercules.	Kein nan mun	軍南門	$\times \phi$ Andromeda.
Ho chung	河中	$\beta$ Hercules.	Kung tsing	軍井	$\iota \chi \lambda \nu$ Lepus' Ears.
Ho koo	河鼓	Atair, $\beta \gamma$ Aquila.	Keun she	軍市	$\beta$ Canis Major.
Hō	鶴	Grus.	Kew hēang	九鄉	$\rho$ 2792, and small stars. Virgo.
Hoo fun	虎賁	$\iota$ 2470, near $\delta$ Leo.	Kew ho	九河	$\downarrow$ Herculis' Arm.
Hoo she	弧矢	$\delta \epsilon \eta \chi$ Canis Major, and $\delta \omega$ Argo.	Kew yew	九旄	$\mu \omega b$ Eridanus, and stars in Sceptum Brandeburg.
Hoo kwa	瓠瓜	$a \beta \gamma \delta \zeta$ Delphinus.	Kew chow choo yih	九洲殊域	A $o d c \xi r$ &c. Eridanus.
Hou kung	后宮	$b$ 3162, Ursa Minor.	Kih sing	客星	New star in Cassiopeia.
Hou	侯	$a$ Ophiucus Ras Alhaque.	Kin yu	金魚	$\epsilon$ Dorado, probably intended for the whole.
Hūh	斛	$\iota \chi$ Ophiucus, $k i$ Hercules near $\delta^{\circ}$ .	Kō taou	閣道	$\nu \xi \sigma \pi$ . Cassiopeia.
Hwa kae	華蓋	four stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, uncertain.	Koo low	庫樓	$\gamma \tau$ Centaurus.
Hwan chay	宦者	$e i$ and two small stars near Chin of Ophiucus.	Kow ching	勾陳	$\zeta$ Ursa Minor.
Jih	日	$\chi$ Pegasus $\mu$ Cygnus. The same name $\chi \lambda$ Libra.	Kow	狗	$\downarrow$ 4322, two $\times$ 4364, 4365 Sagittarius.
Jin ūh	人屋	$e f g$ Pegasus, near the fore foot.	Kow kwō	狗國	$\mu$ 4496, $b$ 4502, $a$ 4509. $c$ 4523 ditto.
Kae ūh	蓋屋	$o$ Aquarius.	Kow ling	鈎鈐	Two $\omega$ 3363, 3365, Scorpio.
K'ue yang	開陽	$\zeta$ Mizar Ursa Major.	Kūh	哭	$\mu$ 4991. Capricornus.
Kang che	亢池	Four small stars near Arcturus.	Kung tseō	孔雀	Pavo.
Kang sūh	亢宿	$\iota \chi \lambda \mu \rho$ Virgo.	Kwan	權	$\lambda \mu \chi$ , Three $\phi$ , $\omega \downarrow$ Cancer.
Kang	糠	$p$ 3947. Sagittarius.	Kwaa soo	貫索	Corona Borealis.
Kāng ho	梗河	$\rho \delta$ Bootes.	Kwei sūh	奎宿	$\delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \mu \gamma \pi$ , and (Mirac) $\beta$ Andromed., $\nu \phi \chi$ , and two $\downarrow$ Pisces.
Ke sūh	箕宿	First $\gamma$ 4053, $\delta$ Sagittarius.	Kwei sūh	鬼宿	$\gamma \delta \eta \theta$ . Cancer.
Ke kwan	騎官	$\chi$ Centaurus, $\beta$ Lupus.	Lang wei	郎位	Cluster of stars in Coma Berenice, $a b c d e f$ .
Ke chin tsēang keua	騎陣將軍	$\rho$ near Rump of Lupus.	Lang tsēang	郎將	$p$ 2826. ditto.
Keaou pih	交白	$\theta$ Dorado.	Laou jin	老人	Canopus. Argo Navis.



Le kung 離宮 this name is repeated thrice in Pegasus,  
1st  $\lambda \mu$ , 2d  $\tau \upsilon$ , 3d  $n o$ .

Le shih 礪石  $\alpha$  775,  $\phi$  817  $\downarrow$  828. Taurus.

Leang 樑  $\delta$  Ophiucus. Yed.

Lëe tsze 列肆  $\lambda$  Ophiucus.

Lëen taou 輦道  $\eta \epsilon$ . Lyra.

Lew süh \* 柳宿  $\delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \theta \varrho \omega$ . Hydra.

Ling tae 靈臺  $\times c d$  Leo.

Lo süh \* 羅宿  $\upsilon$  Capr' cornus.

Low süh \* 婁宿  $a \beta \gamma$  Aries' head, &c.

Lüh kea 六甲 stars between Tarandus and Camelopardalis, uncertain.

Luy t'een 雷電  $\zeta$  Pegasus.

Luy peih chün 壘壁陣  $\epsilon \kappa \gamma \delta$  Capricornus, } 5476, p  
 $\iota \sigma \lambda \psi$  Aquarius, }  
5465, s 5490, q. 5475, Pisces.

Ma we 馬尾  $\delta$  Centaurus.

Ma fūh 馬腹  $\beta$  Western Foot of ditto.

Maou süh 昴宿 Pleiades.

Meih fung 蜜蜂 Musca Australis.

Ming tang 明堂  $\tau \upsilon \phi e r$ , Leo.

Nan ho 南河  $\alpha$  (Procyon)  $\beta \eta$  Canis Minor.

Nan chuen 南船  $\theta$  &c. in Robur Caroli, doubtful.

Nan mun 南門  $a$  Centaurus, Eastern foot.

Nan hae 南海  $\xi$  and 2927 Serpens.

Neaou hwuy 烏喙  $\gamma$  Toncan, probably intended for the whole.

Neu tsang 女藏  $e \pi \varrho$  Hercules.

Neu she 女史  $\downarrow$  Draco.

Neu süh \* 女宿  $\epsilon \mu \nu$  Aquarius.

New süh \* 牛宿  $\alpha \beta$  and Nebulæ, 323, 324 Capricornus and Nebul 322, Sagittarius.

Nuy keae 丙階  $\zeta i$  138°, and small stars between Eye and Nose, Ursa Major.

Nuy ping 丙屏  $\nu o \pi \xi$  Virgo head, according to the 1st 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 丙平  $\nu o \pi \xi$ , Virgo in chart.

Pa 巴  $\epsilon$  Serpens.

Pä keüh 八穀  $\delta \xi h k i$ , Head of Auriga D D f near Cassiopeia.

Pae kwa 敗瓜  $\epsilon$  Delphinus.

Pae kew 敗白  $\lambda \gamma$  Grus.

Pae 鼈 Corona Australis.

Peih süh 壁宿 Algenib,  $\gamma$  Pegasus.

Peih leih 霹靂  $\beta \gamma \theta \iota \omega$  Pisces.

Peih süh \* 畢宿 Hyades.

Pih too 帛度 C B P Q Cerberus' Head.

Pih ho 北河 Castor Pollux,  $\varrho \sigma$  Gemini.

Pih lö sze mun 北落師門 Fomalhaut Piscis Notius.

Ping taou 平道  $i$  2951,  $\theta$  Virgo.

Ping sing 平星  $\nu$  Hydra,  $h$  3051 Centaurus.

Ping sing 屏星  $\epsilon \mu$  Lepus.

Po sing 波斯  $\alpha$  Iadus, (doubtful)

San sze 三師  $\varrho$  2006, two  $\sigma$  2027, 2031 near the Ear, of Ursa Major.

San kung 三公 three small stars between  $\gamma \delta \eta$  Virgo, the same name is given to three stars in and near Asterion's head.

San keö hing 三角形 Southern Triangle.

Se han 西咸  $\epsilon \zeta \eta \theta \xi$  and  $e$  3530 Libra.

Seang 相 small stars between  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  Ursa Major.

Seau tow 小斗 Camelcon.

Seu 徐  $\theta$  Serpens.

Shang ching 上丞 A 579 Camelopardalis.

Shang wei 上衛 L 1316 Camelopardalis the same name,  $\kappa$  Cepheus.

Shang tae 上台  $i \eta$  Fore foot of Ursa Major.

Shang tséang 上將  $\delta$  Leo, the same name,  $\upsilon$  Coma Berenices

- Shang seang 上相  $\delta$  Leo, the same name,  $\gamma$  Virgo, in one place these are distinguished by Leo being called west, and Virgo east.
- Shang foo 上輔  $\lambda$  Draco.
- Shang peih 上彌  $\zeta$  Draco.
- Shang shoo 尚書 A 3687.
- Shaou wei 少衛  $\gamma$  Cepheus, same name, C 934 Camelopards.
- Shaou ching 少丞  $n$  Tarandus.
- 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  $\times$  2348, Ursa Major.
- Shaou tsae 少宰  $\eta$  2348, Draco.
- Shaou peih 少彌  $\phi$  2348, Draco.
- Shay fūh 蛇腹 small stars between Hydrus and Toucan.
- Shay show 蛇首  $\varepsilon \zeta$  Hydrus.
- Shay we 蛇尾  $\beta$  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  $\mu$  Ophiucus.
- Shih tsze keā 十字架 Crux.
- Shih sūh 室宿  $a$  Pegasus Markab.
- Shin kung 神宮 two  $\zeta$  3739, and 3745. Perhaps includes all the tail of Scorpio.
- Shūh 蜀  $a \lambda$  Serpens.
- Shwŷy foo 水府  $\nu \xi$  Orion hand.
- Shwŷy wei 水位  $\zeta \theta o p$  Canis Minor.
- Shwŷy low 水委  $a$  Eridanus Achernar.
- Sin sūh  $\times$  心宿 Antares  $\sigma \tau$  and two  $c$  3564 and 7, Scorpio.
- Sing sūh  $\times$  星宿 Alphard,  $a$  Hydra, and small stars near.
- Sun 孫  $\theta \kappa$  Columba.
- Sung 宋  $\eta$  Ophiucus.
- Sze kwae 司怪 1267, H Taurus,  $\times$  1256,  $\lambda$  1296, Orion.
- Sze wei 司危  $a \beta$  Equleus.
- Sze fe 司非  $\gamma \delta$  ditto.
- Sze fūh 四瀆  $b f g i$  Monoceros.
- Sze foo 四輔 N 2668, and small stars near head of Camelopardalis.
- Ta ling 大陵  $\tau$  Perseus.
- Ta tsun 大罇  $\delta$  Gemini.
- Ta keō 大角 Arcturus.
- Tae tsun 太尊  $\downarrow$  U. s. 1 Major.
- Tae yang show 太陽守  $\times$  Ursa Major.
- Tae yih 太一 3067  $i$  small stars near  $a$ , Draco.
- Tae tsze 太子  $\gamma$  Ursa Minor, the same name E, Leo.
- Tang n un 湯門  $b$  3125,  $c$  3241,  $c$  3251. Centaur.
- Tāng shay 騰蛇  $\pi$  Cygnus, and stars near.
- Te 帝 Kochab, Ursa Minor.
- Te tso 帝座  $a$  Hercules; Ras Algethi.
- Te sūh  $\times$  氏宿  $a \beta \gamma \delta i \mu \nu$  Libra.
- Tēn choo 天樞  $a$  Ursa Major. Dubhe.
- Tēn choo 天厨  $\delta \varepsilon \pi \varphi \sigma$  Draco.
- Tēn chuen 天船  $\gamma \eta$  Perseus.
- Tēn fow 天桴  $\theta$  Antinous.
- Tēn fūh 天幅  $d$  3441,  $o$  3147 Scorpio.
- Tēn han 天漢 Via Lactea.
- Tēn hwan 天涵 79, 103, 125, 130, four  $\phi$  Cetus.
- Tēn hwang 天潢  $\mu \varphi \sigma$ , near  $\lambda$  Auriga.
- Tēn hwang ta te 天皇大帝 Pole star.
- Tēn joo 天乳 Second  $a$  3183  $\omega$  Serpens.
- Tēn kaou 天高  $i$  Taurus.
- Tēn ke 天璣  $\lambda$  Ursa Major.
- Tēn ke 天雞  $e$  4535,  $f$  4455 Sagittarius.
- Tēn ke 天紀 small stars near  $\theta$  Hercules; same name,  $\downarrow$  Argo.
- Tēn keae 天街  $\kappa \nu$  Taurus' Ear.

- T'een kew 天廡  $\theta, \sigma$  Andromeda's arm.
- T'een keang 天江  $\beta, \theta, \varphi, e$  3901, Ophiucus, and  $a$  4040,  $b$  4024 Sagittarius.
- T'een keun 天困  $a$  Menkar,  $\gamma, \delta$  (Mira)  $\lambda, \mu, \nu$  two  $\xi$  Cetus.
- T'een kow 天狗 1971 Argo.
- T'een kwan 天關 1217, M 1192,  $\zeta$  Taurus.
- T'een kwan 天權  $\delta$  Ursa Major.
- T'een lang 天狼  $a$  Canis Major, Sirius.
- T'een laou 天牢  $\omega$ , and small stars near, in Ursa Major.
- T'een le 天理 four stars laid down in the chart within the  $\square$  of Ursa Major.
- T'een lin 天廩  $\xi$  627,  $e$  709,  $f$  641, G 753,  $o$  621.
- T'een luy ching 天壘城  $\xi$  Aquarius,  $\lambda$  Capricornus and other small stars.
- T'een mun 天門 2895,  $p$  2946,  $r$  2920, Leo.
- T'een o 天阿  $e$  602, Aries.
- T'een p'een 天弁  $i, \lambda, h, g$ , foot of Antinous, and stars in Scutum Sobieski.
- T'een seang 天相  $q$  2306, Sextans.
- T'een seuen 天旋  $\beta$  Ursa Major.
- T'een shay 天社  $\eta$  Argo.
- T'een ta tseang keun 天大將軍 Triangulum, includes also  $\gamma$  Andromeda, and other small stars.
- T'een t'een 天田  $\sigma$  2919,  $\tau$  3091, Virgo.
- T'een tsan 天讒  $o, \zeta$  Perseus foot.
- T'een tsang 大倉  $i, \eta, \theta, \tau$  Cetus.
- T'een tsang 天槍  $i, \theta, \chi$  Hand of Bootes.
- T'een ts'ë 天節  $\pi, \varphi, b, h, c$ , small stars near Hyades.
- T'een tsin 天津  $\gamma$  Cygnus.
- T'een wang 天綱  $\beta, \delta, \zeta$  Piscis Notius.
- T'een yih 天一  $\chi$  Draco.
- T'een yin 天陰  $\delta, \zeta$  Aries.
- T'een yu 天庾 small stars in Fornax Chemica.
- T'een yuen 天苑  $\gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \zeta, \eta, \tau$ , E 557,  $l, m, t$ , 654, Eridanus.
- T'een yuen 天淵  $\beta$  4338,  $a$  4350, H 4521, K 4508 Sagittarius.
- T'een ts'een 天錢  $\eta, \theta, i, \mu$  Piscis Notius.
- To ming 土命  $d$  20 Pisces.
- To kung se 土公吏  $d$  5100 Pegasus.
- Too sze kung 土司空  $\beta$  Cetus.
- Too sze 土肆 D F Cerberus head.
- Tow 斗  $\omega, h, g, n, o$  Hercules, near hand and club.
- Tow s'uh 斗宿  $\xi, \lambda, \sigma, \tau, \varphi$  Sagittarius.
- Tsan ke 參旗  $o$  967,  $o$  985  $\zeta$ , &c. Lion's Skin, Orion.
- Tsan s'uh 參宿 Betelgeuse, Bellatrix, Rigel,  $\gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \zeta, \chi$  Orion.
- Tsaou foo 造父  $\delta, \varepsilon, \zeta$  Cepheus.
- Tse 齊 H Hercules, near Cerberus.
- Tseih she 積尸 Caput Medusæ.
- Tseih shw'ü 積水  $\lambda, \mu$  Perseus.
- Tseih sin 積薪  $\chi$  Gemini,  $\mu$  Cancer.
- Tseih she ke 積尸氣 Presepe, in Cancer.
- Tseih 積 3425  $\gamma$  and another star, Lupus.
- Ts'een tae 漸臺  $\beta, \delta, i$  Lyra.
- Tsew ke 酒旗  $\varepsilon, \downarrow, \omega$ , Leo 2083,  $\chi, \xi$  Cancer.
- Ts'ih 策  $\gamma$  Cassiopeia.
- Tseih kung 七公  $\delta, \mu, \nu, \downarrow, \varphi, \chi, \chi$  Club of Bootes.
- Tsin h'een 進賢  $\downarrow, \chi, g, k$  Virgo.
- Tsin 晉  $\chi, q$  Hercules, the same name,  $b$  4885. Capricornus.
- Tsing kew 青丘  $\beta, \xi, v$  Hydra.
- Tsing s'uh 井宿  $\gamma, \varepsilon, \zeta, \lambda, \mu, \nu$  Gemini.
- Tso käng 左更  $\varepsilon$  Aries.
- Tso ch'ih fä 左執法  $\eta$  Virgo.
- Tso sh'ë te 左攝提  $\xi, o, \pi, \xi$  Bootes.
- Tso choo 左樞  $i$  Draco.
- Tso keä 左轄  $\delta$  Algorab,  $\beta, \eta$  Corvus.

Tso' ke	左旗	ξ Aquila.	Woo choo how	五諸侯	θ, υ, τ φ Gemini.
Tso ke	座旗	γ, and stars near hand of Auriga.	Woo te tso	五帝座	β Leo (Denebola) and four small stars near.
Tsoo	楚	ε Ophiuchus, the same name: A 4806, Capricornus.	Woo tsze	庶子	α 3233 Ursa Minor.
Tsoo kaou	菟藁	ε, γ σ Cetus.	Woo yuě	吳越	ε ζ Aquila.
Tsow	秦	δ Serpens, the same name, θ Capricornus.	Yang mun	陽門	α Lupus.
Tsung kwan	從官	2567 Leo, the same name, % two φ Lupus	Yaou kwang	搖光	η Benetnasch, Ursa Major.
Tsung ching	宗正	β, γ Ophiucus.	Yay ke	野雞	ο π, and small stars, body of Canis Major.
Tsung jin	宗人	k n o p q Taurus Poniatowski.	Yen	燕	ν ζ Ophiucus, also ζ Capricornus.
Tsung sing	宗星	K 4212, M 4219, N 4237, O 4249, Hercules.	Yew kǎng	右更	η ο ρ π, and star near ditto, Pisces.
Tsze tséang	次將	ι Leo, same name, ε Virgo vindemiatrix.	Yew chih fá	右執法	β Virgo.
Tsze seang	次相	θ Leo, the same name; δ Virgo.	Yew shě te	右攝提	η, υ τ Bootes.
Tsze	子	λ Columba.	Yew choo	右樞	α Draco.
Tsze	厠	α β γ δ Lupus.	Yew heǎ	右轄	α, Corvus.
Tsze süh	※ 觜宿	λ Orion.	Yew ke	右旗	δ Aquila, η, ι κ Antinous.
Tung han	東咸	φ × ↓ ω Ophiucus foot.	Yin tih	陰德	Q 2309, Camelopardalis.
Tung hae	東海	η ζ Serpens.	Yu neu	御女	π Leo.
Wae ping	外屏	α δ ε ζ μ ν ξ Pisces, Fish Band.	Yih süh	※ 翼宿	α Crater Alkes.
Wae choo	外厨	q 1913, r 1974, Monoceros' Tail.	Yu	魚	γ Ophiuchus.
Wǎn chang	文昌	θ φ υ Ursa Major, Fore leg.	Yu lin keup	羽林軍	δ τ κ and three ↓ Aquarius.
Wang lang	王良	α β η κ Cassiopeia.	Yuě	月	A 766, Taurus between Pleiades and Hyades.
Wei süh	※ 胃宿	Musca.	Yuě	鉞	η Gemini, same name, ↓, 4710. Capricornus.
Wei	魏	α (3876) Hercules, the same name, % Capricorn.	Yun yu	雲雨	κ λ Pisces.
Wei	危	α Telescopium.	Yüh tsing	玉井	β λ ↓ Eridanus, τ Orion.
Wei süh	※ 危宿	α Aquarius, ε Pegasus, Enif.	Yüh kǎng	玉衡	ε Alioth, Ursa Major.
Wei süh	※ 尾宿	ε μ Scorpio.	Ye chay	謁者	c 2703, Virgo.
Woo chay	五車	Capella β θ κ, Auriga and β Taurus.			

## NAME OF THE PLANETS.

Kin sing	金星	Venus.	Müh sing	木星	Jupiter.	Shwüying	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°.		Reckoned upon the Ecliptic.		Annual Variations in		Name of Stars.
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	
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 Chih neu yih - -	1	0 6 18	38 32 N	10 27	61 48	30 41	+ 2 11	α Lyræ, Wega.
斗宿 一 Tow süh yih - -	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 T'ien 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 lüh - -	3	0 17 58	7 37	20 27	14 28	49 19	- 7 1	κ 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 54 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 tseih	3	0 24 3	8 15	26 0	21 38	46 40	8 20	η Antinoi.
河鼓一 Ho koo yih - -	3	0 24 57	5 45	28 3	26 50	44 55	8 39	ζ Aquilæ.
右旗東八 Yew ke tung pa	3	0 28 46	1 41 S	1 0 32	18 48	47 17	- 9 52	θ Antinoi.
牛宿 一 New süh yih - -	3	1 0 46	15 42	0 29 37	4 41	51 38	10 30	β Capricorni.
天津 一 T'ien tsin yih - -	3	1 2 46	39 18 N	1 20 35	57 10	32 47	+ 11 3	γ Cygni.
女宿 一 Neu süh yih - -	4	1 7 41	10 33 S	7 23	8 10	47 44	- 12 30	ξ Aquarii.
虛宿 一 Heu süh yih - -	3	1 18 44	6 52	19 1	8 42	48 22	51 20	β Aquarii.
危宿三 Wei süh san - -	3	1 22 12	8 28 N	27 32	22 8	44 55	+ 16 7	ε Pegasi Enif.
危宿一 Wei süh yih - -	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 t'ien yih - -	3	2 9 07	8 11 N	2 13 54	15 44	45 44	+ 19 1	ζ Pegasi.
北落師門 Pih lö 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 Shih süh yih - -	2	2 12 17	13 33 N	2 19 7	19 26 N	45 17	+ 19 23	α Pegasi Markab.
壁宿 一 Peih süh yih - -	2	2 29 18	13 26	3 4 48	12 35	46 44	20 20	γ Pegasi Algenib.
天倉 一 T'ien tsang yih - -	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 süh yih - -	5	3 10 10	21 47 N	3 17 54	15 58 N	48 15	+ 20 00	η Andromedæ.
天倉三 T'ien tsang san - -	3	3 17 8	9 49 S	11 53	15 47 S	45 44	- 19 24	θ Ceti.
婁宿 一 Low süh yih - -	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°.		Reckoned upon the Ecliptic.		Annual Variations in		Names of Stars.
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	
外屏七 Wei shen tseih - -	3	3 26 27	1 14 N	3 24 58	9 5 S	46 59	+ 18 10	$\alpha$ Piscium, fish band.
天囷九 T'een kwan kew - -	3	4 5 54	1 05 S	4 3 12	14 32 S	46 34	-16 25	$\delta$ Ceti.
胃宿一 Wei süh yih - - -	4	4 6 17	26 20 N	12 33	11 16 N	52 47	+ 16 20	$\alpha$ Muscæ
天囷八 T'een kwan pa - - -	3	4 6 47	1 52 N	4 5 4	12 3 S	+ 47 11	+ 16 14	$\gamma$ Ceti.
天苑六 T'een yuen lüh - -	3	4 10 16	10 11 S	4 0	24 34	44 25	-15 28	$\eta$ Eridani.
天囷一 T'een kwan yih - -	2	4 11 30	2 50 N	9 57	12 37	47 28	+ 15 10	$\alpha$ Ceti Menkar.
天苑五 T'een yuen woo - -	3	4 15 10	10 2 S	9 26	25 57	44 14	-14 17	$\chi$ Eridani.
天苑四 T'een yuen sze - -	3	4 19 36	10 32 S	13 35	27 47	43 54	13 7	$\epsilon$ Ditto.
天昂宿一 Gang süh yih - - -	5	4 21 20	23 03 N	12 33	11 16 N	53 34	+ 12 38	$\epsilon$ Pleiadüm.
天苑三 T'een yuen san - - -	2	4 21 55	10 54 S	16 17	28 47 S	43 42	-12 29	$\delta$ Eridani.
畢宿一 Peih süh yih - - -	3	5 2 34	18 26 N	5 4 3	2 37	52 49	+ 9 17	$\epsilon$ Tauri.
玉井三 Yüh tsing san - - -	3	5 13 5	5 33 S	10 52	27 55	44 53	- 5 50	$\beta$ Eridani.
五車二 Woo chay urh - - -	1	5 13 21	45 38 N	17 26	22 52 N	1 6 44	+ 5 43	$\alpha$ Aurigæ Capella.
參宿七 Tsan süh tseih - - -	1	5 14 53	8 33 S	12 27	31 12 S	43 48	- 5 14	$\beta$ Orionis Rigel.
參宿五 Tsan süh woo - - -	2	5 17 4	6 0 N	16 33	16 53	48 52	+ 4 28	$\eta$ Orionis Bellatrix.
參宿九 Tsan süh shih kew	3	5 17 13	2 45 S	15 48	25 37	45 50	- 4 25	$\gamma$ Ditto.
參宿一 Tsan süh yih - - -	2	5 19 2	0 36	18 1	23 38	46 34	3 47	$\delta$ Ditto
補宿一 Chuy süh yih - - -	4	5 19 31	9 40 N	19 22	13 26	50 11	+ 3 37	$\lambda$ Ditto.
伐二 Fä urh - - - - -	3	5 19 58	5 39 S	18 35	23 45	44 48	- 3 28	$i$ Ditto.
伐三 Fä san - - - - -	3	5 20 3	6 11	18 38	29 17	44 37	3 26	$v$ Ditto, 1150.
參宿二 Tsan süh urh - - -	2	5 20 4	1 27	19 4	24 34	46 16	3 26	$\xi$ Ditto.
參宿三 Tsan süh san - - -	2	5 21 13	2 10	20 17	25 22	46 1	3 1	$z$ Ditto.
參宿六 Tsan süh lüh - - -	3	5 23 13	9 50	22 0	33 8	43 17	2 20	$\nu$ Ditto.
參宿四 Tsan süh sze - - -	1	5 24 36	7 17 N	24 22	16 6	47 22	+ 1 50	$\alpha$ Ditto Betelguese.
井宿一 Tsing süh yih - - -	3	6 1 0	22 36	6 0 55	0 53	55 14	- 0 27	$\mu$ Geminorum.
天狼 T'een lang - - - -	1	6 7 50	16 16 S	9 46	39 30	40 53	+ 2 51	$\alpha$ Canis Major Sirius
南河二 Nan ho urh - - -	3	6 17 32	8 51 N	17 50	13 34	49 46	- 6 13	$\beta$ Canis Minor.
南河三 Nau ho san - - -	2	6 20 44	6 0	21 29	15 57	48 46	7 17	$v$ Ditto Procyon.
北河三 Pih ho san - - -	2	6 21 28	28 46	18 51	6 40 N	57 6	7 32	$\beta$ Geminorum Pollax.
外厨一 Wae choo yih - - -	3	7 1 20	3 10 S	7 4 20	23 00 S	45 48	+ 10 38	$q$ Moroceri, 1913, B v 1974.
鬼宿一 Kwei süh yih - - -	5	7 3 24	19 08 N	1 20	0 48	52 37	-11 16	$\theta$ Cancri.
柳宿一 Lew süh yih - - -	4	7 5 15	6 45	5 56	12 27	48 43	11 48	$\delta$ Hydræ.
星宿一 Sing süh yih - - -	1	7 18 3	7 19 S	22 56	22 24	45 1	+ 15 10	$\alpha$ Hydræ Alphard.

	Magnitude	Reckoned on the Equator commencing with 270°.		Reckoned upon the Ecliptic.		Annual Variations in		Names of Stars.				
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Right Ascension.	Declination					
張宿一 Chang sūh yīh -	5	Ω 7 24 3	13 29	♊ 8 1 19	0 26 12	43 55	+ 16 30	v Hydra (?) 2195.				
軒轅十四 Kan yuen shīh sze	1		27 51		12 30 N	7 25 25	0 27 N	49 20	-17 16	a Leonis Regulus.		
天相 Tēn seang - - -	3		29 20		4 34 S	8 3 7	16 00 S	45 56	+17 32	one (perhaps q Sextans.)		
翼宿一 Yīh sūh yīh - -	4	♊	8 11 9		16 37		19 23	22 41		44 49	19 16	α Crateris (Alkes).
內屏一 Nuy ping yīh - -	3		22 14		10° 1 N		38 54	6 07 N		47 14	20 09	ξ 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 chīh fā - -	3		23 35		3 34		22 42	0 43		46 55	20 13	β Virginis.
軫宿一 Chin sūh yīh - - -	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 tse tseang	3		9 56		5 8		7 5	8 40		46 28	20 1	δ Ditto.
角宿一 Keō sūh yīh - - -	1		17 10		9 27 S		19 26	1 59 S		47 48	+ 19 24	a Ditto Spica.
角宿二 Keō sūh urh - - -	2		19 39		1 05 N		17 43	8 42 N		46 40	-19 16	z Virginis.
亢宿一 Kang sūh yīh - - -	4	♍	29 0		8 44 S		10 0 3	2 58 N		48 19	+ 17 44	χ Ditto.
大角 Ta keō - - - - -	1	♍	10 0 22		20 56 N		9 19 50	21 3		42 50	-17 30	a Bootis Arcturus.
氏宿一 Te sūh yīh - - - -	2		8 24		14 39 S		10 10 41	0 26		50 07	+ 15 53	α Libra.
氏宿四 Te sūh sze - - - -	2		15 2		8 9		14 58	8 35		48 52	14 18	β Ditto
貫索一 Kwan seō yīh - - -	2		20 20		27 50 N		7 49	44 23 N		38 31	-12 56	a Coronæ Bor. Alphaca.
蜀 Sūh - - - - - - -	2		22 14		7 30		17 40	25 36		44 40	12 23	a Serpentis.
巴 Pa - - - - - - -	3		23 50		5 30		19 57	24 6		45 12	11 56	ε Ditto
房宿一 Fang sūh yīh - - -	3		24 57		25 7 S		28 31	5 23 S		54 38	+ 11 34	π Scorpio.
梁 Leang - - - - - - -	3		29 30		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 sūh yīh - - - -	4		0 29		24 43		11 3 21	3 55 S		54 58	9 56	δ Scorpio.
緯 Han. - - - - - - -	3		4 58		9 50		4 49	11 30 N		49 59	8 31	z Ophiuci.
尾宿一 Wei sūh yīh - - - -	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	a Herculis Res Algethi.
宗正一 Tsung ching yīh - -	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 23	γ Ophiuci.
箕宿一 Ke sūh yīh - - - -	3		26 21		30 23		26 50	6 56 S		58 28	+ 1 19	γ Sagittarii.
箕人南十五 Tsung jin nan shīh woo	3		26 00		3 29		25 45	19 57 N		48 1	- 1 20	z 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 K'ên peih tsze 減筆字 *abbreviations*; Sūh tsze 俗字 *common unauthorized characters*; and some of those which occur in what are called Fā tēh tsze 法帖字 *copy heads*, where correctness of form is sacrificed to a supposed elegance of appearance.

## CHA.

No. 69, 擗 Cha, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

78, for 'preterea,' read *præterea*.

79, under 託 Cha, for 'admit,' read *emit*; and for 'moister,' read *moisture*.

## CHĀ.

No. 112, 鍾 鐘 these two characters are considered the same. †

## CHAE.

No. 124, read 齏 instead of 齏

133, for 跣 read 跣 Chae.

120, 齋 齋 same.

## CHANG.

No. 276, 賬 賑 same.

305, for 擎 read 擎 Chang.

310, 常 尝 same.

## CHAY.

No. 450, for 躡 read 躡 Chay.

448, for 駮 read 駮 Chay.

## CHE.

No. 635, 指 指 same.

591, 治 亂 same.

330, 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.

## CHĪH.

No. 902, 職 戢 same.

897, 執 执 same.

## CHIN.

No. 992, 陳 陣 較 敵 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 珍 same.

No. 1011, 塵 塵 same.

1006, 臣 臣 same in compounds.

## CHING.

鄭 Substantial; possessing worth; diligent; careful. Name of an ancient state, and of a H'een district; an usual surname.

## CHO.

No. 1197, 濯 under its definition the usual sense of *To wash*, is omitted.

6096, for 遂 Suy, read 遂 Chō.

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.

CHUH.

No. 1591, 囁囁 are the same.

In the first example of this character, read } Chŭh instead of 囁 Chŏ.

1580, 燭烛 same.

CHUNG.

No. 1752, 衆界 same.

CH.

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.

FA.

No. 2163, 發發發發 same.

2161, 法法 same.

FE.

No. 2330, 飛飛飛 same.

FOO.

No. 2399, for 蚨 read 蚨

2465, 婦妇 same.

2469, 富富 same.

FUH.

No. 2577, for 'sagreeable' read *disagreeable*, and for 'Canton' read *cannot*.

No. 2622, 福福福 same.

2592, 復復復 same.

FUN.

No. 2656, 分分 same.

FUNG.

No. 2753, 風風 same.

2781, 鳳鳳风 same.

GAE.

The Characters No. 2825 and No. 2866 must change places.

No. 2803, 愛愛 same.

GAN.

The Characters No. 2866 and No. 2825, must change places.

GAN.

No. 2886, 恩恩 same.

GAOU.

No. 2928, 厥 erroneous for 厥

GO.

No. 3022, 卧卧 same.

GO.

No. 3025, 惡惡惡 same.

HAE.

No. 3107, for 檢 read 榼

3108, for 醢 read 醢

3032, 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.

HEEN.

No. 3676, 顯显顯 same.

2660, 賢賢賢 same.

3701, 獻献 same.

3683, for 斃 read 覽 Këeu.

3659, 鹹鹹 same.

HEO.

No. 3728, 學學學 same.

HEU.

No. 3763, 墟圩 same.

HEUNG.

No. 3882, 兇兇 same.

3881, 凶凶 same.

3927, for 'chestnut' read *walnuts*.

HING.

No. 3971, 興興 same.

3969, 行行 same.

HO.

No. 4008, 禍禍 same.

3978, 𠂇 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 } Thick; the figurative used of  
厚 } *thick* and *thin* in Chinese,  
often corresponds to the  
English *high* and *low*.

## HWA.

No. 4224, 畫画画 same.

## HWAE.

No. 4234, 懷懷懷怀 same.  
4232, 壞壞坏 same.

## HWAN.

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.

## HWŌ.

No. 4447, 或或或 same.

## HWUY.

No. 4539, 惠惠 same.  
4560, 會会 same.

## JEN.

No. 4670, 然然 same.

## JIN.

壬 Ting used for 壬 Jing, see Ting.

## JŌ.

No. 4731, 若若若 same.

## JOO.

No. 4762, 儒仔 same.

## JOW.

No. 4777, 肉肉月 same.

## KAN.

No. 4959, for 榦 read 榦

## KAN.

No. 5109, 懇恳 same.

## KANG.

No. 5050, 岡岡 same.

## KANG.

措 To extort. Not sanctioned by  
Kang-he.

## KAOU.

No. 5159, for 槲 read 槲 or 槲  
5160, for 淖 read 淖  
5161, for 稈 read 稈  
5162, for 藁 read 藁  
5163, for 韓 read 韓  
5164, for 韓 read 韓  
5165, for 顛 read 顛  
5136, 高高 same.

## KE.

No. 5323, for 槩 read 槩 Ke.  
5322, for 啓 read 啓 Ke.  
5318, 豈岂 same.  
5351, 鷄鸡 same.  
5204, 旗旂 same.  
5355, 繼继 same.  
5263, 幾幾 same.

## KEA.

傢 a common word for domestic  
utensils, not sanctioned by the  
Dictionaries. Kea ho | 伙  
household utensils.  
5398, 家家 same.

## KEĀ.

No. 5436, for 麤 read 麤  
5446, for 藎 read 藎

## KEAE.

No. 5483, 解解 same.

## KEAOU.

No. 5620, 橋桥 same.

## KEE.

No. 5691, for 疾 read 疾  
5729, for 傑 read 傑 Kĕĕ.  
5705, 偈偈 same.

## KEEN.

No. 5850, 劍劍 same.  
5773, 健健 same.  
5006, 乾乾 Kĕen, or Kan.  
5755, 見見 same.  
5873, 虔虔 same.

## KEIH.

No. 5905, for 駢 read 駢  
5921, commonly written 亟 Keih.  
5937, for 'imitate,' read *irritate*.

## KEU.

No. 6011, for 龜 read 龜; and  
for 壘 read 壘  
6087, for 鴟 read 鴟  
6106, 懼惧 same.  
6100, 據捃 same  
6113, 舉牟 same.

## KEUE.

No. 6145, for 嶠 read 嶠

## KEUEN.

No. 6192, 勸劝 same.

KEUH.

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 y8 keüh 火藥局 a powder manufactory. Tsëen keüh 錢 | a mint. Too keüh 賭 | a pl. ce for gaming. Ke keüh 棋 | a chess board with its pieces arranged. Ts8 keüh 作 | to play skilfully; stratagem and intrigue. Kan keüh 幹 | a skilful player at chess; a clever man. Keüh wae che jiu | 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 yih keüh ke 千古終須一 | 棋 in all ages, every contest has at last closed like a game at chess,—a struggle for no lasting purpose. Keüh leang pëen seaou | 量褊小 a contracted mind and little ability.

KEUN.

No. 6233, for 麩 read 麩

KEUNG.

No. 6246, for 焗 read 焗 Keung.

No. 6261, 瓊 琼 same.  
6249, 窮 穹 same.

KING.

No. 6414, 驚 蕉 same.  
4400, 經 經 經 經 經 same.  
6403, 輕 輕 輕 same.

KWAE.

No. 6635, 乖 乖 乖 same.

KWAN.

No. 6676, 關 関 same.  
9669, 觀 觀 观 same.

KWAN.

No. 6704, for 絲 read 絲 Kwän.

KWEL.

No. 6739, 'A valuable,' &c. refers to Cassia lignea.  
6768, 鬼 鬼 same.  
6754, for 'Catemena' read *Catemenia*.  
6793, 歸 归 歸 same.  
6811, 龜 龜 same.  
6762, 規 規 same.

鬪 } To contest and take; to take  
鬪 } with the hand; to draw lots.  
拈 | Nëen kwei urh fun 拈 |  
而分 | to divide by lot.

KWO.

No. 6819, 過 過 same.

KWÖ.

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 彳 and not 彳  
7017, for 盤 it is written 盤.  
These two characters 盤 盤 the same as the preceding.  
6979, for 厘 read 厘 Le.  
6999, 麗 麗 麗 same.  
6981, 黎 黎 same.  
6971, 離 離 same.

LEEN.

斂 斂 are used indiscriminately, the first is correct.

憐 } Lëen and Lin. From the  
恻 } heart and fires. A feeling  
恻 } of compassion; commiseration; to compassionate, to feel tender regard for; to love. Lëen seüh |  
恻 } 恤 to compassionate.  
Lëen gae | 愛 to love.

LEIH.

No. 7136, 厩 厩 same.  
7123, 厩 厩 same.

LEW.

No. 1793, 留 留 same.  
7208, 劉 刘 same.  
9592, Instead of 'light,' read *light*.

## LIN.

No. 7248, 臨臨臨 same.

## LING.

No. 7281, 靈靈靈 same.

## LO.

No. 7285, 羅羅 same.

## LO.

No. 7312, 樂樂乐 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.

## LUH.

No. 7370, 錄錄 same.

7380, 麓麓 same.

## LUNG.

隴 Dull; obscure. Mung lung 朦  
| stupid; confused; dull.  
Tung lung 瞳 | the first appearance of the moon.

No. 7402, for 'dimocarpus' read *dimocarpus*.

7401, 龍龙龍 same.

## LUY.

類 } The first of these, which is  
類 } the proper form, is omitted  
in the body of the work,  
and 類 Low, put in its  
place, which though vulgarly  
used for Luy, should be  
under 體 Low.

## LWAN.

No. 7454, 亂亂乱 same.

7458, 戀戀 same.

## MA.

No. 7463, 馬馬馬 same.

## MANG.

No. 7523, 甬甬 same.

## MAOU.

No. 7527, down to 7531, the lower part of the character on the right hand, should be 目 and not 月 Jüh.

## ME.

No. 7571, 彌弥弥 same.

## MEAOU.

No. 7582, for 眇 read 眇

7583, for 渺 read 渺

7579, 妙妙 same.

## MEEN.

No. 7621, 面面 same.

## MEI.

No. 7659, for 珣 read 珣

7641, 梅奔 same.

## MEIH.

No. 7675, for 甬 read 甬 or 甬

No. 7672, 糸 by the side, is abbreviated 彳 as 經 becomes 径 King.

## MIH.

No. 7688, 麥麥麦 same.

## MING.

No. 7736, for 'water will' read *water mill*.

7719, 明明 same.

## MO.

No. 7745, 莫莫 same.

## MUH.

No. 7800, 木 is abbreviated by 才 at the side, as 樣 becomes 樣 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 are used for each other; see under the first character.

## NEAOU.

No. 9750, for 儻 read 儻  
7946, 鳥鳥鳥 same.

## NEE.

No. 7960, is erroneously 5960, for

隍 read more correctly 隍  
Něč.

NEEN.  
No. 7984, 念念 same.

NEIH.  
No. 8007, 逆送 same.

NING.  
No. 8026, 寧寧 same.

NUY.  
No. 8075, 內內 same.

PA.  
No. 8122, 罷罷 same.

PAE.  
No. 8153, 擺擺 same.

PAN.  
No. 8162, for 班鳩 read 斑鳩  
as No. 8163.  
8169, 辦辦 same.

PANG.  
No. 8174, In the *adage*, join the two  
Chinese phrases in *one* sentence,  
and read the words 'This adage,'  
after *heron*.  
8191, 誘誘 same.

PAOU.  
豹 An animal like a tiger with  
round spots; a leopard. A sur-  
name.  
No. 8260, 報報 same.

PE.  
No. 3065, 弊 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; dis-  
gusted; bad; vicious. Also  
read Pěč.

No. 8343, 備備 same.  
8349, 鼻鼻 same.

PEI.  
No. 8417, 貝貝 same.

PEIH.  
No. 8516, 筆筆 same.

PIH.  
帛 From *white* and *cloth*. Silk. It  
forms part of an official title;  
name of a plant. A surname.  
Tsae pih 財 1 money and  
silk; wealth.

PING.  
No. 8595, 冰冰 same.

PŌ.  
朴 the bark of a tree; a certain  
medicinal bark. Large; abrupt;  
separate or distant. Used in  
the sense of 樸 Pō, 8649, read  
Püh, Fundamental. Read Pow,  
A surname.  
No. 8652, for 'bell' read *bow*.

POO.  
No. 8673, for 'brush,' read *rush*.

PUH.  
No. 8701, for Püh yüh 不慾 read  
Püh joo 不如.  
8707. 不不 same.

SEAOU.  
No. 8896, 笑咲 same.

SEAY.  
No. 8907, 寫寫寫 same.

SEIH.  
No. 8951, 襲襲 same.  
8969, 悉悉 same.

SHAN.  
No. 9098, for 潛 read 潛 Shan.

SEW.  
No. 9053, 修修修 same.

SHE.  
No. 9891, for 執 read 勢 She.  
9152, 世世 and 世 same;  
9162, for 擣 read 峙 ligneous  
plants growing erect.  
9161, 時時 same.  
9188, 勢勢 same.  
9163, 是是 same.  
9196, 設設 same.

SHEN.  
No. 9200, 善善善 same.

SHIH.  
No. 9239, 石石 same in com-  
pounds.  
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, 勝勝 same.  
9307, 聖聖 same.  
9299, 乘乘 same.

## SHOO.

No. 9337, 樹奇 same.

## SHOW.

No. 9361, 獸獸 same.

9460, 壽壽壽 same.

9429, 說說 same.

## SING.

No. 9483, for 錫 Seih, read 錫 Sing.

## SO.

So or Shö, for Shö, read Sho.

No. 9484, 所所 same.

## SOO.

No. 9521, 數數數 same.

## SUH.

No. 9563, 肅肅 same.

## SUNG.

No. 9592, 送送 same.

## SUY.

No. 9623, 雖雖 𠄎 Suy.

9627, 歲歲 same.

9604, 遂遂 same.

## SZE.

No. 9655, 似似 same.

## TA.

No. 9666, 答答 same.

9698, 塔塔 same.

9700, 達達達 same.

## TAE.

No. 9750, for 臺 read 臺 Tae.

9750, 臺臺 臺金台 same.

## TAN.

No. 9815, 壇壇 same.

9838, 貪貪 same.

9808, 担擔 same.

## TANG.

No. 9864, for 鑣 read 鑣 Tang.

9857, 當當當 same.

## TANG.

No. 9896, 燈灯 same.

9885, 等等 same.

## TAOU.

No. 9916, 桃桃 same.

## TE.

No. 9974, 提提 same.

## TEEN.

No. 10117, for Te, read Le.

10141, 殿殿 same.

## TIH.

No. 10194, 得得 𠄎 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 𠄎 Keih, see 5907, reversed and placed in opposition.

No. 10383, 鬪鬪 same.

## TSA.

No. 10389, 雜雜 same.

## TSAE.

No. 10419, 哉哉 same.

## TSAN.

No. 10468, 贊贊贊 same.

10456, 參參 same.

10454, 讒讒 same.

10485, 餐餐 same.

## TSANG.

No. 10504, 藏藏藏 same.

## TSAOU.

No. 10541, 艸廿 𠄎 the same in compounds, as Ho 荷 for 荷 Ho.

## TSE.

No. 10582, 齊齊齊 same.

## TSEANG.

No. 10617, Tsëang tsew 將就 are inserted under the wrong character, they belong to 10615.

No. 10616, 將將 𠄎 same.

10610, 搶搶 same,

## TSEEN.

No. 10716, 錢錢 same.

10714, 賤賤 same.

10704, 兪兪兪 same.

## TSEU.

No. 10882, 趣趣 same.

## TSEUE.

10833, 絕絕 same.

TSIEW. 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, 晉晉 same.

TSOO.

No. 11055, 粗窳桶麗 same.

TSUH.

No. 11099, 足足 same.

TSUN.

No. 11129, 尊尊 same.

TSUNG.

No. 11154, 從從從從 same.

11214, 最窳 same.

TSZE.

No. 11248, 此此此 same.

11258, for 餽 read 饗 Tsze.

11259, for 積 read 積 Tsze.

11316, 辭辭 same.

TUH.

No. 11334, 獨独 same.

TUNG.

No. 11380, for 藜 read 藜 Tung.

No. 2636, Second column for 通 read 痛 Tung.

TUY.

No. 11485, for 追 read 腿 Tuy.

11443, 對对 same.

TWAN.

No. 11475, 斷斷 same.

WAN.

No. 11583, 萬萬 same.

11586, 灣灣 same.

WAN.

No. 11614, 聞食 same.

WANG.

Wang. (From Ta 大 great, distorted to represent a lame crooked leg. A diseased back; crooked backed; hunch-backed; short and small.

No. 12111, 尤尤 same.

11624, 性 for 性 same.

11627, 望望 same.

WE.

No. 11644, 微微 same.

WEI.

No. 11649, 爲為為 same.

11655, after 'dressed soft leather,' insert a (:) colon.

WOO.

No. 11779, 無銀毋 same.

YA.

No. 11817, 雅雅 same.

YANG.

No. 11878, 養券 same.

YAY.

No. 11983. For Pergularia, read Pergularia.

YE.

No. 12002, for 業 read 業 Ye.

YEN.

No. 12009, First line dele the semicolon, and read To speak to direct.

12014, first line, dele the semicolon.

12081, for 屨 read 屨 Yen.

12087, 嚴說 same.

12091, 巖屨岩 same.

12033, 焉為焉 same.

12069, 言 Yen, by the side is abbreviated by 讠 as 說 becomes 说 Shwō.

12049, 顏顏 same.

YEW.

12135, 猶犹 same.

12060, 憂憂 same.

YIH.

No. 12185, 亦 亦 same.

YIN.

12255, 因 因 same.

YING.

No. 12322, for 刺 read 荆 Ying.

12356, 應 應 same.

YU.

No. 12471, 於 於 same.

No. 12476, 御 御 same.

12413, 魚 魚 same.

YUEN.

No. 12557, 淵 淵 same.

12550, 園 園 园 same.

12531, 願 願 same.

12559, 緣 緣 same.

YUH.

No. 12560, 玉 玉 same.

No. 12562, 欲 欲 same.

YUNG.

No. 12640, 榮 榮 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. Kǎn pun | 本 radical; fundamental.  
 Kǎn mǒ | 末 the root and top most bough; the beginning and the end. Kǎn te | 底 the bottom. Píng kǎn  
 病 | the root of disease, either morally or physically. Lwán kǎn | 亂 | the source of confusion. Wú kǎn  
 無 | without any foundation.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.













