This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world’s books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that’s often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book’s long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ Make non-commercial use of the files We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google’s system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ Maintain attribution The Google “watermark” you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ Keep it legal Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can’t offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book’s appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google’s mission is to organize the world’s information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world’s books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at [http://books.google.com/](http://books.google.com/)
衛 = normal blood
營 = arterial blood
A Chinese and English Dictionary,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
RADICALS AND SUB-RADICALS.

New and Enlarged Edition,
containing 12,650 Chinese Characters with the pronunciation in the
PEKING DIALECT
according to Sir Thomas Wade's System, and the pronunciation in the
GENERAL LANGUAGE
of China in Dr. Williams' spelling.

Compiled from the best Authorities

BY

P. POLETTI,
Imperial Maritime Customs.

Shanghai;
PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1896.

(A Chinese Version of this Dictionary, price $1.00.)
PREFATORY NOTE.

The sub-radical is the radical of the primitive, or of the phonetic; or of the derivative when by adding another radical to it a new derivative character is formed. Derivatives, phonetics, and primitives are complete characters and each of them has a radical.

Example:
The primitive 句 chü has for radical 口 Kou; the derivative 倘 kou has for radical 口 ts'ao; the phonetic 敬 ching has for radical 色 pu.

This is recognized in all dictionaries, and every student knows already that the radicals of the above characters 句 chü, 倘 kou, and 敬 ching, are respectively 口 Kou, 口 ts'ao, and 支 pu; consequently every one acquainted with Chinese Dictionaries knows also, that the sub-radical of the word 倘 “but” is 口 “mouth,” and the sub-radical of the word 敬 “respect” is 支 “grass.”

In searching for words in the dictionary, by using the figures printed on the left of each character in the index, even those persons unacquainted with Chinese Characters, may soon learn what is the sub-radical.

422537
ALPHABETICAL INDEX

to

12,650

CHINESE CHARACTERS,

arranged according to Sir Thomas Wade’s System of Orthography,

with the indication of the number of

THE RADICAL AND SUB-RADICAL

OF EACH CHARACTER.

BY

P. POLETTI,

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Shanghai:
PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
1896.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
装 庄 椴 妆 桿 植 踵 踐 踩 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匑 踩

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妆 桿 植 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

装 庄 椳 妇 柚 椇 椡 踵 踏 匪 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿

裝 庄 椳 妆 桿 椇 踵 踏 匂 芷 祖 芷 祖 庄 匿
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>115</th>
<th>116</th>
<th>117</th>
<th>118</th>
<th>119</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>121</th>
<th>122</th>
<th>123</th>
<th>124</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>126</th>
<th>127</th>
<th>128</th>
<th>129</th>
<th>130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The page contains Chinese text arranged in a tabular format.
方

远

分

峰
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hang</td>
<td>hao</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hou</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jun</td>
<td>k'a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jui</td>
<td>kai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

盖

開

卡

卡

卡

卡

卡

卡
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kan</th>
<th>Kang</th>
<th>Kao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lao</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汉字</td>
<td>声母</td>
<td>声调</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

（注：此表格内容为示例，实际内容可能不同。）
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

**说明：**

- 每行数据代表一个样本。
- 第一列至第十列表示不同的特征。
- 第十一列表示对应的标签。

**数据预处理：**

1. 将数据集划分为训练集和测试集。
2. 对特征进行标准化或归一化处理。
3. 将标签转换为数字形式。

**结果分析：**

通过机器学习模型对数据进行分类，结果表明该模型在预测准确性方面表现良好。

**参考文献：**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>项目</th>
<th>内容</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>项目1</td>
<td>内容1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>项目2</td>
<td>内容2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
你侬我侬

喃喃细语

那那那

啄啄啄

内内内

你看

喃喃细语
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>索引</th>
<th>符号</th>
<th>注释</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>(aki)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>页码</td>
<td>内容</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**注释**

- [tsung](#)
无法识别文本内容。
ノ乙

4.5.6.7.

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙　ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙

ノ乙
7.8.9.

ch'ing² 'tsing a well; 900 men 郭 (Chinese acre); a deep pit; the adit or shaft of a mine; an excavation; arranged or plotted in a regular manner; among masses, the labor is reckoned by the tsing or cubic foot measuring 12 tsun or inches.

ch'ê ch'uh, the step with the right foot.

ya² yî in, at, through, on, as, to, than, by; to speak, to say; to go; to proceed; resembling.

hüan² h'üan² hüan² furthermore; to bestow, to grow, to come to.

same as 于 7. 6.

'ceu' five; a perfect number; the whole.

ya⁵ yün to say, to speak; to move and return, to circulate; abundant; now, then; a final particle.

chî kih, haste, prompt, urgently, often, ready, troublesome; irascible; to hurry on, or.

hüán¹ hüan¹ to revolve and return whence it came.

k'ang² k'ang² a border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill; to reach everywhere; relics; the crescent of the moon.

huih² huih² a few, some, a little of; a sign of the plural; shortly, partly, rather, somewhat; so a final particle expressing regret.

t'ien² t'ien only used as the 8th radical.

hài¹ hâi¹ a horary character; 9 to 11 p.m.; the last of the twelve branches, answering to the 猪 boar; it pertains to the water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

yih, also, likewise, moreover; too; further; as not, or.

5
guân² to die, lost, destroy, dead; gone, no trace left; going to ruin; extinct, as a dynasty; forgotten; in poverty; to escape, to abscond.

k'ang² k'ang² k'ang² to oppose, to attack; mistake; strong, very, excessive; to shelter.

güâ the lower part represents the pendants, and the upper the cap.

hêng² hêng⁵ successful, persevering, great; to pervade, to influence, throughout; p'âng an ancient form of 炮 to cook.

g'êng⁴ a pavilion, a watch-house, a portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; even, level, straight.

ch'ung² pok, a term for the northern part of Ngaanui.

liang² clear, bright, open, transparent, neat, tidy, lustreous; to display, to illustrate; to aid, to believe in; sonorous, as a voice.

hüang³ hüang¾ hüang² to receive, to enjoy; to offer up with thanks; to accept; a dignity.

kiang² k'iang the capital, metropolis; great, excited; a high peak; k'iang sorrowful.

t'ân² plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere.

chiao¹ k'iao intercourse; to give, to join; to deliver up or hand over to; to play to; to exchange; friendship.

t'ieh² t'ieh² indefatigable, unexhausted; fixed in mind, resolved; mên² a narrow gorge in a stream caused by jutting rocks.

žên žên human being, a man.

same as 達 172. 75.

chîn¹ chin now, the present time; presently.

same as 今 9. 1.

p'êng⁴ on a line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

p'êi¹ p'êi sturdy, stout; valiant, robust, many.

ting¹ alone, no protector or support.

ch'ien² t'ien¹ all, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a flail.

duân² to think, to arrange; to unify.

huih² sieh, extravagant.

liang⁶ an order, to warn, to cause, to command; law, rule; your; good, insinuating.

ch'ung⁶ to depend on; to fight; weapons of war.

ts'êng⁴ a granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole; ts'êng furried; startled, like frightened cattle.

ch'ung⁶ the second; a younger brother; inferior; the second month in a season; a musical instrument.
9.

3. 以 (yī) to use; to, by, in order to; to aid, to have; according to; a reason, a cause; to do, to resemble.

4. ch'ā (chā) a young girl, an easy retired life of leisure and respect.

5. ch'ou (chū) to unite; a pair; an enemy; to pledge a guest; proud.

6. yī (yī) yik, strong, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.

7. jen (jīn) humane; benevolent; kind; merciful; a kernel, a small seed.

8. ch'ien (chén) to bend or hang down, to droop; to incline; to sink, as money; in a low place; below; base, humble; under the standard; ordinary, vulgar, common.

9. chien (chén) a basin or bowl on three legs, used to hold flesh in sacrifices.

10. jing (jīng) clever; alone; to play; to act; to employ, a droll, a mine, a posture maker; sprightly.

11. a.m. 'a.a. an umbrella; a parasol; to cover; to shade; a shelter.

same as 60. 9.

chien (chén) kindred, relation; proper; constant, regular, natural; a species, class, sex; to choose.

see 9. 11.

yéng (yīng) again, as before, as formerly; just so, and, also; usual, ordinary, according to.

ch'ou (chū) to unite; a pair; an enemy; to pledge a guest; proud.

same as 60. 9.

yí (yí) to come; nearly; to effect; come! to reach; to bring, to get; to obtain, to induce.

wá (wa) wuh, disquieted; hazardous.

diao (diao) weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; curious; impatient of labor; ina (in) to provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard; yao (yao) a rascal; slow, dilatory.

ch'ien (chén) shen men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

yí (yí) little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

liang (liang) clever at, skilled; itu (tu) two, both.

ch'ien (chén) the name of one of the genii who gave pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendant did so, and lived hundreds of years.

sou (sou) to steal, to obtain unfairly; to undervalue; to despise; to pilfer; underhand; secretly; disrespecfully; remise, careless, so as to miscarry to s.
chuí 供 all, the whole of; both; altogether, at once, all right.

kung 1 to supply; to depose; to arrange; to provide with; to succor, to give; to confess; to offer to, to place before; to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.

same as 付 60. 12.

ch'ien 1 to wait on, to accompany.

chung 1 name of T'ai Tung 同 剧 a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

chang 1 the family name of Mencius' mother.

jiun 1 a measure of eight cubits; to fathom; full, to fill.

jìn 1 portion, lot, share; dividend; the duties of a post, its rank, the position of one in society, the part he acts, his lot; a sort, a kind; also same as見．

kung 1 a thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

k'un 1 laws, regulations; to adjust, to classify, to arrange; to compare; custom, usage.

k'o 1 clever, ingenious, talented; trim, neat.

t'ao 1 to pour; to fall; yet, but, why, still, then, all; indeed, on the contrary; to prostrate; tao 2 to subvert; to pour out; to turn over or upside down.

chê 1 ta'1 ta'4 teh 4, oblique; mean, vile, low, saucy, perverted, undistinguished; rebellious, seditions, to incline; to bow; to take a one-sided view; a point, a dot.

leik 1 leh 4, a fraction, an overplus; the tooth of a thing; the third of a thing.

ch'ien 1 ch'1 chid a word adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds ya and ka.

chun 1 coh, a shooting star; also read pao and interchanged with 弓 60. 20.

seu'n 1 twin to separate, to cut asunder; to divide or break.

same as 弓 43.

'ya 4 hunchbacked; the body inclining; stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.

'tso 1 to cease, to desire from; to sleep, to recline; to still, to hush; to bend as a wind the grass; to fall along, prostrated.

shih 9 ten; a thing; an utensil, sundries, a file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; a tithe used for 小 99. 23. 101 a chilarch; a chilarch; a small staff.

'en 1 dirty; to inspect; an equal in rank; a match, a pair.

tau 2 tai 2 a substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary; an aid; used for 等 a cohort of a hundred men.

pan 4 a partner, a companion, a comrade, a follower, an associate; to attend on.

cho 1 choh, tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.

pei 3 pei 3 to cause; to give; to fulfill; to enable; pi 4 to allow, let, that, by, with.

fa 2 to fall over, to fall to the earth; to overturn.

chun 1 chen to encroach on, to usurp, to covet; to arrange; to possess; used for 篾 to see; careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skim; to pay close heed to; to do faithfully.

'yung 1 to look up to, to trust to; to look towards heaven; to regard with respect; to think of kindly; to direct a subordinate; to transmit orders to an inferior; used in official papers as a form of imperative, let; to wait on, to rely.

kuei 3 k'ou 2 to duplicate, to add on; resembling, near, short posts, small stanchions; to deceive, simulating.

ch'ien 1 kiun 2 fatigue, weariness, lassitude; to desist from labor.

t'ao 1 teh 4, oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.

yin 4 yen 4 an unprincipled, clever man, who is ready to help in wicked or underhand cabals.

gan 1 good, fine-looking.

ch'en 1 chen to invade secretly; to plunder, to usurp, to encroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; encroaching; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

shin 1 shih, to begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.

chia 2 kia false; to borrow; fictions, illusions; to avail of, to pretend; to dress in costume; great; equitable; if, because; kia 2 leave of absence; a farlough.
person

(sen) to make believe, to simulate; to put on appearances; (tsan) to hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

(shen) an appellation for an old person; Sir.

tsz' to wait; to observe, to examine; to spy, to reconnoitre.


(yiu) to aid, to help, to protect, to consternate.

tsz' to bring together, as a company of one's comrades: to take.

(uge) ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.

(shan) to connect, to join, to tie together; to connect, as a trade; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor.

(ku) to guess; to think; to value; to reckon; tax, duty, worth, price.

(sh) to order, to command, a messenger; to send; to employ, to commission, to cause, to occasion; sh an agent, a messenger.

(f) a mate, a companion; husband and wife; to associate with, to keep one company.

(gy) of a commanding presence, carrying the head high: majestic, stern, severe-looking; before, like.

(tan) quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.

(se) a harvest; to gather grain.

(ch) robust, strong; exact, correct.

(hi) to feel joy; cautious and fearful, as of danger; very strict about.

(chiu) to destroy; to demolish; I, me; ten same as ildo in Cantones.

(yu) large features, a person with a large face.

(chia) an inn, a lodging-place; to sojourn; temporary; transitory; stately.

(ceu) unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken.

(gang) wayward; to stretch.

(k'ut) to inform quickly; an urgent communication.

(t) not restrained; no embarrassment, a law to one's self; worthy of promotion.
k’ua¹, ku’a presumptuous, disdainful, ostentatious.

k’ia⁴ chia⁴, chivalric, generous, disinterested, bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another’s cause.

gi⁴ to lean against, to depend upon; to rely on; trusting in; to engage one to do; inclined; a support, a fulcrum.

ga⁴ a class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

kai² shia⁴ a waiter, a boy; to serve.

an³ nan⁴ an⁴ an⁴  a personal pronoun common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in slurring.

qiu³ hunchback; curved, distorted in the limbs; met, crouching to, humbled before one.

ning⁴ eloquent, specious, plausible, persuasive; insinuating; artful, flattering; in Cantonese: to twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

hu⁴ great strength; violent.

same as 龜 38, 74.

wo³ we³ crumpled, yielding; Japanese.

tsai² tsai² tsai² careful; to sustain; to undertake; to bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; in Cantonese: a little thing; a boy.

ch’ü⁴ ch’u⁴ ch’u⁴ to soold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

fa° to capture in war; a captive; a prisoner of war; spoil taken in war.

c’hu⁴ ch’a⁴ to stand and wait a long time; to hope and wait for.

c’hu² ch’uh, irresolute; to boast.

hun⁴ huan⁴ completed, brought to an end.

fa° that; another; to charge; to add to; to impute.

kuán¹ kwán the emperor’s charioteer, or master of his chariots; an assistant in an office.

ma⁴ mah, brayful, strong.

ning³ nung³ distressed, weak, worried.

jung⁴ sung⁴ uneasy, not at rest.

chia¹ chia household furniture, utensils, tools, family things.

fu⁴ to give to; to send to; to suggest; to hand over, to transfer; to let go, to engage or put in one’s hands; to enjoin on.

shih⁴ shi⁴ to wait upon; to receive; to follow; near to; to accompany.

fu⁴ a tutor; to apply; to paint; an artist; to arrange; to superintend; a teacher, to annex, to reach to, to receive; near; to lay on, as colors.

chuan⁴ ch’uan⁴ ch’u⁴ to transmit to; to propagate; to deliver, as orders; to hand down; to perpetuate, to promulgate; to narrate; to end for; chronicles, traditions.

tsin³ to assemble; to respect; to have a regard for.

miao⁴ small; ch’ao³ alarmed.

ni³ you, thou; your’s.

c’ang³ but if, should, suppose, if, perhaps; may; unexpectedly.

chiao⁴ a companion, a fellow officer, a colleague; one of the same class or rank; a kind, a class; ‘tiao a courteous manner, affable, gentle, leisurely.

ch’iu⁴ tsiu⁴ to hire, to employ; to procure.

bi⁴ he, she, it, they, that one; because, only.

chüeh⁴ kieh, perverse, refractory, obstinate; hard to please; in Cantonese: a dull edge, a blunt point; abrupt, inelegant.

ni² in Kiangsu, we, us.

chü¹ kieh, small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.

chü¹ kio³ to stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.

wu⁴ wu⁴ restrained; kept in order.

huien⁴, sien genius, fairies, an immortal; human souls endowed with divine powers; an old recluse, who changes into another form but does not die; graceful.
9.

shēn² shān² bent, stooping; also read ts'iu¹.

ts'iu¹ to press, to urge, to importance; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate.

tsun⁴ valiant, brave; able, preëminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.

same as 遠 60. 47.

'ch'ao³ tall, as a man; small.

lieh⁴ robust; having a long beard.

same as 遠 30. 13.

ch'i² ch'ü¹ that person or thing; in Cantonese: 'k'ü ho, she, it, they.
to³ to assist; an assistant; to second; a condititor, a vice, a deputy, a captain in the Manchu Banner force.

'sol a drunkard's reeling.

chuang¹ tsa¹ chuen¹ the governor or master at a village feast; the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange; tools, articles, gear.

peî³ pê³ to respect, to esteem; to greet; to keep by one, as a souvenir; to hang on the girdle; to remember.

pu⁴ to extend, extensive; to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere.

haï² hi the heart and face disagreeing; pretending, simulating; like to; counterfeit.

pêng¹ pêng to send as a messenger; to make to do; a convey; to conduct, to cause; following, according to; quick.

hâng⁴ hâng sympathetic; to obtain improperly; unusually fortunate, lucky.

ping⁴ on the line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

same as 遠 149. 4.

fu³ to stoop; to bend the head, to condescend, to bow; to consider; unequal.

chê³ chê firm, but not virtuous; artful.

juan⁴ gyung to serve for hire; to engage one's self as a laborer; 'chung to treat equally; impartial; alike; to do.

54

tan⁶ great, large.

chien⁶ kien⁶ strong, vigorous, robust, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; to raise, to invigorate.

lu⁶ ignorant, stupid, silly; to do; foolish, unable to understand readily.

56

ta⁴ a reign, a dynasty; a generation, an age; instead of; to alter; to supersede; to substitute; to change for, in the place of; delegated, vicarious.

57

tiao⁴ uncommon, unusual.

59

f¹ fu² Buddha; to see indiscriminately when examining; to best down; great; opposed; unreasonable; to turn aside; bright; put; great; to help, to support.

same as 遠 190. 109.

60

chih⁴ chî to wait on; to store up and provide for.

61

shên² shān timorous, cowardly.

pi⁴ pîh, dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flushed with drink; full, filled with.

66

tsung⁴ careworn, wearied out; having no leisure.

68

qi⁴ ngo³ like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.

69

yu¹ yiu excessive, as rain; extra; to trifle; excellent, abundant; to play; satisfied; tranquil; easy about; very, fully; to excel; a mime.

tê³ t'êh, foolish.

same as 遠 115. 61.

70

so² sî¹ to reproach; to admonish or urge, as a friend does; as a heavy beard.

chou⁴ t'au² to scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

71

chî¹ indisposed to act; no energy, headless, indifferent.

hsüeh² sieh, a whisper.
億 (yì) yi4 yih1, 100,000, a hundred thousand, or a lakh of ten myriads; quiet, repose of mind; to contrive; to guess, to bet.

伐 (fá) fa4 fah1, to strike, to cut down, to destroy; to desolate; to bring; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a midsummer's night.

俄 (é) o6 gung2 one of the six tribes of the Si-juang 西疆 living on the western part of China, which are described as having three horns.

ฆ (ch'ien4) t'sien4 thin, beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.

aghetti (suo6 yu4) hasty, momentary, suddenly; a moment; imminent.

¿ (shen4) shen2 to excite, to inflame, exasperation; a blaze, flame.

แ (cheh1) cheh1 to join a seam; to cut or engrave.

kia4 (ki4) kia4 talent, ability; cleverness; kia's agile, also an extra finger or toe.

數 ( sua4 suh4) sua4 hasty, quickly, as a dog running off; a change.

same as 9. 203.

was (hia4) hia1 to follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.

tub4 to do; to make; to act as, to be; to perform the duties of.

i (plah1) plah1, ordinary, as denoting that one's garments are neither fine nor yet despicable or shabby.

秧 (yung4) to copy, to imitate, imitation; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

pao4 (pao4) proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming, pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave; also same as 魲 (chi4).

stgio (tio1) tio1 to do; to act; intent on.

chaw4 (wah4) to warn, to caution; to forbid; to threaten with a penalty; to urge to reform; to arouse.

same as 53. 69.

same as 後 6. 66.

傍 (p'ang4) pung4 the sides; near, to depend on; to lean against; left.

豈 (tea4) tea1 I, me; then, a time, a period; (unsanctioned).

ch'ien4 (ch'ien4) rich; one in the enjoyment of life.

chung (t'ung4) to guide, to lead; a leader; to induce; to start; to seduce; a fine looking person; interchanged with 封 and 封.

an (an1) an1, devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish jokes, raillery. Sometimes read ye4.

chung (t'ung4) s'ung1 small, diminutive, dwarfish; to bend, to crouch to; as when supplanting; to live in a mean place.

kuei4 (ku4) kuei1 one who acts as broker; to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.

sung1 (sung1) Buddhist priest; one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

chieh4 (chi4) kieh4, martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.

pian (pien4) convenient; cheap, advantageous, readily; then, so, thus; to discuss, to argue.

man4 (man4) negligent, remiss.

t'ieh4 (t'ieh4) artful, cunning.

chieh4 (chieh4) to arrogate to one's self; to surpass, to assume; erroneous; to usurp; usurped, disputed, dubious, confused, disorder, discord music; taun' slanderous insinuations; to be in error.

same as 6. 172. 73.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>傚擁休体侏儒</td>
<td>pēng yōu xū</td>
<td>to urge one to eat; to wait on, to do the honors of the table, to entertain guests with music; to help; to stimulate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>做作</td>
<td>zuò zuò</td>
<td>to associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>累累</td>
<td>léi léi</td>
<td>to step; to divorce; to spare; to desist; to repudiate; to resign; to enjoy; to congratulate; prosperous; don’t; let that alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窮困</td>
<td>qióng kùn</td>
<td>rude, coarse, rustic, like a carter or grave-digger; a contraction for 貧 fēi; also used with 笑.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>憔悴</td>
<td>qiáo cuì</td>
<td>a pigmy; men who are underdressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>憔悴</td>
<td>qiáo cuì</td>
<td>a gey, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>批社</td>
<td>pī shè</td>
<td>to banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>復保</td>
<td>fù bǎo</td>
<td>to protect, to sustain, to guarantee, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for; a guardian, an advocate; happily, tranquilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難</td>
<td>nán</td>
<td>to shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弱</td>
<td>ruò</td>
<td>weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窮困</td>
<td>qióng kùn</td>
<td>'kero narrow-minded; petty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窮困</td>
<td>qióng kùn</td>
<td>rough, hispid, not smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窮困</td>
<td>qióng kùn</td>
<td>virtue, talent; a hero or heroine; proud; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茅芦</td>
<td>máo lú</td>
<td>ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茅芦</td>
<td>máo lú</td>
<td>'te's' light, nimble, sprightly; to assist, to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茅芦</td>
<td>máo lú</td>
<td>to act as when tipy and bolsterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel as a cot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茅芦</td>
<td>máo lú</td>
<td>to stand erect; to raise on the heels and look for; perpendicular; steep, precipitous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侏儒</td>
<td>zhū rú</td>
<td>unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished; read sub, to walk very fast, to gabble much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侏儒</td>
<td>zhū rú</td>
<td>small; diminutive; of little capacity or talents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to insult; to ridicule; to make fun of good things; contempt of, neglect; disrespect; to 
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to burlesque; contemptuous; chagrined; disappointed; to deal summarily with. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to take leave of; ugly. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | irregular, rapid, disorderly, like an uncontrolled troop; mulish, perverse, ch'ū's uneven, unsteady. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | below, humble, ordinary, vulgar, common; low, mean; to drop; to bend, to hang down, to incline; to sink as money. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | 'kū' is a cap ornamented or embroidered in any way; to wear a cap. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | same as 色, 9. 48. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to idle. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | household furniture, goods, gear; a comrade. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to pacify, to quiet, at peace. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | false, fictitious, counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | 'ch'ū' evil, wicked; to be obstinately opposed. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | one, a, an; to divide; to distinguish; a classifier. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | new, equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to hide; humble; the hot season; to lie or fall prostrate; to conceal; to suppress; subjected; secretly, silently, to acknowledge, to confess; received; to brood; humbly, earnestly. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | a wooden puppet made like a man, anciently buried with chiefs; afterwards exchanged for straw effigies, and then living men were immolated; 'ang, pain, to feel for (suffer for); |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to prepare, to provide, prepared, to make ready; sufficient; complete; entirely, all. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to till the ground; to cultivate; to hire; a labourer; to hunt, to catch wild animals. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to stretch out; to explain; to repeat; to dilate; to report to; to redress; worth, valued, equal to, as in pricing things. |
| 侏儒 | zhū rú | to stretch out; to explain; to repeat; to dilate; to report to; to redress; worth, valued, equal to, as in pricing things. |
same as 塾 13. 7.

see 1. shi to hug; loving to lean on one; to love women; attached to females.
p'iu 2 to repossess confidence in, and employ on messages; to send.

same as 塾 9. 24.

pi 2 pih; to crowd, to press on, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use; to harass; urgent, imperious; also used for 軒 juh, a light gaiter.
same as 9. 101.

chi 1. chi, small, diminutive.

ch'iu 1. chu, bent down.

chiao 1. chiao to lie down; prostrate; to push over; stiffened.

le 2 lei to injure; to mutually destroy; as in fighting, puppets.

chi 1. chi, convenient, like a crosscut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.

103 t'eng 1. ting exhausted; to walk lame and wearily.

106 po 1. po, the eldest of brothers; an uncle; to control; an earl; a senior.

p'o 1. po, a hundred men, the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of a hundred cash.

chien 1. ts'ai to accompany, all at once, together with; a joint, vigorous effort; robust.
hua 1. huang agitated; uncertainty, consternation.

108 chin 1. ts'ai to finish entirely, extreme; farthest; exhausted; all; completely; easily; the utmost degree.

109 chi 1. chi to meet, to happen, to manage, to attend to; price, worth, value.

111 huan 1. huan ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances.

hou 1. the second rank of nobility; a marquis; but, unless, beautiful, pretty; a target.

hou 2. hou time; to wait; to expect; to enquire; a period of five days; to pay a reckoning.

9. same as 113. shih to wait; to expect; until; to look; to prepare for.

chih 1. chih this is not now regarded the same as 俳 yu I, and is only used as a surname. See also 9. 115.

ch'i 1. kin a kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up hill.

chi 1. chi to stop, to detain.

p'iao 2. light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

ch'i 1. chi same as 彖 157. 114; also read yu.

yu 2. gen an image, an idol, a statue, to pair; even, double; a companion; a mate; to marry; to accord with; to fit; accidental; for once, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly.

yu 2. chi the first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; often printed in smaller type at the side; the name of a mountain.

chiao 1. t'iao ill, disabled; read chiu to stare at; to look at, as a gawky does; sad, distressed.

116 L'ung 1. rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.

tu 1. tuh, to offend by assurance of pride; to rush against.

wei 1. we arrangement, place, a seat; arranged; the throne; a post, a seat, a position, a dignity; right, proper, correct; established; to begin, to reign.

ch'ang 1. fear; alarmed; interchanged with 喪.

t'ung 1. a slave girl or concubine; reverently; rude, unpollished; a slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage.

119 mi 1. to没收; to pacify, to like; to settle; to establish.

lin 1. ashamed, abashed; shameful.

120 kii 1. hi? concern; is, am; to bind; to be, is, are; belonging to, attached to.

sin 1. towards, facing, inclined, to attend to one's proper duties.

li 1. lih idle, lazy; sickly; bending down, tired out; worn down.

yueh 1. feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; sorce; a villein's service; not uniform size, mixed, adulterated.

122 d'o strong, active; clever, sharp.
人

123 俊仪 2nd, to imitate; to imitate a rule; correct, regular; form, figure; the external appearance or deportment; just, decorous; to imitate; to reckon, to judge; a principle, a power; good; a pair; a machine, a globe, a sphere.

124 劳, to disgrace, to bring contempt on; to act foolishly.

125 離, a timid, disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.

126 聰, large, great; in Cantonese: a man, a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class.

128 佗 佗 a second, an assistant.

130 亅 a band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

131 腰 to reject, to discard; to stand awry.

132 鄋 the body bent; squirming or awry in any way.

133 場, firm, unbending; foolish.

135 伺, to unite; to assemble, to collect; to include the whole, to reach; to act with united strength.

136 手尾, to skip and dance, as when highly elated; to exult.

137 伐, to cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

138 詞 to hire one's self out as a laborer by the day or longer time; a staid, sincere demeanor.

139 倍, an exclamation used in light composition.

140 倍, chieh, a gay, jolly light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

141 貫, to follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail.

142 貨, to shake the head as when dissatisfied or refusing.

143 貨, still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

145 了 to rely on; to trust to; as, according to; to conform to; to adhere to; imagery, illustration.

146 了 a new form of 晃 for, because.

148 晃 to distribute.

149 晃, to loosen the collar of a coat.

150 晃, small-waisted; agile.

151 hiem, same as 9, 57.

156 晃, to caper and perform antics.

157 晃, small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

158 晃, like; to compare, to spy out, to explore.

159 晃, a letter or note; truth; to believe; sincerity; faith; to confide in; to trust; to follow; a seal, a stamp; a messenger.

160 晃, a load of two piculs of grain: a long-necked vessel for holding fire.

161 晃, to collect, to hoard; furnished with; to assist; to be second to.

162 晃, common, vulgar; customs; the laity; the world; the low and groveling business of life; what the common people desire or delight in: unelegant, inelegant.

163 晃, to stand; to be erect, like a tree.

164 晃, flowers, genii; a term used by Tuilista for immortals.

165 晃, like, resembling; an image, likeness; such, so, similar; an idol, a statue, to symbolize; to resemble.
154. chui \* to owe, to be in debt; freight or passage-money.  

155. tan \* out of one's head, foolish.  

156. "tan to collect, to accumulate; to hoard up, to bring together.  

157. fu \* like, resembling; to depend on; also read fun.  

158. "fun prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite.  

159. cheng to spy out; to explore; a scout, one sent to reconnoitre.  

160. pin \* to receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.  

161. ch'ung \* to repay, to recompense; restitution; indemnity; to blame; to retaliate; to replace.  

162. "yu to sell, to hawk or peddle; to move; to increase.  

163. chia \* kia \* value, price.  

164. te \* te \* quick, urgent, pressing; to constrain, to urge; driven; near; close; shortened, contracted.  

165. chien \* kien proud, haughty.  

166. shen \* shen a spirit confined within the body; pregnant.  

167. tes \* the cargo; the capacity or tonnage of a vessel; to slow cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bank bill, on the back of which it is stamped; (unauthorized).  

168. yi \* yih, lonely, quiet; mean, low, licentious, depraved; partial; prejudiced, cramped, incommodious, private or secluded.  

169. ch'en \* ch'en a lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.  

170. gung the first person I; in Kiangsi it means you, thou.  

171. "ta \* to run away, to abscond, to desert.  

172. liu \* a pullet or young cock.  

173. yi \* yi \* strong, robust; exerting one's strength.  

174. "a sound in Buddhist books; in Shanghai: read ssa a pronoun, the second person you.  

175. chi \* Chi \* labor, toil; exertion in a meritous cause.  

176. chin \* kiu \* name of a celebrated general mentioned in the Sun kiu \* chih.  

177. "la to exercise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a gesticulated step.  

178. "la learned, literati; a scholar; mild, accomplished; to follow the teachings of Confucius.  

179. shu \* ch'en a commemorative form applied to personable maidens and comely youth, denoting becoming, good or fair, that they are like beautiful plants; a pretty, smiling mouth; to serve occasion; to borrow for a purpose.  

180. spu \* spu \* dissipation; it is sometimes wrongly used for 佩 to walk.  

181. mien \* to look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.  

182. "wei \* "wei great; remarkable, extraordinary; admirable, rare; fine looking, powerful.  

183. sa \* sub, insatiable; bad, wicked.  

184. chin \* chin saiant, inclined, falling; entirely; to overturn, to subvert; to assay; to test; to compete, to pour out; to wrangle.  

185. lien \* to turn over or upside down.  

186. mo \* the name of the black knight in chess; to rail at, to scold, to abuse with vile language.  

187. "eng "eng tall; idle, headless; sullen.  

188. "ei "ei strange; great; a doll; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.  

189. li "li a pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; a conjugal union.
人入八

兲 兖

兲 兖

兲 兖

兲 兖

兲 兖
13. 具典

14. 再再

15. 再再

16. 再再

17. 再再

18. 再再

19. 再再

20. 再再

21. 再再

22. 再再

23. 八月

24. 春

25. 再再

26. 再再

27. 再再

28. 再再

29. 再再

30. 再再

(15)
況，况， more, moreover, still; now; to come to; to bestow; to grow, as plants; a time, a period; cold.

mei，到， to defile, to foul, as with dirty water; to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.

dian，冰，a thin sheathing of ice.

liuh，a cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather.

p'ān，to melt as ice.

fu，fu，cold, wintry, wind; icy.

yē，yē，to fuse metals, to smelt; a founder; a furnace; cutting; a false glitter; bedizened.

lāh，frozen; icy.

chien，see to lessen, to diminish; to lighten; to decrease.

tiao，to be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.

kū，bound up with frost, to freeze hard.

lū，lū，frozen rain; sleet; cold.

tung，winter; the end; the close; to store up; wintry.

liu，to insult; to shame; injurious; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.

ch'i，ts'i，intense cold; shivering, wintry, freezing; grief; calamitous, afflicted, sad, in misery.

ts'au，sleet and snow together.

same as 决 85. 37.

same as 決 85. 37.

ch'ing，ching，cold, intense cold; to cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.

ch'i，ki，a small table, a bench; a side-table.

fan，all, every; the greater part; common, vulgar; the world; laie; mortal, earthly, human.

ping，to lean on or against; to confide in; to trust to; proof, evidence.

same as 至 141. 16.

tōng, tōng，a stool, a form, a bench, a settle.

huang，the female of the phoenix.
tsê ti; tsê? to stick into, as a share in the soil, or when driving down a stake; to put a knife into or between; to stab, to stick; to erect, as a pole; to establish.

ya? to cut the throat, as of a sheep.

k'o? k'o?? avaricious; insulting; oppressive; to carve, to chisel, to sculpture, to cut out; k'o? to engrave; quarter of an hour; a little while.

ch'ing? ch'ing? to mark the faces of criminals with black spots; liū?, to rob.

chien? kien? a straight double-edged sword, a rapier, a claymore, a blade.

ch'uang? chu'ang? to make; to invent; to found, to begin; to create; to preserve; the first; chu'ang? a wound; to cut; a prop or inclined support. ch'iao? to cut open; to cut.

sein? sein? to pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.

k'o? k'o?? to overcome, to subdue; to exercise, to repress; to deny one's self; the chemical action of acids and re-agents; urgent; a set time; to insist on.

hsien? sien? to castrate a fowl; a cross-bow.

jün? jün? a share; to divide; to distinguish; to separate; to apportion; the tenth of a mouse; the tenth of an inch.

yeh? yeh? bubbling or boiling water.

chien? tsien? to expunge, to obliterate, to pare, to amend, to correct; to edit and settle a test; to reject, as an account.

chien? tsien? scissors; to cut, to intercept; to shear, even, regular; to reduce, to kill, to extirpate.

wen? wen? suicide by cutting the throat; to cut crosswise; to divide.

kou? kou? a sickle or bill-hook.

p'ao? to dig; to plane; a hoe; to smooth; to deduct from; to grub up.

k'ou? k'ou? to pick out with a knife.

k'æn? k'æn? to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.

p'æn? to decide, to judge; to join; a verdict; to marry; to join two halves to see if they match; to divide in twain.
18.

剮 to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax, to divide into parts.
25 'tim a nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.
27 chiah a gouge, a graver, a small chisel.
28 chiah to carry off by force; to plunder; hurried; suffering; a cycle.
29 toh to cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob; also read choh.
30 chiah to pierce; to stab; to cut.
31 hua to hack, to pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off the lips, ears, eyelids and limbs.
32 pieh to part, to leave; different; to separate, to divide; to part, to distinguish; to leave, to go off, to recede from, another, unlike; besides, moreover.

see 18, 20.

chiah to scrape things; to oppose; to kill; to behed; to execute.

chiah to brand or tattoo the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face.

tiao to engrave, to carve and adorn; to polish as when finishing a composition; to tattoo; ornamented.

pou to rip, to cut open, to split; to judge; to decide; to disclose.

40 toh to cut; to lop off the points and corners; to trim and prune; to file; to cut in pieces, as criminals are sometimes executed.

chusan a crooked burin or chisel, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.

same as 169. 37.

44 shua a brush; to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.

46 teh to execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.

47 ming to cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.

chiao to exterminate; to fatigue; to attack or fight with rebels; to destroy and scatter them; to put them down, to extirpate.

48 choh to take up a thing with a fork or a dagger; a small javelin.

chih direct; to make, to invent; to govern, to regulate; to limit; to hinder; to prevent; a practise; a law; mourning usages.

51 lun to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.

52 hing punishment: laws; torture; penal; criminal; jurisprudence, a mold, a pattern, to imitate, to sacrifice victims.

53 teh to cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

57 fah to chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.

58 pu to flay, to peel, to skin, to split, to uncover; to degrade, to extort; to demand by force; pu, to strike, to knock down.

59 shia to prune a tree.

62 shua a boat; a hock, a catch; a latch; a pincase; a scow, such as soldiers use to cross streams; to pole a boat.
ch'ang⁴ to spread up, to level off; to trim; to cut grain.

p'ien⁴ to slice, to cut thin; to pare, as a fruit of its skin.
p'shèh¹ to pare off, to cut.

p'shēh¹ to cut, to scrape; to pick; to reject, to dig out.
ta¹⁴ ta¹ch¹ to dress the horn of the rhinoceros and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.
ku¹⁴ ku²⁶i to cut, or break asunder, to amputate, to decalcate.
ta¹⁴ t'aº⁵⁴ to wound by a sudden cut or stroke, as when a knife slips.
yu¹⁴ yuüh⁵⁴ to cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment.

ch'a¹⁴ ch'ah¹, a Buddhist monastery; a pillar or spire on the top of a dagobah or shrine, from which to hang streamers, same as 鋬 75.

te¹⁴ te¹⁴ to prick, to pierce; a thorn, a sting, a spine; to tattoo; to stab and kill; to pole a boat; to criticise; to examine.
ku²⁶i to mince, to chop up; to carve; to hash with a chopping-knife.
lah¹⁴ to cut in two, to mangle, to hack, inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; in Cantonese: a row of things; a lot of articles.
là²⁶i to cut or open, as an animal.

kèi¹⁴ kùi² to wound, to cut open; to injure.

liêh⁴ liêh⁴ to arrange or state in order; ranks; a series; a file, a class; to separate, to distinguish; each, severally, regularly, methodically.
shán¹ to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook; a sort of scythe.

ch'êm¹² to cut into, when testing the purity of myrrh.

min⁴ to scrape off, to pare, to brush off, to seam; to turn-in, as a frayed edge.

ch'iao⁴ ch'iao² an implement like a bill-hook, with which to cut grass or weeds.

ch'iao⁴ ch'iao² to cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

ch'ü¹⁴ ch'ü¹⁴ to wound slightly.

ch'âh⁴ ch'âh⁴ to cut open the skin; to disembowel; to cut and cleanse a fish.

ku¹⁴ ku¹⁴ to slice.

same as 鋬 62.

same as 鋬 24.

fu¹⁵ an assistant; to assist; a pack; a classifier of sets of things, as beads, tools, buttons, &c.; to announce, to investigate; a vice, a lieutenant; sâk¹⁴ to read, as in parturition.
t'ai¹⁴ to butcher; to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to disembowel; (unauthorized).

ku¹⁴ ku¹⁴ to slice, to split open; to dig; to carve open flower work; to engrave; to cut glass; to mark off; to deface, as in writing; a burin, a stylus.
p'o¹⁴ p'o¹⁴, a sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe.

p'o¹⁴ p'o¹⁴ to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.

ku¹⁴ ku¹⁴, to cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer; to remove the pus and blood.
p'iao⁴ a small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce; to stab; to puncture, to rob, to cut off, swift, alert.

k'o¹⁴ sharp, acute; profit; to covet; advantageous, useful; fortunate; cleverness; to nourish.
t'ai¹⁴ to bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface; (unauthorized).

ch'ah² ch'ah¹, to cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.

ch'ao² great, large; rank, high, as grass.

gia¹ to pare off the skin of a fruit.
sù¹ sù¹ to mince, to cut into fine pieces.

yin¹⁴ to cut down the high trees on the hills.

t'a¹⁴ t'ah¹, a clash.

twàn¹⁴ twàn¹⁴ to cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to cut a grave, prim department.
1819.

刀力

179. ch'ien 1. to cut; to split. 2. to stick in.
202. 3. to split through from one end to the other, as a log.
209. 4. to cut off the nose; to torture.
210. 5. to adjust, to portion out; to trim, to equalize; to pare even; to mix physici; a dose; to compound as a pill; a prescription.
li 4. strength, power, spirit, effort; force; assiduous, smart.
1. chuo 1. to help; help, assistance; to assist; to succour; beneficial, strengthening.
8. hsiu 4. to exite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.
9. hsiu 4. to exert; effects; proofs; to toil; to imitate; merit.
10. mien 4. to exert, to endeavour; to stimulate; to force one's self; constrained; urged by circumstances; to animate, to urge, to persuade; to put forth effort.
13. shih, to exite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.
14. same as 励 19. 36.
19. hsiu 1. hsiu, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.
22. k'oung 4. kou aung 3. zealous, prompt; an appellation of the first rank of the Buide 面 princes among the Manches.
27. chiu shih, to urge, to compel, to stimulate; to push on; energetic.
14. le 4. to stimulate, to encourage, to incite, to animate.
28. chuih 4. to take by violence; to plunder; to rob openly; hurried; as era; suffering; in Cantonese: astringent; bitter; sleepy.
29. same as 勵 19. 172.
30. chia 1. to add to; more, extra; to advance; to promote, to increase.

 одно семейства
労労勴励勤労

shào 努力; exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.

ch'ā 异alous solicitude, labor, distress; toll of a severe kind, in obedience to duty.

chāi 伽, earnestly, with determined purpose; in Shanghai: to get the seeds out of a pod; hāi, firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful.

same as 過 19.36.

shān hū influence; power; circumstances; authority; pomp, grandeur, strength; resources; virility; air, exterior, figure; condition.

chūn kā diligent, sedulous, laborious; to assist, to exert.

hūn hūn tired, wearied, fatigued.

mu 努 to exert, effort, to strive for; a desperate deadly struggle; in pen- manship, a perpendicular stroke.

pūh, suddenly, hastily; hurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color, confused.

nísī 老, weak, feeble; mean; depraved, infirm, inadequate, humble, poor, insignificant; barely, scarcely, unpolished, rustic, vile, degraded.

chīng 鼻 strong, strength; violent; stiff, hard; unyielding, overbearing, prejudiced.

chīao 糳 to exterminate, to fatigue, to trouble, to annoy; to toil at, to faq; light, nimble.

kāi meritorious service; work; worthy, virtuous; the virtue of medicine.

chāng 鼻 to urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.

kāi to give one good advice; to help.

kūn kūn strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from war.

shāo 努 to use great effort; to strive after; business; must; important, duty, concerns; certainly; used for to insult.

chīn 鼻 great, strength, brawny.

shāng 努 to conquer, to win; to elevate, to bear; to sustain, to raise; adequate to, worthy of; to excel, superior, best, excellent; to add.

chē 努 imperial orders, decrees; to try, to attempt; the execution of a charge; steady; urgent; a charter; a permit.

same as 就 66. 80.

shào to labor, to distress, fatigued; grieved; careworn, burdened, toil, exertion; meritorious deeds; lao to reward labor; to console, to aid.

hūn, hūn merit, meritorious; to acquire fame.

kān 鼻 to investigate a case; to collaborate; diligent, able, adequate.

'yang 鼻 brave, bold, daring; to advise; courage; fearless; soldierly; to exert one's strength.

pū 努 to seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

chūk 鼻, to break a thing asunder.

bū united strength.

me 鼻 to hire, to enrol; to invite, to beg; to call upon the people to do; to enlist; a public invitation; to give a bounty to.

me to give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it.

'yang 鼻 urgent, walking fast.

chīn 努 muscles, inclination; a catty.

'yang 努 labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to eulogize.

chī 努 merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.

shuǐ 鼻 to exite, to affect, to shake, to move, to issue forth; motion; to influence; action; agitated, irritable, surprised; restless.

chūn kā 努 to advise, to exhort, to instruct, to admonish, to encourage, to praise, to acquire; influenced, etc., by arguments.

'ūn 努 to stimulating, to urge on, to exite.

lē 努 to coerce; to bridle; a bridle; the reins; to restrain, to force, to require of; to oblige to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up; to bind; to struggle; to cut in stone; in plemanship, a horizontal stroke.

same as 包 26. 49.

shāo 鼻, a spoon, a ladle; to ladle out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a 含 or gill; to adopt, to follow.

wū 努, not, do not; not having.
same as 恿 61. 31.

5  
yū# 尤 equal, even; to divide equally; alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.

7  
pao# 捲 to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird, to hatch.

same as 尤 1. 20; also same as 捲 180. 20.

17  
kou# 染 to hook; to entice; to exclude; to confine; to mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences.

ho# 何 to environ; everywhere.

28  
pao# 捲 to wrap up; to contain, to envelop, to hold, to be included in; to be patient, to undertake, to assume, to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle.

99  
pō# pō 向 a calabash or bitter squash, anciently used for drinking, or making musical instruments.

pō# pō 向 to crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.

101  
102  
108  
o# agoh, an ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.

118  
119  
cu# 吹, a crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

same as 捲 64. 20.

121  
pō# a furnace for burning pottery.

140  
pi# a ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition.

142  
huo# huo# to change, to reform; change, to alter, to influence, to transform, to convert, to repent, to digest, to transmute, metamorphosis.

24  
pao# ten families made a pao or tithing in the Chu dynasty.

same as 捲 180. 47.

47  
pō# pō 向 the north; to oppose; to retreat; also read pō.

64  
chih# shih# a spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

22  
fang# an open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck.

5  
5 a wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.

8  
kang# the divan or wide couch, placed at the head of the parlor and wide enough for a low table in the middle, on each side of which the host and guest are seated.

same as 捲 53. 184.

11  
hsün# sün# an osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of pieces of baskets with cord.

18  
19  
nan#  a shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.

same as 捲 118. 22.

37  
tao# tsoh, to go round, as the heavens do in the course of a year; to perform a circuit or entire revolution; a side, a row; stretching along as a line of trees; pervading; in Cantonese: to please; laudatory; to delight.

69  
chung# tsing# a mechanic, an artisan; a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

85  
hsu# huwe vase or box; waters gurgling and eddying; a place to which people converge; to stagnate, as a pool; to deposit; to advance money; a check, a draft, a letter of credit.

96  
k'ang# kwang# square; to rectify; to assist, to deliver; deflected; to direct; regular; correct.

102  
hsia# hiah, a small box; a quiver; a chest, a coflter; to inclose.

yi# yi# an iron agricultural implement; an incense burner; a large kettle.

118  
123  
suan# suan# a bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a creel, such as rice is washed in.

same as 捲 53. 184.

134  
kwei# kwei# a chest; a locker, a closet, a case with drawers or a door; exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

144  
'kan# a cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splitts much used in travelling; a lid; to cover with a lid; kung a cap; tai# tah, a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a receptacle for books; a bowl.

159  
kwei# kwei# a box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.
p'i² p'ňh, oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.
same as 鬼 166. 27.

fan³ she the southern corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings, when it was not known where the god of the land was abiding; hidden, concealed; low, base.

ch'ān³ ch'ān a spear whose head has three edges like the beech-nut; vapor rising high: the breath going out.
c'hán³ c'hán a cunning hare.
sam³ thrice; three; several.

t'ai³ t'ai to counsel; to impeach; irregular; to mix; to blend; to be concerned with, to visit or see a superior, to be admitted to an audience; a deposition, an impeachment or report against; rising in gradation; ch'ān guing-seng.
ch'ān² k'ān to go; past, gone, former; to leave, to depart from; to dismiss, to conceal, to hide; to remove; to separate; to proceed; following; to repudiate.
sam³ three.

yu² yiu² the hand; again, further, more, still, also, and, while, not yet, as, but.
shou¹ shen² to receive, to gather; to harvest; to insulate; to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove.
ch'ā² ch'ā to clasp the hands, a fork; a place where roads diverge.
same as 爪 87.

ch'ē chāi up to, and, at, to; to connect with; to implicate; effected; done; concerning; impracticable, unequal to, deficient.
yu² yiu² a friend; friendly; friendliness; an associate; fraternal, cordial, hearty.

fu¹ fū, to prick a dog to make him go.

8 bién³ to transform, to metamorphose; to change, a revolution; a calamity or judgment.
9 hān² hān to converse, to chat; to arrange in order; arrangements; a series; order; rank.
14 shōu shōu to receive, to endure, to bear, to suffer, to acquiesce in; to contain; to inherit, to succeed to; susceptible of; affected by; a charge, a thing to be kept.
18 mō² mū, to dive for anything under water; it resembles 龟 79 shu² to kill.
27 fan³ to turn; contrary to; to rebel; to resume; to revise; to send for; perversely, repetitively; again; the reverse of; but; opposed to.
p'ān² p'ān to revolt; to emigrate; to desert; to rebel; to remain and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.
29 shuang³ shuang a pair, a couple; an equal, a mate; to go with.

42 shu² shu², a father's younger brother; uncle; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire; to collect; to board.
same as 爺 18. 44.

49 hsià³ hia a surname; hia to borrow, to transfer to another; to be distinguished from hia² chua 78. 6.
sou² sou an appellation for an old person; Sir.
same as 爺 109. 14.

128 ch'ü² ch'ü to fetch, to bring, to take; to assume; to lay hold on; to appropriate; to receive, as an offering; to get, to induce, taken; selected for use; to take a wife.
t'ēn² t'ēn a bushy place, a copse or copse; crowded, as shrubs; collected tickly; assembled in a crowded manner.
sou² sou an appellation for an old person; venerable; Sir.

134 k'ou² k'ou the mouth; an entrance; pronunciation; a classifier of swarms, persons, cannon balls, &c.

1 p'ěi¹ p'ěi pâh! pâh! pooh! the noise made in spitting or hooting; to start at.
seu² seu² to manage, to control; an officer; to preside over; to attend to; a commissioner, a superintendent, a
court or office; a subdivision of a district.

4. *pou* to draw in the breath; in Cantonese: swollen, tumid, puffed; empty, deceptive.

6. *feu* not, if not, not so; to deny, to refuse; ought not; whether or not? else, otherwise.

7. *tou* to spit out.

chih to cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

ting to enjoin on one; in Shanghai: bitten or stung by insects.

9. *lu* may, may, might, could, fit; to be willing, to permit; able to do; convenient, worthy, competent; then, if so.

lo excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

so an elder brother; a term of respect, and sometimes of alluring.

chi to suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

same as 長 141. 16.

i loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

3. *tsien* to call; to bid; to cause; to name; to command; to persuade; to induce; by; with.

4. *chu* the noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for 聲.

yu the right; good; to honour; to assist; to aid; to support; to turn to the right; as in driving; violent; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or official deputy.

same as 30. 40.

tsai a loud rude noise; for a moment; it is so; it may be so; I see it.

4. *tsai* to call, to invoke; to name; to speak so; to cry out loud.

same as 28. 5.

chih to eat; to drink; to bear, to suffer; to let; to allow; to permit.

7. *cha* dumb (from birth); to keep silent; the confused noise of boys studying.

8. *cha* has an interjection expressive of dislike and disapprobation; and also of grief, alas! I weep worth the day!

9. *feu* I, me; my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard; to defend; to resist.

10. *feu* the throst; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

11. *lu* a nasal sound; to moan; to groan; frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish; excessive; to vociferate.

12. *lu* the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

13. *lu* the breath; slow-going; read chu garrulous.

14. *yao* to bite, to gnaw; to chew, to masticate; to set the teeth as in pain; to ruminate; time to call.

15. *tsai* to join; to pair; to suit, to answer; to unite, accordant; harmonious; the whole; together.

16. *yin* to moan; to recite; to hum; to intone; to read fast; as when half singing a ballad

17. *lan* to check; to speak indistinctly; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth; full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer; to tolerate; to restrain; incomplete.

18. *yen* the action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.

19. *ming* fate; let; life; a decree; will; to order, to command; to charge; to consult, as a god; heaven, luck, animated, living creatures.

20. *tsing* to peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.

21. *tsai* a sound in singing; a large mouth drawn awry.

22. *feu* to order, to enjoin; to blow; to instruct; *feu* to breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

23. *tsai* the sound of giddy laughter.

24. *feu* to call out clamorously; a shriek, a groan.

25. *ou* the wind pipe; the gullet; the throat; guttural.

26. *tsai* the wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

chien to suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.
янк the prattle of children, read сh a forced laugh.

яна a marshy place at the foot of hills; mud and water debris.

яó ю to speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech; sparing of words; to stammer.

ъо to proclaim; to explain; to instruct; to declare; to admonish and enforce, as a rule; to illustrate, to compare; to understand; informed of.

ъо to open the mouth; sound.

чá only, but, merely, just, then; however; this.

яо yes; it will do; let it go; in Сан-томое poor, inferior, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumb.

ъó to cheat; to deceive; to per- forate; to intimidate; to temp, to tap; to falsify; the indistinct noise of singing.

чá chó the foot measure of the Чэн dynasty, which was long as a woman's fore-arm consisting of eight 豆 ts'un.

чён ló the pouch of a monkey or marmot; to peck as a bird; not filled; as a measure; deficient; to hold in the mouth or chops.

гáng same, with; united; agreeing; joint; and, in common; the same as; together; all at once; all; identical; alike in time or place; harmonize; matched; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years.

кáн кó the same, towards, to; time past; heretofore; formerly; an intention; a window; opposite to.

кáн кó the same, towards, to, in the direction of; opposite; to approach; attractively; encouragingly.

шáн a merchant; to consult; to devise; to deliberate; to arrange; to trade; a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour before sunrise and sunset.

квá кó a wry mouth, whether born so or diseased.

яó яо the voice changed from too much or too violent use; a hoarse or gruff voice.

яо яо postority, hereafter, till; then; the following; to practice; to connect, as a family; to adopt, to inherit, to succeed to in a regular, lawful manner; children, heirs.

тáк to speak to one another, to talk; an exclamation of surprise or of joking; in Пекинское: яо's an interjection of displeasure.

поза summon; to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invoke.

поза ю to talk; to eat; to desire, addicted to; to love honor or gratification; to long for; inordinately; sensible of, ashamed of having had a strong desire for.

поза кó to cut the flesh from the bones.

поза ю to hold in the mouth; to suck; to seize.

поза ю to talk rapidly; to order; to direct.

поза яо, the cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.

поза яо, shorn, to preen feathers; a bird arranging its plumage; a slight taste of.

поза лóк, lcquacity, jabber, noise; to talk fast; the permission of an act.

поза ю sound; the chatter of birds.

поза ю sound, noise; talkative.

поза дополнительный, moreover, another, besides, by itself, distinct, to divide in two.

поза ю, a sound resembling creaking; a rustling or whispering noise.

поза ю noise, clamour.

поза яо a sentence, a term, a word, a line, a full period; a phrase; a line in verse; to write or compose; кс crooked; a corner; to embrace.

поза сáм the corner of the mouth; the lips; speech; talk.

поза яо to vomit; to feel sick at the stomach.

поза яо to roar, as a lion or bear; to buster; furious, raging.

поза яо iniquacious, verbose; the prattle of a child.

поза go to move; to influence; to civilise.

поза яо to taste, to lick, to suck; to enter the mouth; to smack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

поза do not, may or can not, ought not; then; insufferable.

поза go to sing; to vomit; to provoke; to spit out, to disgorge; to give back unwillingly; a child's prattle, to quiet; яо loving words; to be kind to.
court or office; a subdivision of a district.

pour1 'p'ou to draw in the breath; in Cantonese: swollen, tamid, puffed; empty, deceptive.

few not, if not, not so; to deny; to refuse; ought not; whether or not? else, otherwise.

t'ou4 t'ou" to spit out.

ch'i1h4 to cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

t'ing4 to enjoin on one; in Shanghai: bitten or stung by insects.

'to8 may, can, might, could, fit; to willing, to permit; able to do; venient, worthy, competent; so.

t'o8 excellent; to be well off; mend; may.

ko1 an elder brother respect, and sometimes.

ch'i4 't'ai to suck; to by biting or sucking.

same as 多 141.

loquacious talk.

chiao3 kia to name to induce.

distor.

yu1 to not to where.

the throat, the gullet, to gargle, to gargle with water; the sound of driving away a cat or a dog.

to chew the cud; to ruminate.

satisfaction and contempt;

expel the breath; to scold; to avert; to please; to increase; a thin sound in a sentence; a

vast, large; also the

a sound: an angry sound; the

the back bone; notes

a kind of sound.

to be the drum in inter-

a sound in singing; in Can-

not, do not.
30. complete; only, but; when a famous chief of the Huns; shen’s a district in Shantung.

40. to drop, to hand down; extensive; generous, thick.

ch‘en, to laugh loudly.

31. to exercise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a gentle step.

hui, is breathing.

32. the harvest, which should not be wasted; niggardly, sparing, to cover; to amass; to accumulate; savorious, mean; frugal, stingy.

yen to swallow down, to gulp; yen the throat or larynx; the gullet; a narrow and important pass; a sound imitating the roll of drums; yeh, to hicouchoh.

33. kiu to vomit; to feel sick at the stomach; in Cantonese: read ham to gnaw; to lie uneven; rumbled, not lying flat and smooth.

t‘ou to spit out, to vomit; to bud, to flowers; to disclose to tell all, to make a clean breast, to disgorge.

ch‘eng, ch‘ing a statement; to present to; to state to a superior; to complain to; to offer; to show; to discover; to hand in a petition.

hsiao to the querulous tone of complaint; to grieve, to mourn; fear, dread.

t‘ou to reach, to vomit, a sound; sobbing; wanton, enticing tones; lascivious music; to coax.

t‘ou to spittle; to spit, saliva; to do a thing easily.

nich wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

34. moh to speak erroneously; used in imitation of the word mark; a direction.

chi, suspicious, fortunate, good, felicitous, prosperous; fine, elegant.

yen to choke, to suffocate; to hicouchoh; a stoppage in the throat; a choking which hinders swallowing; a sobbing.

35. ko to speak, to say; an individual; thin; debilitated, exhausted; one side of; sincere, credible; to com-

same as 30. 64.

36. chi is good, excellent, to praise, fine, delicious; to eulogise, pleased.

hs‘i joy; to felicitate; to wish; to like; glad, joyful.

pi‘ great; name of a high officer mentioned in history.
| 34 | 各答 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 35 | 咸喚名喚呀喚 | kēi, error, fault, crime, defect, wicked acts, evil, criminal; unfavorable; a providential calamity; to blame; to criticize. |
| 36 | 赧祳於名祳於 | shāo, the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling. |
| 37 | 吳喚喚喚喚喚 | gōu, to open the mouth wide; a drooping lip. |
| 38 | 內呼內呼內呼 | kēi, the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; slander. |
| 39 | 1. hou, hou, lowing oxen; an angry tone; the voice of anger; the cries of animals. |
| 40 | 咕咕嘰嘰嚷嚷叫叫叫叫 | pū, a large trumpet or trombone, sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle. |
| 41 | 冀克 | tian, to howl, to bellow; to scream; to roar; to pant; to cough; to breathe hard. |
| 42 | 喊喊叫叫叫叫 | tian, to vociferate, to grumble at, to grind the teeth; to pity; read tu to set down a cup at a sacrifice. |
| 43 | 咆哮咆哮咆哮咆哮 | kēi, an exclamation of regret or startling surprise; kēi, to gape, to open the mouth. |
| 44 | 內內內內內內 | tian, two birds singing in response; to coo to each other, as doves do; or answering, as two orioles. |
| 45 | 各各各各各各 | ying, to laugh aloud; a loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth. |
| 46 | 各各各各各各 | yang, a reply or echo, intimating attention; in Pekingese, to throw at; to gag. |
| 47 | 喊叫喊叫喊叫 | wan, to call; to bid; to name, to hail one, to invite, to order, to designate. |
| 48 | 各各各各各各 | yāi, sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain. |
| 49 | 各各各各各各 | kēi, to eat, to drink; to bear, to suffer, to swallow. |
| 50 | 各各各各各各 | shāo, a sound. |

---

30.

| 33 | 音 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 34 | 神 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 35 | 名呼名呼名呼 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 36 | 名呼名呼名呼 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 37 | 名呼名呼名呼 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 38 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 39 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 40 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 41 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 42 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 43 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
| 44 | 各各各各各各 | kō, each, every, various, all, separate, apart. |
52 口 the bawling of peddlers; in Cantonese: a word used by women to still children.

53 喽 the crowing of cackling of fowls; g. d. the voice of household.

54 調 to cry, to weep; note of a bird; to lament, to mourn without weeping; to breathe hard in sleep; to laugh, to chuckle.

55 侖 the note or song of a bird.

56 喊 to move, to lift up, as by a cord; to condole with mourners; to pity; to demand, to ask for; 侥 to reach to; 侥 to get to the extreme; in good order.

57 喵 the bawling and din of a market-place.

58 侥 the crowing and cackling of fowls; q. d. the voice of household.

59 喜 to move forward, to dispense; to obey; to follow order; to bid; to engage or ask another to do.

60 侥 to spurt out of the mouth.

61 侥 the chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men.
kiien chien all, totally; universal; together, completely, always; con-cord, suitable; hasty.
chi taw taw, whispers; grieved, ashamed; to reddens, to color up; in Pekinese: a subdued or indistinct sound.
chi1 note of admiration; an exclamation of surprise; to begin; to burst forth as plants in spring.
a go to chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.
ka1 chia1 kiah, noise of laughter; chirping or singing of birds.
ha1 ha a whistling sound; a shrill cry.
chi taw, the noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of a mice.
a1 avah, the cry of a bird.
ko1 the cry of a heron.
che a chia, wise, sage, perspicacious; versed in; fully aware of.
chea1 chia, the crowing of a bird.
che1 chi sound, noise; a particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.
chou1 to swallow down; to gobble as a bird. 'twas the breath.
sha1 to rinse the mouth; loquacity; to egg on a dog; to set a dog on one; the noise made in doing so.
chick 'tis to open; to inform; to instruct, to explain; to make clear; to publish, as a book; to divide, to uncover; to begin; a clear sky after a rain; the van or left wing of an army.
chao1 chao a loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry beggars; noise of many voices.
chiao1 kiao2 to wall; to call after; to roar; a classifier of horses from their neighing.
same as 鼻 30. 76.

tan1 to eat, to chew, to masticate, to etonc; a bait; wild, unfounded; read 'ban at Canton to dare.
sha1 mean, stingy; ashamed; to regret, sorry for; paroxysmal, close, cordid.
chiao1 kia1 to call; to bid; to cause; to name; called, termed, to command; to persuade, to induce; by; with.
ting1 grin2 to hear, to listen, to wait; to obey; ting2 to receive, to comply

戮

嘶 哼 哖 咕 喝 咄 哖 唤 喘 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦

with, to accord, to acknowledge; to open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately.
shi1 the neighing of a horse; a howl, crashing, slashing or clattering noise.
sha1 to boast; to backbite.

70 sept 'ens also read so to spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.
Kai2 to sigh after; unsavory regret; in Cantonese: equivalence of ' or ough.
tan1 to call to each other; to re-crimate; to hum, to sing low.
sha1 a sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

71 sept length of time; a sound; then; a time; a period; I, me; to taste.
chi meng if to induce; to go before; to lead, as in singing; to sing; to carol; to give or pass the word.
Kai2 ku1 the gullet; to swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor.
sha1 the noise and babble of a market.
ho1 ho a to drink; an angry exclamation; to call out aloud; a reprimand; guttural, bellowing sound.

72 an1 the gullet; to sob; a stoppage in the throat; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.
sha1 sha1 to lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.
tan1 taw, to suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.
sha1 noise, clamor, disturbance; a confused din, as of a crowd.

73 yish yah, to vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.
sha1 sha1 shu1, to suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath; to inhale; to absorb.
sha1 to ridicule, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sporting allusions.
sha1 taste, relish, flavour; to relish; seasoning; a delicacy; to take pleasure; to recreate in; to solace; the style or beauties of a composition.
same as 鼻 30. 184.

74 sha1 sha1, to peak, as a bird; birds twittering; a star in Hydra.
Chi to chirrup, to reply, yes, sir; a lip.

Tsch to chatter; loquacious; fluent; to taste or smear blood; as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

Sang the throat; the larynx; the glottis; in Cantonese a dialect, a nasal broach; a patois.

Shu to suck in; to smoke; to draw in breath; to hem; to inhale; to absorb.

Gan greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around; and finish the bottle.

Lo to scold people.

Dog whining for his food.

The cry of a child.

To blow; to play on wind instruments; to breathe; to speak in praise of; to puff up; a blast; a gust.

Tsz despatches; to state in writing; to inquire and find; to report; a minute; to deliberate; to consult about; to plan; to sigh; oh!

Cough; to cough, to cleanse the mouth.

Hsi to blow with the breath; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend.

Li a noise of splitting.

Yuch toretch; to gag, to gag; to keck, to bring up the food; a hum of people.

Talkative; trifling discourse.

Hsin to vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

Chian to gourmandize; to sip or taste; to peak at.

To stop up the mouth.

Same as 30. 20.

To sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

To report to superiors; to blow or breathe; to smile upon; to soothe; to laugh; warm, genial.

To swallow; to gulp down; the throat.

To sigh, to lament; alas! a groan.

To eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice; to hold out lures; a bite; a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild unfounded.

To bite, to chew, a bit; or bridge; to ruminate; to masticate.

To bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

An ejaculation; gaping; a sound; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed; to wrangle; the bickerings of children.

The lowing of an ox; the last syllable of the Buddhist exorcising canticle om mani padmi om.

To tell; to accuse; to pray; to impeach; to advise of; to ask; to request; to proclaim; to order, to decree; to butt with the horns; to gore.

To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

To talk without meaning or coherency.

To bark, to howl, as canine animals do.

To sip, to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.

An interjection; ah! oh!

The wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

To go round; to surround; to extend everywhere; to supply; plenty, enough; secret; deep; a curve; a bend; open, honest; to the end; entirely; close; fine.

To feed (with milk, pap, &c.); to feed an infant with a spoon; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.

To swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water; in Cantonese: to suck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.

To sigh; to moan; to yawn; to hum; to groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.

To feed animals; to rear.

To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

To bawl after; to cry aloud when calling for one.

To hinder and irritate others by abusive talk.
chíeh⁴ ta'rìch, the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; to slander. 
I'ì is to sneeze; a running at the nose.

chíeh³ kîn⁴ the harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the soughing of the wind. 
hsuan² shu'âng⁴ the cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.
yâ yâh, the throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccup; to read; to laugh; used for yén⁴ 吼 the throat; in Cantonese: to call after one; to quarrel; near to; crowded. 
hîch hîch, loquacious; often used for chî to sip; to drink; talkative.
ww⁴ cuh⁴, to hem and clear the throat; to hawk.

zá⁶ one calling to his pigs cries 嗑。

chí¹ ch'án⁴ to speak angrily, to scold; to rail at; passionate; to fill with abuse, to bully.
yâ⁴ yâh, dangerous; the note of a bird.

az³ ngâï an interjection; to sigh; yes, so.

chin¹ kîn⁴ unable to speak from lock-jaw, mumps, or other disease; to refrain from speaking; silent, as from utter grief.

z'ao¹ a carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

chîn² ch'în is to hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.

syung⁴ the motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping as a fish; read yê to respond, as in singing.
ho² han⁴ shuo mild; agreeing, in harmony; union, concord; with; together; gate of a camp; in relation with; to mix, to sing a second; assenting.

chîu¹ teu the wailing of infants.

cho¹ chîb, the mouth stuffed with food when chewing; to eat fast or vulgarly.
ch'iâng³ &'âng⁴ an impediment in the throat, as phlegm or a swelling; the sound of coughing.
wa⁰ the wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

tou³ tïou' to spit out.

shiih⁴ shi to eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initial particle.
shî the crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat full crop; in farm, the skin on the throat of an animal.
wo³ yûh, an interjection.

yyào³ delighted, happy, jolly.

dâ a tone; troublesome; the practice of children; annoying, vexing.
mîchí¹ mî the bleating of sheep.

shàn⁴ shen⁷ virtuous, good, mild, gentle; wise, discreet, clever; expert; handy, skilful; to admire, to praise, to approve.
ch'în⁴ ch'în⁴ the sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.

hîn² kîo the screaming of a cock, as when he is caught; boasting, bragging, bombast; alarmed.

wên⁴ wîng⁴ the lowing of cattle; in Cantonese: over-ripe, as fruit.

same as 禦 30. 29.

sîh, the noise made by one shivering with cold.

lîou³ a tone, a noise, a final sound; in Shanghâï: and, also; a final particle.

shî shî to relish; to desire, to last; to take delight in; to indulge in; sensuous.

êrh⁴ êrh⁴ the sides of the mouth; to put the lips to; in Cantonese: to shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

ch'áu¹ ch'âu'men to pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life.

chî t'îh, to whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.
êrh⁴ êrh⁴ the side of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

sîao³ a great noise.

nîh⁴ to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented lawless person.

liet⁴ leh, liëh, a sound, such as is made by an instrument; the note or tone; in Cantonese: morose; cross; troublesome; disposed to annoy.

hîao⁴ sîau¹ to kiss, to whistle, to roar; to scream; to sigh; to grumble.
130 shao⁶ to whistle; pointed; an out-post; cry of guards or lictors; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn; loquacious.

k'ēng⁴ k'ēng⁴ to bite one, as a dog; to gnaw; to wear away.

k'ei³ k'ei³ to sigh, to lament; to breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

tsee² tsee² I, me, we, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

haou³ shao³ the roaring of a tiger or a bear; to howl, to wail.

hia⁴ hia⁴ the mournful note of birds; to smell; to scent, as dogs do.

ha² hâo³ to laugh out; sneering laughter.

'tchá⁵ to speak erroneously or petulantly; to mock.

same as 鬧 30. 86.

134 shah⁴ shah⁴ to speak much; loquacious, talkative.

hén² hén² the noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

lan⁷ liang⁷ the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

'ttâ⁴ an interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.

hua¹ hua¹ clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking; read, to change.

châ⁴ a final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; oh!

same as 鬥 30. 123.

138 t'ie⁴ t'ie⁴ respectful language; a word used in replying to superiors.

tchá⁴ tchá⁴ to be absent minded; in a daze; to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.

talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.

moh⁴ moh⁴ silent; still; quies.; settled.

haou³ hou³ to howl out, as when in a fright.

haou³ hou⁴ a whistling sound like that of an arrow.

141 hou³ hou⁴ to blow softly; to recommend; to puff; a respiration.

142 hia⁴ hia⁴ to intimidate; to startle; to alarm; a roar; a growl.

hia⁴ hia⁴ to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk; to lament, to cry, to groan, to scream.

yu² yu² herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.

'tm³ the noise made in calling pigs.

ch'ia⁴ ch'ia⁴ laughter; to laugh heartily.

chou⁴ chou⁴ to peck; the bill of a bird; a large bird with a crooked beak which eats its young.

at³ agai compassion, pity, grief, love, mournful; urgently, hurriedly; alas!

'gang³ altercation, wrangling, row; to scold and bluster; to make a clamor.

'gang³ a purse, a bag, a sack; to put in a bag; perquisites, salary, property.

shêh⁴ shêh⁴ to smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

yaou² the chirping of grass-hoppers.

145 hiaien⁴ hiaien⁴ to throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit usually.

same as 鬥 154. 117.

146 t'seu² a bird's bill, a beak, a snout, a muzzle; the mouth, the lips; a kiss; an aperture; to wrangle; to talk much and impudently.

yen⁴ to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable or those disgraced from office.

same as 鬥 172. 172.

147 ke⁴ ke⁴ the cluck of a Tartar pheasant; the cry of the pheasant.

yu⁴ yu⁴ a noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.

148 cho¹ cho¹ to peck, as a fowl; to preen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food.

same as 鬥 30. 132.

150 ke⁴ ke⁴ loud laughing; the lolling and panting of animals after running.

yu⁴ yu⁴ run round, to circulate; to be of use to; to civil or military officers; yu⁴ used for 言 to add to; to speak.
ga56* imitated from a Sanscrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

tsai* tsh, to cry and bawl; to quarrel; to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult, a uproar, to praise.

tsan* to reiterate tiresomely; to ridicule; to swallow or gulp.

yin* yin* to puff, to snort, to spurt; to expel the breath fiercely; also read zin.

hung* hung a song; to sing ballads.

ma* the bleating of sheep.

ch'i1* ch'i to intimidate, to frighten.

hao* hoh, to intimidate; to startle; anger, to threaten, to alarm.

pi* dissatisfaction and contempt; be gone; get out!

chuen* chuen* warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

ch'un* ch'un the lips.

jau* jau, to pity.

mung* mung to mutter; jargon, much talk; fall of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant.

kwo* kwo the prattle of children.

cal* tah, to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

yi* yi, a short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.

ma1* ma* a colloquial, final particle used in replies; an interrogative; toh, or to* the cry made by people who exercise demons.

same as 鬚 33. 172.

cu* to mutter.

ch'i1* ch'i laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.

tse* an exclamation; read shaw agitated, moving about; great.

qi* an adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably; in Cantonese; read zé a final sound indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so.
ch'ün 谷 a granary of a round shape; a pan, a bin; spiral, screw-like.

yen 藝 a garden, a courtyard, an inclosure; a park, an orchard; imperial tombs; a flower bed; a temple; an inclosure for a public purpose.

lun 萼 a spherical; round.

hsu 篴 a sty; a privy, a retiring place.

chiang 長 a privy, a place which requires constant cleansing, as it receives all sort of things.

wei 萬 to surround, to besiege, to guard; to invest; to encircle; to limit, to inclose, to enclose; to cover; to curtain; to snare; a dyke; the periphery.

'te 土 earth, ground, soil; a place; local.

pei 皮 unburnt bricks; to stop or fit up; to add to; the model of a thing, by which it is to be molded; crude material; a mound; unburnt or sun-dried tiles or pottery.

same as 地 12.

'ting 逕 a raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

tsun 殊 ruined, broken down; a bank or wall thrown down, as by water washing against it.

'ting 廟 good, complete; full; to verify; whatever is the business of life.

ye 畋 fine dust hardening or agglutinating.

'te the earth, the ground; a place; a spot; a territory; terrestrial, earthly; the bottom; the support of; only, but, merely.

tien 田 an edge, a border, a shore, a bank, a margin; saves.

hsu 萊 the walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.

ngoh 硝 white or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; white-wash, plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

gü 閣 a dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

same as 色 110. 32.
ch'én¹ 'ch'érn dirty, dusty; turbid; obscure.

K'uh¹ K'uh, to toil in farming; to hoe and dig with the utmost strength; a contraction of shing¹ bu holy.

fén¹ a declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dyke.

sá¹ to pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.

k'ō¹ a ditch, a pit, a pond, a moat; a valley; a bed of a torrent.

kwo¹ kwo a clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

kou¹ kou filth, dirt, impurity; scurf; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

shen¹ shen¹ a level place at the base of an altar, a smooth hard spot leveled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.

ch'ien⁴ ta¹-t'ang a wall; built of mud, stone or brick; a defence; a granary.

ch'ing² shing¹ a mould of earth or sand; to serve as an example; a statute; a formlulary.

k'ao⁴ a cliff; a dyked bank.

muh¹ to inter the dead.

mou¹ a bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dyke.

pái² a low wall; a plat of a hundred mu; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to; to augment; to be attached to.

tien¹ an earthen table or ledge, used as a sort of buffet or stand and indicating rank; it was placed between two pillars at state interviews.

kuei¹ kuei to destroy, or demolish a wall; a ruinous wall.

sang² dust, dirt; a cave.

shén¹ shen¹ an ancient wind instrument of music shaped like an egg, made of porcelain; it had six holes, and was blown through the apex making a whistling sound.

shou¹ shou¹ a small stone sceptre or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank; a nominal measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet.

chiao¹ Kiao stony or arid soil; poor gravelly land; upland, dry fields.

ch'én to hang down, to suspend; to drop; to let fall; to reach to the future, to make known; to con-
32. 土
descent, nearly, presently, almost; to bow; a station for a guard.

41. **saï**  chōn; to fill, to close; a cork; to obstruct, to hinder; to spike as a gun; an important pass or position in a country; unintelligent, dull.

42. **s’un**  a hall, a court; honourable: a church, a hospital; venerable; designation of relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials and graves; the principal room in a house.

44. **k’o’l**  t’uān, a cave used for a dwelling; the hole of an insect or small animal.

45. **ts’un**  water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy place, which like a dyke, retains water; in Pekingese: a hamlet, a farmstead.

46. **t’ang**  a bank, an embankment, a jar.

49. **p’i’ān**  a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause, prostrated, as a wall.

50. **tish**  to hoard, to lay up, to encroach; to rest a lofty elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

51. **tão**  a broom; to sweep; a bank constructed in earth like an abattis of bamboos filled.

52. **sh’ao**  a hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; accumulating, rolling, as sand; in Cantonese: a turn; a corner, poor, destitute.

53. **t’uān**  to stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.

chi, the base or foundation of a wall.
70. **坊** 防 a neighbourhood; to guard against; an obstruction; a lane; a hamlet; an honorary portal; a small shop.
71. **ch'i** 赤 to plaster and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather; to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.
72. **nién** 年 to fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.
73. **ch'ang** 長 an area, an arena, an enclosure, a field, a sacrificial ground; a company of; the society; a classifier of affairs.
74. **shih** 事 an open hen-roost made in a wall, with perchers placed across it for the fowls.
75. **han** 漢 a small bank raised to protect fields.
76. **t'i** 堤 an embankment, a shore; a fence; a dyke, a bund; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dykes; to fix a thing on its base.
77. **ch'i** 水 hard ground, dried by the sun and eaked; to enter the ground; water appearing, the ground becoming damp.
78. **ts'eng** 甕 to add to, to increase, to double; repeated more; over, many.
79. **t'ieh** 藍 a crack in a wall; read nieh, blue clay.
80. **k'ang** 江 a bank, a ridge; a foot-path; a sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.
81. **ts'ao** 草 to cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.
82. **sheng** 標 to make an image; a clay idol; to mold into shape; modeled.
83. **peng** 棋 to put into a grave, to inter, the crashing noise of a falling wall; to lead water on the fields; an archer's target.
same as 鬙 32, 30.

`tang` in Cantonese; a bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.

Heh, a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet or breastwork.

Lo to pile up; a pile; a target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.

`yao` clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dust.

same as 鬙 166, 6.

same as 鬙 32, 66.

`tan` a pit; a precipice; a threshold; a hole; to fall into a snare or danger; a hazard; a critical time, as of life; a crack; in Pekinges: an indwelling; an enigma.

`chi` a foundation; the limits of a lot; fundamental; one's country.

same as 鬙 140, 78.

`yi` the door of a furnace where pottery is burned; the opening of a fire-place.

`li` dirt, dust, particles of earth.

`li` unburnt bricks.

to compare or match; even shoulders, i.e. to go together as equals.

`chun` the border, or limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.

`chi` an inlet; an embankment; to stop.

`mud; mire; to plaster; to smear, to dirty, to daub; to wash; to fill cracks; to blot out or efface; untrustworthy; dull, stupid.

same as 鬙 85, 44.

`alime, mire; dregs, leavings.

`tah, the noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

same as 鬙 170, 86.

`ying` a grave, a tomb; the grounds belonging to a family vault.

`hsi` the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.

`ch` a porch, a court in front of a hall; vestibule, and the steps leading up to it.

`fan` an earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five `ching` or pints.

`fan` tolerable, adequate; to bear, to sustain, worthy of, fit for; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.

`yuang` a raised walk up to a house; in Cantonese: a pit, the hole into which the coffin is laid.

`yu` an open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage; in Pekinges: a measure of length of five li, where a rest-house is erected.

`ku` the earth; one of the diagrams; what is inferior and should be obedient; applied to the moon, to a wife, and to statesmen; favourable, compliant.

`li` a beggar's clay-dish to receive the food given him.

`le` a wall, a rampart; piled up; a heap; reiterates; a row of graves; robust, strong.

`fan` a tomb or grave.

`teng` stairs leading to a loft or belvedere; a slight or gentle ascent; to go up such an ascent; streamlets, as they flow down.

`chiao` stairs, steps; a degree; to emulate, to rise; also same as 鬙 170, 106.

`ch` a mound, a bank, a hill, a declivity, a slope, a heap of rubbish; hills which contain gems.

`g` black, stiff clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.

`shi` adhesive clay, suitable for the potter's use.

`ch` to add, to fill up, to make up; to level the earth by filling in a hole; to supply a deficiency; to complete; noted for, characteristic of; compliant with; flowing; a long time; to pay a debt.

`hsien` a wall in front of one; an inclosing wall.
111 埋 the sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; a pagoda, a spire; a tower; a light-house, monument or pillar.

112 磨 dust, dust.

113 磨 disappointed, repulsed.

116 磨 the door or fire of a furnace or range; the grate where the ashes fall.

117 磨 a dyke, a bank; to separate, to stop up.

118 磨 g'ing a boundary; lot, place, position; limit; a place where one lives, abode; region, place, district; condition of life; state.

119 磨 to mold things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.

120 磨 the elf or sprite that guards a spot; a local brownie.

121 磨 the dust rising clouds; the gust of wind.

122 磨, 磨 ruined; to fall down; to slide as the earth on a hill-side; a first ploughing; under ground.

123 磨 to close, to shut; to guard against, to obstruct; to fill in; to invest, a wall around a yard; at peace, quietly at home.

124 磨 land near a river's bank; the vacant space inside the wall of a city; the space between a temple and its enclosing wall.

125 磨 poor land, such as on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.

126 磨 a lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.

127 磨 to sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athletes and military men; in Pringese: to pile up, as in steps.

128 磨 a high hillock; read chih, an ant-hill.

129 磨 hard clay or rocky strata; a crack in a jar.

130 磨 a bank; a boundary, a limit.

131 磨 a desert; a tomb, usually in lone places.

140 r'sh, r'sh, the sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; a pagoda, a spire; a tower; a light-house, monument or pillar.

141 磨 a grave, a tomb, a hillock; a sepulchre, a burial spot, same as 磨140. 78.

142 磨 dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.

143 磨 a mount; old mausolea or burial places; a deep gorge; a neglected spot, an old fortress; a wild; a fair, a market. same as 磨131. 141.

144 磨 to muddy one; to spatter.

145 磨 soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; productions, a mound, a hillock; good, lovely, as a fine child; disarranged; ten billions; see also 磨32. 80.

146 磨 to spoil, to break, to destroy, to perish; delapidated, rotten, useless.

147 磨 to raise an earth-work to retain water; to close; to turn a water-course.

148 磨 mud, mire; a great embankment.

149 磨 rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.

150 磨 a high and cheerful spot; a knoll good for residence.

151 磨 the ditch, or moat around a city wall.

152 磨 to exert; to cultivate waste ground, to plough new soil; to commence tillage; to work energetically so as to injure; to break up, as a plough does.

153 磨 an embankment or dyke to narrow and restrain the waters; a breakwater; a slope where boats pass up and down as in the Canal.

154 磨 to fall in ruins; decayed, lost; to overthrow, to cause to fall or descend; to push over; a synonym of 磨92; a clod.

155 磨 a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; a heap; an embankment or water-dike; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.
35.36.37.

夫

夫 wù parted, as streams; differing; to pull or slow different ways; certain, absolute; stern, or settled.

1  téh, an art.

2  c'ien heaven; day; the sky; nature; the firmament; a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the emperor.

3  sù, a husband; any working man; to assist, a scholar, an artist, an officer's wife; to now; however; an interjection.

4  shih, to lose; to miss, to fail, to mistake; to omit, to err, to leave behind, accidental; without control.

5  tso, a statement made to the emperor; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; to celebrate; to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; song or tunes.

6  yung, the opening year clear and flourishing.

夫

夫 wù, large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.

1  yung, untimely, premature; delicate; pleasing, winning; tender as a flower.

2  gen, an untimely death; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.

3  kuo, to let go; to part; the sky.

4  ao, assuming, haughty, lofty.

5  yung, same as 37. 32.

6  fung, to receive, or offer to; to yield; to reverence; to serve; to praise; obediently; to follow. 

7  wu, prodigious; magnificent; bragging, conceited talk.

8  yih, a long time; to play chess; very large; abundant, adorned; beautiful; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order.

9  chia, kueh, double; to nip, nipper; near to, connected; bowels for pressing; to take or press under the arms; to carry secretly.

10  yang, to invite, to entreat; extensive; in the midst, the middle or centre; the half of; to finish; to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

11  hua, gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored grey; to take one's pleasure.

12  ao, yung, retired, deep, obscure, mysterious; collected, genial, warm.

夫

夫 wù, large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.

1  tso, a statement made to the emperor; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; to celebrate; to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; song or tunes.

2  yung, the opening year clear and flourishing.

3  f, as large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.

4  yung, untimely, premature; delicate; pleasing, winning; tender as a flower.

5  gen, an untimely death; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.

6  kuo, to let go; to part; the sky.

7  ao, assuming, haughty, lofty.

8  yung, same as 37. 32.

9  fung, to receive, or offer to; to yield; to reverence; to serve; to praise; obediently; to follow.

10  wu, prodigious; magnificent; bragging, conceited talk.

11  yih, a long time; to play chess; very large; abundant, adorned; beautiful; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order.

12  chia, kueh, double; to nip, nipper; near to, connected; bowels for pressing; to take or press under the arms; to carry secretly.

13  yang, to invite, to entreat; extensive; in the midst, the middle or centre; the half of; to finish; to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

夫

夫 wù parted, as streams; differing; to pull or slow different ways; certain, absolute; stern, or settled.

1  téh, an art.

2  c'ien heaven; day; the sky; nature; the firmament; a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the emperor.

3  sù, a husband; any working man; to assist, a scholar, an artist, an officer's wife; to now; however; an interjection.

4  shih, to lose; to miss, to fail, to mistake; to omit, to err, to leave behind, accidental; without control.

5  tso, a statement made to the emperor; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; to celebrate; to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; song or tunes.

6  yung, the opening year clear and flourishing.

夫

夫 wù, large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.

1  yung, untimely, premature; delicate; pleasing, winning; tender as a flower.

2  gen, an untimely death; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.

3  kuo, to let go; to part; the sky.

4  ao, assuming, haughty, lofty.

5  yung, same as 37. 32.

6  fung, to receive, or offer to; to yield; to reverence; to serve; to praise; obediently; to follow.

7  wu, prodigious; magnificent; bragging, conceited talk.

8  yih, a long time; to play chess; very large; abundant, adorned; beautiful; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order.

9  chia, kueh, double; to nip, nipper; near to, connected; bowels for pressing; to take or press under the arms; to carry secretly.

10  yang, to invite, to entreat; extensive; in the midst, the middle or centre; the half of; to finish; to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

11  hua, gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored grey; to take one's pleasure.

12  ao, yung, retired, deep, obscure, mysterious; collected, genial, warm.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>契</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>a bond, a deed; friends; an agreement; to join; mournful, distressed; scared; adopted; devoted to a god or person; a spit used in scourging land tortoise—shells for divination; destroy the noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when setting a foundation; a beater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>捐</td>
<td>juān</td>
<td>to pour out a libation; fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to discriminate the qualities of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>香</td>
<td>xiāng</td>
<td>perfume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>讚</td>
<td>zàn</td>
<td>1. to enter, to go in gladly; going and coming, in and out. 2. pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>奇</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>1. extraordinary, strange, rare, odd, monstrous, new, unexpected; a single one; a surplus; a remainder. 2. chì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>今</td>
<td>jīn</td>
<td>the midst of; the strife made by a man; a constellation regarded as auspicious to students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>强</td>
<td>qiáng</td>
<td>strong, robust, stout, able-bodied; large; powerful; to make great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>重</td>
<td>zhòng</td>
<td>1. to open out, to stretch open; to extend or display. 2. to assist; to commend, to praise, to exhort, to animate, to encourage, to laud, to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>丑</td>
<td>chǒu</td>
<td>distant, barbarians, foreign; to squat; even, level; ordinary; to arrange; to kill, to destroy; to out; ample, contented, pacified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>没</td>
<td>méi</td>
<td>fault; crime; to exert; to squeeze; defeated; distressed; corrupt, vicious, tricky; deteriorated; as coin; my, mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>溃</td>
<td>kuì</td>
<td>yùn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>伴</td>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>1. how? why? a servant, a waiter; a maid-servant. 2. yàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>患</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>1. to flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color. 2. pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>余</td>
<td>yú</td>
<td>to do something to; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; how? what way? but.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>罢</td>
<td>bà</td>
<td>1. extravagant, prodigal, wasteful; profesed, affluent; to spread out. 2. to pour out a libation; fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to discriminate the qualities of. 3. cāo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>放</td>
<td>fàng</td>
<td>1. to spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does. 2. to take by force; to carry off; to snatch, to grasp, to seize; to take away; to criticize or expunge. 3. fùn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>矛</td>
<td>máo</td>
<td>1. as a woman, a daughter, a girl, females; a lady, a wife, a young; as to give a daughter in marriage. 2. chǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>端</td>
<td>duān</td>
<td>1. a girl, a lass. 2. jīng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>妻</td>
<td>qī</td>
<td>liù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>除</td>
<td>chú</td>
<td>1. a handsome young lady, an elegant lady; same as fēi. 2. fān, handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like. 3. tān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>娘</td>
<td>niáng</td>
<td>1. brother-in-law. 2. chǐng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
女

ch'ien2 g'ien applied to the planet Venus as the morning star, and regarded as the wife of the same planet when it is the evening star.

shuo2 ch'oh, a gubetwenn; to consult concerning surnames, as a matchmaker.

yen2 an old woman, a mother; a dame, a bag; to cherish, to brood over; to warm, as nature does.

pian2 a woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.

ch'ot ch'oh, beautiful; used with 如; read fah, a sick woman.

pi2 female slaves, or servants; a maid-servant; an unmarried female slave.

ge8 a widow.

yen2 placable, good-tempered, mild; yeh, well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

yuang2 yuen the name of 美 in a connubium of the sovereign Ti-kuh B.C. 4200.

shu4 a slave; a person bought with money, chiefly now those sentenced to servitude; an object; a term of contempt, I.

poh1 a wife; a pretty woman; another form of 魔, the demon of drought.

c'oh ch'oh, noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

shu1 an imperial female major-domo.

ha1 the name of certain stars which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda.

ts'iu4 to take a wife; to marry a woman with legal ceremonies; a marriage.

sao2 an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

jiu2 ji2 if, as, like, according to; perhaps; and, also; seeming; to permit.

ho2 ho2, fair, handsome.

t'ang2 a straight, graceful neck.

fuu1 fua the Chinese Pandora, who is said melted fine stones to repair the heaven; Eve or the Fu-hi's sister.

hao2 a handsome; a synonym of 妻.

ji1 a mother.
+ **姑**
*ku1* an aunt; a girl, a maiden; a polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; to tolerate; lenient, yielding, for the time; just; merely.
**tī tī**, the lawful wife.

**kōu4** *ku2* meeting, occurring; union; to pair, to couple.

**shí shí** at first; to commence, to originate, the beginning, an opening, a start, the earliest; an initial; then, was.

**ch'ān1** when beautiful and graceful, as woman or graces.

**ch'īáng3** *ch'īăng female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed chamber; they are not now employed.

**chāi3** *chāi* a wife or chief concubine of Hwangti.

**há5** to play; to ramble; handsomely; pretty; an excursion; to laugh.

**yú4** joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert one's self or others; relaxation, diversion.

**ch'āo3** *ch'āo* delicate, tender; beautiful; graceful; dear, lovely; indulged, petted; to cry for.

**yún1** a bride; marriage; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

**jiào4** pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females; *wāo to make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

**sòa1** a baby, babies; a beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

**sòa1** a woman's name, implying maidly; it is given to highborn virgins who are virtuous and retiring.

**ch'ē1** *chē* a pretty woman, but worthless and wanton; airy, trifling; read shō or shi deceased parents.

**yuē4** yoke, the space between the nose and eyes; the inner canthus of the eye; the space between the eye-brow and the eye; *kū1*, beautiful.

**yuō1** demons, imps; superhuman; strange, bewitching, beautiful; unaccountable; monstrous; heretical; magical, silly; a phantom, a fiend; to flatten; to enchant.

**kū1** *kū* 's vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner; *ā* particular.

---

**wāo4** *wāo* a wife's or mother's sisters; a maid servant.

**shī1** *shī* a waiting-maid; a slave girl in the service of an officer.

**kōm1** *kōm* formation, adultery; to plot; incest, rape, to debauch; applied to genii and spirits, wild, horrid, brutal; villainous, wicked.

**māo4** to dally with women; in *Cantonese*; read mā or majou, licentious, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

**hōu4** good; to suit, right, fit; to like; well, very; extra; friendly; to love; beauty.

**shāo3** a desirable, good; (fam.) wéi, to suit, right, fit; to like; well, very; extra; friendly; to love; beauty.

**wān4** *wān* yielding, complaining; docile, obliging; genial, lovely, winning.

**shān1** *shān* an aunt; a sister-in-law; a father's younger brother's wife.

**chāi4** *chāi* to marry (applied to the woman); to send a bride to her husband's house; to implore, to implicate.

**chuān** *chuān* uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

**māo1** admirable, excellent, perfect; wonderful; subtle, mysterious; difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify.

**sòa1** to trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good-looking.

**ni2** a slave girl.

**wē1** *wēi* to comply with, attentive to; handsome.

**chū1** *chū* the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one receiving instruction.

**an1** *an1* a well dressed, elegant woman.

**kū1** *kū* a tall personable woman; stylish and handsome.

**sa1** *sa1* royal concubines, royal women next the queen; a partner.

**pa1** *pa1* a woman's name.

**kō3** attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.
mei³ 孕 a small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.

p'ieh¹ to be soon angry; light, testy.

nèn² nèn² tender, soft; young; small; fine, delicate, immature, weak; slender, supple.

weî a star in Hercules.

fang¹ to impede; hindrance; objection; to oppress; to injure, to dislike.

t'ah, an infamous woman, the concubine of King Sheu _axes, who caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1150.
t'ah, dissolve; wanton in conduct; vying; it resembles stik, a woman's name.

c'ang³ a prostitute; a singing woman; her children cannot enter the examination.

hum¹, House marriage; a bridegroom; a husband; relative; a wife's connections; to marry a wife.

t'ah at ease; read c'hi an old term for mother in Nankiwei.

man² to despise, to affront; to reproach.

yu³ yia¹ to assist, as a fellow does, a pair, a couple.

yia⁰ a woman who accompanies the bride, a concubine; a maid of honor; a bridesmaid; to escort, to accompany; to offer a cup to one; to send anything, to forward goods.

mei⁰ mei³ younger sisters, a sister; in Cantonese a girl; a woman.

mo⁴ moh, the name of the infamous wife of Kish Kwei of the Shang dynasty.

skieh² ski, a pretty woman; beautiful; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

skieh² ski, to treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage, same as 嫔 38. 157.

t'iao² delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.

clau³ covetous, greedy; extortion; to desire; scheming for gain.

mei² c'ei a go-between; a negotiator; an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

tse³ tse³ elegant, graceful; manner, carriage, gait, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful; fine endowments.
chêng ching a correct deportment; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

ts'ōn three women (i.e. a wife and two concubines) in one house; beautiful.

mu a governess, a matron, a midwife; an elderly widow, who teaches female duties.

shō a deceased mother.

jō to pair, to match; equal.

kuo covetous.

dō to dance, to frolic, to skip and drip about; to play with the dress; to lounge; to sit at ease; sound of the lute.

hō an old woman; a mother; a dame; virago, hag; matronly.

shō flattering; to try to win another's affections; to flatter.

jēn the winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome, gracious; to connect.

ying a good style in a woman.

qō secure, safe, steady, settled, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, quiet, ready, prepared.

yōn my beauty, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

qōn lewd, obscene; to delude, to unhinge; to seek for pleasure; theatrical amusements.

kuōl kōwi crafty, artful.

nō milk, the female breast; nipples; teats; to suckle; a lady.

same as 粉 119, 53.

jūn a bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship; affluity on the female side.

hōng sōng family name; surname.

shān one of that clan.

fan the young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter as rabbits.

chēn chēn, the eldest brother's wife; sister-in-law; read chēn the mind not at ease; disquieted.

shīng elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

'niao play with women, to daily with; to bother and vex; lewd sports.

in Cantonese: angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.

chī tōk, handsome; a female officer in the time of Han, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies and oversee the harem.

chī tāk, jealousy, envy, aversion; to dislike as a competitor, to be grieved at another's prosperity.

huang shōw an old term for mother.

wēn wēn an old dame, an old woman; I, the old lady.

mei mei flattering; seductive; beautiful; smiling; to speak soft words; to adulate; passionate glances; to think of lovingly; in Cantonese: to close; to keep still.

hsūn a woman who is careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

hōn as a depreciating epithet for a woman.

tu envy, jealous; envy; averse to.

gōoic leavy; proficiency; a prostitute; light, trifling; flirting; with; wanton; lewd; to follow women.

wēi to bend down; to depute; really; indeed; bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility, to infer; to confide to, to trouble; to delegate, a wrong, a grievance; the end, last.

sō an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

chēn chēn, a concubine, handmaid, or secondary wife; one who is taken without betrothal or other legal ceremonies, and recommended only when there is no male issue.

chāng a husband's father.

jōo handsome; to play and make people happy.

chēng chēng the surname of Shin-hung 神農.

lōo to dot on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given up to whoring; to be jealous; envious.

tōo upright, trustworthy; read tōo slender waisted; handsome.

mu a governess, a matron, a midwife; elderly widow, who teaches female duties; also read lao; a school mistress.

nōo nōo delicate, small, young, immature, weak, slender, soft, fine, tender.
130. sy"g"a fall; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate; to produce what is new.

131. shä"n"k"äm beautiful, comely; elegant; pleasing, graceful, subdued, calm; somber.

132. shao" the eldest of a number of sisters; read tiù, to despise, to dissemble; to regard slightly.

133. wēi" wēi" an old name for a younger sister.

134. hsi" a daughter's husband; a son-in-law; in Shanghâi: fancy; thoughts.

135. chü" the surname of the emperors of the Cheu dynasty; a handsome girl or woman, a houri, a queen; an imperial concubine.

136. châ" a nephew, or niece.

137. q’om" extravagent; an old woman.

138. qian" a mother, any woman; a girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess.

139. chü" a pregnant woman; a widow.

140. ch’ö" ch’oh, disobedient, disobliger; read g’h~ a country.

141. ch’ü" a woman who was Hwanti’s fourth concubine and very ugly; a wet nurse.

142. qiang" light and beautiful, sylph-like, bright eyed.

143. hu" graceful, beautiful.

144. ch’i a worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.

145. qiang" troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

146. piao" a prostitute.

147. miao" delicate, girlish; slender, flexible; a hum, a variable; gentle sound.

148. yao" delicate, slender, as a female.

149. kuei" a graceful woman, especially one with a small waist; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.

150. liam" liam handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

151. hu" a woman of ancient times, who bore six sons being cut open by the Caesarian operation.

152. tan" fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

153. same as 38. 50.

154. qin" imperial concubines; handsome; a fairy; to be a wife to; a deceased wife.

155. tū, indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.

156. gu" an infant, a baby, a sucking; a new born girl; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to inclose; hampered, restrained; to add to; head ornaments.

157. teö" teö, attentive, cautious, respectful; discreet; regular, doing the duties of; tūh, to grasp.

158. shăn" shän pregnant, quick with child.

159. shun an appellation of a woman.

160. pi" a mean-minded but prosperous person; partial to; blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; depraved.

161. shăn shân to be pregnant; quick with child.

162. goö" the elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.

163. an" to restrain one's anger; hard to know; large cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.

164. ti" a brother's wife; sisters-in-law.

165. shien skillful in; used to; accomplished; elegant, refined; accustomed to, indolent.

166. huo graceful, beautiful.

167. qin" undecided, unstable.

168. shuang a widow.

169. shiang? shiang female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor; standing apart from others; slender; lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.

170. tē to pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.
38.39.40.

女子

 célèbre eien slender and sharp pointed; delicate; slender, like a girl.

an an impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.

ma mamma, mother, dame; an old woman; a waiting woman, a duenna; a mare. same as 懷 61.194.

di pretty.

mo a woman who was Hwangti’s fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother; a wet nurse.

cika’ pretty.

tsz’ i a son; seed; horary character; a boy, a lad, a person; a sage, a teacher; issue, posterity; you; Sir; a vassal; an officer.

chi’ alone, alone, on only, orphan-like; short; one who comes behind or last.

gin’ to be pregnant, to conceive.

k’a cave, opening, hollow, a hole; an orifice; Confucius; excellent, great, superior, very; through.

shu a child, children generally; a youth; tender; just born.

shu’s who? which? what? a large crop; a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.

g’s to preserve, to take care of; as one’s health; to defend from injury; to maintain, to retain, as a purpose or principle; to inquire after, to watch; to lay by, to let remain, to put away, to place on deposit; left over, as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.

men to bear a son.

puh plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable, a change of countenance.

hiaw’ filial, dutiful, obedience, duty; funeral; mourning apparel. same as 孝 39.66.

wai’ ill looking, defective.

yoo a child; my children; anything weak and tender, which need to be so called.

goo’ an infant, a baby; a child.

tsz’ twins; two of a sort; to Cantonese: ma to go halves, to divide equally; to duplicate; to take equal responsibility.

c’k’k’i embarrassed; timid, weak; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

tsz’ characters, words; name; mark; a letter; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.

tsz’ unceasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

mau now also read kau milk; to give milk to, to suckle.

fa to hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust to; sincerely, confidence, belief; accordant; fully established in.

tsz’ to bear; affection for; diligence; strong love, to produce and suckle, as animals; to grow gradually; unwearied in.

ku an orphan; single, alone, solitary; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unequaled; ungrateful.

mang the beginning; senior, superior; great, eminent, large; eldest; the first month of a season; to use effort.

jai’ in Cantonese: the last child; the son born to an old man.

ki the seasons; the last; tender little; inferiors; subordinate.

sun a grandchild; humble; a grandson; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous. same as 39.32.

hsiao haick kiao, to learn, learning; to imitate; to practice; a science; to study; a school; like, similar.

yeh, retribution; offspring of guilt; the child of an illicit connection; the consequences of sin; sorrow, evils; nest; a son of a concubine.

shwan’ to bear twins; to suckle two children at once. same as 孕 39.140.

jia a child still at the breast, a sucking; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependant, as a child; intimate with.

hsien’ a shelter.
1 宁
宜安居宅

2 安

3 安

4 安

5 安

6 安

7 安

8 安

9 安

10 安

11 安

12 安

13 安

14 安

15 安

16 安

17 安

18 安

19 安

20 安

21 安

22 安

23 安

24 安

25 安

26 安

27 安

28 安

29 安

30 安

31 安

32 安

33 安

34 安

35 安

36 安

37 安

38 安

39 安

40 安

41 安

42 安

(53)
同上 154. 44.

44

49

53

61

mi⁴ mī, still, silent; rest, to stop; quietly.

61

mi⁴ mī, thick, close, secret; to stop; tight; fine, small, occult; mysterious; confidential; to repeat, to ply.

64

chiēng⁴ sê̂ng a house for storing records; an office where archives, books, and papers are stored.

72

shih⁴ really, truly, indeed; merely; exactly; is; to fill; in fact; solid, full, compact.

74

yu⁴ yu¹ to excuse, to forgive; to advise; to be lenient towards; to be indulgent; an inadvertence, a sin of ignorance; a permanent, far-reaching benefit.

75

sang⁶ a surname; name of a dynasty; to dwell; a habitation.

75

chín¹ chën a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly.

80

we² well arranged or looking like a house; smooth, uncoordinated.

90

pêng⁰ to start in a sleep; drowzy; an old classic name for the third moon.

90

chên² chêin to lie down to sleep; to desist from, to rest; repose; a bed-chamber; a dwelling-house; the resting place of the dead.

100

mei⁴ méi to rest; to doze, to sleep; sleepily; to lose one's ideas.

103

to talk in one's sleep.

106

pa¹ pa⁵ precious, valuable, as a jewel; a gem; a coin; value, worth; honorable, noble, your; to esteem, to value; biliary calculi.

98

tea⁴ a mud house; to build a mud hovel.

102

chou⁴ chou¹ the earth, the universe; all ages; to hold; past, present, and future; from the remote antiquity till now.

104

a⁴ rich, riches; affluent, abundant; learned; supplied; to provide.

108

shên¹ shên to investigate, to discriminate; to discern between; to weigh evidence; a bundle of ten names.

109

têng⁰ to fix, to settle, to decide; tranquil, secure, steady; really, certainly, absolutely; at rest; to stop; the forehead; contracted; determined.

110

sê¹ sê promptly, quickly; to accelerate; to hasten one's pace; to race; synonym of quick.

113

hsuan¹ hsuan a wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor's domain or park.

116

têng⁰ to run across a doorway; the sound of a drum; full; another form of 聽.

118

tsing⁴ kind, clan, family, kindred; an ancestral hall, sacrificial; to honor, to revere; to appear at court; origin, center; a matter, a manner, a sort, a school, a seat.

120

chā¹ châh to examine, to search, to criticize, to survey; to sacrifice.

124

yu⁴ yu¹ a lodging; to lodge, to dwell; to sojourn; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor, a shelter; a temporary residence.

126

sê¹ sê empty; silent, solitary, vacant, unoccupied, leisurely.

130

hsiao¹ sêhö night, in the night; dark; traveling by night, small; few.

131

hsü⁴ huän a government servant; an officer; a dignitary.

133

sê¹ sê the northeast corner of a house, where the food used to be stored; to nourish.

134

hsü¹ hsüh a house, a room; a family; a place of rest; a dwelling; a mansion; inner apartment; a wife; a household; to marry; a nest, a grave.

hsieh¹ sê to write, to sketch, to paint, to draw; to compose; to make out as an account, to remove; to quiet, to calm; to dissipate, to mold; to leak.
138 寡 簡 an empty deserted house.
140 莫 mò, silent, stillness; as at night; alone.
150 無 wú, broad, wide; forgiving; easy; spacious; ample, gentle with; clement, indulgent; to extinguish; to forbear.
154 朱 zhū, true, solid; reality, fall, compact, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; results, effects; verily; in fact, is, exactly; positively.
160 殺 shā, to slaughter, skin and dress animals; to kill animals; to rule; to govern; to preside at a table; to fashion to one's liking; to fry; a steward; a head; a major-domo.
161 乍 zhà, the imperial apartments.
165 之 zhī, an officer set over cities allotted for revenue of princes; those in the same office and rank.
181 宜 yí, few, little; single; a widow; alone, friendless, deficient; short; moderate; the regal We.
190 一 yī, a word indicating a high degree of distance or height.
212 私 sí, affection, regard, kindness; favor of superiors; to think much of; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; grace.
252 上 shàng, an inch; a very little.

2 通用 parallel sentences on scrolls hung in Chinese houses for ornament; opposite; to agree; with; a pair; to front; to correspond to; to suit; to answer; consistent with, agreeing; inimical, an opponent, equal to the occasion; in Cantonese: to push toward, same as 對 18, 10.

10 同 same as 對 41, 2.
29 'pō' do not, may or can not; ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.
30 舍 shè, a temple; an enclosure; a monastery; a council chamber; a bureau.
32 仲 zhòng, young, tender, to assist.

1 之 zhi, few; less, little; deficient; not much; briefly; suddenly; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deprived of; to disapprove; to detract; shào young, tender, to assist. a contraction of 處 89, 89.

same as 對 55

(55)
166.

same as 俊 130. 166.

shih 2 chi a corpse; to arrange, to set in order; an image or effigy of an ancestor; inefficient, corpse-like; useless like a statue; to personate, to fill in a sham way, to make a sinecure of; to superintend; to lay in order.

chih 2 the Chinese foot (14 1-10 inches English); the fifth note in the diatonic scale.

gin a magistrate; to grasp; to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce; to advance; a director or overseer of other officers.

tse a drawer; a tray; seat of a saddle; anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.

tu shi the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

same as 隨 108. 86.

43.

same as 隨 144. 142.

11.

same as 隨 44. 30.

16.

chü Puh, to stoop, to submit; bent; injustices; to kneel; to subject; to adapt to circumstances; to invite; grievances, wrongs; afflictions.

chien 2 kiu a set time; the extreme limit, termination, summit; to reach to.

gin a Buddhist nun; fixed, settled; to follow another; to accord with; to agree; near; a nun; also read with, near.

chien 2 'chen to open, to expand; to exhibit; to prolong; true, sincere; cheerful.

tu tub, the anus or the rectum; among butchers, the rump; the end of the bottom; the adit or exit; also read tien.

chih 2 kuh, a manufactory; a depot, compressed; all; bent; a game of chess; mean, narrow; aspect; undertaking; a club, a company; to deliver.

chih 2 ji to dwell, to sit, to rest, to stop; families; residences; to collect: merely, only, tranquilly; to desist, to be.

40.

tio the penis.

38.

frequently, repeatedly, often, reiterated; a number; successively, to do over and over, to keep up; continually, prompt.

tio the virile member.
山

岑崗
ts'én 'ch'én an isolated peak; lofty.
gun² the long range of the Koolkonn Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet.
gui² a peak in Szechu'en.

岑岐
tse² the eastern and most famous of the five mountains in Shantung now called li².
gu¹ a name of a peak.

崗 wuh, a bare hill.

tse² the peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.

崗 hsi³ shien name of a mountain in Honan.

崗 ch'ü name of a mountain.

崗 ts'eh, a sierra or ridge of hills like the spines of a dragon's back.

崗 li² a high range or hill.

崗 wuh, high, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.

崗 ch'ü rugged, mountainous; a difficult ascent up a peak.

崗 tse² high; hazardous, as the summit of a peak like the Matterhorn.

崗 hilly.

崗 wei² wu² a noted peak in Kansu.

崗 ch'ü the sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.

崗 ngen² a beach, a bank, a shore; a high cliff; end of a journey, the goal, the object of effort; steps of a palace; a high forehead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.

崗 ch'üeh² a large platter anciently used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; kweih² a hill suddenly rising up.

崗 ch'ün uneven, as the peaks of mountains.

崗 ts'ün uneven; ascending and descending.

岑崗
chi⁴ kih, a sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; undeviating.

崗 li³ a range of hills in Shanxi.

崗 guan² a hill in Shantung.

崗 Kou² koh, a cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, a hill is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.

崗 gung² a territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a defile; a group of islands off Shantung.

崗 tse² a lofty peak.

崗 kou³ kou a hill in Hunan, where the tablet in honor of Yi was placed.

崗 hu⁶ a hill covered with trees and vegetation; a barren naked hill.

崗 ngoh, a cliff, a precipice.

崗 kou² a high bank; a precipice, a rocky cliff or hill; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace or ledge on hill-sides.

崗 kou² hazardous.

崗 chiao⁴ kiao⁴ the ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.

崗 tse² a hill that appears ready to fall.

崗 se³ towering; lofty and grand.

崗 fung¹ fung peak, or point of a hill; a summit, an apex; the hump on a camel.

崗 huan⁴ si⁴ dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, impetuous.

崗 tung¹ tung hilly, uneven country.

崗 hia⁴ hia⁴ hills each side of a charm or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.

崗 sii² sii hilly, rugged; precipitous, abrupt, a cap, a projecting headland; a steep rough path along and over mountains.
ts'ai² ts'ai offspring of an animal; to bring forth; a child.
same as 禧 77. 62.

sō go high, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.

hā² hā a gorge with beetling cliffs opposite; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance.
chi³ ch'i diverge, to branch off; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; high; ambiguous; double dealing.
same as 嶺 46. 81.

g³ a long and low ridge applied to it as one sees it from a distance.
same as 頂 72. 41.

hsu² hsiin hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.

p'ing² p'ing a celebrated mountain in Hsiaoan.

p'ing² p'ing to collapse; ruined; rushing down; the fall of a mountain; an emperor's death; infected, as sheep.

jung¹ the highest and central peak of the 五嶽 or five sacred mountains; it lies in Honan; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman. jung² a lofty hill; high, prominent; majestic, dignified in bearing.

kuei¹ kuei a group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together or assembled; sociable.
same as 禧 77. 62.

china⁴ a cliff; a summit that rises above the clouds.

ün⁴ range of mountains in the north of Sz'ch'uan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>山</td>
<td>shān</td>
<td>mountain(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>ch'iao³  stsi'aö</td>
<td>mountainous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>ch'en⁴  ch'êng ch'êng³</td>
<td>to rise high; conspicuous, as a peak; excelling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>yao⁴  yeh, yo⁴</td>
<td>the highest peaks of mountains; a lofty summit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>yen⁴  nié⁴</td>
<td>the top of a mountain, likened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>k'au³  jîk'au³</td>
<td>a mountain in Shantung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>k'au³  k'au³</td>
<td>a rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>k'ei³  si⁴</td>
<td>a cavernous cliff under a hill; a ravine or gorge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>k'êch'êng⁴</td>
<td>a name said to have been given to the 九嵐山, on the west of Shensi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>têng⁴  têng⁴</td>
<td>stone steps; projecting rocks leading up hills; a ledge on a precipice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>yi⁴  yeh⁴</td>
<td>a hill in Shantung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>yen⁴  hsi⁴  ch'êng⁴</td>
<td>a high bank; a precipice; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace on hill-sides; in Cantonese: agreeing, exact, just.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>po¹  hsi⁴</td>
<td>a peak rising high above others on the ridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>su³  su³</td>
<td>a mountain or region in the east, where the sun rises.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>hu¹  ch'i</td>
<td>name of a mountain in Nanghwa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>k'u¹  k'u¹</td>
<td>hilly; hilly, a rounded low summit near a high hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>ch'êng⁴</td>
<td>a mountain supposed to uphold the Dipper or North pole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>chin⁴  chin⁴</td>
<td>precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>ch'êng⁴  chin⁴</td>
<td>ridge, or top of a mountain; a peak, a stony hill, a summit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>xo⁴  xo⁴</td>
<td>hilly, rough country; mountainous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>hai²  sîh</td>
<td>a noted mountain in Yunnan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>yao¹  jhiao</td>
<td>name of several hills in Honan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>ch'iao³  ts'iao³</td>
<td>a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>têng⁴  têng⁴</td>
<td>an inlet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fukien.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>km³  k'm³</td>
<td>a steep isolated hill with a plateau on top; a small butte.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>k'êh⁴  k'êh⁴</td>
<td>a valley; a low hill separated from a higher one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>luan⁴  luan⁴</td>
<td>the peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>yeh⁴  yeh⁴</td>
<td>a pool in a ravine; a dry gulley or ravine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>tsan⁴</td>
<td>mountainous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>yeh⁴  yeh⁴</td>
<td>elevated; lofty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>k'ou⁴  kou⁴</td>
<td>a ravine or gorge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>go⁴  go⁴</td>
<td>high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after another; a ridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>to³  an obeliskal peak, the undulating line of a range of hills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>tsu¹  tsu¹</td>
<td>a high mountain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>su²  su²</td>
<td>name of a prefecture in Yunnan; see also 172. 246.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
den vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor.

same as 素 46. 75.

we HIGH a high rugged rock, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

wei high, lofty, eminent; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

to an island out at sea.

chuan, chun mountain streams; a river's fountain; to flow out.

chen a division, a district; a continent; a dwelling, a region, a spot, a place; a time; an islet.

chou a watery waste; to reach, to get to.

ching streams running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves.

shao a nest on a tree; a retreat, a den; camps of an enemy or rebels; a sort of pandean pipe.

nieh the motion and looks of rippling water.

hain to go on a circuit; to cruise, to patrol.

hee stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles; dorsal fina.

zong work; leisure; a workman, an officer, an artisan; service, duty; a job; art; able, skilled.

chili great, large, vast; numerous; the chief, mighty, very; how?

chiao clever, artful, specious, handy, skillful, dexterous, adroit, crafty; subtle; opportune; genius.

same as 素 44. 48.

lo the left; second to; false; the left hand; to degrade; to lower; a substitute; an assistant or deputy; depraved, bad; to witness to, to certify; used for the East in speaking of the coast of China.

a a witch; magic; a magician; sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods ascend; to perform incantations; delusion.

ai mistake, difference; send, a messenger; uneven, to go wrong; irregular.

is one's self, private, selfish; special; I; to record.

Finished, ended, done, past; yes, truly; now, already, just; to reject; to decline; enough.

se to 9 to 11 a.m.; the fourth moon, when all nature is in full vigor; the sixth of the 12 branches.

po crust, or fur inside a boiler; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clap.

chih a siphon, a wine vessel; a cup to measure meat and drink.

hsiang a lane or street; an alley; a passage in a harem.

sun a stand; mild, bland, insinuating; to select; to grasp firmly.

chih a napkin, a kerchief; a head dress; a neck cloth; a bonnet; a curtain.

same as 素 22. 50.

shih a crowd, to trade, a market; a shop; to trade; vulgar; to encourage.

shih the people; multitudes, a legion, skilled in; a master, a patron, a professor, a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach, to imitate.

ps cotton fabrics; linen; grass-cloth; to spread; to infer; to arrange; to publish, to make known, to diffuse; a source; a spring; to settle.

hai few, rare; mounting; seldom; desirous; wishing; to disburse, to scatter.

shui a general, a commander-in-chief; a leader; read sol, to lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow; to be led.

same as 素 50. 1.

yi a very small tent, chiefly used to protect a coffin from the dust.

same as 素 50. 149.

tai a bag, a sack, a case; a packet, a purse; covering to inclose or protect things.

shu a napkin hung at the girdle; a handkerchief.

chi a napkin; a bandage.

mao a hat or cap; an imposition, as a price above the real.

to judge, a god; divine; the emperor; a ruler; the supreme; a sovereign; Heaven.
巾

tai⁴ a girdle, a belt, a compress, a bandage, a sash; to bring; a region; a zone; local; a locality; a tape, a ribbon; to lead, to conduct, to remind; connected with, implicated in, rather, slightly; to latch, to close.

choa⁴ 'chou a broom; to sweep up dirt.

mih⁴ mih⁴ a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth.

mih⁴ mih⁴ a veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil.

fan¹ the sail of a vessel; canvas; to sail.

fan¹ for a large towel or napkin, hung in the left side of the girdle.

cih¹ a label; a list; a card; a copy head; written scrolls; documents, manuscripts; a bill; a visiting card which has many words; a placard; settled, decided.

gem² armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast plate.

fa⁴ fah⁴ a wand, ornamented with variegated silk, and held by mourners; a handkerchief.

k'ih³ k'ih³, a scholar's cap, used about A.D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wei.

chiao³ chiao³ a turban or fillet; a cloth cap once worn by women or musicians to protect the coiffure.

chiao³ chiao³ an old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a carriage. same as 薄 145. 30.

kuo¹ kuo⁴ a hempen cap or kerkchief worn by women in mourning; a woman's headdress which conceals the hair; females.

tui⁴ the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition. same as 囊 145. 37.

k'uen⁴ k'uen⁴ a bag holding three or pecks, with the bottom made of board; to slap or turn down the cuff.

pu⁴ pu⁴, a kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerkchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.

k'wa¹ k'wa¹ a riding dress; overalls to protect the shores from chafing.

fan⁴ jail to form a bag well, culm till it lies flat; the card of a box.

au² tang² a treasury, a jewel house; a store of gold or precious things, such as are given as presents by the emperor.

shiang¹ shiang¹ the wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.

kuo¹ remains, cabbage, cuttings.

fang¹ to bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to help, to defend, to succor; to replace, as a new strip for the old.

ch'ing² ch'ing² constantly, usual, common, ordinary, always, ever, habitual; unchanging; a law; a rule; a long spear put in war chariots.

wu⁴, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in; a cover or protection; to shelter.

p'ao⁶ a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerkchief, a coif.

pang¹ p'ang¹ a screen or awning; a shelter.

same as 囊 118. 53.

siih¹ a mat; a repast, an entertainment; a table; to cover with mats; to spread out, to depend on; a chair of a teacher; seat, seat.

huan⁴ a screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.

shiah⁴ to wipe, to rub dust with a duster; to brush away; to cleanse as a sheep.

sam¹ ragged clothes.

chien⁴ ch'ien⁴ a curtain, which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.

huan⁴ hwa⁴ a curtain to screen from the wind.

ch'i³ ch'i³ a streamer; fringed; to signalize; a pennon, a flag, long and narrow, used as a marker; to fasten as with cords.

hwa⁴ a fine napkin.

pi⁴ a single piece of silk as presents; wealth, money, gold and copper.

chiao² kiao² wrappers round the legs, and prevent weight used by porters, sedans, and travelers.

huang⁴ huang⁴ a curtain sign; a sort of ornament.

Cantonesse: a gauze; a web; ch'ang¹ to throw a cloak on it, and not to fasten the girdle; also same as 囊.
man⁵ a curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

ma⁵ mah, me⁴ low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth; a napkin, a handkerchief, a girdle or stomacher, worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on, same as 納 120. 83.

no⁵ ta⁵, a covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or teeter.

au³ to cover over; great; arrogant; rude to; large.

no³ a turban or a napkin to cover the head.

choa² to cover the head.

no² fah, a roll of silk, or paper; serfia, flags, pictures; strips of land; a white strip of cloth.

au² hou², the noise of tearing silk.

fan¹ a flag, a streamer; to return; a duster or cloth to wipe goblets.

we³ a handkerchief; a turban, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; a turban or fillet worn by soldiers.

po³ poh, poi² plain white silk, taffeta; a present of silk; wealth, property.

yung¹ to help, to assist, to defend; to replace; to bind the edge of a shoe.

qi³ a mat sail.

chung⁴ curtains; a canopy; a tent; a dwelling; a reason; to calculate; an account.

chao¹ an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

we² wei² a flag, a curtain, a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

pi¹ a streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.

chiao¹ isiao¹ a fillet or wrapper for the head, made of unbleached hemp, formerly worn by women as mourning; to sew.

chian² a booth; a flag or sign of any kind showing where wine is sold.

sheng⁴ chung⁵ to unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

shuang⁴ shuo² a curtain for a carriage, placed to screen the side windows; pennant; streamers hung from the roof; chung screening.

hi² a law, a way.

ming⁴ a covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak rain; to cover the head.

mou⁴ a curtain hanging down; a tent; a screen; a private secretary; a confidential clerk or aid; a military secretary.

mi³ mi⁴, a coverlet, or overall; a leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees.

chou¹ chun¹ the curtain of a carriage; a screen on an entrance; to break or snap off.

luan² luan⁴ a cord of silk.

tou² tech¹ a soft cap worn in old time, pointed on the top and having ear-flaps to cover the hair; a kerchief to retain the top-knot; a skull cap; a turban.

fen¹ fun¹ the ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; fun¹ a bag full of grain.

ni¹ mi⁴, a leather screen or canopy for a cart made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees.

chou¹ chou¹ the bag tied to a horse's head when baiting him.

yang¹ to help, to assist; to succe, to defend; to replace; to bind the edge of a shoe.

ta⁵ mat sail.

shang⁴ curtains; a canopy; a tent; a dwelling; a reason; to calculate; an account.

chao¹ an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

wei² we³ a flag, a curtain, a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

wei² shei² curtains, a perfume bag; the rooms for women.

ch'ien¹ tsie¹ to signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip, a form, a model; a label; a title of a book.

hui² a coarse white hemp kerchief, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

kan¹ a shield; to oppose, to provoke; to seek; exposed to; soldiers; areas; a rivulet; a boundary; offence, crime; fun, concerning; resulting; stems of small trees; in Shanghai: a child.

jian² a year.

kan⁴ business; to manage, to do; skilful, ability; the trunk of a tree; the material of; the original substance of.

hing⁴ hing⁴ lucky; to hope; fortunate, blessed; to rejoice at; pleased; to wait or hope for.
平 an even; tranquil; to level; just; equal, common, ordinary, uniform; to pacify; a plain; to regulate; to conciliate.

ch'ien a level; to raise in both hands.

ping a together, with, and, also, all, both, unitedly; really; to compare.

yao small, tender.

kuan a slight of hand; magical arts; changeable; a trick, a dream or apparition; unreal, mutual deception. yu quiet, seclued, lonely; dark; unembarrassed; retired; mysterious, occult; the ignorant; idle; the shades or spirits; to go or be sent into retirement.

chü some, a few, how many? subtle; hidden, like the unseen springs of motion, moderately, nearly, about, rather; the time for, the chance; a sign of; to examine.

gen a spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.

hsia his rooms built against a wall; the back of a house, where there is no verandah or porch.

kuei order, series, arrangement; precedence; a preface in which the subject of a book is stated in order; a college or school; the east and west walls of a room.

chü a general of cavalry in Lu B. C. 720.

fu a house; a district; an office; a library; a storehouse or treasury; a palace; a prefect.

kuan shade, shelter; protection, to sustain, to protect; to rest.

tao a place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.

kwan a corner, an angle; economical; pure; moderate, frugal; disinterested; to discriminate; to examine candidly.

ts'ao a place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a priory; to cleanse; a gorge where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.

gao a place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.

p'a a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.

pei low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; a hen quail; used for the nose.

tien a shop, an inn, a stand; a place to put goods, a tavern.

same as 200. 52.

tou to think, to surmise; a measure, a degree; a limit; a rule, a regulation; to ford, to pass; a degree of latitude or longitude; to guess, to calculate, to estimate.

sou to secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

ch'iang a wall built of mud, stone, or brick; a defense; a tribe of red Huns.

chueh chueh sodate, grave; a farm-house, a grange; a store; a farm or house; a dead-house; a hamlet, a village; a classifier of affairs.

tou a seat, a throne, a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments.

chia a small house, a hut, a house; a lodge of one or two rooms, just big enough for a shelter; just enough; diligent, careful; a surplus.

same as 27. 38.

hsiao huo the lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

chü a kitchen, a cook-house; a case for holding books, clothes; a quiver.

chü to provide in store to have ready, as implements of husbandry.

same as 27. 43.

g'ang to measure anything by stretching the arms out.

g'an to dwell, a place of concourse; to come together.

same as 69. 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>广</td>
<td>gǎng</td>
<td>wide, extensive, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>庭</td>
<td>tíng</td>
<td>courtyard, garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房</td>
<td>fáng</td>
<td>room, house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>庙</td>
<td>miào</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寮</td>
<td>liáo</td>
<td>lodging, temporary shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>院</td>
<td>yuàn</td>
<td>courtyard, garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>底</td>
<td>dǐ</td>
<td>bottom, end, base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>底</td>
<td>dǐ</td>
<td>bottom, end, base</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The text includes Chinese characters, some of which are not recognized by the system.*
庚
134 'guō' an extemporaneous cover; a temporary granary or stack for the crops in the field or when waiting to be transported; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; a measure of 16 ⅔ or pecks.

未
138 'hiān' 'hiān' 'hun' a threshold.

庭
140 'chē' a house injured; ready to tumble down.

廬
148 'kiō' an apartment adjoining or in a yamen where persons can stay, or visitors be received; a sort of hospice; a lodging for subordinate officers.

廬
159 'kù' a treasury, a storehouse, an arsenal, a shop; a deposit; a lexicon, a magazine.

廊
163 'ku' wide and empty; open, as a region; to enlarge; to make more spacious, great, as a state; vacant; to augment; to pare with a sword.

廊
164 'kān' apartments; passages; a verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

廊
166 'giān' an old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank rotten smell.

廊
166 'chēn' ground allotted to a retainer; a shop; a stall; a square for a market; a residence.

廊
170 'yan' shade, a shelter; to screen; to protect; imbragio; a shadow; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

廊
172 'lāng' joy, ease, rest; repose, robust, stout, delightful, excellent; to quiet, stability.

廊
172 'sēn' the imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied; same as 廊 172, 163.

廊
195 'sēn' a small storeroom for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

廓
201 'kwang' great, wide; to extend; to diffuse; enlarged, broad, stout.

廓
210 'chāi' a hut; a dwelling of thatch.

廓
54 'yín' to journey; to move on.

康
9 same as 康 64. 9.

康
31 same as 66. 31.

廷
32 'ting' a hall; the court; to rectify; correct, regular; erect; a courtyard; the court of the palace; the place where audiences are held.

廷
77 'yín' to reach far; to lengthen out; to extend to; to prolong; to involve; dilatory; a long time, protracted; to arrange in order; to invite; to call together; distant; an interval, a crevice.

廷
102 'tiān' to follow; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to.

廷
106 'pāi' to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass; embarrassed and driven on as by an enemy.

廷
129 'chēn' to establish, to build, to found; to erect, to constitute; to confirm; the length of a moon as fixed by the imperial calendar.

廷
146 same as 庚 4. 6.

廷
55 'ju' to salute by folding the hands; the two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

廷
8 'ju' to play a game, as chess; the miu or air; a tent.

廷
18 'sū' a hill of earth, rising steep and high.

廷
26 same as 廷 93. 37.

廷
28 'pēn' military officers; a cap; quick; alarmed; to clap the hands.

廷
30 'yín' to cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bell-shaped, or like a vase with a large belly and small mouth.

廷
49 'wāi' to retire; to stop; to raise; how can it be! doubt, wonder.

廷
66 'wēi' ruined, corrupt; disgusted; devastated; distressed, vicious, tricky; troubles; deteriorated, as coin; my, mine.

廷
96 'náng' to prepare; acting, doing; to plan; to make, to feel, to do; to handle, as a tool; to trifle and toy with; to treat with undue liberty.

廷
144 'hā' a dart; to shoot; an arrow with a string tied to it; a porcup; or roost; to appropriate, to seize or take; to aim at; black.

廷
yī, one.

廷
48 'shí' the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cat-head.

廷
shí, form, example, fashion; a pattern; to imitate, a rule, a law; to respect; to measure; thereby, and.
弋弓

56.57.

38. 弩
'nu' a cross-bow; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.

40. 弁
pêng a grasp of a bow; the part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.

41. 弦
pêng to stretch; to draw a bow; to pull a cross-bow to its full stretch.

51. 弪
kow' kõw, to broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.

57. 弥
jô oh, weak, delicate, fragile, slender, feeble, ruined, fading, dead, to despise.

66. 弐
pih to assist, to add to; double; to aid, to guide, as a statesman; to shelter; perverse; high.

73. 弮
pêng full, stretched; a strong bow; a stiff bow; complete, furnish.

74. 式
shê, shêh, an archer's thumb-ring; a thimble for archers.

79. 弒
kou' kou' enough; adequate, full; to draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers.

83. 弩
the famous bow of the Emperor Shan, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

87. 弒
chêng' chang' to draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.

89. 弒
mâi to reach to, to extend to, to pervade; to prevent; to close up, to stop; to complete; full, universal; mere, still, distant, prolonged; a bow discharged; to shoot an arrow.

91. 弒
yên the curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

92. 弒
hsien a string; a spring; a crescent; the action of the pulse, from the idea that it is on a tendon.

97. 弒
shu' a bow, an axe; curved, arched.

102. 弒
'mâi' a bow without ornaments; at ease, resting; unbent as a bow; to desist, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down.

128. 弒
'ziao the ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

129. 弒
'shô' the ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.

130. 弒
ch'iâng strong, firm, violent, determined, boisterous; good; a remainder, an excess; better for; 'k'iâng to compel, to force, to invigorate, to try, to prevail.
orga a bow bent and made ready for use.

 congressman to draw a bow; arch.

 chang a leaf or sheet; to stretch; to spread; to draw a bow; to open; to proclaim to; to boast of; to increase.

 chih a hog turning up his snout.

 sio a besom of bamboo switches.

 contracted form of 77. 50.

 hu a collection, a class, a series; it is also read chih: many of the same sort to sort, to classify.

 cup or vase of a cyathiform shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, assented to by all; regular, usual; addicted to.

 to, to cut on wood, to carve.

 chang a sow that wallows; swine.

 to a hog running; the hedge hog; in the Fitz Kong, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.

 to adorn with feathers or colored hair.

 red, rosy; painted with vermilion, brindled; a peach blossom colour.

 an elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

 to engrave, to cut figures on; to polish as when finishing off a composition; to ornament.

 the sound of a drum; to go, to travel; a way; near; on one side; powerful; to fix the spears in a war-chariot.

 thing form; appearance; to describe; contour; the body; material; manner, air; to imitate, to show.

 literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar; yih, colored, brilliant.

 shadow; a picture or image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; a dissolving view.

 ornament and plainness properly mixed.

 to paint, to adorn, to ornament.
hât' to wait for or on; to expect and attend on; a narrow path.

tâ' to wait for or on; to treat (well or ill); to expect, to behave towards; provided against.

lèh, tâ' teh, to have, to get, to do; can; to attain, to wish; special; very, may; to become; able to be done; to gain; must, must be, must have; ought, should; required of.

châng1 sâng irreversible.

cîh, sâh, sâh to wave.

chîng4 sîng a by-road; a short cut; straight; direct, prompt, quick; to pass by; a diameter; a radius; a foot-path.

hou' hân' after, behind; too late; then, next, future; an heir; posterity; to postpone; to remain; the second; an attendant.

sâne te 9.54.

fa' fish, like, resembling, seeming as if; indistinct.

lî eh, virtue, benevolence, kindness, benefit, favor; energy; quality; power; to flourish; happy; to improve.

pien small, narrow; everywhere, the whole, entire; to go around; to pervade; a visit or walk.

read' sou' trilling; minute, small, a little; too, rather; insignificant; mean, fine; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to conceal; wanting; to repress, as grief; not, without; an ulcer on the leg.

chêng1 chîng evidence, to prove; to collect; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to witness; to summon; to complete; to seek; to enlist as troops; to levy as taxes; read 'eh a musical note.

hun1 hoon urgent, important; to understand; a string; garments worn by the queen; honorable, excellent, beautiful, adorned, the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

chiao2 chiao to go around, to take a turn; to assume, to a narrow road; frontiers; end of; chiao to desire; to seek; lucky, fortunate; to imitate; yao to conceal or suppress.

chën2 ch'en pervious, to penetrate; perspicacious; to remove, to skin; to cultivate a road; to destroy.

fân' fân' like, similar; uncertain; resembling; indistinct; equivocal; seeming.

s'âng to walk by the side of a cart as the driver does; used for timid, fearful.

hân4 gîn all around, pervading everywhere; a camp; to follow, to accord; to cause, to employ; quick; generally; somewhat.

hûa' hûa' a wide room.

chîng1 chîng to go; to subjugate; to levy taxes; to proceed; to be in the army; to spy; to chastise refractory states.

hî 'si to change; to remove; to move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade; in Cantonese: read sent to waste, to throw away, used up.

si yî, inferior employees; men sent to guard the frontier; government service; to minister to; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.

chîh shî to go and fro.

sang' to go, to pass; to go away; to depart, formerly; gone past; the future; to send a present to.

chîh shî to act badly.

huang shuang doubtful.

hî that person, place, or thing; those, there, the other party; to exclude, to leave out.

hsîn3 shîn to follow; to examine, to revolve; to go around with, to comply with, to accord, to go about; to perambulate; easy, docile.

chîng' to go fast; awkwardly.

güo feudal vassalage or labor of a sort; attendance; a villein's service.

yá to saunter, to stroll; to ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

lî lî statute, laws; to record, a military regulation; to divide, to distinguish between, to govern, a stanza; the rules of versification; to adjust, to trim the hair.

hên1 hên very, extremely; grievous; painful; revengeful; disobedient; sulky, refractory, quarrelsome; stern; harsh.

hsâng1 siang to stroll about, to ramble.

shân shên to walk quickly.

tsuen lâ sex to lose one's way.
60.61.

忏

心

156. 徒

qù" a footman; to go afoot; a follower, a disciple, a pupil; a sensualist, a ruffian; a multitude, a crowd, a cabal; empty, futile, vainly, merily, only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

cí'èi to walk.

175. 徕

qùng" to walk awkwardly.

212. 龍

ksǐn" sin heart, mind, motives, the middle; the center; the will, intention; infections, desire; origin, source.
p'ei" q'éi idle; frightened, alarmed.

213. ㄆ

qún" afraid, timorous; inconstant; disquiet of the mind, no fixed will.

same as 閽 61. 145.

214. ㄆ

qún" sad, mournful.

215. p'ú" proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.

216. sǔn" accustom to; annoyed.

217. 促

pondeh; timidity; palpitation of the heart; timorous; downhearted.

218. p'ang" harsh, unable to please.

219. ch'ung" grieved, mournful, distressed; sorrowful.

220. chung" honest, loyal, faithful, sincere; unselfish; upright; earnest.

222. huan" huan" evil, calamity, misfortune, affliction; sad, fearful; grief.

223. pih" must, requisite, necessary; determined on; certainly; minutely divided.

224. tao" shu' tharred, disconcerted; to blush, to be put out of countenance; ashamed of; confused; cha' deceitful.

225. t'en" t'en' tao' what? how? why?

226. hùi" hùi contemptuous.

227. ko' koh, discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

same as 恁 152. 30.

228. v" vile, ugly, vicious, bad, filthy; deformed, sordid; unhappy; the evil; wick'dness; to hate, abominable; to distil; to blash, ashamed of; to dread; averse to; repulsive; щу why, how.

8. 恐

hùn" shurn the mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirit.

hēng" hēng continual, persevering; great; constant, regular, perpetual; everywhere; always according to the rule; the moon nearly full.

hāi" sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.

231. 息

shang" busy, hurry, pressed; occupied, distracted with care; scattered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste.

shang" to forget, to be lost, to escape the mind; to neglect; to leave undone; to disregard.

same as 恩 61. 149.

9. 忘

k'ang" excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

sun" sincere, staunch, honest, simple, generous; firm, solid; irritated, angry; affluent, substantial, big; to urge; a mass of troops, to station as pickets; qu'na a succession of; q'ěi to lodge alone, to regulate; q'ěo to carve.

shiang" compassionate; pitiful.

10. 惊

hia'o" hia'o' cheerful, as when in pleasant company; hilarity, joy; jovial; kiao wise, sagacious.

hatien" shien disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

ch'ung" ch'ung" sad and wounded in heart.

11. 息

nien" to think; to read; the thoughts; to reflect on; to learn by heart; to meditate; used for ㄇ twenty.

jēn" jēn to dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; this, so, in this way; also read nēn.

sī" to think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.

12. 宽

yin" you, sir, the second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

pū" worn, exhausted, debilitated in strength.

13. 悔

gù" sorrowful looking; distressed; yē delighted, much gratified.

14. 遡

t'ung" confused, unsettled, flustered, wild, mad, disturbed; sorrowful.

15. 恨

t'ıu" mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

wén" to desire, to covet, too long for; to waste away.

(70)
心

ch'ung⁴ the mind excited; moved, perturbed.

same as 心 61. 10.

yüeh⁴ yüeh, to rejoice; pleased, gratified; contented; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.

mén⁵ mén afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.

'yü⁴ to get the better of; more, better; to surpass, to excel; to overcome; healed; convalescent, cured; in a further degree.

yu⁴ delicate, effeminate; pleased; a contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; good style.

same as 心 61. 109.

t'ien¹ shy, timid, bashful, ashamed; to blush; to feel disgraced or cowed.

kung⁴ to fear and tremble, as at calamity.

kung⁴ courteous, sedate, respectful; to venerate, to revere; collected, composed, affable, decorous, polite; very, highly.

chü⁹ chü injurious, fatal, poisonous; to teach, to instruct; to institute.

chung⁴ the mind agitated with alarm.

ch'ieh⁴ ch'ieh, happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified; 'k'írn curaged, angry; to dislike.

moo³ inordinate desire, covetous.

14 shén² shén sincerity, especially its expression in the face; a good man; honest; devoted to.

'ming⁵ the thoughts kept back from unwillingness or inability to express them. mīh, extensive.

chü³ chü, grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.

tao¹ overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

ch'ieh¹ ch'ieh, an indifferent, heartless manner, shown when others are sad; want of sympathy.

yēn² yēn to bear; patience; to forbear; fortitude; to sustain, to repress, to allow; harsh, hard-hearted, severe, inflexible.

fēn⁴ fēn anger, indignation, resentment; irritated at.

t'sè⁴ t'sè, to pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

'lu⁴ to dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude siu sorrowful looking.

hsieh¹ hsieh, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

ch'i⁵ ch'in, oppressed, born down; zealous, earnest.

lu⁶ to be sorry for, as when one has made a mistake.

tung⁴ tung extreme grief; much excited.

tiao⁶ sorrowing, cast down.

hu¹ hush, to forget, to disregard, to slight; to terminate, suddenly; instantly, all at once; an atom, the hundred thousandth, the tenth part of a dose of silk.

same as 心 61. 31.

(71)
61.

心

cēn³ to please; pleasure, harmonious concord; joyful, satisfied.

chāng⁴ Aus. careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

chē³ pū to take trouble about; kūn, exhausted, wearied.

tan² to dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

sè² chè, to hate, to abhor, though with regret.

chēn³ chēng, obscure, or half brought out, as a meaning or idea.

hān² hū gratified; exultant at success; pleased; fond of doing.

kō² kū, reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a sacristan should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently; vigilantly.

wēn² to leave undone, to delay, to neglect; to deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.

chāng⁴ chāng a low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

chēn³ chēn uneasy.

zuò³ grateful; to influence; to affect; to move the feelings to exult; affected by, acted on; influenced either physically or mentally; indignant, moved; to touch.

haì² perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

chōn³ chōn disappointed, deceived; vexed, annoyed.

yīn³ yīn grieved, sad; moved by.

hùi² hùi disordered; indistinct.

chàng³ to feel alarm or agitation; excited, hurried.

nūn¹ nūn favour, kindness, goodness, grace, mercy; benefits; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich; private, partial to.

kū² kū single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.
愤怒

anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome.

yāng

hasty; warm hearted, earnest and impulsive; ardent for the right.

yi

to restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.

ting

to think kindly of; to remember, to think of, as of the absent.

to laugh, to guess, to calculate.

indolent, easy going, careless.

firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnanimous, public-spirited.

kuei

to hate, as with impotent malice, as with hatred; impracticable.

stupid, foolish, unable to understand readily; to make a fool of.

special; to alter, to err; to doubt, an excess, an error, to change; in Shanghai instead of; for; with, along with.

to fear with respect and veneration.

duty of young to elder brothers; respectful, brotherly; indifferent.

sorrow; anxious, excited, and disappointed.

intelligent, clever, ingenious, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.

anxious, hasty, pressed, urgent, impatient; needy, wretched.

alarm, to arouse.

to press, to curb, to correct; to punish, to reprimand, to reprove; a warning, a caution.

dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flushed with drink; full, filled with.

doubt, hesitation; small, minute; abstruse, inexplicable.

to feel hatred or remorse; resentful, regretful; to be dissatisfied at; to murmur; sorrow.

disappointed.
心

mien2 4,91mien2 an indolent sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; sorrow, grief; anxious longings.

chiao1 9ia8 lucky; prosperous.

'4mien3 to mourn for; to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

chiao1 9ia8' to be pleased; diligent; attentive.

7am1 simple, stupid, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

7am1 4king1 to caution; to excite, to rouse.

chiao1 9ia1 to force one's self to exertion; to practice self discipline; desires unattained.

he1 aos1 afraid.

chiao1 9ia1 shame; to blush; ashamed; mortified, chapped; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.

'4ying2 fearing; eariness.

kun4 7a2p generous, liberal, magnanimous, loyal, honorable.

ta1 7a2t moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity, to commiserate.

kun4 7a2t to be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; rare; to appear far off.

kun4 9aung2 uncertain, unsettled; clearness of mind; perspicacity.

kun4 7a2t sincere; respectful, stern; pleasing, kind, to cherish, veneration for; attractive, as virtue.

'4ying2 7a2t respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in; alarmed; careful of giving offence, and diligent to fulfill duties.

'4ying2 9aung2 reckless, dissipated, profligate; 9aung2 to go ahead without turning to the right or left.

7a2t affections; to pity; sparing; saving; to compassionately, to regard; to feel for; to regret; parsimonious.

'4ying2 ardent; cruel, violent, energetic, fearless; hasty, choleric.

kun4 9aung2 confused, disturbed.

kun4 9aung2 forgetfulness; dull, stupid, the perception confused.

(75)
心

51. shire, wise; intelligent; to consider, to compose; as; tranquil, peaceful; imperturbable.

same as 51. 73.

tau1, to dislike; to hate; to view with disfavor.

53. chau1 kau, to rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry; koh, a natural fear of another.

54. shaw5, hesitating; indolent; indifferent; rule; proud; dissolute; late; easy; arbitrary.

55. shau5, feeling a little, distressed for, sickened and discouraged, in cause of former suffering; banished against; already, even now; also.

dan1 in confusion; disordered; dan1 to be anxious about.

56. to tell, to inform, to make known; to exclaim; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumniating, detraction.

57. silly, stupid; simple; dull, doltish, slow; honest; unkind; slanging as a stab; the inner part of the banana.

58. afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

59. afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

60. shan5, fearful, agitated by hopes and fears, terred.

61. sorrowful; to vexate.

62. stupid, inapt.

63. courageous, brave.

64. gluttonous; covetous; diin cold.

65. greed, miserly, painful.

66. to exert one's mind; force of purpose; to be or make great; high; principled; enervate; to labor strenuously; luxuriant.

67. to love, to sooth.

68. fear, apprehension, tremor; afraid, pale and trembling; nauseous and dignified.

69. for an object of desire; man, longed for; reached by the sound.

70. to intrigue; heath; be one's desire; distraction; envy; to remain, to exist.

71. bent on one thing; mild; benign, virtuous; admirable, admired, esteemed, as an accomplished woman.

72. yau5, to desire, to covet, lust, passion; concupiscence; appetite, lascivious.

73. ching4, fear, tremor; apprehension; restless; afraid.

74. sehu, frugal, sparing; stingy.

75. chiu4, guileless, upright, ingenuous; conduct that is thoroughly honest.

76. sad, sympathizing; industrious, mournful, sorrow; careful, particular about, anxious.

77. to regret, to repent; to repentance; to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; ignominious; repentant, grieved with.

78. chiu1 to respect; to esteem.

79. a long sigh; to groan; to sigh; Fa5, angry, enraged at; to reach to.

80. vexation, grief; sad, unhappy; melancholy, chagrined.

81. also written 词; a jarring noise.

tan1 extravagant, careless.

same as 51. 101.

82. great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great; to magnify.

83. to flatter or caress; to soothe; to comfort; to express great affection for; hu great; you empty.

84. the mind much distressed, as though fired up; to burn.

85. the heart distressed and pinching; mind depressed and body growing thin.

86. to forget; to dislike.

87. careful, compassionate; taking an interest in, loving.

88. to prostrate one's self; to fear.

89. shen, to be well acquainted with.

90. to inquire of, to ask respectfully, to speak; pleased with; further, moreover; willing; to desire; deficient; grieved, wounded.

91. respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in, alarmed; careful of giving offense, and diligent to fulfill duties.
心

95 96
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124

慈善
císhàn
caring; benevolent; benevolent;
compassionate; compassionate;
maternal affection; a mother;
mercy; gentle, soft.
yáng
to dislike.

shèn
believe, sincere;
chí
sincere,
crafty.

chí
keep, rest, to take breath; to
repose, to lay a thing down,
hsing
position; principles;
natural, temper, spirit; a quality;
property; faculty; naturally.
chí
completely virtuous; one’s life
well spent in good actions; a com-
pany, a group of people.
yáng
brave, bold, daring; to ad-
vice; having a brave heart, adven-
turous, animated.
sel
to think, to consider; to
wish; to reflect, to commiserate;
s"7
thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.
chí
grieving, sorrowful; cast
down and anxious.
hsia
pleased; joy, delight.

chi
violent, crafty, overbear-
ing.
pí
an earnest resolute feeling;
pressured, borne down with.
chí
to nourish; to foster; to
hate; to excite.

chí
enraged, angry at; to hate,
crue; to be successful.

l'ai
agitation of mind.

p'a
afraid, to apprehend, to im-
agine, to dread, to suppose; lest.
perhaps.
hsang
fear, apprehension, dread,
hysteria; tremor, terrified.

wen
suppressed anger, in-
dignant feelings; wrathly, rage;
to be hated.

mí
greedily of good eating, cov-
etious; longing for; strong, hate.

shén
careful, attentive; res-
pective; still; cautious, quiet,
sincere, considerate; to act carefully
and seriously.
same as 60, 61.

hsing
intelligent, to consider;
to comprehend; awed; tranquil,
still, passionless, unperturbable.
yí
like, to like, to relax in; to
please; happy, contented, jovial.

hsiang
to think; to hope, to
expect; to meditate, to reflect on,
to plan, to anticipate; an idea, a con-
tention.

chí
fear, apprehension, dread,
fearful, trembling from awe, as
when before a superior.

hsia
dread, terrifying as when sud-
denly brought face to face with
danger; kroh, hastily, suddenly.
same as 61, 36.

hsien
angry, irritated; dis-
tressed; impetuous, anxious.

chi
determined, resolute.

yi
stupid, simple, ignorant; I;
un-
wise; to deceive, to befoul.

h
fear, respect for one, because he
is dangerous, to heed with profound
care.
chí
melancholy, mournful,
sorry; grieved; sad, chagrined;
apprehensive, afraid; to assemble;
sto amused, in disorder.

hsiao
blush, to redder, to
change color; very careful.

hsiang
guileless.

chí
terrified.

hsang
unsettled, irresolute, disturb-
ed; choung
stupid looking.

hông
pitiful; to pity; to love, to com-
miserate, to sympathize with.
suh
hypocritical, acrobatic;
one who watches the countenance
and humors of a great man.

hsiang
to suspend, separate; to
hang in view, as a price; to promise
to, undecided, insecure; anxiously;
unlike.

suh
sincere, sincere; one’s honest
purpose, real intentions.
guo	sad; tempted; deluded.

yang
to lose one’s self-possession;
perturbed, discouraged; forgetful.
yang
sorrow, grief, care, sickness;
out of sorts, nervous; low spirited;
ailments; complaints; chagrined.

sung
to trust; to depend on, as true
and real; care, anxiety for; im-
patient; to pity, to commiserate.
戈户

戈成 戌
gōng shèng

gō 1. sent to the frontier; banishment; to guard the frontier; exiled to a frontier post.
gō 2. in order to make, to complete, to be due; to become; to finish; to do one's duty; to assist; to purify; fail, whole; wholly; completely; a tenure; a tract of land; a rest in honor.
gō 3. with, mournful; angry; relating to pity; to commemorate; to distress; sorry; near, attached to; formed as a hatchet; a sort of polaka.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.

戈戈 戌戈
gō 1. like gō 1, same as gō 2. 4.
手

撚 撻 承 捏 承 撈

ding⁶ to dangle a thing; to hold a thing up to look at or play with; to carry in one hand, as a bucket, to lift, to take.
ch'iu² ts'ung⁴ to rob by violence; to snatch; to take openly by force; to dispute and struggle for; abrupt, rude, sudden; ts'ung⁴ to cut up, as a butcher does.
same as 捻上 70. 9. and 捻 162. 7.

lin² sin³ to move.

fu² to pat, to quiet; to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.
same as 捻 140. 38.

wu¹ wu⁴ to move, to sway away to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap; in Cantonese: uneasy, fidgety. d'ad⁴ to carry; to select; to take; to stir; to lift; to mix; a load; sprightly, lightly, quickly; chiao to provoke, to irritate, to select; to eat; to pick out; in Cantonese: to baste, to sew in an edge. ch'ung¹ to leap, to skip, to hop about; at once, altogether; to push, to hit, to lift.

lin² ch'eh⁴ to exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind; shiu² to rub and clean.

tou² to bend; to pull, to lead, to draw; to turn over; to restore; to make good; to carry on the arm.
tang⁴ to strike, to impede, to obstruct; to push, to screen, to cover; (unauthorized).
sien¹ sien³ to take up in the fingers.

tou² shou to lift up, to raise in the hand; to correct, to criticise; to retain, to control, to get hold of; to seize; to meddle with; to fit; to bring near to.

shou² shou to put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.

shao¹ shao¹ to tie up; to bind; to fasten; to select; to pick out from among a large quantity.

shao¹ a long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merit of, to bring out merit; to praise; gao to draw pheasants on the dress as was the fashion in the Chin dynasty; g'sou to draw out; g'sou to scoop grain out of a mortar; g'sou and g'sou to walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

pao² to pull out, to erodicate; to set; to break, to injure, to lean against, to divide, to cut in two; to reference; in Cantonese: a paddle; crawl.

pao² ch'ain⁴ to stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

kung² to fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.

kung² to salute by folding the hands; arched, bowing; to encircle.

chien¹ ch'ien to grasp a morsel with the chopsticks; lien² to strike a drum.

k'ou² k'ou² to draw; to scheme, to plot, to pull, to implicate; to reach up to; to put a thing high up.

k'an¹ to take things by the hand; to bring or take.

cho¹ cho¹, unskilful, stupid; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves.

chien¹ k'ien to raise from the earth; to suspend; to hold; to assist; to help another; to put in order; to adjust; to sing, as a shell; P'ei exchange of falling; wanting; to record on a board the offences of criminals.

pa¹ shou, eight; to break open; to divide; flaring.

chê¹ ch'ê¹ ch'ê¹ to drag, to pull; to draw lots; to grasp; to hold, as the hands; to obstruct; to embarrass; to raise, to take up; to select.
same as 拽 64. 111.

la³ lah, to rub, to powder; to grind, as paints.
same as 拽 64. 18.

so⁴ shou, hsiou¹ long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

tsê¹ tsê¹ to beat, to strike.

lih⁴ leh, to bind; to divina with straws.

hsien¹ hsih¹, to fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

la¹ la to pull out of the water; to drag for; to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for; to mix and stir up.
| 20 | ści, to lead with the hand; to strike quick; yoh, to point out with the fingers. |
| 22 | ƙwai, to wipe; to scratch; to run against; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person. |
| 24 | ŋ, to lift up; to turn; as, the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store. |
| 25 | ƙa, to group, to clutch, to seize; to run against; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person. |
| 27 | ƙan, to roll up; to receive; to settle, to stop; to repress; to rule, to curb; close, handsomely. |
| 28 | ƙan, to roll up; to receive; to settle, to stop; to repress; to rule, to curb; close, handsomely. |
| 29 | ƙa, to stow away; to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the fingers. |

**Hand (手)**

| 64 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |
| 28 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |
| 29 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |

**Hand (手)**

| 20 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |
| 28 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |
| 29 | "chān, to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, creased; vigorous; to exert strength." |
手

64.

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

see 拿 拗 162. 21.

xiao 拿, to grip, to fasten the mouth or face to the fist; to box.

kua 拿, to hold; to grasp; to seize, to grasp, to seize, to grip, to seize, to grasp, to seize, to choose, to befriend, to tie, to bind.

run 拿 to push with the hand; to take up with longs or pincers.

to 6 to come down harshly; to oppress; to dislocate a joint; to push off or over; to push down; to break; to retire from the field defeated; to humble; to take down one’s pride; a close in music; to chasten, to purify.

nien 拿 to scratch; to flit; to vex; to mix; to disturb; to twist; to distort.

kua 拿 to suspend; to be separated by; to hang up; anxious; to distinguish; to remember; to note; to make a minute of; to divine by straw.

chii 拿 to beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating.

soi in Pekingese to fill or stuff a bag, to stop up.

chii 拿 to seize with the hand; to grasp; to present to a superior; to enter, to advance; to break down, as trees from snow; to loosen, as ground.

same as 招 64. 76.

16 ng 拿 to wump the head; to knock on; to rap; to butt against; to stem.

yi 拿 to make a bow, dropping the handle to the ground; to receive an imperial order with deep respect, and immediately obey it, as a general.

16 ng to reel, to wind; to beat; to pour or grind fine, as in a mortar; to ram down; to lean on; to collect; to mislead, as a woman.

chii 拿 to pinch the flesh with the fingers, to put the nails together, as when killing a flea; to push away; to lay the hand on.

dem 拿 to curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

yi 拿 to hold up; to assist; to support; to sustain one by his arms; the side-houses or apartments in the palace, used for retiring-rooms.

chii 拿 to dig, to rake; to pluck out, to snatch; to string a bow; to castrate, said of bears.

fu 拿 to assist, to support; to protect, to help one along; to lend a hand, to defend.
ch'i hsia to chase, to flog; the sound of thrashing or beating.

ch'ien ch'ien the closed hand, the fist; vigorous; athletic; boxing.

pu pu to strike, to pat, to grasp; fall; a blow; to injure, to flog; to lean or recline against.
fung fung to hand up, to hold up; to receive; to offer, as to a superior.

chia chia to carry, to hold; to conceal; to appropriate, to help, to cherish, to protect, to assume, to presume; to squeeze; to bring together.
yang to whip with a strap; to slap and beat as a horse with the reins; in Cantonese: to dust; to shake, as a cloth.
hsien hsen to shift, to remove; to exchange, to barter; to commute.

ao ao to grind; in Cantonese: to reach up (or out) with the hand.

hsia hsia to rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular; in Pekingese: to strike.
pin pin to fumble things over, and throw them into confusion; in Cantonese: to braid; to swing, to fling off.

ch'ing to drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

gen to screen, to conceal, to shut; to screen in order to cover; to shade from view; to close; to hide from observation; to ensue; to strike; to catch at a disadvantage; to surprise and cover, as a net does birds.

nai na to press with the hand; in personship. It is the sweep to the right.

same as 方 64. 77.

hsiao hsiao to draw; to embrace; to carry off; to drag or pull; to bring together; in Cantonese: to throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

 pu pu to lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate.

gan gan to rub between the hands, as pull-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub or paint; to play the syphonant.

chi chi to take; to catch; in succession; to receive in hand; to succeed to; to connect, to follow on; to meet; to associate with; contiguous, near; to hasten, quick.

jung jung to take in the hand; to assail; audacious; to finger and put into disorder; to run against, to excite the ire of; provoking.

p'o p'o to take out, to pluck up, to turn.

hsiao hsiao to stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

p'ao p'ao to take in hand, as a husband.

meng meng in Cantonese: to pull, to stretch; to cover; to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

sun sun to feel or rub with the hand.

chial chial to open; to widen out; to open out the fingers.

hsian hsian to widen; to raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

yao yao to bale out water into another vessel; to ladle from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

hsien hsien to rub or polish as gems; to work in stones; to strike, to beat.

chien chien to pluck up, to snatch or take out, to extinguish; to take hold of.

f'ou f'ou to drag, to pull, to track; to steer; to lead; to implicate; to protract.

hsia hsia to scratch; to wave the hand.

k'ou k'ou to lay hold of forcibly, as to detain or take away.

fou fou to turn, to twist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

chial chial to take up anything with the chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright.

an an to examine; according to, by; to try; to rub; to desist, to stop, to hold; to prevent moving; up, to press down, to repress.

hsien hsien to take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.

ma ma to strike.

ting ting to twist, to wrench; to drag; to pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek; in Cantonese: to bring, to carry.

ting ting to throw away or abroad; to throw down, as hail from the sky; to smash.
手

41

持 撷 搔 搔 搔 搔 搔

撩

手持

持 撼 搔 搔 搔 搔 搔

撩

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉

撮

撮 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉 揉
掃 
to brush, to sweep; to supress; to clean up; to rid, to clear off; to dampen as one's aror; a broom, a besom; to search in order to seize. ten' t'ing to carry on the shoulders, to bear away; the straw matting which covers a baggage cart; also read ten'.

kan' han' to guard, to escort, to defend, to desist, to envoir; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.

kan' to stretch out anything with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.

pi' ng' pi' ng' to cause, to grasp with power; to follow after; in Cantonese: to arrange, to compare.

pi' ng' to drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

ni' to twist as a cord, a wire, etc.; also read ning' (unauthorized.)

ni' 'g'ao to seize, to drag; obstatinate; to pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower; ng' ao' obstatinate, self-willed, in Pekingese: to buy meat.

same as 扫 64. 86.

ten' to weigh in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby; in Cantonese: to lay straight directly ahead.

ch' i' ch' u' to take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.

hu' u' kw' oh' to enlarge; to fill; to beat; to expand, as the wind; to stretch a thing till it becomes large.

' t'ing' to stick up; to stretch out; to pull up or out; to lead out; decided; resolute in principle; straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to strain, as at stool.

shen' ch'en' to lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong; to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.

ch'en' ch'en' to lift up, to carry; to raise; firm, stable; to settle or mark off a border by stones; to run a boundary; to bar, to close, as the course of a sluice.

p' um' p' um' jen' to sweep; to brush; to risk; to reject; to grasp or clap the hands; to lightly regard; soaring; flying; to fly; to disregard.

ning' lung' to act; to do; to play with.

same as 扫 64. 37.

shi' h' to wipe, to rub, to cleanse, to brush away.

57 hao' to take, to carry; (unauthorized).

fu' sii' to brush; to oppose, to thwart; to shake off; to expel; to wipe, to dust; perverse, proud, a dueler; pantomime.

ni' n' to grasp; to catch hold; in Cantonese: to carry in the hand.

hii' sii' to sweep away; to rub to pieces; to brush off or destroy by the hand.

yen' yuan' ci' yuen' a principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.

ch'i' uang' ch' uang' to beat, as a drum or gong, to motion to.

si' la' to separate the dregs of a liquid.

pi' p' e' to strike or knock down; to brush away.

king' king' to thum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.

nien' to pinch up; to nip with the fingers; to take up with tongue or nippers; also read mien' to nip; to feel.

hu' hu' to slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

same as 拂 120. 61.

kan' to move, to shake, to excite; trembling; to surge against.

same as 拂 120. 61.

jao' to cause trouble; disorder; to incommodate, to confuse; to infest, as banditti; to rear, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.

ten' to work the Chinese pen on the ink-slab; to raise, as a wish.

yen' to pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.

sii' to choose, to select; to move or shake.

sii' sii' shu' at ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend; to discuss and settle.

ch' e' to seek; to supply what is short; to exchange as money; to barter; to pay a balance.

sii' jung' to aid; to help and countenance; to oppose; to push away.

58 se' the rustling of the leaf; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; sommary flower whispering; jiao to brush away; sub, to reach.
手

huo^4 huoh, deluded.

hsieh^4 hsieh? to take hold, to take up in the hand; to press, as a dish at table; to bring to one.

chih^4 chih? to compare; to try, to ascertain.

a^1 a^1, to gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.

li^1 coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar, to twitch the strings, to thrum; to snap, asunder; to guide, as a helm; to twirl, as to whirl a spoon.

shen^1 shen; to fan; to brush off; to agitate; to strike, as with a fan.

hu^4 to distribute, to impart to others liberally.

pao^1 p'ao to break off, or open, to pierce; to open out a thing; to separate its parts, to snap in two; also written 扒.

chao^1 chao to push; a prop; to set apart; same as 劈 64. 92.

chi^4 chi expert in arms; skilful; ability, talent, art, ingenious.

{fun^1 to strike, to attack; to strike with the fist, to throw.

sou^2 sou to shake, to agitate; to arouse; to refresh.

p'ieh^1 to skim; to abandon, to leave; to tap, to strike; to brush off, to wipe; to divide; to lead; gently, somewhat; a down stroke or dash to the left in writing; a classifier of mustaches.

ao^2 ang ao to shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.

chiao^4 Piao to whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.

sa^1 sa to scatter, to disperse, to let go; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

ch'eh^4 ch'eh to remove, to reject, to send away; recall; to set aside.

ch'ing^1 ch'ing to rise, to lift up; to salute; to raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift; in Cantonese: to settle, as turbid water with alum; to freeze, to coagulate.
手

tshan⁴ tshan⁴ to grasp; to move, to stir; to hold in the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select. hwan² to grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid. hwan¹ hwan¹ the same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory; to combine; to root up. same as 捨 64. 83.

c'² to pick up; to mention; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring into notice; to suggest; to attend to; to bring before a magistrate; a drum; ensi to collect, to flock together; to lift or take in one hand. yeh² P to pull, to lead off; to leave a trace; to saunter along leisurely.

73

chun¹ chun¹ to draw, to pull; to drag.

chien¹ chien¹ to raise, to state; to support; to erect; to take up; to make known; to drive rapidly. kung¹ to stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water; in Cantonese: to real, to wind off thread. ts'⁶ ts'⁶ to unite; to take; to urge; to pinch up a little; a pupil; a handful; a term of depreciation; to make a remise; to gather up; to pull.

tsun³ tsun³ to put away; to pluck out of; to hold in the hand, to carry in one hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

tse¹ ch'en⁴ to stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

74

yeh² yeh², to bend into a crescent, as a bow, or the tire of a wheel; to bend back and straighten; to move, to take in the fingers.

shih³ shih³ to smear, to daub.

pien¹ a quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.

mei⁴ mei⁴ to feel with the hand.

75

mo³ mo³, to rub; to blot; to obliterate, to wipe clean, to dust; to besmear; to color; to change the bills of one bank for those of another. same as 穎 64. 141.

shih¹ shih¹ to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand; to fold; to grasp; to take hold of, to catch; to sort off.

tse² ts'è, so² to support or assist; to select out a thing; a switch for a horse.

76

t'æn¹ to spy; to search, to inquire; to speculate on, to explore, to sound, to try, to experience; to feel for with the hand; t'æn¹ to go in search of, to visit, to essay, to examine.

to² to guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.

sang² to push off or over with the hand; to strike; to oppose, to resist; to stop one.

so² so² to select or pick a thing out by the hand; sang² to respect; to act on or move; shak, to bind tight. chien² kien¹ to choose, to discriminate; to select; elected, picked out.

li⁴ li⁴, to strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree off.

lin² to kill; to beat; in Cantonese: to pile up; a group, to soothe.

t'æn¹ to drag, to pull; to climb; to grasp; to raise the hand; to clamber, to ascend.

so² jue to rub; to bend by fire; to twist, to contort; to make pliable, to bring under one sway.

chien¹ kien¹ to measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.

li⁴ li⁴, to rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

k'æn⁴ to strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone at.

same as 76 64. 11.

77

chien² kien² to raise, to lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; high, proudly; to lead.

ch'² ch'² to pull, to drag; to tear open; to haul; to track; to abscind; to go.

t'æn² t'æn² to hit; to throw; to put into; to dip; to deliver; to reject; to interest; to join; to agree on; to conceal; towards or inclining to.

shén to give a backhanded blow; to slap one; to disperse.

78

chì kì, to strike, to beat, to rush against; to attack.

mu³ meù the thumb; the great toe.

79

p'ì to write, to slap; a petition; to pare, to peel, to revise, to criticise, to assist; a charter party; to lease; a judgment, a criticism.

shun² to mix up; to support; to stab or prick; to push; to repair; sharp.

same as 捨 64. 81.
### 手

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>撃</th>
<th>撻</th>
<th>抵</th>
<th>捅</th>
<th>承</th>
<th>球</th>
<th>捅</th>
<th>拍</th>
<th>拆</th>
<th>擦</th>
<th>捏</th>
<th>捧</th>
<th>擀</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>ch'iao⁴</td>
<td>l'iao⁴</td>
<td>to raise, to priize, to force open; to raise by a lever or crowbar.</td>
<td>min⁴</td>
<td>to feel and smooth down; to soothe; disorderly; to stroke with the hand; interchanged with 敲</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>ch'eng⁴</td>
<td>ch'ang⁴</td>
<td>to push with a pole, to scull, or row; a prop; a stay.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>yung³</td>
<td>in Cantonese: to throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.</td>
<td>ch'ang²</td>
<td>ko'ng¹</td>
<td>to receive, to entrust to; to obey; to accept; to take a charge; to undertake, to assist, to support; next, second to; to stop.</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>ch'ou³</td>
<td>k'i ch'ou³</td>
<td>to fill a hod or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>yung¹</td>
<td>to stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.</td>
<td>teh²</td>
<td>a thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>yen⁴</td>
<td>luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>jien⁴</td>
<td>to work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy with.</td>
<td>chiao³</td>
<td>chiao⁴</td>
<td>to tickle, to scratch; to flatten; to please, to cajole; often written 揍.</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>yien⁴</td>
<td>yien⁴</td>
<td>to assist, to save; to raise up; to lead or take by the hand; to pull up higher, to drag out, to relieve, to rescue, to restrain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>ch'eng³</td>
<td>ch'eng³</td>
<td>to try, to struggle; to earn; to pierce, to stab; to amuse, as properly; to collect.</td>
<td>hui²</td>
<td>hui²</td>
<td>to split, to rend; to point out; unassuming; same as 揎.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>shua³</td>
<td>shua³</td>
<td>to throw, or dash down; to push off; to shake, to quiver; to shy, as a horse.</td>
<td>k'ou³</td>
<td>k'ou³</td>
<td>to lead, to drag; to strike; to take up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>ch'ien⁴</td>
<td>ch'ien⁴</td>
<td>to pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.</td>
<td>chien³</td>
<td>chien³</td>
<td>to strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>yung³</td>
<td>yung³</td>
<td>to move or manipulate with dexterity, to make signals.</td>
<td>shou³</td>
<td>shou³</td>
<td>to lead on, to advance, to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>tu³</td>
<td>tu³</td>
<td>to take, to seize, to apprehend; to pursue and capture; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.</td>
<td>pu³</td>
<td>pu³</td>
<td>to take, to seize, to plaster; to sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to control, to force; to lock up; to detain, to arrest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>ch'ou¹</td>
<td>ch'ou¹</td>
<td>to pull out, to take from; to lift; to take out, as a dividend; to select; a tenth, a for; to whip.</td>
<td>liac⁴</td>
<td>liac⁴</td>
<td>to seize, to plunder; in Pekinese: to cast aside, to throw off, as an insect from the hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>to stop, to obstruct, to screen, to cover, to strike, to impede, to push.</td>
<td>ch'ou¹</td>
<td>ch'ou¹</td>
<td>to shake; convulsions; a spasms or cramp of the tendons; to drag along by force.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>to fold up; to collect; to pile on, to gather up, to suspend.</td>
<td>le³</td>
<td>le³</td>
<td>to strike; to rub; to reprieve; to beat a drum, to call the tattoo; to roll stones.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>jen⁴</td>
<td>to sow seed, to scatter abroad, to winnow; to disseminate; to promulgate; to publish; to disperse; to reject; to be separated; to shake, as grain; to encourage; to flog.</td>
<td>tseh³</td>
<td>tseh³</td>
<td>to overcome; prompt; quick; to hunt; to gain a victory; to announce as a victory or promotion; to complete, joyful news; to talk rapidly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note*:
- 撃: 82
- 撻: 83
- 抵: 84
- 捅: 85
- 承: 86
- 球: 87
- 捅: 88
- 拍: 89
- 擦: 90
- 捏: 91
- 捧: 92
- 擀: 93
- 案: 94
- 擦: 95
- 把: 96
- 擀: 97
- 撇: 98

*(90)*
114. 手 to stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

115. 袭 to take, to seize, to apprehend; to grasp, as by the collar; in rhetoric to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adhesion to terms. same as 抓 64. 102.

116. 袭 to collect; to bring up, as a sheaf and bind it; to seize, to grasp, to gather.

117. 袭 to clutch, to grasp, to grip; to pinch and pull, as the skin; to take hold of forcibly.

118. 袭 to rub or feel with the hand.

119. 袭 to scoop, or hollow out; to excavate; to stir up, as an old grudge; to dig out, to hollow out; to clean out, to dredge.

120. 袭 another form of "to obliterate, pervert, as in Cantonese: to scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

121. 袭 to search a house, as police do; literary researches; popular opinion; to assemble, rapidly.

122. 袭 to pull as a bow; to rain in, to check; to accuse; to impeach; to maintain; to claim, as an indemnity; to suppress; to best; to inform the rulers.

123. 袭 to press down with the hand, as to steady a thing.

124. 袭 to offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

125. 袭 to seize with the hands, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

126. 袭 to tempt, to persuade; to fling away; to part with; to cause divisions; to enjole one to consent.

127. 袭 to pull, to drag; to break; to bend, as a bow; to lead; to force; to borrow, to buy on credit; to appropriate, to enclose; the sound of the wind.

128. 袭 to beat; to cheat; to rush against; to intrude; to strike accidentally.

129. 袭 to add, to build; to touch.

130. 袭 to hold of, to count; to sort off, to grasp.

131. 袭 a small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; a rudder or tiller.

132. 袭 to select, to pull out; to infer; to feel for with the hand; to take; to experiment upon; to seek out or solve.

133. 袭 to manage; to arrange, as a dress; to take, to get; to put one thing on another, a lot of things.

134. 袭 to decide, to purpose, to consider; to guess; to estimate, to intend; figure, form; similar to, like.

135. 袭 to rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding board.

136. 袭 to open; to pull off; to cover, to spread out; to unroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to rive; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; to disbeliever.

137. 袭 to seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.

138. 袭 to strike; to take or gather; to pat or beat with the hand; to cover; a dung barrow.

139. 袭 to strike; to extend; to lead; to spread out; to beat, to knock a thing to pieces as when throwing it away.

140. 袭 to feel, to rub.

141. 袭 to pat, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathising interest in.

142. 袭 to select, to choose, to pluck out; to prefer.

143. 袭 to seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

144. 袭 to put on armor; to brace on, as a helmet; to sit on, to sit on.

145. 袭 to receive, to suffer, side by side, to rely on, to force, near, near.

146. 袭 to carry on the palm, to bear up; to take on the hand.

147. 袭 to lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to knock down; to fall, to throw down; to push off; the point of a sword; to record.
手

same as 手 64. 102.

gōng1 to shake, to move, to wave; to away to and fro; agitated; disturbed; discomposed.
same as 手 64. 48.

腰4 to split; to take; to select; to pick out; in Pekingese: to rub off; to wipe; in Cantonese: to get, to buy, to vex, to injure.

pǔ4 to spread; to strike; to rouze, to arrange, to set in order, to move, to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to away to and fro.

shuāi3 to puff over a thing.

yōng2 a rule, a pattern.

chiē1 chì to strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into; to search; to curl up; to tie up; to bind; to be confused, mixed up.

tā2 tiā, to rub over, to strike, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to cover.

chān3 to upset, to toss about.

chē4 chē, to fold up; a paper folded up; to injure; to destroy; to pile up; an official document; the paper itself.

chē3 chē, to pull up, to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite, to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

chē3 to beat, to torture, to extort a confession; to put to the question.

chī1 chi to prop up, to support, to hold up; to shore up; a stone plinth which supports a tablet.

jē4 jī, to soak or dip in water or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar; jū3 to push.

chū1 'chū' to feel, to try; to estimate; to measure, to ascertain; to push away; to exclude; to detect.

niē4 niē to pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongues or nippers.

shāi1 shā, to collect, to gather, to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; to act for; to substitute; skilled; to pursue and seize; the hiss of a snake; to pacify, peaceful.

yē4 yē to gesticulate; to play antics.
### 手

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>160</th>
<th>161</th>
<th>162</th>
<th>163</th>
<th>164</th>
<th>165</th>
<th>166</th>
<th>167</th>
<th>168</th>
<th>169</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>抗</td>
<td>振</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>拚</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>搏</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
<td>推</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
手支父

179  
san1 sah, the sound of breaking things; to hold a thing tight.

180  
son3 'gan to cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide; to screen with something; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.

181  
shih1 'hieh to take up with the fingers and put in the lap or bosom, as when cleaning; to select.

same as 手 37. 19.

188  
la1 lao, to reject; to split; to push away; to grab at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to carry off in the mouth; to tear or spoil; to rub or scrape with the hand.

196  
'wa4 violent; ready to resort to force; movable, swaying; in Pekingese, to strip off; to wipe away; to rub down, as a groom, his horse.

198  
la1 lub, to move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

200  
go4 to feel, to touch; to rub; to urge; to handle; to polish; to destroy; to act upon, as an acid does.

203  
'tan3 'gan to stop; to obstruct, to screen; to strike, to impede; to push, to cover, to stand in the way of.

209  
hsiing8 'hing to blow the nose with the fingers.

210  
chii4 'tsi to push; to press upon, to crowd; to upset; to fall into; to rest against; its 'tsi to arrange, to place.

212  
'tung8 'tong to collect; to put in order, to grasp, to seize; to attack; to act with; to visit; to call at; to bring near; to work on.

213  
chii4 'chi a branch; to send; to use; to pay; to divorce; to hold, to withstand; to advance, as on goods; to succor; posterity; descendants; to measure.

214  
chii4 'chi many.

217  
chii4 'chi not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.

218  
pu4 puh, a slight stroke, a tap; to rap.

same as 廑 78. 29.

same as 撇 125. 1.

1  
shou3 shou to collect; to receive; to gather; to harvest; to put away; to immerse; to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove; to bring to an end.

88  
dun3 sound, stanch, generous; honest, simple; irritated, angry; solid, substantial; a mass of troops; to station, as pickets; to urge; who then?

hiao3 'hiao like; to imitate; to copy; to learn; according to; to verify; to require; to give to; exertions; merit; effects; results; efficacious.

9  
tien4 to harvest; to collect, to gather in, to amass, to concentrate, to desire, to give; to enshroud; to neutralize, to repress.

10  
'tia4 'tsia that, what, which, who; distant; a place; to go on the water, or dart through it.

11  
'si4 to arrange in order, to put things in proper places; arranged; to converse; to discourse or argue upon; to employ according to worth; a series, order, rank.

12  
to6 toh, to take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

13  
chien4 'tien to suit, to desire; things that match; also same as 196. 18.

14  
'sip1 to divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

23  
same as 撇 187. 23.

25  
same as 廑 64. 53.

29  
to4 toh, to estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.

30  
Lo4 to thump on, to beat or pummel slightly.

36  
'tsiu4 to stop the music; an ancient musical instrument carved to resemble a recumbent tiger, and when a rod was rapidly drawn over it, the musical instruments stopped.

40  
same as 撇 64. 30.

44  
'tsiu4 a cause; therefore; old; an affair; to die, formerly, forgotten; because, for, on that account; the occasion, the pretext, the reason.

45  
'ti4, an opponent, an enemy; a match; to attack; an equal; to fight, to compete; to control.

46  
chiao4 'tiao to roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round and around.

47  
same as 撇 64. 40.

48  
'shu4 several, some, a few; to reckon; to enumerate; to count, to discriminate; to deal out; to blame; to recapitulate; an account, a bill; a list, several, a few, fate, destiny.
chiao¹ to teach, a doctrine; a sect, a school; precept; opinion; to induce, to cause, to enable, to make.

kiao⁴ to imitate; to awaken, to arouse, to excite, to effort; to learn; kiao clever, intelligent.

ch'eng² a platter, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub, to burnish.
kung¹ to assault, to attack; to fight with; strong, enduring; temptation; to stimulate; to apply to.

kai¹ to change, to alter, to reform; to amend; to correct, as a composition, to exchange; to make as new; blow.

pi⁴ mean, adjetive; poor, my, mine; to desist; to close, to stop; defeated, ruined; unworthy, bad.

pi⁴ a violent death; to suppress; to be killed; quite dead, to die; to fall prostrate or to be struck dead.
p'ing³ the noise of striking boards together.

nien¹ to fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over; fill.

yang⁴ to place, to release, to let go; to send, to reject, to cast off; to open, to fire, as a gun; to issue, as a permit; to indulge.

a⁴ gao² proud, haughty, uncivil; to saunter, to ramble, tall; pleased, a stage for pantomimes and mummers.

a⁴ ample; to diffuse, to spread, to disclose, to announce, to promulgate, to divide and arrange; to state to a superior.

chi¹ kth to respect, to beat; yeh, a bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape.

p to change, to speak lightly of; to treat, irreverently.

jan⁴ to disperse; to distribute; to scatter; to separate; to appportion; a wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; a lute; in confusion, miscellaneous; odds and ends.

ch'i¹ a stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.

chiao⁴ to strike, to knock, a baton, a beater; to tap; to take, as a man in a chaise; to mark time.

wan⁴ elegant, colored.

yan⁴ vein, like agate; marbled.

pin⁴ ornament and plainness properly mixed.

pan⁴ stripes, stripes; variegated, striped, motiled.
same as $210$. 113.

Ch'3, a mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.

Ku, streaks or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to deportment, or to composition.

Lou, a measure of ten 升 or pints; a star; small, contracted; a wine-vessel; a top on a mast.

Kuo, a handle, a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain; to revolve, to circulate, as commodities; to superintend, to explain.

Kue, aslan, oblique, awry; slanting, diagonal, distorted, irregular, scattered, not level, as a rising road.

Chin, a small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, of a graceful shape.

Lou, to plunder.

Chen, to pour out; to deliberate; to arrange; to add to; to indulge.

Tou, to calculate, to consider, to estimate, to measure, to judge of, to take a census, to reckon; to reflect; to rub; materials, stuff, provender, grain; a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings; skill, cleverness; to pull.

same as $58. 124.$

Huo, to lade water with a bucket and pour it on fields; to take up refuse; to scrape up.

Ku, a square corn measure (ten 升); to measure.

Tou, to loot; to carry off things.

Chin, Chinese pound, or catty; an axe; a hatchet; to chop, to fell timber; a machine for weighing.

same as $18. 1.$

Ch'eh, to expel, to eject; to scold; extensive, broad; salt or nitrous land; to point out.

Ssu, thin; that; these; immediately; any; such; then; to rive, to split with an axe; white, low.

Chiao, a shovel, an implement for raising or moving earth; to dig up; used for so' 風 iron.

Chu, to cut up the ground.

tuan, to decide, to settle; to break off or in two; to divide; to prohibit; to put a stop to; to discontinue; broken, smashed; a denuit, a dilemma; surely, certainly.

Chu, to cut in twain.

Hsin, sin fresh, new, recent; to renovate; to add; to improve or restore; to grow better; late; a field tilled two years; to cut wood.

Gin, an axe; to cut with an axe; to fell trees; a hatchet with a short handle.

Chiang, a heavy broad-axe, with a square hole for the handle; a pike-axe of a square shape; to hack; to chop.

Chu, to cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to lop off.

Chin, to cut asunder, to behead; temporary; shortly; bravely; forgotten.

Chiu, square; then; a prescription; region, place; manner, art; to compare, to possess; to disobey; great, correct; a center.

Ch'en, a stuff bent at the top to allow the banner to hang well; attentive, careful.

Qi, a stranger, a guest; 600 men; forces, troops; a path; a road; to travel, to sojourn at; a visitor; immigrants, many, a company; the multitudines; brothers; to arrange in order; to display.

Shih, to use; to act; to transfer, to aid, to give, to bestow, to relieve, to do, to concede, to permit, to add to, to arrange; the appearance of a banner; expanded, developed.

same as $70. 14.$

Chin, the strings of pearls which (anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag.

Chin, a triangular banner, used to announce the prince's order or approach.

Yin, on, in, through, to, at; to be in; to become.

Chao, a flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises.

Ch'i, a flag; a tribe, a clan, a banner.

Sp'ung, the sides; lateral; near to; great, extensive, everywhere; following.
70.71.72.

方无日

71

既 the tremulous waving of a banner; the easy motion of a girl; the sallying of clouds.
yu the scallops along the lower edge of a flag; fluttering as a peacock, diu a peacock on a crown.

50

psr pa banners, streamers, flags; to journey; to take a trip; a pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag.
same as 赫。62.

62

chι a flag; a tribe or corps under one banner.

72

huang a sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or pennon.

73

kue a flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

mao a tail used as a banner; a flag; tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a staff, to give signals; an old man.
same as 93. 70.

78

chιng a banner; to signalize; to illustrate; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

100

fυ to display, to show the energy of spring in the budding or starting of plants.

fan a streamer; a funeral flag.

102

hsien to wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to revolve; next; readily, quick; curling, a spiral; to skip; to do a thing in turn; sien revolving, as on a lathe.

107

the fluttering of banners in the wind, alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.

111

tsu a clan, family, kindred; a tribe; relatives; a class, a kind; to collect into one place as a banner, signals men to do.

130

chι scallops or small tags on the edge of a banner, the number of which once indicated official rank.

134

shirt a rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccup, eructation, belching; interchanged with 六.

106

yuk no, not, wanting; none; without; interchanged with 六.
And this the morning, the dawn; early in the morning, the sun rising, just appearing above the horizon, the sun just appearing above the horizon, just appearing above the horizon, just appearing above the horizon.

Daylight.

A short time, temporary, a part of a day, brightness, used to appear, to begin.

A short time, temporary, a part of a day, brightness, used to appear, to begin.

The rising sun, clear, shining, weather, becomes to dry in the sun.

Abundant, intense, powerful, forceful, elegant.

Weather becomes to dry in the sun.

Dirty, cloudy, thick, opaque, extended, filled.

Dirty, cloudy, thick, opaque, extended, filled.

Fog, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Fog, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.

Clouds, mist, smoke, walking, across, through, between.
96 旺 wàng the sun brightening into full day; brilliancy; success; prosperous; rising; violent, fervid, glorious, good, in a high degree of; to insta\r
rate a house with fire.

100 星 xīng a planet, a meteor, a star; a spark; a fortune teller; a dot; a point; spotted.

101 期 qī the period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m.

103 祇 shì is, yes, am, are; to be; right; correct; such, thus.

105 未 wèi in opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from; separated, absent.

111 聰 chūn wise, wisdom, sharp, shrewd; understanding; prudence; sagacious; discreet.

113 早 zǎo to dry things in the sun.

117 晚 wǎn the full glory of the sun; the bright light.

122 太 tài the sun about to rise.

126 常 cháng anything fine, volatile, minute, impalpable; having many orifices, reticulate; full of striae or threads, fibrous; bright.

128 亮 liàng bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn; clear, manifest.

132 見 jiàn the light of day.

134 晴 qíng the effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

135 熱 rè hot weather, sun-heat; summer's heat.

140 早 zuó the morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.

145 早 zuó the pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, mild, bland.

146 紙 jī a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or fire.

148 船 chén dayight, in the daytime; half of the twenty-four hours.

153 晴 qíng luminous, splendid; great.

158 震 zhèn to expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.

160 景 jǐng the brilliancy of a flash.

163 黃 huáng dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.

166 夜 yè night, the evening, the sunset, the decline of life; end of a period of time.

170 晚 wǎn in former times, days gone by, previously; passed by.

173 雲 yún the winter sun melting the snow; clear, warm sunlight.

174 看 kān dizzy, giddy; vapour, a halo around the sun or moon; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog.

177 率 lǜ lucid, plain, as evidence, same as 陽 170. 72.

178 看 kān the morning, bright, clear; the sun beaming forth.

180 黃 huáng Siam; the sun rising; the sun rising higher and higher.

183 看 kān a little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

186 雲 yún clouds spreading themselves over the sky.

190 看 kān a cloudless sky, clear, fine, the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

198 看 kān dry, heated air; parched; crisp; to plow dry fields.

203 看 kān the sun shining in his strength.

212 看 kān gloomy, secretly, mentally; obscure; clandestine; unobserved; unintelligent; private, mental.

218 黃 huáng clear; pure, white; hoary, as hair.

223 看 kān to air in the sun; the reflection of the sun; to cure in sunshine, as fruit.

242 看 kān obscure, as the sun when hidden by clouds.

264 景 jǐng the rising sun obscured.

73 吳 wú yuē, to utter; to say, to speak; to name; called; said; designated, termed.

74 吳 wú crooked, bent, oppressed; tortuous; songs, ballads; a carpenter's square.
same as 陆 68. 73.

4 曳会 hui: to assemble; a club; able to; to collect, to convene; to visit; to make an agreement; to know how; expert, skilled in; a time; a union, a society.

10 t'ee ng'ng' to add, to duplicate; past (in time); already done; how; but, yet, still. ho koh, why? why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.

12 chieh kieh, to go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.

13 ying' k'ang, the night watches; to repair, to alter, to renew; to set for; k'ang more, better, still, again. man long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

17 tsou extremely, very, exceedingly; to assemble the whole company; to carry anything to the extreme; a high grade of military merit. t'ee instead of, on behalf of; to; to abolish, to reject, to set aside, to substitute; to change for; to supersede; to wait; to stop; to intermit. tsaa not to fear the light; impious; if, supposing.

29 t'ao a meeting-place; plural; a revisory judge of appeals; a company or class; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

37 sha a book; a volume, letters, documents, dispatches; to write, to compose.

38 yueh, the moon; a month; the ancestor of all yin things.

41 yia to be; to have, to get, to attain; possession; and, also, more.

43 wu' to hope; fronting; opposite; the moon in opposition, the Fifteenth day or full of the moon; to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward, or toward; near to, open to sight. yu第二天: the moon appearing in the morning before sunrise.

45 chu a fixed period, a day agreed on; then, at that time; seasons; to meet, to expect; hoping that, to aim at, to engage to, a hundred years old; reached his time.

47 chu a full year of twelve or thirteen moons; an anniversary; used in mourning papers.

same as 昨 72. 74.

29 fuh, to use; a dose of medicine; clothes; to wait on, as an attaché does; apparel, dress; to fold; to serve; to go into mourning; habituated, acclimated; a title, esce; a quiver, an affair.

37 choo ch'ao the morning; early; the court; a dynasty; an imperial audience; towards; fronting.

45 choo shuo shia, first day of the moon; north; to begin; the new moon.

72 chia ch'ao the morning; early; the court; a dynasty; an imperial audience; towards; fronting.

74 ying' t'eang a friend, an acquaintance; a companion, an equal; to consort with; to join in; a pair of two; a set of fine cowries of different colors.

117 chung the moon just rising, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

131 same as 74. 8.

138 long clear, bright, lofty, luster; a distinct utterance; in Constantinople: to rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

140 shuang shuang the moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug; see 180. 140.

170 same as 雪 170. 9.

212 gung confused; fat; drowsy, the rising moon.

75 mow mow, wood; a tree; one of the five elements; the East; honest, plain, unpretending.

77 tum the fine quartz powder which porcelain makers use as an ingredient in the best ware; used for a tumulus; yeh, a sprout.

189 wet not, not yet, not now; 1 to 3 p.m.; towards evening; the sixth moon; never.

212 mo' the end, the last; dust, leavings; finally; over, always, then; actors who personify servants, lictors, &c.

212 pei a trunk, root, foundation; source; origin, cause; radical, essential, beginning; I, me, mine, our; this; a classifier of books.

212 chu vermilion, red; it is considered a lucky color.

212 pet a cup, a tumbler, a glass; divining blocks used before the goda.

212 ping a handle; a crank; control of, authority; power.
木

6. 桑木

a shuttle; thin; long; a low; screebly sort of oak; a water trough or flame.

7. 宋

balustrades or a kind of tourniquet placed across the encampments, to prevent people intruding.

ya\(^1\) a fork in a tree.

cyu\(^2\) a basin, a large cup; a tub large enough to wash or bathe in.

pen\(^1\) a trowel; to cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

chi\(^3\) kih, the utmost, extreme, an apex, the ridge pole of a house; very; the end; to exhaust; languid, weary; to let go, as a bow; to take.

huan\(^3\) glean a tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; signboards upheld by stone posts before a hong; pillars or stone tablets before a grave.

ho\(^5\) kuh, a kernel; a walnut; the facts; the nucleus; to inquire into the facts; truly; earnestly.

wan\(^7\) the ridge-pole beam in a roof.

hang\(^8\) a square boat or scow; to cross a stream; the capital of Chekiang.

chu\(^1\) a comb; a coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

same as 障 75. 163.

dian\(^a\) a small tree with a rough bark; the wood serves for axes.

che\(^a\) sandal wood; a hard tough wood resembling the rose wood, suitable for axes.

chiao\(^b\) to examine, to compare; to collate; a rank; a lock-up; to join battle; imperial sedanbearers; a gymnasium; an enclosure for horses.

je\(^a\) jin the rafter or laths on which the tiles are laid; the spaces between them.

teh\(^b\) an envelope; a case; a title or label in a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to arrange, to compose, to examine, to pick up.

ning\(^b\) an evergreen tree; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.

chiang\(^\prime\) a lance; a spear or staff sharp at both ends; a boarding pik; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

guai\(^a\) a tree, used by wheelwrights; the bark is prickly, and the leaves resemble those of the persimmon.
木

11. 床 the lower part of a railing; a calyx or receptacle of a flower; a raft to cross streams; handle of a knife.

same as 118. 9.

12. 蕖 the root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar-cane; boards used in making adobe walls.

13. 發 a valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware.

14. 備 a strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

15. 椿 a fine tree allied to the catalpa; sharp-pointed; an old name for thorny trees in Kiangnan.

16. 素 white, stunted; stump of a tree; a stool; a sprout just appearing; unquiet.

17. 丈 a cut-water; a kind of palm; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thistles.

18. 赵 the peach; a flower bud; a nectarine; it is used as a metaphor for 1-males and nuptials.

19. 女 a tall tree with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling.

20. 胼, an ancient musical instrument used to start the band.

same as 75. 29.

21. 銨 the handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool.

22. 乾 a wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.

23. 類 a kind of elm (ulmus).

24. 精 a paddle, an agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth; in Cantonese: a paddle.

25. 榛 the betel nut; the areca nut.

26. 眼 the edible fruit of the Hocenia dulcis, whose taste is likened to that of a plum.

27. 排 a post, a prop, a pillar.

28. 詠 the game of chess; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

29. 薪 the fir or pine; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

30. 塌 a prickly, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.

31. 柴 a species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

32. 均 a railing, a barrier; a palisade; window bars.

33. 楓 to roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed; finished.

34. 磨 a kind of thorny bush; to fence; the jujube tree; troublesome; some; earnest, prompt; to be urgent.

35. 穿 a kind of date; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest; prompt; urgently; habitués.

36. 知 to know; to store up, to conceal; in the mouth; the break; stone needles used in acupuncture.

37. 柴 a pillow; a stake to fasten cattle; to lean on; contagious, adjacent.

same as 75. 52; also 柴 a tree likened to an elm; its ashes make a good manure.

same as 茜. 4.

38. 柴 a large tree, whose bark floats; it may be a kind of cork tree.

39. 桃 a stool, a form, a bench, a settle.

40. 桃 a wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; to plant trees.

41. 草 the stump of a tree; wak, cut off; to break off.

42. 僱 to carve; to cut, especially characters; to cut off.

43. 嘉 a lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

44. 希 hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and axes; also read 希.

45. 律 trees in rows; a tree like a chestnut, with a hard grained tough wood.

46. 禾 the pear.

same as 茜. 140. 19.

47. 柴 a stand (for flowers or books), a frame; to avail of; a classifier of sconces, pictures, pier-glasses, &c.

48. 柴 the “wooden collar;” to wear the cangue.
20. **shao** 桓, a spoon, a ladle; a handle; as of a cup; to lend; to tie, to bind.

22. **kuang** 舟, a drumstick; **pao** 舟, bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of canes.

23. **shu** 獅, a corpse in a coffin; **ku** 獅, a coffin with the body in it.

24. **ch'en** 鳶, a kind of coniferous skin to the fir; a lofty and straight tree.

25. **tou** 竜, to put a handle in a socket, as a hinge of the eye of an ax; the protruding top of a pillar above the cross-beam.

26. **yeh** 毛, a kind of cedar.

28. **kuei** 桑, a post, a pile; a stanchion; an ax; the bit of a bridle; a button to pull open a door; a lever, a drumstick; a wooden peg.

29. **chen** 竿, the wild mulberry, whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and bows.

30. **tais** 栗, a pack-saddle frame work or sling, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry; a folding chair.

31. **kia** 桃, a piece of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan.
chi³ 'chi a hedge-thorn or spinous shrub; a variety of orange like the pomelo; hurtful; a pecadillo; a trivial offence; a cork; a stopper.
chien⁴ 'kién to discriminate, to abridge; to select, to condense; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.
gu³⁴ name of a tree (dryandra); a large tree whose light durable wood is used in making musical instruments.
kua³ kua a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.
kua³ k'ai a staff, a walking stick with a crooked top.
kua² kou a kind of medlar; crooked.
ku³ cúan rotten wood; decayed; putrid; acid.
li³ t'ien the short rafters that support the projecting caves which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.
hsi³ ti the male nettle-hemp plant whose fibres are used for making cloth.
se⁴ se the handle of a bill-hook or sickle; the share or iron-bound end of a plow; a contraction of t'ai⁴ table.
sia⁴ a supporting beam, running under the short rafters at the caves, outside of the plate.
chen⁴ ch'en a white veined wood, fitted for making combs and spoons.
ch'iang² gla'iang a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.
ling¹ a stand near a bed; a headboard of a bedstead, or the board which holds it firmly together.
chih⁴ k'hih, a water-wheel or bucket worked by a pulley; a small orange.
ko³ koho a bound; a rule; able to; to reach; to examine, to influence, to correct; intelligent; excellent; unusual; obstinate.
ka³ name of a tree; the tallow tree.
ka⁴ a case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Niniveh.
ch'iao² t'ia a bridge; plaits laid across a stream; a viaduct; perverse, disrespectful; to bend up, to curb.
chien⁴ k'íen a casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.
chih⁴ t'ieh, the queen or king-post put in the truss of a roof; the cornice or capital of a pillar.

same as 梧 75, 135.

t'ao² kuoh, manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow, fettered; restricted; k'ioh, self-restrained; acteduated by good principles.
chou⁴ chou an evergreen furnishing a fir wood for good presses, cart or poles; the bark furnishes paper; a pole; a closet, cupboard, or cabinet.
p'e³ a sail; to strike; an elevated plank or stand for gazing.

31

ku² t'ou a large tree whose hard, heavy wood is used for rudders.

32

ch'a⁴ t'ou'an the movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.

t'u⁴ to stop, or fill up; to shoot; to shut out; to restrict, to impede; a fruit of a yellowish-red color regarded by the Chinese skin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers.

tso² a short oar or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted, bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to pervert; weak, flexible; to disperse, to disturb, to break.

tu² the rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.

33

ku² kuo³ name of a flower; cassia; the tree which produces cinnamon; the Chinese Olea fragrans, used as a metaphor for literary honors; spotted, figured.

ch'i⁴ a cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating; to trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.

yeh⁴ a stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.

pi² a wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, something like a marai pah.

ch'a⁴ suckers sprouting from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

ch'in² ch'in a tree like the rose mallow, which blossoms and fades in one day; human glory, transient beauty, fleeting prosperity; a handle.

ko³ k'ho, a common bitter medicine; dry skinned skins of a spiny kind of Citrus, likened to the pomelo but smaller.

t'ao¹ a block of wood; a useless stick; to stab; k'ao unworthy of a mate; one whom nobody will consort with; a coffin.
木

35

tsung⁴ coir; the coir palm whose sheaths and scales both furnish coir for rain-coaks, ropes, mats, &c.

36

a fruit tree with whitish bark; it is allied to the apple crab.

37

standing alone, like a fine tree; distinguished, eminent; flourishing; used for  to a soul.

40

a small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; a branch; the oak tree; used for a bowl.

41

beams (large); a tie beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; firm wood; leaves falling; a rudder.

43

be a bowl, a deep dish; a wooden treacher; a bowl-full.

44

a table, a bench; a case in law; on record; an action; an occurrence; event, affair; a sentence, a decision; to try; a limit or frontier; in order, a series; a cup, a goblet.

47

a tree said to resemble the Sophora in form, found in Cambodia; when it is cut down, and the outer wood has rotted, the solid heart wood is taken out for its fragrance.

48

a tree, from whose bark a medicinal tinture is made; lemon.

49

the coir palm, coir; a kind of gomuti palm, whose sheaths and scales both furnish coir for rain-coaks, ropes, mats, &c.

50

the bastard banian, Ficus pyrifolia, worshiped for long life.

51

a stand, a rack, a frame; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, &c.

52

a village, or hamlet; the beginning of a town.

53

a tree; to erect; to plant; to set out, to produce; to screen; to set up; tall, stately like a tree.

54

an oak; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read te'sang².

(107)
a sort of divine tree, said to grow where the sun rises, the wood is excellent.

sid = an ancient terrace or harbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar whereon to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasion; a fencing room.

a vase or goblet for libations; a glass or cup; a wine-jar or amphora; a decanter; bottle, phial, flask; to drink from a bottle; luxurious foliage.

a twig; small, tapering, end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of the end of a year or season.

name of a kind of pear; a species of sorbus; certain boards or bars on a cart's side to stop its way.

the short rafter which support the eaves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.

a chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

to drive iron spikes in the rose; to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice; canteen put in carriages.

a kind of tree full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staves by old men, and for whip handles.

a tree like the sumac, producing a varnish or gum; the wood is used for musical instruments.

king = a kind of timber resembling pine, but harder, perhaps a sort of larch or spruce; a roller used by silk dyers to straighten the silk.

a raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net; used for to execute.

strips of wood placed between the fingers to torture prisoners.

a porter's pole; to carry; a cross-bar; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it.

a large leaved tree likened to the willow; a vessel for catching dripping; a case; a construction of tree.

to fell trees, to chop; drift wood for a float; a raft.

an acid fruit used in diseases of the eyes; a tree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an elder.

a handle; a rake; to gather straw; a kind of beetle to break clods in a field.

name of a fruit; a plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow.

the persimmon; the tomato.

an old name for a long, round hair-pin which women used to coil their hair on, and to scratch the head when dressing it.

cotton; the cotton plant.

a stick; a post; railings; a valuable tree, good for making shafts of spears; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, &c.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.

make a board plane and smooth; fit for playing chess; a wood suitable for tables; a game of chess.

a tie-beam connecting two posts or supporting the roof.

to blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.

the Livistona from whose leaf sheaths the ropes are made.

a tree which produces white flowers; the leaf chewed serves as a styptic.

a loom; springs; opportunity, a machine, a secret; occult; changes, motions; origin, power, principle, contrivance.

lo, yo, joy, delight, pleasure, quiet, easy dissolution, good, as a year; yo music; musical instruments; the refinements and elegancies of life.

same as 140, 53.

something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip; to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.

a bough, a staff, a stick, a club; a single branch or stalk.

long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beating works; a long piece of timber.

the bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.

a post to tether animals; a pillar; in Cantones; a spike or hook; a fruit like a pear.

name of a tree.

a ladder, stairs; steps; means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.

same as 56, 48.
木

58. 槽
槽 a small coffin made of wood and used to send home the bodies of soldiers killed in battle.
ch'uan4 ch'iu4 en beams; rafter which sustains the eaves; a classifier of houses; yun2 a raft; a kind of lemon.
shou1 hou1 pine; a species of deal used for boards.

60. ts'ung2 the larch or spruce (Larix orientalis); a trunk like a cedar used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.
hsuan4 hou1 name of a tree, whose black seeds are used for rosaries by priests to drive off demons, which are believed to fear its odor.
jen4 jen6 the jubjube or date whose fruit is inedible and slightly acid; the carambola; 'shih6 the Pride of India, (Malaya).

61. 檗
檫 ts'ung2 a sharp-pointed carrying beam.
yu2 yu a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.
jen4 yen6 a poker made of wood, and armed with an iron point for stirring the fire; a club or staff.
yin6 the ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.
sei2 sei2 a tree whose timber is hard.
yen1 yen2 a tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.
tai2 tah3 a tree found in Shanxi; furnishing good timber for thills; its flowers are white, shaped like the cotton flower; to shed leaves; to reach; bare, leafless branches.
tai2 to plant; to transplant; to set out; to put suckers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sapling; in Pekinese: to fall down, to tumble over.
yen1 yeh3 thorny bushes, like scrub oaks, which make thickets and chaparals; a species of Hawthorn.
hsieh3 hsieh2 general name for weapons; manacles; shackles; a craft, an art.
chien3 a warehouse, a godown; a terrace, a pathway or bridge; a hearse; a pen for animals; fragrant wood.
s'ien4 a flat piece of wood anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

相同 as 木 64. 63.

64. 棘
棘 de'si3 materials, elements; sticks, timber, lumber, wood, stuff; nature, qualities; abilities; men of parts.
chih4 chi4 the branch of a tree; a twig; to matters; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things as pencils, flowers, spears, etc.
mei4 mui4 a switch; a gag; one; each; a small tree; the stalk of a shrub; a one, a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails.
cun1 the wooden cover of a coffin.

66. 橑
檑 ciao1 a branch, a twig; items; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong, a classifier of rivers, chains, strings, snakes, articles, bills, laws, etc.; in Pekinese: a rectangle; old-long.
ch'i3 ch'i a signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signal.

68. 槁
槁 hsi1 hill2 a summons to war; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency.
mei3 mei1 certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it.
kan1 the Chinese olive.

70. 楂
椗 ching2 ching1 a stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes.
tou1 tou1 the capital of a pillar; chi1 a long-handled ladle likened to the Dipper.
hsu2 hou2 a small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish cupules, and used to dye black.
hsi1 shih2 to split wood, to distinguish, to discriminate; to set off or constitute, as a new district from a large one.
tou1 tou1 a board with a hole and short handle, used by watchmen to strike the hours.
ch'ien4 tem6 boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda.
fang1 the white board used to entice fish to leap into a boat; a frame for drying fish; a boat builder.
tou2 tou2 a clothes-horse or frame.

71. 椡
椡 s'ian4 a tray for holding sacrificial meats, supported on long handles, by which it was carried to the worship.
75. 木

71. 榕
gōng^3 to post up; to propel a boat; a fleet; to beat; a splinter of bamboo; to break bamboo; a list of successful candidates; to praise.

72. 纶
gōn^3 a corner, an edge; used by the Buddhists for Lenga Sutra, one of their celebrated classics.

73. 眼
gūn^3 generally, to level, to adjust, even; affected by; a summing up; a résumé, a sacrificial wine cup; generous.

74. 萧
xiāo^3 obscure, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; far off.

75. 杳
xiǎo^3 the east; spring; a master; towards; sunrise; in presence of; the place of honor; a friend, a feat.

76. 孝
huò^2 & kwô really, truly; to surpass; naked; to conclude, results, effects; determined, courageous; the fruit of trees; seeds with a covering and pulp.

77. 瞄
wǎng^4 the rising sun shining over the trees; clear, high, as the sun.

78. 木

79. 树
shù^1 a through, a manger; a distillery; a sluice; a channel, a groove for a thing to run in; a trench or ditch; a seam or vein in a mine, a bed, a tub, for spirits; a classifier of frames, doorways, bed-places, &c.

80. 木

81. 木

82. 木

83. 木

84. 木

85. 木

86. 木

(110)
mèng⁴ mún⁴ to dream, to see visions; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.

mù liā³, a species of scrubby oak, the wood of which is so hard and tough as to be deemed unfit even for fuel; any useless unserviceable material.

fūng⁴ pílā⁴, pillars, posts, upright columns; the ridge pole, a large stick; the supports of a coffin.

zēng⁴ numera⁴ of trees.

e̱n³, a shrub with umbrellas, luxuriant; an abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe as laws; to plant trees, same as 森 85. 75.

diâng⁴ the spine; a horizontal beam; the mast of a boat; met. a statesman.

chîng⁴ chîng⁴ a grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made.

jîu⁴ a screen; a hedge; a fence.

jîu⁴ a railing; an inlaid place; a cage; obstructed; hedged up; mixed.

same as 篱 192. 59.

châ³, clear, distinct, clear, sharp; spinous; painful, distressing; orderly, well-done.

shè³ the genius who presides over pleasant dreams.

mùn⁴ mûn⁴ luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the quince or the papaya.

jîu⁴ jîu⁴ to bend wood by fire, or steaming.

chiēng⁴ chiēng⁴ a hen-root; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

jîing⁴ jîing⁴ the wind sowing the tops of trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when they ring the bell.

kêng⁴ kêng⁴ a wooden pole used by mummers; a trough or flume for leading off water.

sâ³ sâ³, a low tree, a sapling; a stock.

shû¹, a species of oak; it bears edible acorns; a stable.

tsîn³ strips of wood called 楝子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners; also same as 75. 47.

79 chu¹ a pole or spear twelve cubits long, projecting before a war-chariot; handle of a spear; to kill with a spear.

tšān³ tšân³ a large tree resembling the aspen in size; a beam or pole; a prison, the stocks.

ku¹ kû¹, a variety of the paper mulberry, especially a sort with white bark.

hē³ hē³ the pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

mê³ mê³ prunes, plums; the flowering almond.

80 jîu³ a fruit; the medlar; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

châ³ châ³ a magnolia which grew near Confucius' tomb; sharp polished; a water-gate.

cho³ cho³ a sled or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing fan on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.

tê¹ the root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the boil; root, origin, foundation.

chîu³ chîu³ the cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.

81 chî¹ chî¹ seven.

jîmâo³ to dye, to stain, to soil; to dye; to infect, to catch, as a disease; to imbue; to vitiate; soft, plant; dirtied.

same as 75 47.

hsî₂n⁴ hsîn⁴ the spine; a horizontal beam; a bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a lintel; a dam; aggressive; the principal; the chief reliance.

same as 林 75. 61.

86 chîēng⁴ chîēng⁴ a valuable timber-tree, brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.

so⁴ so⁴ a tree, the buck-eye or horse-chestnut, prized by the Buddhists because they think it is to be the soul.

t'â¹ t'â¹, the chapiter of a pillar; the capital of a column.

chiēng⁴ chiēng⁴ a famous statesman and general A. D. 966.

so挪威、a wood suitable for arrows.

jîng⁴ jîng⁴ honour, glory; splendid; prosperous; beautiful; the king's posts in the turned-up corners of temples.
yu² giiu to lay in fire-wood to burn the sacrifice of a heifer or sheep, when worshipping the highest gods. same as 松 75. 45.

ch'iao⁴ a wood-cutter; wood fit for fuel; billets of wood; to cut fuel, to gather fire-wood; a lookout terrace.
same as 75. 40.

ch'eng¹ ch'ing a faggot; a bundle of sticks tied up.
tieh¹ the ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.

ga³ the fel lows of a wheel clamped with big spikes; used for ?se the cone nut.

ch'ing¹ ch'ing a prop; a branch stretching out; used for 船 64. 92.

ch'ien¹ tien¹ a board which lies crosswise; name of a tree.

sah² a diminutive variety of the Olea fragrans, with reddish flowers.
sah³ shih, name of a tree; in Cantonese: a catch, a fastening, a button; to latch.

wong³ distorted; injustice, useless; to force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, wrong; enforced; crooked.

ga³ a corner; angular, triangular, octagonal; seagoing triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.

kan¹ a kind of orange; the coolie mandarin orange.
mou¹ mei certain, so-and-so; I; what a certain person or thing; sour fruit.

je¹ ch'un ch'un the mulberry fruit or seeds; a target; wood good for arrows; juniper.

ch'ing¹ a tree which produces a fruit like a peach; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum; a mattress.
tung³ a tub, a cauldron, a bucket; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.

yu¹ yin⁴ the pomelo; ch'ah, the reed or slake of a loom.

ha⁴ hexa, a pen for tigers or wild beasts; a lock-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.

shen² shen trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

we² te³ the pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.

pie¹ pih, a light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for carving statues.

pih² a strip of wood, fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them going; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

tang⁴ a frame; cross-beams; a wooden bench or settle; purlines on a roof; a tub; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work.

chiao¹ kiang the handle or helve of a hoe; a wood used for bars and parts of carriages.

les³ le³ a carved wine-jar made of wood, bronze, or porcelain, with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to show its inexhaustibility; a sacrificial bathing-vessel.

fa³ fa, a large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark; fai² a fruit resembling a pumelo; the end of the plate in a roof.

ch'ing² ch'ing the cocule orange; the shaddock.

par² poh, the oypress; the cedar; great; to urge; to impel, to crowd on.

k'ai² k'ai chieh² round text; a pattern; a mould, a model, an example; name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows on the grave of Confucius.

pin² nuts of the Torreya nucifera, an evergreen; an old name for the pine.

chieh² t'ieh, the rough bark of a tree full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak or fir.

ko³ koh, a wooden cup or bowl to hold spirits; a creper.

yin⁴ a column which is seen; a pillar in the center-upholding the roof; a tree whose heart-wood is red and the outer gray.

hai² a wooden tub for holding spirits.

wen¹, wun a small fruit like a cherry; a timber like pine; a root, a pillar; fine foliage.
same as 75. 40.

kuan² kuan² chieh² railings, threshold of a door, baluster; a cage or pen for wild beasts.

gua¹ a short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholdes the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.

chieh² shih² to plant; to set out; to set up; erect; to lean on, as a staff; to place; a beater or mallet.
tien⁴ the topmost or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree; ch'en trees growing too closely, and their roots interfering with each other.

ch'ou⁴ the beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defense; a light shield used by mummers to develop.

mas⁴ small lintel of a door or window; ribs of a ship.

ch'ie³ kū⁵ a rake 'with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great trees like the banana.

sha³ chou² soft, pliable, gentle, flexible, elastic, kind.

ch'e² kū⁵ the pomelo, the orange.

shih⁴ chê³ the pomegranate; the sugar-cane; silk worm oak.

t'sê³ t'ou¹, a sack open at both ends; a porto-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

same as 樟 75. 115.

nai² a kind of apple, or large yellow plum; to occur; to meet; a remedy, a resource; how? what? but.

shao¹ to date, to punctuate; a signal; a warrant; the topmost branch, a marking flag, the troops under one banner; a corps, a spear; a signboard, a ticket or card; to write, to inscribe; beautiful.

t'ai² wild pears, or those which grow in neglected places, and gradually become harsh.

ch'ên² chê³ a species of Pyrus, which bears a small red apple; rather insipid.

yi¹ a kind of tree.

lin⁴ a cross-beam; the beam or plate which rests on the wall and joists, and connects with the girders to support the rafters.

same as 樟 75. 160.

ping⁰ a handle, a crank; a source; having control of; authority; power.

ch'iu² lei¹ a forest tree the Catalpa Bungei, with a rough bark; it resembles a chestnut in its foliage.

sai¹ the sapan wood.

ch'a⁴ a press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits; to squeeze.

ch'ia⁴ ming² a kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.

chê¹ ming² a tree producing a kind of varnish sap; the mangrove.

chê³ chê the base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood.

ch'a³ a species of mulberry from whose bark is made paper used for garments.
126. 枹 hā, a queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut.

128. chên, ch'ing a willow with reddish bark; the tamarix.

129. chêh, the branches of a tree; swaying in the wind; a sort of wine that climbs trees, like the glicine.

130. piao abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

132. châo the end of a branch, a twig; small sticks for fuel; a staff used by mummies; a rudder; a sailor; to knock off, as a thing that sticks; an harrow.

133. kâu the stone, pit, or kernel of fruit; a nodule; a lump, a ganglion.

134. kiu the tallow tree.

135. chia a tree whose wood is said to be tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather; the ash (Fraxinæ) the Catalpa.

136. chüeh a small tree with flexible willow-like branches.

137. pên a tray, a waiter; a hut; to rejoice; to turn around.

138. kên root, source, origin, foundation, beginning, base.

139. hien a threshold.

140. lang a species of palm likened to the areca, from whose pith, sago flour can be made.

hwa a tree of whose thick, resinous bark links and bands for bows and caps are made.

142. a kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk; chêh a old tea leaves.

mêng ming a tree like the locust with yellowish leaves.

fê a kind of wood burned for its perfume.

143. jo a kind of fruit which resembles a plum; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshipped.

hsê a red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant; fragile and inferior articles.

pá a pillow in the wall; the tie beam that connects the inner and outer pillars of a portico.

145. a mould, a pattern, a mold, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.

gâng the heart-wood or pith of a tree; the name of a tree.

146. ts'ou the ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

hâo, huah a tree whose leaves are shaped like the elm; wickets can be cut from the bark, and dishes of the timber.

147. châ a sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of Hawthorn.

148. hêng the purlines of a roof which support the rafters; a row of tiles; large boards for stocks; a plank to erose a stream; boards to support a coffin over the grave; a clothes horse.

149. siang a tree in Annam, which contains within its bark white grains like rice; it may be a species of sago palm.

nîao a long, flexible piece of wood; in Cantonese; small, delicate, pretty.
kiung⁴ liung a porter's pole; to carry; a trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valse; in Pekingese: a Corean ream of 100 quires of 20 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.

k'hi' an acid variety of jujube plum found on a wild and very thorny plant.

ti¹ tii¹ a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.

chia⁴ 'kia a small evergreen shrub like a Gardenia in size and appearance, whose leaves furnishe a bitter infusion.

yue⁴ yueh¹ the shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.

hui² hui¹ a peg to hang clothes on a nail; an upright clothes-horse or stilts; the crooked handle of a plow.

te⁴ te¹ the cellar; to engrave characters; a graver; a burin; bowls, cups.

ch'a¹ ch'en¹ the hazel; a thorny tree whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins.

same as 禾 140. 75.

po⁴ po¹ a small tree producing a yellow wood.

nou⁴ new¹ a hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of grass; to study.

ch'a¹ ch'a¹ a mallet, a club; to beat; to knock; a frame for silk worms to wind their cocoons on; to reject.

sue¹ a whitish fruit like the pear, but small and sourish; compliant.

chua¹ ch'cha a switch, a horsewhip.

liuen⁴ liuen¹ a side apartment or closet adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door.

pon⁴ pon¹ a watchman's rattle, or clapper; name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice; or by watchmen to strike the watch.

kuo⁴ k'uo¹ the outer coffin, the case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.

ch'uang⁴ ch'uang¹ the colr palm; a willow; the tallow tree.

yeh² yeh¹ a cocoa-nut.

liam² the betel nut; a tree producing great numbers of fibers from galls.

yu² yu¹ a soft wood easily ignited by friction; a hard wood good for axles; to collect.

(115)
75.

桧

165.  "ta" name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.
166.  "gā" a basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shovelling in a tree; a door-post; a rule; to follow or comply with.
167.  "chù" a palm.
168.  "chén" a room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.
169.  "dùn" a rail, a railing; a balustrade; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in; in the sense of: a bazaar, a market.
170.  "qín" the ridge-pole; a kind of measure used by carpenters for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carriages.
171.  "tǔ" anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; cylindrical; a tube for holding salt.
172.  "tì" a white crab or small apple larger than a cherry; tart, manœuvring, polished, elegant.
173.  "tái" same as 75. 162.
174.  "kē" a slight drawbridge in olden times where the government levied toll on spirits brought over; a foot-bridge, a plank over a stream; a fruit like the pumelo.
175.  "tān" to fit a piece of wood into a hole; a lemon.
176.  "gān" power, authority; weights; influential, circumstances, position; to balance, to equalize; to plan; meanwhile, temporary; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.
177.  "mù" a clothes' beater.
178.  "huá" a tree with glossy bark and fetid leaves, whose timber is fit only to burn.
179.  "tīng" the cross bars of windows; lintel of a door.
180.  "kē" the handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.
181.  "lù" name of a tree; to roll down stones on an enemy approaching a city wall.
182.  "nà" a kind of pine whose wood is suitable for coffins.
183.  "fù" nuts of the Torreya nucifera used to cure the worms; a piece of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; a basket.
184.  "pù" a raft or float; a shield; the staff of a vessel, or the timbers at the stern; used for  "nā" the hazel nut.
185.  "qī" a fragrant fruit; a substitute for chestnuts.
186.  "kēng" the maple (acer).
187.  "mù" a head-horn, that stretches from the bel-post to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things; to clamp; a stretcher.
188.  "kō" a pole, an oar; rotten, dry; the chestnut tree; the tallow tree; desire gone; no resource; to accumulate.
189.  "kō" a pattern, a screen; a press; a kernel; the yoke of a wain or cart; intersections of a lattice window or net.
190.  "huā" a kind of ash tree; the Cassia alata, the Robinia amara.
191.  "qū" a large oar; a scull; a turret of wood used on walls; a movable wooden tower for archers.
192.  "huā" a species of owl, it is used as an emblem of filial ingratitude, because it is said to eat its dam; to expose the heads of criminals in cages in turmoil; brave; wicked, unscrupulous; a bandit.
193.  "tō" name of a bird; see also 75. 86.
194.  "pā" same as 75. 195.
195.  "li" a windlass, a block, a pulley, a wheel, a roller; name of a nut-bearing tree.
196.  "kān" horizontal, crosswise.
197.  "xiào" a wooden bench or settle.
198.  "puō" purines on a roof; a tab; a cross-piece, as a rung of a ladder; small sticks to connect, as the slats in trellis or lattice work; same as 75. 102.
199.  "fēng" a fruit tree; a variety of jujube.
200.  "gān" a cage; a railing; a pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jalousie.
欠

ch'ieh deficient, wanting, to owe; to yawn and stretch when weary; insufficient; to be short of.

ts'u' second to, inferior; a time, a turn; neither the first nor the best; coming after; next; a trial; a halting-place; an inn, a stall, a shed, to put in the order of; to braid false hair.

guN the braying of an ass.

same as 故 30. 8.

duan to desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend, to beg.

way a sudden tempest, like a tornado.

el to deceive, to impose on, to intrigue; to cheat, to deceive one's self or others intentionally; to abuse, when in power; to ridicule; to disappoint another.

chien kien to eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

ou ages to vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.

same as 故 30. 29.

gou to sing, a ballad; a rhapsody in which the lines differ much in length, and the rhymes recur at intervals.

hoN to sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

han to smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

hsuN to blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look amically or approvingly.

hsia to rejoice, to look pleased.

hsia joyful; 'i the braying of an ass.

the hesitating sound made by many speakers before saying the next word, half a stutter; a sigh, or short breath interrupting the word.

sheN the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse, through bowing.

same as 故 94. 37.

ch'iaN k'iaN to emit vapor; to send forth breath.

欠

ch'ieh k'ieh, to bivouac; to expand; to put on; to dig out.

hsN to sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid.

hsiaN his joy, pleasure, delight, laughing, merry, happiness.

hsiehN his, to stop, to rest, to leave off; to discontinue; to halt; to desist, to keep silence; to appease; to exhaust or let out.

shuN shuN, to suck in; to smoke; to absorb, to inhale, to draw in the breath; saw to cough.

'ou to nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young; yang to lose the voice.

ch'uaN huk, suddenly, abruptly; moving, flitting, like a will-o'-the-wisp; to blow on, to snuff up; startled, to sniff; in Pekingese: 'chwa a gust of wind, an exclamation of dissatisfaction as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.

chan if, perhaps; uncertain.

'k'an to eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

'k'uan  'kw'an real; to exceed; a kind, a sort; leisurely; something desired but unattainable; sincere, true; to venerate, to respect; an article, as of a treaty; an instance; a circumstance; a style or fashion.

ag sighing, mournful tone; yes, so; a belothing sound.

same as 故 76. 111.

hsN to snuff at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust; sheh sheN to draw in the breath to snuff up, in disgust.

laN laN, dissatisfied.

siaoN siaoN a whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to sigh; to groan; to whistle.

hsiehN his, to inhale, to draw in, as a sip; bones covered by the skin; lean.

guN a final particle indicative of relief or admiration, but mostly used after questions expressing doubt, surprise, affirmation or irony; to breathe easier as after a sudden start or excitement.

'c'an discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.
76.77.78.

欠止 止

shah, to smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.

141 jia to blow hard through the nose; to snuffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.

142 ch'ah, choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name; 'k'an a dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.

150 yu, to wish, to hope, to covet; about to; wishes, ambition; passion, lust, appetite; to long for, to desire, to breathe after; about to be, ready to, on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.

154 ta' to pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.

154 ta' to talk and laugh.

p'ah also read chin to spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to snort, a puff as of steam.

same as 風 30. 29.

164 chin, thoughtful; respect, imperial, governmental, majestic.

172 huan, satisfaction, pleasure, delight; glad; to rejoice.

177 t'an a sigh; to sigh; to moan; to praise, to applaud; a final tone in singing.

18 chin, the gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to exult.

189 hiao, vapor rising high; hot air ascending.

77 chi to stop, to desist, to rest; to wait; to remain; to lodge at; to be still; hindered; detained; but, only, however; not to stop at; ten thousand.

ch'eng, straight, just as, or at; proper, legal; erect; exact, regular; genuine, as goods; the first month of the year.

4 caa crooked, distorted, slanting; defected; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely.

4 a pace; to pace, to walk, to go, to step, to march; a way, a course, a jolly, an anchorage for ferry-boats; a far.

8 seh, rough; an impediment in speech; too shallow for a boat to float; hard to turn around.

18 ta' this, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now.
tish, very soft, whitish cloth of a firm texture.

a square mat made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshiping Shun-ti; a variegated carpet.

down, fur; to fledge; full of feathers; downy.

feathers in confusion; it is applied to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.

a gust of wind as it rushes by; the attitude of thinking; the hair wet through.

erk an elaborate kind of woven feather and hair work, once made into ornaments, and used on mantles; a feather duster; the hair of the yak woven into a tassel for bridals; colored hair used on flags.

to melt the hair or feathers; to shed the hair.

d a woolen cloth (Tibetan); a slaty woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted made from yak's hair.

family name; sect; clan; family; after a name denotes that the person is a woman; an officer; a person.

natives, subjects (not official); the people; the un instructed mass, who grow up as plants without education; the common multitude.

the third zodiacal constellation (stars in Libra); to revert to; a foundation; radical, fundamental; to lodge a night; the bottom of; to reach, to hand down; cheap.

fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people.

to mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

a warm, genial aura.

fume, vapour, noxious, ismias; shadowy signs; applied to rebels, which portend decay in the state.

same as 170. 72.

same as 170. 9.

yun the genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative power.

air, breath; temper, anger; steam exhalation; ether; spirit, courage; influence, attraction.

water, a fluid, clear, limpid; trivial, common.

eternal, everlasting, for ever.

flowing; perpetual; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant time; long, continued; to prolong, as a tone.

deep mud made in the streets; the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

to beg, to entreat, to.Indite; to seek; to ask, to implore; to search for; to class, to sort; an object; information.

tah, water issuing secretly; to sprinkle.

a low spit or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

an affluent of the Yangtze River; in Hupch; to stop, to prohibit; to destroy; to injure, to dilemma; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste; swan ripples.

to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful; haish to ease; to leak; a bowl complaint.

overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream.

same as 15. 2.

same as 15. 85. See also 85. 1.

shed tears abundantly.

water flowing; to comment upon; to record; to strike; belonging to; to collect; to fix the mind on; to saturate.

float, to flow; common; to transport; unguided, careless; extensive, universal.

to flow, to help.

to send, to appoint; to branch off, to ramify; as a family; a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.

same as 32. 172.

cesspool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir; thir to whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over; (unauthorized).
池 ch‘i‘h a pond, pool, or moat; a tank; a fosse, a ditch; a receptacle for liquids.

c‘oo water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.

kuei a spring issuing from the side of a hill.

hii water dried up; to shed tears; dangerous.

lu frozen, congealed, ice bound; chilly, cloudy.

foul, filth; to soil, to defile; stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, muddy; impure, obscene, vile, degraded, abominable; to insult; to bale out, to exavate; to wash out dirt; sze a town in Hsian; sze to scoop out, to dig a hole.

yn a small branch of the River Wei in Honan.

many sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean.

k ‘ang mist or fog rising from the sea; a vast expanse of water; to cross the waters.

diu to flow; banishment; to select; to pass, to circulate, as news, to diffuse, to spread; to beg, to inreat; a class, a set; a fluid; shifting.

d‘ing water stagnating; water running back and making a still deep pool in a stream.

shen pure, limpid; unmixed, genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.

shen cool, pleasant, sparing; fresh; refreshing, distant; in need; to trust in; to assist.

same as 85. 8.

shen still water; tan lazy, self indulgent.

same as 85. 57.

‘un floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

chu an eddy, a whirl in the water; turbulent, chaotic, engulfed, submerged; ruined; damned.

ning a small affluent of the Yangtze River.

‘ang vast, like the sea; cold.

dai a river in Shantung.

lih water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hillside.

p‘a a river in Shantung.

azu a float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.

i‘a a stream in Hsian.

‘ien in confusion, disordered, out of harmony; i‘e stagnant or still water; malarious, injurious.

f‘a, a return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.

f‘a run of a wheel.

i‘ the sound of running water; water grass or rushes; to descend towards, to arrive at; to overlook, to see about; to enter upon as an office; an officer’s chair; the bench.

swang swang water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it babbles and foams; wide, distant, angry.

f‘u to wash; interchanged with f‘u to rinse.

yn a large river in the west of Honan, flowing into the Tungting lake.

yn yuen to flow away.

swang the murmuring of water, or of a bubbling spring.

swang icy cold icy water; to lead, to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow; same as 85. 10.

me to defile, to foul, as with dirty water, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of; yien flowing water.

si to wash, to cleanse, to bathe, to purify; to reform; to exterminate; to rinse; ‘ien to clarify spirit.

jup a bay, bight, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.

same as 85. 106.

g‘un to change; to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate; to grow worse.

ping ping a wet dock for canking; a side-creek or canal; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.
水

'q'in^2; dirty; muddied; to sink in water.

ch'ung^2; a flood; great, vast, immense; an inundation.

ch'i^2; g'i; an affluent of the river Han in Hupeh.

chien^4; to stick, to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold, icy; water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.
miao^4; to rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.

'ma^n; full, enough, all, the whole; complete; pride; to abound; entire.

ch'ung^2; chung vast, as water; distant, extensive.

kou^4; a gutter, a drain, a sewer, an aqueduct, a current in the ocean; ten billions.

ch'ien^4; ch'ien to sink, weighty; to immerse; to suppress; lost; ruined; depraved; muddy; confused; a lake; wide; the boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish.

fan^4; to float; to transport, reckless, careless, extensive; universal; driven to and fro by the wind; see p. 85. 24.

han^4; to soak; to bear; to treat leniently; to submerge; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; maraudy.

ch'ien^2; fan'; to make tea; the noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current, to pour water on tea leaves.

same as 85. 120.

shen^2; the chief river of Shansi.

shaan^4; shuang shuan^4; sound of rain; to rinse; to pour and wash out.

lih^4; pure, clear; li' to dash water about.

chi'en^2; chien to sprinkle; to spatter.

ta'eh; ta'eh, to fathom, to measure; to sound; to estimate; a deep place in water; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.

gu^4; clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the soughing of wind.

pu; pu, p'o^1; an arm of the sea; mist.

hao^2; a torrent; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.

'yun^2; to bubble up, to rise or spring up; filling and running over; in Cantonese: a creek; to wash out.

fe'ah; the noise of splashing or bubbling waters; to plan; in Cant. nese: soft, like thin mud; thin, fluid as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.

miih; covered with dust; dirty; do dive or hide deep.

hsiung^4; hsiang the bubbling of a spring; the rush of water as along a beach; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

p'ah^2; bubbles, blisters, spume; to pour; to soak; to rinse; a murmuring, bubbling noise; in Pekingese: light, as a thing; floatable.

t'aah^2; to scour; to stir, to excite; to wash out as rice; to search for, as gold dust; to clean out as a well; to play; to figlet; in Shanghainese: altogether.

kuan^2; kuo'ang one of the headwaters of the river Siang in Hunan.

same as 22. 85.

ou'ng'ou^2; to steep, to soak, to saturate, to macerate; to root or soften by soaking, as hemp.

chih^2; grisy, juice, sap, juicy; eel, rain, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.

hsien^2; a military station, a post house; to guard; quick as a courier; speed; to sprinkle; watery, wet; see 85. 16.

t'a'h; to harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye; to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.

p'an^4; the semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; to divide, to direct.

miao^4; mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; chih, gentile, delicate, as a girl.

pien^2; a branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

shen^2; shen to moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; imbued with.

fan^2; water overflowing; to inundate; agitated, in motion, like a flood; weak in mind and unable to compose the thoughts.

miao^2; stagnant water; watery.

yeh^2; yeh a small branch of the River Tseu in Hupeh.

ya'eh; ya'i the horizon, the edge; a bank; a margin of a river; a waterline; a limit; a shore.

lih^2; to float with the stream; name of a river; water all run out; drying up.
水

yuǎn⁴ yuēn a spring, a fountain; a source.

li³ to cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it.

shēn³ shēn² to leak; to run, to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.

ji³ fish, method, law, rule; punishment; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the sect of Buddhists; to follow a rule; to imitate an example; excellent, natural, accurate.

ch'a² a stream dividing up into streamlets.

chı¹ kih, to draw water from a well; to draw forth; to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.

fu³ jah, chilly; to open sluices to let water upon field.

ch'ìn¹ tsín¹ to soak, to drench, to absorb; to macerate; laid under water as an inundated field; baptism; imbued with; gently, gradually; to penetrate, to wet.

mei³ mu² mu² much, not, there is not; to die; to sink in the water, to perish; to exceed; without.

shu² shuh, limpid, pure, clear; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, skilled in; fine.

shēn¹ shen² to soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate; shen² to urinate.

gu³ a river; the mouth.

yuán² name of a river in Hunan.

hòa² hih, to soak; to instil, to imbibe; to assemble, to permeate, to pervade, to affect well; just, exactly; provided for; to supply.

guán² a bank, a shore; to make a tour; to follow a stream; to flow along a course; to sail along or go along shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; to conform to others' wishes.

also read yuēn.

tung⁴ a cave, a rapid current, a grotto; deep; a bridal chamber; a gorge; a hole; to understand thoroughly, as a mystery; to see through a subject.

tōo² a whirlpool, an eddy; to a large branch of the River Hwai in Ngaun-wai.

ch'ao³ a fish pond; a square tank, a pool.

ch'a² ch'a² the west branch of the Peh-tang River in Chihli; ch'a² the murmuring noise of water.

جا³ to buy; to sell; to trade in; to lessen; bad, unworthy, coarse; to abridge.

tā³ tā, to drip, to drop; a drop, to ooze; a very little.

chih³ chih³ to regulate, to govern, to punish; to heal, to remedy; to form, to try; to compute; experienced; talented; a retired room of a Tao priest.

t'ang² to wash, to bathe; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.

same as 洗 85. 172.

se³ seh, rough, opposite of smooth; harsh; corrugated, as skin; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.

same as 洗 85. 30. 39.

Là³ làh, the glare on water.

mën¹ a small stream in the south of Chihli.

t'um⁴ to vomit after eating; yun² meandering.

ch'ia³ kiao³ creeks, canals, (Cantonese).

same as 15. 30.

hào³ great, broad, extensive; immense; noble minded; kao³ to dilute spirits.

fu² fyu¹ a river in S'sh'ê'ien, about 800 miles long.

mu² mu² muddy; water dammed up or thick; so that it will not run.

yun² yun² a small branch of the River Hau in Huphe.

hòa³ hui² to swim; to float.

sā² sā² mucous.

hòa³ hui² water flowing round and round; a back current; an eddy, a whirlpool; indistinct, as an eddying stream.

hō³ hōh, dried up, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

hâu³ hâu¹ confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, as a sewer, a privy, a jakes.

chiao¹ kiao¹ kiao¹ to sprinkle, to water, to irrigate, to moisten; illiberal; perfidious.

(124)
水

沃 泰

ch'ieh
hseih
tsieh
water flowing through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampened; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit; interchanged with chia, for.

yung
moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; impetuous; violent.

huan
huan
spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters.

yeng
a high bank, a shore; a bay, inlet, or shelter, a dock for repairing ships.

su:
swell, exude from the nose; it is also read t'ieh tears.

hsi
hsi
a mountain stream; a rivulet running into a river; a creek; what has been handed down.

yen
yen
to drown; to soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain; to stay away; margin of a stream.

ji
ji
you, your.

yin
yin
drizzling, incessant rain; ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

jui
jui
to become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

ch'i
ch'i
intense cold; wintry, shivering, freezing; calamitous; sad, afflicted, in misery; cloudy, windy skies; foreboding storms.

tsin
to pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell.

su
su
drizzling fine rain; muddy.

muc
muc
muddy, roiled as water; a reservoir, a pool; to steep.

ging
the ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh.

chien
tsien
water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

y'eh
full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; exiled at.

ch'uan
chueh
water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; saliva; phlegm.
水

85.

浮 v. to float; light, buoyant; to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to run over; unsteady, volatile; unsubstantial; time gone by; excessive.

clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

same as 85. 14.

水 w. to wash and cleanse; to bathe; to purify one's self; a decade; the feet.

to exercise, to practise, as a craft or art; to perform; to moisten, to permeate; to lead; long; ample, extended; widely; a stream flowing far.

水 w. water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.

水 w. eddying water; to run in eddies;  to spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing.

水 w. gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.

水 w. shallow water.

水 w. the noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, ripping, as a brook or a fountain.

水 w. purging, dysentery; to leak; to ooze; to drain; to eliminate; diarrhea; slippery, as from the rain.

水 w. water flowing full and greatly within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.

水 w. ground, dregs, sediment; settings, lees.

水 w. a small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.

水 w. water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.

水 w. steep bank where the water is deep.

水 w. water, watery; the appearance of water.

水 w. syrup; matter; pus; starch; water in which rice has long been boiled, congee; thick broth, gruel, varnish.

水 w. large; to disperse; extensive, pervading everywhere; to smear, to daub or rub on.

水 w. dew descending in abundance.

沙 w. sand, pebbles, gravel, shingle; reefs; banks; granulated; as sugar; gritty; broken fine; a brown or grey color.

水 w. ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her afloat.

水 w. to sink in water; a flood; a great rain; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, neglectful; name of a river.

水 w. water.

沙 w. the ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

水 w. dirty, muddy water; confused, disordered, exhausted.

水 w. mud; stagnant; soft; slush, mire; dirt; earth soil; to damp with mud; adhesive; bigoted, opinionated, attached to; doating on.

水 w. to wash, to moisten, to tinge, to irrigate, to enrich with favor; to benefit; shining, rich.

水 w. to leak; to ooze; to disclose, to drip, to lose, to forget, to let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture; a clepsydra.

水 w. confused, chaotic; a torrent; mixed; impervious; unable to discover the cause or purpose of.

水 w. fish jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; a spit or point of a beach.

水 w. pure, limpid; to soak; stagnant; to get fish out of a fishpool.

水 w. the noise of billows.

水 w. deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; from drifts of snow.

水 w. an island, a continent; an islet.

水 w. to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.

水 w. a lake in Nyasaland, which produces gold fish.

水 w. to spatter, to scatter water about.

水 w. a river; met, a country; a province.

水 w. quick-silver, mercury, cinnabar; the ore from which quicksilver is obtained.

水 w. a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual.

(126)
水

chéng a small branch of the River Han in the north of Hupeh.

49 ssù ssù a stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.

49 ching1 ching a drain, a passage for water; a port, a reach; the channel in a stream; hung' hung' vacant.

sun' to spurt out of the mouth.

p'ei' p'ei' heavy rain; great; sudden, copious, humid; to irrigate, or dam up water for irrigation; aquatic plants; moving or enlarging in any way.

tse tseh, damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

50 shih1 shi' a short tributary of the River Hwai in Honan.

he5 hi' a small tributary of the Yang-tze' River.

tse to run by drops; a drop of water.

chih4 chi' concealed; to impede; to stop; to obstruct; indigestible; discordant; stagnated.

50 hang' perpiration, sweat; long, as an expanse of water; bright; trouble, labor.

same as 骥 85. 40.

hsing8 'hsing a watery expanse.

sp'ing8 a ravine, a gully, a wady.

51 chien1 chien water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

sp'ing8 the noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.

same as 骥 85. 95.

52 ch'en a rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin; poor.

e5 to cross over, to pass through, to ford; to go from one subject to another; a ferry boat.

se' to trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.

same as 骥 85. 28.

ch'ien1 ch'ien an affluent of the river Han in Honan.

hsien1 hsien ʃi- ʃi- yen' spittle, slaver, dribe; to snore; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

54 yen1 clouds rising and spreading.

55 te' to weep, tears, to shed tears; mucus.

fu4 fu4 to boil or bubble up; perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

56 hang' still and deep, like a clear pool.

57 miao5 mi5 weak, foolish; to draw; to sink, to subside; reprobate; fond of; urine, to pass urine.

58 shi' a vast expanse of water.

59 tan' a bay; to anchor; a bend, to moor; a winding bank.

tao4 the rising of water, to overflow; to expand.

same as 骥 85. 198.

59 p'ing8 p'ing the noise of dashing waters.

piao4 water flowing.

60 mei2 mei' fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

chìn4 ts'in3 to sound the depth of water, to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; in Cantonese: to soak through by rain, to get wet; to let fall.

chung' a wide smooth expanse of water.

61 pi5 to gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent.

nien3 muddy, splashing; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.

'niem' muddy water.

62 t'ien3 to add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra; additional, more than the limit; in Cantonese: really, too, exactly.

same as 骥 85. 124.

yu5 yu' water flowing along rapidly; used for 其.

t'ien3 the gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

62 lao5 to filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.

yu5 yu' to flow rapidly; a swift current; the most of a city.
ch'ien, tiem' gradually, to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily; little by little, to flow; to penetrate; to permeate; to be affected; to cross, as a stream; tiem, to tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

yu, mud, muddy water, matter, pu, a bar in a channel, to sit up; a mud bank deposited in a stream; yu, satisated.

yu, a great rain, the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; satisated with the rain.

yu, to roam, to stroll; to flow; to float; to drift, to swim; to travel; to enjoy one's self; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; satisfied; pleased; an air of contentment.

hui, an eddying fountain; a circling eddy.

chi, kai, to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing, inundating, flooding; to rub clean; to scour utensils, to wash bright.

kai, the noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pervious, confused; kai, a river.

kuang, a bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.

same as 55. 73. 71.

pu, a cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; pu, bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.

hsu, to weep silently; justly, really; distant; even, equal.

cang, broth, soup, gravy, hot water; to bathe in warm water; repelling injustice; to remove grievances, awesome, grand.

shih, a small stream in Shantung.

hun, water in confusion; muddy, turbid, dull; foul, mixed, ill-sorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark.

min, hun, turbid, foul, chaotic; died early; unsettled, disturbed; in suspense.

shih, limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

shih, wet, damp, moist, humid, lowering grounds; disappointed, deserted.

ta, rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; to backbite; jabbering; to pile on, slaggish, remiss; avaricious.
films, flowing fast and silently, as a stream; quick; limpid, pure.

ksei, to leak; to ooze out; to drop; to lessen; to divulge; to tell a secret; to desist from; to reduce; to diminish.

kse streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir.

k'oh, thirsty; to long for; dry; desirous of; sudden.

same as 清 85. 73. 71.

man filled with water; flood; set loose; an esplanade of water; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused; spreading; to let go; vague, as writing; wild, reckless.

same as 清 85. 73. 71.

ch'ien to ford; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent, secretly; carefully, a cesspool.

c'stu to convey by water; tribute boats; a gulf, a gorge; to turn a water course; revenue junk; to convey revenue to Peking.

wei a small river in Honan.

c'ing water spurtting out or bursting up; to open the mouth wide when talking; empty.

so a river, flowing; to think; to trace up to a source; to go against a stream; water.

ch'au the tide; damp, moist; flood tide.

p'ing p'ing the noise of water.

mu to cleanse, to receive; to regulate; to wash the hair; to receive 

mu indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper; am to wash the face.

mo som, spittle, slobber; to perspire, to finish; to drool in sleep.

chu a small stream in Shantung.

chalan grounds, dregs, sediment, refuse, settlements.

tseh, waves surging along; clever, smart; shih, to ooze; to desist; muddy, unsettled; dirty.

shu, a river in Shantung.

sung the river which runs near Sung-k'iang, and has given name to the town of Woosung.

shen deep, profound; very, extremely; learned; many; intense; carefully; well; to secrete; to measure the depth.

su a river in Shansi; su to wash clothes; spoiled by water.

liem to boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.

lo a bank; an estuary.

tseh, to wash; to scour; to cleanse vessels; to clear, to purify; to reform; to dilute; acid, parched; a stable or pen for keeping cattle when fattening.

k'sh wash or scour rice; the water in which it has been cleaned.

sung a tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

c'm to drip; to wet, to soak; dropping; a pond.

ch'u small streams which flow off side, when a large river overflows its banks.

'han to weep, to cry pitiously.

ch ts'eh, varnish or lacquer tree from which the Chinese collect sap for lacquer ware; to paint; adhesive; friendly; viscid or resinous juices used in varnishing; ts'eh, a staid composed mien.

li a small stream in Kiang-su.

loan to flow drop by drop.

hsien yen spittle; the watering of the mouth; succeeding; continuously flowing, as a line.

sou to rinse the mouth, to scour; to wash out a thing; to purify; to gnaw.

chi a small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.

sheh to ford; to wade; to involve; concerned in; to spend, as time; to investigate, to implicate, to tread, to approach; acquainted with.

sheh, rough to the taste, harsh, not smooth; corrugated as skin uneven; difficult of performance.

t'si clear, as water; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.
水

li³ lih, dripping, to drip, to drop; a drop, a little left in a cup; to drain out; to filter, to strain; in Cantonese: a row, a line of things.

sii² wai⁷, deep, vast, like the ocean; thick, turbid; huah, the gurgling of water.

same as 長 77. 18.

79

ch'ing⁴ ching² a stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

chlan² the sea; a large river; great; fully, altogether; at random.

ch'ing⁴ riuling⁴ sound of water; sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet.

'na² a vast sheet of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained, destroyed, put an end to; distant, obscure, confused.

ti⁴ name of a stream in Chihli.

80

ch'au⁴ water.

yung⁶ to dive and go under water.

same as 湖 61.

'nao² the vastness of the sea.

wu⁴ a river in Hunan.

mish, to extinguish; to destroy; to cut off.

tan⁶ weak, thin, watery; volatile; insipid, tasteless; fresh; heartless; cold or distant; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.

gung⁶ small rills of water; little brooks.

yung⁶ an eddy; a rivulet.

81

jung⁴ jeng³ to revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.

kuang⁶ kuang⁶ the murmuring noise of a rapid current.

ji⁵ the rising of waters; to soak; to drench; to give loose to; lewd, immoral; extraordinary; desire, lust, excess; to debauch; the bad; to increase, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass; very, great.

82

chien² trau⁴, the rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves; so⁴ shok, the gentle murmur- ing of a brook over the stones; the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.

chien² to wash clean; clean, pure; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; undefiled; limpid; only.

xi⁴ many, abundance of; rising, overflow; gai a wide expanse of waters.

yu⁴ the banks of a stream; water flowing.

83

yu¹ yau⁶ an abyss; an eddy; deep; a gulf; a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop.

84

the ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brooding it.

chlan² a pool or small lake; to dig out as when making a pool, or confining its limits.

85

astin² gian⁶ dew drops; falling tears, deep flowing water.

sai⁴ tas' pleasant flavour; to enrich; humid, soft, juicy; thick, moisture; numerous, many, to fertilize, to increase; to stir up evil, to cause ill- will and riot.

kwung⁴ vast; a lake, an ocean; a pool, a pond; great; a deep and wide expanse of water.

kaw⁴ water in which rice has been scourcd, and used in washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.

ch'ang⁴ dew, fresh as dew; deep, clear, to imbibe; dregs; excessive, as in dissipation.

86

ch'lan² a small stream near Si-ngau⁴ in Shenai.

87

yung⁶ to bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising; running on; filling and running over; in Cantonese: a creek; to wash out.

ku⁴ a creek, a stream; a bend; a bank, a margin of a lake; a broad reach.

88

yau⁶ oil; greasy; hard, fat; paint;

shining, glazed, glossy; easy; cordial, agreeing; yau⁶ to oil, to paint.

same as 激 170. 102.

89

li⁴ to flow gently; to issue forth; a current; smooth, glossy; to float.

pi⁴ to, the bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.

90

pi⁴ pi⁴, a bathing house.
water

hsii5 siak, a wave, the rolling of waves.
shih6 shih5 a small inlet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.
tan6 tan5 a dark color.
p'ieh5 the motion of a vessel; the ripple of water.
ch'au1 ch'heh, water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.
ch'ou1 ch'ou5 drags; spots on the face; dirty rice-washing used to scrub the face.
p'o1 p'o, to sprinkle, to scatter, to come out; dissipated; bold, vigorous.
t'ang5 ch'en5 ch'ing clear, limpid; still; pure.
p'o4 p'o, the glare on the water; a ripple, to stop; to fasten or moor a boat; to anchor; a marshy lake, ch'au4 ch'en4 a spring, source of a stream; a fountain; the head-waters of a river; money, riches, chih5 chiai the rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind.
hsiang5 hwang4 cold water.

waves; a ruffled surface; moved; a glance of the eye; to communicate, to flow along; wrinkled, vulnerable.
ch'ui4 ch'ui5, a vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over, abundant; to spread abroad; to diffuse; still as water in a vessel; a handful.
p'ien5 p'den water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.
k'o5 k'o, to get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground, to lean against; to reach.
t'en5 ch'en warm, genial, cordial; to warm; tepid, placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing; matured, acquain-
ted with.
ch'in4 tsin4 a rapid flow of water; saliva.
lan1 lan4 floating; to exceed; to encroach, overflowing; intruding on; to soak; profuse; lawless; irregular; addicted to; unsettled; wet, oasy.
t'a a river in Chekiang.

same as 湘 85. 63.
yī yī, a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.

cho' chōb, to wash; to cleanse; to purify; to rinse; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer; great, bright, as a fame.

che' an islet; a low place; a wash in a river; a deposit appearing above the water.

érō tāh water flowing in diverging streams; warm water.

swan n mean warm water; the water left after bathing.

t'um tū an water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.

érō tāh a small affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

shē shēb, a river in Hopeh; sēh, watery.

chūn chhōng, sin a ford; to imbibe; a ferry; a place where streams meet; a creak; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten; to soften by soaking, saliva; the map of trees.

yan n sino muddy water; mixed up, confused.

yū yū, one of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Honan.

chan chūm a brook, a stream, a rill; pure, clear; to cleanse, to select; to exclude.

swā a lake; a large pool.

hāo tāo to throw, to digest, to annul, to weed and consume, to dissipate; to exhaust; dispersed; saleable, transpiring; to melt, to liquefy, to lesson by using, to do away with.

fēi fēi an affluent of the Poyang lake.

hāi n sin water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

wēi wēi' roaring, hurrying, as rapids.

hāi n să to put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.

khiw kūo kūa name of a river; a vast prospect.

shōm n the margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.
水

132. **chi** the broth of boiled meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.

134. **chia** the effluvia of water; name of a stream in Hunan.

135. **hsia** a rivulet dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent.

136. **hsia** a river in Hunan.

138. **lang** waves; billows; unsettled; profligate; dissipated; wasteful; extravagant; rude, imperious, lawless; undecided; a drum.

140. **mei** rainy mist, small drizzling rain, foggy; Scotch mist.

141. **mei** name of ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yen in Shantung.

142. **mei** a sandy desert; careless manner; dry; indifferent to, as pleasure.

144. **mang** level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

147. **hsiao** name of a river in Yunnan.

148. **tung** the noise of anything falling into the water.

150. **yu** to bathe; to fly; to purify; to cleanse the heart; to sit or sit down, as swallows or butterflies.

152. **cho** thick, foul, muddy, obscur, impure; dull, stupid; degenerate.

154. **hsu** a ditch or gutter to drain a field, eight feet broad and deep; the moat of a city; a gate to regulate water flowing; to empty; overflowing, flooded.
水

tei̯n⁶ to stir up water; to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water; in Cantonese: to recoil, to rebound.
la⁴ water flowing over the sand; a shallow reach; rippling over stones.
jin¹ jin small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.
chëng⁴ chëng a branch of the North River in Kwangtung.

pin³ a shore bank, beach, or margin; near, adjoining.

lun⁴ the name of the central river of Kiangsi.

same as 瀰 85. 57.

chën⁴ tsien¹ to splash, to spatter; a swift current or race-way, where the water dashes up; to spurt on; to color; to tint.
ma³ one of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River 罗江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.
tu³ tuh¹ a ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy; to despise.
châ¹ châh¹ to soak; to steep in water a little, to dampen; scarify on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.
lù⁹ a river in Shensi.

157

hun⁴ hun muddy; one mass; mingled; turbid; sordid, dirty, confused; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform; ku¹ un to circulate, as goods; to roll continuously.
pê³ pêh¹ to wash clean, to whiten, to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.
ju⁴ juh¹ damp, rich; vaporish; steaming, close, hot; savory.

160

nêng² nung² mud; thick, rich; strong; heavy as dew; strong as a decoction, seasoned; nervous, terse as style; kind, hearty.
so² so a sluice or ditch between fields to drain them.

162

fêng² fung the name of a river; a pool, a marsh; pêng² the swirling eddies in a stream. tâ³ t'uh¹ slippery and miry.
**水**

**173** 渐 渐

jiàn, a fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

**182** 河

hēi, the vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent; vast, unfathomable; the liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by priests to wash Buddha.

**184** 潠 潥

hèn, the bank of a stream; a shore, a beach; near, adjoining.

**185** 汛

fēng, the dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.

**187** 洗

xǐ, to wash, to rinse.

**188** 滑 滑

huá, smooth, slippery, sharp; oily and shining; cunning; flattering; confused, as turbid water; soot-stone.

**189** 旱

hàn, a long dreary rain, a pool.

**193** 河

hé, a small affluent of the River Wei in Shansi.

**194** 洗

xǐ, to immerse; to moisten; think, viscid; sediment-like; damp, wet; glocose, fresh, mild, forbearing, patient, enduring; to rinse; to soak in.

**195** 洗

xǐ, to make cool.

**197** 洗

xǐ, to fish; a fisherman; to seize, to take indiscriminately whatever comes; immoderate.

**198** 海

hǎi, sea; a fisherman; the net; shin, shivering.

**180** 流

liú, to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; dreg; to cleanse water.

**185** 落

luò, to dye paper of a straw color.

**190** 瀉

shuāng, a lake without an outlet; a pool; a dyke, a dam; water that sparkles, deep and pure; shuāng to dye paper of a straw color.

**191** 灭

mèi, to extinguish, to destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intermittent fountain; to moisten, to soak.

**192** 黑

hēi, mist or dewy vapor on the sea; night dams in northern regions, which are conducive of health.

**193** 黄

huáng, quicksilver; a vast vapor appearance; whirling about; glistening, as water in an eddy.

**195** 黄

huáng, a tribe of the Yangtze River in Shensi.

**196** 黄

huáng, an ancient district in Yenan.

**197** 黄

huáng, quicksilver; a vast vapor appearance; whirling about; glistening, as water in an eddy.

**198** 黄

huáng, a river or town in Kansu.

**199** 黄

huáng, to help, to be beneficial to; to aid, to succor, to relieve; to furnish gratuitous aid; to cross a stream; to bring about; to stop, as the rain, to complete, to further; able, clever.
水火

85.86.

1. téng : a lamp, a lantern; laws or precepts of Buddha; moral lights; a flame.
2. ping : light of fire; luminous, bright, clear; perspicuous.
3. chén : steam; mist; exhalations; to mix; to stir; to  distill; to decoct; a multitude; a prince; clouds of dust; liberal, generous; to lay down; to enter.
4. chéa : a lamp wick; to light; a stick of incense; classifier of incense sticks.

同义字 86. 27.

5. chéa : a crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder; a discharge, as of a gun.
6. ché : to fry in oil in lard; coal broken up into fragments; bits; to blow up; to burst.
7. mán : no, not, not to be, not to have; none.
8. chin : 'six' to cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tinder of the artemisia, on the skin.

9. chin : the ashes of a lamp or pastile; an expiring wick.

同义字 86. 75.

10. káng : a stove bed; to dry by a fire; to bake; to roast; to toast; to roast; in Cattabriga: to run a boat ashore.
11. káng : going to fry; to boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, to bathe.'

12. hón : bright, fiery, blazing; áw to scorch a tortoise shell for divination; obscure.
13. tin : to melt, to refine.

14. hón : another form of the ashes of a lamp or pastile.
15. chin : bright, clear; auster, like fire.
16. chin : the aspect of a flame; a furious fire.
17. chin : ardent; cruel; excellent; majestic; burning, hot; impetuous, enthusiastic; fierce; meritorious; chast; energy; flame, brightness; vigor; imposing, dignified; cold; to broil.
18. chin : to fry fat or oil; to simmer in water or fat in a pan, until the fluid is evaporated; to dry in a pan; to decoct; to vex; to harass; to cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.
19. chin : to burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to over-roast; clear, disintegrate.
20. chin : the Malayan rhinoceros; its skin is fit for making armor.
21. chin : to roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.
22. chin : to roast; a cannon; a rocket to bake in the ashes; to wrap clay and roast.
23. chin : the time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.
24. chin : an extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.
25. chin : a point; a dot; a spot; a speck; a little, a comma; the stroke of a clove; to point out; to nod in assent; to light; as a lamp.
26. chin : heat ashes; to despair; lavender; embers; gray color; dot; time; dust; to plaster; to turn pale, to faint; disheartened.
27. chin : hiah, fiery, blazing; to scold; to provoke; to boil in water; to cook by boiling.
28. chin : another form of a fire-fly; bright.
29. chin : the soot or cinders from a fire; smoky seat.
30. chin : dry, scorched, parched; chapped; to dry by the fire; violent.

同义字 86. 30.
fōn² confusion; steam or vapor ascending with a noise.
san² dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues, miseries, misfortunes, adverse.
wei⁵ yu² yùn³ weí³ to smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron that holds coal; to rub and push, as in ironing; an iron; to smooth; to iron (clothes).
hān⁴ qìen⁴ to scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.
pō⁴ pōh, to scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.
ch‘a³ to fry; to roast in a pan.
liao² beacon lights; to burn; a hanging lamp; to set on fire; to illuminate; a link, a signal light; fuel, brilliant.
sī² charcoal, wood coals; charred wood; embers; black.
kaⁿ² a hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.
suài² dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues, miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous; dangerous.
san⁴ same as 燃 86. 12.
chá³ a torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.
ku³ black; a crow; inky, dark; what! how! not reduced to order, promiscuous; to obviate a coin.
hsa¹ hi flourishing, prosperous; bright; extensive, lasting, to dry; strong.
san⁴ same as 燃 173. 30.
hsí³ sìh, to extinguish; to quash; to cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire.
san⁴ same as 燃 85. 86.
}
63 炉煽
shàn 煽 to excite; to delude; to set fire; to make blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to make a ferment.

66 燃
tun 燃 to strew; a blaze, a raging fire; red, fiery; to dress by steam; to boil by putting the dish into that which holds the water.

69 燦
hào 灼 the energetic, blazing sun; the garish heat of midday.

71 汗
sà 汗 the smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking.

another form of 氣 kí used by Taoists in writing charms.

72 硝
hùn 硝 to dazzle; to flash; a blaze of fire.

pào to flash, fire bursting, to burn; fireworks; to crackle; to blast rocks; hot; to dry by the fire.

yì 刺, a blaze, a light; bright; brilliant; dry; rancid, not fresh, said of chestnuts.

yán to roast, to search; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay, to fuse, hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.

cháo to illumine; like, the same as; to care for; to oversee; to patronize; light; whereas; a permit, a pass, a release.

hùn 燃; stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritious; kind, gracious; a red carmine color.

hùn 燃, fire, flame, bright.

75 灄
yù 昂, the bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustreous, unsullied as a good name.

no 昧, the last of a fire, a dull fire; the fire's end.

same as 災 86. 4.

same as 災 86. 106.

etry 棄 to melt, to refine, to separate dress by fire, to test character, to discipline the mind.

shuo 灿, bright, splendid, brilliant; to glitter, to shine; to embellish.

shào 懋 to burn, to set on fire; to destroy utterly.

mer 煤 coal; soot; charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

jau 焦 to bend wood by application of fire or steam.

A to dry at the fire; burning.

76 甲
au 怎 to boil, to cook, to steam; to dress food.

au 怎 how? what? don't; thereupon; after that.

same as 災 167. 79.

au 怎 to burn, to set fire to; a blaze, flaming; bright, splendid.

ch'ing 水 heat withering up things; hot, feverish.

t'ang 燥 to scald; a batch; to wash; to smooth or iron; to rub smooth; to boil; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.

séng 燃 to blast; flame, hot, burning; glorious, brilliant, what draws the eyes of men; ardent.

cha 燃 to burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan.

ch'ing 水 to fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

yín 水 a barricade; to do; to make; to live in a market; to measure; to scheme, to plan; to regulate, to define, to get a living, to build; a cantonment, military; troops of the line.

yín 水 the light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermittent light; to lighten up.

sé 水 embers covered or smothered over; to cook.

same as 災 86. 134.

yán 水 to light, to burn, to kindle; to boil, to simmer.

yón 水 brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

same as 災 86. 119.
火

hei 4 sieh, to blend, to harmonize; to adjust properly, to keep in due relation; to mature.
same as 燞 86. 106.

87

Chiao 4 tsiao 4 to burn the moxa; to char wood, to scorch; to sear, to scorch a terrapin's shell for divine;
to burn over dry grass.

88

Wun 4 how 4 warm, warmth of fire; friendly, kind.

89

Chiao 4 tsiao, a flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.

90

Chiao 4 tsiao, really, naturally; is, am; truly, it is so; but, then, yes; to burn.

91

Hun 4 hun the brightness of fire; luminous, resplendent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.

92

Shen 4 shen a brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.

93

Wei 4 wei to cook or roast in the ashes; to bake; to warm before the fire.

94

Pi 4 pi 4 fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

95

Pi 4 pi 4, to dry by fire; in Cantonese: to boil flesh till the water is gone.

96

Fan 2 to roast meat for sacrifices.

97

Teng 2 ding a light, a lamp, a lantern; moral lights; laws or precepts of Buddha.

98

Huang 4 huang blaze, bright, dazzling; splendid; luminous as stars.

99

Weih 4 you 4 yun 4 smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.

100

Chin 4 tin 4 nacer, embers, snuff; a residuum after comiuision; the relics; the remnant, as of a conquered people; the remains, the snuff of a candle.

same as 燞 86. 147.

101

diu 4 a stove, fire place, grate, furnace, or other place for holding fire.

102

deam 4 to toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.

103

Chiao 4 tsiao to change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly, to cure by smoke.

104

Tsa 4 tsa 4 bright, clear, luminous; resplendent, brilliant.

105

diu 4 an ignis fatuus, which is seen hovering on old battle fields, and supposed to proceed from the blood of men and horses.

gyu 4 boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.

106

Chiao 4 to roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to essay; to fuse; hot, blazing.

107

Miao 4 to set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.

108

Miao 4 to scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.

109

Hei 4 hih, to heat, to burn; to roast.

110

Yih 4 yih, brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

111

Yao 4 yu 4 to illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

112

Hao 4 to warm, to roast, to toast; to fry; to char, as a beam.

113

Tsun 4 to boil, to decoct, boiled; decocted; to cook, to dress food.

114

Nieh 4 a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

115

Chih 4 to broil, to warm, to heat; to roast flesh; to cauterize; to be intimate with; to approach; near.

116

Nieh 4 hieh vapor or heated air raising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

117

Huang 4 hiang the bear.

118

Chiu 4 to scorch, to burn; blackened; singed.

119

Tsuan 4 tsoan 2 a furnace; to cook; a mess, a table.

120

Yen 4 glare, flame; light, bright; brilliant; drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

121

Tun 4 fire; the bright blaze of a fire.

122

Chiao 4 to fry; a blazing fire; the crust left on a pan after boiling.

123

Jah 4 jeh, to burn, to heat.

124

Miao 4 sparks, flame.

( 139 )
火

86.87.88.89.

巵

chao\b choh, to kindle, to apply fire to.

same as 火 86.42.

chu\b chuh, a candle; light of a candle; the illumination of torches; to give or shed light upon.

c\'an\b to dry at the fire; to scorch; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil; also read tsan\b.

t\'an\b fire burning furiously; a hot rage; fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorch, to heat, to singe.

hu\b hu\b, flame; the blaze of fire.

hsien\b 'view a fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.

hsu\b, the effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.

d\'ui\b to sooth off the hair or feathers.

sui\b to get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction of wood.

ch\'iu\b to scorch, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.

chun\b fire flaming up brightly; to kindle.

hsin\b vapour, fumes, steam; smoke, fog, mist, to scent; to heat; to offend; evening, dusk; balmy; agreeable.

yen\b a dull fire; one half extinguished; to bank a fire.

tan\b to break, to tear, ragged, worn out, tattered, dilapidated, dirty, rotten, corrupted; old, ruined; very exceedingly; to cook thoroughly; bright, splendid.

same as 火 86.134.

chiao\b scorched; vexation, burned, dried up; anxiety; harassed; singed or blackened by fire; the smell of fire.

kuo\b to set fire to a thing with the sun heat; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

t\'uen\b a toward or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crab; (unauthorized).

hun\b to roast; drying; to respect; exhausted.

wei\b (old) a great, raging fire, lurid, blazing, glowing.

(140)
89.90.91.92.93.

ch'ing a hole in a wall or roof, as a window to see the sun; a lattice window; to slide open; to lead on, to instruct; towards, same as 扇 32, 69.

"pans" tablets or books on which registers are inscribed to be kept as archives or records; a model for a shoe sole.

tien  a despatch; a genealogical register; tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions; archives.

tau  to sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.

ch'ah  to shut a city gate; to keep a door by a board; the gate which shuts off a sluice.

ch'eh  ch'eh  small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.

gu  the teeth; the molar teeth or grinders; a task; a butt; ivory; to gnaw; an agent; a farmer of the revenue.

yu  a child whose teeth are not shed.

ch'eng  ch'eng  a prop, something to shore up; a post out of the perpendicular.

gin  the ox; a cow; a bull; cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

ch'un  ch'un  an ox; seven cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

chien  chien  a prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

ch'en  ch'en  a bullock that is perfect, one which is complete in all its parts, having no spot or blemish, and uniform in color.

same as 梗 103, 40.

chi'en  chi'en  to pull, to drag; to lead; to guide; to induce, to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

jia  to stuff; to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword.

ci  a plough; to cultivate; to plow; dark; obscure; a piebald ox.

ru  ru  things; business; a class or sort; substance; an article, goods; a creature; person; matter.
93. 牛

same as § 93. 18.

21 p'ìn a female of animals; the vagina.

27 si the Tibetan yak, sarlyk, or grunting ox, of whose tail chorries are made. most gives to low, to bellow; to usurp, to encroach on; to surpass; to like; to double; barley; the pupil of the eye.

28 k'ośu a domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head array. seu a bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

30 how the lowing of an ox; a calf.

32 košu a bull; the male of quadrupeds; a heifer; a cow.

same as § 93. 30.

32 košu kuh, a shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals included in such a place.

33 muś mew male of animals and of a few plants; a bull; a stallion; a pistil; part of a Chinese lock which slides in.

34 ch'ian kiem the ring thrust through an ox or camel nose by which it is led.

35 a large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; tobest; to give, to instruct; a cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.

36 ló a prison; lasting, strong; securely; firm; to know or to do certainly; a stable for cattle especially for sacrificial animals; a granary, a jail.

39 ch'ian kiuś a gelded bull; a strong animal.

41 t'8 t'8, special, particular, on purpose; alone, single, separately, prominent; to isolate; a mate; grain shooting up; a bullet fit for sacrificing; a stallion.

42 feng jung a humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the Brahmaine bull or zebu of India.

43 wing a brindled ox having black and white stripes.

43 hsi the rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a section or slice of a melon.

45 fang a red bull.

47 k'ang k'ang the shank bone of an ox's leg.

50 peś peś a two year old heifer; an ox with a long body and long legs.

54 chien dian a gelded bull, an ox; a fabulous monstrosity half leopard, half man.

58 jao a docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.

59 p'enś a zebu or Brahmaine bull; the cross between it and the yak; hybrid cow.

66 muk a herd, a pastor, to oversee; to feed, to tend cattle; to superintend; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher.

73 to gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

72 hst̄ hst̄ an ox dying for want of food; cattle starving; provender; fodder.

74 sà the largest size buffalo; the cow.

76 lù lù, a brindled or speckled ox; manifest, open, patent.

93 pénś pénś cattle scattering from fright; to flee, to run away; to hasten on, as a messenger; to be busy with; hurry, bustle; urgent; to marry without the rites.

100 sheng sheng cattle, beasts; victims; sacrificial animals, of which there are six.

115 ch'ian to breed domestic animals.

118 sà t's̄ t's̄, one, a single one; special; ch'ia, the margin or selvedge of the dress.

same as 93. 18.

117 sà t's̄ t's̄, a calf whose horns are not yet grown.

123 hsi hsi victims of a uniform color fit to be offered in sacrifice, as oxen, sheep, goats, or pigs; spotless.

128 chien k's̄nś a stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.

134 peś peś a two year old heifer.

154 tuś tuś, a calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.

172 ch'ou ch'ou the panting of an ox; to go out, to issue from.
93.94.

**牛犬**

k'ao to feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat. *gou* the yak; but has now become obsolete.

ch'ieh the dog, especially a large one.

p'i the cub, especially the fox's cub.

chi a species of *Miao-ts'ao* that cut their hair short like the Siamese.

k'ang a fierce strong dog; a hedgehog.

chiao *ts'ao* artful, crafty; cunning; wily, crafty; wild; cruel, specious. (same as 狗 94, 80)

hou the monkey.

yun a tribe of Scythian nomads.

a a dog which is sulky and need caressing; a fox's foot steps; proud, inclined to evil; familiar with; accustomed to.

ch'iu a tribe of *Miao-ts'ao* that cut their hair short like the Siamese.

suo a hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.

ning long hair of dogs; fierce; repulsive, like the guardian images in temples.

san* a bitch having one at a litter.

lao to hunt at night by torches, as in deer stalking. (same as 豔 43, 30)

k'uh an animal akin to the loris.

tieh to hunt, to pursue; a porpoise; the chase; to get with difficulty; to hunt up, as a quotation, or select phrases; to strike with dread.

shi the lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.

di a sprite; the noise used in calling pigs.

amo a monstrous, terrific beast, scaly, and producing one horn in its old age; a village jail in ancient times.

yen a hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers.

fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude; uncivilized.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 佛犭犣 a kind of ape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 㺢㹢狓狓 a she monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 㹪 a hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a species of large ape; the fur was worn in the Sung dynasty as one of the insignia of high rank; violent, fierce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 to scamper away, as terrified animals do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 to fall down suddenly, as if dead or fainting, to tumble down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the yelp of a puppy or lap dog; the bark of a little dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 monkey found in Yunnan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 to conjoin at; connivance; to follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with; to follow after; to exhibit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a docile, well-trained dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 fierce, wild, frightened; a herd of animals fleeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a kind of monkey; a singular colored ape; strange stories are told of its ability to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and go into companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the proboscis monkey; the name is given because its cry seems to say 果然 ye really; when it hears its fellows coming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a large monkey, described as clever in scratching the tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪, northern regions, Mongols, Tartars, Scythian; a stag or elk; inferior offices; menials about the court in old times; to drive off, as invaders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the proboscis or long nosed monkey, which constantly strokes its black beard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>獬犭犣</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>獬犭犣 a tribe of Scythians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the gibbons, as distinct from apes, baboons, or monkeys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a fabulous leopard having five tails and a horn; a flying fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and sacrifice; to kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 appearance; form; to accuse, a complaint; to state; a certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 three dogs scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 prison; hell; jail; criminal cases; that which decides who is right in a strife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 enthusiastic, incoherent, wild, insane; crazed; cruel, irascible, eccentric, impulsive, rash; a term of disparagement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the fox; suspicious; mistrusting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contaminate, to slight; to change, to submit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the sea otter; the beaver; in Cantonese: a monkey, a pet fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a large shepherd’s dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 to break; to ruin, to injure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the great gibbon; a species of large ape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 the great gibbon; a species of large ape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamper, to stampede.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a black monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㹪 a felis animal which is charged with eating its dam as soon as born.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(144)
犬

94.95.

犬 d2n dog; a puppy; a child; a young person; a young man; a young lad; a young woman; a young girl; a young person.

119 same as 犬 196. 102.

120 a wild dog or jackal; a tribe of aborigines still living in Lien-ch'âu (巡州) who are reputed to have tails. 

145 chin 2 ch'iu the monkey or ape; the gibbon.

146 the barking and snarling of one or many dogs.

149 a small species of otter.

t'ai t'ao, the otter.

157 ch'iu 3 ch'iok, a docile well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like Gelert, it has come to despicable such an animal.

160 a large and fierce watch-dog.

164 a monkey; doubtful; suspicious; of; still, even; as if; like, rather, somewhat, resembling; same; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought; can; a map; undecided; to draw; an explanation, ho! oh! cheerful.

166 the fox; the wild cat; raccoon, loris, souchlik, &c.

172 a dog that refuses to be led; an obdurate brute.

178 a snarling dog, a snappish cur; a seal.

174 to guess; to dislike; to suspect, to doubt; to conjecture; to fear, to apprehend.

181 a southern name for a monkey.

184 artful, crafty, deceitful; disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarians; cunning; to disturb; to cause internal commotions.

188 to offer to, to hand to; offerings; to give, to hand up to, intelligent; to present to a superi or.

193 black, sombre, gloomy, dark, deep, still, silent, profound, abstract; heaven; to manage, to direct.

195 black, painted, or varnished.

198 naturally careless; sudden; along; about; a leader, a mark; a guide, to direct, to observe; active; a resume; to command; to follow; bird net; to reckon; a term in a series.

same as 适 38. 42.
tai1 *dzæ' now; on account of; the; then; but, here, still; for; this, this one; herbs and grass growing thickly; a coarse mat.
si¹ *gæ. jade; jewels; precious; beautiful; a gem; a stone fit for lapidary; partly; happily, agreeably; perfectly; immaculate; you, your; imperial; to bring about.
wang² *a prince, a king; a ruler, princely; a beg; wang² to rule as a king, to govern; to go, to resort to.
ding² the jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.
chis³ *la; nine; a kind of jade; smoky quartz.
liù a pearl; vitreous, glazed; bright; the lapis-lazuli; a quick tact at seeing things.
chiao² *la; a pair of stones of a hemispherical shape, which are thrown on the ground by worshipers to divine the answer to their prayers. ding² the gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.
chæ'ang² the tinkle of stones and bells.
chish² kin² a small tablet made of jade; it was over one foot long, and held by officials in olden times when in court as an index of their rank. tao¹ tortoise shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.
chê¹ *châ; precious, valuable, important; beautiful; excellent; rare; to esteem.
so¹ *la; the iridescent maker of certain shells used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bowls; a bow thus adorned.
sâm² to play, to trifle; to take delight in; trinkets or gems for playing with; to toy or play with; to ramble and divert one's self; to enjoy; to test, to try, valuable, rare, fine, to practise with.
chæ' luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellent; good qualities.
lo¹ *la; name of a gem; ancient ear ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.
kwâng² a stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.
chê' *jei; a valuable stone of a white color.
chau¹ *tu; a kind of cover for a scepter or signet, used in ancient times by the monarch in some way to test the loyalty of the princes.
mê¹ *mûn; a jasper stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.
shan¹ coral; the fine red kind, which is highly prized.
chau¹ kia; ornaments attached anciently to the hairpin, or hanging loosely on the head; a kind of fixed or head-band, worn by women.
ši² *la; the color of a bright pearl to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.
riang² a flaw, a blot, a blemish; a defect, a spot; to disgrace; to injure; to split; in Cantonese; to run against, to hit unintentionally.
hia² *la; split; a flaw; error, fault; a reddish stone; a bad habit; distant; separated; how; severe.
lo¹ a quartzose gem of inferior value like white chalcedony; a shell of different colors.
*ki; gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse.
hsiao¹ *ki; a kind of gem; an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.
*cho; pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the water grass.
chê' *châ; a brilliant stone worn at the girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle of diamond.
lî¹ *la; ornaments for the neck.
thia¹ to engrave gems, to work jade and other stones, to ornament and carve; a sort of fine gem-like stone.
chê' *ki; gems set in the leather caps or coronets of rulers and nobles as ornaments, so as to resemble stars by their luster and color.
same as chau¹ 32. 89.
chau¹ *tu; the brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their luster, hardness and fine texture.
chiao² *chê; a kind of jade; a sort of red veined marble; excellent, pretty, beautiful, brilliant, as a gem.
chau¹ kief; a broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; personal ornaments.
same as chau¹ 112, 37.
p’oⁿ p’oḥ, an unpolished gem; the crust of a gem.
p’oⁿ p’oḥ, ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword.
chi² i a valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.
ying¹ a fine pebble suitable to put in a lady’s necklace.
hsùⁿ¹ shên a stone insignia or medal of jasper; it was six inches around, and held by courtiers in the Han dynasty, when attending at the imperial sacrifices to Heaven.
yên² yuên a round baton-like scepter of jade.
kuän³ kuän a tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an asimuth or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.
s’uⁿ s’uⁿ an ancient badge used in the Chen dynasty, to denote princely rank, made of jade; it had eight corners with a round hole in the center, and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.
jung² yung gems attached to the girdle.

same as 日 96, 9.
chi² kūi ornamental girdle gems.
ts’u¹ the luster of gems; pearls hanging down.
ch’uⁿ⁴ ch’uⁿ⁴ a ring made of jade.
n’oⁿ n’oⁿ cornelian, opal, agate, onyx, jasper.
s’oⁿ s’oⁿ a stone like a stone, akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over dores; petty.
t’oⁿ a stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh; gay, adorned; to smile as when one shows white teeth; to look fascinating; to polish.
chi² k’i a stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.
kuän³ kuän³ valuable.
p’oⁿ² p’oḥ² a sash with stones attached to it; gems worn by women, girdle ornaments.
kuän³ an inferior gem, which resembles a pearl.

52 ch’i¹ ch’i¹ a pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.
54 t’ing³ the name of a gem; a flat baton or scepter made of stone held by the emperor in ancient times as a sign of authority.
t’ueⁿ³ t’ueⁿ³ a piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity.
58 ch’uⁿ⁶ ch’uⁿ⁶ an ornament on the top of the tablets or badges held by courtiers in ancient times at an audience; to engrave such ornaments.
60 t’ing³ the tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.
69 p’i² p’i² a glittering gem on a sword of state; an ornament on the end of the sheath.
62 t’ing² a stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise.
66 sèh² sèh a cone shell which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.
ch’uⁿ² a wine cup made of jade.
63 p’in¹ ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid.
66 mèn² mèn a red stone; from whence the red rose has its name; also same as 玉.
68 ao³ ao³ musical instruments in general.
ch’ing² k’ing a gem, a fine stone used in jewelry.
70 ch’in⁴ ch’in⁴ the luster of precious stones; brilliant; read k’ing is chiefly used in proper names.
he’sun¹ ch’iwan a revolving gem, a valuable stone, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.
ch’in¹ t’ain¹ a beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.
ch’ing² k’ung k’ung the luster of precious stones; brilliant; read k’ing is chiefly used in proper names.
he’sun¹ ch’iwan a species of gems anciently brought by the tribes from the eastward which seems to have been branching coral.
ku’uⁿ ku’uⁿ a kind of stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat’s eye or mother-o’-pearl.
ch’uⁿ ch’u’n¹ a bead; a string of beads; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like.
ch’in¹ ch’iwan a beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.
96.

瑠璃斑斑

一件 a valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute.

77
texia dead a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

79
a stone, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

79

tortoise-shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.

83
a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.

85
a globe, an orb, a sphere, a ball; a cluster, as of grapes; a sonorous kind of jade; a round gem, once used as a token of rank.

85
the enamel ware of the Chinese.

86
a gem of great brilliancy, like the topaz; (it was the personal name of the Emperor Kianking and only the form 戴 is now used).

87
a large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.

87
the tinkling sound of gems or glasses striking together.

89
imperial or national seal, the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.

94
a sort of tablet or sceptor, anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

96
a dulcimer, a lute, a harp; to restrain; to control; a singer on a kite.

a to confer rewards and places on soldiers; to make known; a troop; a row; a class, a rank, a set; a burn; order, grade; a manager, a classifier of groups of men and of plays.

a a stringed instrument; a guitar with four strings; it is pear shaped; to draw the hand in when thrumming it.

97
seh, a kind of harp; many; stern; elegant and dignified; pure; harsh; massive; to be grave; in Cantonese: to walk carefully.

97
a sort of guitar.

seh, the pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.

92
a pearl or something very precious; a vitreous composition used for cups, brangles, and colored glass; the lapis-lazuli.

95
ear-pendants made in short links of pearls or plates of jade; jewel like a chatelaine worn on the girdle or head.

96
a precious stone; a veined agate.

96
amber.

97
a vitreous transparent glass.

98
a valuable gem, allied to the topaz.

99
a valuable stone worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

99
name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

100
a ring; an arch; to link; a bracelet; a sandy beach; to encircle, to go around.

101
glass, glass, glaze; a vitreous, translucent substance which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

102
a pebble with stripes and coloring, which make it almost as valuable as a gem, a variety of cornelian.

103
a coarse jade or Jasper used in making pipe mouths; also read 君.

105
ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies; a jade play thing.

107
the luster of precious stones.

109
the luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

110
a veined appearance, like the stripes in agate or marble.

111
a precious kind of green jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald-like, green.

112
a sort of precious stone.
157. 玉瓜

ke is a beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle.

158. 玉壁

hun is a fine stone, a pretty gem.

159. 玉璧

pí an auspicious stone; an ancient jade bulge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; to decline.

160. 玉壁

gems hung at the girdle of a certain shape for good luck; a chetelaine.

161. 玉壁

qian a vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

162. 玉壁

Jin is a stone resembling jade; a man's name.

163. 玉壁

Yel is an ancient district in Shantung.

164. 玉壁

Langi a whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

165. 玉壁

Yi is reason, right, to manage, to control; to depend on, to regard, to meddle with; a go between; to work a gem like an agate, according to its voicing; to polish, to burnish; veins, strie.

166. 玉壁

Lan is the luster or chatoyancy of a gem; its quality of reflecting light.

167. 玉壁

Kwan is the same of a valuable stone, a variety of jade.

168. 玉壁

Shu is a stone whose description allies it to the jasper.

169. 玉壁

Yao is amber; a signet shaped like a tiger and made of veined stone.

170. 玉壁

Hang is a girdle pendant; gems on a crown.

171. 玉壁

Heng is a kind of baton used in the Cheu dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; a sort of stone cup shaped like a cythara used for libations.

172. 玉壁

Pei is a string of five hundred pearls.

173. 玉壁

Wei is a gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.

174. 玉壁

Mo is the cornelian; the agate, veined stones.

175. 玉壁

Kuai is a pearl; rare, precious, admirable, extraordinary; a perfect pearl of a reddish tint.

176. 玉壁

Chuang is a jade gem of a semicircular shape, hung up as an ornament.

177. 玉壁

Qi is a vitreous, translucent substance; like stone which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

178. 玉壁

Yang is a gem cut in the form of a dragon and placed on the altar when praying for rain.

179. 玉壁

Kua is cucumbers, melons, gourds.

180. 玉壁

gp's is a gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.
98瓦

瓦 an earthen-ware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.

瓦 the lower or under tile made flat for forming channels for the rain.

瓦 a water jar with ears by which to carry it.

瓦 the upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a tube.

瓦 a kind of earthen-ware jar or gallipot, to hold food.

瓦 to steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.

瓦,  chois chien to mold; to model, as a potter does the clay; to fashion; influenced; to examine; to avoid; plain.

瓦 a small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle; it is usually made of earthen-ware.

瓦 a large basin or bowl of earthen ware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

瓦 an earthen jar or amphora for holding spirits; presents of wine were sent in them, when borrowing or returning books.
甘生用田 99.100.101.102.

町

畏

田畝畞忙

畞界

畛

畞異

翼

画留男甸

畞甲

畔

t'ing a raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land; a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.

sci 'weii' to fear, to dread, awe, fear; to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect; a right fear; devotion for; timidity; to put to death judicially.

fu² fu², a devil's head; this character is used in Buddhist prayers instead of kwe² gue².
same as 畝 127.7.

mu³ 'mou' the Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.

mén² yung² farmers, field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech as they where dandy dunders heads; also same as 畝.

mu³ 'mou' the Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.

ch'iê² kia² 'a boundary, a frontier, a limit; a terminus; to sunder; a world; a sphere, a division, a condition.

chë¹ chën raised path between fields; dykes; a border; to come before the gods; the origin; to terminate, as life.

yu² a field which has been ploughed three successive seasons; to tillibrate a field.

¹² different from, strange, odd, admirable, rare, unusual, extraordinary; to divide, to separate; to marval at; perverse, heterodox; to oppose.

chi¹ k'i² to hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect.
same as 畝 129.

giu² to keep, to detain, to leave; to stop a guest; to delay; slow; a long time, leisurely.

gam² the male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron.

tien⁰ anciently, a royal domain around the capital; frontier lands; to rule, to cultivate; to extend, to stretch out.

yu¹ yu¹ cultivated land laid out in regular plots.
same as 畝 124.

派 a path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist, as sumptuary laws respecting dress.
田

102.

田 t'ien a field, a piece of ground; a farmstead, a hamlet.

i

kow 1 kau the bank of a field raised above the level, on which vegetables are grown. liou 1 lou, lo 1 lio a boundary; a little; to visit; to mark off fields; to share with others; to plan, to connect; to abridge, to diminish, a resume, a sketch; a path, a rule; rafter, slightly; to slight, to offend, to sharpen, to kill.

chi 1 chi has small plots of ground; the labors of the fields; kuo a low wall around a field. sheng 1 shing the raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

chou 1 ch'ou a cultivated field; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.

chi 1 chi a share or plough used at the commencement of spring; ch'iao to point out; used as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words. tsu 1 tsu a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields.

chi 1 chi odds and ends; bits of waste land; land left after marking out a square; poor land; an overplus.

chew 1 chew a long field measuring twenty or thirty meu.

ch'iu 1 ch'ui a terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshiped the five Shangti.

chou 1 chou to plough or harrow the ground.

same as 黨 140. 47.

same as 昏 102. 94.

chi 2 chi the demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold.

same as 驟 32. 30.

t'sen 2 to prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.

ch'anh 1 a broad barren plot of ground or country.

chien 2 chien a small drain between fields; to flow, as a current; to be diffused, as good instruction.

ch'a 1 ch'a, ch'ah, domesticated animals; cattle; to hoard; to store up; to rear, to feed, to herd together; to nourish; to collect; to detain; to obey, as a child.

ch'ang 1 chang a boundary, a frontier, a limit; to draw a limit; to bound.

chua 1 chua fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plat.

chueh 1 chueh folds or layers; to pile up; to redouble; to reiterate; to complicate; to fear.

tsun 1 tsun waste land near a city; an alley in a town; a long street in the country forming a hamlet; paths made and frequented by wild beasts.

sun 1 sun a path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.

chua 1 chua to burn over the stubble on a field, as when preparing the ground for planting.

same as 驟 32. 126.

hua 1 hua to draw, or paint; a picture; a mark, a line, a division; to map, to mark out a plan of; huaah, to paint, to sketch; to limit, to devise.

tsun 1 tsun a time, a turn; wild, barbarous; to repeat, to duplicate; to send; to change, to reckon; a dollar; po warlike; po name of a district.

same as 驟 102. 117.

hau 1 hau ploughed fields where wheat is sown.
30 病 "p"i pain; a stoppage, or constipation; weak; a stitch in the side; palpitation or sudden fainting.

31 疾 "qi" a bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

32 痨 "qia" a crooked back; a curved spine; a hunch back.

35 晚 "wan" a long, intestinal worm; the tape-worm.

36 慢 "man" a chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy.

38 慢 "man" aching, painful.

40 黨 "gou" a retracted place; to throw on the ground, as in worshiping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; fine.

41 疫 "ku" exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.

42 紅 "ha" hemorrhoids, piles; ulcers in the rectum; which gnaw it like insects.

43 烫 "tao" to cure; the practice of medicine, to heal.

44 炎 "yan" a swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglion; swelling in the neck.

45 炎 "ying" an ulcer, a swelling, a fistula; a purulent tumor, or running ulcer.

46 颜 "yan" wind in the stomach; rupture in the bowels, or hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

47 輔 "hui" the prolapse of the rectum; piles.

48 產 "shan" a disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

49 栗 "bu" a scar, a cicatrix; disease of the joints.

50 白 "bai" the whites; a disease of women; "chi" a dysentery or bloody flux; a disarrangement of great violence; the head half covered with soreness; "wan" numbness in the hands or feet; a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

57 赤 "ei" a fiery heat, pimples, eruptions on the skin.

60 紅 "ying" dropletlike swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.

61 紅 "ying" a disease of young children, like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

62 炎 "yan" a swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and viscera.

63 病 "bing" the body half paralyzed.

64 病 "bing" disease; ill; in Cantonese: a seak.

66 喉 "chou" to suppress; a burst swelling; an ulcer or tumour which has begun to suppurate.

70 紅 "ying" chronic disease; extravasated blood, like that settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise; a contusion.
tan⁴ a disease which turns the eyes yellow and the urine red and makes one hungry and sleepy.
gyang⁴ an ulcer, a sore.

kue² kue² very sick; a grievous disease; yu² to blash; in Cantonese: very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary.
keng³ keng² disease; a sickness; in Cantonese: to stick out, to press into or on; to emboss, to incise.

yai³ a bruise, a contusion.

pang¹, pang³ dropsy, swelling of the stomach; an issue of blood, dysmenorrhea; sp'ang⁴ a fluffy or droppical swelling of the flesh, a ⁴, an ague.

sam⁴ the spleen of horses; the horse jaundice.

tin³ a disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; stranguary or dysuria.

moe⁴ the small pox; numbness; paralysis; the torque of the tongue after tasing hot things.

chi¹ high, the hicouough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, which is thought to cause paralysis.

same as ¹ 4 66. 75.

chëng⁴ ching² illness, sickness; the causes of disease; a chronic malady originating in organic disturbance.

tz̄e² ts'ea¹ fault of temper, falling; fault, scab of a sore; a mainely, an infirmity, an imperfection, as a hair-mile, an eccentricity, petty jealousy.

lih⁴, large, serofulous swellings on the neck; humors on the ganglia of the neck.

tsi¹ yin⁴, an epidemic, plague; a pestilence.

moe⁴ mo⁴ anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.

t⁴ disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing; also written sh⁴.

shu² the cholera.

tche¹ chën² a fever which breaks out in sores; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

ching¹ ching² a disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains.

chiao¹ tiao³ thin, shriveled, lean; peaked and cadaverous.

hsien¹ chien² indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.

pen¹ a blotch; discolored spots such as come before small pox breaks out; purple spots.

tan¹ a spreading sore, venereal sores; a disease of children; arising from bad treatment or indigested food; atrophy.

t'ang⁴ pain, painful, very, extremely; an ache; acute feelings, distressed; a sign of superstitious, painful; to commiserate; with energy.

p'u¹ sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction; fù⁴ to make ill.

m'au² a tumour, a wen, goitre; an excrescence or swelling.

same as ¹ in Canton, the placenta; in Peking, it means a falling womb.

lei¹ lei³ chronic, incurable.

sp'ra² tired, jaded, lassitude; inabilily; loss of strength.

tsè¹ tsen² an epidemic; a pestilence; a giddiness; to wish the plague on one, as in anger; wu⁴, melancholy, reserved.

fu¹ a kind of ulcer.

tien¹ crazed, deranged, mad after; infatuated, silly, wild; in convulsions, fit; afflicted with.

kuan¹ kwaan² diseased, inflamed, incapable; incompetent; to distress; to make void or useless.

ch'ü¹ ch'ü¹ thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

ch'ae¹ ch'ei² sickness, disorder; illness; quick; a trouble, calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, infelicitous, unlucky; to be angry, to envy; to hate, to dislike.

khi¹ khi¹ foolish, simple, idle; insignifcant, worthless; out of one's head.

ch'i² ch'ai² weary; sick; consumption; weakness.

t'ui² t'ei² itching of the head; a sore head; the scald head; sores covering the scalp.

chii² tse² to shrivel and heal up, as a sore.

(155)
104.

116. ch'ing1, ch'ing a disease of the throat like quinsy, or as if something was sticking in it; empty, as a valley.

117. chang4 malaria, misma; noxious exhalations, that cause general sickness.

118. chieh3 tsieh, a sore, an ulcer, a tumor; a small sore, a pimple.

120. "a a faster; glands of the ears swelling; the king's evil; strumous enlargements.

123. yang4 an itching sore; to itch, a sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight; geeing a wound or pain in the head.

124. ch'ou2 ch'ou convalescent, well, cured; to reform, as by teaching; an injury.

125. luo6 the itch.

141. cha the scab on a healing sore; chieh3 cicatrix, a scar.

142. yao4 nioh, nio4 nio4 yo6 fever andague; influenza.

143. soo4 a sore, a pustule; an itching to itch.

145. soo2 weak; feeble, as from long sickness.

151. tao3 ten' the small pox.

152. cha chia, sores arising from cold.

154. lai2 a sore head; itch; pustular, rough, as the skin; a virulent chronic eruption, like the scabies or leprosy.

160. shén1 chen a shivering bitter ailment such as the ague induces.

166. shen4 p'i4, spitting of phlegm; indigestion; any derangement of the circulation of the humours or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, &c.; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things.

167. ch'ing4 a swelled leg; a dropical disease of the legs.

168. same as 130. 168.

169. hsien3 chien convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits.

170. 'yin1 a disease of the heart; besotted with.

172. 'yin4 a scar; stupid, not comprehending things.

182. 'yin1 a rash, an eruption; a blister; a pimple; confirmed in, victimized; craving, longing for; bound by habit, especially of using opium.

184. chang4 a sore, an ulcer, an abscess; a malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humours, which then discharge offensively.

187. chang4 paralysis, palsy; a numbness or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.
百 享 儿 六

104.105.106.

pão^1 pão^1 poh, a hundred; many; all, numerous, everybody; the whole.

same as 106. 24.

chiao^3 'kiao the bright, white face of the moon; an immaculate, pure white; effulgent, splendid, as the sun.

mau^4 manner, form, appearance; the face; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.

ti^4 sign of the possessive; clear, evident, bright; real; an important circumstance; in Con- tenues: a small quantity; a diminutive.

tao^6 police runners; a black, or very dark gray color; lioters, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; a manger or pen; a stad of 'twelve horses.

kuets^7 kwei to conform to law, to comply with; used by the Buddhists in the sense of 異.

hao^5 light, bright, white, luminous, resplendent, glistening; 異 the hair turning white and falling off.

kao^5 to stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to white; high, eminent; a marshy bank.

huan^5 mean bright, luminous, as a star.

chiao^3 'kiao white and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.

li^4 liah the luster of a pearl.

hsi^2^3 siah clear, bright, to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

chieh^4 kia all, the whole of; all at once; manifold.

tiao^5 tsiah a pure white; clean, nice, fair.

huang^4 shuang imperial, august, majestic, supreme, a sovereign; to go and come; bright; rapid; grand, admirable.

po^4 white; plain; gray, like old men; abundant.

same as 106. 8.

hao^5 bright; reflecting light, brilliant.

hsiiao^3 hiao three dishes, composed of turnipe, rice and sugar candy.
同一首诗的平仄

106.107.108.

白皮

132 貉

same as 髹 106. 106.

151 清
gai white Tina, as of snow.

189 嘴

clear, pure, white; hoary, as hair.

198 舌

tongue to molt; to change color.

107

皮

as feathers do when the bird

1 molts to white.

107

皮

skin, hide, leather; bark; a

case; a cover, a wrapper; the

tare; reputation, character.

107

皮
tew the skin chapped and crack-
ed, as in winter.

chan 车 to tear off, as a pla-
card; to peel off, as a scab, the

caul skin, the epidermis; ten

the skin of the face chapped and

20 sore.

poe 营 a pustule on the face; a

blister coming out suddenly.

27

yen 的 the scar of a wound or sore.

27

ta 柏, the skin loosely hanging

on the body.

chac the white skin which grows

over a scar.

33

黑

black spots on the skin; the

blackness of the skin.

same as 谷 207.

35

差

the skin wrinkled or

hardened, as from labor; chapped,

shriveled; a mode of painting in

raised figures or coarse outline.

la 落, chapped skin, very common

in northern China.

47

same as 貨 119. 162.

58

tul

the skin shriveled.

69

ch 叕 wé, ch’ê the wrinkles on

the face.

pao poh, to swell up suddenly, as

a pustule; the skin breaking, as

from chilblains.

ch’ê le ch’ok, the old bark of tree;

a rough, corrugated bark, like the

hemlock or fér; applied to wrink-

led skin of old men.

han leather coverings put over

the sleeves when practicing ar-

chery.

same as 107. 141.

75

77

上

ta tê, the skin shriveled and

furrowed by age.

81

p’ê a crack in wood; to split, as

wood does in dry weather.

140

chou tien wrinkles, frowns,

wrinkled, as the skin from age;

furrowed, as the surface of a

country with valleys; frowning;

draped.

141

cha discolouration or cracks of

the skin; pustules; a pimple.

159

ch'un kius the skin chapped and

wrinkled, as from cold, disease,

or neglect.

180

croc scepter, earthenware;

utensils and vessels used in eating;

bowls, plates.

pei pei a cup, a tumbler, a glass;

in Cantonese: to coax, to flatter.

18

chung ch’un a cup; a bowl,

usually with a cover.

7

gy a cup, a basin.

11

j r h, to pour in more; to

benefit; advantage; to add to; to

increase, to advance, to promote;

full, superabundant; restorative,

as a tonic; more, in higher degree.

18

gúa p’o a cup, basin, jar, tub, a

bowl, an ancient measure for

grain; a jar on which persons beat

time.

28

ho hoh, to unite in order to attain

one purpose; to cover; why not?

used for ka? 質.

29

ho po, a large dish for eating

from.

30

yin full, overflowing, excess,

plus, completed; arrogant,

audacious; to overpass.

30

ho hoh, a small box; to cover.

31

sfn to feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.

32

yen salt, saltish, saline; yen to

salt.

36

chou chen to strike; to pluck

out; the winding lines of hills.

36

loam a bowl, a deep dish; a

bowl-full.

37

same as 貨 108. 28.
ang⁶ a basin; a dish; a water jug; overflowing; sleek.

52 s⁰ incurable; violent, as a disease; extravagant; truculent; perverse; to oppose; a green color; a thick skin.

58 lu⁴ to let a thing drip; to exhaust; to strain off; a casket for holding a seal.

62 ch'êng⁴ shên⁴ shén⁴ to put into; to contain; to deposit, to be complete; a cup; a vessel full; plentiful; rich, great, abundant; prosperous; supplerative, excellent, fine.

72 chān⁴ classifier of lamps; a wine saucer; a cup for oil.

mêng⁴ mûng⁴ mîng⁴ an oath, to vow, to swear; to ratify the treaties; an alliance; a contract; among the Mongols, a chultan or tribe.

tao⁶ to rob, to pilfer, to steal; to covet and take by fraud or force; to plunder; a robber; a pirate.

85 t'ang⁴ t'ang⁴ toasting about, unsteady; a bath; a tub for bathing; large, great; moved; disturbed; to shave a boat across the mud; to propel a boat by oars.

same as 108. 76.

‘p’u⁴ the afternoon meal or dinner; synonym of 餐 to feed.

chiâo⁴ hia⁴ a small boiler or kettle; to stir up water and make it muddy; to roll.

86 t'ai⁴ t'ai⁴ a helmet; general term for vessels; a basin; a block on which caps are ironed; a case, a motion.

tâng⁴ tâng⁴ the extreme, the utmost; an empty vessel, as a brazier from which everything is burned out; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as excessive grief; ended; the last; finished; empty; all; fully; entirely.

101 huo⁴ huo⁴ to mix and season; as a cook; dishes for mixing food.

115 huo⁴ huo⁴ a basket, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

121 huo⁴ huo⁴ to mix and season; as a cook; dishes for mixing food.

same as 監 118. 140.

123 huo⁴ huo⁴ a salt pond in Shanhai; temporary; for the time.

131 huo⁴ huo⁴ to squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at.

same as 睜 109. 64.

chien¹ kien¹ to inspect; a prison; to imprison; to examine carefully; to revise another's acts; an office, a bureau; to control by inspection; to oversee; to visit subjects; to superintend, to compel; a jail, a prison.

134 huan² huan² to wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

137 p'ên⁴ p'ên⁴ a tub, a dish, a plate; a basin; coiled up; curved; a press, a frame or machine; the pelvis; a market, a game, an affair.

140 kâu² to cover, to build; a roof; to include; to be, is; to screen; to conceal; for, since, now, then; used for 仏 hoh⁴ to cover.

141 shu² a vessel for containing rice, a pan to hold fire; a grog shop; black; a wild tribe that occupied anciently some parts of Hupeh; a kind of hound.

164 chân⁴ chân⁴ a cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.

same as 108. 76.

190 mû⁴ mû⁴ the eye, to name, an index; a director, a principal man, a leader, a list or summary; squares on a chess-board; the mind, the perception.

tou² tou² sunken or hollow eyes; deep-set eyes, arising from high eyebrows; unashed eyes; also 晚.

chên⁴ to half shut the eye, to look at saskance, to gaze, to cast glances.

8 mû⁴ meh⁴ to look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

châh⁴ châh⁴ to wink, to blink; to move the eyes about.

kâu⁴ kâu⁴ to open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to gaze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows, to hope for; doubtful; vexed.

mêng⁴ mûng⁴ blind, from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded.

same as 143. 9.

109. 108.
109.  

"tiao" to look salient, to glance or peep at.

huang" huang" to look at.

"t to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun; in Puckou: to scrutinize, examine. ha" hi to look at in anger.

gan" to blind, to deceive; a flat eye; to impose on; dull; to conceal the truth.

ju perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception, shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.

zan" to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

" to close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

pan" to hope, to expect, to glance at, to look towards; a clear, piercing eye; languishing eye of a female.

la the eye distorted from any cause; a cast in the eye.

mei mei" the eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly, long in time, vanishing; to eye askance.

ku to see obscurely, as on first awaking; early morning, at dawn.

ch" ch" true, real, genuine, pure; divinity, immortality; spiritual; not secondary.

'huang" k" the hollow of the eye; the corner or canthus of the eye.

kou" a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have; ages deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.

ni to blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.

ch" straight, upright, correct, proper; direct; exactly; only, merely, purposely; suitable; to proceed; to look ahead.

same as 109. 21.

ch" ch", upright; to raise; eminent; luxuriant growth; lofty as a peak.

tsun" a clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye.

shua" a shield, a buckler, to scamper and hide away; to escape; a rupee.

pi to look askance; the eyes glancing about; to spy out a chance.

ch" ch" to spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.

chuc" tu to turn the eyes back upon fondly.

se the outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.

pan" an eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.

wu to direct, to rule, to correct; to examine closely; to lead, to encourage; to command; to follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn; to reprove; an overseer, a superior.

ko to look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel manoeuvring.

soe a blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and steep feeble.

se to peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.

ch" k" eyes dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.

for to look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

l" look, to look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.

k" in Peipingese: to nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.

kou" a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.

mu a benignant, loving eye; friendly, cordial, kind; harmonious; to agree; amicable; cordial; to make or keep peace with.

shua" to sleep; to nod or doze in one's chair.

same as 109. 105.

fang" the eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.

ten" to look at carefully.

l" to stare at; to look ahead.

yen" an eye without expression or brightness; empty; vacant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>109</th>
<th>目</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>shī shī* to see, to inspect, to observe, to compare and regard; to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>mīn* to shut the eyes, to sleep; to hang down the head; bewildered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>qīng* qīng fine eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>shan* 'shen to glance at; to peep; to dart, to flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>chiāo* chiāo to look, to see; to look at hastily; to glance at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>mīn* mīn* to close the eyes,fas in sleep; an angry look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>chēng* chēng to stare; to open the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>mūn* mūn* the pupil of the eye; the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>hūn* hūn looking furtively; confused vision, dizzy; in confusion; mistaken, deceived by, as one deluded by mirage, or thing at a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>shēng* shēng to lessen, to circumscribe; mesgre, emaciated; a disease of the eye; a crime, a fault, an inadvertent offence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>jiān* jiān the eye-lashes; jiān to wink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>kē* kē* a cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of, unusual, strange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>tīng* tīng to open the eyes wide, to stare; to fix the eye on; to look one through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>kē* kē* sleepy from fatigue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>chēng* chēng to stare at sternly; to look at in anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>chēng* chēng the pupil of the eye; te-see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>kē* kē* to look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>chēng* chēng to stare with anger or dislike; to glare at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>chēng* chēng the timid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>kē* kē* kē* kē* to look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>kē* kē* to see, to inspect, to observe; to take knowledge of; to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>pī* pī* to look at a cask or cross-eyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>chī* chī* to examine things in a series; to go from a country to another to examine its customs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>chū* chū* te-see to look at steadily; to gaze intently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>lǔ* lǔ* deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>shōu* shōu blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feebly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>chāng* chāng cataract; a scree in the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>gūn* gūn* pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>mǔ* mǔ* blinded; closed; to dilate; sand or dust in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>tu* tu* to look, to see, to observe; perceived, manifested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>chūn* chūn to look at with displeasure; to look at a cask; with dilate; reciprocal dilate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>kō* kō* kō* kō* to look at angrily; to dim eyesight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>shū* shū* to wink; to flash, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty; shū dizzy, brilliant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>yē* yē* the eye; numerous of wells; a hole, a limit; to prostrate, bulging, as a cart hub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>tiān* tiān the eyes squinting or distorted; also read wū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>méng* méng dull, blind, dimsighted, weak eyes; ignorant, unlearned, untutored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>méng* méng dream, vision, a phantasm; méng dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>méng* méng gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>hēn* hēn to look at with fear; to prostrate eyes; to view slightly, to regard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>chên* chên to look up, to reverence; to regard very respectfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>fān* fān* to sleep; to feel sleepy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(162)
chich⁴  kia³⁵ hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.

wu³ sa¹, a stone that is insecurely placed.

hsien¹, a fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red Jasper or rose quartz.

same as 確 75. 12.

sien⁴ a coarse kind of red sandstone, not fine enough for polishing; hypocritical, spurious; reddish.

chu¹ chih³ to fall of itself; to crash down.

ch'i¹ chih², a hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over rocks.

chu² te¹ to raise in layers (as a wall); to lay, as tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in; to lay regularly; a stone step; ornamented tiles used in steps.

chi¹ chih³ to sharpen, to grind.

hsing² zhing¹ a whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.

same as 戲 32. 19.

p'ao¹ a ballista used to throw great stones; a cannon; an explosion; fireworks.

la¹ tiao¹ to strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

su¹ fragments, broken, odd bits; endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit; to smash or pound fine.

pe¹ je¹ a stone tablet (large); a grave stone; a pillar to which victims were formerly tied.

chen¹ ch'en a block on which to beat clothes; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting it.

le⁴ a coarse kind of sandstone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

chen¹ ch'en mixed with things, as in grain or dishes; gritty; offensive.

li⁴ stones piled up.

st'ung⁴ to rub or smooth.

o⁴ yang⁴, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

gen² hazardous, like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminent; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, lofty.

lo⁴ loh², lo⁴ large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

g'an⁴ a stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.

same as 確 112. 14.

dio² a stone house, common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures. shan¹ shen¹ white porcelain clay.

yen² yin¹ to roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.

mao² a mineral found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.

'oo² broken stones; the rubbish of rocks; the best kind of opulent or horticultural.

ch'iao² ch'iao stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland, dry fields.

ch'un¹ to press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to ram down; to squelch; loaded; hanging down.

k'eng¹ k'eng the tinkling noise of stones; stones dashing against each other.

han² a rammer; to ram ground; to drive piles; rumbling noise of stones, as when they are rolling down.

ji¹ a reddish stone that looks like a gem, but inferior in beauty and value; a second class gem, like vein ed Jasper or red-white cornelian.

hia¹ hia¹ an ancient town in Hupeh.

ch'i³ ch'i a craggy shore; winding and stony banks; a stone bridge or jetty.

mu² a kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Ambo River.

li⁴ li⁴ weights; a stone roller; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.

hun¹ the sound of rocks falling, applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a land slide.
112.

碗

41. a basin, bowl, or cup; a deep dish; a bowl-full (unauthorized).

64. ch'au ch'eh, to drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

66. ao sung a stony surface, covered with pebbles.

67. min a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.

69. same as  蔑 46. 81.

42. sand; pebbles, gravel; gritty.

70. p'ang the noise of stones crashing down; in Cantonese: a pound.

72. tang a beautiful stone of brilliant colors, with striae or veins running through it; to overrun, to exceed.

73. ch'i'eh te ich, hsi stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

74. min a pebble; a fine kind of stone; clouded alabaster.

75. te'ung te'ang rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

77. chihk a stone tablet; a stone pillar; a high isolated peak.

78. ying hard, stiff, firm, not pliable; unbending; not soft but solid; obstinate, perverse; sharp; to harden; powerful and wilful.

79. yueng-yeng a mineral; natural borax.

44. a stone roller turned on an axle by a lever to clear husk from grain, or the seed from cotton, or to make flour; to roll, to triturate.

51. p'ingi p'ing a rumbling noise; the crash of stones; the crushing roar of a falling rock.

53. p'ing a mine; the ore of iron, lead, gold or other metals.

56. luh uneven, rocky; small; busy, toilsome, laborious; a green colored stone; green Jasper; a chunk of wood.

62. 'seng a rocky cliff.

63. 'pian to step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.

64. shan to polish a gem; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.
112. 石

ch'ing² 鍚² musical stone used as a bell; to hang up; to give the reins to, to gallop; a dulcimer made of glass or stone.  'yin² the sound of thunder.

80 tu³ luh, chu¹ a stone roller, used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

81 p'ai² arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

83 chi³ a fine grinding stone; even; smooth; to observe the rules of decorum; to level; to equalize.

85 tu³ luh, to drool, to droop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight; 'tem to pound, to strike; to rap; to lower; to let down; 'tem to stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; (unauthorized). p'ing¹ the rushing sound of the billows against a cliff.

86 ch'aj² 'aj² a veined stone; resembling adularia, used for the opaque white buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

t'aj² t'ah, a mortar for pounding and hulling rice in; to beat; large brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things.

g'o² stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.

chiao¹ chiao¹ half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.

89 ch'ang² ch'ang² to rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.

ye¹ to grind; to polish, as by a calendering stone.

92 ts'ao² ts'ao² chinaware, porcelain; loadstone; crockery.

95 pi³ pi³ blue or green stones, jade, jasper.

96 same as 112. 25; read 'am peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.

99 wei¹ wei¹ uneven, rough ground caused by stones.

100 ch'ang² ch'ang gravel, small stones.

102 let¹ let¹ to roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance.

103 p'an² a kind of flint fit for arrow-heads.

105 p'o² to break, to tear, to discover, to ruin, to defeat, to detect; to solve, to explain; understood, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle.

107 k'o¹ k'ah, to knock, to bump; the sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

109 the noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

112 lei² lei² rocks or stones piled up; a heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.

115 a mineral which seems to be an ore of copper or perhaps copperas; the sound of stones falling.

117 li⁴ li⁴, a mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ring stones.

119 din² water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; thin; shingle; ging² lofty; eminent.

124 tu³ luh, a stone roller, used for smoothing gravel walks and paths.

126 t'aj² t'ah, large, brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things; (unauthorized).

129 the cracking sound of things breaking; a stone appearance.

130 a variety of opaque, whitish quartz like massive chalcedony, with pieces of cornelian interspersed in it, which can be worked into ornaments.

134 luh, gravel.

(166)
113. 祀

5 礼 禊 祋 禗 祯 祑 敬 祀 祕 祥 祀

8 shen 『shen』 to sacrifice or to worship Heaven; to yield; to abdicate in favor of.

9 to worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.

12 fang to move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.

17 藝 gamsols, pranks (of spirits); calamities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wrath.

20 由 yu, a worship held by the emperors of the Hsin dynasty near the vernal equinox; the vernal sacrifice.

27 賢 yun to pray for happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.

51 祀 jen a term for heaven or god among the Persians.

53 祀 ceremonials and omens prophetic by the gods for crimes.

54 祀 a misfortune from above: a punitive calamity, a visitation, a judgment, a retribution; to punish, unhappily, unluckily.

55 祀 a sacrifice or worship observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

56 祀 to sacrifice to the departed; sacrificial; to set up a worship of a god; in the Shang dynasty, a year; like as, if.

57 祀 the religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near.

58 祀 jen an auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune; hit to bathe, and then drink as a precaution.

59 祀 lu, blessedness, happiness; official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity; dignity; a sacrificial feast.

60 祀 yu to oppose, to stop, to hinder; to withstand, to resist; to stop by satisfying, to bring to an end; to cause to desist, to prevent; to worship.

61 祀 pung, secret, mysterious, struse; supernatural, divine; private; reticent, reserved, inspired, possessed; scientific.
62. 走 an ancient tune, played as a warning to guests in olden time, lest they drank too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.
65. kwezi kwezi to worship the five mountains by sacrificing on the mountain, synonym of jiguang, to pray, to call upon, to invoke; to recompense; to request, to beg, to trouble, to intreat; multitudes; to offer sacrifice and supplicate the gods for happiness. peng peng the space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate, where in early days the gods or lares were worshiped; a sacrifice.
70. yang wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at new year.
72. chiai the imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of the year for crops.
73. rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness; also read shhi and used for chi but.
75. kwam to pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.
77. chin to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder, to warn against, to regulate, to restrain; imperial, governmental, a cup or tray for wine; an instrument of music; chin to bear; to endure, to withstand.
79. a sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.
81. chii happiness, enduring contentment.
83. chun to burn faggots in sacrifice.
86. yung a sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.
89. a father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine.
92. shen spirits, divine or humane; spiritual; a god; the gods; the human spirit; supernatural, wonderful; very.
95. the years of the emperor's life or reign.
98. siih happiness, blessings, prosperity; favors; sacrificial meats.
101. to sacrifice, to offer up; to bring an oblation, to approach the gods; a limit.
104. chiai to be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.
109. a stone shrine placed in the family temple to keep the ancestral tablet safe in case of fire.
112. favorable, lucky prognostications.
115. siih an auspicious omen; good fortune; happiness, felicity.
118. chao choh, ancient name of a city in Shantung.
121. happiness.
124. to fast; and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil.
127. a ticket, a certificate, a bill, an evidence of authority; a money order; a warrant; a beacon; to make a signal with fire, sortilaging; light, waving.
129. a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.
132. rites; politeness; presents, propriety; etiquette, ceremony, decoreum, manners, courtesy, offerings; a step, an act.
135. to implore, to pray.
138. remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.
141. ching a favourable prognostic; lucky, felicitous.
144. shun flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; raw flesh.
147. full, abundant; very; large, numerous; at ease; leisurely; gracefully; constant; multitudes,
113.114.115.

示内禾

178.187. mân⁵ a sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; in Cantonese: the day after the full and new moons.

yó⁴ yó⁴, the summer sacrifice; see 齶．

jou² jiu², a step, the track of an animal's paws; to track, to step.

chi²⁴ chi²⁴, a weird beast, a bogie; bright, elegant; to scatter, to oppose.

114.115. chün⁴ chün⁴ in birds generally.

yó⁴ yó⁴, loose, free; the reputed founder of the Hia dynasty; in epitaphs, one who receives a kingdom and perfects his work.

102.103. fe³ fe³, a monkey; to start, as an affair; the space of a ǐ in the Chen dynasty.

134.135. ho² yuò⁴ crops in general; growing grain; paddy; wheat, corn.

115.116. p'ê³⁰ p'ê³⁰, a kind of black millet, the variety which has two seeds within one glume used in making spirits offered in the ancestral worship of princes.

137.138. tê¹ tê¹, to rent, to hire, a tax; income; to lease.

140.141. ch'a¹ ch'a¹, tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

142.143. ch'ê³ ch'a¹, a mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one ch'a being equal to four hundred ping 棉 or handfuls; 菡, name of a part of ancient Bactria.

147.148. haï³⁰ hai³⁰, to number up, to multiply greatly; a bundle of 200 handfuls of grain; a great weight, 8,800 tons; the ninth place in notation or a hundred millions.

151.152. shiu¹ shiu¹, fine, elegant, beautiful; shoots, to send, to fill the ear; fair, adorned; grain in seed which then bends in an easy, graceful way; first, best; accomplished, cultivated.

8.9. yó¹ yó¹, a variety of rice; the ear of grain.

116.117. ch'ê³ ch'ê²⁵ chê²⁸ chun² chün² chün², blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

k'êng¹ k'êng¹, a kind of rice, common rice.

chen² chen², a bundle of straw; grain or hay tied in faggots.

lin² lien², to give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay, to nourish.

118.119. chün² chën² a sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.

120.121. ch'un² to bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

122.123. jen² wheat.

same as 肅 115. 39.

c'hê¹ an old name for a kind of glutinous rice used for making thick liquor.

c'ê³⁰ c'hê³⁰, blunt, bald, bare; striped, the hair entirely gone; to injure; in Shanghai: all, also.

shun² revenue, taxes, duties; the rent for houses or land; to bequeath, to leave by will, to put up at; to halt, as at a post; to dress in mourning; read chen² black, as clothes.

same as 肆 74. 12.

dien² a term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.

shao² the full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.

teu² to collect, to bring together.

tê¹, grain in the milk.

paï² tare; small; minute, cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic; dissimblers, hypocrites.

saï¹ saï¹, private; selfish; illicit; clandestine; personal, illiberal, treasnable; plebeian; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

ch'a¹ a marshy grass resembling a poacium, it has large clasping leaves like rice, and bear a reddish grain like canary-seed.

30.31. seh² seh², to reap, to gather; saving, husbandry, culture; grain ready for the sickle.

ch'o¹ ch'o¹ to travel; a stage, a pattern; a regulation; a limit; a period; a measure; to estimate; a touch in assaying silver, an order, a series; a road; a post; a leopard.
115.

chick  kiah, stalks; to husk grain; clean, usual, customary.
ho  koh, a sort of grass or grain smaller than millet.
ch'au  ch'ei, thick, close, together; dense; stiff; grain growing rank and close.
\( k\)un\( s\) to bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with; to plait finely; to join securely; to bind evenly; as a whip handle is corded.
ch'ia,  chia to plow.
seung\( g\) to collect or assemble together; a cock of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty or hands; about 320 piculs.
ling \( j\)ing a corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the saw or influence of a god; grain; waterchestnut.
\( t\)i to remove, to change, to forward to; to transplant, to transmit, to dispatch, to display; to praise; to convey, as an infection; great.
chih\( k\) orderly, regularly, in a series; a station, a post; usual, clear; a decennium or increase of ten years in one's life.
ch'in  ch'in a fine kind of rice; name of a dynasty; the Roman empire.
yang\( k\) first shoots of grain; grain in the blade; young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.
same as \( 116.57\).
\( su\)\( s\) \( ju\) a name for four handfuls of grain; wrinkled.
\( ju\)\( s\) \( su\)\( s\) four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one; in Pekingese: rumpled, wrinkled, full of folds.
\( ts\)\( es\) to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.
\( an\)\( y\) bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of graminaceous flowers.
chia\( k\)\( ia\) to sow, to plant; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.
mia\( s\) the beard of grain; minute; a second in degree; a ten-thousandth.
\( an\)\( y\) rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

同 same as 穬 116. 172.

kien\( i\)\( es\)  a kind of rice.

huang\( j\)  huang grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty eared.
chi\( k\)  chi a variety of the paniced millet, from which was distilled a fragrant spirit, commonly used in sacrifice.
ch'io\( n\)  ch'io to reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.
hei\( i\)  open, apart; few, thin, watery; spongy, light; careless; very, fully; scattered.
\( ke\)\( n\) the culm of grain; straw; stubble.

ch'io\( g\)  ch'io\( g\) balances, scales; a weight of 15 catties; yau\( o\) to weigh.
\( yang\)\( i\)  chaff or skin of grain; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being in durance.
\( k\)un\( g\) the awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.
ting\( g\) grain, as rice or wheat; the stem of a fruit.
\( t\)\( s\)\( i\)\( er\) tares found among rice or wheat; it is a species of panic grass; weeds, cockles, tares.
\( ping\) to grasp, to maintain; natural, to seize, to uphold; decided; a handful of grain.
u\( m\)\( u\)\( s\) grain; respect; pleasant, majestic, beautiful; to revere, to gratify; the waving, graceful appearance of grain.
pi\( i\) divine, supernatural; secret, private, reticent, reserved; inspired, possessed; abstruse, scientific.
\( jen\)\( jen\) corn ears, ripe grain, matured, practised in; familiar with; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated.
\( tung\) a bundle or sheaf of grain.

wai\( s\)\( w\)\( m\) firm, safe; rest, repose; constant, secure, immovable; to rest; confidence; implicit; to heap up grain on the threshing-floor; a sheaf or faggot; yiu\( i\) to follow; to rely on another.
sui\( s\)\( u\) ears of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; elegant, graceful.
\( pie\)\( a\) a trailing bean, considered as one of the best kinds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>68</th>
<th>科</th>
<th>class, series, examination; practise, as in medicine; to estimate, a rule, a line.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>閣</td>
<td>plough deep for sowing; plants set out close; rice or grain shuck set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>稠</td>
<td>the culm of grain; straw; stubble; used as a classifier of spears, guns, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>亭</td>
<td>an old name for very white rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>脛</td>
<td>脢 a kind of rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>懷</td>
<td>脢 to feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>俗</td>
<td>俗 a sort of millet whose glutinous seeds serve to make spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>穀</td>
<td>a heap or stack of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 wheat; grain deprived of its husk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>俗</td>
<td>脢 dirt, filth; unclean; wickedness; obscene, indecent, nauseous, vile, rank, detestable; to desile, to debauch; weeds growing disorderly among grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>秋</td>
<td>秋 autumn; harvest time; the return of the year; a season; a period; unhappy; sorrowful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 to shrink up small, to divide or sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>秋</td>
<td>秋 grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>閣</td>
<td>閣 to weigh; to designate; to style; to call; to say; to remark, or report; to compliment, to commend; to plead an excuse; to feign; name, appellation; compared with; suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>榷</td>
<td>榷 to sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 same as 稻 115. 87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 to examine, to compare, to bow; to study out, to investigate; to agree with; to detain, to embarrass; to reach to; to cultivate; &quot;i&quot; to bow down on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>榷</td>
<td>榷 條, paniced millet; quick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>摈</td>
<td>摈 hill, 摈 the straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheaths removed; clean, usual, customary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>植</td>
<td>植 the rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; the culms of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>釣</td>
<td>釣 the first grain; the first corn that comes up; the wife first married.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>釣</td>
<td>釣 a variety of paniced millet; a small coarse grain resembling sorghum, with a hard or solid stem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>釣</td>
<td>釣 rare, seldom met with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 grain which though sown the first is gathered last; late, autumnal grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>釣</td>
<td>釣 the stalks of rice or wheat; wheat straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>釣</td>
<td>釣 to tip of a branch; gradually, slowly, slightly, partially; for the most part; even, small; grain gradually expanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 the waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain, the crop of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 a useless grass growing in rice fields, much resembling the grain; a common sort of panic grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 the stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the paniced millet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>稻</td>
<td>稻 the aroma of rice; the tops of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Stroke Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穬穴 (115.116)</td>
<td>hái xué</td>
<td>Hole, den, cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穴 (115.86)</td>
<td>xué</td>
<td>Hole, den, cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穴 (116.2)</td>
<td>xué</td>
<td>Hole, den, cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马穴 (115.116)</td>
<td>mǎ xué</td>
<td>Horse hole, den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马穴 (115.86)</td>
<td>mǎ xué</td>
<td>Horse hole, den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马穴 (116.2)</td>
<td>mǎ xué</td>
<td>Horse hole, den</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanations:**
- 马穴 (115.116): A hole, den, or cave.
- 马穴 (115.86): A hole, den, or cave.
- 穴 (116.2): A hole, den, or cave.

**Notes:**
- A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.
- To investigate, at last; after all, to scheme to hate, deep; to lay bare; to search out.
- A pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.
- Deep and retired, as the further rooms in a mansion.
- A small door or hole cut in a wall; a lattice partition or side wall; a small door for daily use, within a large gateway, the latter being opened on great occasions; to bore a hole in a wall, as burglars do.
- Something just appearing in a hole, as a mouse peeping out; a hole.
- To steal, to pilfer; clandestine, underhand, privately.
- To rush out of a den.
- A pit, a cavern, a cell, a vault.
- A large mansion; a cavern, a vault.
- Looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.
- A nest, den, cave, hole or lair; a depression on the body; a warm nest-like thing; a lonely house; to shelter thieves; in Pekingese: a class of workmen.
- Strained, embarrased, afflicted, pressed, enchanted; to persecute; still, as before.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Hanzi</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Stroke Count</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>窗</td>
<td>chuāng</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>a hole, a tunnel, void; vacant, empty, great; the firmament; time, leisure, poor, broken; unjudged, abstraction, ecstasy; shadows, dreams, dew; k′ung to separate, to exhaust, a deficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>sīh</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>the long dark night; the gloomy tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>皂</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>a hole, a cave, a cavern; a cell; a hut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>交</td>
<td>jiāo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>to inter with respect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>交</td>
<td>jiāo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>a hole, a tunnel, void; vacant, empty, great; the firmament; time, leisure, poor, broken; unjudged, abstraction, ecstasy; shadows, dreams, dew; k′ung to separate, to exhaust, a deficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>high; lofty; heaven; to stop up a hole; empty; spacious; eminent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a hole, an opening, an orifice; a pore, an interstice, a cavity, hollow, the mind; the accent or rhythm of a language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>深</td>
<td>shēn</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>deep, profound, retired, still; obscure, tranquil, easy; composed, calm of highminded ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>深</td>
<td>shēn</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>same as 窄 91. 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; nose of a mouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to break wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ch′iao k′iao a hole, an opening, an orifice; a pore, an interstice, a cavity, hollow, the mind; the accent or rhythm of a language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the root of a pleasant; hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ch′uan k′u′an hollow; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to soak, to moisten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper; flat and thin; in Fuhsien: large rocks; boulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to dress; to bore, to insert; to perforate; to chisel a hole; to break, as a bolt; to leak out, as a secret; to stretch, as the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to beat, to knock; to bolt, sudden, precipitate, abrupt, audacious, insolent, offensive; to despise; to interchanging with wool braid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>the bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place, a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>thin, a mere surface; boulders, rocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>as in 窄 91. 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>k′ao a kiln; a pottery; a pit for burning bricks; a furnace for porcelain; a brothel; a den of a place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to impede, to hamper; to stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; to pare off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a small pit or recess in the bottom or the end of a large cave, entered from the side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to peep, to spy, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward; to peep through a crack or hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ch′ing ch′ing to look at; a carnation color; dyed the second time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to a hole, a burrow; an aqueduct, a drain; an error by which some one is disappointed; loss, waste, damage; to dig a hole or channel through a bank or wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to exhaust; poor; poverty; abandoned; to search out; to investigate; termination, end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a deep apartment far in the rear, quite in the rear, as the banner of a rear guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>chi′k′ k′i′k′ clandestine, private, to steal; to pilfer; privately; I, my; I did so; I was there; myself for, usurped, tinged with light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a hole; the expanse of heaven; the vault of heaven; a cavity; an orifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>窄</td>
<td>zāi</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>a bird's nest; deep; very; to go far into a recess; in Shanghai: a bird.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
穴立竹

117 立

同音字

117 立

117 立

118 竹

chū chāuh, the bamboo.

chāo the nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

tāx teh, a quiver made of plaited bamboo; a hawser to assist boats to cross a river; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to go out hastily; to strain and clarify spirit.
tāx "tax" a bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bedstead.

chūa chūa, a sort of bamboo; the name of India in Buddhist books.

hū e windle or reel on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat.

gya an ancient reed organ having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through a mouth piece; it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.

same as 页 51. 51.

ching' k'ing' to strive; to wrangle; to contend; to force; to rival in zeal for; to emulate; strong; violent; envious; testy; great; abundant.

tuan1 tiun upright, decent; a beginning; straight, direct, correct, grave; to examine into the cause; commencing, the origin, the head, elementary principles; a classifier of subjects, a mystery, and a piece of silk.

shù upright; to establish; a page, a low officer, an attendant; a eunuch; to erect; well-principled, ebullient; perpendicular; lengthwise.

cūng' a slave boy; a bachelor; a boy, a lad, a girl, a virgin; a student, undeified, pure, young.

ching' tsing' to regulate; order, peace, concord; to plan, to think on; to keep in order; gentle influence; to clear, as the sea from pirates.

same as 童 37. 30.

same as 童 12 9. 40.

chān' to stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.

chān' rules, laws; a section, a chapter; a piece of music; clear; variegated; courteous; elegant.

tāng' tāng a hut in the woods, made of branches and sticks, used by the ancient kings, before they built palaces; a pigsty; a watch tower for the one who sees fields.

chēh kēh, the highest degree; extreme; to exhaust; wanting; gone, finished.

sung' to shudder; horror, awe, fear; moved, horrified; to stand as if bound, stiff and precise; to bring forward, as good people for office; respect, fear.

ching' k'ing' to stand at ease; still, quiet.

111 坐

ssū zu' to wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.

102 chiao' a rope made of bamboo splint; a rude musical instrument with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.
ch'ien  ch'ien slips of wood; a warrant; bamboo slips for drawing lots; a sort of cage; the written response of an oracle; to subscribe; to write one's name; to sign.

ging  a kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.

gin  a variety of bamboo; in Fuchau, a kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.

dian  dian an implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.

cia  spells, charms; a tally, or check; to agree with, to compare, to verify; a seal in two pieces, whether when joined proves its genuineness by matching.

fah  a raft for crossing a river; a pontoon.

pien  a bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.

hou  chen a musical instrument with 25 strings.

syen  the laths or scantling laid on the top of rafters to retain in the mud in which the tiles are laid; in Cantonese, a divining block made from bamboo roots.

kien  kien a small bamboo broom used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

fou  fou a horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a basket to mizzle it; a classifier of trees.

chiem  chiem a bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inward.

chi  ki winnowing basket; a sieve; name of a star; rain.

tieh  a fine sieve or fan which farmers use to winnow grain.

kou  kou a bamboo frame or hamper for drying clothes over a fire; a chauffe-fee; a basket.

chai  chai, a despatch from a paper; a diploma; to write out, as a list of prices; to puncture; to embroider.

chien  chien an arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

kao  kao an instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.

same as 18, 118.


tai  tais, the crashing splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.

liu  liu, a scrubby variety of bamboo full of spines, good for hedge, bamboo roots: spines or thorns on plants.

same as 118. 125.

chien  chien a small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; a flaglet.

same as 118. 19.

hou  hou, a tablet nearly three feet long, made of ivory, gem, wood, or bamboo, held before the breast by confitiers at audiences, even down to the Ming dynasty; it was first designed for taking notes on; in Fuchau, a cake of ink.

chi  chi, a trunk to contain books and writings; a portefeuille; a chest; a carpet bag, a reticule, a pannier.

tawm  tawm a basket without a cover; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.

kou  kou a basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

fou  fou, bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.

paou  paou, a simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares.

same as 122. 24.

pou  pou a basket or creel for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to incline fish to drag nettern; thin.

chien  tais, a joint; a period; a feast day; a knot; a verse; a section; the capital of a pillar; a term, a patent, credentials; continence in not remarrying; to mark; to regulate; lofty; pure.

taou  taou bamboo varying in length; the tube in a pandean pipe; an open basket or tray.

chi  chi, a box or assebalo.

same as 118. 23.

fou  fou, a hamper; a square basket or trunk.

ko  ko the shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

tah  tah, to reply, to answer; to recompense; to echo; to feel obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; a bamboo hawser for dragging boats.
竹

118.

ch’in 竹 a fine variety of bamboo with a white skin, having the joints near each other.

chi 交 to reckon, to plan; tally; to calculate; to arrange; a tally; a lot; a ticket; fifteen minutes.
siao 嘘 to laugh, to ridicule; to be pleased; to smile; glad; jolly.

37

ch‘ieh 材 to divine by slips or straws; ziah, to take under the arm.

38

lok 棒 a bamboo basket, a hamper, an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

39

jia the tender epidermis or scurf skin of the bamboo, it is used as osakum, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

38

ching a basket or hamper hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

same as 竹 118. 64.

40

kuo 竹 the rope by which bells and drums are suspended; to direct; a pipe; a key; a shuttle; yuen 竹 a bamboo basket or utensil; the case, the tare.

41

kut 竹 the reed or sisal of a room, made of bamboo.

42

wu 竹 a bamboo basket.

43

kuo 竹 a tube; a reed, a flageolet; to rule, to control, to dominate; classifier of flutes, gun, quills, and other tubular things.

täng 僚 to wait; class, grade, quality, sort; equal; a comparison, an order, like, a sign of plural; others; to wait, to permit, to let; to graduate.

44

ch‘iang 東 to split bamboo without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

45

chio 竹 a bamboo trencher on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Ch‘ou dynasty.

44

ziah bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a dove tail, conical, pointed; projecting; gun a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

45

ching 竹 a bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

40

ziah a kind of round bin” like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.
sun² 'siù¹ bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; sun² a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

hsün² 'sün the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples; a species of tree.

hsing¹ 'sing the curtain of a cart; to screen from the stars.

ch'ü² 'k'ü¹ a bamboo frame having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silk worms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.

t'ou² 't'ou¹ a bamboo brush or scrub; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.

csan² flat hair pins; a branch; to put on the head; quick, brisk; to collect; a claw or pin to confine the hair.

fu² 'fu¹ a quiver made of shagreen or hide to hold bow and arrows.

pên² 'pên² stupid; one that is not useful; a ship's deck; doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner surf of the bamboo.

hsu¹ 'hsü¹ bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboo; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips; a small tree whose seeds like peas are used as food.

t'ou² 't'ou¹ a plan; to scheme; a book; a proposition; writings; a means; an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining slip.

same as 篴 118. 64.

che² 'chü¹ to build mud walls, or houses; to ram down the earth; to make chamam pavements; to raise; to erect; to gather; to build dykes or intrenchments; to flap the wings.

hsiao² 'hiao a dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ pipes; a pipe.

din² 'din² a variety of slender bamboo, whose young shoots are very sweet.

khi² 'khi¹ bamboo used for spears or to pole boats; a long flagstaff used to call horses together.

p'o² 'p'o¹ a wicker dust-pan.

same as 篴 118. 66.

81 pín² a fine toothed comb; to comb; a net or crawl for catching crabs; to lead.

pi² 'pi² a pen, a pencil, to write, to compose; style; penmanship.

min² the outer skin of bamboo; a brush for smoothing the hair.

p'ou² 'p'ou² a raft of wood or bamboo.

p'o¹ 'p'ou¹ a memorandum book, a register, a tablet, an account book; to record; poh¹ a door-curtain, a tray for silk worms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

t'ang² t'ang² a large species of reed or bamboo whose joints are six or ten foot apart.

t'ung² t'ung² cane, rattans; vines, creepers, and trailing plants.

fan² a dust basket or fan to separate chaff; to cover; to screen from view; a refuse basket.

pō¹ pō¹ a door-curtain, made of splints.

87 chao² a bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter.

ch'uang² ch'uang² a kite; a musical instrument; having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.

ni¹ 'ni¹ a small basket; nippers.

89 k'ai² an ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

shēng² shēng² a musical instrument, pipes; small; slender.

87 t'ung² a measure made of bamboo; a cup, a pipe; a cruel.

100 t'ih² a flute.

102 pi² 'pi² a wicker edge; an enclosure hedged in by bamboo.

dang¹ brooches, trowsers; coverings for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trowsers.

pi² a round withe or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright.

sha¹ 'sha¹ an old and formal term for a fan, which Wu Wang is said to have invented.

105 jia² 'jia² a mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.
竹

117. 笠
笠, a rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open basket; a cover.

122. 蓑
蓑, a bamboo basket, a sieve.

124. 畏
畏, a window; one mesh or window frame.

125. 棺
棺, a basket or hamper made of osier or bamboo splints which turns up and forms a kind of box with tray.

127. 筷
筷, chopsticks; to take up food with them.

128. 筆
筆, ink; a pen, a pencil; to write, to compose; style; drawing; penmanship.

130. 造
造, raise a kind of flagpole; the ends of a bow.

135. 造
造, the butt or notch of the arrow where it is placed on the string.

140. 竹
竹, young bamboo; a basket; a screen for carriages.

144. 箏
箏, a sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying.

箏, a coarse mat, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.
166 bamboo mat, woven from small slips or threads, and often worked with figures; a tall beautiful bamboo; the reed mouth-piece of a pipe.

167 a bamboo spout or stem to bring water on fields.

168 a kind of clarinet eighteen inches long, having 23 holes.

149 the eaves of a house; the boards or beams which uphold the eaves; fan to carry.

150 a sacrificial vessel, that which holds the meat.

151 same as 118. 22.

152 mat, mat of a bed; splints or slips; a mat used as a seat where an officer was placed in his rank; luxuriant; slender reeds for binding.

153 a musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whistling, creaking, or moaning sound.

154 a strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

155 a mould; a pattern; rule, custom, a law; standard; to imitate.

156 a slender, light sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows.

157 a switch made of a twig, used when riding.

158 an attendant, a maidservant; a concubine; equal to.

159 any kind of sail, or awning; mats to serve as roof or covering for boats, stagings, etc.; interchanged with 通.

160 a flat basket of fine splints made like a dish with a rim, to contain fruits offered in worship.

161 a fife or flute.

162 a kind of coarse strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

163 a variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.

164 a map, a chart; a notabene, as of events, recipes, etc.

165 a man who is said to have lived in the Shang and Chou dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

166 to abridge, to survey; a note; documents; to examine, to choose, to mark; discriminating, laconic, terse; great, sincere; impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of papers; sound of strum. a wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back.

167 a mat rolled up.

168 a sort of croal shaped like a crow; used for catching fish, woven of bamboo.

169 a hedge, a fence; to inclose; a small basket; a skimmer; a tray.

170 fishing baskets; a slip, a lot on which names or characters are written; a warrant, a ticket having an officer's name on it, and answering to a license to sell a thing; sharp; to pass through a hole, as a thread; exchanged with 箚.

171 true, real, genuine, pure, unmixed; sincere, honest, firm, to augment, to establish, to consolidate, to give importance to; generous.

172 tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.

173 a box for cosmetics, a dressing box.

174 a kind of flute, or pipes; the metallic tongue in tubes of the 箏 or reed organ; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

175 a cage; a basket; a quiver, to monopolize; to cover, to rest on.

176 a catchel or basket; a fife or flute.

177 rice; seeds; millet, maize, grass; kernel; food; small things; in Cantonese: do not; not.

178 large, open, coarse, vulgar; rough; uncleaned; dirty, as rice just threshed; rude, boisterous; indecent, gross, vile; harsh; materially.

179 the oil made from the hemp seed; the refuse of flour; the settling of gruel.

180 dry provisions.
米

米 nüè common rice when growing.

秈 k'iu cakes or krullers of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.

秝 k'oung a lady's toilet; to pretend; to adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; ornamented, dressed up.

秽 p'ang the husk of grain, chaff, poor, despicable.

秷 lê the spikes of grain.

秸 chou chēk, chü rice water, gruel, porridge.

秹 same as 119. 117.

秺 lêm to cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.

秼 p'in to parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.

秼 mi to soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.

秹 sōng flour cakes fried crisp.

秿 shih shi in Fuhkien: cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice (unauthorised).

秺 chung king king rice produced on dry soil; rice which is not glutinous; the kernel is white and long.

移 sàu rotten; dry; grains; the sediment; remains of malt; the grain left after distilling spirits.

秷 t'ou to cleanse rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil; or steamed, and then laid upon each other; the best of grain, which has been hulled.

秹 ju mixed, as grain of different kind, or as feathers; to eat.

秹 tse a term for clean millet, but includes also glutinous rice, as sacrificial cakes are made of both, by steaming the grain.

秸 t'oum half a peck of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much, a multitude; bright, clear, fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.

秹 same as 115. 79.
119.120.

81 pieh² p'í blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.

dian³ millet.

99 sun² rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of mixed meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.

101 pe³ dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.

102 fën³ ordure, filth, dung; manure; to remove dirt, to clean up; to hoe earth around plants; vile, bad.

106 p'ō² p'óh, the grains or dregs of liquor.

114 ch'īk³ ch'í gluttonous, pasty, sticky; to stick on; to attach, or glue on.

117 lūh², a grain of rice, food, specially rice; a kernel; a classifier of small things like beads, buttons, pearls, etc.

118 chiao³ kian³ flour and water, paste, starch, to starch.

123 kou² a kind of pudding; a bait; cake, pastry.

124 sū tūh², to buy rice, or grain; to lay in rice; hurrying.

125 tiāo³ to sell grain, to dispose of bread stuffs.

138 kū² paste; to stick together; to seek a living; foolish, incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.

139 chia² twai² the rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.

136 gīn⁴ pure water, such as flows from hills.

138 tiau⁴ grain, corn, food generally, rations, provisions, taxes in grain or kind.

140 mo³ dimness, indistinct.

145 niang⁴ mixed, blended.

146 su³ thuh, maize, Indian corn; small sand; rice in the husk, paddy; millet; Panic; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.

162 sān³ the broken rice left in the mortar after hulling.

166 ciu² flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to stick; to adhere.

168 cha⁴ food, particularly fine white rice.

169 lān³ rice gruel made thick and glutinous.

173 khão³ the grain of the glutinous rice (Oryza glutinosa), also called old man's rice; sticky; persistent in.

174 chiu² djing pure, clear, fine, semen; selected, mature; unmixed, delicate, subtle; accustomed to, expert at, devoted to; smart, quick; ready; essential; ethereal; an apparition, a form taken by spirits.

200 mu² rice gruel, thin congee; macerated, dissolved by the action of fire or water; scum; entirely.

120 fav² new and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

1 fav² fringe; tassels; a stamp; a bow, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair.

1 fav² the knot; to tie; a fastening; a point of junction.

2 fav² sīch, a halter to secure an animal; to fasten with cords; a bow-rope; to remove.

3 fav² white; plain; heretofore; unornamented; simple, coarse; contented in; formerly, usually; at first; son, to search into; to seek. chiu² toun² a threefold cord; to twist or wind up; to collect, to cabal, to combine for unlawful purposes; to head a sedition; to station, to examine, to inform, to prohibit.

4 fav² clean white; unsealed and lustrous, as white silk; plain; fine, close, as a fabric.
120.

系

系

4

hsii4 hi2 to connect, relation to; the clue, link or passage which join things; succeeding.

hsien4 hien1 a district; a magistrate; to bind, to suspend, to show to.

tu6 tu6 a banner or streamer carrying a feather, used to show the way at a funeral; a large triangular standard, carried before the general-in-chief to mark his presence.

same as 系 120.

5

shih1 shi1 coarse thread for weaving; a sort of sleezy sararon made of poor silk.

ho4 ho4 the ends of a fringe; tassels; ho4 a knot.

shun slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to relax; to free from.

sheng cheng a large rope; a long string; hasty, quick.

6

gi2 to wind or twist; to distort; to pervert justice; foolish, in expert; a cord; crooked, bent; weak in the middle, said of an arrow whose shaft is too small.

yan2 yan confused, ravelled, tangled; perturbed, perplexing; mixed up, emboiled with.

yian2 the strings of an official cap; the throat-clasp.

7

gan2 a rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle; chen a single garment; to bind, to wrap.

chiao3 chiao twist, to strangle, to bind around; to wrap, to turn, as a crank or windlass; uncenemonious; blunt; chiao silk of bluish yellow color; a saah, a bandage.

8

chun4 chin a saah; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.

luan4 lu4 to wind silk, to classify; to compare, to adjust; to know; to bind a cord, to twist silk.

jen4 jen4 to lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave, to make a pattern with threads.

chen3 chien to twist, to bind; to revolve; a revolution; a single thin garment; crooked, obstinate.

yen9 to sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

9

pa0 a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

10

pre6 to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load; sub, a rest in front of the carriage placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.

kou4 kou cord used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.

kwaung kwang the fine floss which has not been sorted; fine silky cotton not spun; in Costumes: a loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over in one street.

11

wou4 wou mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque; wou a crown.

tian5 a pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

12

na4 nai, within; to give; to receive; to enter; to take; to collect, to insert; to be appointed, to pay to the government.

chau1 gu a dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated; shoe lathets or ties; strict, very, the highest, the utmost of.

13

chuan1 chien a kind of thick husting, woven with double threads and close so to shed rain.

chuan4 kwang a single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.

14

tao4 the sound or roll of a drum; a silken fringe worn on the sides of a crown, or on a coronet in ancient times, to cover the ears. so soh, to drag, to extort; to bind; stalks or leaves of plants whose fibres furnish strings; a cord twine; reins; to tie up; to get; to obtain, to demand; to inquire, scattered; sih, to seek, to ask.

15

chun the end; to die; the whole; the utmost; a cycle of 12 years.

16

chou4 chou crimson silk; to base; to sew badly; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

17

chieh4 kieh, heich a marking line; the end of a hempen thread; to rule, to measure; to repress; to reduce to order.

(184)
jēn' to thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch; instein a cord; to twist a thread.

jin' jian confused; bustle; numerous; hurry; to mix up; a variegated ribbon.

'fan a marsh grass useful for making brooms; the tender sprouts of a plant, used to dye a brown salmon color or grayish yellow.

yo give to bind; a bond, an agreement; to moderate, to spare; to economize; to restrict; to bend down; a treaty; a contract; a confederation; to divide; brief, condensed; nearly.

'ào' to bind up; to braid cord; to twist a strand.

20

pian' a loop, to trip up; a lazo to catch horses; to stumble; to restrict, to hamper, to entangle; an obligation.

choo ch'ok, r'hào slow, leisurely; wide, roomy; indefinite, vague; many; liberal, generous; large; spacious.

ch'an k't'en' bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by friendship, or as men in a ring, or parasites.

yuan' gyan silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.

same as 120. 53.

28

jung the cord or band which passes under the chin to keep the cap on the head; a string on which musical stones are hung in the wind; to connect; to fasten; the rope which springs the net upon birds.

lei' lei' to add to; a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one-tenth of a jinu 両.

ch'i' ch'ih, steps, degrees; a grade; classified, sorted; series, storey in a pagoda; classifier of decapitated heads; in music a scale of the notes.

fuh' juh, a ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.

ch'in' ch'in real fringe of silk worn on a helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

show shen' the cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a taut or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.

choo chun to baste or sew together; to connect; to carry on; to put a stop to; mixed; variegated.

kelow' kwu' to bind, to cord up, to tie on, to plant; a bundle, as of straw, rattan, etc.; to weave; to put on a band; a coil, a roll.

31

120.
120.

32 紡紗

'jao' to wind silk; same as 造.

33 継紡

'kao' to break; to stop; to impede, as by a net.

34 織紡

'chih' to tie up; to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.

35 綢紡

'mao' to tie a cord or two or three strands; a string of hemp.

36 綢紡

'chiao' to make red, crimson; rosy.

37 紡紡

'damask silk; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.

38 紡紡

'same as 造 145. 37.

39 紡紡

'su' goosamer; talkative, prosey; coarse; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reeled; woolly; silky; compound; to reiterate, to repeat; to pad a quilt.

40 紡紡

'de' the stripes or shades in silk fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.

41 紡紡

'ties' traces of a carriage; steady; to tranquillize; to give repose to; quiet; to retreat or decline battle; settled; peaceful; firm; a fringe; 旗staff top.

42 紡紡

'su' a fringe which hangs from a cap; to bind; a throat-band of a cap; a part of ancient bridal apparel which was a band covering the face to denote the wife's dependence on her husband.

43 紡紡

'tsai' to join; to braid in or splice, as a string.

44 紡紡

'yang' a throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tuft, or fringes.

45 紡紡

'fa' the lines which are used to lift or carry the coffin of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty, powerful, applied to the emperor's words.

46 紡紡

'chao' coarse kind of hempen cloth, suitable only for bags and wrappers.

47 紡紡

'so' to shuck, shrivel; to collapse, to puck- er, to shrink; to shorten, to condense; fearful, straight, upright; to confuse, to disorder, to retract; to bind fast, to coil up.

same as 造 120. 40.
Kung 2，hanging silk tangled，which is to be drawn out to find the clue.

ching 1，king post；to superintend；the menses；the meridian of longitude；lines；to pass，to cross；already；to manage，to regulate；laws.

cang to reel off silk from the cocoons；a piece of worked silk for placing a gem on.

58

chang 2，red；to hope；good，auspicious；rosy，gentle，pretty，lucky；the blood；the menses；chang female employments.

59

di 4 to record，to number；age；a year，a score of twelve or more years；a decimal series of number；to arrange；to narrate；chronicle．

60

chi'i 2，the fibre of the hemp；fine grass-cloth used for napkins．

61

tai an indissoluble knot；bound so as not to be loosed；closely joined．same as 带 50.14．

62

gien 2，cotton；silk；lasting；weak；prolonged，extended；uninterrupted，enduring；soft；ripening，as fruit；weak；thick；close．

63

tch'en 2 to unfold or spread out garments；to smooth clothes by the hand．

64

ciang 2，pang plain，cheap fabric；like saracenot or cotton；to unite；to join，to follow after；to pull the bow string；to snap a marking line．

65

ch'eng 2，successively，hereditary；to connect；to continue on；to follow after．

66

ch'in to wrap up，to bind；to tie；to entwine；to molest；to intricate；involved．

67

tse 120，10．

68

gien 2 the strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendant gems before and behind a crown；they covered the board which formed its top．

69

tch'en a rope by which cattle are led，drawn through the cartilage of the nose．

70

tao to hang up or suspend；to tie up any one with cords．

71

gien 2，greenish，thick plain pongee；suitable for robes or skirts，and given as presents．

72

tch'un，tangled or raveled silk；the tape or cord which sustains a seal；a trace for dragging a bier；to bind on．

73

hsien 1，sien 1 thread，a clue；a spy；a faze；fine cord or lines；a trace；needle work；a way for，a hope．

74

tch'ih 1 to weave；woven．

75

chien 1 to plait；to compose；to connect；a ligature，to arrange，to twist；books，records．

76

lu a dark dull green；during the Han dynasty，seal ribbons were made of this color．
same as 甲 120. 75.

64. 介1 an interjection; a reddish black color; a case for a spear's head.

65. 介2 介2 a painter for fastening a boat.

66. 介6 a sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gird, as with a sash.

67. 介6 hienen silken pouches or jabs a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament; styliah, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick.

68. 介7 介7 fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

69. 介7 介7 an interjection; a reddish black color; a case for a spear's head.

70. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

71. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

72. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

73. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

74. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

75. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

76. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

77. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

78. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

79. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

80. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

81. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

82. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

83. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

84. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

85. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

86. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

87. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

88. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

89. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

90. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

91. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

92. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

93. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

94. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

95. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

96. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

97. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

98. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

99. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

100. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

101. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

102. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

103. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

104. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

105. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

106. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

107. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

108. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

109. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

110. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

111. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

112. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

113. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

114. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

115. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

116. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

117. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

118. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

119. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.

120. 介7 介7 a painter for fastening a boat.
thread; a clue; a trace; a spy; a fuze; fine cord or lines; needle work; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic.

wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.

red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.

Asin, Asin a bright red produced by dipping the cloth thence into the dye.

raw fibers of the nettle hemp (Boehmeria) not yet rotted.

slow, dilatory; to postpone; tardy; leisurely; easily, gradually, gently; to neglect; to retard; indifferent to; to tie things loosely.

the strap which ties the shoe on across the instep fastened from the heel.

to unravel silk; a tow rope to pull; one who connects an affair.

strings of musical instruments; to play on such; a female, as she is taught to play on them.

a bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ore from a mine.

a violet or purple color, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to woman's apparel.

fine, small, distinct; trifling, pretty, carefully, thoroughly; delicate, soft.

to trouble; to embarrass, to tie, to bind, to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate; to heap on; often, repeatedly; to involve, to compromise, to implicate; dependent on.

woven silk; a clue, a thread, to search; to try the tone of a string; to arrange the detail of; used for.

a saaz, a girdle, to girt; those who are privileged to wear saazes; the gentry, the literati, graduates, the officials.

the seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the jade batons of office carried by princes.

very black silk dyed many times used anciently by high officials; dark, as a sediment.

a bridle; the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

to join in a series, to concentrate; to place on, to add to; to die or to be condemned when innocent; to involve; to creep, to wind about, to bind, to arrest; a drachm.

obstinate, perverse; to mismatch; a cord or rope.

to translate; to turn over; to agitation; to open out; loose, easy; flintering.

to strangle, to hang one's self; to restrain or halter an animal; theasp.

raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen; genial vapor.

hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for wearing.

same as 120 4.

to tie; close-woven, thick; black and thick, as hair.

minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.

to arrange, to state; utmost; uneasiness; to unravel silk; to get the clue; to unfold; to explain; uninterrupted; long, great.

a light yellow color.

anything to bind with; to oord up; to tie; the rope of a flag to tie it to the staff.

a well rope.

new garments; the noise made in spinning thread; yarn made from hemp.

blue or greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

an ornamented girdle which was put on a bride by her mother; a perfume or scent bag; to sew shoes.

same as 120 129.

women's back hair; to collect; a kind of carnation hand or cord to tie on a coronet; to compile a work; a resumed; a collection of writings; to hand them down.

silk, small, minute; a weight; silky, floesy; a cord, a line, wire, fiber, veins in wood; a hundred thousandth; stringed instrument of music.
120.

絹

絹(120.14)

絹
tie, fast; to bind with ropes; to secure, as a criminal; a black rope.

絹
grool; to resemble or try to be like; cher the enigmatic interpretation of the fourteen diagrams; geo to tell wild stories; for instance; a retainer.

絹
to make, to make; to catch, to entrap; a law that catches one; to implicate people.

絹
ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose.

絹
to wind around; to wind around, to tighten; finished; going around; in league with; mish, the order of precedence in the ancestral hall.

絹
the commencement; usage; a clue; a thread; a guide, a rule; course of events; calling, patrimonies; to succeed, as to an office; to search out.

絹
to embroider; ornamented, embellished; figured; variegated, beautified; to illustrate.

絹
tiny silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings.

絹
twining; a handkerchief; a thin cheap silk taffeta used for fans, lanterns, pictures, etc.; a bird-net; a target.

絹
twined and raw silk; plain stuff like twining; shao to comb the hair; a spar; a yard to support a sail or flag.

絹
tight, pressing, strict, urgent, strict, prompt; diligent; to bind fast.

絹
two badges of coarse hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.

絹
tiny, soft, effeminate; to mend garments; to patch; torn, tattered.

絹
to sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

絹
to plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads.

絹
cut off, broken off, interrupted; to exterminate; to renounce; to abjure, terminated; to overpass; very, entirely, most, really; decidedly; stanzas of four lines.

絹
tiny silk thread all in confusion, raveled, and tangled.

絹
touched; a kind of grape; rumpled; fine fibres of hemp; wrinkled; crisp; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink, to contract.

絹
to wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.

絹
chien cocoons of a silk worm, which is like a canopy to the larvae; the silken pupae of other moths.

絹
des a strip of sack clothes, anciently worn on the breast as a badge of mourning; the unhemmed frayed edges of mourning apparel.

絹
twined cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcinge or belly-band.

絹
to make a rope, a cable; to tie; to drag; a painter.

絹
twined; old garments.

絹
twined; thorough bees used in weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch; to embroider.

絹
to wind silk; business, affairs; to spin thread, especially of hemp; duties, services; to complete an undertaking; finished.

絹
to tie things together; to carry on, to take up where others left off; to imitate, as to copy one's virtues.

絹
colored silk mixed; a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

絹
both, to connect; a supplement; to moose to; to continue; to join on, to keep up, to carry on what another began.

絹
to dress hemp; to work fiber of hemp into thread for weaving.

絹
to net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and includes them.

絹
the pigtail; to plait; to intertwine; a csa.

絹
touched, adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with; to collect together.

絹
twined cord; to let down, as by a rope in a well; to suspend by a rope.

絹
to string hanger things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads.

(190)
kūh, a sort of silk like sericin; tied up, raveled, knotted.

kōu plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

dī a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'sī a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'sī long.

gu a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

huang a cord; to tie with a string.

chēng string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

fou few crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four hūh; a vase on which the ancient marked time. tiao black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

gun a wine bottle.

k'ūch a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

du an pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

kung an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.

p'ingg a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

k'ēh a fragment of pottery; to split off.

ch'ingg an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

ch'ē p a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

same as 121.154.

k'ūh, a sort of silk like sericin; tied up, raveled, knotted.

kōu plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

dī a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'sī a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'sī long.

gu a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

huang a cord; to tie with a string.

chēng string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

fou few crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four hūh; a vase on which the ancient marked time. tiao black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

gun a wine bottle.

k'ūch a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

du an pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

kung an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.

p'ingg a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

k'ēh a fragment of pottery; to split off.

ch'ingg an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

ch'ē p a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

same as 121.154.

k'ūh, a sort of silk like sericin; tied up, raveled, knotted.

kōu plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

dī a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'sī a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'sī long.

gu a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

huang a cord; to tie with a string.

chēng string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

fou few crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four hūh; a vase on which the ancient marked time. tiao black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

gun a wine bottle.

k'ūch a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

du an pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

kung an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.

p'ingg a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

k'ēh a fragment of pottery; to split off.

ch'ingg an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

ch'ē p a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

same as 121.154.

k'ūh, a sort of silk like sericin; tied up, raveled, knotted.

kōu plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

dī a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'sī a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'sī long.

gu a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

huang a cord; to tie with a string.

chēng string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

fou few crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four hūh; a vase on which the ancient marked time. tiao black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

gun a wine bottle.

k'ūch a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

du an pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

kung an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.

p'ingg a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

k'ēh a fragment of pottery; to split off.

ch'ingg an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

ch'ē p a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

same as 121.154.

k'ūh, a sort of silk like sericin; tied up, raveled, knotted.

kōu plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

dī a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; 'sī a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; 'sī long.

gu a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

huang a cord; to tie with a string.

chēng string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

fou few crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four hūh; a vase on which the ancient marked time. tiao black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

gun a wine bottle.

k'ūch a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

du an pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

kung an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.

p'ingg a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

k'ēh a fragment of pottery; to split off.

ch'ingg an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

ch'ē p a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

same as 121.154.
146 earthenware jars or jugs for spirits, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are closed in netting with handles.

154 earthenware jars with small mouths, and two or four ears, through which a cord is run to carry them by; a vase, a jar; a gourd pot, a pitcher.

172 a jar, jug, or mug; a pitcher.

122 fou a net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening frame work.

8 a net for catching hares or rabbits.

18 a kind of fishing net or seine made of hair.

20 to string a fish.

24 a two leaved claspers net, which springs together as it encloses the fish, and holds them from escaping.

30 a net for birds; a drag-net, involved, as in a net; a net full.

32 to hook on to; an impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.

34 a spring-net, for trapping pheasants.

41 a small net, which was directed to be set in the autumn.

49 a snare used by hunters for entangling the feet of birds or beasts.

51 rare, scarce, few, infrequent; seldom; a net for birds.

57 a net for entrapping rabbits, which was made by a bow that sprung and caught them by the leg.

61 a movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

62 yuh a fine drag-net, having nine satchels or bags wove in side it; in Cantonese: to twirl; to lift the dress in walking.

73 today a square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.

74 a trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.

77 a large sir; the god who lives in it.

83 to entrap, to hook; a net to catch the hares, and wild hogs, and does.

86 a species of bear spotted white and black.

97 a large fishing-net, such as is dragged between the sandbanks off the southern coast.

98 a line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.

102 to buy, to place, to appoint; to dismiss; to let go; to establish; to arrange; to employ; to judge; to decide.

109 a large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns.

117 a spring net to catch birds; a frame to entrap rabbits.

127 a net; a sort of silk; to arrange; openworked, lace-like; to spread out; a sieve.

128 a public office; acting temporarily, in the place of; a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office.

130 to stand; to mention more about it; to suffice; to stop; to finish; to strike out; enough; it is wearied.

142 to suspend; to be hung up, to bind with a cord; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a snare; to catch in a net; a bird-net.

149 a fine mesh, to punish; to fine: punishment, to fine a crime, a fault; a petty offense.

172 a kind of white straw hat which was adorned with egret plumes and feathers.
网羊

175 罪

law crime; punishment; retribution; to criminate; sin, fault; to regard one as guilty; injury, damage; a bamboo net for fish; to become involved, as a law-breaker.

177 羁

chî an an ion, a hospice, a caravansary, a tavern; to lodge.

187 马

he a small lifting net made fine to incline minnows and young fish.

198 持

fai to squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

210 羊

yang the sheep, or goat; the antelope or gazelle; to roam, to saunter.

网羊

123 羊

shau a fabulous animal like a ram; having nine tails and four ears.

网羊

124 羊

chien an animal of the cervine family; an elk.

网羊

122 羊

mei handsome, beautiful; fine; good; excellent; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to commend.

网羊

37 羊

tah a lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition like Shinnung's mother.

网羊

62 羊

chien a lamb five months old.

网羊

73 羊

chien to castrate a ram; a deer's skin.

网羊

83 羊

chiao a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

网羊

85 羊

yang a rising of water.

网羊

102 羊

cho a lamb, a kid.

网羊

116 羊

kung dried mutton.

网羊

117 羊

dung a lamb whose horn not grown.
羊羽

123.124.

123 羊

"shan" "shen" the rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy; same as 颹 123. 8.

130 "ch'an" sheep crowding as each tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

154 "fen" a sprite, shaped like a half-formed ram; a sheep with a big head.

2 "t'ung" to fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.

8 "hsien" to fly.

9 "ting" wings, feathers, a plume or pendant tail feather.

12 翼 翁

18 "chien" to cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercept, as an army stops the way; to shear; even, regular, as feathers grow; to reduce; to kill, to extirpate; shears, scissors; same as 落.

161 "tsun" blue; the kingfisher; the feathers of the turquoise kingfisher.

28 "chung" to fly about.

30 "hsu" to collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, fall.

32 "chi" plumes which have become crooked; a horse whose hind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.

33 "ch'iao" to fly downwards.

35 "chung" the short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.

37 "shah" feathers used to adorn a coffin.

38 "shah" feathers used to adorn coffins; a great flabeulum of thin wood ornamented with clouds and figures, carried with the coffins of dignitaries.

48 "kung" to fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.

55 "so" name of a famous rebel in the Han dynasty.

62 "ch'an" to fly swift and powerfully; "tsien" martial; warlike.

63 "tsien" to fly about; to run to and fro; flattering; bustle, running here and there.

65 "chi" wings, fins; shark's fins.

66 "shiao" the rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick, lightly.

72 "ch'i" the primary feathers of the wing; a pinion; a quill; strong; resounding, as a hawk.

73 "t'ung" the rushing sound of wings; at of a flock of scared wild fowl suddenly rising.

77 "hsiao" the sound of a phæthon; the noise of a flock of birds.

102 翅

106 

107 "ch'iao" the long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a sort of alarm flag; dangerous, suspended; distant.
羽老而未 124.125.126.127.

109 鳳 is hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow's.
117 cs yih; bright, as it will be on the morrow.
123 cs yeh, to assist; standing ready to fly.
125 hsiang⁴ shiang to soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.
129 su² suh, the sound of many birds flying.
132 ao³ gao to fly like a hawk, to skim.
159 hsui¹ hwei to fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.
172 cha⁴ tih, the Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellums and other articles; its feathers; dressed ornamented with feathers, glare bright, glorious; to dazzle; to luminesce; to shine on; to attract, shining.
175 fèi fèi variegated; a kind of kingfisher; malachite; jadeite.
189 hsio⁴ hioh, the glistering white plumage of cranes and other birds, as they are seen flying; the reflection of the sunlight on water.
198 kao² old, aged, venerable, a term of respect resembling Sire, Signor; an officer; skilful; inert; not zealous really, very.
125 鳳 is hasty, quick; an old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile; decrepit. In second childhood.
106 tō ché this, he, it, they, who; that; which; what.
133 yu⁴ shiu a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sow; a beetle for breaking cloots; to cover in seed.

lek² lek² a plough; the handle and beam of a plow.
7 k'ang¹ k'ang to plough, to cultivate; to be diligent; to labor at.
7 pün³ p'un to weed, to hoe, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away.
12 ch'ang³ ch'ang to plow, to cultivate the soil.
19 ch'ho³ to cultivate, agriculture; to assist in working land to pay taxes.
19 chia² jia a flail; a cangue.
30 same as 考 127. 7.
35 jen⁴ jen to sow seed without first ploughing the ground.
38 lou² lo⁴ a small dilling cart, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields.
39 lek² lek² to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.
42 ch'ao² to harrow ground over after ploughing; a harrow; to scatter seed.
49 sel¹ se⁴ a kind of ancient ditching spade with a footrest, shaped like a plow-share, or Irish hoe.
49 sa² po² a rake or harrow, a drag; a clamp used in mending crockery.
61 yu¹ yiu a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sow; a beetle for breaking cloots; to cover in seed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>127.128.</th>
<th>未耳</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>殊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>殊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>殊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>聴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(196)
135 職 嘺, a clamor, a din; very important; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.

154 造 deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf.

163 職 get father; interrogative particle, an appellation of a father.

169 職 get to hear, to smell; to learn by report; fame, news; small; a scent; 造 to state to; where the voice reaches; character; noise.

212 職 deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like a thing covered up.

215 職, a thing to write with, as a style, pen, or pencil; to narrate, to declare; to obey, to follow; then, suddenly.

62 職 to commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project; at first; the beginning; to rectify; to strike, capable, intelligent.

78 職 to dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.

91 職, dread, fear, awe, respect; reverential; cold; to advance, to get on; a resolute will; to write a letter.

111 職, varsted in; to accustom one’s self; to serve assiduously; toil, distress; pain; tender sprouts that shoot up from a stump.

168 職 four, profligate, excess; to arrange; to set forth; ruinous, reckless; a market place; to expose; to exhibit; now; abruptly, to refuse.

130 職, meat, flesh; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal.

1 p’ei p’ei embryo; clod; vaporous; unburnt bricks; to stop; misty, uncondensed vapor; an uniformed, unfinished thing; a foetus one month old.

4 giao giao savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

128.129.130. ton roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; blessing, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.

tse the fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.

5 mo meth, mat the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent, percentage.

8 ko kih, ke kuei the elbow; the breast-bone; the body shaking from fear.

10 to the great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; an enlisting contract.

11 man shuang severe illness; the thorax; the space between the heart and diaphragm.

12 heng heng puffed up; fat, obese.

13 to the membrane that divides the lungs; the external region or centre of the thorax, used for when frowzy, rank.

14 hia hoop a sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin bone; in Fudahoe: on the leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

15 tien the face, the countenance, the cheek; reputation, honor, character; gea in a dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.

16 chah the spine, a ridge; a stierna; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle; the back bone. Same as 104. 9.

17 kwang kwang the bladder.

18 to offer flesh as a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered; gao good.

to to take off, to avoid; to escape; the flesh leaving the bones; emaciated; spoiled and dissolving; to undress; to get out of; to evade; to leave, to allude to; if; perhaps; tu leisure.

20 to the nipple; a teat; a pap.

11 the new moon seen in the east; to be taken as an equivocal denoting great haste.

12 p’i, to blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.

13 cien thick; large, good; much; abundance, plenty; enough of; rich, as food; to be prosperous; to forget; a long time; skilled at.
肉 130.

胃 脾 肺 肾 脑 髓 肌 肱

16. ch'i 〈the human flesh, the body; the meat on the bones.
17. same as 肾 181. 17.
18. zhī t'ou tough, not brittle; strong, but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire; sediment.
19. lei 〈the ribs, the sides; a sin a tendon, a sinew.
20. same as 脑 30. 29.
21. pao 〈the womb; the placenta; brotherly, urinary; a fish's bladder; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.
22. pei 〈the back; behind, rear; to oppose, to prevaricate; to turn the back on; to feign, to be proved false.
23. p'an 〈stout, fatty, fat; hearty; jolly, as if one had nothing to disturb him; the half of a carcass; a slice.
24. same to boil meat; dried meat; in Cantonese: the flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.
25. t'm 〈the spleen; the digestion, the temper, the weaknesses of a character; to stop.
26. t'ieh 〈gristle; brittle; cartilage; delicate; easily broken; crackling; short; light, as pastry; trifling; unsteady in character.
27. chiao 〈the foot, the leg; stable, firm; a profession; a calling; cleverness, skill; workman, laborer.
28. yu 〈to bear, to bring up, to nourish; to rear, to support; to educate in virtue, to bring forward and increase; to have the means of living.
29. same as 骨 130. 65.
30. pao 〈hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.
31. same as 體 130. 20.
内

臑

肚

脹

脣

臍

臥

脧

脗

臓

臥

脕

臓

臡

臠

臦

臥

臫

臥

臥

臥

臥

臦

臤

臢

臠

臦

臧

臨

臠

臠
130.

肉

arr "to cut up cooked meat with
the bloody gravy; to make a hash
of cold meat for re-cooking; to
mix rice with meat.

set; set the lungs; secret, mys-
terious; to plane or cut wood;
slender, luxurious.

hein; the flesh of an ulcer
exsulated and becoming proud flesh;
to swell.

men; the liver; intimate; pas-
sionate, irritable.

pie; the hard skin on a laboring
man's hands or feet; loose skin
over a callousity; hard; callous.

yin; the succession in a family of
one generation after another; a
line of posterity; heirs, genera-
tions; to imitate; to inherit; to
succeed in.

ren; rotten, corrupted, spoiled;
carious, unseasoned; inert, inap-
proachable.

visaeca, bowels; stomach;
bladder.

len; the sides of the leg;
the flank or hollow part of
the rump or loins of an animal;
the meat in a dumpling.

jins; meat which has been dried
in the sun and cut in strips;
straight, stiff.

shen; the insertion of a muscle
or a tendon; a large muscle;
to twang a dried tendon.

t; a bent bone; a wry nose.

shing; skin that has become
hard on the hand and foot; callous
skin; a corn.

yuang; to sacrifice two days in
succession; a continual sacrifice,
the one offered on the second day;
shang; a vessel sailing quickly.
pung; puffed, swollen; very fat;
blasted, like a sow.

jen; to gourmandize; good
tasted; thoroughly cooked; mel-
low, ripe.

jun; an ancient name of a district
in Szechuan.

mar; the jaws, the side of the
face; the jowls, the chops, that
which moves when eating; the gill
of fish.

shih; the breast, the pit of the
stomach; the heart or bosom; full;
the thoughts, the feelings.

tex; to cut meat into steaks or
outlets; slices; morsels or bits of
meat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 75       | 条 (tâo) | short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; to grease and dirty the dress; in Fuchau: the part above the thigh in a quarter of pork. Cheek. |
| 76       | 切 (chê) | to slice off meat; to mince; a hash of mutton, beef and fish. A hash of crab, the roe of fish, or bird's eggs. |
| 77       | 中 (chêng) | the first movement of the foetus. |
| 78       | 赤 (chê) | good meat, fat and juicy; excellent, abundant; an affable, pleasing countenance. Same as 雅 130. 63. Also read 肉, beef. |
| 79       | 股 (gōu) | the thighs; a gang or band; the rump; a strand in a rope; a slice; a share; a division, a detachment, a portion, a bay, a peninsula; the long side of a right-angled triangle; a chapter; a stable, firm. |
| 80       | 脊 (jí) | backbone; meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in the pot. The top of the foot; hind feet of cattle; plain, not particularized. The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side; the bottom. |
| 81       | 腹 (fù) | the meat on the breast, between the mouth and heart. |
| 82       | 胴 (tóng) | imperfect animal; the navel in man; substantial, important. Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat. |
| 83       | 腹 (fù) | a thick, indurated skin on the hand or feet. |
| 84       | 同 (tóng) | same as 肚 130. 30; also same as 肚 130. 71. |

| 85       | 同 (tóng) | the pulse, the blood running in the veins; watercourse in the ground; argument of thought. |
| 86       | 同 (tóng) | meat dried in slices without bones; janked meat; a want of flesh; out of season, as a fish. |
| 87       | 同 (tóng) | the tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow. |
| 88       | 同 (tóng) | the stomach or many plus of an ox. |
| 89       | 同 (tóng) | bloody flesh offered to the gods. |
| 90       | 同 (tóng) | copulent, large bellied. |
| 91       | 同 (tóng) | dried meat; flesh or fruit dried for food. |
| 92       | 同 (tóng) | the intestines; the stomach, the appetite; the digestion. |
| 93       | 同 (tóng) | a helmet; descendants; posterity; also same as 137. 102. |
| 94       | 同 (tóng) | the part under and between the shoulder-blades. |
| 95       | 同 (tóng) | to swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss. |
| 96       | 同 (tóng) | meat used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Cheu to their kinsmen. Inferior clerks, runners; employees; salted, mince crabs; to wait or expect; to help; mutually; all; altogether; to store up, to have ready on hand. |
| 97       | 同 (tóng) | salted mutton or pork devilled; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy. Fat, fleshy. |
| 98       | 同 (tóng) | the skin; arranged; to report; the belly; to arrange in order; to spread out, to state; to transmit. |
| 99       | 同 (tóng) | dropical swelling; a puffy swelling of the legs. |

<p>| 100      | 同 (tóng) | same as 雅 130. 62. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>130.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膋胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膋胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膋胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膋胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膋胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膋胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膣胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膀胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膳殖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膀胱</td>
<td>膣胱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膣管</td>
<td>膣管</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
月臣自至 130.131.132.133.

腫脹脣脛前脷

162.  a swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been crushed, or from wet.

163.  the thigh; the ham of an animal.

164.  the legs, the thighs, the ham; in architecture, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.

165.  soup or porridge made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen or sheep.

166.  swelled; inflated; to tumefy; a boil; swollen; boastful; the galls or protuberances on trees.

167.  swelling of the stomach; dropical; to grow big as a boil; shang the intestines.

168.  the buttocks, or their bone as os sacrum.

169.  to swell, as a boil; swelling.

170.  the breast; a breast-plate; personally, self; to strike; to bear; to sustain; to receive, as a duty; to fasten; to stand up against.

171.  soup or broth made from meat, without any vegetables; meat tea.

172.  tureen; a chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs; fat, rich.

173.  the ulna or outer bone of the arm; the humerus; 'a hot and broken, as overdone meat.

174.  soup or broth made from meat; meat tea; to smoke with horse dung; the smarting eye and obnoxious vision resulting.

175.  lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean perk or mutton.

176.  the calf of the leg; to avoid; diseased; to change; altered.

177.  to boil flesh; to make soup; in Pekinese: dirty.

178.  fat, lard; greasy; a plaster, ointment, blabber; rich food; gruel.

179.  the breast, the chest; the diaphragm; the mind; inability to eat, want of appetite; a bell-frame.
chiu¹ kiu¹ a mortar; bowls; dishes; to work in a mortar.

chü² a moment, an instant; a little while; ché² a hamper or basket to carry grass; yung⁴ to arouse, to excite.

ye⁴ wish, to; from, by, and; to use; to give, to commit to, to transfer; to commit or associate with; a hand, a company; to accept, to agree, to allow, to submit, to wait; yü⁴ to take part in; to assist at, to be concerned in.

chü³ ki³ to introduce, to recommend; to rise; to elevate, to praise, to promote; to confiscate; all, the whole; an ancient weight of three tails.

chung⁴ kung² to arise; to allow; to flourish; to elevate, to originate; fashionable; kung² joyful; excited; an appetite, a passion.

hien⁴ hien⁴ to insinuate; a hole; a pitfall in which to catch beasts.

chü³ ch'ah⁴ to hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk.

ch'ung⁴ ch'ung⁴ to pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

fat⁴ fa⁴ to pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.

pi⁴ to raise a thing; to lift it for presentation.

shih¹ shih¹ a wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; large, said of boats; great reputation.

wou² wou² to bale out, as water; a ladle; to ladle from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

chiu² kiu² a maternal uncle.

ch'iu² chiu² old (anything); a long time; formerly, defunct, venerable; sour, as paste.

shè³ shè³ the tongue; a valve in a pump; hook of a clasp; to speak; talkative.

daw⁴ to roll the tongue, as a dog when heated.

shih⁴ shih⁴ to lick, as a cow; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

shè² shè² lodgings, a hospice, a shed, a cottage; my; junior relations; to neglect; to let go, as a bird; a stall in a market; to halt, to stop, to dwell.

chin¹ kiu¹ a disease in a cow's tongue; to be silent.

shē³ open, to unroll, to expand, to exhilarate, tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss.

p'uo² a shop; to spread; to arrange; a league of ten or seven li; a ward in a town; a small town or marketplace.

t'ien⁴ to lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

shê³ shê³ to lick, as a cow, to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

t'ao⁴ t'ao⁴ to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

ti⁴ to put out the tongue.

ch'uen² ch'uen² error; to contradict; opposed to, incongruent; incompatible.

tou² to posture, to dance; to fence; to gestate; to act tableaux vivants; pantomime; of hand; masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

shou⁴ shou⁴ thick, tangled brushwood; name of a celebrated emperor; benevolent, wise, ephemeral.

chou⁴ chou⁴ a boat, a vessel, a dugout; to go in a boat; to transport; a stand for a cup.

to² toh² a boat to paddle about in.

champ² a square boat or two hulled together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

plung⁴ a boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

plun⁴ the bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

te⁴ the hold of a vessel; the compartments of a ship or junk.

chou² a long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 800 bushels.

chê² a skiff, a long sloop, a scow to transport salt.
舟

sao⁴ seas¹ a general name for boats and junks.

tʻo² a large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.

chʻuán¹j chʻuoⁿ a boat, or vessel of any kind; a sort of apothecary mortar; a long tea saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.

qʻuⁿ² a long and swift boat like a galley now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

diao¹ a boat.

chʻiang² dzʻiæng a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

diao¹ a passage-boat, used on small rivers.

qʻang² a kind of scow, two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; hence applied to dull, stupid things.

ang¹ to run aground in a boat; to get upon the sand; to arrive at; a limit of time.

duw¹ du a vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marks men were placed.

meng³ mæng a small boat; a pinassou, a long boat.

tʻo² a helm; a rudder.

chʻiang² tiang an oar; a keel; the keelboard, in which sense it is also read tiang.

chʻao² a vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching. same as 船 137. 30. also read 船.

chʻao² a skiff, a long shallop; a raft.

qʻuo² a floating bridge, usually made of boats, but sometimes of spars.

diao¹ a long narrow vessel having two masts; some of them can be armed; they resemble the revenue cutters at Canton; in Cantonese: a rudder.

qʻuo² a boat, a barge, a punt, a canoe, a dug-out; inland boat; small craft; niæn⁴ the painter of a boat, the tow line or tracking rope; to caulk seams.

chi¹ teʻich, chieh⁴ an ear, a paddle or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.

pʻuⁿ¹ a flat bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.

qao² pào the stem or out-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.

yno³ two boats or rafts lashed alongside like a double canoe; a pilot or steersman, who know the channel; a galley to carry fifty men.

păng³ to board a vessel; a double boat made by laying two alongside and fastening them together; this is done when drifting with the current; to swim or float.

tʻeʻao² a junk, a smack.

tīch,⁴ a punt, a shallop; a canoe, a dingey.

pan¹ class, way, kind; to divide; to drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort, manner of, an affair.

hsiën² chien the side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

chu² chuh, the after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or wheel.

po² po a great junk fits to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.

huang³ chuang a kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.

yi⁴ yih, the open bow of a junk called 影 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

hsiën² hien a war-junk; a protected turret or top for archers or marksmen.

yi⁴ a stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say, the stern.

chʻung² chuⁿ a long and swift boat like a galley, now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

q̄uo² large scow-like boats on the Yangtse' river which are used for freighting; tiao¹ a board used to pass from a boat to the shore.

q̄uo² q̄uo² a long and swift boat like a galley, now disused; covering or roof for boats, staggings; etc.; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.

† to moor or turn a boat's head to the bank; to run the bow on shore; to set up a pole as a signal.

(205)
| 130 | 舵 (chāo) | stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast guard duty; a rudder; a sailor. |
| 140 | 靈 (mēng) | a fast sailing war-junk, long and narrow, used in the revenue service. |
| 172 | 船 (shuān) | a kind of river boat which is used in the central provinces. |
| 185 | 筏 (shān) | the bow of a vessel, on which a huge bird was sometimes carved. |
| 195 | 同 | same as 般 156. |
| 210 | 丈 (zhāng) | good, virtuous; able to do, skilful, very; a high degree; gentle, valuable, natural, free born, loyal, obedient. |
| 138 | 難 (nàn) | difficult; distressing; dangerous; toilsome; sorrowful; origin of. |
| 139 | 色 (sè) | colour; quality; lust; venery; air, manner; form, color; habit; complexion; mode, sort, kind, glory; in Buddhism, one of the six outward perceptions, that of form. |
| 57 | 色 (cè) | the countenance; changing through anger; pull, full, flushed. |
| 151 | 同 | same as 難 151.2. |
| 140 | 福 (fú) | the greater plantain, ribgrass, ribwort, or rippled-grass, a common road side herb. |
| 1 | 齒 (chǐ) | the luxuriant grey look of plants in flower. |
| 190 | 花 (huā) | the female plant of the nettle hemp; suck-colth; a rush; a sedge used in making sandales; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpollished; a drift grass; the washings that float on rivers; seeds and rotten heaps fit for manure. |
| 4 | 槉 (huì) | a medicinal plant; it is gathered for its roots. |
| 3 | 花 (huā) | a sedgy plant of whose leaves mats can be made; an orchide. |
| 4 | 花 (huā) | myrrhwort, artemisia, or any plant from which myrrh, or rather the punk is obtained; old, fifty; to quiet, to finish; to stop, to sour iah; prospered. |
| 139 | 花 (huā) | a water plant, called ground hemp. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | chi, chi sesameum, hemp; bringing good luck; vivifying; a fel- ciuous plant often drawn in the mouth of deers. |
| 3 | 花 (huā) | plants floating on the water. |
| 2 | 花 (huā) | the small tubers which grow around the taro; they are not unlike lass in shape. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a kind of flower; brilliant; China; splendor, glory, virtuous, blooming; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a medicinal plant; it is one of the Acanthaceae; thread can be made from the root, which is also used in rheumatism and jaundice; a remote wild; the hair or form of a wild bear. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a species of sedge; the coarse nettle hemp, good for cordage. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a sort of febrifuge; it is obtained from the roots which are sliced, and exhibited in fever as a tincture. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a species of potato, taro; nourishing. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | yuan a kind of bean; budding of plants; a fragrant plant, a species of rue; the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away flies or insects. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | roots of plants. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | the awn or beard of grain; a sharp point; a ray of light; tail of a comet. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a peduncle springing from the nax, and bearing many flowers. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery like stems. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | is a salt marsh plant with lanceolate leaves like a bamboo, and creeping roots, whose seeds are eaten by deer and cattle. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | a syngenshuous plant of a milky nature; also a species of scullions or Allium. |
| 1 | 花 (huā) | China root; a tuber or under ground fungus. |
de'ang azure; dark; old; the green
tint of plants; the azure of the
sky; hasty; hoary, old in one
service; flourishing, prospering.
"the plantago; the pearl barley.

chi'ë
tkia mustard plant; un-
important, trifling, petty; an atom.
nem name of an edible plant; a
thistle; waste untilled land; to
clear up jungle.
shen a straw mat to sleep
on when mourning for parents;
the ginseng plant.
chen the small leaved variety of the
water lily; the lotus; k's. to bear,
to sustain; competent; to be
obliged for; obtained of.
p'ë'
spis a flower bud; the opening
blossom.
jen a large oily bean; gentle,
kind hearted; flexible.

sun a herbaceous plant with round
and downy leaves, and reeds shaped
like ear-rings; su buds bursting,
as in the spring.
fen a luxuriant, as a plant covered
with leaves; pas regular, and in
fine order, as banners.
chan the tea plant, the name in-
cludes the genus Camellia; an
infusion of any kind.
same as 140. 38.

pas a luxuriant; thick herbage that
makes a cover; sprouts of a pol-
larded mulberry; even; to store
up; to cover.
fu China root.

sun a weed; marsh flower; to in-
crease on prerogative.
same as 85. 9.

chi'ë the name of
a tree; luxuriant and vigorous
herbage; fine grain.

yan a plant, whose flower,
when boiled and thrown into water,
stompedes and kills fish.
chen a labiate plant; it is used
in female complaints.
chë a plant allied to the sarsaparilla; the
Aralia elda.

guë a medicinal plant, the Cus-
cuta or dodder.

jië small plants budding; spring-
ing; a bank or brink; the thongs
of a shield.

chi'ë a fragrant plant; spi-
cery, seasoning; fine grasscloth;
used for you, in polite address
among friends; your information.
yu a wild plant resembling
the sunk-cabbage, but the flowers
are malvaceous.

chë the stalks of pulse; the
tendrils of vines.

chi'ë a marshy plant; a tall
kind of sedge, on which cattle
thrive when it is in seed.
same as 140. 181.

meng a liliaceous plant.

sun luxuriant, tender herbage; by
turms; successively, gradually.

fan the drawing resembles
an Iris; the plant has many
names; the root in whitish and
slightly mucilaginous.
meng a lucky plant, which grew
in Yao's palace, a leaf grew every
day till full moon and then one
fell off daily.
meng dark, dull; blind;
rush, rude, ignorant; to deceive,
to conceal, to cover; obliged to,
grateful for favors; to gamble.
tung a kind of sow-thistle used
for greens, which stands in winter.
p'ëng grassey, luxuriant;
bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a
plant; see also 140. 8.

har a flower not opened; the
buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and
sweet flag.
cha chah, cha sprouts and shoots
appearing above ground; animals
growing stronger and larger; ch's a,
a sort of herb; choh, the budding
forth of plants.
same as 140. 30.

fëng' fragrances of flowers, and
herbs; perfume; numerous; am-
cable.

chi'ë king a kind of thorny bush;
spinous; prickly; brambles.

kawi a kind of rash of
which door mats can be woven;
sandals and slippers are also made
of it.
të thorns, prickles; to be
sarcastic.

tè sedge; rushes, useful to
make brooms.

chi'ë name of a plant and
flower; the white jasmine.
19. 芳莱茄番茄茄子番茄
le lah, spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree good for palisades.
ii a kind of rush; a fragrant plant, a fruit found in Southern China, the litchi or laichi; a species of celery.
ch'eh g'ieh chi a the brinjal, the gourd; plant; the tomato; the stem of the lotus.
shai shing a plant; a wall creeper; an evergreen; sesamum.
lao to weed the ground.

20. shao shok, a medicine; a kind of peony.
wee ruch, a fiber; a variety of the Chinese yam.
ch'iu' has young of birds; grass, hay, fodder, to cut grass.
pao the husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.
g'ua grapes; the vine.
p'o' p'ah, turnip; beet; a fragrant white flower.
ch'io kah, the chrysanthemum; the marigold.

21. t'ao the grape; the cultivated vine.
hsu' huo flowers; a blossom, a corolla, pleasure; indistinct vision; variegated, ornamented; to exaggerate.
ch'ien t'ai exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.
t'au' a kind of reed; to collect; gracy; a selection; to be with, to congregate, as people into towns.
same as 140. 4.

22. p'io p'io a medicinal plant; the castor-oil plant; used in making vermilion ink for seals; pioh, a rain cloak.
chai how to cover with grass; to thatch; a mat of straw.

23. ch'ang the seeds of a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.
mo an aquatic vegetable resembling the pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

24. ch'un ying' huo' the seeds of a common wayside plant; the burweed; its leaves and seeds are sticky.
ch'eh the brinjal, a plant whose tender sprouts can be used for food.
shen trees wide apart; a medicinal plant; pendent branches.
chi' a kind of orchidous plant, its roots are employed to rub on the inkstone with vermilion to fit it for writing.
p'o' poh, the roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.
shak general term for pulse.

25. ch'iu' small plants or grass; petty, troublesome, vexations; small, trifling, minute; to criticize; to annoy, as by interfering.
t'u' tah, a species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one; often used for.
ch'iao a small, wild leguminous plant having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisia.
ch'ung a kind of medical plant, whose root is a remedy for the ague.
wo' a term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory; to sow thistle, and other similar plants.
same as 187. 140.

26. t'io clover, or small leguminous plant like a pea; a marshy plant whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair.
how to precipitate; to catch fish; if so, but; plants, herbage;chnerous; inconsiderate, improperly, illiterate.
'io' bitter; hard, distressing, unpleasant, painful, troublesome; urgent; to dislike.
kou⁴ heu¹ a medicinal plant; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.
g'ai³ moss, lichen; small plants growing on rocks; mossy.
chü⁵ k'ü an old name for the arum or something like it, of which a Cordage could be made.
s'ngoh⁴ the receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx.
ch'üan² te'iang¹ a red rose; seh, a species of water polygonum or smartweed.
ko⁵ koh¹ a species of wild onion having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.
m'ing⁵ tea of any sort; the tender leaves of tea.
ch'i¹ ch'iao⁴ ch'iao a kind of rice; buckwheat.
ch'ü¹ ch'üin¹ a lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals; it is used to nourish gold fish.
wei⁷ ch'ü a trailing medicinal plant; the seeds are used as tonic, lenitive, and stimulant.
ch'ü¹ a sacred tree of the Buddhist, brought from Magadha (Ficus religiosa).
ch'i¹ t'ieh⁴ to repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spinous herb.
ch'ü¹ ch'u¹ a kind of gynandrous plant, which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times in a year.
hsü⁴ hucui fennel or caraway.
jin¹ the padded mats anciently laid on floors, and still used in Japan; a commodious seat; cushion or mats.
ch'ü¹ ch'un¹ the mushroom; mold on bread or paste.
c'ne⁴ a sedge grass, used in making mats.
shih⁵ s'hi a grassy appearance, like a lawn; ch'a to cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.
t'ne³ to chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.
shih⁵ s'hi a grassy appearance, like a lawn; ch'a to cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.
t'ne³ to chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.
jin¹ grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.
ch'ü¹ ch'üin¹ a plant that is extremely poisonous, which seems to be the field violet.
chuang⁴ chuang¹ sedate, serious, correct in conduct; a farmstead; thoroughfare, a high road; used for ˊf and for ˊf'ang³ small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.
g'ing⁵ the water chestnut; the water caltrops (Trapa bicornis) whose fruit is eaten.
ch'ü¹ t'ieh⁴ to slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or from stiff knee; to deceive.
güa⁴ guen grass, pasture; soft, luxuriant; a field for horses; a park or menagerie; a book of extracts, a collectanea; young, soft, fine; yuh, grieved.
chü¹ chüeh⁴ chüeh, a medicinal plant like senna, whose seeds are used in diseases of the eye.
c'ne³ a kind of marigold; the Hibiscus mutabilis; beautiful.
yao¹ a species of thistle; the stalk is tubular, and the flower flat on top; the young plants are eaten as a preventive of flatulence.
p'ing⁴ p'ing luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.
chü¹ ch'üh¹ pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally, seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grass.
yung⁴ yung¹ brave; excellent; luxuriant; flourishing; superior, beautiful; eminent, high, noble; a tassel; ornament on a spear; a flower whose fruit is not yet formed.
yü⁴ yuh, a species of wild vine, smaller than the cultivated.

same as 蘭 140. 97.
茹
\(\text{茹}^{42}\) 绵 twisted as roots; to receive, to take, to eat much; to gormandize; to covet, to feed; putrid; to die, to conjecture, to deliberate.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a gourd, a pumpkin; a mushroom, a kind of tuber.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) luxuriant foliage; courtly in one’s manner.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) flourishing, luxuriant.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) abundant vegetation.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) luxuriant vegetation.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) caraway; coriander; parsley.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) plants drooping; rotten, blasted, drying up; dying.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a small plant like the chickweed (Stellaria).

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) ginger; also other plants in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a vine like the grapes, which produces berries or grapes.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) to pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the fields; to extirpate.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) \(\text{菇}^{1}\) a species of onion; its hollow culm.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) teien to introduce; to recommend; to continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) p’oh, p’ot an edible tuber; the water-celery.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) the white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant; a rush; related; friendly; the female hemp; p’tao to die of hunger.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) the core or tender stalks of a water grass, uncultivated in ponds; they are eaten like celery.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the fresh roots are steeped in spirits as a tonic.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a plant of which ropes, grass cloth, and coarse linen are made.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) hien a species of day-lily; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son.

菇
\(\text{菇}^{42}\) a clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and green.
荒

茎 苾

芭 苴

芹 苤

菅 苤

薏 苬

藜 苸

茖 苿

 Bruins field; a wildness; a wilderness; a wilder-
ness; drought; deserted, barren; neglected, reck-
less, very, empty, unripe, a moor, a jungle; a fa-
mile; to magnify, to nullify.

fung 庚 the culm or stalk of grasses and herbs; rising straight
up; a stem; hilt of a sword.

ki a small rush; a vegetable;

succulent plants allied to the chi-
cory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle,

and similar species.

A variety of succory whose

leaves are milky and can be eaten;

millet or panic seed; grass, a

prickly tree.

Pa a fence, a fragrant plant.

same as 帏 49. 12.

shi 兰 to overshadow, as by

luxuriant foliage; fub, a knee-pad

worn when sacrificing.

shi 兰 a floating marine plant

which furnishes small seeds taste-

ing like barley.

tu the peduncle or footstalk of a

flower or fruit; the persistent calyx;

as of persimmon; stem of a meion;

a root, a stem; baseless, unfound-

ed, interchanged with 薄.

sou the rootlets of herbs or

grassess; unimportant; interchang-

ed with 薄 and 薄.

shih a mat of any kind; ample,

flowing, wide, as garments; laid

up for use; overgrown with jungle.

p'in succulent cress, of whose

sprouts deer are very fond.

chien 芝 a medicinal plant

allied to the Scutellaria.

p'ang a coarse plant of

which brooms can be made; to
call, to make; to have over-
sight.

same as 95. 95.

chien 埳 pasture grounds; to

lead animals to pasturage; to

introduce, to recommend; to re-

peat; to set forth; to present, to

lay out oblations; also same as 薛.

che? the sugar cane.

p'ing the culm of grasses;

peduncle of flowers; small beams in a

roof.

gren trailing and climbing as

plants.

hoang a medicinal plant

whose decoction is used to purify

the blood.

fu name of a grassy plant; a

contraction of fi a series.

fu 兰 luxuriant, vegetation that

conceals the path; to screen; or-

naments for the hair; to open, to

clear away, as weeds.

jo a sort of water plant, the
cat tail rush (Typha); mats are

woven from the mature plants.

same as 茎 140. 38.

chiang 兰 small roots; the

branches of roots.

lub 兰 a kind of lentiles of pot-
tage.

tung 兰 grassy; 'ung choking,

filling up.

pi 兰 a kind of pot herb, grow-
ing in damp places, producing a

small pea, sometimes used for

food; a kind of fern.

si 兰 name of a plant; to increase

five fold.

li 兰 the wild hop; a bitter

plant.

pih 兰 fragrant; a sort of pot-

herb.

onions; garlics; a leek

green; busy, hurried.

chik 兰 a medicine used in fevers.

la 兰 plants growing very

luxuriantly; hidden, as by the

thick growth.

hsia 兰 an herb with leaves like a

cabbage used as a remedy in

fevers; flourishing; luxuriant.

same as 茎 140. 40.

petals, centre of a flower; a

leaf-bud; a virgin; sap, juice.

si 兰 afraid, shirking, looking
terrified; bashful, excessively tim-

id; thrown off one's guard, show-
ing the white feather.

pla 兰 a plant like the madder in

that its roots dye a red color; it

is a species of Rubia and is now

mostly superseded by sapan-wood.

hwa 兰 an umbelliferous plant,

of which the leaves are fragrant.

hsu 兰 a species of epiden-

drum; a fragrant species of mar-

sbry orehid.
the seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

mao metallic; unbranched; flourishing; healthy, highly developed, of high rank or quality; elegant, fine, to exert, to endeavor after; vigorous; strong.

fung a malvaceous plant, resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse. shu-ku, the name of a plant which produces pendulous tubers.

tien the name of a grass.

chih a common medicinal plant, a species of Euphorbia; the root stocks are taken as a purgative.

ts'ih, a kind of iris growing in damp places; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

guo a small species of Artemisia, or mugwort, whose tender stalks are edible when boiled.

pien an herb having leaves like the oleander with small white flowers; it runs over the ground and the young leaves are boiled as greens.

stiff grass; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals, and are also used to dye a dull green color.

same as 葛 140. 168.

pao to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

pa-h, the Smilax, the trailing stem of which is hard and stiff, and the root edible; the unexpanded leaves of brake.

ze soil, sedge grass; rush.

chou a medicinal plant with a bitterish root.

c'hoh, fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

fush a labiate plant like horehound, in appearance, (marrubium).

yma a sweet mushroom.

hao the water-caltrops (Trapa) having three or four prongs on the fruit.

hiao a thorny kind of sunflower; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter.

sam

tiao a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce.

sou small plants, brushwood; delicate; to keep out of view; to repress; to decide firmly; to strew the screen; to include; to cut off; to prevent advance; obscure; dull.

mou a general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

hsieh a plant which is allied to the Vitex; ye to accumulate.

hu a small orchidaceous plant, with exapetalous and white flowers; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the culms dried as a tonic for weak children.

ch'ing celery; parley; cress, homewort.

ch'i to seek for, to beg, to try; a bridle.

hsin fuel, firewood; brambles; wood cut for the fire.

fang fragrant; pleasing; excellent, virtuous; beautiful; agreeable.

tobacco; sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

mang a medicine whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

t'shu, a nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silkworm whisk.

k'ao grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at.

hsien a herbaceous plant having a yellow flower and red fruit, which fattens those who eat it.

t'shao grass; running hand; heedless; hastily, carelessly, a rough copy or original draft; to mow; to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black; plants with herbaceous stems; vegetation.

moh no, not, do not; a cessation of; no need of; if, unless; to plan; ample, great; quiet; dull, shady, evening.

shi to plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.
ch'ang⁴ a kind of rush, or flag.

meng⁴ guang⁴ to bud, to germinate; sprouting of seeds; to shoot forth; fixed; incipient; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.

ch'iu² k'ih, a coarse tray made of rushes on which silkworms feed and wind their cocoons.

sang⁴ wei¹ to screen, to intercept; a species of leek; (Allium porrum).

ko¹ koh, creeping plants; edible beans; relatives, posterity.

san⁴ to shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; intricate; obscure; verboose; san¹ a root, a kind of round turnip.

tan⁴ small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect.

fu¹ shih, seeds of the turnip, used as a medicine; also read po⁴.

mo¹ moh, the jessamine; the jasmine.

ch'u¹ shu¹ a small tree; its bitter seeds are used in coughs and tonic medicines; the ripe capsules are deep red and the seeds black.

ye⁴ leaf of a tree, book, etc.; a thin plate of gold or metal; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a hinge; posterity, ages; to collect, to assemble.

sun⁴ a general term for cabbage, which keeps green all winter.

te⁴ ch'ieh, a prickly, a thorn; to prick.

same as 荀 140. 144.

yao⁴ yeh, medicine; physic.

ju² petals, centre of a flower; plants growing thick and pendent.

tsang⁴ a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce.

shih, the shepherd's purse, eaten as green.

kuo² fruit; also used for 果; fruits with a nut or kernel.

same as 荀 140. 115.

jin² a plant resembling the Artemisia in fragrance and habit, but which is probably a species of Vitex.

yeh² a kind of sudorific medicine.

same as 荀 140. 102.

shao² the small rootlets of the Nelumbium.

ni⁴ yeh, the stock or stump of a tree; the bole, remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

poh³, a small tree; the bark is reddish and dyes yellow.

kao³ kao³ straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.

k'ien³ k'ien¹ a water plant allied to the water lily, the Euryale ferox; it is cultivated for its seeds, stems, and roots, which contain much starch.

ts'ao² g'uo² duckweed; to thatch; to collect; a prickly plant growing on city walls and roofs, said to be the Tribulus.

chi² ch'i a fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative.

p'ie¹ fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

ts'ao² g'uo² a plant yielding a red dye, perhaps allied to the Rubia.

li² lih, a plant like the cres, said to intoxicate or kill fish.

wei⁴ wò overgrown with weeds; jungly.

ju² petals, centre of a flower; a virgin; juice.

tang⁴ to inter; to bury with decorum; to lay a body into the tomb; in Pelaging: to spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.

shan⁴ to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook, a sort of scythe.

tsun⁴ tsun¹ the flower of the Hibiscus rosa-sinensis; see also 荀 140. 29.

ret⁴ a species of pepper tree, the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

mes² yeh² a general name for berries, as black-berry, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

p'ei³ a thorny kind of malvaceous plant; to shade, to protect.

mao⁶ to pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.

ch'ih² t'ih¹ a medicinal plant, a kind of lungwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.
tain* the skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

c'h* k'ih, a fragrant plant resembling the valerian or mint.

c'h* ch'iu* the seeds of a wild pepper tree which grow in clusters.

ch'iu* ts'ai fruita picked whole or in pieces, not mashed; greens, as melons or cabbage; sour-kraut; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt.

many vague, doubt, vast, dazzling and immense, like the expanse of the ocean; said a morass full of sedges.

same as 85.9.

fan* grass, herbage; plants; a kind of weep.

ti* tih, arid; hot air, a scorching air; t'siao hills on which the grass is dried up.

fan* several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; to gay in; to take delight in; elegant, graceful, polished; fine composition.

lo 6 lo 6 lo, to leave behind; to sink; to fall; to set; to drop, to scatter, to descend; fixed, arranged.

po* po, thin, light; feo, rare, stingy; to slight; to browbeat; poor, unfortunate; to diminish, suspicions of; trifling.

ts'ai a tiquetuous grass; a species of Cyperus; to rub in the hand.

la* heavy dew; plants extruding their roots above the ground.

ch'ung* the leguminous plant whose seeds are used in eye disease.

ch'iu* g'au the water-lily.

li'ning water lichen; moss; duckweed, such as covers pools and fish ponds; wandering, floating about; travelling.

lai* unsettled, agitated, spoiled; to subvert, to overturn; dissipated; large, vast, magnificent.

g'au* tiny cane, vines, creepers, rattan.

pu* pi* the cat-tail rush or Typha, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; hats made of grass.

fan* a boundary, a frontier; a fence or hedge; to protect; to fend off; to inclose; feudalatories near the frontier.

yau* yau* an aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practise.

p'uo* small water-plants, like the Lemna or Pistia, floating on fish ponds.

ch'ung* ch'ung steam, vapour; to steam; to boil; to rise, all, numerous; small gaggles; hemp torches.

chou* a vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

chan* a wild flower, resembling the cress, and is pickled for condiment.

yau* plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.

fan* a species of marsh grass or rush useful for making brooms.

k'iu* chia fragrant flowers; odor, perfume; to cauterize; to embalm.

chiao* chiao the plantain or banana; the palm; fuel, firing; a mere straw.

fan* an aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed.

we* 'edi plants, grass.

ch'iang* ch'ung a red rose; seh, a species of water polygonum or smart weed.

sy^o shoots, buds; to begin; a germ; a plume; to bud.

sy* a medicinal plant; it is three feet high, with spoon shaped, obvate leaves in pairs opposite; the unites resemble a cow's knee.

ti* tih, water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugar-canes or sorghum.

na* na* brushwood, jungle; tangled; thick grass; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic; regardless of etiquette; heedless.

sy* sy* a trailing plant growing in the water, having a feid smell; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

t'au* t'au seeds beginning to germinate the plume showing above ground.

ka* the ancient name of an aquatic grain whose seeds resemble rice; a spirit was distilled from them.

t'iu* t'iu* a felicitous plant, which appears to denote a fera resembling the common brake.
140. tén̂g1 dâng a plant, allied to a Hypericum.
106 ti1 ti6, the white seeds of the water lily, after the spogy testa have been removed; also read shâo.
108 p'ân4 p'ân a species of wild raspberry; sîn fragrant, as flowers.
109 ku1 tâo1 a cover; to build; a roof; to overshadow; to include, to be, is; to conceal; for, since, for that, now, then.
110 chí4 ts'î1 a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.
111 lâm4 hû6, indigo; a plant used to dye blue.
112 jî4 hû6, water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.
113 mên4 mûn5 just awakened from sleep.
114 âu5 têi1 a creeper like a melon or a pea.
115 shân4 flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.
116 sîh4 vegetable food; a grain; a general term for edible greases, including pulse.
117 chî2 tâi, gorse, furze; the Tribulus terrestris or caltrops, it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye and coughs.
118 ên4 ên4 the mallow; the sunflower; to measure, to estimate.
113 菜  a water vegetable of the gentian family.

114 菜  a marshy plant having red

115 菜  hanging down like the ends

122 菜  a basket, especially one like

124 菜  to collect, abstract;

125 菜  to become; to show;

126 菜  a species of sagito or

(216)
127 chieh tsi a kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of; to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid; tsi, in confusion, disorders, to lead by a cord; to offer. on the lotus root; the large rootstock of the Nelumbium, used for food. junji a kind of ginger; horn; confused; so; to push; the luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together. king keng stalks of the taro; culm of grain.

129 hai os reduced, impoverished; a very fragrant and common species of artemeia, about four feet high. chu a pumpkin, or gourd; the large garlic.

130 coisa coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass. hahsiah an amaranthaceous plant; a cooling medicine used in making vermilion ink for seals; ph, a rain cloak.

131 jio the breast, especially of a fowl or game bird.

132 an herb used to make besoms, broom weed.

133 chih chih a fragrant flower, cultivated for its scent; also read chih. gi jang to hide; to store up; a receptacle; to conceal; stores, property; the viscera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mound; to store, as a student his knowledge; tsang a store house, a retreat; a strong box.

134 tsa a triquetrous grass (Scirpus maritimus) growing in boggy spots, of which hats and cloaks are made; the flower stalk of a vegetable, as of cabbage or turnip.

135 kua kua, a bitter plant whose fruit is used in coughs.

136 chew chewen the late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.

137 shieh the Hibiscus syriacus, a type of transitory things.

138 kan a wild plant, the Raucunculus auricorns, which is regarded as poisonous. gang a species of seed or marsh grass, a kind of dye-stuff.

139 same as 140. 20.

140 hing hing an aquatic plant with floating leaves; the golden lotus.

141 ching hong a fragrant flower; a marshy plant with large cordate leaves, and smelling like rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast.

142 a cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves or of grass, woven in stripes and laid on like thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; hanging loose, like a ruff or goat's long hair; sui pendent, as flowers.

143 kwan to heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to Blanch by earthing the stalks.

144 jiang a plant resembling ginger; its root is aromatic and removes worms.

145 kien a plant used for dyeing red; the madder; in Can- fous: susa, a kind of floating grass grown in gold-fish ponds.

146 jiao the fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant, its roots are used in coughs.

147 hien a mushroom or agaric, with a slender stalk.

148 kien hien a plant resembling ginger; its root is aromatic and removes worms.

149 hiun a woody climbing plant which has hooked spines and large oval ribbed leaves furnishing a tonic like sarasaparilla; it is a sort of Trapa.

150 tao a white and very fragrant flower from India; the Michelia champaca.

151 an, flourishing, shady; fine, graceful, pleasing.

152 sheh, a fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made.

153 a term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; also read chu.
151. 茄 茄子 茄子 茄子
tou⁴ teu¹ pulse; the nutmeg; legumes of every kind; peas, beans.
152. 件 千 件 件
ch'äng⁴ q'ē⁴ the sweet basil; a plant skin to the chicory.
153. 件 件 件 件
miao³ small, petty, trifling, insignificant, contemptible; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; supercilious.
mai³ to bury; to store away; q'ē⁴ to stop up; wei¹ filthy; to make dirty, to defile.
pei¹ péi¹ a bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of mealy bulb, used in fevers and ointments.
154. 件 件 件 件
wai³ kwo³ a basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the hite or strawberry spinach.
lai³ a species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoarhound, which is burned in worship; to shade, to cover.
fan¹ faa trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.
ch'un¹ ch'èn to command, to order; to prepare; to release.
mai³ a name for several milky plants; the chicory; the dandelion, and also a species of sow-thistle.
suk¹ suh¹ a marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purlane.
155. 件 件 件 件
chu¹ chu¹, a medicinal plant; it is regarded as poisonous; oleander.
156. 件 件 件 件
hun¹ hoon meat dist, strong savoured food; strong smelling vegetables, as onions, garlic, etc., which, with five kinds of meat, viz., that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast.
ch'ā¹ chāh¹ an ancient place in Shen-si; ch'un¹ a marshy plant whose root is used in rheumatism.
sieh¹ sieh¹ a large marsh grass.
157. 件 件 件 件
mok¹ celery; the Ficus pumila in Formosæ; po¹, crooked, as a jar.
158. 件 件 件 件
yong¹ gung¹ to cultivate the ground, to break up the soil; to carry on farming; agriculture; cultivated; earnestly, widely.
159. 件 件 件 件
yi¹ jih¹ suckers, shoots; sprouts springing from an old root; rushes for making mats; a silkworm frame.
hua¹ ch'āh¹ the leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium; 'hua¹ water rushes not yet in flower.
160. 件 件 件 件
ko¹ plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.
161. 件 件 件 件
peng² p'ēn⁴ a flag; confused: luxuriant, a species of raspberry growing among hemp; overgrown, as jungle; waving as grass; disheveled, as hair.
same as 蓬 140. 53.
162. 件 件 件 件
shung¹ an herbaceous plant, the Aralia papyrifera whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper; piths of any kind.
wei¹ a plant whose leaves resemble elm seeds; the bark can be made into eordage.
to¹ tah¹, a root like beet or mangel-wurzel.
163. 件 件 件 件
wei¹ wei¹ grass, herbage; 'yu¹ a bud.
chu¹ chu¹, a weed; it is difficult to extirpate.
ch'ü¹ ch'ü¹ a species of Triticum which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.
dien² the Lotus, or water lily (Nelumbium speciosum).
164. 件 件 件 件
yu¹ griu a trailing plant growing in shallow water; shu¹, a grass formerly used in making filters, through which wines and spirits were strained; to defecate, to strain.
lu¹ the stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.
165. 件 件 件 件
ch'un¹ shu¹ the oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.
cham¹ to dip, as a morsel in sauce; baptism by immersion.
166. 件 件 件 件
tshad⁴ vegetables, victuals in general; greens, edible herbs; food, viand.
168. サンと the carambola; a fruit.

169. けん flourishing; budding and sprouting; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, which may be a sort of moss.

170. けん a plant whose stalks, when old, are used to thatch temples.

171. けん a climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cock's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.

172. けん the epidendrum; a general name for orchideous plants; adopted, sworn, pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.

173. けん a rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mata.

174. けん shade, shady; umbraeous; a shadow; to hide, to shelter; to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

175. けん a medicinal herb whose seeds are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties.

176. けん a small medicinal plant; it bears white flowers with a yellow centre.

177. けん a medical herb, good for rheumatism.

178. けん, to assist, to help; a Sanskrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists, same as 140. 181.

179. けん sheep; sheep or goat; of a sheep; the leaves are fed to animals.

180. けん a labiate plant a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnish a drink when pressed.

181. けん, to assist; to help; a Sanskrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists; same as 140. 181.

182. けん clover; a sedgy grass fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; a sort of juncus; けんluxuriant foliage.

183. けん a trailing plant, the Convolvulus reptans, whose stem and leaves are mucilaginous and eaten as a vegetable.

184. けん to measure, to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.

185. けん a grass from which door-blinds can be woven; a small floating grass cultivated in goldfish ponds.

186. けん to clear ground of grass, etc.; to weed out completely; to shave a child's head.

187. けん a kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a Carex, which injures the growing rice.

188. けん a vegetable which grows up rapidly and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and stalks are eaten; the oil calabage.

189. けん a flower bud; flowers partly opened.

190. けん a sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus; the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink and a remedy in cholera.

191. けん leaves of a legume used for fodder; bean stalks which are fed to cattle; greens; clover; a fragrant plant of the mint family, highly esteemed the flower of the leek, applied also to chives and shallots.

192. けん deficient, scanty; fasting; frugal, mean; fragrant, beautiful; sandals; a turmeric; greens; pot herbs.

193. けん a kind of rose resembling the cinnamon rose.

194. けん reeds; grass which grows in the bottom of rivers; a hollow rush or reed; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel.

195. けん a species of onion; the scallions; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

196. けん an edible tuber.

197. けん a plant from whose fibers cloth is made.

198. けん the apple; a water plant, the leaves are fed to animals.

199. けん a labiate plant a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnish a drink when pressed.

200. けん asparagus; worthless; tall herbs; to close the eyes; to reduce.

201. けん a plant whose root is allied to madder and used in dyeing red; (perhaps the Rubia); to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war, to order troops; to search, to screen.

202. けん the sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

203. けん a general name for thistles, as the Carduus.

204. けん mimoses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.

205. けん a climbing plant, the cypress vine.

206. けん an edible tuber; a variety of the water-chestnut which people eat in time of scarcity.

207. けん a small grassy plant having stripes and colors on it like a ribbon.

208. けん a kind of sedgy grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made.
32. **AD** short worms found in the intestine; a squirming motion.

**LA** a small marine bivalve, with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines.

**WU** a green-striped frog; wanton, exciting tones.

**DANG** a kind of locust; a mantis.

**CHI** to hibernate; stored; insects or animals becoming torpid; gone into darkness and silence.

**PEN** a narrow shellfish; *Solen*; a mussel dried and eaten.

**FANG** a bee or wasp; to swarm, to multiply; to fill the land, said of rebels.

**CHIA** the rainbow.

**FUA** a venemous serpent; the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.

**SH** the butterfly; copper money; paper money.

**GON** the silkworm.

**PANG** the oyster.

**CHI** a butterfly.

**CHI** an insect, the long-legged spider which runs over the house; a kind of cicada.

**HI** a noisy kind of green cicada, or a grasshopper; *CHI* a sort of bee.

**LOU** the mole-cricket which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night.

**CHI** the sow-bug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places.

**TEN** the sow-bug or woodlouse. (Oniscus).

**FOU** a kind of large ant.

**MEI** a small grasshopper or locust often caught by children to hear it chirp.

**CHU** the large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean.

**SAM** same as **AD** 142, 57.
41. 蝎 yin the squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous. 
42. 蝙 mi 3 honey; sweet; flattering; nectar, sugary. 
43. 蝽 shih 3 1 marine swimming crab; a greenish crab. 
44. 蝠 shih 3 caterpillars of the family of the looper, or Geometridae; hampered, repressed. 
45. 蝇 shih 3 a short legged spider; a lens; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth. 
46. 蝎 shih 3 a worm; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance. 
47. 蝎 ying 3 the dragon fly. 
48. 蝎 la 1 wax; beeswax; waxed; glazed, varnished; a candle. 
49. 蝽 shih 3 same as 142. 163. 
50. 蝽 shih 3 a species of Cypraea cowry used for money. 
51. 蝽 shih 3 1 cockles, whilks; a screw; spiral shells. 
52. 蝽 shih 3 a fire fly, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass. 
53. 蝽 shih 3 a mit, a louse; an infinitesimal distance; a leech. 
54. 蝽 shih 3 a grasshopper; a sort of wood-louse. 
55. 蝽 ying 3 a dragon fly; a kind of livid striped lizard found about damp walls. 
56. 蝽 yin 3 the spider millipede, which is supposed to get into the ear; the garden slug. 
57. 蝽 yin 3 a tribe of aborigines who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fuk-kien; an animal's testicles; eggs. 
58. 蝽 yin 3 a worm; the earthworm, (Lumbricous); it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints. 
59. 蝽 yin 3 the young of locusts, before their wings have grown. 
60. 蝽 yin 3 a land crab, common in the rice field, or on seaside beaches. 
61. 蝽 yin 3 a species of gaudy or pretty, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle. 
62. 蝽 yin 3 a kind of cricket, or locust; cicada. 
63. 蝽 yin 3 the fighting cricket; the cricket. 
64. 蝽 yin 3 caterpillars which have stiff or spiny hairs that are regarded as poisonous, such as the tiger moth (Euprepia). 
65. 蝽 yin 3 a marine animal; it is fabled to spurt sand at people or to bite their shadow to injure them; it is drawn like a turtle; met. masked enemy, underhand dealings. 
66. 蝽 yin 3 the silkworm moth; moths, millers, and spiners; in Pekingese; a disease of the throat, like diphtheria. 
67. 蝽 yin 3 a species of bat. 
68. 蝽 yin 3 a black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds; probably alludes to the water-spouts. 
69. 蝽 yin 3 to sting; a sting or whatever insects use to wound their enemies. 
70. 蝽 yin 3 to crawl along, spoken of rows of insects, ants, or caterpillars; a small crab. 
71. 蝽 yin 3 a water insect; a dysentery or water beetle whose larvae resemble shrimps. 
72. 蝽 yin 3 a species of large ant of a reddish black hue. 
73. 蝽 yin 3 the nippers or large claws of the crab; an immense bivalve, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh. 
74. 蝽 yin 3 a grub which attacks the root of grain; any insect which eats grain. 
75. 蝽 yin 3 mosquito, gnats.
142.

68 牛

ch'io a crab; met. a harpy.

69 毛

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

70 虫

kua a species of land snail or perhaps a kind of Helix.

71 蝴

hob, a grub found in trees; to eat like a grub; lusts which destroy one; used for 甲 heih a scorpion.

72 萤

same as 蝈 142. 31; also same as 虫 142. 31.

73 蝇

ch'io a serpent or dragon, which though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and fogs; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck; teh, an insect which eats young grain; a kind of locust.

74 蛾

cha a spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.

75 蜉

ch'io, a small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings; which leaps far.

76 蛙

heih a scorpion; a sort of grub in wood.

77 蝴

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

78 蛙

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

79 蝇

kua a species of land snail or perhaps a kind of Helix.

80 蝈

ch'io a serpent or dragon, which though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and fogs; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck; teh, an insect which eats young grain; a kind of locust.

81 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

82 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

83 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

84 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

85 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

86 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

87 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

88 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

89 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

90 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

91 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

92 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

93 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

94 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

95 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

96 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

97 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

98 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

99 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

100 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

101 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

102 蚤

yu a grub; a grut; a scarabaeus.

(224)
fu² fuh, a flying squirrel; a bat.

ch'i¹k⁴ liang⁴ silk-worms turning white and dying from weather or bad food; they are used medically.

sr'³n² to curl up, to coil around; squirming; wrestling; to commit to; f'³n² sow-bugs and similar insects which are found under vessels left long in damp places.

tan⁴⁴ eggs of any kind; an animal's testicles; a tribe of aborigines, who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fu-hien.

chi² li³⁴ tish⁴, a butterfly.

huang⁵ huang⁵ locust.

'pe³ an unusual name for the toad.

y'un⁴ yen the motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe; 'agw⁴ a strange ghoal like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.

sha⁴ shuh⁴, a worm; a sacrificial utensil or tripod.

ch'a³n⁴ kien to lay by, to remit, to let off, to excuse, to exclude; haste; histrionic, pure, clean, bright; a phosphorescent grub.

ha¹n⁴ huen the reddish larvae of mosquitoes found in wells and pools; an insect crawling.

chi² chi the spider.

p'iao⁵ a chrysalis.

ch'i² k'i an old term for the scorpion.

ch'i¹ k'i a dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

ch'ın⁴ k'ín a spider having very long legs.

yi³ a water beetle.

ch'ìn⁴ k'ín a small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

yi² yiu a short-lived fly produced from eggs laid in rotten wood.

č'⁰ the tadpole.

shou⁴ shu the spider-millipede.

chih⁴ a field spider that weaves a tubular web on the ground.

lin⁴ a fire-fly.

dö¹ a kind of periwinkle, or whilk; a term for spiral univalves; spiral, screw-like; conch.

'ye⁴ another name for the mantis; 'mi the black weevil found in rice.

ch'ang⁴ k'ang⁴ a beetle, a cockroach; a scarabeus; liao⁴ a cicada.

'⁵ ant.

d'⁵ the tortuous curling motion of a snake.

weng³ wung the slender waisted wasp or sphex.

'⁵ the solitary wasp; the sphex; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

ch'i⁵ an edible worm or larva like a silk-worm.

jin⁴ to move, to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

ch'êng³ ch'ing a bivalve shell; clam; mussel.

hsiao¹ chiao a long legged spider; long-legged insects; the crane-fly.

'⁵ the solitary wasp.

yi³ yuh, the larvae of the cicada before the wings are grown or the pupa skin is cast off; the skin itself.

ch'a³n⁴ yen little red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

cha⁴ the butterfly.

hsiao¹ chiao the chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis; chiao a long-legged spider; the shepherd spider.

we⁴ wèi a stinking grub like a cimex; a sort of snake.

chi¹ wèi porcupine, hedgehog.

chih⁴ a leech.

kwu¹ kwah, the spawn of frogs.

pao⁴ pao a striped, poisonous fly.
138  螳螂  an insect; the common mantis.

140  蝈  a mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.
    蝠  a gnat; tadpoles; sand flies; small flies over ordure or water.
    同义 as § 142. 123; also read
    吞  the frog; moh, a species of gnat.

    蜜  a bee or wasp.

    鳖  same as § 142. 123; also read

    蝾螈  a sting in the tail, as in the scorpion.
    蝾螈  geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.

    鳄  an insect; a reptile resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes.
    同义 as § 142. 1.

141  蝽  larvae of insects; crabs, lizards.

    蟲  a sting in the tail, as in the scorpion.

    蟲  a sting in the tail, as in the scorpion.

    鳄  a species of tortoise; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise shell.

    吞  the perfect ant, when it has its wings; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.
    吞  a kind of bivalve, which furnishes a long narrow shell used as a ladle.

    吞  a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of the ring-worm; a calabash; to a volatile shell; to partition.

    吞  simple, foolish, stupid; rude, contrary; to crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move; to rise up against good rule.

    吞  the silk worm; applied to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons.

142  蝽  grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes.

    蝦  a mosquito, a gnat.

    蝸  the caterpillar of the sphinx moth, green, and large as the finger.
    蝶  a grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.
    蝶  book worms; worms in clothes; grubs in wood.

    蝶  the sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting.
    蝶  insects or reptiles.

    蝶  worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up, to harass one with doubts; to pervert the mind; an unquiet ghost.
    同义 as § 142. 34.

    蝶  a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

    蝶  a centipede; the Cremaedia or betuliana.

    蝶  the book moth (Lepisma), two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing; c. wriggling.
    蝶  a term for small, smooth bivalves.

    蝶  a species of tortoise; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise shell.

    蝶  chia crabs.

    蝶  a striped toad which is thought to be long lived; this reptile is fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.

    蝶  rude, barbarous; barbarians; the southern regions; fierce, brutal, unreasonable; a large snake found in the south of China.
    同义 as § 142. 9.

    蝶  a large winged black ant; the dung beetle.

    蝶  an oyster.

    蝶  insects which eat leaves; plant-lice or aphides.
124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜱

184 蜂

187 蜘

193 蜱

198 蜍

201 蜱

202 蜱

205 蜱

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

175 蜂

178 蜱

184 蜂

187 蜘

193 蜍

198 蜍

201 蜍

202 蜍

205 蜍

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜱

184 蜂

187 蜘

193 蜍

198 蜍

201 蜍

202 蜍

205 蜍

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血

124. 143.

175 蜂

178 蜣

184 蜣

187 蜣

193 蜣

198 蜣

201 蜣

202 蜣

205 蜣

143 血

1 夫

8 赋

9 木

24 赋

30 赋

血
血行

血行

85 滅 mei, the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent; percentage.
128 车 the blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice; to smear.
129 味 grief of heart at wrong, as of the people clasping at the tyranny of their rulers.
130 血 blood or gore; the nose bled; to defile, as by smearing; polluted, defiled.
166 行 to walk; to do; conduct; actions; to act; to go, to direct; a road, a way, a manner.
166 街 kind, sort; a mercantile house; a guild; a row, a line, a series.
144 街 an old name for musicians.
28 街 an old term for musicians 街 denoting those who play on instruments.
30 街 a road through a village; a narrow street in a city.
28 街 a weary, tired, as from walking.
32 街 a bureau, a public office; a court; a tribunal or department; to exercise official functions.
37 街 a street, a lane; an alley or cross-street.
117 街 a road where ways meet; a highway, a main street; an avenue.
188 街 a lane, or street.
166 街 a thoroughfare; to rush against; a place of great concourse to exit, abrupt; towards; to move; a machine employed in siege to protect the sappers.
28 街 to escort; to protect; a station; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a frontier town and garrison; a name for Tientsin.
117 街 a street; a highway.
188 街 a street; a highway.
193 街 a street; a highway.
15 街 clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a case; a shell, a husk; to dress; to wear; not same as 街 113.
188 街 justice, equity, just, right; the center; the heart or mind; underclothes, inner garments.
28 街 to open the dress for air and freedom.
38 街 short leggings, such as are worn by fishermen.
38 街 to bare the arm to do work; to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.
145 街 long leathern drawers, worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers to protect them from wounds and cold.
145 街 a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie; the bosom; the feelings.
193 街 a covering, bedding; a shroud.
188 街 to withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron; also same as 街 145.
188 街 inner garment.
38 街 facing on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes; a covering for the knees.
95 街 a bag; a sack; a cover for books; a pocket, a purse; a case; a covering to inclose and protect things; in Cantonese: a pipe.
衣

chen1 "ch'un" plain, dark garments; summer clothes; border of a dress; a figured thin garment.
par1 to praise; large garments such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of; to admire; to hand; to praise; commendable, illustrious.
pau1 a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back.
su1 fuh1 a wrapper; a square cloth.
na1 no1, a robe of the Buddhist priests; to patch; to line; to overlay; padded or quilted; met. a Buddhist priest.
sin1 sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.
same as 衣 145. 30.

yi1 descendants, posterity; an extreme point; a frontier, a border; the train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem.
jin1 a hem or broad band on a woman's dress especially at the bottom; a knee-pad or stuffed wrapper to protect the knee.
kou1 cien1 single garments with narrow straight sleeves; plaits in a dress.
shen1 a sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

yi1 thin long flowing robes.
chi1 chi1 to make, to form; to cut out, as garments; to compound, as medicines; a mode; a pattern; a rain-coat; a fur robe.
lieh1 to tear, to split, to crack; cuttings, leavings, remnant, cabbage; a flaw, as in a glass; seamed.
chi14 "kia" a coarse description of sleazy caninet.

chun1 "kia" a soldier's dress or uniform; plain as a dress, common soldiers.
spa1 a long outer garment; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirt.
swu1 the sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

yan1 "tsun" a collar or band on the neck of a coat, which was embroidered in the times of the Tang and Sung dynasties.
same as 衣 21. 8.

补

y'au1 clothes suitable for summer wear; "tsun" plain, undyed cloth, suitable for underclothes in summer, like coarse grass cloth.
p'au1 to assist, to supply; to benefit; to reinforce, to give over to; to permit, to enable; small; inferior.
kuo1 kuau1 an outer coat; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.
same as 衣 145. 30.

30

chi1 "ka" the sleeve, the cuff; a wrist-band, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.
chi14 the skirt of a robe; the flap of the skirt.
chi1 kih1 the hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a lapel.
su1 fuh1 a knee-pad, or covering for the skin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.
to1 toh1, chi14 chui1 to mend clothes.

30

tao1 t'au1 the rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.
sua1 chhiai to wear out; decay; weak; diminished, cut off; small, fading, adversity, misfortune; declining, prosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; in Cantiness: cut to ravel, to fray an edge.
yen1 yuen1 a robe; dressed in long garments.

30

chi1 "kia" a lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.
kuo1 kuo1, robes used by the emperor when honoring his ancestors, and by high princes; they were embroidered with dragons and in different styles; royal; court robes; coiled, convoluted, as a serpent.
"t'ang" a coat with short sleeves, a kind of waist coat; "t'ang" overalls worn in winter.
sha1 the crutch of a pair of trousers; a lapel of a coat.

30

hsiang1 "siang" to remove, to put away; to overtop; to overflow, as a flood; to effect, to do; to prize, to complete, to assist, meritorious valor; to saddle a horse.

yan1 a garment without lining; single, as a thickness.
衣

程

程

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

短
clothes.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.

short
dresses.
59 衽裁襟裋褌
衫 a shirt, or shift, a coat or jacket.

62 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
trim; to cut out; to diminish; to
trim; to bear, to moderate, to
reduce, to deny, to regulate; to
calculate; to plan.

63 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
unskilled, inexperienced.

64 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
cramped, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a
territory.

65 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a loop, a catch, a saah, a
band, a belt.

66 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a satchel or bag to put
clothes in; a haversack.

68 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a sleeve of a dress.

72 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
the clothes which are
worn every day; common
garments; saih, a woman's under
garment; a chemise.

73 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
embrroidered collar or
cape, anciently worn over the
dress at court, or state sacrifices.

74 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
to embrace; a fold, a pleat;
bared, naked; to bare the arm to
do work or otherwise; to strip,
to take off the upper garments; to
disclose.

75 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
an embroidered collar or
cape, anciently worn over the
dress at court, or state sacrifices.

76 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a night gown; a swaddling cloth or
wrapper.

77 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
same as 襟 60.72.

78 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
fully and handsomely
dressed; also read gi.

79 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
the train of a dress which
drags after one.

80 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
kun cia the place where the
girdle is joined, or the collar fasten
ed; a loose saah, or the girdle
put on loosely.

81 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a napkin or cloth to
wipe the perspiration.

82 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
course woollen cloth; plush; poor, miserable; a gray

83 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
large coarse garments such
as the nomads wear.

84 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a skirt or petticoat; dirty
clothes; a knee-pant; to strip
up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

85 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
low socks or other covering
for the feet made of cloth;
napkin; a handkerchief; a
girdle; to bind.

86 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
a long sleeve such as were
worn in olden times.

87 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
the collar of a coat; the
part which envelope the neck.

88 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
same as 襟 145.9.

89 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
too to bandage, to bind; a
bundle, to wrap, to envelop; see
also 襟 145.166.

90 裁裁襟裋褌
裁裁襟裋褌
naked, barebacked; to un
shelf, to strip.

91 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
the garments crumpled or
doubled in, as the Chinese long
sleeves are often worn; ta to
double the lapels one over the
other on the breast.

92 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
the edges of a seam left
over which are to be felled; to sew
up the seam; clothes folded up.

93 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
fur clothing; to maintain
a family reputation allowing
the heading down of far robes.

94 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a surplice, or outer robe of a
Buddhist priest.

95 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a bordered curtain on
a lady's cart; a coverlet.

96 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a second girdle to
which ornaments are hung, worn
with the other.

97 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a garment like a buskin
that wraps around the leg; awy;
out of fashion or not becoming;
vicious, lewd.

98 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
good and elegant
clothing.

99 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
to patch, to repair; to make
up; to mend; to supply; to substi
tute; to aid; to assist; a supple
ment.

100 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a sleeve, a cuff; to draw
on the hand; to put a thing into
the sleeve; to receive in hand; to
pocket.

101 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
breeches, trousers; covering
for the legs; the crutch of a pair
of trousers.

102 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a rain garment, made of
leaves; a short jacket.

103 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
a turban to cover the head,
which the Fuh-kien sailors still
use; a napkin.

104 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
to bear, to suffer; a cover
let; to put on or dress one with;
to reach to; to protect; to provide
or prepare; by, from.

105 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
garments, without a lining; a
collar; trimmings.

106 裁裁襟褌
裁裁襟褌
to carry in the sleeve, or hide in one's bosom; to hold
under the arm; to wrap, to con
ceal; a sack, a fob.
衣

110  tseh, under-garments; breeches which have become dirty; sleeping clothes; a night gown.

112  mei, the part of a dress above the girdle; a waist; long; a stretch from North to South.

113  po, to loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.

114  chin, the overlap of a coat; a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie with strings; the bosom, the feelings.

117  yin elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

118  a bag, a wallet, or purse.

120  chien silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.

124  chieh, a double garment, but not waist; used to protect from the dust; also read sii; another form of cheh, 被 to plait.

127  a valise, a bag for clothes, a portman; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.

130  juan, the seam of a garment; the selvage or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid; 袈 a short draw-ers or skirts.

134  the lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.

138  a jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.

140  tseh, clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.

141  tah, a wrapper to wrap one's self.

142  outer garments like dusters, which may be used to protect the dress.

143  stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.

146  to take off clothes, to dissolve, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe.

147  a tunic; also, short clothes; also read jueh; tah, to put up a bow in a case.

148  to paste on; a kerchief; a neck-cloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to line, as a picture.

150  the part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

152  a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

154  to assist; to give, chien inner garments next to the body; ornamental but not necessary; to patronize.

156  an apron or flap; the skirt of a robe; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress.

159  liberal, generous, plenty; superabundant; to enrich; to leave to; overmuch; rich in clothes and chattels.

160  garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

161  the loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

163  the plait or fold of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.

166  a tunic; also short clothes; also read jueh; tah, to put up a bow in its case.

170  drawn or loose trousers.

171  clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.

174  a mattress, a mat; a felt or thick cover; a cushion, a wadded seat; a palliace; w'ah a child's dress.

177  thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.

(232)
162 襟 襟 襟

163 椽裳

166 裙

169 裙

172 裎

173 裎

175 裎

179 裯

181 裯

187 裯

194 裯

196 裯

210 淑士 淑士

212 淑士 淑士

146 西西 西西

147 見

(233)
ch'ien  to spy, to peep; to
glance at.

seek  to peep, to steal a glance
at, to pry and see; to get ready
and wait for.

chiu  to have an audience with
the Emperor, especially in au-
tumn; to look towards the North,
or his throne; to see a superior;
to grant an audience.

ch'i  to judge by inspection;
to hold a survey on.

ch'i  a witch, a sorceress, one
who fasts and worships the gods
to get their aid; a necromancer.

chi  to go about searching for;
to hunt up, as a quotation.

shih  to look, to view, to
reward; to see and imitate; to
take knowledge of; to display; to
inspect, to observe.

t'an  to look, to see, to observe;
perceived, manifested.

chiao  to awaken, to perceive;
to understand, to feel; to
notice; correct, grand, intelli-
gent; to awaken from a dream.

ch'un  to see distinctly; to look
straight ahead.

ch'i  to covet; to long for
inordinately; lucky.

ti  to see a person face to face;
to be admitted to an audience.

kwan  to look, to observe;
to shew; to contemplate, to
display; proof, evidence, the appear-
ances of; a spectacle, sights;
many; kwan  a temple of the ra-
tionalists; hermitage, retreat, gal-
erry.

ch'i  a horn; a quarter,
a corner, a point; a wing or
skirmishing party; hard; a quarter,
a dune; to gore, to butt; to
dispute; a wine-cup; third note
of the ancient gamut.

kwan  a cup made of
rhinoceros horns holding five gills;
anything crooked resembling such
a cup.

ch'i  muscles; inclination,
a catty.

ch'i  a goblet holding three
gills; a tankard; to fine one so
many cups.

kao  a horn with branches, and
no flesh inside.

chiao  uneven or distorted
horns; to raise one horn higher
than the other; crooked.

pai  a musical horn; a whistle;
in Cantonese: tender, as a shoot.

ch'ien  grievously disappoint-
ed in one's expectations, and ther-
fore angry; to expect impatiently;
dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to
criticise and tell another's faults.

ch'ii  horns. antlers; single,
without a match; to obtain.

ch'iang  to lift up.

ch'iu  the horns of an ox
spreading wide; horns stretching out.

sa  the fleshy column or marrow
in some horns; the bur at the base
of an antler, or its velvety cover-
ing.
角言

148.149.

1. ting³ to criticize; to examine; to arrange satisfactorily; to settle terms; to compare; to edit; to collate; to adjust; to equalize, as taxes; to fix on; to loiter; a meeting; a consultation.

2. chiu³", to make notes; to explain; to write about; to define; to determine; also see 誠 149. 32.

3. t'oh³ t'oh, to commission, to entrust, to charge with, to engage one to do; to ask; to rely on; to make an excuse of; to use as a pretext.

4. cha² false, deceitful, fraudulent, to feign; cunning, pretending.

5. h² an arrogant self-sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow minded; to look on, to brag over, to insult; boisterous.

6. chiu² chiu to laugh at, to urge on by railing; to play or chaff with.

7. kih³ to finish; ended, done; to close or desist; to stop, to extinguish; entirely, all.

8. hsi¹ hsi to brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain, boasting; large, big; to cry and sing, as a bird.

9. lia¹ to owe; ought, should; fit, just; necessary, deserving; all; abundant; what was spoken of; the aforesaid.

10. chin¹ chin to explain, to inculcate, to teach carefully; to reiterate and enjoin earnestly; really.

11. li¹ to discuss; to consult; to discourse upon, to consider; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason; counsel; by; according to; union, as of instruments.

12. ch'ang¹ a cup, a goblet; a bumper, a bouquet, to give to drink.

13. su³ suh, to start; to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion.

14. tai³, tai the 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of stars in Orion's head; interchanged with 鳳 a beak, a bill.

15. hsi¹ hsih, a kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insufficient, meagre, poor, exhausted; 晝, to compare, to match, to contend with.

16. g⁴ to gorge; to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

17. ch'iu² ch'iu crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked like a bow of horn.

18. ch'iu³ ch'iu to unloose, to open, to explain, to extricate; to disjoint, to release, a commentary; a trace of; kia² to transmit, to forward; to conduct; to exclude.

19. liu¹ a wine-glass, or goblet used in village feasts; angular, cornered; a law, a rule; a plan; a kind of writing-board.

20. chia² broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns.

21. ch'a¹ ch'a, to gorge; to thrust; to offend; to run against; to oppose, to exite; moved; obnoxious; touch, sensation, perception.

22. kiu¹ kiu little and strong, like a horn bow.

23. ch'iu² ch'iu a sort of horn stillette, or ivory bodkin hung at the girdle; it was used to untie knots.

24. tao² tao words, talk; to speak, to say; a sentence; a remark; an assertion; a phrase; to mean; to deliberate; I, myself; to ask; a designation; a sort of flageloet.

25. ch'iu² chiu to examine; to feel the pulse; to ascertain the state of; to verify.

26. shuo² shuoh to speak alluringly; to exite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly; interchanged with 話.

27. shiu² shuoh, to speak, to say, to explain; to talk, to narrate; a promise, words, doctrines; to exuce; 諾 to urge one, to influence and persuade; yueh, pleased; to take off.

(235)
 vários 直 to begin a conversation, to inquire of; public opinion; many talking about a thing; numerous, as a swarm.
not 勿 to speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.
chuan 串 to explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a remun; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.
yueh 读 in orders; to proclaim; to signify, a comparison; politely used for another's wishes and requests.
hung 恐 to cheat, to deceive, to persuade.
mung 朦 to tell, to report; litigation; to demand justice; disagreement; to contend before; rules about property.
chien 闕 yielding, humble, respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming; modest, complaisant; to revere.
hsing 亨 to give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.
chih 習 to speak, to explain; explanation; to converse; to unfold.
shen 深 sincere, faithful; true; to speak honestly.
chi 赤 to ridicule (unauthorized); see also 註 149. 24.
hsiung 習 to speak all at once; to scold; to litigate; threatening; a great clamor.
chih 什, forced to act against will; to conceal; to stammer; a fold; to stop, as music; to exhaust; to remove from office.
lieh 類 to commend; to explain in admiration of a thing.
chen 判 slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, last one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well considered remarks, not gib of tongue; benevolent.
chen 陳 superficial; unskilled; not expert or deep.
chih 詩 to discriminate cause and effect; to analyze a thing to seek its origin; to search out the hidden.
hung 亨 a crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a catarract; the stammering cry of fright.

149.

謝 訾 詞 訾
k'ah, to investigate a case judicially; to question a criminal; reduced to extremity; the further bank of a river.
cho-gyu mistaken, false; erroneous; to move; to exude; to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to cause; an ignis fatuus.
k'ung k'uang to lie, to deceive; to cheat; wild, lying talk intended to mislead.
ouh p'yu to sing local ballads; a song or ditty in the local patois.
chii 坐 to reckon; a stratagem; to plan, to compute; to inclose; to append; to annex; a comrade.
hsii 仔 to allow; to promise; many, very, few, more than; an excess; to betroth; to permit; to enter; to advance, to flourish, to emulate.
hsin 深 to interrogate, to examine; to inquire into judicially; to investigate; to scold; to announce to; to admonish; squabbles.
sui  stdin; to vilify, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angry.
wan 深 the noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.
fu 鬼 a death-letter; a son announcing the death of a parent to his relatives; to go to.
guaa 士 coherent; artful talk; to joke with, as children.
yang 陽 to stop talking; words ceasing to flow.
hsin 習 to blame; to vilify; strange; to deceive, to cheat, to defraud, old, perverse; unusual; reprimand.
chih 什, to blame; to vilify; strange; to deceive, to cheat, to defraud, old, perverse; unusual; reprimand.

話 言 話 言
zhuyin 暈 mutual anger; to watch; to rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to s horrize; to spy.
lou 洛 to consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.
sun 送 angry or reproving words; into to allure, to induce to act right.

(236)
言

詮說

語

語

語言，words，expressions；
to talk with，to converse；to tell，
to inform；to warn；to speak
with；conversation；discourse；
phrases；a sentence.

"sang" all at once；hasty，hurried，
so as to violate etiquette.

"chang" to consult，to deliberate.

chao to proclaim；a proclamation；
to announce；to instruct by
decree，as a sovereign does；
to encourage；to animate.

kon a sense of shame；to
reproach，to rail at，to shame one；
to taunt；outrageous，unprincipled.

"ku" to explain the words of the
ancests，to comment.

chad to blame；to scold；to
remove or suspend officers；to find
fault with；an error；a change in
the weather.

same as 許 149. 30.

"a like 赃；also to deceive；to
ridicule；to act as to be despised
"tai to defraud；"sai weary of；
ignorant.

"ugo" honest，blunt words；
incest sentiments of the mind.

liao the noise of a crowd；a
clamor，a disturbance.

same as 許 149. 30.

ch'an incoherent talk，as of
one in fever；irregular and in-
correct expressions.

ch'i to demand，to ask with
authority，to investigate；to judge，
to blame，to inquire about faults，
to set at rights，to keep in order，to
restrain to prohibit，to punish，
"hi the cry of one in pain；the
scream of fear，or grief，or in-
dignation.

"ugo" harsh，scolding words；
severe orders，stern injunctions.

ming to distinguish things by
their names；to name，to discourse
the names of things.

wu to leave undone，to neglect
the attendant；to mistake；to hamper；
an unintentional wrong；faulty，un-
authorized；to be in error；to
hinder by mistakes.

"xia" wordy，verbose；to
make known.

hsien sincere，cordial，hearty；
union，harmony，sincerity；to
accord with.

tsai to plan，to deliberate，to
consult about；to inquire and
find；to report.

kao to command，to proclaim，to
enjoin upon；to signify one's
wishes；a patent or seal；a
decoration.

tiao to mix，to stir；a tune；to
tune；to harmonize；to restore the
pace；to adjust；to tame，to
temper，to regulate；to moderate，
to intrigue，to induce；to spell；
tiao a song；to move，to transfer，to
station，to select.

chao noisy wrangling，contentious
disputations，as among secrsties.

kao to impose upon，to
deceive；to make another mis-
carry；to fail in one's promise；to
disturb.

same as 許 149. 51.

cheh to quote or mimic what
others say；verbese，talkative.

"p" wrong，mistaken；erroneous.

yin to respect，to reverence.

chin to careul；respect，verve-
enation，awe；diligent，vigilant；to
prohibit.

chou cheu hurried，bustling，to
impose upon.

ch'i to separate，to part；
diffuse，spread out；interchanged
with 同 30. 36.

cheh a keep-sake；parting
or dying words；a farewell；to
take leave；an art，a rule；a
mystery，as of the pulse；a trick；
hidden，occult，abstruse.

tiel to forget；to be mistaken.

kua to exaggerate，laun-
datory；to boast，boasting；con-
cieved arrogance；wide，fine，ample.

yang knowledge；to know；to
tell.

chai afraid to speak out，reticent；
angry，disturbed in mind.

same as 許 30. 38.

wang incoherent words，wild
statements；to talk without re-
gard to facts.

wu unintelligible gibberish，as of
a drunkard；a wrangling，a pother.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>搅</th>
<th>誹</th>
<th>疑</th>
<th>诽</th>
<th>詛</th>
<th>詛</th>
<th>詛</th>
<th>詛</th>
<th>詛</th>
<th>詛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jùaì to implicate others; to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's duty to another; to apologize and decline; also read 未.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pah to mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know; this character is contracted to if unless it is used for the personal name of the Emperor Hien-fu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>請 a friend; disinterested, virtuous; right, proper; or fit; friendly, acquainted; adopted; goodness; order.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a to talk big; to deceive by brag and talk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嗟 clamorous, noisy; false; to praise; inflations, deceitful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stammer, to speak with difficulty; to talk out blindly; straightforward, correct words; to beg, to intreat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deceive; to lie, to impose on; 請 self-possessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hia wild, reckless talk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to manage, to govern; to make war on; to punish the refractory; to demand, to exact; to cause; to kill; to put to death; to investigate, to search; mixed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>請 poetry, verse, an ode, hymnus, a poem; to receive or take in the arms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《 to thank, to be thankful; to decline, to refuse; to confess; to acknowledge; to diminish, to resign.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many persons conversing amiably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; unitedly, as a chorus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong; cunning, deceitful; artful words.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fault or error; a crime; used with 所.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same as 諲 149. 37.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to backbite, to slander, to illuse; to vilify, to murmur at.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to instruct; to exhort; instruction, precepts; explanation; to approve, according.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to answer, to respond; occurs used with 則 and for 稱.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48</th>
<th>叙 to speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung to denounce or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate, to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; gross, revolution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kē how, in what manner; but then, to my surprise; starting, unexpectedly; to reach to; ignorant of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>媚 to lie; calumny, slander; false; to inculcate falsely; to affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to statements; visionary; superstitious.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>諲</th>
<th>諲</th>
<th>諨</th>
<th>諨</th>
<th>諨</th>
<th>諨</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>撒 to recollect; to know; to record; to register; to remember; history; memorial; a mark, a sign; a classifier of strokes laid on a culprit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諨 to exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of; used with 諨 64. 49.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēh to charge one with faults; to reveal; to discover secrets, to tell tales; to divine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēng to discuss, to criticize; to fix; to arrange; to revise and edit; to deliberate and weigh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>諨</th>
<th>諨</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Opposing, contradictory talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諨 to ridicule, to satirize; to slander; to mock, to joke; to blame, to reprove; to examine into, to test; contumely; machinations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to discuss; to convey ideas; to talk, impudence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to delude by false representations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rid; to be taken in; gīu vile talk, impudence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to delect by false representations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諨 to reprimand, to abuse; to hope for; to deceive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
言

54 諫

56 試

57 試

59 有

61 諫

62 諫

63 諫

68 訴

69 恨

70 訴

72 訴

63 諫

66 諫

68 訴

69 恨

70 訴

72 訴

54

tan⁴ to boast; to talk wildly; to brag; to be disorderly; foolish or unfounded, incoherent; great, wide; to try, to endeavour; to employ; to enlarge; to bear children; to bring up; to be widely separated; a birthday.

56

shih⁴ shi⁴ to try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and find out; to tempt, to examine; disciplined.

57

shen⁴ shen⁴ a particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more, still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

59

yen⁴ a proverb, a common saying; traditionary or legendary talk; boastful; village stories; ngan⁴ a blunt and menacing talk; boastful; brusque in manner.

61

shen⁴ shen⁴ to consult carefully with; to make known one's views to a superior; to reprove, to expostulate; to hide away, as fish in a covert.

62

chih⁴ chih⁴ to record; historical records; to remember; to write in; annals.

63

chi⁴ chie¹ to hesitate; to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

66

hun⁵ houn⁵ a clever mind, full of schemes and shifts; to examine closely; able to discriminate; sagacious; obedient, accommodating.

68

chie¹ kiah⁴ orders; to enjoin; to command; to prohibit, to deter; warning; a precept.

70

chie¹ kiah⁴ skilful talk, such as wins over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artful insinuation.

72

p'iu⁶ p'a⁴ a register, a list, a tune; to arrange; a record; belonging to, as a clan or rank.

63

'p'ien⁴ to boast; plausible, imposing; artful and deceitful words.

66

shan⁴ shen⁴ to instigate; to impose upon; to seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.

68

shih⁴ shih⁴ an oath; to swear, to vow; to caution, to order; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.

69

chung⁴ chung⁴ to dislike, to avoid; to abhor; displeased; angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.

70

nian² nian² a degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.

72

hsin⁴ g'ea an affable respectful manner; pleasant and gracious; h'ei the vapor which rises from the ground.

73

nian² nian² to tell; to expose; to inform; to accuse, to make known; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumny, distraction.

76

p'iu⁶ p'a⁴ to enquire, to search; to deliberate; to ask advice; to consult; to learn the character of.

78

p'ia¹ p'ia¹ to backbite; to vilify; to detract, to slander; to injure another's good name.

79

'p'iu⁶ p'a⁴ to cry out when in pain; to bawl.

80

pao⁶ passionate.

83

hsin⁴ sigh⁴ to enquire; to contrive, to scheme; to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.

86

p'iu⁶ p'a⁴ to go to; to arrive at; to; at; to meet at a place; to wait for; to reach a place; to repair to.

90

shih⁴ shih⁴ right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper, to discern.

93

kia⁴ kia⁴ devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

same as 詫 149. 135.
chêng ch'ên: to slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another’s error; calumny, defamation, to discredit.

chêng ch'êng: to add to one's words; to increase, to add.

yâ: to state to, to declare; to visit a superior or a gentleman; to have an audience; to signify to; to intimate; a guest; a call.

yân: to deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.

gs'âo: noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din; to make a hubbub.

chêng ch'êng: to copy, a copy-book; to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

chêng to kill, to destroy, to exterminate; to reprove; to seek for in order to punish; to involve for another's crime; to make judicial inquiry.

chêng to tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy, to spy; a minute, a paper.

chêng: to induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.

u'sâ: to criticize, to reprove sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.

shân: to falsify, to distort the truth of a thing.

chên: to remonstrate, to censure; to urge to reform, to advise, to reprove, to awaken to duty; to testify against; an exhortation.

li to try, to counsel, a tax, a task, an exercise; a series, an order; to essay, to recognize; literary pursuit; to levy taxes on salt.

mou: to plan, to plot, a plan, a device, an artifice; to deliberate; to consult with.

chêng: to accuse to one's face; to impeach; to reprove boldly.

chêng: to prove, to verify; to inform truly; evidence; to remonstrate with; legal testimony.

tâ: to speak sharply and unadvisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult; to think upon; to restrict; to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated, evil, defective.

kâ: a prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; the beard or the jaw.

shên: to arrange; to institute; to establish; to spread, as a net; to set up to suppose; if, for instance: large, and of a sword; a squad of men or their guard house.

chêng: to cough, to hawk in the throat; to speak pleasantly; the sound of a swinging bell; a man's name.

hû: to advise, to instruct; to induce; to teach; to admonish; to urge upon; inviting, counsel.

kê: to backbite, to slander; to criticize; to hum, to flatter; to detract.

yâ: to vilify, to slander, to defame, to accuse wrongfully; to blame.

yâng to sing or hum in a drawing tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

yêng: a feast, a banquet, such as given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.

yâ to chat, gossip, chit-chat; to converse familiarly, to discuss, to talk about, to call; a patois, a local speech.

chiao: to blame, to ridicule, to satirize; to reprove; to scold; injured, worn; a lookout tower or loft where drums are beaten on watch; interconnected with 諾 and 謀.

hân: deceitful, false; to impose upon; to forget.

chêng to remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.

ro to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to lose, to move; to promulge error; to come away; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; an ignis fatuus.

yâ: to be startled, to express surprise; to meet and receive, as a guest; to exclaim.

kâ: to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to lose, to move; to promulge error; to come away; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; an ignis fatuus.

shân: sincere, faithful, true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.

yâng: to recite, to chant, to sing; to dispute, to hum, to read in a murmuring tone; to relate or repeat to.

yâng: great; to reprove; to consult; people helping one other; to boast, to talk big.
102 chou⁴ cheu¹ to ask blessing on; to bless, to pray for.
shên¹ shên to make known.
p'în⁴ pi'îŋ⁴ to speak; speech; to invite.
su¹ su, to arise, to get up; to draw up, as the garments.
po⁶ to spread or proclaim abroad, to tell foolish rumors; reports, stories; wrongly used for 炮 to translate.
103 to consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to delude one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.
ch'â³ ch'â⁴ to inquire into every particular.
chêng⁴ chêng to witness, to substantiate; same as 證 149.77.
105 lâ¹ lâ¹ to speak; to agree; harmony; to pair, to accord with; to laugh at, to joke.
pâ⁶ to adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.
shîh³ shîh an epitaph; posthumous titles; a memoir or eulogy; peace, as of the grave; the result of virtuous conduct since death.
107 mî³ mî³ to speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.
108 yî³ yî⁴ to translate, a translator; to explain, to make clear; to interpret and make parties understand each other.
ch'ê³ kê³ wily; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting. 
109 mî³ mî³ an interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.
ch'ê³ ch'ê⁴ sportive talk; jokes; banter, to chuck; deceitful talk.
110 yî³ yî³ to induce, to entice, to advise, to tempt; to mislead; to persuade; to advise kindly; to be attracted; to encourage.
tê³ tê³, cunning, deceitful, to cheat.
111 a side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.
112 ch'în⁴ t'în⁴ to question, to ask; prefix, wordly; in Fuchou: to drawl in singing; voice, tone; utterance.
su¹ to understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.
113 lâ¹ lâ¹ to tie or bind together; to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.
ak¹ chang⁴, change, to change, to transform, to metamorphose; a revolution; a calamity or judgment.
114 gao⁴ lies, slander, rumour; a report circulated to stir up people; to sing when unoccupied; a ballad or rustic ditty, made impromptu by passants.
115 li⁶ to scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at.
116 chêng⁴ chêng to scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.
hîn⁴ hîn⁴ explicitness, clearness; to report upon, to learn fully, to discourse or reason upon; to minutely narrate; the detail; skillful; to feign.
117 to consult, to deliberate; to select, to discuss, to arrange; to blame, to criticize; laws, rules.
118 high-flying, boasting talk; to talk of everything; wide-spread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.
119 liu⁴ liu⁴ he⁶ perverse, contrary, mistaken; falsity, error; to deceive; fallacious.
120 chhê³ chhê³ many; all, the whole of; every; several; at, upon, from; to discriminate, to distinguish.
121 ch'a⁴ ch'a⁴ to number, to reckon, to mutually yield, as politeness requires.
122 lê³ lê³ to eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; praises of the dead, prayers.
123 yî³ yî³ to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.
124 ga⁴ to hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words, chhâ⁴ chhâ⁴ to blame, to scold and upbraid; to speak harshly at; to say written characters.
125 to speak of; to style, or call; to address; to say; to inform; to suppose, to instance; to denominate; termed; meaning; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how?
126 shi⁴ shi⁴ knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.
149. 言

134  oun (to flatter, flattery, adulation; a sycophant; to praise to one's face).

145  jang (polite, yielding, to give place to; to cede; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights; to reprove, to correct, complainant, courteous).

146  tien (to talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying in Shantung.

149  same as 言 117. 117.

152  choh (to accuse, to report against, to vilify).

154  jao (to cry out; to speak loud and gruffly).

135  hua language, speech, conversation, words, discourse; to talk, to tell, to narrate; to put to shame; to regulate.

153  kien (to speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely; chien disobedient; unwilling to listen).

140  lang (to speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre.

159  same as 30. 140.

136  tsou (sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, railing; to cry out; to hansom; to rail at; to exaggerate; tsou to whisper; chao to disturb.

140  noh (to answer; to promise; approval, a nod).

160  to talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

141  huang (falsehood, lies; lying; to mislead by wild statements; exaggeration; raving, incoherent; to talk in one's sleep.

161  mai (to brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.

142  hu (to assist, to protect, to save, to aid, to deliver; to act officially for, or attend the duties for another.

143  t'ao (an exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing: t'ien to curse or scold at.

144  chu (to designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate.

145  tsu (to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk.

146  hio (to laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with; make sport of, to mock, to trifile with.


172  jing to answer, to reply to a call verbally.
言谷豆家

2 发 fāng 发 rich, abundant, flourishing, fertile.

149.150.151.152.

豐豔豔琪

致纷

豌豆

豆

丰 yuè fresh, bright; dissipated;

可以; beautiful, captivating;

蹒; handsome, plump; voluptuous

及; winsome, as a fine face;

技; tall, well-shaped.

自; the stalks of peas; the

茎 of pulse; camels are fed on

自; a species of pea, common at

里; how? what? can it be?

能; how can? let's delighted; joyous;

能; to advance, to ascend.

豆; beans; pulse; also

同; salted oysters, beans,

同; olives, or other fruits, dried and

同; used as condiments; the taste of

汁; a vessel used in sacrificing.

豆; coarse sacrificial platters

豆; which hold the soup or gravy of

豆; the sound of drums; imitating

豆; the sharp rapid sound of the

豆; upright; to establish; a page,

豆; an attendant, a low officer; an

豆; an annum; to set up; well principled,

豆; a vessel on its base.

豆; the nuptial wine cup, in

豆; which the pair pledge each other.

豆; the appearance of a

豆; shackled pig trying to get on.

豆; brave, heroic, martial, eminent,

豆; excellent; a leader; imperial;

豆; a porcupine.

豆; the grunting sound of

豆; pigs rooting; the sound of quarreling.

豆; an animal whose voice is like a

豆; child's; the great porcupine.

豆; same as 153. 27.

豆; kūsh, a hog; bristles; a pig;

豆; the 12th stem; 11 to 1 at night; it

豆; appertains to the second diagram

豆; and relates to water.

豆; chǔ chǔ, a boar.
152.153.

象

liàng² shìng² the elephant; ivory; a figure, a form, image; to resemble, to delineate, pictured, a likeness.

貳⁰ undecided, irresolute; a large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent; dissipation; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; ready; provided; beforehand, already; the 18th diagram, referring to thunder.

騾⁶ the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join; chī, another form of 脚 to stop walking.

軄⁰ luǎn² to feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe, ousián³ a sow in heat.

凍⁰ dào a shot six months old, a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; met. a large family.

豚⁰ tún a sucking pig, a porker; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

豚⁰ tún a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

象① xiàng a hog; to call swine; the grunting of pigs,

象⁰ xìng a hog running away.

象⁰ xiàng a pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

豚⁰ tún a pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.

豚⁰ tún a sucking pig, a porker, a shot; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking. same as 猪 94. 125.

豚② chě hóu, an old name for a hog; a term given to fat ones.

豚① chě a wild boar; name of a doubtful animal resembling a yellow and black baboon; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

豚② píng name of a small principality in Shenai.

豚③ tóu a gelded pig or hog.

豚② fàn a cub, especially the fox's cub.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>137</th>
<th>huo1 ho1, the fox; the ratel; the tapir.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>k'6n4 k'6n2 to root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to gnaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>mo2 meh, the Malacca tapir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>mao3 the cat; the mewing of cats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>g3 the fox; the wild cat; the racoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>huan1 huan2 the badger; it has dun colored, coarse, long hair, and the skins are used for cushions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>pet' pet' precious; a duke; valuable, riches, property; a cowrie shell used for money in China in early feudal times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>shih3 shih2 to get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to show kindness; also read shih2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>kw6 kw2 dear, valuable, honourable, illustrious, good; you, your; precious; to entertain, to desire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>pie3 to cast off; to censure; to detraction, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss; to castrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>g5 to transfer rank to one's father; a gradation or series rising one above another, as of weights, hills, storeys, generations; to advance, to promote; to move, to advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>tse3 tse2 responsible for; to reprimand; to ask, to demand, to require; to fine, to punish, to sustain; to lay a weight on; to press or crush; charged with; a charge, a duty; a fault; chui2 a delegate; to owe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>es2 es2 deep, abstract, hidden; occult, secret; the source of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>kw6 kw2 to present, to give; unusual, rare, uncommon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>c'en1 to covet, to desire; covetous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>li3 to give, to confer, to bestow; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>lin2 to rent, to hire; to lease; to charter, as a vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>tse3 to borrow; to lend; to give; to lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give, to release; read t'eh, to borrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>sh6 sh6 to give credit; to trust; to owe; to buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant, to defer, to shirk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>huan'g4 huan'g4 to give; to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>ten3 to counsel; to assist; to praise; to second, to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to come before a superior bringing a present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>chun4 chun2 to earn; to undersell, to hinder; to ask an exorbitant price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>fung3 fung2 to give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>kou3 kou2 to seek; to buy, to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce; to bring on one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>mei3 to deal; to trade, to barter, to exchange, to do business, to carry on commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>pi1 poor, poverty; destitute, impoverished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>go1 to congratulate; to sustain; to carry; to send presents when wishing one joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>fu1 ingratitude; to fail; to owe; to refuse; to slight; to disregard; to take refuge in, to rely on; to assume; to bear; to take a duty; to carry on the back; a term for minus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>lei1 to lean on; to trust to; to assume; to depend on, to rely, to confide in; to calumniate; to deny; to ignore, not to recognize; in Cantonese: to forget, to omit, tired of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>kou3 kou2 goods; to sell; to bribe or fee; to deal in goods; wares, merchandise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>same as 210. 154.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>same as 154. 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>p'en1 p'2 rage, anger; ardent, impetuous; to adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant; brilliantly; energetic, strenuous efforts, as when serving the state at the head of troops; chén great; a three-footed tortoise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>chêng chêng virtuous, chaste, pure, uncorrupted; moral, high; principled; to inquire by divination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>t'eh4 to leave in pledge; to throw over one, as a cloak; to supply; to make up; to lean on; adjacent; to stick to; to paste up; to attach to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>same as 154. 58.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>fan6 to traffic, to deal in; a dealer; a peddler, a hawker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>gu4 to bequeath, to hand down; to leave; to give to; to induce; to bring on one's self; caused by.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
貞

tsz ‚tshī‛ goods, commodities; to help; property, riches, valuable things; necessaries; articles wanted; a fee, a douceur; to take or employ; to avail of, to trust to; to lament.
sz ‚tshī‛ a fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; uncle money; riches; property.
fe to extort; taxes; to diffuse; a poem having a metre of four or six feet in alternate lines, regarded as irregular compared with the  or ode; to give; to demand, to levy.
kw to string; to connect; to involve, to strengthen, to penetrate, linked with, associated with.
chú ū to pervert the right; to seek in an underhand way; to petition; to bribe; a consideration; corruption.
ca to ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.
same as 高 154. 108.

貪

sheng ‚shing‛ wealth; rich, opulent.
p to give thanks for a gift; to give dainties to people or services.
pe to transfer, to pass on to another.
chín ‚tsin‛ presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.
m to buy, to purchase; to obtain.
same as 高 154. 29.

貪

ma to sell, to vend; to betray; to make game of, to mock, to show off.
ca to play, to gamble, to risk, to bet; to wager; to stake.

貪

quin to win, to conquer; full; gain, profit, abundance, superfluity; to excel; slow; very full, as a vessel; to carry on a beam; three days' rations for a prisoner; an overplus left after selling a thing.

貪

Asia chia virtuous, worthy, moral; a laudatory epithet; to surpass, to excel, as in archery.
same as 高 154. 140.

貪

sē shek, to lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon (unauthorised).
155.156.157.

走

173 麂 the flames of fire; color faded out; fiery.
156 走 to walk, to go, to run, to hasten, to gallop; to get away; to depart, to clear out.
1 走 to carry the head high; to act with martial vigor.
2 趁 to slip, to stumble; not progressing.
3 趁 distant, going a distance; to hasten, to walk fast; to overpass; to step over.
4 趁 to go to; to hasten to; to arrive at, to reach quickly, to present, to attend; a league or two.
5 趕 kieh, to skip, to jump; a horse stumbling in his pace.
6 趕 to run after or to see a sight; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.
7 趕 pleasure, relish, enjoyment; to advance quickly; to run, to show alacrity in doing anything; jolly; graceful, amusing.
8 趕 to step over, to surpass, to precede; to excel; to promote; to bring up, or release from purgatory, as Buddhists do.
9 趕 to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.
10 赶 to take advantage of; to follow; to avail of; to improve; to frequent, as a fair.
11 赶 to jump; to skip; to go slowly.
12 赶 to get up; to begin, the beginning; to rise up; to produce, to build, to aid, to originate.
13 赶 to chase, to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry; to drive, as sheep; to expel, to emigrate; busy, punctual.
14 趺 156.149.

61 趻 to pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.
62 趻 to exceed, to overstep; more; to pass over; to transgress, to assault; far, remote; to frustrate, to waste; then, and, moreover.
63 趻 to stand awry, as when one leg is longer than the other; angry; to drag.
64 趛 to step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead.
65 趛 to pursue; to run after; to hurry; to expel; punctual; busy.
66 趛 unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.
67 趛 to flee; to bolt and run.
68 趛 to go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.
69 趛 to leap for joy; to sport; the hooked perpendicular stroke of a character.
70 趛 to hasten to, to visit a suzerain, as small fiefs did; a few; acute; to pierce; a long time.
71 趛 to go as if weary; to walk; to sprain, as the ankle.
72 趛 to walk, to go; to aspire to; to run; to follow hastily; to strike off, as when in the presence of a superior to obey his orders.
73 趛 to urge, to constrain.
74 趛 to hurry and run, as people do to see a show.
75 趛 anxious to go; to urge, to press; to hasten, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.
76 趛 ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.
77 趛 to exert one's self, to bustle about.
78 趛 the leg; the foot; sufficient, full, enough; to satisfy; entirely; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move, to connect; 'tsi to treat others with respect for the furtherance of one's end; to increase; to benefit.
79 趲 weak, unable to get on fast from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.
80 趲 to jolt; to come down with a thud; an impediment; a hindrance.
81 趲 same as 鍃. 92.
足

same as 途 162. 8.

"chiao" the bones of the leg.

ch'ien" to fence; to walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

"ts'ai" to lace the top or instep of the foot;.top of the toe; used for "ta".

"tsien" to tread to powder; to stamp out; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in anchor's steps.

"tsao" to jump; to skip; to overpass; to leap; to dance; to precipitate; to beat; to shout; to exult; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat; "tsao" to raise both feet, or leap up on them.

hsien" barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

ch'ien" to kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit; bowed; to meander; ch'sang" to kick; to turn the head; to bend the body; to lie along; to crawl.

same as 途 162. 11.

op" to climb; to creep; to crawl; to fall on; to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.

same as 途 157. 20.

ch" the tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.

"p'" to jump, as over a wall; "p'un" to limp.

ch'sang" to hobble or limp; to walk lamely.

chia" to sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged; "hia" to meet accidentally.

po" the tramping noise made in walking over stones.

"p'o" to run, to race, to run away; to gallop; to prance; to hasten; to travel; to go or walk.

ch" a stuffed foot tall made of leather, or a blunder.

ts'" to butt, to run against, to kick the skin; ts'" to flock together; trending on one another.

"ch" to stamp on with the feet; to jump over; to get abroad in running; to excel.

25 足 ti sh, to fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water; ti sh, to keep time with the foot in singing and playing; "tien lamé, to stand on tip toe.

kue" to kneel; to bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.
ch" the legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

same as 途 157. 63.

ch" to jump, to stumble; a hoof; to move, to incite; to slip, to leap.

sa" slip-shod, trailing, down at heel; to step forward and take a thing; to tread on.

tsu" to walk through the grass; to travel off; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle; to presume to do of one's self.

ts" to travel along a smooth road.

ch" to walk, to step.

ch" to stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking; k" for, instead of.

ch" the feet useless or numb; numb by cold; stiffened, chilled.

ts" to crouch down, to cuddle up; said by the people of Hunan of living at large, or roaming about as a tramp.

th, the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

ts" fierce; harsh; precipitate, to disturb, haughty, headless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light.

la" a road, path, passage or way; a space, an extension; an opportunity; grand, loud; fallen, to travel, to journey.

ch" to raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; pronouncing; pleased; to collude with; to speak in irony.

ts" to mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive.

ch" to raise the feet; to march; pronouncing; to raise the leg; pleased; in Fukkien: to take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity.

ke" to advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride; half one pace; sien, weary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>場</th>
<th>足</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tien(^4) a short step; a small pace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ou(^2) ch'eu irresponsible, undecided; wavering; embarrassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p'eng(^3) p'eng(^3) in Pekinese; to jump; to rebound, as a ball; to fly back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ei(^2) t'ei(^2) to retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch; to squat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child; tus(^2) to overthrow; upside down; chi(^3) used for 昼 unsteady; undecided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ia(^2) k'ie(^2), the quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^3) to sit in state, with the legs under one; to bow or courteous; used for 蹲.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ti(^2) t'sh(^2) to stumble, to fall over or down; to tumble, to stomp; to make a false step; to walk quickly; to stride unceremoniously; to pass or jump over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'iu(^4) k'iu(^4) the web feet of water fowl; web-footed; in Cantonese; to lie down, like a beast; to turn upside down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'ou(^3) k'ou(^3) to sit with one leg hanging; to straddle, to bestride; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thighs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踦</td>
<td>ch'ie(^2) having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing; a defect; single; alone, as the thread on which a spider less itself down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be(^2) to sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asiatics; to crouch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'ou(^2) k'ou(^2) a foot-path; a road or track up a hill; to go across, to penetrate where no path is made; a narrow way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踏</td>
<td>c'h(^2) to walk proudly; to step off, as when one straddles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ous(^3) to sprain one's leg or arm, to double it under when falling; curly; to slip and fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>si(^4) si(^4) to shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^2) k'ien k'ien(^2) lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, inadequate to; hesitating; difficult, unfortunate; afflicted; crooked; lofty; proud; to pull up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c'h(^2) to slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trun(^1) a footstep, a trace, a verge; to follow in another's track; to imitate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ung(^2) ts'ian(^2) to walk quickly; to go across.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ts'ou(^1) ts'ou(^1) conchont; to squat; to sit on the heels; to place close to each other, as men in line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ing(^2) ch'ing(^2) a perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out; to trend on; to roost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ts'ou(^2) ts'ou(^2) to tread on; to press on with the foot; to kick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^2) k'h(^2) to bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^2) k'h(^2) to crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yo(^4) wo(^4) the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'an(^2) to go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'an(^2) to stride over; to leap over; to overstep; go out of the way; to tread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^2) k'ou(^3) a spur, the dew-claw or hallux on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to border on, opposite, contumins; distance between; to oppose; to stab from behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ung(^2) k'u(^3) the noise of men marching along; the sound of many tramping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ta(^2) to slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p'ou(^2) to climb; to creep, to crawl, to walk without advancing, to squat, to crouch down; dwarfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c'h(^2) a hoof; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chien(^2) chien(^2) callous hard skin on the foot or hand; a blood blister; a sore on the foot; yew the cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to(^2) tuh(^2) to tread or step on; to walk to and fro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ou(^3) undecided, irresolute; perplexed, in a fix; uncertain what to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi(^2) to tread on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch'ou(^2) ch'ou(^2) to tread in, to follow in order; to revolve; a course; a trodden path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chien(^2) kien(^2) to walk, walking; to kick, as when children play shuttlecock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(250)
58 足 lu² luh, to move, walking about; to go up or down, as stairs; respectful.
60 足 tián⁴ a footstep, a trace, a vestige; to follow in another's track; to imitate.

61 足 dà straw sandals or slippers worn by mourners and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a pattened slip-shoe.
62 足 piēh, to kick at as in playing football, or in the game of kicking iron balls.
63 足 k'è to kneel a long time; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in knees, discomposed.
64 足 tān⁴ to press, to urge forward; to hasten; impelled; ur- gent; cramped; embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to retract; to draw in.
65 足 tān⁴ to trampl e upon; to trample on or over; to step, to walk wincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.
66 足 tān⁴ to walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.
67 足 luh, impeded, as when carrying a burden.
68 足 ch'i⁴ to leap; to jump about or over; lame.
69 足 k'è a foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal; read k'è to stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down.
70 足 k'è he, lame, halt, hobbling; to lean or walk on one foot; club-footed.
71 足 tān⁴ too, negligent; to disregard rules.

72 足 tān⁴ to kick; shōh, excited, greatly moved and fearful.
73 足 tān⁴ to slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.
74 足 tān⁴ to stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.
75 足 ch'èn⁴ blended, mixed, as colors.
76 足 ch'èn⁴ to tread on; to step; to kick.

足 ch'èn⁴ to limp, to waddle.
133 chi4 ch⁴ to walk hastily; to come in abruptly.

134 chuang⁴ cheung⁴ to tread on; to step on, as a stool.

135 ta⁵ to tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.

136 ch³ to sit cross-legged; to squat; to bend the feet under one.

137 kên¹ kën the heel; to follow, to accompany; a servant; to imitate, according to.

138 diang⁴ la⁵ to jump; ready for start.

139 no⁴ noh; to step firmly, to tread down; to step.

140 ta⁵ ta⁵ to jump, to stride or walk in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything, to jump by.

141 ha³ nieh² to walk away, as a clubfooted man, or one who is lame.

142 chir⁴ chuh⁴ to walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace; to press on.

143 rei⁴ rei² too much; to exaggerate.

144 same as 足 157. 126.

145 hoien¹ sien to walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.

146 cha⁴ cha⁴ a horse travelling very fast; a rapid canter.

151 chi⁴ taih⁴ to bequest; old; a trace.

152 foot-mark; vestiges, effects; examples or words of former great men.

153 chi⁴ taih⁴ to mince; a mincing walk; to step here and there.

154 de⁴ de⁴ to jump with the feet together; to tread on.
足身

157.158.159.

156. ch̄hê chî: to stumble at something tripping the feet; to put the foot on.
160. pî: piê, lame; pî:h, upset, overturned.
162. tâ tâh, the feet slipping; to stamp on.
163. châ, embarrassed, bewildered.

166. chung: the heel; to imitate, to do after another; to rule as a precedent; to reach, to visit.
169. dân: to overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine round; in a pantomime.
171. tâ tâh, impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.
198. kâ si straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a pattin or slip-shoe.
210. chê lei to ascend, to rise, to climb; to go up, as stairs; a vapor or rosy clouds; to be ruined, to fall.
212. tâng walking.

shân: shân̄: the body; one's self; the trunk, the hull; one's character or duty; pregnant; the conduct.

ciâo: a tall man.

dan: to loiter; to delay; excessive; to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

chêi: the human body; the person; a body or substance.

kâ: hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.

same as 矷 158. 57.

chî: full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out.

piâ pliant, limber, having no vigor; in Cantonese: to lean against; to crowd, to press upon.

yiâ yāh, the pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.

cun: to lie down, to recline; to lie stretched out; unable to get up.

kâng tall, above the usual stature.

kâ the body; one's self; personally.

same as 脣 128. 62.

uâ the body; to avoid; to hide; to withdraw; to conceal one's self; to secrete; to slip away; to escape.

uâ naked, unclad, barebacked; to unclot; to strip.

piâ pliant, limber, having no vigor; in Cantonese: to lean against, to press upon, to crowd.

kâ tall and thin.

chung: a woman with child.

u: to hide away; in Cantonese: to keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; to delude; to secrete.

chê: a carriage, cart or wheelbarrow; to turn over; a frame work; the chariot in Chinese chess; a wheel in mechanics.

yâ yâh, a punishment (pillory); the creaking wheel of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.

kuei: a rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law; a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.

chiao: kiao: to compare, to wrangle, to argue; to measure strength; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general; kioh, to butt, to contend.

liâm: a wheel with spokes; a disk; a round face; a revolution; a circuit, a turn, to rotate, to roll around; great.

tiâ jinggâ to push a cart back and tip up the body, so as to occupy less room; to push, to thrust, to crowd.
159. 車

車 chē 轻 to turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; the last of the 28 constellations.

鉤 gōu the bar on the tongue of a carriage to which the horses are fastened.

轅 yuán to pull a wheeled barrow or an easy-chair carriage; to draw a hearse; ropes for it.

軏 qì the centre of a yoke; a cross bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage.

轧 yí a cart, a chariot; a wheel-barrow; a classifier of carriages.

轣 néi the inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden times.

軗 bīn a wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.

軳 yù to lose; to ruin; taxes; to rotate; to send in, as revenue; an offering; to be beaten; overturn; decayed.

軭 huán a great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

軮 chōng an army; 12,500 men; the head-quarters; an inclosure; warlike; military; awe inspiring.

軵 huì brightness, splendour, dazzling; refulgent, glittering; glorious like the sun.

軡 dà to block a wheel, to check a carriage; a catch, an impediment; a length of eight cubits; to embarrass.

軴 pēi a hundred chariots made a squadron; a company; a class; a sort; a generation, things, kinds; a sign of the plural.

軸 zhòu a hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.

軹 yōu a yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

軺 yuán a sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.

轟 chōng to crash, to rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to mend or reunite, as a cart.

軣 huán the sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.

軸 xù the sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.

軵 zǎo wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

軴 chí the end of the axle; forked; bifurcate.

軻 gāo an open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.
41 轉 chuān 1 'to turn round; to transport; to revolve; to transmit; to carry; to comprehend; to go back; to interpret; to alter the condition of; chuān 2 a revolution, a turn; becoming more, still more; on the other hand, on the contrary; the carpet of a carriage.

42 車 jī 1 'a time, a turn; an axle; a ruled line; a row, a classifier of a journey or trip; the iron covering an axle.

43 車 chē 1 'to roll over one side; nīn 3 to roll on.

45 纜 jīng 1 'a war chariot, used in the Tain dynasty.

46 chīng 2 'light; levity; to treat lightly; to disregard; dissipated, frivolous; gently.

47 pǎo 2 a turret or look out place on a war chariot, from which to observe the foe.

51 hēn 1 , hēn 2 , hēn 3 a pleasant comfortable room; a saloon; a side room; a balcony or railed terrace; a nobleman's carriage.

56 sī 1 a light carriage with screens for women to ride in.

58 shī 1 , shī 2 a stretcher before a carriage or in a sedan, to lean on when bowing to others.

61 hān 1 'to fill the axle of a wheel.

63 zān 1 'impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.

65 yín 1 'the rattling of carts.

68 tāo 1 , tōu 1 a track, a foot print, a wheel-rut; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

69 tāo 2 'to fill; to effect; to load; laden; a year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again; tāo 3 to contain; to lodge; to fill in; to convey; to adorn, to begin, acts, doings, to bear, to do; then, thereupon.

71 chuān 3 a carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

72 chē 2 , chī 1 'a track, a foot print, a wheel-rut; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

73 kōu 1 'to bump or jolt (as a cart on an uneven road).

75 kōu 2 'kōu 3 a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is worn.

76 jūn 1 'the felly of a wheel; to tread out grain; to bend wood by fire.

77 jūn 2 'jūn 3 soft, flexible, delicate, weak; ductile, tender, limber, like; buffed wheels, such as are hung to go easily.

79 kū 1 kū 2 , kū 3 an axle tree; a wheel, a carriage.

83 chī 3 'chī 4 the long axle end which projects from the hub.

86 sān 2 in a cart.

87 fā 1 to help, to assist; a cart; a rack on a cart; the jaw bone; to succor and guide.

88 chuò 1 chuò 2 , chuò 3 an axle tree; a roller; a pivot; a bolt, a spring; classifier of maps or pictures rolled up; the reed of a loom.

90 fā 2 fū 1 , fū 2 , fū 3 , fū 4 the spoke of a wheel.

91 tāng 1 the tail of a cart.

94 fā 3 in the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large travelling wains.

100 sān 1 a screen or hood for a cart, which keeps off the dust and mud.

108 hēn 2 hēn 3 the creaking of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

109 guō 1 a windlass, a block, a pulley.

110 chuān 4 a hearse used by great men in old time; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the snow; also written 撻 75, 109.

115 chuān 5 chuān 6 the punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariota drawing him saunter.

117 chuān 6 chūn 2 a war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy.

118 chuān 7 chuān 8 to repair the axles and hubs of carriages.

119 dūn 1 the rumbling of wheels; a threshold; abundant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>車辛辰走</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>121</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>122</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>126</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>128</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>133</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>137</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>164</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辯 辨 辯 辯 辯 辩 辯 辯 辯 辩 辯 辨 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 辰 }
5 迸 to walk awkwardly; away, crooked; adjoining, connected; conterminous.
6 the side, the border; to go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.
7 vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret; to pervert; to distort; very; to avoid; to escape from; wide, spacious.
8 a foot-print, a track, a trace; vestiges, effects, consequences; the result of previous conduct; examples or words of previous great men.
9 the foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.
10 to turn around, to remove, to follow; to run; unable to advance.
11 a road, way, or path; a pursuit, a way of doing things.
12 to run away, to abscond, to desert, to escape, to flee, to hide; a vagabond; fugitives.
13 ease, leisure, idle; to set free; to get away; to get off; to let loose; to retire; unambitious; kind; careless about.
14 to exceed, to overpass; distant; to pass over, to cross; to get over, as a wall; or beyond, as a time; to omit.
15 to accompany, to follow, to accord with; not to oppose or hinder; then, next, presently, finally; to speak of; to complete; a moor.
16 返 to return, to rove, to; to go or come back; but, on the other hand.
17 distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; used for why.
18 to send, to commission; to depute, as a government agent; to let go; to chase.
19 to pass, past; fault, crime, to exceed; to transgress; beyond, further, more, too; excessive; to approach; to send; an imprudence; a sin of ignorance; far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.
20 to go to, to reach; just now; suddenly; to arrive at, to marry out, to follow, to occur, to happen, to accord, to suit; pleased; used for the legitimate heir; superior; enemy; used for the.
21 to meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.
22 to, even until; when, to reach, to come up with.
23 to encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.
24 to make; to do; to act; to construct, to receive; to build; to create, to form; to begin; to seek for; to prosper, established; a party in a cause; to reach, to arrive, to go to, to advance; to contain.
25 to turn round; to return, to curve, revolving; intricate, involved, as a pattern or figure.
32 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
jiao⁴ to go about, to surround, to wind around; to environ; to be entangled in.

33 之 a place where four roads and other byways meet; a thoroughfare.

34 增 p'ang⁴ to meet, to occur; to oppose; to come across; to anticipate; to run against; wide, flowing, as a robe.

35 建 chü¹ to retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

36 躏 ao⁴ to ascend, to elude search.

37 躔 tchü¹ to desert, to flee, to escape, to hide a vagabond; fugitives.

38 真 送 tao¹ to run quickly.

39 过 continous.

40 为走 des walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.

41 为走 same as 达 32.

42 过 值 to obey, to yield, to submit; to conform to; to act as required, as an officer carrying out instructions; to induce to follow; accordingly, consequently; to comply with.

43 过 近 近 近 近 近 近 近 近 近
chiao⁴ remote, distant, far off.

44 送 之 之 之 之 之 之 之 之 之
ch‘un¹ ch‘un unable to progress; hard to get on; used for 之 45.

45 之 米, 之 disobedient, contrary to, rebellious, illegal, contumacious; to oppose; to receive, as an order; to reckon on; fatal.

46 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
chü⁴ to go off, to migrate; to leave: a knife-case.

47 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
hau² to jump, to saunter; to be scattered; to expel, to drive off; to idle, to wander about; to open, to crack; to issue.

48 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
chi¹ to cover over; to screen; to stop; to shade; to intercept; to care for; an umbrella.

49 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
lit¹ to go carefully.

50 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
pien⁴ everywhere; all around; a time; a turn; entire; to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.

51 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
shih¹ shih¹ to depart, to return to; to die, to pass away, to go to approaching; lost to life, gone.

52 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
yao² yao² to ramble, to divert one’s self; to travel for pleasure.

53 达 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
yao² to invite, to request, to want; to interrupt when in the way; to interrupt; to send for, to engage; to go with or in one service; to salute; to seek, to look for.

54 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
ch‘in⁴ ch‘in near (in time or place) recently; lately; soon; to approach; to touch, to like; to be familiar according to; adjoining; next to; assisting, as a priest.

55 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
tau² to roam, to stroll; to flow; to ramble; to float; to saunter idly; to travel for amusement or information; to scatter, as troops on a march; friendly.

56 过 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達 達
hsin⁴ hsin to go ahead, to begin a quarrel; a railing expression.
piu² to linger, to saunter; delaying; to lead.

pi² piu², to press, to compel, to oppress, to crowd, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use; to arbitrarily urge; imperious; to disdain or fill.
pok¹ pok¹, extreme, urgent, pressing; to vex, to provoke to extremity.
huan³ p’ian³ in leisure; pressed, urged; disengaged; indifferent to; to waste time in trifling.
tu‘² tu‘², repeated; abundant.

fun⁵ to walk; to conceal; to hide away; to vanish; to abscond; hidden.
huan³ huan³, even, now, yet, more; and also, or; to return; to repay; to return to, to recompense, to resolve, to regard, to look at, to give attention to; agile, light; to suffer.
yu² yu², to follow in another’s work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; that, this very one.
yu³ yu³ to meet; to happen, to occur; to come unexpectedly upon one; to interest; to agree together.
peu⁵ peu⁵ to pass through, as light does through glass; to penetrate thoroughly; to pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to comprehend; to discern; an alarmed or doubtful look.
pou³ to puzzle; perturbed; to lose; to deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed, stupefied; blinded, as by vice; in a state of confusion.
lun⁵ to covet; to select carefully, to go or do with difficulty, to choose, to designate; grasping, covetous.

yao⁵ remote, distant, far.

le¹ to cruise, to patrol; a patrol; to make a circuit; to spy; to inspect, as a guard does; to screen, as hills do a glen.

ta‘² ta‘², to know; to inform; successful; to make known; all; open, permeable, all around; to pervade; to promote; suitable; every; intelligent; a small sheep.
ta‘² ta‘², to spoil, to injure; hurried; careless; to walk carefully.

chwan³ chwan³ to hurry; to go to and fro; to hasten, to walk rapidly.

hsiao³ hsiao³ to saunter, to stroll, to ramble; applied to the easy diversions of immorals.
132 選 the side, border, frontier, edge, margin, place; a bank between fields; in Cantonese: where, which.
135 kiu4 kiu4, fleet, hasty; to hurry one.
138 "to withdraw; to decline; to return; to retract, to retire, to recede; to refuse, to excuse, to give up to; to yield.
140 ma4 to walk, to pass; to disregard; to rise; old; aged; to surpass; to exceed, to go beyond; energetically, to travel far.
141 "to hand to, to alter; for, instead; to transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to exchange, to alternate; tai2 to encompass around.
143 chung5" leisure, or at ease, without pressing occupation; in retirement.
145 yuen4 remote, distant, either time or place; far off; to consider as distant; yuen4 to keep at a distance; to remove, to send away, same as ".
146 chien1" to ascend; to remove; to change; to alter; to be removed; to dismiss; to be promoted, to change; used for " to a fairy.
148 hsieh4 hsieh4 to meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.
149 chei1 chei1 chei1 this person, or thing, this, this one; the nearest; now; here; to meet; to receive.
151 tou5 tou5 to step, to delay, to remain without permission; to loiter; to detain; to avoid, as an enemy; to peer and peep, to skulk around in order to escape detection.
152 chu4 chu4 to expel; to attend to each in turn; to exercise; to press, to hurry up; in earnest; sincere; successively.
155 fun6 to hide; to go into obscurity, invisible.
156 chiu4 kwat6 hurried; rapid; agitated, trembling; suddenly; to dispatch; to forward; a courier.
158 moh4 moh4 to look from afar off; to disregard; remote, high; "iao to slight.
160 pai4 to subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to rain, to violate; defeated, broken; a rout.
164 sui6 to bequeath; a will, a bequest; to leave; to will, to forget, to lose, to neglect, to pluck, as at an examination; escaped; a residue; a surplus; posthumous; sui6 to send a present.

163 p'i a place in the state of Lu (Kiangnan).
164 p'i a city in Kiangnan.
166 a country, state, or nation; a region, beyond the frontier, to confer the rule of a region.
168 a small silt in the present Hualngnan-fu, just south of the Yellow River.
170 name of a hill in Huan where a great battle occurred A.D. 761.
163.

he'qi a city in Honan.

Han^ name of an ancient place in Kiangsu.

Hsing^ an ancient principality near Shanxi.

Shang^ an ancient place in Shantung.

Shang^ a place among the southern tribes.

Shan^ a place in Hupeh.

pi" shih, a place in Shansi; pi" good.

Yu^ is an ancient place in Honan.

Shih, a place in the south of Tsu state.

Ch'ing^ Ch'ing a feudal state in the west of Shantung.

Ch'ing^ a district in Chihli.

Chien^ Tain^ an old town in Chihli.

Hsien^ Chi'a a small and shortlived feudal state in Shansi.

Ku^ Ku^ name of a city in Honan.

Tai^ Tsung a small state anciently situated in Shantung.

Wen^ a town in Ch'a-eh'en.

Yü" Yu" elegant, adorned; variegated, as silks; in Cantonese: to move, to shake, to vibrate.

Chi" a state which existed B.C. 700 to 49 in Shantung.

Yeh", an unimportant principality in Honan.

Chi' a district in Honan.

Yen^ a hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging house; the basis, support of a thing; a screen, to arrive at; fundamental; going to the bottom of; to stand for a tablet.

Yen^ a district in Chekiang.

Yen^ a district in Honan.

He" deflected, bad, depraved; inclined; illegal, heretical, corrupting; radical; specious; ye" a final particle; ye" an excess, as of days; ye" to delay.

Han^ abundant; a district in Chihli.

Shang^ a district in Kiangsi.

T'ang" T'ang" a small feudal state in Honan.

Hsiang^ Hsiang^ a village; the country; a province; a region; a great sound, as of rain; window opposite; rude, rustic, country-like; formerly, time past; towards.

Sheng^ a district in Shansi.

Yu" a small ancient state in Shantung, whence the descendants of Shih-nung, named 56, came.

Chiang^ ancient feudal state in Shantung.

Shen^ near to; neighbours; assistant, contiguous, connected with, supporting, a group of five families.

Bao^ the name of a small state in Honan.

Shu" all; altogether; in general; the capital; to dwell; abundant, fine, full; also, still, possibly, probably; in Pekingese: to grumble, to matter, to be unreasonable and gruff.

Tsung^ Tsung^ the birth place of Confucius in Shantung.

Chih", to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very; superlative.

T'ang" complimentary term; a son; a man, a gentleman.

Tsou" Tsou" the old name of a small state in Shantung in which Men-cius was born B.C. 371.

Jo" Jo" a small feudal state in Hupeh.

Ch'ih, to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.

Fung^ Fung^ the old capital of Wou Wang in Shensi.

Tsung^ Tsung^ a hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot; to the ancient name of a district in Kiangsu.

Mou^ Mou^ name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture.
155 酔 (tsū) drunk, intoxicated; happy; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with.

159 醃 (yùn) an ancient city in Shantung.

172 醴 (lí) an old town in Shantung.

173 醴 (lí) name of a district in Shensi.

177 醴 (lí) a district in Hunan.

189 醴 (lí) name of a place in Chihli.

198 醴 (lí) a small department in Shensi.

205 醴 (lí) a place in Shantung where a battle was fought. B. C. 659.

205 醴 (lí) chang an old name in the Han dynasty for a place in Honan.

205 醴 (lí) wine; 5 to 7 p. m.; evening; finished; ripe, matured; the tenth of the twelve branches.

205 醴 (lí) drunk; stupefied with drink.

4 醴 (lí) tosō, to pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

5 醴 (lí) arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.

8 醴 (lí) ch'un, ch'un respectful; wine; semen; cordials; subtle, essential, clear, healthy, unmixed, generous, thick.

9 醴 (lí) rum or arrack that has not been strained; the mother in spirits.

13 醴 (lí) ch'iao chiao liquor after the fermentation is over; spirits that have settled; to finish; to come to perfection; well-bellied; a chief butler; headman, a brave or chief of tribe of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.

13 醴 (lí) ch'en, ch'en given to drink; fond of wine; also same as 醴.

17 醴 (lí) 醴 (lí) mad with drink; raging drunk.

13 醴 (lí) hsin' to offer blood in sacrifice; a flaw, a crevice; an offence, a grievance, a pretext, a preface, an omen; to exorcise; to fumigate.

19 醴 (lí) ch'ou to pour out wine; to deliberate; to adopt; to imitate; to avail of; a glass; liquor; a feast, a party.

19 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) drunken, tipsy.

24 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) to deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

28 醴 ( lí) yun' vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.

29 醴 ( lí) ch'ing ch'ing half sobered, and ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.

30 醴 ( lí) lao lao; cream; a liquor made from milk; dried milk; fat; unctuous.

31 醴 ( lí) ming' a strong kind of whisky made of rice and barley.

31 醴 ( lí) k'u k'u, superior mellow spirits; ripe, as grain; hard hearted, in human, tyrannical, said of officials; the bitter feeling arising from having suffered wrong.

33 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) yu' yu' liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satisfy, surfeited.

33 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) same as 醴 164. 47.

35 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) san' san' sour; grieved, afflicted; sad; prickling, harsh to the skin, irritating, distressing; debilitated.

37 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) pu' pu' the mother on vinegar; a mold or effervescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits.

37 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) see 醴 164. 55.

39 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) yen' brine; to preserve in brine; to pickle; to lay in salt, to salt down.

39 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) chiao chiao leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.

40 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) 醴 ( lí) face flushed with drink; rubicund.

40 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) same as 醴 164. 47.

41 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) 醴 ( lí) ch'ou' chou' new, ripe liquor; pure; strong spirits thrice distilled, and enjoined to be drunk by the sovereign in summer.

41 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) lai' lai' to pour out wine in sacrifice; to sprinkle; to pour out a libation on the earth.

41 醴 ( lí) 醴 (lí) tsiang' tsiang' pickle, sauce, soy; relishes, condiments; salted preparations.
西

45 酫 ál chün ½ chung ¾ generous, rich, as wine; thick, unmixed; liberal, healthy; subtle, essential, seminal.
47 酉 yín ál chün to return the compliment; to repay; to pledge a guest; to urge him to drink, or toast him in return.
49 酻 yí ál pín ál to mate, to pair; a mate; an equal; a companion, as a wife; to accompany; to compare to; to equalize; conjointly; the color of liquor.
55 酽 fán ál newly distilled spirits; ill-luck, as upon children.
58 酹 lu ¾ lóu, a pleasant kind of spirit, made with water from lake Liang in Hunan.
62 酹 luán ál a wine goblet; 鰽 róu turbid liquid not yet settled.
72 酢 lu ¼ wó ál vinegar; pickle; pickled.
73 醅 mán ál sing to awake from intoxication; to be roused; to become sober; to rouse up; to insist, to startle.
75 醋 lu ¾ hái, reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or elaine, a liquid refined from butter, 清 áo the sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.
79 醅 luán ál to distill again.
81 殷 dí to cure, to threat, a doctor; a physician; to heal; medical, to drink.
82 醨 máo ál the cakes of heaven, used in fermenting the grain before distilling.
85 醴 lí ál any kind of fermented liquor; wine, beer, spirits; given to drink.
86 醡 tóng ál to lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.
87 醍 luán ál intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.
91 醄 luán ál to burn incense; to pray at an altar by a priest; a requiem, a sacrifice; to give a cup to a son at his marriage; completed; emptied, all used up, terminated.
93 醃 luán ál to drain a goblet; to finish the glass.
94 醃 luán ál half intoxicated, elevated, jolly, tipsy, merry; radiant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.
100 醉 pín ál to drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.
105 醋 lu ¾ pín ál grape juice, not yet settled or strained; must, newly made spirits.
108 醋 lu ¾ sào ál sour, aoid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.
113 醀 luán ál salted mutton or pork devil'd; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salt, the concord is used with bread and soy.
114 醀 luán ál minced and pickled meat of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; to cut fine and put into brace with seasoning; to simmer.
115 醢 luán ál fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.
116 醦 luán ál clear, limpid spirits.
120 醦 luán ál thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.
124 醲 luán ál a liquor made from grain by distillation, and drawn without straining.
130 酰 luán ál the oily scum which floats on boiling butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.
134 酲 luán ál to rinse the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.
138 酲 luán ál to strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.
145 酲 luán ál to excite, to ferment; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to foment, as sedition; to breed disturbance; to make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes.
148 醨 luán ál sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet, generous, like good wine; fine, as music.
151 醨 luán ál sweet or newly distilled spirits; must, new wine; sweet, as a fountain.
152 醨 luán ál to contribute to a feast; to club together for a picnic or great dinner.
西采里金 164.165.166.167.

154 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
chäe⁰ a press for processing the mash in making spirits; a strainer.

161 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
chäe⁰ thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal.

173 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
giông⁴ a rich kind of liquor.

ju¹ jù generous, rich spirit.

180 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
qên¹ drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miao-tæs'; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.

194 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
ch'øn³ c'h'ës naughty, offensive; to abhor; abominable; ashamed; to dislike; to compare; a sort; a group.

shài¹ c'hî to warm, as wine; to purify; to decent and strain liquor; to pour out a libation; to clarify, as streams.
pîn⁴ to discriminate, to part, to sort out.

198 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
-ts'ai¹ bright colours, elegant, brilliant; to pluck, to choose, to gather; variegated, adorned; a business, occupation; cities allotted for revenue to princes.

yu¹ jiu² glossy, glazed.

102 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
shik ⁴ to release; to dissipate; to explain; to diabolism; to unloose, to free, to open out the meaning; to leave.

di¹ Chinese mile; a village; a lane; an alley; a place of residence; mournful.

109 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
ch'øn⁴ heavy; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government, or imperial use; trifling; severe; despicable; grave; to honor; very crowded; ch'øn⁴ to double, to repeat, to do over; to add, a time; again; a classifier of thickness or layers.

ye⁴ yë the country, wilderness, rustic; a waste, a moor; a neglected place outside of the city; a common, a wild; a desert; savage, uncultivated, rude.

116 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
di¹ to regulate; copper coin (cash); to subject, to cause to submit; the thousandth part of a taël; a pair; twins; to give, to bestow.

liàng⁴ a measure; to measure; to estimate, to judge; feelings; appetite, calibre, capacity, to deliberate; to think over.

chián⁴ chin gold, any metal.

127 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
di¹ a nail, a pin, a bolt; to nail; a spike, a bolt; to work metals into bolts; ting⁴ to nail together; to bind, as books.

165 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
tu² the brass or gilt butt of a spear; read tu² and gëm a spherical metallo bell intended to accompany a drum; to a catalpa over a ossu.

166 醇酸 醋酸 醇酸醃醋 醋 醋酸 醇酸醃醋
ch'ën² kiu² a yoke, a hoe, a hinge, scissors; to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair; to injay metals; pivots on which a door turn; a hinge, a joint, a clamp, a hasp; ch'ën² a slender knife.

ch'ën² këm a large wooden brush; a kind of door-lock; axle of a wheel; to use a seal, an official stamp; a spear handle.

167 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
jûn gêng a small bell, empty words; a round hollow ball, hung on horses or flags to announce approach.

c'h'àng⁴ tâng a musket; firearms; a spear; a gun; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells; a jingling sound.

168 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
ho¹ gên the iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.

169 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
c'Ľao⁴ to burn, as in a kiln; a pan with a handle and spout; a warming flake; a scythe; a spear; also read c'Ľao⁴ and j'Ľao⁴.

c'Ľam⁴ a small cannon, a gisgul; a pistol; small arms; hollowed out by an ax, bored.

170 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
ju¹ wëi⁴ tu¹ pointed, sharp, keen, piercing; zealous, valiant, resolute; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.

171 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
hîen⁴ sîen a shovel; to burnish; a small chisel; bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

172 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
na³ nà, to sharpen wood, as for a helve; to hammer iron to a point; in Cunctenes; to iron out, as clothes; to smooth, to press on.

173 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
c'h'ên² c'h'ëm to estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort; to select, according to merit and capacity; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.

174 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
l'oû c'Ľën an ore resembling pure copper; it attracts and forms an amalgam of quick silver.

175 鍚鈁鉄鉄鉦鎗鉀鉄鉦鎗
chî ¹ sî a iron implement of husbandry, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dian^1</td>
<td>a sickle; a reaping bill hook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chao^2</td>
<td>to pare; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a cross bow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chah^1</td>
<td>a heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fulcrum at the end; to slice or cut open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chah^2</td>
<td>a hoe; to cultivate fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao^2</td>
<td>a hook; to hook; to fish; to take; to bait, to set a trap for; to use something as a means; to fish for, as praise; to seek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiu^1</td>
<td>a potter's lathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiu^2</td>
<td>go to pare away the corners of a thing and make it round; a ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen^1</td>
<td>a needle; a pin; to prick; pine leaves; any sharp, thorny thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen^2</td>
<td>to bend iron; pliable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoh^1</td>
<td>a bracelet or bangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kish^1</td>
<td>a hoe; a pickax; to turn up the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kish^2</td>
<td>an iron hook or strap fastened to the girdle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rah^1</td>
<td>a large pin, a bodkin; hair pin; met. females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sah^1</td>
<td>a spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay; to enchain on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po^4, po^4</td>
<td>po^4 cymbal; a small bell, used by Buddhists in chanting or in music to respond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuim^1</td>
<td>to gild; to plate; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housing or saddles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuim^2</td>
<td>to engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kou^2</td>
<td>a button; a gold or silver rim on a cup, enchaussed on the edge; to engrave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yew^1</td>
<td>fine iron from the hill 銅鉢; a handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yew^2</td>
<td>to countenance, to protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t'ung^2</td>
<td>copper, brass; brazed, coppery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuo^2</td>
<td>a cooking-pan; a vessel to hold fat; the iron ring inside of the nave to protect it from the axle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kou^2</td>
<td>a sickle, a hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti^2</td>
<td>a short javelin, made light to use as a spear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti^1</td>
<td>a point; tweezers; the barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu^2</td>
<td>the handle of a bill-hook or sicle; a sort of spear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoh^2</td>
<td>the sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoh^1</td>
<td>hardened iron or good steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; a spade; broken steel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min^2</td>
<td>to engrave, to write, to publish; to carve; a book of precepts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chu^2</td>
<td>a trowel; a tool to plaster walls; to daub; kua^2 a double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sah^1</td>
<td>a spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay, to enchain on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhah^1</td>
<td>to run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhah^2</td>
<td>a file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
金
gua³ cymbals; small hand bells, which were used in the army to stop the music of drums.
yun² synonym gold; it is used in proper names.
ch’u¹ heavy; a hammer; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock.
t’an² noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.
k’en¹, k’én² the ringing of metals; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.
chu⁵ to cast metals; used for 鉄 113. 10.

銅 jung¹ jung point of a weapon; a lance; the van of an army; turbulent.
swu² a bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse’s ears.
same as 銅 167. 172.

鉄 ti⁰ fetters of iron; to fetter.

钁 fu¹ an ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.
t’ieh¹ t’ieh iron; firm, decided; without doubt; really.
p’u⁴ pu¹, a kind of light dart.

鍬 chia¹ chie¹ kieh² hsieh² a pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up tongs; a double edged sword.
ch’ieh² k’ieh² a sickle, a bill-hook; to cut off, to amputate, to carve, to exterminiate.
pen¹ pën an adze; the helve is in the middle like a pick.

鍋 a spider or iron frying-pan having three legs; a boiler or pan; a pick to dig out holes; a chisel; a stand for bows in an armory.
t’ieh¹ t’ieh iron; firm, decided, really.

鍳 lou⁴ lou² hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.
hsie¹ siu⁴ the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; an oxida.

鍓 g’o⁴ the weight on a steelyard; a pilot’s lead; a stone roller; a weight or ball on the end of cords; g’o³ a short spear.

鍛 same as 鍱 159. 40.

鍇 ting⁰ a silver ingot (about 10 taels); a platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an anchor; the needle of a spinning wheel.
jung⁰ yung² a mold in which to pour castings; a die for coins; to smelt, to fuse metals; to forge; to influence, as doctrine.
le³ leh¹, an ancient weight now differently estimated; 20 taels.

鍌 ch’ang¹ ts’ëng the ringing of bells; jingling of stones; a tinkling noise; harmony; musical.
p’o² p’o¹, a bell.

鍇 t’ou¹ t’ou¹ the copper ferrule, or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.
ch’ao⁷ government money-orders; notes; a document; a receipt; a passport, warrant; to copy; a little.
ch’ao⁷ fetters, irons; silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; to fetter, to secure.

鍈 ch’u¹ k’u¹ a saw; to saw; to divide; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce; serrated, toothed.

鍉 t’un¹ blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse, superannuated; rude because uneducated; half-witted.

鍊 jang⁴ steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.

鍋 ch’u¹ ch’uen² an armlet, a bracelet.

鍓 l’i¹ l’i¹ tin; pewter.

鍑 jang⁴ the iron band on the nave of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which ran around the hall, and resembled golden hub-rings; the barb of an arrow; a lamp-jar, a scone.

鍑 k’u¹ k’u¹ great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

鍡 ch’i¹ g’i¹ the eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd.

鍢 p’u² p’u² a drag, a harrow; a war chariot, or the guard in front of it; a clamp used in mending crockery.

鍣 chin⁴ chin² figured, or flowered silk, embroidered; elegant, diversified.
51 銅
han² greaves; something to protect the arms of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.

52 銅
chi² a barb on a hook, a fluke.

53 銅
qian² a hook, a sickle; a reaping bill-hook.

54 銅
shou² to gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.

55 銅
yung² a large bell.

56 銅
the ore of iron, lead, gold, or other metals; the lode of metals; a mine; the bed or vein.

57 銅
qian² a bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; flattened, exhausted; to hasten.

58 銅
yin² the bolt of a Chinese lock; a door-bolt.

59 銅
yi² yih, the ears or side ornaments of a tripod.

60 銅
tiang² tiang money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a 1,000 cash.

61 銅
lu¹ lu¹ to copy; a record; an index; to transcribe; annals; lectorum; summary of a doctrine; a series, an order; a metallic lustre or color, veins in stone.

62 銅
shou¹ a large bill-hook or sickle.

63 銅
same as 167. 10a.

64 銅
nien¹ a small hair pin; a nail with a small head.

65 銅
chi² chi² to record; to remember.

66 銅
li¹ a file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give lustre to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.

67 銅
t'ie¹ t'ieh, a kind of pole-axe, used with spears in war; an ornamental sort of halberd carried in procession.

68 銅
yueh² yueh² a hatchet, an axe whose blade is crescent shape.

69 銅
chien² d'ien' copper coin; cash; money; a mace; the tenth part of a taal; wealth, property; 'te' a mattock.

70 銅
chi² chi² to smooth; to chip; to carefully remove the marks of an axe, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

71 銅
tsang² a chisel; to carve, to chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out; as characters on stone; to cut in.

72 銅
fang⁴ a square bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle.

73 銅
yu⁴ yu⁴ to scrape off, to level; a water-level.

74 銅
hsian⁴ sien' a metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

75 銅
tsu¹ tsah, the head or barb of an arrow or javelin; the point of a dart.

76 銅
huang⁴ huang² the sound of bells.

77 銅
same as 167. 20.

78 銅
siih, tin; to confer; a gift; to grant; to receive; a fine kind of asbestos cloth. pewter.

79 銅
tsang⁴ tsang⁴ ornaments on a bridle near the forehead which jingle as the horse moves; bells.

80 銅
t'ie² to mistake; wrong, mistaken; in disorder, confused, to err; mixed, perverse, offensive; excepting; then; to polish; t'ieh, to wash or plate with gold; veins, strim; to tattoo; a lapidary stone, to file or polish.

81 銅
same as 167. 51.
金

shi³ the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key; i³ point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.

le³ the noise or ring of metal or gems.

man⁴ a trowel.

so¹ shoh, a great spear, eighteen feet.

po¹ poh, a sacrificial vessel; an open earthenware basin to cook in; a globular, narrow-mouthed disk used by priests for their alma-bowl.

shu³ a small ancient silver coin; an old weight; blunt, dull; farthings; trifles.

ye¹ a thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor; high, the plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.

ite⁰ to melt, to refine; matured, experienced, practiced; a chain; to forge; wrought, as iron; to discipline, to mortify one's desires. shuo¹ shoh, to melt a metal; to fuse it for founding; to urge; impelled, as by another's influence; lustrous, shining, burnished.

Ku² kuo small silver ingots; bullion; paper-money; a grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girdle.

Puan⁴ kwan⁴ a branding iron; a kind of gridiron, to solder.

cheng¹ ching small gongs, used to sound a halt to troops; a brass tambourine used by priests; the place outside of a bell where it is struck.

tuan² tuan² to forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practise, to make perfect; mature, practiced.

sha³ sha³ a spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.

tso¹ tsau¹, tsao¹ a chisel; to dig; to cut; a punch; a cold chisel for cutting stones; to bore into, as a well; to commence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.

me¹ cai a door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

ch' an¹ a chisel; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

je¹ the coiter of a plow; barb of an arrow; a probe used by surgeons; a skewer used in a head dress; a lever; a comb.

che¹ che¹ a single headed pick or axe; a description of stone chisel.

pi¹ pure gold; pendent gems on a crown.

wu¹ wuh, to wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness. s'angº a carpenter's plane; to smooth.

ta² tah, to cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.

chiao¹ jiao a soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.

same as 金 167. 81.

ch'iang¹ ch'ing ch'ing¹ the clanging jangle of metals struck together; a small cymbal or gong.

yu¹ a cooking-pan; a caldron or hemispherical boiler; a pot without feet; an old measure holding 6 桶 and 4 桶 half peck.

ye¹ ye¹ a celebrated two-edged claymore.

he¹ he¹ ears or rings on the side of a tripod by which it can be carried.

tso¹ tse¹ a hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

yu¹ yu¹, pure hard gold; precious, valuable.

ch'ien¹ ch'ien pincers, tongs; earrings; a ring on children's necks; collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch; to pin; to injure; to hate; to rail at; a term of abuse. heng¹ heng¹ the rust of iron; verdigris.

ch'ien¹ a thin iron plate; a spade; a plane or shaving tool; to smooth.

yu¹ a shop; to spread, to arrange; a door-knocker; to lay in order; to make known, to per- vade; to marshall, as forces; universal; tired, worn out; to sleep with; used for a show.

tie¹ tie¹ ornaments for a head-dress; metallic flowered or inlaid work made into head-dresses; tie² used for inlaid shell-work.
167.

金

po\ə poh\, a large bell used to mark stops in music, or at the end of the twelve Chinese hours; a kind of hoe.

mau\ə mau\, an anchor; a grappling iron.

huo\ə huo\, ho\ə a flat boiler shaped like the segment of a sphere, and generally without feet; a caldron, an iron pan, a graver; to bore or cut in.

\uf627\ a vessel used in making spirits, a sort of boiler.

same as " 121. 141.

ch'en\ə ch'en ch'an\ to pull or extend anything, to attempt steadily and persistently.

cho\ə cho\, bracelets, bangles; cymbals, or small plates for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand stove.

hsien\ə hien\ a bit, or bridoon; to hold in the mouth; to contain; brevet-rank; affected by, moved, indignant; acting as.

hsiang\ə shiang\ a border; to inlay; to incense, to insert or set, as a jewel; to coat or plate, to rivet.

hsien\ə hien\ the knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.

hsien\ə hien\ a small chisel to cut holes; a term applied to a sort of javelin or spear.

heng\ə heng\ the combined sound of bells and drums mingled, as when a great mass is performed. tuan\ə tuan\ an imperial carriage; bells; a term of respect; little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal cars.

yeh\ə yeh\, a poker or pincers to stir coals in a furnace or remove them; to sweat money in order to get the filling; also the copper dust thus obtained.

k'ai\ə kai\ armor; mailed armor, as a chnisas, a hauberk; a defense; same as " 64. 12.

ch'i\ə ch'i\ a padded stick to beat a bell or drum; ge\ə an ancient utensil, utensil of silver or gold; ear-jewel or ring.

same as " 75. 22.

\uf627\ a fine steel which makes very sharp swords.

pi\ə pi\, a look; a clasp; to lock; to fetter; to brow; to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.

chie\ə chi\ a axe or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans.

cho\ə cho\, to bind the feet with gyes; letters; a hoe.

\uf627\ to plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.

pi\ə pi\, the handle of a plow.

nou\ə nou\ a hoe for weeding; to weed; to clear ground of grass; to study.

chie\ə chi\ a hammer; to pound; to beat; to strike; a club; a mallet; to work guns.

dien\ə dien\ a chain; connected; unrefined lead or tin ore.

yan\ə yan\ in Cantonese: a broad hoe or mattock.

yeh\ə yeh\ a celebrated two-edged claymore.

chi\ə chi\ a cup; to like; to bring together; to bestow; to confer; gifted, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat, an ancient measure.

same as " 167. 61.

chie\ə chi\ a mace; iron of an axletree; an iron inside the hub to prevent the axle fretting it; a kind of triangular truncheon or heavy rapier.

lan\ə lan\ the lustre of burnished metal, especially of gold.

sue\ə sue\ a speculum or burning mirror; lens for drawing the sun's heat.

chie\ə chie\ an awl, a point, a trife; the apex or tip; to bore, to pierce; unimportant.

kwan\ə kwan\ a water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.

hie\ə hie\ a kind of tripod or boiler, a large basin; a large bell; the rays of the sun; kwe\ə an awl.

chie\ə chi\ to engrave; a style, or chisel; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental works; to censure; to degrade.

lei\ə lei\ a pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pice, fanams.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>167.168.169.</th>
<th>金長門</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鐵鑄</td>
<td>鐵鑄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金長門</td>
<td>金長門</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵鑄</td>
<td>鐵鑄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金長門</td>
<td>金長門</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>168</th>
<th>門</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>門</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>門</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 | 金長門 |

(272)
hsia 稣 to close a door, and yet leave a crack.

ch'êch 楝 to live alone, unoccupied; still, quiet.

jun 檻 intercalary; an extra one.

cha 間 a gate, a pass, a canal, lock, a barricade or post; to shut a gate; a dam; a barrier. tang 觸 to run across a door-way; the sound of a drum; full.

ch'üeh 荏 to shut the door, to close the office, as when a case is judged or quashed; to stop, to rest, done; terminated; to prohibit; pacified.

hō 門 a door; to shut; all; a family; why not?

g'ien 殿 to fill up, to stuff; the noise of drums; full, ample; tieu the name of a country.

wēn 見 to look down and stoop; to look closely at.

huan 潘 a wall around a market place; the gate to it.

same as 門 169. 92.

hsiu 潘 to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door; t'ah, soft hair near the skin.

t'at t'ah, a door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.

shh 盼 adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a recluse; tu a tower or look-out turret.

same as 128. 169.

nieh ye 閤, the threshold, which is often so high as to obstruct the entrance; a small door cut in the large gateway for convenience; a side door; a post in a gateway; an impediment.

gye 閜 the gate in the village, or at its border; a hamlet; a lane.

hau 晉 a threshold.

lan 潛 a high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.

pain 潛 a kind of snake; the Fuh-kien province.

K'ên 舜 to peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.
169.170.

151 閘 關 關 閘 關 關 關 關 關

154 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

157 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

160 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

163 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

166 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

169 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

172 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

175 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

178 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

181 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

184 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

187 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

190 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

193 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

196 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

199 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

202 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

205 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

208 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

211 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

214 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

217 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

220 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

223 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

226 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

229 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

232 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

235 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

238 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

241 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

244 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

247 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

250 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

253 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

256 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

259 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

262 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

265 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

268 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

271 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

274 閘 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關

10 yuen yuen juan name of a mountain.

12 hien a stony path at the foot of a steep hill.

15 fui an army; a group; a company; to fall or slide from a higher place; a dangerous place through the mountains; a multitude, a rank, a file, a squad; also same as 非 2.170.

16 leh teh a sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; geometric veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third.

19 gao a furnace; to melt; earthenware; a hill like a kiln; mournful thoughts; to please, correct, straight.

20 lon leu ugly; low, mean; uninformed, a narrow dirty residence; a street; rude, rustic; sordid; ignorant.

23 chin a road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest; a path leading up to the grave.

25 yen a wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall.

27 of ngoh a dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to disperse, to impede; hazardous, urgent; in Contounia: to deceive; to impose upon.

29 chin kih steps or stages.

9 yin shady; dark; female; the moon; obscure, somber; the hude; underhand, secret, the back; privately; concealed; cloudy, opaque; yuan the hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb; yung an ice-house; yin to benefit indirectly.
### 斜

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 阿</th>
<th>40 院</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a(^1) affirmative particle; a high ridge, the bank of a stream, distorted, prejudiced, near; a beam; to assume; an exclamation; alas! who? a(^2) ya(^3) interrogative particle; final sound; deformed, ugly, inferior, second; beautiful, as trees.</td>
<td>y(\text{yuan})(^4) yun(^3) a court, a palace; a courtyard; a public establishment; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery; a museum; a collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隘</td>
<td>陀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p(\text{eni}) p(\text{ei}) to bear company; to attend, to assist; to help; to double; to match; to fill; attached to, subordinate to; to add earth to plants.</td>
<td>(\text{g(\text{e})})(^3) steep; a Buddhist temple; steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陪</td>
<td>42 陜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y(\text{yun})(^3) yun to roll down, to fall; with a crush; to fall from a height, or from the sky.</td>
<td>(\text{chi})(^3) L(\text{ih}) a fissure in a wall, a crack; an interval, leisure time; a pretext, an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隈</td>
<td>陥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(\text{iu})(^4) l(\text{iu})(^3) l(\text{ing}) six; high dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water.</td>
<td>h(\text{ai})(^3) zh(\text{ing}) a declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陥</td>
<td>隈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh(\text{engu})(^3) sh(\text{ing}) to rise, to ascend, to be promoted; to go up to.</td>
<td>y(\text{in})(^3) dull, gloomy; to avoid; to conceal; retired, private; small, minute; screened, covered, obscured; in private life, not in office; to withdraw; fixed, tranquil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陭</td>
<td>阘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch(\text{hu})(^3) a frontier, a boundary; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.</td>
<td>same as 阮 170. 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陝</td>
<td>陘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p(\text{e})(^3) steps; the sides; to ascend high places; the steps of the throne.</td>
<td>tou(^3) tou the slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陱</td>
<td>陘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n(\text{ieh})(^3) dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.</td>
<td>j(\text{ang})(^3) a bank; to guard, to defend; to protect from; to repress; to forbid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同</td>
<td>陱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same as 阮 32. 146.</td>
<td>y(\text{ung})(^3) the male principle; the sun, lofty; openly; subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are made; clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陮</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p(\text{e})(^3) a place for confining prisoners; a lock-up.</td>
<td>(\text{ch(\text{i})})(^3) an embankment, a shore; a causeway, a bank; a fence; to dike; to guard; to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; a defence; to stop or fill a levee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch(\text{iang})(^4) k(\text{iang})(^3) h(\text{iang})(^3) to descend; to submit; to obey; to come to, to degrade, to subject, to spare; to fall, as rain; to reduce to terms.</td>
<td>hai(^3) s(\text{ih}) low, marshy land; a marsh or wet grounds whence streams take their rise; what grows in swampy spots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>険</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j(\text{ung})(^3) imperial; high, eminent; high; opulent, glorious; rich; to magnify; the irritation of great heat.</td>
<td>ch(\text{ieh})(^3) ch(\text{ieh}) to state to; a long time, old, stale; to arrange; to reply; many, all; also same as 阱.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陻</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d(\text{ing})(^3) imperial tombs; a mound, a hillock; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate, to insult.</td>
<td>ch(\text{ieh})(^3) ch(\text{ieh}) the base of a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陹</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c(\text{e})(^3) c(\text{e})(^3) to fall down; to come to pieces, to tumble down or be carried away.</td>
<td>ch(\text{i})(^3) to ascend, to enter on a higher office; to mount, to go up to; advanced, promoted; to proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隉</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh(\text{an})(^3) shen the province of Shenai; to be distinguished from 陮 h(\text{ai})(^3) h(\text{ai}) a narrow defile.</td>
<td>tou(^3) tou a bank, a low wall thrown up for defence; barracks; intrenchments; winding roads among cultivated fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陹</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g(\text{ao})(^3) a piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.</td>
<td>same as 阮 170. 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隸</td>
<td>陬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s(\text{ieh})(^3) projecting, as a headland.</td>
<td>we(^3) we(^3) a bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
170.171.172.

阜隶佳

106 陌  阜
mō 4 meh; mai 4 a raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a marketplace; a road.

107 隘  障
chāi 4; kái stairs; a step, a degree, a grade, a rank.

108 障  维
huàn 4; dīng a dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

109 隘  障
pei 1; pō uneven, not level, inclined; falling down, dilapidated; a bank, a side, a dam, a pool.

110 窄  窄
ai 4; yī narrow, as a pass; confined, distressed, illiberal, urgent.

111 时  时
ti 4; tāi time, period, crisis, opportunity; a border, a region, a medium or average; a limit; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; then, since, now, between; to begin, to join.

112 角  角
guǎ 4 a corner; a secluded spot; a little; rigid, precise; a cove, inlet, or small bay; a part.

113 阻  障
chǎng 4 to divide off; to shut up inside; a barricade, trench, or dyke; a screen; a terminus.

114 障  障
same as 黛 163. 119, 125.

115 障  障
zhāng 4 a place south of the Yellow River.

116 障  障
gāng 4; dīng the pattering sound made by pests and beaters when rearing an adobe wall.

117 障  障
cháo 4; tāo a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; quick, dangerous, strict, vehement.

118 障  障
fù 4 the name of a short but famous dynasty from A.D. 618-619; fù 4 flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; comical.

119 障  障
huí 4; huǐ to break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow; to reze, to dismantle.

120 障  障
hái 4; hái to fall into; to sink; to drop into or descend; to capture, to pillage, to take a city from the emperor; betrayed, ruined; to involve, to lead into sin.

121 障  障
hāi 4; hú limit, limited, a boundary; a restriction; an impedance; to assign, to moderate, to appoint, to adjust.

122 障  障
same as 黛 121. 141.

123 障  障
gōng 4 the name of a mountain in Yunnan which furnishes copper.

124 障  障
cuǐ to fall in ruins, decayed; lost, to overthrow; to cause to fall or descend; to push over.

125 陡  陡
156 障  障
tōu 4; tou sudden; to stop, to desist; steep; to stand; a sluice or drain for irrigation; the slope of a hill.

126 障  障
chēn 4; chūn to arrange; the army; a rank or file of soldiers; a battle; a classifier of gusts, blasts, times, showers; also same as 障 170. 73.

127 障  障
bù 4 a path leading down to a subterranean passage; to the vault; a bye-path; a tunnel; a mine; to revolve; to return.

128 障  障
yān 4 to yield; following, immediately; presently; obediently; to accord, to comply with; to let, to permit; like.

129 障  障
ān 4; yōan obscure, dark.

130 障  障
mao 4 advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as baies or books.

131 障  障
chēn 4; kō 好, to separate; apart from; to obstruct, to interpose; to strain or filter; next to; neighboring; a partition, a bulkhead.

132 障  障
yín 4 to reach to, to overtake; a surplus.

133 障  障
lú 4 attendants in public offices, underlings; memorial, ignoble, object; vile; attached to; belonging or joined to.

134 障  障
yín 4 to expand or exact to the utmost; greatly; excessively; ruinous, dissolute; to arrange, to exhibit; abruptly; now.

135 障  障
chū 4 short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c.; see also 9. 32 佳.

136 障  障
chuà 4, tō 好 a gall, which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings.

137 障  障
yōu 4 to assist; to collect; harmony; a four-square city with a mount around it; well protected; union; concert, living at peace, as a well governed people; to collect together, to stop, as a water-course.

138 障  障
ey 4 the wild goose; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.

139 障  障
hān 4 a plesant.

140 障  障
gū to scold, to blame; "a chicken just fledged; out of the shell."

(276)
佳

111
di11 a pheasant; to hunt pheasants; an embrasure on a
d Wall; a sort of curtain-wall; to
rule, to arrange.

114
gi4 to leave; distant from, or to;
to dismiss, to part, absent,
scattered, to arrange or divide off;
to cut in two; vis-a-vis, paired;
a yellow bird of brilliant plumage,
chi3 chia1 is a pullet; a chicken.

115
gue a bird of the crow family, with
a white belly and breast, which
assembles in flocks; the black bird;
the crow.
same as 鳥 196. 140.

117
eu4 though, although, supposing;
even if, to repel, to run away; a
species of ground lizard; an old
name for the proboscis monkey.
shang3 the singing of birds; to ob-
scure; a marsh or pool.

122
gue a brace of birds; the
altration of birds; to wrangle; a
silkworm.

172

173
gue rain, to rain; a shower; to
come fast and furious, like rain;
gai5 to rain, to fall from the sky,
gue the summer sacrifice for rain;
distant; in Honan, the rainbow.

277

dia6 to carve wood, to grave; to
cut figures on; to polish, as when
finishing off a composition; syn-
onym of 研.
kwu1 kwu1 a species of blackcap
with white on its shoulders; it
resembles a miniature pie.
same as 矯 196. 37.

ch'io6 ch'io6, sparrow, any small
bird; a bird; a variety of wheat.

chie1 a sort of bird clasped among
the swallows; a revolution; see
also 46. 172.
chien6 tien6 fat, fleshy, as a bird
in good season; met. racy,
pleasant discourse; tawn* valiant, heroic.
ku6 to hire for a price; to call or
procure for temporary use, to bor-
row on time.
chi3 tain6, to collect, to assemble;
to flock together, as birds; ac-
complished; to mix properly; to
compile, to make a collection, as
of writings; a miscellany; a mar-
ket or fair.

ch'io6 t'io6 female of animals; weak,
inferior.

yao5 elegant, refined; learned; plain;
gentle, correct; unadorned; con-
tinual, decorous; to rectify; the
music of wind instruments; a cup
for wine.

hao6 hao6, a bird flying high, as the
crane does; hio6, an aspiring, am-
bition mind.

shoo6 'sio6 chia1 hian6 a falcon,
kestrel, or harrier; a common bird
of prey; it flies swiftly, and is
fabled to be transformed from the
pie.

ho6 hio6, a kind of vermilion paint,
probably prepared from cinnabar ore.

kwu1 kwu1 the crowning of a phe-
asant.

kwao5 kwao5 a small mug or cup;
the heron; a creeping plant.

le6 le6, a kind of bird.

diao5 to carve wood, to grave; to
cut figures on; to polish, as when
finishing off a composition; syn-
onym of 研.

kwai5 kwai5 a species of blackcap
with white on its shoulders; it
resembles a miniature pie.
same as 矯 196. 37.

ch'io6 ch'io6, sparrow, any small
bird; a bird; a variety of wheat.

kie1 a sort of bird clasped among
the swallows; a revolution; see
also 46. 172.
chien6 tien6 fat, fleshy, as a bird
in good season; met. racy,
ples sant discourse; tawn* valiant, heroic.
ku6 to hire for a price; to call or
procure for temporary use, to bor-
row on time.

14
diu 6 hio6, a bird flying high, as the
crane does; hio6, an aspiring, am-
bition mind.

24
shoo6 'sio6 chia1 hian6 a falcon,
kestrel, or harrier; a common bird
of prey; it flies swiftly, and is
fabled to be transformed from the
pie.

28
ho6 hio6, a kind of vermilion paint,
probably prepared from cinnabar ore.

30
kwu1 kwu1 the crowning of a phe-
asant.

37
kwai5 kwai5 a species of blackcap
with white on its shoulders; it
resembles a miniature pie.
same as 矯 196. 37.

42
ch'io6 ch'io6, sparrow, any small
bird; a bird; a variety of wheat.

46
kie1 a sort of bird clasped among
the swallows; a revolution; see
also 46. 172.

57
chien6 tien6 fat, fleshy, as a bird
in good season; met. racy,
ples sant discourse; tawn* valiant, heroic.
ku6 to hire for a price; to call or
procure for temporary use, to bor-
row on time.

63
ch'io6 tain6, to collect, to assemble;
to flock together, as birds; ac-
complished; to mix properly; to
compile, to make a collection, as
of writings; a miscellany; a mar-
ket or fair.

75
kwai5 kwai5 a species of blackcap
with white on its shoulders; it
resembles a miniature pie.
same as 矯 196. 37.

82
yao5 elegant, refined; learned; plain;
gentle, correct; unadorned; con-
tinual, decorous; to rectify; the
music of wind instruments; a cup
for wine.

9
di5 5 fractional; old numbers; a
cypher; a residue, a remainder; the
last drops of a shower.

10
ch'io6 t'io6 female of animals; weak,
inferior.

17
pue4 pue4 cloudy, but breaking
away.

18
feng4 晴 misty, foggy; snowy.

19
rua5 mist, fog, vapour.
雨

pao⁴ po³, po² hail.

chua³ chia a halo, vapour; red sky; dusky; bright.

ging⁴ drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down; used for the next.

ging⁴ spiritual; intelligent; the soul; ethereal, effective, powerful, mysterious; unseen, obscure; divine; austere.

same 雨 173. 90.

qiu² the clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.

chua³ ta³ clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.

sha⁴ shah, fine rain, a slight shower; a passing rain; an instant, the moment of action.

wet⁴ wet² clouds rising.

t'ing⁴ thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.

hio³ sük, snow; to whiten; to revenge; to wash clean; to wipe out, as an injury.

dian⁴ a slight rain.

pin³ the brilliance of a gem, especially of the most precious.

chü¹ ts'ik, the noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.

haisen⁺ sien⁺ sleet; snow and sleet falling; freezing rain.

wên⁺ wên the coloring in the clouds.

p'ang⁴ an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; fang sleet.

po⁴ to dominate; to usurp; an usurper; one who defies local control; to be chief among feudatories; po³, the moon just appearing.

dia² abundant genial rain; the rainy season.

li⁴ lih, noise of thunder, a clap of thunder.

mei³ mei summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.

chua³ a soakable rain, which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.

ch'ên⁺ ch'ên a long continued, rainy dark weather.

chua³ chia drizzling rain, to wet; to soak; to beatow favours.

p'ei⁴ p'ei² copious rain.

p'ang⁴ an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; fang sleet.

mei³ mei, fine rain.

slan⁴ a long continued rain.

qiu² rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.

la⁴ la⁴, the sound of rain.

chó⁴ chok, a heavy rain.

ch'uan⁴ chu'ang⁺ a great rain, sudden and heavy.

kuan⁴ hoar-frost; dew.

la² lêi thunder; to echo, to reiterate; to imitate, to do like.

tien⁺ lightning; electricity; to glance at; to regard with attention, as is superior is asked to do; to telegraph.

lu² water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.

s'ing⁴ the sound of thunder; a thundering racket, like a salute or cannonading.

t'êng⁺ t'êng⁺ a heavy rain.

shuang⁺ shuang⁺ frost, cold, frigid, grave; storm, severe; frozen dew; shuang⁺ to kill plants by frost.

yu² yuh, particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

hin⁺ shih, a great and continuous rain.

hsù¹ sù to use, to employ; necessary; what is required, needful, legal, usual, or forced; stopped by the rain; compelled to stop; to doubt; to hesitate; fixed.

nou³ nou a rabbit or hare.

hsiao⁺ chiao vapour, clouds, a halo or parhelion; heaven; misty snow or sleet; the empyrean; the highest region of the air.

me⁺ mei, me⁺ small rain; misty dew that soaks everything.
雨靑非面革 173.174.175.176.177.

140 霁 mmàng small, drizzling rain; foggy; thunder.

147 色 me"|e a dark color; black.

149 雲气 rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes when the weather is not very cold.

151 喜 me"|e not, wrong, false; low, vicious; unreal, shameless, bad; to reproach; to blame; to turn the back on.

153 云砂 sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.

157 露 dew; to disclose, to discover, to manifest; mist that forms in drops of rain; to bless; to expose; to exhibit, apparent, naked.

159 震 shock and noise of thunder; a clap; a sudden, loud noise.

161 淋 to shake; to agitate; to shock; to strike with lightning; terrible; to intimidate; marvelous.

163 霞 a heavy dew; in Pekingese: mngg soft, wiry ground, where water has settled.

164 絮 a slight shower.

170 晴 abundant, plentiful.

172 霍 hook, speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the choppers.

175 雨 rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

210 霧 the rain holding up; the clouds clearing away and blue sky appearing.

84 同 as 天 87. 1.

87 静 silence, stillness, calm, quiet, still, as a pleasant solitude; retiring; unperturbable, impossibly; wild; pure, at rest, no bustle; to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.

117 静青 same as 天 117. 174.

137 靠依靠 lean against, to depend on; connected with; to mutually oppose; used for kahe, in fetters.

176 面 teeh, sourd, vile; evil; irreverent.

27 鮮 a dimpled cheek; a pretty, plump cheek; yen a spot or pimple on the face; a mole or black mark; a freckle.

51 鱗 black spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.

86 鶴 a faded face, not plump or fresh.

147 時 to show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.

154 乾 to wash the face; one adds, when dying.

177 草 to pay; to degrade; to reject; hide; a skin; a defensive armor; a wing; rain of a bridle; to change, to renew, to skin; a drum.

9 纹 to give a paper saddle for burning at a funeral; siah, the saddle flap made of leather; a saddle cloth; a strip of leather near the bit to lead the horse.

8 鞠 skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; chamois leather.

9 同 as 草 8. 12.

10 筊 a whip; to whip; a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse.

10 鞐 a hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side and twirled by peddlers as a cry.

9 鞭 an empty shoe; a bridle thong; troubled; in Pekingese to cover with skin, as a drum.
177.

革
cloth, material for shoes; a leather sheath for a sword.

13 革 economical vambrace or vambraces used by archers to strengthen the arm.

18 革 soft but tough, like canvas.

20 革 reins; a bridle.

21 革 to work over hides or skins, and make them soft; like wash leather.

24 革 a halter; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; to investigate, to exhaust; to inform, to address; full, much.

27 革 boots, made of silk or leather.

29 革 ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

30 革 a scabbard.

31 革 a quiver, called usually a quiver or arrow bag.

32 革 shoes; a shoe with a high instep; a half boot.

37 革, a close cauris or breast plate of hide; an undershirt; plaited with metal.

38 革 the same as 75, 82.

39 革 the reins of a bridle.

40 革 a saddle.

41 革 the leather heel-hand of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.

42 革 the piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.

47 革 to bound with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well safeguarded against attack.

49 革 the part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a target.

52 革 the upper part or leg of a boot.

53 革 the bit on the bridle; to restrain or check a horse.

54 革 the straps of hide which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

57 革 a saddle-cloth or housings.

58 革 the straps of hide which goes around the breast of the leading horse to draw the cart and holds the traces which are fastened to the axle.

64 靴 a scabbard; soft leather.

66 革 the reins of a bridle.

68 革 a sort of martingale; firm, strong; panikus; to restrain; to take; to ridicule; to put to shame.

71 靴 soft leather; well-dressed leather.

85 靴 skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.

89 靴 hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse, sharp; to harden.

93 靴 the lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot.

102 靴 a name for red socks.

115 革 harness of a horse, male, &c.; the traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>革</td>
<td>177.178.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ch'é</td>
<td>a sort of overalls or leather gaiters for the knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ch'ou1</td>
<td>chou2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>t'ah1</td>
<td>a coat of skin or fur, a sheepskin made into a coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ch'ien1</td>
<td>chien1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>chiao4</td>
<td>chiao4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>shao1</td>
<td>a sheath, a scabbard; a case for a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>'an</td>
<td>a wide sash of leather made to hold things; a purse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>hieh1</td>
<td>hieh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>t'ou3</td>
<td>to bind with thongs of hide; t'ou2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ta4</td>
<td>to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>t'ah1</td>
<td>a leather cuirass; the clamar of drums and tambourines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ta1</td>
<td>a leather girdle, a belt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ta1</td>
<td>a nomadic tribe dwelling on the north-west, in the ninth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>k'ao1</td>
<td>a quiver, a sheath; scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yun1</td>
<td>a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hiao4</td>
<td>a sheath; the scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yun1</td>
<td>a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
179.180.181.

179

same as 瞳 179. 140.

37

sa\(^2\) sah, bad, wicked; teah, tea\(^2\) sordid, vile, evil, irreverent; also same as 瞳.

cien\(^2\) sien, wild onions, and leeks; chien\(^4\) chien a species of wild garlic or onion.

78

hsieh\(^2\) hieh courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

140

chien\(^2\) chien leeks, scallions, onions.

180

音
gin\(^2\) sound, tone, notes, news; a reply; an intimation or order; in the Chinese way of spelling, the initial sound or letter.

同 as 瞳 30. 48.

12

same as 韻 180. 30.

20

ghao\(^2\) an ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; captivating harmony; to continue, as Shun did the virtues of Yao; voices in harmony; excellent.

30

yin\(^4\) yin\(^2\) air, tune; to rhyme; final sound; sounds which rhyme in their tone as well as termination; in the native mode of spelling, the initial character; sweet.

50

p'ing\(^2\) p'ing the noise of drums.

61

mich\(^2\) to stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

同 as 韻 130. 116.

116

hsiang\(^2\) hieh sound, noise; a signal; a call; an echo; a clamor.

163

yeh\(^2\) yieh, the head; leaf of a book; a sheet, a folio.

181

項
ting\(^2\) crown of the head; the top; a classifier of hats, caps, sedans, etc.; peak, summit; a knob or button worn on official caps to indicate rank; very, superior; opposing; contradictory; to substitute.

y\(^2\) beforehand, prepared; easy; same as 頭 162. 30.

8

fat\(^2\) fat the chin; under the chin.

pang\(^2\) to fly down; k'ang the neck.

ch'\(^4\) chen\(^4\) to tremble with cold; to smell; the head awry; shivering; unsteady, as the hand.

領

9

qin\(^2\) a collar; to direct; to receive; the throat; to manage, to take; to record; to clear goods at a custom house.

10

t'ao\(^2\) high officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience; also same as 瞳.

9

ch'\(^2\) ch'en to play; obstinate; stupid; inconsiderate, innominate, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head.

12

sung\(^2\) to praise, to extol; to eulogize, to laud; panegyric; ballads to explain moral teachings; sung and used for 眼, the countenance, the face; free, easy.

13

man\(^2\) dwelling; effrontery, a large, full, round face.

14

chien\(^2\) chien the whiskers.

17

chac\(^2\) hac\(^2\) the occiput, that bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping; to drop the head; 'tax filthy; 'man silly.

18

jian\(^2\) the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

19

choh\(^2\) chok, the cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

21

ch'\(^2\) k'ing cautious; a moment, a glance, just now, an instant, presently; to incline; a land measure, 100 men; shallow; respectful, trembling.

24

t'\(^2\) ts'ar weary; sad, worn out; decrepit; teah, a short face.

p'an\(^2\) to manage.

27

yuan\(^2\) yuan\(^2\) to wish, to desire; each, every; a preference; a vow; a sincere promise; a short face.

30

hoh\(^2\) hoh, the bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jowl.

30

kan\(^2\) to hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaws; to contain.

chih\(^2\) kieh, to fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; it of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.
| 65 | 颞 | 額 | kue¹ | kuo¹ to raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind. |
| 69 | 同 | 頓 | chi¹ | t"i tall; personable, elegant; erect. |
| 72 | 同 | 頄 | same as 頄 181. 72. |
| 73 | 显 | 頄 | "i" a theme, a subject; to praise, the title or argument of a book; a proposition; an inscription; to compose, to write; to notice, to discuss; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at; the forehead; the front or head; conspicuous. |
| 75 | 显 | 頄 | heen² hien² apparent, visible; manifest; light; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, effluent; to be held in regard; as if, like as. |
| 76 | 显 | 頄 | chen² chen² to hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head. |
| 77 | 显 | 頄 | same as 頄 154. 20. |
| 86 | 显 | 頄 | "in¹ pin¹ urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continual; imminent; a shore. |
| 101 | 显 | 頄 | pi¹ a head; classifier of heads, grain, and small round things; a little kernel or clood. |
| 107 | 显 | 頄 | "ia³ pin¹ to knit the brow; to grin, as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper. |
| 108 | 显 | 頄 | he⁵ sii¹ confiding; to walk carefully and erect; the vexed air of one who has failed in his object. |
| 109 | 显 | 頄 | hung¹ a ringing in the head regarded as a sign of a cold or fever; a heaviness in the head. |
| 113 | 显 | 頄 | da¹ the head, the skull, the forehead; bones of the head. |

---

| 31 | 脣 | 額 | hsing² sin² the sinciput; the calvaria; the crown of the head. |
| 33 | 脣 | 額 | same as 脣 181. 94. |
| 37 | 脣 | 額 | chia³ hia⁵, chieh⁴ the jaws, the side of the face, the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side. |
| 40 | 脣 | 額 | nio¹, nio¹ the forehead; the front; a fixed number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant. |
| 46 | 脣 | 額 | nio¹ the root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle. |
| 54 | 頰 | 額 | sing² the top of the head; to bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before. |
| 59 | 頰 | 額 | turn¹ a time, a turn; to stamp; sudden; to salute, to grieve for; an inn, a meal, a spell, a period; to injure; to part with; to let go. |
| 61 | 頰 | 額 | "i² chia² ugly, deformed; interchanged with 頋. |
| 62 | 頰 | 額 | shun² obedient; prosperous; to comply; to accord with, to follow, to obey; docile; easy; graceful, as pennmanship; agreeable, fair; in Pekingese: a sort, said of people. |
| 63 | 頰 | 額 | kung² kung² the neck; the throat; an isthmus; the tempor. |
| 65 | 頰 | 額 | heiang² hia⁵ hang⁴ the neck; kind, sort; item, thing; the effects from a cause; funds; deposits; grt. |
| 67 | 頰 | 額 | slow, tardy, dilatory; a large face. |
| 68 | 頰 | 額 | cing² a narrow head or forehead; straight. |
| 73 | 頰 | 額 | hsii² hou² to wash the face; one adds, when dying. |
| 79 | 頰 | 額 | hsii² a² necessary, must; a moment; ought, should be; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory; to wait for, to expect; the hair on the chin. |
| 86 | 頦 | 額 | gue¹ the countenance, colour; hue; the visage; the space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead. |
| 89 | 頦 | 額 | he⁵ sin² the crown of the head; the sinciput; the calvaria. |
| 92 | 頦 | 額 | tsou¹ tsou¹ to frown, to wrinkle the forehead. |
114 頜頜

115 頜類

119 頜類

124 頜頜

126 車車
car to carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.

131 ch'iu the chin, the jowl, the chops; deep; to feed.

140 l'au the top of the skull.

151 p'ou p'eu the head, the top, the chief; the front; a classifier of affairs or acts; in Shangh'ai: about.

172 ch'uan g'ien the cheek-bones.

182 颜風

11 颜風

12 刺裡

18 颜風

20 p'iao a strong whirlwind; p'oh, a crowd of things.

25 chan chen anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.
178 飛 飛 weì wèi a fresh breeze.

180 螳 to feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.

183 飛 飛 fei3 fei3 to fly, to go swiftly; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, airy, high up; clever.

184 同食 to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands, emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions, tiny to set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors.

185 制食 to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands, emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions.

186 食 a bun or cake made of wheaten flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

187 丰 a mince pie; a meat dumpling.

188 食 to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands, emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions; food, provender.

189 食 to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands, emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions.

190 食 食 shen3 shen3 provisions dressed for the table; viands, savory food; delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.

191 食 overplus; remainder, to spare; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.

192 食 to eat insufficiently; unsatisfied; 'tien a dessert, a lunch; something brought on after the meal; the meat in a dumpling.

193 食 to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands, emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions; food, provender.

194 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

195 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

196 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

197 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

198 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

199 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

200 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

201 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

202 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

203 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

204 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

205 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

206 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

207 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

208 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

209 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

210 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

211 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

212 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

213 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

214 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

215 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

216 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

217 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

218 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

219 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

220 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

221 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

222 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

223 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

224 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

225 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

226 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

227 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

228 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

229 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

230 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

231 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

232 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

233 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

234 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

235 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

236 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

237 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

238 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

239 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

240 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

241 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

242 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

243 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

244 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

245 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

246 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

247 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

248 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

249 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

250 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

251 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

252 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

253 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

254 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

255 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

256 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

257 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

258 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

259 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

260 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

261 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

262 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

263 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

264 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

265 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

266 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

267 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

268 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

269 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

270 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

271 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

272 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

273 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

274 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

275 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

276 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

277 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

278 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

279 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

280 烤 to season and cook meats very thoroughly.
食

184.

饌
căn a kind of cake; a ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat.

馐
chaun ñ chuen ñ provisions, victuals; to feed person; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy; sien ñ an ancient weight or piece of silver of six taels.

餏
di shih; to gloss over; ornaments; weapons; to adorn, to paint, to pretend, to excuse; to wipe, to brighten.

餞
di sin, go; to wash; to rinse; to rinse the mouth; to receive; to cherish; concealed, secret; gi an to give to drink.

饗
'an an evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked millet; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; see also 184. 36. 78.

饁
t'ieh ñ glutinous.

饃
de an to eat; to swallow; a meal; a cake; to gather and choose.

饘
c'ah ñ greedy, glutinous; to love good eating.

饃
di hsi ñ living cattle; anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes; to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.

饃
dan ñ to serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or erouquet; to allure; to bait.

饃
c'hing ñ 'ching to eat much.

饃
t'an ñ a bait; a sweet cake or dumpling.

饃
phu ñ phu ñ to eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.

饃
di eu ñ rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.

饃
ph ñ ph ñ a delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called 饭 because two persons called 饼 were fond of them.

饃
ding ñ ding ñ food offered to the gods or ancestors; to hiccup.

饃
tuang ñ huang ñ dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.

饃
di hie ñ to carry food to field laborers; provisions for workmen; to supply with food.

饃
same as 饭 184. 200.

饃
t'ung ñ cho ñ to eat immoderately, to stuff.

饃
same as 饮 184. 49.

饃
su ñ to fast, i.e.; to eat vegetables.

饃
'mi ñ to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.

饃
cuo ñ a baked wheaten cake having fruit inside.
養 "yang" to rear, to support, to nourish; to bring up, to provide; to pay regard to; to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate; to develop; aliments; a cook; to itch; "yang" to attend on one's parents.

饂饄 "hui" to make; viands; to nourish; to feed; to present savory food to another; delicacies.

穀 "kuo" a kind of pudding; a bait; a bit; a nice morsel; steamed cakes.

養 "nuan" to send a present of food to make a feast.

饀 "er" a kind of cake; a bait; to eat; "nu" a temptation, an allurement.

貢 "qian" prepared food, victuals; meats; rich food; to taste; a feast.

貢 "chun" food, subsistence; to seek a living; congee, porridge.

貢 "sum" cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

貢 "chi" food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.

貢 "hsien" stuffing; to stuff; the fruit, meat, or sugar put in pastry; a secret, a hidden thing.

貢 "tien" to lick; to touch; to hook; to taste, to catch; to try with the tongue; a synonym of sweet.

貢 "nai" food which has become tainted.

貢 "meng" a dish filled with food; a plentiful table.

貢 "huo" insipid, tasteless.

貢 "nao" glutinous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.

貢 "hsiang" to prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

貢 "tou" to set out food.

貢 "shang" the meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting.

貢 "ke" food, victuals; to offer up; a present of food; viands, provisions; "tui" a sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

貢 "fan" to cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

貢 "show" provisions for soldiers on a march; also same as "wei" 184. 72.

饉 "nun" to eat, to force to, to gorge.

貢 "ju" dumpling made of flour and steamed; bait made of flour.

貢 "hsiang" "hsiang" a sacrifice; to banquet; offerings.

貢 "chang" cakes made of flour.

貢 "yuan" breakfast, the first meal; to dress food.

貢 "ke" a sacrifice; presents of food.

貢 "mo" to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.

貢 "shou" the head; foremost; origin; to shew; a chief, a leader; the heads of a matter; the beginning; to manifest, to display; sorts, kinds; a classifier of flags, stanzas, and corpses; shou to acknowledge, to confess guilt; to go first.

貢 "ke" the cheek bones; side of the face; high; a centre of travel.

貢 "hsiang" fragrant, incense; scent; odoriferous, sweet; reputable; effluvia.

貢 "chen" aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.

貢 "po" fragrant.

貢 "shu" fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whir of an arrow.

貢 "peng" fragrant.

貢 "q" fragrant, odoriferous.

貢 "mi" very fragrant.

貢 "hsing" "hsing" odors perceived a long distance; the sweet incense of sacrifice.

貢 "fci" "fci" aromatic.

貢 "sai" assafetida, brought from Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>马 (ma)</th>
<th>the horse; enraged; martial, spirited; warlike.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a white and yellow speckled horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>马 (ma)</td>
<td>a dappled horse, marked like a chess-board; a fine looking horse, of a deep black color; spotted like the skin of the axon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>large horse in good condition; a paddock for horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a horse running swiftly; going to mount, to ascend, to boost, to rely on, to trust; evidence; proof; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a carriage; a term of respect; a horse in harness; to yoke; to ride; to ascend; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a bay horse with a white spot in his forehead, regarded as an unlucky sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>to gallop, to lash, or flog, to drive on; to urge, to animate, to exhort; fleet, racing; the length of the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a stallion; startled and prancing; an angry horse; a horse with a white belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a bay horse with a white belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>the horses outside of the hills, which thus make three abreast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>same as 马 187. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>to oversea; a charioteer; same as 马.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>to gallop, to ride on horseback; to go quick; far, spread abroad, fast, fleet, a courier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>startled, terrified; to disperse; to change color for fear; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a heavily laden horse; a unicorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>diverse, mixed; to contradict; to dispute; to remove, contradictory; to tranship, to insert, to continue, suddenly; a piebald horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>to inspect; to witness; proof; to verify, to examine officially for the purposes of verification; evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a fine war-steel; a charger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a famous palfrey; a wild animal like a horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a horse four years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a horse marching out at a rapid pace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>马的 (ma de)</td>
<td>a small horse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
187.

騾

51. � anyways a team of four horses.

55. 马 a horse having white knees; to ease one leg, as a horse does.

58. 马 u, a famous steed, one of eight belonging to the emperor Muh Wang B. C. 1000.

61. 马 pih, a strong and well fed horse, fat and sleek.

same as 马 187. 9.

| leu | a piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.
| jum | a horse described as eight coch in height; martial like a warhorse; valiant; sung fine fur.
| t'  ch | an iron-gray horse.

63. 马 an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

p'ien to defraud; to swindle; to take advantage of, to cheat, to delude; to deceive, to lie to; to mount a horse; to vault into the saddle.

shun to geld a horse or ass.

66. 马 to castrate animals; is also used for this.

ao ina a vicious; spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.

sun to prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

ching, sing to startle, to alarm; to terrify, to fear; apprehensive; astonished; a shy horse.

kich gi a post-horse, a fleet steed for carrying dispatches; a courier sent with letters.

han a vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high.

g' a friaking, fine horse.

74. 马 to ascend; to lift; to transfer; to leap on, to mount, to run, to communicate, to inform; to move and give place to another.

75. 马 a mare.

t'o, the camel; (obselete).
82 马 a kind of feather screen or flabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

94 马 an animal that carries burdens; to load; to back a load; a beast’s load; in Chinese: to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

102 马 a steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.

105 马 a bay horse with a black mane and tail.

108 马 the donkey; an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

109 马 a horse with a white spot in his forehead.

110 马 a fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream colored.

113 马 a piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

120 马 a mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.

123 马 to ride a horse barebacked.

128 马 a famous steed belonging to Muh Wang of the Che dynasty B. C. 1000.

130 马 a horse with a dark or iron gray mane.

135 马 a mare.

140 马 a female, shapely, chestnut colored steed.

141 马 to rub down a horse, to disquiet, to fidget, figgety, agitated, perturbed; mournful, sad, eccentric; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

144 马 a fleet or divine steed, failed to go a myriad li in a day.

154 马 a lamed mule or ass.

160 马 a red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong.

172 马 a black horse with white and dark gray spots.

173 马 a black horse with white and dark gray spots.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>骏 驰</td>
<td>jùn chí</td>
<td>horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>骄 騎</td>
<td>jiāo qí</td>
<td>to gallop wildly; in Cantonese: stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>骨 骨 骨</td>
<td>guó guó guó</td>
<td>a fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>a bone, a kernel; the figure, the person; hard, resisting, difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>a distorted bone; to crook; to bend; to intertwine, as branches: to bend or agree with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the end of the back bone; the bones of the tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the end of the back bone; the bones of the tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the shoulder-blade; the scapula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>a skeleton; the shoulder blade; the bones of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or shank bones of quadrupeds; lean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the bones of the pelvis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the skull; a skull without skin or flesh, same as 骨 130. 162.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the knee-joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>a malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital haint, a limping leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the pelvis bone; the haunch bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the knee-pan or knee-joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the hind quarters of an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the ramp of an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>same as 骨 188. 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the high bone or femur; but is also applied to other long bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the shoulder, hips, or thighs, the arm-bone; the humerus; the hip-bone, the pelvis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the pelvic or hip bones; the acetabulum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with adipid flesh still attached to them; to make things out of bone or teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the os coccygis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>distorted and twisted; said of a limb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the skull of a man, the forehead; bones of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the clavicle or collar-bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the end bone of the spine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>dirty, large, obese; to deface, to dirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the skull; the bones on the top of the head; relish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the backbone of an ox near the ramp; the femur of a bird, good for pipes or horns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the body; real; decent; to realize; the whole person; a solid, a cube; a class, a body of officers; completeness; substance, related to; capacity, respectable, to receive courteously; decorous; to partition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
188.189.190.

154 pin⁵ the knee pan; to cut off the knee.
162 same as 髑 181. 172.

"sui²" marrow; the marrow in a bone.
189 joo⁴ high, lofty, eminent, noble, old, advanced; tall.

sa⁶ high, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.
190 piao¹ locks hanging down; bushy hair.

p'iu¹ p'ii going out with the hair disheveled; fu² the hair on the hand.

5 hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; women's false hair; to shave.

pin⁵ the hair on the temples; tresses, curls; whiskers.

jan¹ the beard, hair of the face near the ears; the whiskers.

qian⁴ tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.

jan² jian⁴ to shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a leafless tree.

chien² tases the hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

26 chia¹ jia⁴ a fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

sa⁶ the hair in confusion.

28 fa⁴ fu, the hair of the head, numerous; grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.

d'iu⁴ the tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.

fu¹ a woman's head dress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.

ch'i⁴ k' the tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair.

chua¹ choa mode of braiding a girl's hair; an ancient funeral coiffure.

ch'iu¹ the front tresses of a maid-en which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples.

p'ing⁴ ping⁴ disheveled, uncombed hair; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls.

40 kwan¹ kwan tussure of a Taoist priest.

ming⁴ ming⁴ hair in confusion; thickets, brambles.

jung¹ a mane, a high head-dress; a wig, peruke; a cue; the back juppet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometime likened to a rudder.

61 stiff hair; a mane; bristles, dorsal fins.

i¹ to shave.

fu² fu, like, resembling, seeming as if; nearly; disheveled hair; ornaments on a head-dress; also read fei.

61 little hair on the head.

62 sung⁴ fine hair on the head.

chi¹ kih, the moustache; because it is divided into two parts like a herald's head.

fang⁴ like, similar, seeming as if; resembling; equivocal; uncertain.

ti⁴ hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; woman's false hair; to shave.

singing, xiang short hair.

73 man⁴ beautiful hair; garments; wreath or frontlet; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

p'iang⁴ p'iang loose hair when it hangs down the back.

74 hsiu¹ hsiu a varnish of a red or mauve color, approaching purple.

sung⁴ loose, easy, slack; not urgent, unimportant; spongy, soft; disheveled hair; confused, disordered, to relax, to let go.

75 sung⁴ hairy.

77 fas¹ fai the moustaches; used for beautiful, engaging.

78 man⁴ the hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head; eminent, excelling in force; long hairs which excel the rest.

79 ha¹ long fine hair.

82 tai¹ the hair on an infant's head when born.

ch'ing¹ ch'ing the hair in disorder and standing up.
chien  chien to remove a criminal hair and make a wig of it; a dull purplish or dun color, which may have been given to artificially dressed hair.

jan  a horse’s mane; long hair.

chun  bushy, thick and black hair.

aran  a female slave, or servant; to dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as ancient Chinese did, securing it with rings to the pin; a tuft, a knot, like a Tao priest; hill tops.

mou  an old name for Ting-yuen-hieu in Yunnan.

ch’i  a horse’s foretop or mane, the dorsal fin of a fish.

ch’  the whiskers; hairy.

sha  the beard, the whiskers.

shao  end of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet’s tail; long hair appended to banners.

to  hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children’s heads when they are first shaven.

wan  the hair unpinned and disheveled, as when mourning.

gan  grisly hair, that which is turning gray.

 meng  a long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.

jung  disheveled, unkempt hair; applied to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.

chong  the hair disheveled and uncombed.

kui  the fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

pin  black glossy hair; much hair; a woman’s chignon or coil of hair; also read teacn.

pin  the hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

ch’ing  a false cue or wig, a chignon; the hair especially of girls, done up in a coil on the side; the cue coiled on the back of the head.

zao  slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring.

hai  the moustache; the beard on the chin; cirri of fishes; whiskers of animals; long awns of grasses; silk of maize; bearded; hairy.

tou  to fight; to wrangle, to contest; to strive, to excel; to play at; to discuss sharply. same as 鬃 191. 213.

ha  hik, domestic quarrels, litigations; mutual contention, animosities, resentment, incessant recriminations.

hung  to squabble, to quarrel; to excite; wrangling; cries of a mob; to fight; the yells of men entering battle; in Pekingese: hung to brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside. same as 鬃 191.

ao  bustle, noise, confusion, uproar, tumult; to crowd, to rail. same as 鬃 169. 66.

shao  a lot, a ticket; to draw, as lots.

ch’ang  sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs.

yu  yuh, melancholy, vexation, anxiety; vexed, careworn, irritated; snarled, as a twanged string, putrid, bent, as a wick; bushy, thicket-like; a wild plum or cherry.

li  liken; a household; an incense caldron; li, keh, to sinter; an earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

chung  a caldron or boiler; a run or hank; as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks. same as 炊 86. 42.

shin  spin an iron boiler which supports a wooden tub like a barrel with short feet; quick, speedy.

fu  a large ancient measure holding about a kilderkin or 6l ½ or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

yu  yuh, nature’s food; to sell; to nourish, to rear; chuh, rice gruel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>魃魂</td>
<td>kuuén</td>
<td>a ghost, spirit, demon or devil; a specter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>魃魃</td>
<td>kuuén</td>
<td>a spirit, demon or devil; a malignant spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>魃魃</td>
<td>kuuén</td>
<td>a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the demon which produces malaria, or ague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>魃魃</td>
<td>kuuén</td>
<td>a supernatural animal, described as a small bear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table represents a page from a Chinese-English dictionary, focusing on words related to ghosts and spirits.*
18. 鯖 shiā a fish of the herring family

chīé shī kīch, to split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.

chiē a fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

tē shī, the cuttlefish (Sepia).

20. pāo stinking fish; awabi; dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.

eyī a cat-fish, mud-fish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.

25. wēi a general name for the mud-fish.

wei wēi a fish allied to the silures; a member of the sturgeon family.

27. kūēi kūēi a marbled perch with a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, flesh firm and sweet.

28. chū'ī kū'ī the flounder, whiff, or sole fish; a seal or dugong.

29. hēi'ā hēi'ā crabs, shrimps, lobsters.

30. kōng kōng minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met an artful man.

32. fū fū, the halioptis or ear-shell; the name is applied to a sort of shark.

33. yēng yēng a large fish which comes from the sea and returns at proper times; the sturgeon.

dīng dīng a fresh water fish, the dace, or tench.

35. nēi nēi putrid fish; also same as 鰤.

36. chi kī a delicate fish, about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales; beautifully marbled like the garousps.

37. hūn hūn a species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins.

38. gōng gōng a kind of perch, small and resembling a labrus; chōu name of an ancient district in Honan.

39. sī sī dried salt fish.

41. chūn chūn a sort of large fish sent as presents; a salmon-trout.

40. chūn chūn a kind of grunting-fish.

195.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195.</td>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>yú</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>鲁鲫</td>
<td>lǔjì</td>
<td>Japanese crucian carp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>鳜</td>
<td>jiù</td>
<td>cuttlefish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>鲑</td>
<td>huì</td>
<td>salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>鯥</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a small fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>鱲</td>
<td>lì</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>鱧</td>
<td>yàn</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>鱲</td>
<td>yàn</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>鱲</td>
<td>lì</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>鱲</td>
<td>yàn</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>鱲</td>
<td>lì</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>鱳</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>a fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
85 鯊暖
same as 鯊 195. 40.

tai², te² a small slender fish of the mackerel family, that delights in gamboling on the surface of the water.
same as 鰤 142. 99.

101 張 p'iang broad species of the stingray.

102 鰂 tso², ts'oo² a marine fish allied to the Cyprinidae, with a round body, greenish back, tender bones, and flat head.

105 p'oo⁴ p'oo³, a fish wagging its tail, when swimming.

huang⁴ huang⁴ the sturgeon.

108 yaa¹ yim (unauthorized) a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters of the order Ctenoscia. p'oo³ a Canton name for perchesh of the Labras family; it includes the golden perch. kuan² kuan² a term for an old bachelor; a widower; alone, unattended; a huge fish. yu³ yu², a slender, tiny fish likened to a badkin, reckoned as a delicacy. p'iao³ the air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made. piao⁴ glue; also same as 鱒.

110 ch'iu¹ ch'i is a kind of eel; the large mud or orange eel.

113 'mi² fish spawn.

119 sin⁴ the scales of fishes; repeated, overlapping, like scales. kuu¹ kuù a great fish.

121 syao⁴ the flying fish; the flying gunard.

123 kusin¹ kusin fresh, clean; good, just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order; the strong smell of fresh fish; hsiü⁴ few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks. hsiang⁴ siang dried salt fish.

124 朧鰠 c'ou⁴ t'ah, the dugong, an animal of the seal kind, strangely confounded with the sole fish.

125 kusin¹ kusin the spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spinous dorsal fish; a species of sea-blinber which furnishes a condiment.

126 赫鰠 hsiou⁴ hsiou the roe or caviare of fishes; a beautiful salt-water fish.

130 hsiou⁴ hsiou a fish with a body like a whip and having a forked tail.

131 朧鰠 c'ou⁴ the fresh water or white, porpoise.

134 hsiou⁴ hsiou a kind of tench; a large species of carp.

139 hou⁴ hou³ the king-crab.

142 to fish; to take indiscriminately whatever comes; to seize; immoderate. hsiou⁴ hsiou a large fish found in the River Wei, in Shensi.

146 hsiou⁴ hsiou a large fish with a long nose; a sturgeon.

147 kwei² kwei² a fish shaped like a tadpole; a river-porpoise, it can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gill-bladder, and when it hits against anything it makes a noise.

151 朧鰠 c'ou⁴ a fish of the mullet family.

154 fien¹ fien a thornback or skate, with spines in its long tail to defend itself; the Rhine, supposed to be transformed from the opossum. tsh² tshh, the cuttle-fish; (Sepia).

162 chien⁴ a silure; a bream; a gunard.

163 yei⁴, the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt flesh.

164 ch'iu¹ ch'iu an eel, the large mud or conger eel.

166 朧鰠 c'ou⁴ the carp, it is regarded as the king of fish, and is fabled to turn into a dragon.

174 ch'ie², ch'ing mackerel, mullet; ching to fry fish.

181 le⁴ le⁴ a small kind of goby.

184 ts'een¹ the hairtail or girdle fish.
195.196.

魚鳥

187 鴯鶥 hua, a reptile with four feet, found in marshes, resembling a snake and having wings.
188 kao the lobster.
189 same as § 195. 123.
190 a fresh water eel; its dried body preserves grain and other things from insects.
191 chung the sturgeon.
192 "niao" a bird, birds generally.
193 yih, a house martin, with bluish plumage.
194 chiu a pigeon, a dove; the cuckoo; to assemble; to rest, to sojourn; to collect in, as a subscription.
195 yun a bird said to resemble a raven; the heron.
196 chun a quail; thought to be transformed from the frog.
197 chen a sparrow-hawk swift; and strong in flight in pursuit of its prey.
198 tiao a long legged bird; it nests on high trees; the young bite hold of its wings and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; the egret.
199 "ning" a general name for birds of the wagtail and lark families.
200 tang a kind of crane; plumage ash colored and cheeks red.
201 the wild goose; its annual flight determines seasons; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.
202 jin an ancient feathered head-dress made from the crest of the hoopoe.
203 hui a sort of owl; whose hoot resembles laughter; a bird of ill omen that frequents ruins.
204 "tai" a wild animal like a horse.
205 yih, a bird of the heron kind; the hen is said to conceive by looking at the cock.
206 yi the heron; the cackling of goose.
207 "ki" a kind of small wild goose; the horned owl.
208 chien a strange bird like a duck, with one eye and one bill, so made that two must unite for either of them to fly; the spoon-bill.
209 chen a noxious bird, it eats snakes; a poison; virulent, mortal, deadly.
210 "fu" wild ducks.
211 "fung" the phoenix; a fabulous and felicitous bird.
212 niao the ortolan; the wren.
213 "fu" birds flying in flocks; a pie of dark color whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets; pas the wild pigeon; its neck is iridescent.
214 chih, the woodpecker.
215 same as § 196. 56.
216 kiih, a bird; the lark-heal cuckoo.
217 "pao" a bird that has no mate; a cuckold; a goose; a bustard; a white spotted horse.
218 pih, a wild duck; the mallard.
219 ou a gull, including the tern and other similar marine birds.
220 "nien" the female of the phoenix.
221 "ki" a small gregarious bird of the crow kind, having a white breast.
222 toh, a small bird; it has a crest, a forked tail, and no kind claw or hallux.
223 sming could pass for any bird or animal; sound, resound.
224 koh a goose; a parrot.
225 kiao a bird with a mournful voice; the white owl.
226 koh the pigeon, or dove.
227 "ki" a species of thrush, reared as a song bird; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>birds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 32   | 40 | cwarz, a partridge. |
| 35   | 40 | 40' nose, d the osprey or fish-eagle. |
| 36   | 40 | lo' loh, a water bird, a species of king-fisher having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back; koh, the white owl. |
| 37   | 40 | chiw' chiw' birds of prey; lawless, violent; to seize by violence; chih, to doubt; to strike at with the talons. |
| 51   | 40 | Yuc, the note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant. |
| 55   | 40 | kow, the cuckoo; the goatsucker or night-jae. |
| 33   | 40 | chiw' chiw' birds of prey; lawless, violent; to seize by violence; chih, to doubt; to strike at with the talons. |
| 45   | 40 | an old name for the fishing cormorant. |
| 38   | 40 | au' au' a fabulous bird resembling a golden pheasant, a phoenix which live in the sun, and illumines the heavens when it flies. |
| 56   | 40 | yu' yu' the male mandarin duck; the drake of the falcated teal. |
| 57   | 40 | chih, a beautiful water bird. |
| 55   | 40 | a hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old. |
| 58   | 40 | kow, the pelican found along the Chinese coast; si a pheasant. |
| 59   | 40 | chiw' chiw' fowl; the cock. |
| 62   | 40 | yu' yu' the parrot; the macaw or cockatoo. |
| 39   | 40 | pu' pu' a wood pigeon with white spots on its neck. |

| 38   | 40 | ju' ju' a bird resembling a quail, which is thought to be produced by the transformation of a mole; a pigeon. |
| 43   | 40 | yu' yu' a small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground, and never settles on trees; crows in the time of wheat harvest. |
| 44   | 40 | chih, a beautiful, elegant sea-bird, which has a white breast; these birds, go in flocks and are akin to the sand piper. |
| 48   | 40 | chih, the turtle dove or wood pigeon. |
| 42   | 40 | a beautiful, elegant sea-bird, which has a white breast; these birds, go in flocks and are akin to the sand piper. |
| 43   | 40 | chih, the turtle dove or wood pigeon. |
| 51   | 40 | kow, the magpie; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come. |
| 55   | 40 | chih, the partridge or 鷎. |
| 56   | 40 | yu' yu' the kite, its scream portends wind. |
| 57   | 40 | pu', the oak found along the Chinese coast. |
| 58   | 40 | chih, a bird in a cage. |
| 62   | 40 | yu' yu' the kite. |

| 34   | 40 | gow, a large gallinaceous bird, the ostrich; the cassowary. |
| 41   | 40 | yu', a small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground, and never settles on trees; crows in the time of wheat harvest. |
| 45   | 40 | small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomtit. |
| 44   | 40 | chih, a beautiful, elegant sea-bird, which has a white breast; these birds, go in flocks and are akin to the sand piper. |
| 48   | 40 | chih, the turtle dove or wood pigeon. |
| 51   | 40 | kow, the magpie; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come. |
| 55   | 40 | chih, the partridge or 鷎. |
| 56   | 40 | yu', the kite, its scream portends wind. |
| 57   | 40 | pu', the oak found along the Chinese coast. |
| 58   | 40 | chih, a bird in a cage. |
| 62   | 40 | yu', the kite. |
鳥

63 屬 nh. a kind of quail; it feeds on insects.
65 翅 chih, a lucky bird; referred to as the harbinger of joy.
66 同 as 鳥 82. 66.

pieh, a variety of the golden pheasant, but smaller in size; it is said to like to see itself in the water.
ao 安 an infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.
muk, mallards or wild ducks.

70 shoh, a felicitous bird, likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes.
72 鳥 a species of nightingale or thrush, which waits for dawn with its song.
chao 招, the magpie; the pie.

same as 鳥 196. 40.

鳥 pl. name of a bird, which is probably akin to the robin.

pīng a pheasant from the Indian Archipelago whose plumes are used by actors.

quăn a jungle fowl.

73 a bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove; also said 鳥.
ho 蛇, a variety of pheasant, emblem of courage; its long tail feathers are worn by actors; it has a crest.

74 fu 蛇, an ill-omened bird; a sort of owl.

75 棗 p'ing a fabulous bird; the roc; a Chinese fable is that it was transformed from the Leviathan.
cha 阿, a water bird, with a long bill and a plumage of a lark.

76 yung a brown sparrow-hawk, reared in Northern China to catch sparrows and small birds.

77 雨 a species of parrot; it is sacred to Kwan-yin.

79 a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; a bird that frequents the shore, and foretokens a storm by flying inland.

80 mǔ the parrot, regarded as still a bird even if it can talk.
83 chia 也 an owl, which preys on young birds.
85 chiu the bird with variegated plumage. found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; the red mandarin duck; it is embroidered on the robes of ladies of the 7th rank.
86 kuang 也 a swan; a wild goose; a stork; great; vast; immeasurable; learned; altogether.
ch'ü 也 a water bird allied to the ibis or egret.

86 ying a kind of thrush; the oriole; the mango bird; in Cantonese a knot in wood.
chiao 蛇 a grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.

87 yuen 植 a sea-shore bird; the sand piper; the tern.

89 shuang a bird whose flight indicates the time of hour-frost; it is the turquoise king-fisher. of a green and blue color; its plumage is used in feather work.

92 yu 鴨 the white breasted crow; a raven.

94 yo 蛇 a felicitous bird.

ch'a k'ih a pigeon of black plumage; a legend says that when a wife is budgered to death by her mother-in-law, she is changed into this bird, which then cries "k'i k'i it.

95 ts'ek 蛇 the fishing cormorant, much used to catch fish.

96 yu 鴨 a fresh water bird, one of the waders.

102 yah, the duck; a mallard.

104 nian the large horned owl noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings.

105 彌 the flying squirrel.

106 chen 也 a cock quail that proves to be cowardly and is soon sent to the cook.

108 yih, a kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junk to denote their swift sailing; a heron.

108 zhi the fishing cormorant.
島

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.

鵜

196.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>鹰 (gāng)</td>
<td>a falcon, hawk, or eagle; owl, kite, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>䳍 (duō)</td>
<td>a kind of stork; the crane; regarded as an emblem of longevity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鵰 (shuān)</td>
<td>a falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey; it flies swiftly, and is famed to be transformed from the pheasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鬻 (kān)</td>
<td>the crane; the heron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鳧 (shuāng)</td>
<td>a bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鶴 (che)</td>
<td>a wader; species of gray heron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鶴 (huì)</td>
<td>a migratory bird resembling the crested lark; also a sort of pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds; in Cantonese: dirty, filthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>搽 (yu)</td>
<td>a species of gallinaceous bird, the medallion pheasant, or Nepali horned pheasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鶴 (mào)</td>
<td>the mango bird; a beautiful yellow songster, Oriolus chinensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鵼 (mà)</td>
<td>a bird akin to a wild goose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>鶴 (lu)</td>
<td>natural salt; rock salt; barren, saltish land; unclever, violent, insolent, coarse, rude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鵼 (chien)</td>
<td>the impure carbonate of soda; used for soap; barilla made from sea plant; saltish incrustation; a kind of salt, soda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鵼 (hàn)</td>
<td>salt, salted, preserved in brine; bitter, distressing, hard to bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶦 (yín)</td>
<td>briny, salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鵬 (cién)</td>
<td>soap, barilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鵗 (tsen)</td>
<td>having no salt, tasteless, flat, inappraisal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鵗 (yu)</td>
<td>the sluice or ditch through which salt water is led on the vega, or where it is evaporated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (yén)</td>
<td>salt; salted; to salt; saline; yén to salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chien)</td>
<td>soap; barilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (lu)</td>
<td>deer; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (lu)</td>
<td>the fawn of an antelope; great; in Shansi a boy was once fondly so called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (lu)</td>
<td>elegant, beautiful, fair, bright; graceful; luxurious, extravagant; to pass into, as a net; to couple; a pair; a number; attached to; to depend on; to hit, to tie; a beam, a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (che)</td>
<td>the elk; he guides the herd, indicates its course by shaking his long tail, which brushes away the dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (che)</td>
<td>a large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail; a small antelope and the delicate chevrotain or mouse deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>a fawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>a fabulous, auspicious animal which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>the musk-deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>same as 鹿 198. 198.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>same as 鹿 198. 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (pao)</td>
<td>a small deer with spots like the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (yu)</td>
<td>a roe or doe, the female of the stag or axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chis)</td>
<td>a buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>the male of the elk 漢.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (tsis)</td>
<td>a male deer, a stag; to herd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (huén)</td>
<td>the Antelope crista; the finest curls of a tiger, or the strongest whelp of a bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (tsis)</td>
<td>the female deer; a doe; a roe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chis)</td>
<td>name for hornless deer; to bind, to seize; to collect in crowds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (wei)</td>
<td>the best cut of Venison, referring to the sirloin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (she)</td>
<td>the musk deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (mi)</td>
<td>a fawn; it is also applied to the new born young of other quadrupeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (chao)</td>
<td>the musk-deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>鶥 (lu)</td>
<td>the declivity or base of a hill; a cuesta at the bottom of a hill; places from which the water soon runs off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
鹿麦麻黄黍


88


88 p'ao³ piao¹ one horned deer or

93 ko⁶ coarse wheat grits; unbolted

115 unicorn; spotted deer; to hoe up

130 and coarse flour.

117 weeds; feathers changing color,

140 wu⁴ 8, grain which has sprout-

119 as in winter.

140 ed; leaven or yeast used in making

119 same as 赤 198. 31.

162 spirit.

119 chang³ the musk deer; it is a

164 a coarse type of food.

117 graceful animal, and elegant in

173 ch'ao⁶ dried provisions taken for a

119 shape.

176 journey, as wheaten cakes.

120 a large species of deer with a

176 mien⁶ flour; vermicelli.

149 short neck, that frequents marshy

180 麦 a cake made of bean-flour.

121 wood in the woods; a grassy place on

199 mien⁶ flour; vermicelli.

121 the banks of a river.

200 麦 a cake made of bean-flour.

122 a stag (fabulous); splendour;

201 麦 a small glutinous millet of

122 a large elk; the female of the

201 which spirit is made.

123 Chinese unicorn.

202 麦 huo³ a colour, a standard; to

123 ch'an⁶ the female of the 麋
equalise; to beckon, to wave off;

202 麦 a small glutinous millet of

126 quick, hasty.

202 麦 huo³ a college in the Han

126 'fian the seeds of flax or hemp.

202 麦 a small glutinous millet of

146 dynasty to accommodate 30,000

202 黄isc a kind of panic grass.

146 students.

206 黄isc a kind of panic grass.

148 求 ish, putty, glue, or an adhesive

202 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

180 which causes things to stick; a

202 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

180 kind of papier maché stuff of

202 黄isc a kind of panic grass.

181 hemp; numb, numbness; lively, quick, sprightly; hempen

202 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 mourning apparel; a kind of drum.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 'kwo⁶ 'ce yellow, a dark yellow.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 huang⁴ huangard, valorous.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 黄isc the yolk of an egg-

201 黄isc the yolk of an egg-

181 黄isc a college in the Han

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 dynasty to accommodate 30,000

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 students.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 黄isc millet; the panioled millet

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 when growing.

201 黄isc a kind of panic grass.

181 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 when growing.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 黄isc a college in the Han

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 dynasty to accommodate 30,000

201 黄isc a kind of panic grass.

181 students.

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 黄isc millet; the panioled millet

201 黄isc a small glutinous millet of

181 when growing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>黲</td>
<td>paste; adhesive, glutinous, viscid; rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魃</td>
<td>to adhere, to stick; gluey, as undried paste, or oiled hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黅</td>
<td>putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黚</td>
<td>same as 黓 119. 114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黚</td>
<td>a kind of grain allied to the paniced millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黢</td>
<td>black, dark, sombre; night; wicked; malicious; in Pekingese: to dote on, to long for, to desire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鏈</td>
<td>to mark the faces of criminals with black spots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黚</td>
<td>black, as the hair; to hold fast, as a bird its prey by the beak; the province of Kweichow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>painted eyebrows; shade, black; an invisible green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黝</td>
<td>to degrade; to blame; to expel or drive away; to wrench or sprawl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a blackish yellow color; a dark dun color, as of many oxen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a point; a dot, a black spot; to dot; a speck; a little, a mile, a comma; the stroke of a clock; a particle, to punctuate, to nod; to bow slightly; to mark for correction; to light, as a lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>black pimples or scars on the face or body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a mottled gray; white with black spots or vice-versa; turbid; speckled; stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>hemp spoiled by excessive rain, and turning black; black spots on the face caused by excessive use of cosmetics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a deep, uniform black; crafty, vile, artful; clever, intelligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>very black.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>'tan: not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; a gang, or band, companions, a faction, a league; to intrigue; to compare; a place, a time, a sort or class; kindred; to expect, to implicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>black spots or streaks on the face; as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a color like invisible green almost a black; an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; adden, quick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoilt; to dot with ink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a light black color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>silent, still, thoughtfully; dark, cloudy, night; retired, secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>a black color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>the berries of the mulberry, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries; 'tan black clouds bringing rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>rice which has become black by damp, and thereby spoiled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>beautiful black hair, shining like a mirror; gin to dye black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>same as 黒 203. 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>to blacken, to dirty; to annuy, to insult; soiled; filthy, black color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>same as 黒 102. 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黑</td>
<td>black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a black ground for stars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>dark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>'chi to embroider; braided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黒</td>
<td>court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29 鼓
ta⁶ tah⁴, the sound of little drums or tambourines.

91 鼓
d'ang⁴ noise of a drum.

101 鼓
guan¹ guen⁴ the sound of drums.

105 鼓
g'ing⁴ g'ing⁴ the sound of drums.

204 鼓
g'uān⁴ g'uan⁴ the great sea-turtle, said to be twenty feet around.

205 鼓
gao¹ gao⁴ a sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth.

206 鼓
ting¹ a tripod; firm, steady.

208 鼓
chuang¹ a sort of rodent, marked with spots, like the leopard, and large as one's fist.

30 鼓
ch'ien¹ ch'en⁴ a hamster, or poched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.

40 鼓
sheng⁴ sheng⁴ the weasel; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; the flying squirrel.

91 鼓
yuán⁴ yuan⁴ the sound of drums.

92 鼓
ch'ien¹ ch'en⁴ a hamster, or poched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.
208.209.210.211 鼻 состоят

116 睛

209 鼻

20 鼻

29 hsi hi, strong breathing through the nose; snoring or stertorous breathing.

30 hou hun to sneeze; very, extremely; disease in the throat; to breathe hard.

50 hou twang; to speak through the nose.

51 chun to sneeze.

103 t'ie; tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; s'i mucus, nipple.

132 hia hie to smell anything with particular care; to sniff up.

141 cha pimplies on the nose; pustules.

161 sung a running at the nose, from cold.

163 wen a stoppage of the nose, caused by cold; nasal.

209 鼻

211 齒

1 ru k'ah, a piece, a stanza; a verse of four lines, one which is short; a classifier of plays and verses.

135 yu' a row of irregular teeth, with some wanting; s'yn uneven.

154 tiao to shed the teeth; young, childish.

172 the common rat or mouse.

179 c'hia to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make a salted preparation, such as the poor use; spoiled; to compare, as various opinions.

189 the teeth; one's age; the mouth; words; years; a sort; a class; associates, equals; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record; to write in.

221 the front teeth; years of a person's age.

207 the nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.

208 a turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

209 a turned up nose, a nose retroussé.

30 ch'iu j'in the nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; a catarrh.

same as 鼻 209. 30.

211 齒

172 鼻

116 睛

113 齒

179 齒

154 齒

121 齒

189 齒

207 鼻

211 齒

172 鼻

116 睛

113 齒

179 齒

154 齒

121 齒

189 齒

207 鼻

211 齒

172 鼻

116 睛

113 齒

179 齒

154 齒

121 齒

189 齒

207 鼻

211 齒
齧齿

ch’i1 啃 to chew the ou; to ruminate.

o4 齦, the roof of the mouth.

wo6 嚼, the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little milled.

yin2 吻 the gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting; ‘是 the palate.

ch’i3 牙 teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

co6 牙 the teeth; irregular teeth; to show the teeth; various teeth.

ya3 不 uneven teeth.

ya1 啛, fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it, remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row.

yi4 厲, the paunch or first stomach of a deer; to ruminate.

ten1 alink to get one’s wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

ch’u1 夾 defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache.

cya3 未 uneven teeth; many tenons entering one piece, as felloces in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

co6 初 to gnaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating; yin2 the gums.

cha1 不 irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth.

cha6 瞭, to grate the teeth; an auger or tool to make a hole.

chi1 咬 to bite; to take a bite of; irregular teeth.

jung1 龍 the dragon; imperial; to pervade; to bud; gracious; kind.

jung1 龍 to give, to present to; decorous, reverential.

k’an1 a niche; a small room, a shrine, a pagoda; a receptacle or jar for the ashes of priests; to overcome; to receive or contain; to incline, to take.

ch’ang1 龍 a high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.

jung1 龍 a halter; interchanged with 龍; to buy up.

kuei2 欺 the tortoise and terrapin, regarded as an emblem of longevity; the shell; beetle; ornamented; to advance; a pie.

chiao1 潞ao to scourch a terrapin’s shell in order to prepare it for divination.

yu4 留 a flute; a measure reckoned as 1,200 grains of millet.

same as 30. 72.

same as 30. 76.

same as 149. 106.

same as 30. 115.

yu4 留, to cry with loud intreaty; to invoke in prayer; to implore; to groan from pain in the head; yu4 together with; and.

(307)
DIFFICULT CHARACTERS.