| 斤 | A Chinese weight called in English a catty, It is the one hundredth part of a |
|---------|--|
| v.` | pecul. This weight differs among the Chinese in the different cities and |
| | provinces, The English have settled their pecul at 133 1/3 & avoirdupois and |
| | of course their catty, is 21 1/3 ounces, nearlyA sort of ax 触 |
| | |
| 今 | NowJust nowKin Je: TodayKin Caò: This morning |
| | Kin Vàn: This eveningJû Kin, or LÎ Kin, or Mŏ Kin: Now at this |
| | timeKin Niên: this year |
| 紟 | To join togetherA plain coveringStings with which they formerly tied |
| | their cloathsKiń: A plain covering |
| | 縊 |
| 衿 | The place where formerly the collar was joined to the fifth part of the |
| | garmentTo knit togetherKin Táy: Strings by which the aforesaid |
| | garments were joined togetherÇing Kin: The Chinese bachelors in |
| | artsKiñ Hiung Tý: The husbands of any wife's two sistersThe collar of |
| | garments |
| | 衾 |
| 才禁 | Ki \bar{n} Ki \bar{u} : Ki \bar{n} is the fore part of a garment; Ki \bar{u} is the hinder part \bar{Y} Ch \bar{y} |
| | Çiển Fố Yŭe Kin Heú Fố Yŭe KiuKnowledge |
| | Erudition |
| | |
| | 77 |
| | 浩蕩人 |
| | Cho Núy Chy Kin Lèu: Threads like nerves inclosed in the body of the |
| | bamboos. |
| | 竹內之筋縷 |
| 筋 | Sò Ý Xŏ Kŏ Yè: Mat with which the bones are knit together |
| | Nerves or sinews Hiŭe Kiñ: The veins Kiñ Mě: The joints |
| | Yeù Kin Kö: Is spoken of shout men |
| *. * | 筋 |
| 觔 | A Chinese pound or catty |
| | 筋 斤 (Vide above, paragraphs 1 and 7) |

| | 金 | MetalsHoâng Kiñ: GoldPĕ Kiñ: SilverKiñ Pŏ: Gold beat out into |
|----------------|---|--|
| | | leaves Mú Yé Chỹ Kiñ: Money gained by robbery Yě Kiñ is now used |
| | | for one Leang , called by the Europeans a Jael, which is a weight in silver of |
| | | oz1. 4. 3, 84 decimals |
| | | Kiñ Xāng Xĕ: A diamond |
| c ⁻ | 欽 | Kińg Chỹ Çun Yū Núy Chè Yuĕ Ching Yŭe Yn, Yŭe Kúng, Hién Yū Váy |
| | | Chè Yǔe Choāng, Yǔe Sŏ, Yǔe Kin: Inward reverence or respect is called |
| | | Ching, Yn and KúngReverence shewn outwardly is called Choang, Sŏ, |
| | | and $\mathbf{Ki}\mathbf{\tilde{n}}$. To respectTo reverence $\mathbf{Ki}\mathbf{\tilde{n}}$ $\mathbf{Ch}\mathbf{\tilde{e}}$: The Emperors mandate |
| | | Kin Cha y: A person sent by the Emperor Kin Ming: Appointed by the |
| | | Emperor to higher employments |
| | | $\mathbf{Ki\bar{n}}^{\mathbf{\bar{c}}}$ $\mathbf{Ki\bar{u}}$: Is spoken of one sadAlso of the sound of a bell |
| | 嶔 | $\mathbf{Ki}^{\overline{\mathbf{k}}}$ $\mathbf{Y}\hat{\mathbf{n}}$: Is spoken of a mountain very high $\mathbf{Ki}^{\overline{\mathbf{k}}}$ $\mathbf{K}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$: A mountain not |
| | | upright |
| | 衾 | A covering. A pillow $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\mathbf{Ki}^{\bar{\mathbf{b}}}$: Garments in which dead bodies are wrapped |
| | | up. |
| | | 衿 |
| | 衮 | |
| | | |
| c^ | 勤 | DiligentIndustriousDiligenceTo use diligence |
| | | To helpTo exert one's strengthKin Lâo: To apply diligently to |
| | | workLáo Lây Kỷ Kin: To reward anyone for his diligence Kin Vang: |
| | | To help or assist the Emperor in any difficulty |
| | 懄 | The same as the next below |
| | | |
| | 懃 | Yñ Kin Yúng Çing Xin Chỹ Ý: To assist anyone heartily |
| | | Very diligent. |
| | | 懄 |
| | | It is the same as the next above |

| 芹 | Kiĥ Çåý: Paisley |
|---------|---|
| 琴 | A sort of musical instrument which is played upon with the ends of the |
| | fingersFung Kin: An organKin Se Po Ho: Is spoken of a married couple |
| | who do not agreeKin Se Tiao Ho: Is spoken of a married couple who do |
| | agree |
| 禽 | L'I Cŏ LÎ Yû Yuĕ Kiĥ: A two footed animal that is feathered is called Kiĥ |
| | 戮 |
| 擒 | Kin Chŷ Yê: To take hold fastTo take; To catch, as a thief |
| | A wild beast etc: is called Kin Cho |
| 黑今 | A certain spirit |
| V. Kiểû | |
| 芩 | Hoâng Kiĥ: A certain medicineA sort of wild herb |
| 瘽 | Lâo Kử Chỹ Pińg: Infirmity from laboring too hard |
| EX 系 | StraightNarrowlyTo draw togetherDiligentlyKin Kie: Very |
| | urgently Yáo Kin: Necessary Fō Hù Pŏ Tě Pŏ Kin: He who masters a |
| | tyger cannot but bind himT° ĕ Kin: Added to a positive makes it a |
| | superlative as Hào Tĕ Kiù: The best |
| | Pŏ Tà Kin It is an affair of small moment. |

ċ

| 堇 | A certain herb, the root of which is like a crow's head, and is therefore called |
|----------|--|
| | Gũ Tểû |
| 繕 | Kin Mie: Wove close together |
| 謹 | Kin Lî Yeu L'y Ye: Inward and outward respectAttention |
| | DiligenceTo watch overTo reverenceFrom the heart |
| 槿 | Mŏ Kiù: A tree whose flowers come out in the morning and arrive at |
| | perfection in the evening |
| 錦 | A web of silk with flowers of different colors intermixed. |
| | Póey Kin: A sort of shell fish of various colorsKin Siéu Ven Chang: A |
| | rhetorical composition, very elegant |
| 圣 | Pềù Hû Goêy Chỹ Yŭe Kin: A cup made of gourd cut asunder is called |
| | KiùIt is particularly used at wedding |
| | 至 |
| 凚 | Hân Chén Máo: Shaking with cold |
| | It is read also Kiń |
| 唫 | Kểù Kiế Yè: Quick in talkingKểù Kiể: The mouth shut up |
| | The opposite to which is Kêù Kiū: The mouth open |
| | It is the same also as 吟 |

| 1.4 | |
|-----|---|
| 檢 | To run fast holding down the head |
| | 低首疾趋兒 |
| 近 | NearVery nearTo come near toTo press togetherYuèn Kiń: |
| | DistanceAt a distance and very nearPŏ Kàn Vû Kú Cin Kiń: I dare not |
| | come near without some excuse |
| 禁 | To forbidA sort of little table upon which wine glasses are put, to which |
| | sense it is also written Mŏ Kiń EKiń Chỳ: To keep inTo restrainÇù |
| | Kiń, or Kiń Kūng: The Emperors palaceKiń Liĕ Pŏ Xing Chè, Góey |
| | Chỹ Pố Kin: One who has not strength enough to compass anything is called |
| | Pŏ Kiñ |
| | 木 ε 禁 ε |
| 噤 | Hân Kiń: Shaking with coldLèng Chén Yè |
| | 冷歇也 |
| 僅 | LittleScarcelyVery littleKiń Kéu: It is hardly sufficient |
| | Also, it may suffice |
| | <u></u> |
| 厪 | A small house |
| 瑾 | A sort of gem |
| | It is also read Kin in the same sense |
| 墐 | Niên Tử Yè (黏土也): Potters clayChalkTo daub with mudTo |
| | buryTo stop up |

| 殣 | Ngó Piào Yǔe Kiń: One who punishes with hunger is called Kiń |
|---|---|
| | 餓殍也 It is also the same with the foregoing character vizTo bury |
| 饉 | Kỹ Kiń Kŏ Pŏ Xŏ Yǔe Kỹ, Çấy Pŏ Xŏ Yǔe Kiń (穀不熟曰飢,菜不熟曰 |
| | 饉): Scarcity of pulse or grain is called $K\bar{y}$, Scarcity of eatable herbs is called |
| | Kiń |
| 覲 | Chắô Kiń: To visit the Emperor in spring time is called Chắô; in autumn it |
| | is called Kiń |
| 斤 | Ming Çă Yè: To examine distinctlyKiń Kiń |
| V | |
| 劤 | StrengthYeù Kiń: Stout |
| 斳 | StrongHardTenaciousCovetousHý LÎ Siāng Kúey: To put one |
| | another out of countenance by deriding each the other Chỳ LÎ Gú Chỹ: To |
| | make any one ashamed and to pursue with hatred. Kiēn L'in Pŏ Keng Yù |
| | Jin Yè: A covetous person |
| | 斯 |
| | 戲而相愧又恥而惡之 |
| 新 | The same as the above |
| 靳 | The same as the above |

| 妗 | Kiéu Cỹ Yè |
|---|---|
| | 舅妻也 |
| 葭 | A certain sweet smelling herbAlso a sort of herb for eating |
| | It is also read Kiū |
| | 香蒿 |
| 搇 | Ý Xèu Gán Vě: To press a thing together in the hand |
| | 以手按物 |

King

ć

| - | 京 | Kiểu Ciŭe Kāo Yŭe King: A very high hill is called King |
|---|---|--|
| | | Great,,,King Su also King Tu: The Emperor's palace. Pe King: The |
| | | metropolis of the Chinese empireThe residence of the EmperorIt literally |
| | | the northern courtKing King: Very sorrowfulTen thousand of |
| | | thousands |
| | | 京 |
| | 麖 | A great stag. |
| | 驚 | King Pa': To fearKing He: To make afraidKing Túng: To bring trouble |
| | | upon anyoneKing Túng Lào: I have troubled you(a term of civilité) |
| | 巠 | Xùy Påý Yè |

c⁻

| 俓 | StraightStrongQuickly |
|-----------|--|
| 涇 | A certain river rising out of the province $\mathbf{Xeh} \ \mathbf{S}\mathbf{\bar{y}}$ Also another river in the |
| V. | mountains of Fù Hû in the province Kiāng Nân |
| | The direct threads in weaving. The cross threads are called Góey The fixed |
| <u>松工</u> | starsAlso the north and south care called King ; but the wandering stars, or |
| | |
| | those which seem to move greatly form east to west are called GóeyKing Vân To weigh a thing confully |
| | Yng: To weigh a thing carefully |
| | Çú ^: To hang oneself ^ Lỳ: To rule ^ Kiáy: Confines ^ Kúo: To pass |
| | over^ Kỳ: A factor or go between^ Tièn: The doctrine of the saints, or |
| | an invariable rule of action. |
| | U King: The five classic books amongst the Chinese which are |
| | YĕXūXyLỳChūn ÇieuPŏ Sú: A thing, also a man who is |
| | unable, or unprofitableKing Xeu: To exerciseTo handle or treat |
| | ofNién King: To pray vocally |
| | 經 絰 |
| 兢 | King King: Very attentive and diligentPo Çú Gān Máo: Is also spoken of |
| | one discontented. |
| | 撓 |
| 矜 | The staff of a spearKing Liên: To compassionateTo pityKing King: |
| | ProudÇú Fú Yè: To boast oneselfKing Chŷ: To watch over |
| | oneselfGāy King: PityAlms |
| | It is also used for Kūan 鰥 especially in Xōy and Lỳ King |
| 荊 | A certain tree the pith of which is not round but squareKing Kië: |
| | Thorns King Tião: A twig King $C_{\mathbf{y}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ or Fú: My wife |
| | King Xu: A certain little kingdomFú King: To ask pardon |
| | King 棘 Kiě: A bramble |
| 鄉 | A certain great office in the court |
| 輕 | A certain quick carriageLight as opposed to heavyKing Chúng: Light |
| | and heavyGravity in generalTo deceiveTo hold cheapKing Ý: |
| | EasyÇó Sú Pŏ Chuńg Chuńg Yŭe King Kiù, also King Çáo: To be |
| | careless in what one does is called King Kiù or King ÇáoKing Kung Çú |
| | Tay Pŏ Chúng: To stoop to bare actionsNot to behave according to the |
| | dignity of one's rank or the gravity that becomes one |
| | King Tuon: To be denied by anyone |
| | · |

| 頃 | It is used for the character next following |
|-----|---|
| v.` | |
| 傾 | Teû Po Ching Ye: The head not rightKing Sié, or Tào, also Fú or Çe: To |
| | overthrow, or cast downKing Páy: To overturnTo destroy |
| | King Ting: To turn the ears in order to hearKin Yn: To debase silver by |
| | some mixtureKing Çûŷ To squander away richesAlso to hourTo pour |
| | out of one thing into another |
| 勍 | StrongStoutviolent |
| 鯨 | King Yû: A great fishA whale |
| 點京 | To mark any one's face with black letters |
| | 刺 |
| | King 面 Mień: The same |
| 擎 | Chŷ Kāo Yè: To support anything that is raised, as an umbrella |
| | Ting King: To support things that are fallen down. |
| | 撒 |
| 脛 | Çŏ Kŏ Yè: The leg bone, as well in men, as in birds and four-footed |
| | animals. |
| | Others read its King |
| 頸 | King Hiang. King Nay Hiang Chy Çiến Hiang Çe King Chy Héu King: |
| | Is the forepart of the neck Hiáng is the hinder part |

c^

c^

| | 剄 | Kŏ King Yè: To cut the throatÇú King: To kill oneself |
|---|----------|---|
| ` | 築 | A ruleA patternKing Teng Taŷ Yè: A candlestickMŏ Kĕ Çù: Wooden |
| | | windows latticed |
| | 境 | LimitsConfinesA boundaryTă King: A happy time |
| | | Also a state or conditionKuén King: An unhappy time, or condition |
| | | D. reads it also King in the same sense |
| | 儆 | King Kiay: Too correctTo reproveTo teach. |
| | 数 | King Kiáy: To deter from evilTo chideKing Kio: To be awake in a |
| | | moral senseKing Sing: To awaken anyone, in a moral sense |
| | 憼 | To respectTo reverenceTo look up to, or admire |
| | | It is also the same with the two next following |
| | 景 | BrightShiningTo shineGreatA thing illuminated by the sunKing |
| | V. Ying | Maú: To loveKing Niang: To admireKing Chý: Beautiful to the |
| | | eyeKuāng King: A figureA modelAn outward appearanceKing |
| | | Fung: The south windThe clapper of a bell |
| | 痙 | A disorder proceeding from the wind |

| 頃 | Tiến Pẽ Meû Yè: An hundred Chinese onesGô King or King Kẽ: An |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| V. c - | instant of timeIn an instant Hô Kiếg Hû: When |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | King Xing: Coldly |
| | 徑 |
| | King i Ma 麻 A sort of hemp |
| | - |
| | The leaves of which are very large and almost round. |
| | 織 |
| 緊 | King King: JointsKeng King: Principal stops |
| V. Kỷ | |
| 膏 | A little hall. |
| 敬 | Çáy Máo Góey Kūng, Çáy Sin Góey King: Outward reverence is called |
| | Kūng, Inward reverence is called KińgMáo Tō Siā Xào Yǔe Kūng; Siā |
| | Tō Máo Xào Yǔe Kińg: A respect that is more outward than inward is called |
| | Kūng; That which is more inward than outward is called Kińg |
| | To respectTo reverenceTo watch oneselfTo apply to a thing with the |
| | whole mindAttention of mindInward reverence. |
| 竟 | A boundaryConfinesAn endThe conclusion of a tune |
| | Piě Kińg: TrulyKiéu Kińg: At lastAs lengthTo search |
| | A thing to the bottom |
| 鏡 | A looking glassYen King a pair of spectacles |
| 獍 | Chě Fú Xéu: An animal that eats stoneHiāo Çhě Mù Kińg Çhě Fú: The |
| | bird Hiāo devours its mother, and the animal Kińg its father |

| 竟竟 | StrongViolentSwiftLoftyHighCeng Kińg: To fight |
|----------|--|
| | To contend |
| | aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa |
| 勁 | StrongStoutIndefatigable |
| 涇 | To flow straight on |
| V | |
| 徑 | Táo Pŏ Yûng Chĕ Kú Yŭe Pú Táo: A way that will not hold carriages, and |
| | is therefore called a foot wayLú Chỹ Siào LÎ Ciế Chè: A narrow shout |
| | wayCiĕ King: A short way or pathTo go through narrow places |
| | 逕徑 |
| | It is used also for this 經 |
| 桱 | A sort of tree very strong |
| 終堅 | To direct threads in weaving |
| V | |
| 逕 | To comeTo go beyondTo come near to |
| | It is also the as this 徑 |
| 倞 | Strong. |
| V. Leáng | |

| 慶 | To be rewarded with happinessTo praiseKing Ho: To congratulateHy |
|----------|--|
| V. Kiång | Gōey Yè: To condole |
| | 慶 |
| 整 | EmptyExhaustedTo consumeKing Jen: Çú Jên Ching Ý: To |
| | compose oneself to gravity |
| 磬 | A piece of flat stone, which is hung up, & when struck against makes a |
| | tinkling noise and is used instead of a bellXĕ Jû - Hiuên King: An house |
| | like a stone bell is spoken of a very poor houseTo hang upKińg Kung; |
| | Ching Mà Yue King, Chỳ Mà Yue Kung: To push an horse on is called |
| | King, to stop him is called Kung |
| 輕 | SwiftSwiftly |
| V. c - | |

ć

Kio

| _ | |
|---------|---|
| 琺 | The feetTing Chú Kio: To stop in walking |
| | 腳 |
| 覺 | To turn or apply toTo knowGreatKiŏ Gú: To be awake in a moral |
| V. Kiáo | senseFă Kiŏ: To discoverTo publish a secret fault |
| | To be discoveredTo be made public |
| 角 | An hornTo attackA wine vesselThe hairs of the head tied together |
| | like an hornKiŏ Liĕ: To seek on up who has taken the most game, after |
| | huntingÇùng Kiŏ Xŷ: Childhood |
| | Kiŏ Liĕ: To contend in strength one with another. |

630 Kio

| 桷 | Square pieces of boards by which tiles are supportedPing Tàn Chy Kō: |
|--------|---|
| | Straight branches of trees |
| 搉 | Yâng Kiŏ; Kiù Kŷ Tú Káy: To shew the substance of a matter in few words |
| V. Kiổ | It is also the same with the next following |
| 榷 | Mŏ Hûng Xùy Xáng; Y Xŷ Kỳ Pý Chy Yŭe Kiŏ: a plank laid across water |
| | instead of a bridge that may be placed there or removed as one pleasesKiŏ |
| | Kūan: One who gathers taxes |
| | Kio Hô ε To gain profit to oneself by preventing others from doing it |
| | 禾E |
| 噱 | Tá Siáo Pŏ Chỳ: LaughterImmoderate and long laughter |
| 臄 | Kểu Xáng Jŏ: a palace |
| 隻 | King Xý Yè: To look upon with fearHoâng Kiú Yè: Pressed by much |
| | business |
| 擭 | Chào Chỹ Yè: To take anything with the nailsTo carry off immediately |
| | from an ambuscade, as a fox doesKiŏ Çiù: To heap up riches right or |
| | wrong |
| 獲 | Kiŏ Fú: A sort of baboon pretty much like a man, which ravishes women |
| | and gets them with child. |

Kio 631

| 钁 | Tá Çû Yè: A great spadeKiŏ Têu: The same |
|-----------|--|
| 蹻 | Çåò Lỳ: Shoes made of strawKiāo Xin Yè: Very proud |
| V. Kiào°⁻ | 革 |
| 較 | Liĕ Kiŏ; Liĕ LÎ Kiáo Sò Hŏe Chỹ Tō Kùa: To enquire after hunting, how |
| V. Kiáo | much game has been takenChung Kio: The carriage of great men |
| 略 | Siáo Pŏ Chỳ: Long laughter |
| 却 | Pŏ Xéu Yè: To refuseTo go backTo stopVâng Kiŏ c: To |
| 71 | forgetLèao Kiŏ: To despiseAn auxiliary letterI |
| | certainlyInfalliblyTruly. |
| | 卻 |
| 確 | StrongSolidlyTiĕ Ki °ŏ Chiñ Xĕ Pŏ Hiū Chỹ Goéy: Solid In which |
| | there is no voidTrue without the least falsehoodKiŏ Chȳ: To know |
| | strongly, that is, to know undoubtedlyCertainly |
| | 碻 |
| 搉 | To strikeTo beat or pound |
| V | |
| 躩 | Çŏ Kiổ: To go step by step, respectfully |
| | D. reads it Kiŏ in the same sense |
| 殼 | Kùo Xĕ Kiĕ Xùy Çổ Váy Chỹ Juèn Chè, Gôey Pŷ Ngéng Chè Gôey Kiŏ: |
| | The outward rind of fruits, or the outside skin of water animals if it is soft, is |
| | called $\mathbf{P}\hat{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$; if hard, it is called $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{i}\check{\mathbf{o}}$ |
| | It is read also Kŏ in the same sense |

cċ

632 Kio

| 慤 | GoodSincereFaithfulTrueDiligentChung Kio: Very sincere |
|----------|--|
| | |
| 声几 卵又 | Niào Luón Kung Kio: The shell of an egg whole, but nothing within side |
| 鷮 | Birds eggs |

Kio or Kiu

| ٺ | 匊 | Leàng Xèu Ching Ve: To hold up anything with both hands. |
|---|---|--|
| | 菊 | Certain flowers in autumn. |
| | 掬 | Leàng Xèu Sò Ching Gôey Yĕ Kiŏ: As much as one can hold in both |
| | | hands is called Yĕ Kiŏ |
| | 踘 | Tič Kiểu Chè Gócy Chỹ Tă Kiổ: A football is called Tă Kiổ, or Çŏ Kiổ |

Kio or Kiu 633

| 諊 | Kiung Lỳ Súy Jin Yè: To examine a criminal narrowly, carefully to enquire |
|---|---|
| | out the teeth of a thing by hearing the plaintiff and defendant, and to examine |
| | thoroughly |
| | The inward bank of a river |
| | 鞫 氧 鞠 |
| 鞠 | A ball to play with Hý Kiếû Yè: To breed upTo nourishTo liveTo |
| | signify toTo bendA youthPoorMuch^ Kūng: To bend the |
| | bodyKiŏ Yŭ: To open an hole in the ground in order to play at ball. |
| | It is also the same as 菊 鞫 麴 芎 |
| 局 | OrderDistinctionTo oppressTo press togetherTo keep in |
| | To bend the bodyThe numeral character for chess men $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\hat{\epsilon}}$ Kiŏ: The art |
| | of playing chessKiŏ Kiŏ: Curled hair^ Pień: Also |
| | Kań Kiŏ: To contrive tricks and deceitsSū Yeù Çây Kò Yúng: A learned |
| | man endowed with abilities for governing |
| | 幹 |
| 髻 | Kiŏ Kiŏ: Curled hairs |
| 跼 | To hold down the headKiûen Kiŏ: BentFearful, like one who dares not |
| | lift up his head in the presence of a superiorKiĕ Cŏ: |
| | PoorAfflictedDestitute of necessariesKiŏ Chŏ Yĕ Kiŏ: Very |
| | moderate in quantity or qualityKiŏ Chŏ Is spoken of a horse going full |
| | speed |
| | D. reads it also Kiŭe |
| 短 | Kiŏ Kiŏ: Is spoken of a thing short not long Yĕ Kiŏ Yĕ Kiŏ: Very moderate |
| | in quantity or quality |
| | D. reads it also Kiŭe |
| 曲 | Pŏ Chĕ Yè: Not straightCrookedA tuneSin̄ Kiŏ: In the heart |
| | Hiang Kio: A villageA streetGòey Kio: To do or say a thing in a round |
| | about manner |
| 雞 | Leaven, which is put into water, in which there is matter fit to ferment it, till |
| | it becomes wine Xin̂ Kiŏ: A certain medicine |
| | <u></u> |

| 居 | To dwellTo stay in a placeTo sitTo be at restTo gather together |
|---|--|
| | Çū Kiū: To presume upon oneselfTo be proudKiū Sang: To mourn for |
| | the death of relations. Kiū Kiū Jên: With enmity Sý Kiū. Sý: To sell one's |
| | goods, Kiū Is to keep them up, in order to sell them dearer |
| | It is read also Kiú in the same sense |
| 据 | Kiě KiūTúng Çŏ Pŏ Hiēu Chỹ Máo: To apply to business |
| | constantlyKiú Xèu Pińg Yè: Having the hands tied up |
| 椐 | A certain tree from which they gather pieces of wood, which serve for |
| | walking sticks without using any art. |
| 裾 | Kin Kiu; Y Chy Ciến Fo Yue Kin Héu Fo Yue Kiu: The fore part of a |
| | garment is called Kin , The hinder part is called Kiu |
| 賜 | To hideTo lag up |
| 蜛 | Kiū Chū: A sort of insect like a silkworm, which has one hand only, and |
| | several tails, with feet on each side. |
| 琚 | A sort of button fastening together things in the middle that hang from the |
| | girdle, that they may not be moved backwards and forwards, made out of |
| | precious stone. |
| 拘 | To croud togetherTo bridleTo keep inTo detainVû ^: |
| | UngovernableLawlessPŏ Kiū: Any one in differently |
| | Vû Siĕ Kiū Sŏ: He is restrained by on oneKiū: To receive |
| | To defend |

| 痀 | Kiū Lêu: An hunchKiŏ Çiĕ Yè: Crook backed |
|--------|--|
| | It is read also Kiù in the same sense |
| 駒 | Mà Chỹ Xỳ Seng Chè, Siào Mà Ye: A horse just foaledA little horseA |
| | horse of three years old, also a horse of above five corvids highÇiến Lỳ |
| | Kiū: A very fleet horse |
| 車 | A carriage |
| V. Che | |
| 俱 | TogetherAll |
| | 俱 |
| 田 | Çang Nie Yè: To hideTo lay upTo lay up many things in the same place |
| Ш | Kỹ Kiữ Xān Lú Pŏ Ping Yè: An uneven way on mountains |
| 軀 | Jŏ Kiū: A body |
| | <u></u> |
| 區女 | To throw outTo drive away |

c⁻

c^

| 驅 | Chŷ Kiū. Kiū Mà Chỹ Çiĕ Hing Chè: ExpressesCarriagesGoing |
|--------|---|
| | fastAlso to spur forwardOne who is runningSiēn ^: one who runs |
| | beforeKiū Chŏ: To drive away to put to flightTo cast out |
| | 駈 |
| 呿 | Gó Xing Yè: SnoringThe noise of one who sleepsKeù ^: The mouth |
| | opened |
| 胠 | Under the ribsTo carry anything under the armTo open |
| | $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{k}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{t}}$: The left wing of an army is called $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{k}}$, The right wing is called $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{t}}$ |
| 袪 | To avert evilsTo drive awayTo shut outKiū Kiū: Stoutly, Valiantly |
| 袪 | Siéu Kểu Yè: The edge or mouth of a sleeveAlso the border of a sleeve. |
| 阹 | To hedge roundTo raise a fence to breed animals, or to inclose wild beasts |
| | in. |
| 墟 | Tá Kiếu Yè: A great hillA place where dealers meet for the sake of selling |
| V. Hiū | and buyingKiū Mú: A burial placeKieū Kiū: A country at first very |
| | populous, and afterwards forsaken |
| 渠 | Xùy Sò Kiū Yē, Kếû Kiể: A channel for water or a place where waters run |
| | togetherGreatLargeHiệń Kiữ: To deride |
| | Kiể Nûng: HeChế Kiể: The round part of wheelsAn arch in building |
| | 渠 |

| 蕖 | Fū Kiể: The flowers of water lilies |
|--------|--|
| 磲 | $Ch^{\frac{\overline{c}}{c}}$ $Ki\hat{u}$: A sort of great shell like the wheel of a carriage which is looked |
| | upon to be very valuable. |
| 朐 | Niào Xéu Kān Siĕ: The flesh of birds and four footed animals dryed. |
| | 腒 |
| 瞿 | Kiữ Kiữ: To look into narrowly, ^ Tắn 曇 Foĕ is called |
| V. Kiú | It is the same as 戳 a sort of lance |
| 癯 | SlenderThin. |
| | 臞 |
| 衢 | A roadA wayLêu Kiû: Saddles adorned with embroidery |
| 體制 | Kiû Kŏ: A certain bird |
| 蘧 | A sort of mushroomKiû Mě: Wheat growing wild^ ^: |
| | ContentedMerry |

| | A thicker sort of mat made of bamboo, also Kiù: A chest |
|---------|---|
| 劬 | LaborDiligencewearinessKiû Lâo: Labors, also gifts prevented by |
| | the Emperor to his son's nurse |
| 枸 | Liĕ Mŏ Yè: To raise a tree |
| 約 | Hiay Tay Chy Xo: A sort of strap to tie shoesLỳ Tếû Xĕ: Ornaments on |
| | the top of shoes |
| | 据 |
| | It is read Kiú in the same sense |
| 鴝 | Kiể Yŏ: A sort of bird like a blackbird taught to imitate the human |
| | voiceCommonly called Pă Kō |
| 鼢 | Çing Kiû: A little mouse |
| 舉 | To raise up in a natural and moral senseTo lift up allPo ^: To bring help |
| | to anyoneKiù Yâng: To lift up on highCing ^: To extol with |
| | praisesChiń Kiù: To mend or restorePŏ Hiù: Is spoken of an able man |
| | who is neglectedKiù Jin: A degree in learningTá Kiù: A great |
| | expedition |
| | 學辛 |
| 矩 | Kūey Kiù. Kūey Sò Y Gôey Yûen: Kiù Sò Y Gôey Fāng: Kūey Is a |
| | compass which describes a circleKiù is a ruler or that which decreases a |
| | squareKuēy Kiù: Laws, Customs, Manners. Hiĕ Kiù: To measure or judge |
| | of others by oneselfAny one who judge from his own natural disposition |
| | what is the disposition of others. |
| | 巨 榘 |

| 柜 | Kiù Liêu: Willows which grow near water |
|-------------|--|
| 枸 | A tree whose fruit prevents |
| V. c^& Kiēù | Drunkenness |
| 蒟 | The herb betel. |
| 傴 | Poéy Kiổ Pŏ Xīn Yè; Kiù Teû: An hunch |
| | 疙 痀 |
| 楀 | A certain treeA sirname |
| 踽 | Going alone, without a companion. To go separate from others |
| | 偊 |
| 窶 | MiserablePoor |
| V. Leû. Liú | Kiù Fu 矢: Poor |
| | 窶 |
| 莒 | A certain kingdomAn herb of which rapes are made |
| 筥 | Kuắng Kiù Chŏ Kổ Kuāng Fang Kiù Yuên: A square chest made of |
| | bamboo is called Fāng ; A round one is called Yuên |

ċ

| 去 | To cast outTo cast awayTo drive outKiù Gáy: To take away |
|-----|---|
| V.° | impedimentsPiĕ Pŏ Tĕ Ỳ LÎ Kiů′ Chỹ Yǔe Kiù: To send any one away |
| | against his will; or to turn him off is called Kiù |
| | It is read also Kiū in the same sense |
| 齒禹 | Chỳ Fù: Rotten teethIt also expresses the look of one that laughs |
| 秬 | A sort of black millet of which they make wine which is poured upon the |
| | ground when they sacrifice, that the spirit may descend. |
| | D reads it also Kiú in the same sense |
| 據 | To depend uponPing Kiú: A foundation, in a moral sense; a proofKiú |
| | Xeù: To guard as soldiers do gatesCiĕ Kiú: To make use of what is another |
| | whether he will or noKiú Siào Tiĕ Siàng Laŷ: Exactly according to what |
| | I think. |
| | 據 |
| 鐻 | A musical instrument |
| 倨 | ProudIt is also used for this character 踞 |
| 鋸 | A saw Táo Kiú Táo Sò Ý Tuòn; Kiú Sò Ý Kiày Táo: It is that by |
| | which anything is cut off Kiú: Is that which divides any thing, or a sawTo |
| | use a saw |
| 踞 | The sitting down of animals K y Kiú: To sit with the feet upon the ground |
| | spread outTo set in a rude mannerKiú Ve Çó: Any one that sits and |
| | leans upon any thing, as upon the aims of a seat |

| 句 | Kiú Téu. A period where the sense is compleat is called Kiú; but that |
|--------|---|
| V. Kēú | which has not, but ought to be connected to another period is called Téu . |
| | So Téu is a period that has at the end only one mark; but Kiú is a period |
| | that has at the end a point and a mark. Çiĕ Yên Pă kiú a piece of poetry |
| | consisting of right verses, each of which has seven character. |
| | A numerical particle |
| | Yĕ Kiú Hóa: One wordYĕ Kiú Xȳ: One verse |
| 臣 | GreatIt is wrote also in the manner 鉅 The same as 豈 & it is wrote 詎 |
| 拒 | To withstandTo keep inTo provokeTo resist |
| | Fān Chiń Yè: An army drawn up in a square |
| 詎 | 巨 How ?The same as 豈 K ỷ |
| 鉅 | GreatSteel |
| | Kiú Kūng: An Emperor |
| 距 | The spurs of a cockKeū Kiú: A grappling ironA tenterA hook so |
| | formed that it can very easily get in, or be swallowed down but not to be |
| | got out again without difficulty: Also an artifice by which men may rarely |
| | be deceived, and after they are deceived cannot easily extricate |
| | themselves |
| | 拒 歫 |
| 炬 | Hò Kiú: A bundle of straw set on fire to give light |
| | A torch to light the way |
| | 束葦燒之以照行者 |
| 遽 | Chuên Kiú: To signify toKiĕ Kiú: QuicklyHastily |
| | King ^: SwiftSwiftly |

ć

| 屋 | |
|---|--|
| 屨 | Shoes made of straw or leather |
| | 屢 |
| | It is otherwise read Kiù |
| 具 | ReadyTo provide forTo supply $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ $\mathbf{K}i\dot{\mathbf{u}}$: Instruments used in |
| | artsKiú Ven: A fair appearance, that is when the outward appearances are |
| | not agreeable to the inward senseAlso $\mathbf{K}^{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{u}$ is household stuffThe |
| | various sorts of things that are used tools in arts, or carpenter's tools. |
| 颶 | Sú Mién Tung Fung, Po Chỳ Yế Fang Yè: Winds that rise at sea from the |
| | four quarters, and not blowing from one quarter only |
| 瞿 | King Pién Yè: To change color from fear |
| 懼 | Kung Kiu or King Kiu: To be afraidFear |
| | 思、惧、瞿 |
| 去 | Lây Kiu. Yêu Yuèn LÎ Kiń Yŭe Lây; Çú Çu Chy Pỳ Yŭe Kiu: To be very |
| | near after having been at a great distance is called Laŷ. To comeTo go |
| | from one place to another is called Kiū To goTo go backTo |
| | withdrawTo go awaySiāng Kit UnlikeKit Niên: Last years, and so |
| | for all other things that are pastKin Niên Hōa Sú Kiú Niên Hào: The |
| | flowers of this year are more beautiful than those of the past |
| | Kit Çiet Kit: To lay downÇiet: To seize |
| 橘 | A sort of sweet orange |
| 獝 | RagingMadKiŭ Kuang: The name of an evil spirit |
| | It is also spoken of birds and beasts flying for fear |

| | 矛自問制 | A sort of bird with the feathers of which they make ornaments for the |
|----------------|------|---|
| | | headA bird that foretells rain |
| | 屈鳥 | Kiŭ Kiēu: A sort of bird that chatters much, and like a jay, with a short tail, |
| | | and of a black and blue colors |
| | 鵙 | A sort of bird that begins to sing in the seventh moonIt is also called Pě |
| | | Lâo |
| c ^C | 屈 | CrookedTo bendTo foldTo subdueTo inviteTo gather |
| | | togetherTo governKiù Fāo: To gather round in an high a great many |
| | | bags of silkwormsPŏ Chỹ Kếng Kit Çung Feu: I do not know whether |
| | | or no he will vouchsafe to agree to itKiu Xa: To kill unjustly. |
| | 出 | CrookedNot able to express one's thoughtsKit Çiń Jin: He abundantly |
| | | performs the duty of brotherly love |
| | | 記 |
| | | |

Kiue

| c^ | 瘸 | Xèu Çŏ Fàn Kiổ, LÎ Kiēn Chŷ Hing: Crippled in hands and feetOne who |
|----|---|---|
| | | is not able to take any thing with his hand, or walk upon his feet. |
| | | 手足歹曲而艱持行 |
| J | 厥 | HeHe himselfHis ownAn auxiliary letterKiŭe Vỳ: A dog that has |
| | | no hair upon his tail Kiŭe Ÿ: A garment short behind |
| | | It is used also for 撅 and 闕 and 瘚 |

Kiue Kiue

| 蕨 | An herb growing upon mountains, which first of all nears a tall table without |
|---------|---|
| | leaves, and upon the top of the stalk a puffy substance as big as a child's fist: |
| | its stalk is eatable,, and a sort of flour may be made of the juice extracted out |
| | of its root. (Yú Kỳ) It is of use when there is scarcity of ỳ: a |
| | |
| 獗 | Chắng Kiŭe: A herb of savage animalsIt is transferred to signify the power |
| | of hired soldiers when they mutiny |
| 蹶 | To overthrowTo fallTo root outTo be wantingTo dance |
| V. Kúey | |
| 褫 | Kiế Ý Tú Xùy Yè: To lift up one's cloaths in passing over a river by a |
| | fordTùon Ÿ Yè: A short garment |
| 劂 | Ky Kiŭe: A tool for engravingKio Táo Yè: A knife or crooked sword |
| | 剧 |
| | It is also read Kúey in the same sense |
| 驚 | Pĕ Kiŭe: A certain bird |
| 橛 | A short piece of wood in the middle of a door |
| | 繁 |
| | 門中短木也 |
| 掘 | Y Çû Kỳ Tù: To turn up the ground with a spadeTo dig |
| | To make hollow. |
| | 撅 扫 |
| 倔 | Kiŭe Kiàng: Obstinate |
| | |

Kiue 645

| 堀 | Xān Siào: A small but high mountainPŏ or Pĕ Jên LÎ Kŷ Yŭe Kiŭe Kŷ: |
|---|---|
| | To rise on a sudden is called Kiŭe K ŷ |
| | Kiŭe 強 Kiâng: To excel in strength |
| | To oppress others |
| 編 | The proper dress for the wife of petty vice-roys |
| 决 | DifficultTo resolveTo give an opinionTo break off altogether |
| | UndoubtedlyCertainlyXé Kiŭe: A large and broad ring which archers |
| | put upon their thumb to guard it against the bow string: it is generally made |
| | of hornStableStedfastly |
| | 決 |
| 玦 | Hoâng Chỹ Pố Chēu Chè Yǔe Kiǔe: A ring not compleat is called Kiǔe |
| | Xé Kiŭe: The archer's ringA sort of ornament which the governors make |
| | use of, hanging it at the gridle |
| 杂 | Xĕ Kiŭe: The ring upon the thumb of an archer |
| 抉 | To make hollowTo root upTo pluck out, as the eyes Etc. |
| 訣 | Sù Chè Ç ^û Yŭe Yùng Kiŭe: The words of a dying man are called Yùng |
| | KiŭeTo departKiŭe Pič: To dieSeng Kiŭe: To depart so that there is |
| | no hope of seeing one again. |
| | 決 决 |
| 駃 | A male having an horse for its sire and an ass for its dam |
| | Kiue Tŷ: A grindle horse fit for service |
| | |

Kiue Kiue

c^u

| 鴂 | A certain bird which sings at midsummer, but his song is called Kiŭe Kiŭe |
|----|--|
| | from whence he takes his name |
| | - 泉 - 雄 |
| 觖 | Kiŭe Váng; Pŏ Mùon Sò Váng LÎ Yúen Yè: To be afflicted because one |
| | has not obtained what one hoped forA string in an iron ring or in a square |
| | piece of iron by which any thing may be tied to them |
| | 言 |
| 矞 | A sort of precious stone D FalseTo deceiveTo cheat B |
| | i |
| 三元 | An impostureA cheatfalseTo deceive |
| | i |
| 鐍 | Hoâng Yeù Xĕ Chè: A ring to which there is a tongue |
| | |
| | 觼 |
| | |
| 矞 | Kiế Ý Tú Xùy Yè: To take up ones cloaths in order to pass over a |
| | foodTùon Y Yè: A short garment |
| 育筻 | A This is the same of A shows |
| | This is the same as鐍 above |
| 闕 | A chink between the folding of a doorThe gates of the Emperor |
| | palaceExcessDefectA faultIrreverence. Sin Po Kung Yè Kung |
| | Kiŭe: Empty |
| | It is also the same as 編 |

Kiue 647

| 闋 | Fang Fo Chung Yue Kiue: To lay aside mourning is called Kiue |
|---|--|
| | To leave offTo stopThe conclusion of musicA little window |
| 闄 | Vû Mûen Hú Yè: A gate without doors |
| | 尉 |
| 編 | The proper dress for the wife of a petty viceroy |
| 缺 | Kỷ Yeù Kũey Sùn Yè: A broken vesselSú Yeù Tũon Xào: To fail in |
| | numberA defectTo destroyA spotLiĕ Kiŭe: A flash of |
| | lightningKién Kiŭe: The remainder of a debt which has not been paid in |
| | full. |
| | |

Kiuen

| _ | | |
|---|-------|---|
| | 消 | Sỳ Lieu Po Sie MaoKiuēn Kiūen: Is spoken of the continual running of |
| | | a moderate piece of waterPureBrightChūng Kiūen: Those whose |
| | | business it is to sweep the palace |
| | | 涓 |
| | | It is also the as 泫 |
| | 姢 | Chen Kiuen: Beautiful to the eye |
| | | A bridle |
| | | Pien Kiuen: Dancing at a ball |
| | | 嬛 |
| | 鞙 | Mà Tě Yè (馬勒也): An horse's bridle. |
| | | |
| | 捐 | To refuseTo cast awayTo despise |
| | | Kiūen Sēng: To lose one's life |
| | | The proper pronunciation of this character is Yuên now it is commonly called |
| | | Kiūen |

Kiuen Kiuen

| | 崩 | Çĕ Mŏ Siāng Xý Yè: To look one after the other sideways |
|----------------|---|---|
| | | Not to look directly |
| | | It is read also Kiúen in the same sense |
| | 鞘 | Mà Tě Yè: An horse's bridle as above page 647 in the ninth paragraph, |
| | 烏 | Tú Kiūen: A sort of small bird that lays in the next of others |
| | | To purifyPureBrightTo be watchful over one's inward purityPŏ Kiūen Jin̂: ImpurefilthyBadUnjust |
| | | Kūen Mièn: To remit, as taxes etc aMà Kiūen: A sort of worm |
| c ⁻ | 卷 | Yûen LÎ Vû Tāng Chè: A circle with a void in the middleA sort of vessel to drink out ofA certain kingdomPŏ Nêng Tổ Kŷ Kiūen Tắó: I cannot avoid his snares. |
| | | Kiuen: The folds for domestic animals. A menagerie for wild beasts is called Tāng Q 當 Q |
| | 楼 | A dish made of twigs like a willow. |
| c^ | 權 | Kiuên Heng: Heng is the beam of a scale. ^ Is what is weighted in a scaleTo supply another place for a time ^ Yû: A beginning ^ Ping: Dominion Authority ^ Chú: To live elsewhere for a time Kiuên Ŷ: What is only allowable by permission and for a time Pien: Being forced by some necessity to alter what we have been accustomed to, or what one has always been used to do |
| | 顴 | The bones of the cheeks 雕 |

| 婘 | BeautifulGood. |
|------|---|
| | |
| 拳 | The fistThe hand clenched togetherStrengthCourage |
| | Kiuến Kiuến: Very, diligentlyÇắy Kiuến: To move the fingers quick or |
| | to play at even and odd (it is a sort of game used at drinking) |
| | Tà Kiuen: to strike with the fist |
| 卷 | A scrapA little scrapCrooked |
| | 拳 |
| | It is used for 拳 and 鬈 |
| 惓 | Kiuen Kiuen: Very attentively |
| | 倦 |
| | It is also the same as the side character |
| 捲 | Yúng Liĕ Yè: To put one's strength to a thingTo endeavor |
| V. ` | ValiantlyBoldTo collect together/ |
| 踡 | Kiŏ Çiĕ Máo: Round shoulderedWith the body drawn together |
| | Kiuen Kio Çáy Kiā Lỳ: Not to go out of one's house on account of some |
| | trouble of mind |
| 遙 | Xùe Çŏ Pŏ Xin Chy Pińg: With hands and feet contracted |
| | 沙 |
| 鬈 | Siū Piń Mòey Máo: A handsome beard. |

ċ

| 卷 | To collect together in a circleTo roll up in a ballTo roll some in |
|------------|---|
| V. c ^ ´ | heapsTo call aboutKiùen Kỳ Lây: To fold round |
| | Kiùon Lî: A certain herb |
| | 参 |
| 捲 | Xū Kiùen. Kiùen: It to gather together into a circle; |
| V. c ^ | Xū: To cover what was so gathered |
| 韏 | $Ch^{\frac{1}{6}}$ Xáng Sò Yúng $P^{\hat{y}}$ Yè: A skin which they union carriages |
| | 車上所用皮也 |
| 犬 | A dogTiến Kiuến: A houndXēu Kiuến: A house dog |
| | Xĕ Kiuèn: A dog good at nothing but eating, and therefore fit to be sacrifices, |
| | or to be eaten himself |
| 畎 | Tiến Kuien Xùy Táo Yè: A water course through fieldsThe place in a |
| | valley where waters run out. |
| 卷 | Kiuén Chè. Kò Xū Kiúen Yŭe Kién, Pién Çắ Chè Yuĕ Chĕ: A book that |
| V. c. ^. \ | can be opened, that is a whole book is called Kiúen. The chapters or |
| | paragraphs of a book disposed in order are called Chĕ The numeral character |
| | for the parts of one compleat book |
| 倦 | SlowWeariedFatigued |
| 睠 | To be anxiously concerned for any oneKiúen Hôay: To be solicitous for |
| | any oneFén Kú Yè |
| | V. c ^ ´ |

| 綣 | Kiển Kiúen. Siāng Tĕ Chý Xiú: Very intimate friends |
|---|---|
| 餞 | BanquetsWhere there is much provision, as at feasts |
| 悁 | Çáo Kiě: HastyQuick |
| 埍 | Tử Xẽ Sò Ý Kỹ Cúy Jin Chỳ: A house made of earth to confine criminals |
| 絹 | A finer sort of silkA taffaty |
| 羂 | A net |
| | It is also read Kiùen in the same sense |
| 眷 | KinsmenRelationsTo loveKiuen Nien: To think upon with |
| | affectionKiā Kiúen: My wifePaò Kiúen: Your wifeYour lordship's |
| | wife. |
| 桊 | Çieù Pý Xáng Hoâng: A ring put in the nose of an ox. |

ć

| 絭 | Jâng Pý Xing: A little string hanging down each side the neck by which |
|----|---|
| | the sleeves of a garment are pulled up and tiedCrooked |
| | Read also Kiuēn, Hóan and Kiŏ in the same sense |
| 獧 | Kuầng Kiúen Chý Tá Yen Tá Gôey Kuẩng; Çẩy Pŏ Çŏ LĨ Xèu Yeu Yen |
| | Yŭe Kiúen: One who promises great things and talks great is called |
| | Kuang. One of a middling capacity but more respect and diligent is called |
| | Kiúen. |
| | 狷 |
| 券 | Kiuén Yŏ: Writings that are in witness of any contract. |
| 券 | WeariedFatigued. |
| 奉 | Sò Y Chuen Nieû Pý Y: That which is put into an Ox's nose |
| 霍力 | To exhortTo praiseTo encourageTo inciteTo teach |
| | Kiúen Mièu: To give courage |

Kiun

| - | 均 | JustEqualEquallyA sort of musical instrument |
|---|---|--|
| | | Kiēun Fŏ: All their cloaths were alike. |
| | | 与 |
| | | It is also the same in the next following |

Kiun 653

| 鈞 | Sān Xĕ Kiñ: Thirty catties or Chinese poundsHô Kiuēn Kiṅōg Chúng Hô |
|------|--|
| | Ping Yè: To bring different weights to an equalityKiūn Puon: A round |
| | table which those make use of who work clay |
| | Tá Kiūn: HeavenThe scheme counsellors |
| | 鉤 |
| 軍 | Four thousand men are called Kiūn , also two thousand hundred men 2500 |
| | men make one Fū , and five Fū make one Kiūn , in this sense 12500 men are |
| | one KiūnCiāng Kiūn: The Emperors armyThe place where the army is |
| | quarteredA vessel of clean water which the religious among the Idolaters |
| | carry about them |
| 囷 | A GranaryTo gather togetherKiūn Lŏ: A round granary is called Kiūn, |
| | a square one Loq |
| | 鹿a |
| | It is read also Kiùen |
| 第 | Moèy Chŏ Kổ Gôey Çién Chè: Beautiful bamboos fit to make arrows with |
| V. ` | |
| 麏 | Lŏ Chy Çung Ming: The general name for deer |
| | Also thus 麏 |
| 頵 | A great head |
| 君 | Chin Ming Chy Sò Kung Çun Yè: One whom the nobility and people |
| | universally reverenceAn EmperorAn EmpressKiā Kiūn: A father |
| | Fū Kiūn: An husbandKiūn Çù: A wise man that has attained to |
| | virtueTiến ^: The heart or soulLâng ^: Your lordship's son |
| | Xin Kiun: One who has completely performed the parts allotted |
| | himChūng Xū Kiūn: A pencil to write withXè ^: MannersPing ^ |
| | also Ching ^ To be sent for by the Emperor |
| 莙 | Kiūn Tă Çåý: Beet an herb |
| 麋 | An animal like a stag but without horns or tail. They say that out of him musk |
| | is extracted. |
| | Tchū Hêu ^: Where all principal men come or meetIt is taken for the next |
| | following |
| 群 | Yâng Liù Hing: A flock of sheepA company of men |
| | These animals make one Kiun That is an herd or flock |
| | 意 |
| | 羣 |

c^

Kiun

| 裙 | Kiun Çù: A garment which women wearA petticoat |
|---------|---|
| | Now none but women wear this, but men did in the Dynasty of Ming |
| | 帽帽 |
| 悃 | WearinessFatigued. |
| V. Kůèn | It is read Kiún in the same sense |
| 窘 | Kiung Kie Yè: Very poorAfflictedStraightCalamities |
| | To add affliction to the afflictedKiun Nán: To pursueTo give trouble. |
| 莙 | A certain water herb. |
| V | |
| 箬 | Mỳ Tun: A barn for rice |
| | 第 |
| 捃 | 攜 |
| | Kiùn Ché 摭: To collect together |
| | It is also read Kiún |
| | |
| 僒 | Afflicted |
| | Kiùn Çù: Very miserableConfined in prison |
| 郡 | Jin Sò Kiun Çiu: A place where a great many men are collected together |

Kiun 655

| 庫 | Chû Çiĕ: To collect things together for use in their proper season or time |
|---|--|
| 菌 | Hiāng Mŏ Chỹ Ken: Roots of trees that have a sweet smell |
| | Small mushrooms rising out of the ground immediately |

Kiung

| e ⁻ | 穹 | Kiung Lûng: The material heavenAn holeA void space. An arch |
|----------------|---|---|
| | | 穹 |
| | 自 | Kiung Kiung: A sort of medicine |
| | 熍 | A furnaceTo dryDry |
| | | 垮 |
| c^ | 白 | Pý Muên Mŏ Kién: A cross has of wood to fasten doors |
| | 冶 | Mûen Xáng Hoân Nièu: A ring fastened to a door |
| | 坰 | A desart country very distant from any cityGround without the walls is |
| | | called Kiāo ; beyond Kiāo is called Mŏ ; beyond Mŏ is called Yè ; beyond Yè |
| | | is called Lin ; and lastly beyond Lin is called Kiung Also Hiung: A void |
| | | space |
| | | 口 |

656 Kiung

| 駧 | Mŏ Mà Yuèn: An inclosure where horses are bredA gentle horse. |
|----------|---|
| | It is also spoken of a great fat horse |
| 窮 | Çán Vû, Góey Chy Kúey Fă. Chẳng Fă Góey Chy Ping Kiung: The who |
| | is in want of a thing for a shot time is called Kúey Fă: He who is always in |
| | want is called Ping KingUtterly forsakenOne who has no relations to |
| | take care of himTo draw all outExhaustedAn end |
| | A boundary^ Kiéu: To enquire to the bottom of a thing |
| | 竆 穷 |
| 惸 | Entirely for sakenDestitute of everythingSorrowfulAn orphan |
| | Also Siún: Infirm. |
| | 學 |
| | 惸 |
| 睘 | Kiung Tiao: A trembling in the eyelidKiung Kiung: One who has no |
| | refuse to fly to. |
| 嬛 | Vû Sò Ÿ Hù Chỹ Ý: Destitute of all supportOne who has no one that he |
| V. Hiūen | can depend upon |
| | It is also the same as {惸 |
| Iß | InfirmityWearinessPoorA certain countryA certain River |
| | 卬 |
| 笻 | A sort of bamboo fit to make silks with |
| 瓊 | A precious stone that is red, also a white oneValuableA sea that runs |
| | towards the east 15 days, and 15 days towards the west. |
| | 璚 |
| | |

Kiung 657

| 羚 | SadAloneForsakenAn orphanOne who has no brothers. |
|---|--|
| | Kiung Kiung Yeu Yo Po Kiay: Afflicted inconsolably |
| | 惸 発 |
| 蛩 | Hân Kiung or Çieu Kiung: A sort of rickets |
| | 登 |
| 囧 | |
| 憬 | Kiŏ Gú Yè: To turnTo be awake.Remote. |
| | D. reads it Keng in the same sense |
| 洞 | Cold |
| 絅 | A transparent piece of cloth which a piece of silk is covered in such a manner |
| | that it can be seen through it |
| 炯 | To shineShining |
| 扃 | Ming Çă Yè: To examine distinctly |
| 炅 | A shiningTo shine |

658 Kiung

| | 褧 | Yèu Piào Vû Lỳ: A plain garment |
|---|---|--|
| | | 絅 |
| ċ | 洪 | ConcretedCongealed |
| ć | 誇 | Siń Vé Yè: To ask afterTo enquireFull of words |

Ko

| 1 | | |
|---|----|--|
| • | 哥 | Kō Tý. Kō: an elder brotherTý: a younger brotherIn other places |
| | | infants are called KoPa Ko: A sort of bird resembling a black bird which |
| | | can talk like a man Yn̄g ^: A parrot |
| | | 晋 |
| | 副 | Nêng Yên Chỹ Niào: Birds that can imitate the human voice, as a parrot Etc |
| | | ^a : see above |
| | 受欠 | A verseA poemSingingA tuneChắng Kō: To sing verses |
| | 柯 | Fân Çào Mŏ Chy Che Xáng, Yŭe Kán. Kán Chy Pắng Chu Yue Kō: The |
| | | part of trees and herbs that grows upright is called Kán : The trunk or stalk |
| | | that which grows out at the sides is called Kō : the branches |
| | | A handle to a thing. |

Ko 659

| 戈 | A sort of spearKān Kō: A shield and spear |
|--------|--|
| 過 | To go byTo pass beyond |
| V. Kūó | |
| 鍋 | A certainAn iron pot to boil meal inKō Çù: A kettle a frying pan |
| 科 | Hô Chũng Kũng Hiũ Chữ: The hollow places in stalks of cornA |
| | numeral character for herbs and treesA ditchA void space |
| | ^ Tiåô: A constriction or series of things disposed in order |
| | ^ Mo: What points out any thing, as the index of a book \bar{Y} ^: The art of |
| | physicKě Vě ^: Philosophy and so of the other sciences |
| | Núy Kổ: A physician Váy ^: A Surgeon ^ Kào: To be examined Xě ^: |
| | To propose an examination Kåy ^: To begin an examination |
| 蝌 | Kο ⁻ Teù: The spawn of frogs or toads. |
| 棄 | Kổ- Chắô, Niào Yñ Xú Hiǔe Ý Kiū. Ming Kổ Niào Çú Tý Kéu Ý Kiū |
| | Ming Chao: The holes in trees where birds lay are called $K\ddot{o}$; The nests they |
| | make themselves are called ChaôYe ^: as marry as are hatched in the next |
| | at one time, or the hatching them. |
| 軻 | Méng Çú: The name of Mencius a Chinese philosopher |
| | K ₀ ⁻ Xĕ: A sort of precious stone |
| 珂 | A sort of stone inferior to a gemAn ornament for a bridle |
| | Kο ⁻ Lô: Things worked out of sea shells |

c⁻

ċ

| 铜 | The bones of the knees |
|---------|--|
| V. Kia' | |
| V. Kia | 幣 |
| | A gort of horb yeary longs |
| | A sort of herb very large |
| 果 | Kò Jen: It is soKò Kàn: Very valiantBoldKò Kiŭe: Very certainly |
| | Kò Jen: A sort of apeKò: TrulyIndeed |
| | It is used for the next following |
| 菓 | Mǒ Xě Chỹ Kò Xě: The fruit of trees that is fit to eatAll fruits of trees in |
| | generalVù Hōa Kò: A figKiĕ Kò: Is properly spoken of trees whose |
| | blossoms turn into fruit, or bring their fruit unto perfectionMetaphorically |
| | it signifies a cook who answers expectation, or does the duties of his offices |
| | 果 |
| 蜾 | Kò Lò: Warps |
| 裹 | Pāo Kò: To wrap upTo muffleTo coverTān Çếng Gôey Pāo, Chung |
| | Fŏ Goeŷ Kò: To fold up once is called Pāo; to fold up many times is called |
| | Kò |
| 可 | To be willingTo permitTo be ableTo be lawfulIt is agreeable |
| | Pŏ Kồ: It is not allowableKò Y: It can be doneIt is possible^ Lien: |
| | Worthy of pity ^ Gáy: Worthy of love Siào Kò Liĕ Sú: A thing of no |
| | moment. A very small affairIt makes an interrogative. Nỳ Kò Hiaò Tě: |
| | Do you know? Nỳ Kò Leng: Do you not feel it cold? Kiń Kò: It is good but |
| | not the best A man compleat in every respect Kò Kién also Kò |
| | Chu Lây: This is easily understoodIt is clear |
| 哿 | To commendTo praise. |
| | It is also the same as the next before. |

Ko 661

| 坷 | Kắn Kổ: A piece of ground not levelUnequalKin Ý Xŷ Yún Pǒ Çŷ |
|---|--|
| | Góey Chỹ Kắn Kổ: One whom the fates do not favor is called Kàn Kổ: One |
| | whom every thing goes ill with |
| 顆 | Teû Chy Siào Chè: A small headThe numeral character for things that are |
| | round, and of grains |
| 個 | A numeral particle Y Kó, L'l Kó, Sān Kó: One, two, threeetc |
| 過 | Kó Gŏ. Vû Sin Chy Xĕ, Goéy Chy Kó, Yeù Sin Chy Kó Góey Chy Gŏ: A |
| V | defect not designed is called Kó ; A voluntary one is called Gŏ |
| | To exceedTo overcomeTo go beyondTo omitAn excessA fault |
| | It makes the prater perfect tense, as Kán Kó: I have already seen |
| | Pŏ Kó put after adjectives forms the superlative, as Hào Pŏ Kó: The very |
| | bestKing Kó: To pass overKó, also Kó Yū makes the comparative as |
| | Çung Ming Kó Yú Nỳ: More ingenious than you |
| 課 | To make a trialTo examine $\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{\check{e}}\ \mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{\acute{e}}}_{\mathbf{o}}$: The duties of every day |
| 葛 | Çào LÎ Múon Sēng Chè, Keñ Kổ Chế, Pỷ Kổ Pú, Hōa Kắn Sing Çièu: A |
| | certain herb which spreads very wide. The root of it is eatable. Of the back |
| | may be made webs which are fit to be used in the summer time, and the |
| | flowers are proper for waking those that are drunk. |
| | Yè Kŏ: A certain venomous herbA certain kingdom |
| 轕 | Kiāo Kŏ, Çă Lúon Kiữ Chŷ Máo: Is spoken of carriages with four bones |
| | going on without order |
| 割 | To cut offTo cut awayTo kill. Kŏ Kūon Çù: To make a coffin. |

662 Ko

| 各 | Whosoever you willKŏ Kŏ: All separatelyOne by one |
|------------------|--|
| 咯 | Ky Ming Xing: The cackling of a hen |
| 閣 | Pavements or Terraces on the tops of houses from which you have a view all round Kŏ Kŏ: To croak as frogs do^ Lào: The chief counsellor or prime minister to the Emperor |
| | Kùey Kŏ: A wooden cupboard to put victuals in Kŏ Çù: A little cottage Tān Kŏ: To put offTo adjourn |
| 閤 | Núy Chūng Siào Mûen: Little doors in the inward part of the houses where the women live |
| 鴿 | Kǒ Çù: Doves (Otherwise Fý Nû) 鵓 Pě Kǒ: Doves |
| 蛤 | A sort of shellfish round and white |
| 鲁 公 华口 | Móey Kŏ: A Leathern coat worn by soldiers |
| 合 | A sort of measure1200 grains of millet make one YŏTwo, or according to others ten Yŏ make one Kŏ. 10 Kŏ one Xing. 10 Xing one Teù, 10 Teù |
| V. Hŏ | one HŏKŏ Lúng Lây: To unite by some means or otherTo get what is owing one. |

| | 蓋 | A certain countryA kingdom |
|----------------|---------|---|
| _c ~ | V. Háy | |
| | 渴 | Kỹ Kổ. Chẳng Hiū Yǔe Kỹ, Hêu Kān Yǔe Kổ: The emptiness of the belly |
| | | is called $K\bar{y}$: hunger. The dryness of the throat is called $K\hat{o}$: thirst. |
| | | Kỹ Chè Kān Xě, Kŏ Chè Kān Yh: A hungry person desires meat, a thirsty |
| | | one drinkTo exhaust entirely |
| | 磕 | Kổ Tếû: A ceremony among the Chinese when anyone, to shew respect, |
| | | bows his head down to the ground bending his kneeKo Peńg. |
| | | Leàng Xĕ Siāng Pếng Chỹ Goéy Kǒ; Leàng Jin Siāng Kǒ Chỹ Goéy |
| | | Péng To dash one stone against another is called Ko. One man running |
| | | against another is called Peng. Q |
| | | α掽 |
| | <u></u> | Kổ Xúy. Kuến LÎ Sũ Gó Yè: Inclined to sleep from being fatigued |
| | | 瞌 |
| | 醘 | Çieù Kỹ: A wine vessel |
| | 恪 | DiligentAttentiveTo reverence |
| | | SolicitousInward reverence |
| | | Respect. |
| | | |

| 孤 | AloneAn orphanA youth that has lost his fatherA man of midling |
|---|--|
| | qualitiesThe Emperor out of humility calls himself Kū |
| | Fân Kiĕ Chú Yeú Yuĕ Kū: Whatever is singular is called Kū. a Tŏ [a托] |
| | Kū: Is spoken of the Emperor when at the point of death he recommends the |
| | care of the son who is to succeed him to his nobles |
| | Tǒ 托 is the same as 辜 Kū Ghēn: Ungrateful |
| 菰 | A certain water herbKū Çù: Mushrooms that grow out of the ground |
| | 苽 |

| 罛 | GreatA fishing net |
|----|---|
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 軱 | A great bone |
| 角瓜 | Çieù $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$: A wine vessel containing three $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{i}}$ $\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{g}}$ A vessel that had many |
| | cornersFân Yeù Liên Lêng, Kiāy Goéy Chỹ Kū: Whatever has corners |
| | is called $K\bar{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{C}^{c}$ $\mathbf{\tilde{a}o}$ $\mathbf{K}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$: The forepart of the fire hearth. |
| | 鮨 |
| 沽 | To tradeTo sellTo buyA certain river |
| 蛄 | Hoēy Kū: A sort of GrashopperLeû Kū: Large wasps |
| 姑 | A husband's mother, A father's sisters, A husband's eldest sister are called |
| | Siào KūKū Niàng: A common name of respect for women, especially |
| | unmarried onesKū Sič: Too great fondness as a father for his children etc. |
| | Kū Çiè: For nowFor the interim |
| | Kū Xŷ: Contemptuously |
| 西古 | A certain constellation |
| | To sell wine |
| 辜 | A faultTo killVû Kū: Innocent |
| | Kū Yŭe: The eleventh moon |
| | To cut a victim into parts |
| | To sacrifice it. |
| 鴣 | Ché Kū: A PartridgePŏ Kū: A sort of dove |
| | 辜雄 |

| 箍 | A bowAn archTo hoop anything round, as tubs |
|---|---|
| | 笟 |
| 枯 | A tree dried upWitheredRottenKu Kào: Dried upA man wasted |
| | Kān Kū: The body dried up as in old men. Lă Hieù Çuy Kū: Is spoken of |
| | a thing liable to be snapped, as anything rotten isTo break by drawing. |
| 骷 | $\mathbf{K}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ Teû: Skulls, or a place for skulls. |
| 簵 | Pǒ Chǒ Çǒ Miě Goêy Kǚ Yè (破竹作篾為籍也): To divide bamboos into |
| | twigs longways to make arches or anything round. |
| | It is also the same as 箍 |
| 刳 | To divide into partsTo cut wood, or anything like itTo make hollow |
| | To gut a thingKū Sin: To cleanse the heart |
| | 刿 |
| 古 | AncientAncientlySiēn Kù: AncestorsKù Yù: A proverb |
| | Kù Xŷ: FormerlyAncientlyXáng Kù: Very ancient, as far back as the |
| | reigns of the Emperors Yâo and XûnChūng Kù: More ancient as Vên |
| | Vâng. Hiá Kù: The ancients, as ConfuciusChūng Kù: Always |
| 估 | Lún Kiá Yè: To dispute about the price of a thingTo dispute about the |
| | worth of a thing Xý Xúy: Taxes from markets where fairs are kept Kù |
| | Leáng or Kù Ký: To guess what anything may be worth. |
| 沽 | Not to observe fully all the laws of civility or respect |
| V | |

| 牯 | A bull. |
|---|--|
| 闪 | Vàng Chỹ Çùng Ming: The general name for netsKiế Xing LÎ Goèy |
| 古 | Vàng Kù: To make nets by knitting the strings |
| | 署 |
| 詁 | The learning of the ancientsOne well versed in ancient and modern |
| | learningKù Chè Ming Sò Çáy Sú Vě Chỹ Kú Yè (朋所載事物之故也): |
| | To give an account of a thing to the Emperor. |
| 店 | The hipsThe legsA numeral character for the cords or yarns with which |
| | a rope is made; in which sense it is the same as Q |
| | a 股 |
| | To swellSwollenPuffed up. |
| 鈷 | Kù Màng Vēn Kỷ: A vessel retaining heatTo make warm a cool pan |
| | which taylors make use of to smooth the plaits of a garment |
| | It is commonly called Hiún Teù or Hò Teù |
| 鼓 | A drumTà Kù: To beat a drumLûy Kù: To beat upon a drum but not |
| | hardKù Chàng: To clap the handsKù Vù: To excite others to |
| | virtueTo move aboutTo strikeTo play upon musical instrumentsA |
| | certain kingdomA certain measure |
| | Kù Xeù: They whose business it is to beat drumsDrummers |
| | 皷 |
| 瞽 | Mò Yeù Chiń Vû Ming Yè: An eye that has a ball yet cannot see. |
| | BlindLeàng Kù Siāng Fû, Pŏ Hién Çing Çing Çĕ Kŷ Hing Yè: If one |
| | blind man is led by another and if they do not fall into a ditch, they have both |
| | very good fortuneD. in this place reads is otherwise, and says they will |
| | both fall into a ditch |
| 羖 | Yeù Kiŏ Chy Meù Yâng: A ram with horns |
| | |

| 股 | The hipsThe legsThe numeral character for the yarns of which a rope |
|---|---|
| | is madePy Kù: The posteriorsKù Kēng or Kūeng Kù: That part of the |
| | leg above the knees Kēng: The arm about the elbow Kù Kēng: From the |
| | right and the left; also to keep a thing from falling |
| 賈 | Xāng Kù. Hing Fán Yǔe Xāng, Çó Yǒ Yǔe Hù: One who travels over |
| | Countries to sell wares is called Xāng . He who sells his goods at home is |
| | called KùKù Çúy or Kù Hó: To bring misfortunes upon one's self |
| 靐 | Fŏ Chūng Chûng Yè: Worms that lie in the bellyPoisonA sort of |
| | acuminous wormKù Hŏe: To draw away as women do men, and [?] the |
| | common people. Also Kù Móey: To flattenThe husk of rice $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\xi}$ Kù: |
| | Worms or moths are out of the grains of corn rotten Vû Kù: To mislead |
| | men by bad doctrine |
| 盘 | Vēn Kŷ: A vessel retaining heat to make anything hot |
| 鹽 | Pits in which salt is madeStrongDurable |
| 苦 | Kān Ků: Sweet and bitterKūng Ků: Strong and |
| | brittleSorrowLaborAfflictionViolent tormentVery highly |
| | Sin Ku or Lâo Ku, Ku Çu or Kuén Ku: LaborsTroubles |
| 楛 | A certain treeKů Kān Goêy Xè: The tree Ků is proper for making |
| | arrowsFy Lỳ Ý Chè Kiāy Goéy Chy Ků: Whatever is unjust is called |
| | $\mathbf{K}\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{u}}}$; also what is just and good is called $\mathbf{K}\bar{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{ng}$ Brittle, perishing and good |
| | for nothing is called K ù |
| 雇 | To hireKú Chuên: To hire a shipKú Jin: To hire anyone to work |
| | paying him down ready money, or agreeing to pay A certain sum afterwards |
| | It is also the same as 扈 |
| | 雇 |

c '

| 顧 | Hoêy Xý Yè: To look turning the headTo reconsiderThe beginning of |
|---|--|
| | a speechAn auxiliary characterKiuen Ku, or Cháo Kú: To take case |
| | ofChù Kú: Chapmen who deal frequently with the same dealerYên |
| | Kiāy Kú Hińg; Hińg Kiāy Kú Yên: Words that agree with one's actions, |
| | and actions with one's words. |
| | 頑 |
| 固 | NaturallyCertainlyFormerlyThe confines of a kingdomTo |
| | settleTo establishKiēn Lâo Yè. Kiēn Kú or Lâo Kú: |
| | FirmStrongDurableKú Chě: Obstinate^ Léu: Ungenteel. |
| | Used also for 痼 and 故 |
| 凅 | Hâng Yng Chy Kiě: Congealed with frost. |
| 痼 | Pŏ Çiuēn Chỹ Çiĕ Yè: An incurable disorder |
| 錮 | Chû Tung Tiế Ý Sẽ Hiế Yè: To melt brass or iron to fill up chinks. |
| | Kiń Kú: To link chainsAlso a fixed resolution to forbear |
| 故 | A causeAn occasionAncientTherefore. Kú Ý: On set purpose |
| | Kú Çù also Xý Kú: Therefore Tá Kú: The care of funerals Yĕ Kú: |
| | DeadTo dieKú Sú: Ancient historiesKú Yeù: A very old friend. |
| 庫 | A treasuryKů Çáng or Fú Ků Fâng: A place where many things are laid |
| | up. $\mathbf{K}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ Mûen: The gate of the Imperial palace. Also the great or first gate |
| | through which the way leads to the inner parts of it |
| 褲 | Kù Ý Yè: A garment about the hipsBreeches |
| | 袴 絝 |

K 6

| 瘔 | FatigueWearied |
|---|--|
| 蓝 | Çú Çiū Yè: An herb dried, sprinkled with salt, and soaked in vinegar |
| 秸 | Hô Pŏ Xĕ: Corn that produces no grain. |

Ku or Kö

| ٥ | 穀 | A general name for all sorts of grainAliveTo breed up, or |
|---|---|---|
| | | maintainGoodA certain KingdomAdorned with virtueTo continue |
| | | onRevenues assigned by the Emperor |
| | | Ù Kŏ: Five sorts of grain Táo: Paddy Xù: Millet Çiĕ: Another sort of |
| | | grainMě: WheatXo: Peas |
| | | It is also the same as 告 and 彀 |
| | 款 | A tree from the bark of which paper is made. |
| | 叡 | The box of a wheel, or the part to which the spokes are fixed, commonly |
| | | called Chŏ Teû |
| | 骨 | The bonesKŏ Jŏ: Flesh and bonesAlso very nearly related as Brothers, |
| | | Sons Etca:Anything hard inclosed in anything soft is called Ko, as Chỳ |
| | | Kŏ |
| | | · 司· |

670 Ku or Kö

| 滑 | To disturbTo be plunged in water |
|------------------|--|
| V. Huă | 渥 汩 |
| 告 | To put in mindTo signify toAlso Kiŏ : To examine a criminal strictly. |
| V. Káo | 告 |
| | It is also the same as |
| 梏 | Xeù Hiáy: Handcuffs for criminalsChě Kö: Fetters and handcuffs. |
| 特 | Siào Mŏ Chỹ Hiên Nieû Mà Yè: Small pieces of wood to keep in oxen |
| | and horses |
| 袺 | Káo Çý Yè: For the spirits admonishing to offer sacrifice |
| 告鳥 | A little birdA butt that archers aim atMetaphorically the butt or point |
| V. Hŏ | of virtue which always ought to be aimed at and never ought to be altered. |
| c [*] 谷 | Xān Kiēn Xùy Táo: A water course between mountainsXān Chỹ Kung |
| | Túng Chú: A void deep place in mountainsA valley |
| | A boundaryKŏ Fūng: An easterly wind |
| | They every where use this character for Kŏ 穀 |
| | To signify rise in the husk Táo Kŏ . which are called paddy |
| 哭 | Kổ Kiế. Tá Xing Yǔe Kổ, Sý Xing Yǔe Kiế: To cry and roar is called |
| | Koc |
| | To cry without making: A noise is called Kiě Ko also is lamenting with |
| | the voice, Kiĕ without the voiceThe voice of one who pities, or a voice |
| | to raise pityA certain star $\mathbf{\tilde{C}}\mathbf{\check{o}}\ \mathbf{\check{K}}\mathbf{\check{o}}^{\mathfrak{c}}$: A certain sacrifice. |

Ku or Kö 671

| 酉告 | CruelUnmercifulVery muchExcellent wineRipe corn |
|----|--|
| 嚳 | Kiě Káo Yè (急告也): To sacrifice anything with great concern |
| 焙 | Hán Ký: DroughtXù Xiń, Goéy Chy Kŏ Xù: Violent heat is called Kŏ |
| | Xù |
| | 旱氣也暑甚謂之焅暑 |
| 堀 | A holeA pitA denA caveA ditch underground |
| | 窟 |
| 塩 | Xān Kŏ: A den in mountains |
| 窟 | A pit. |
| | 罐 |
| 骨力 | Yúng Liě Yè (用力也): To apply one's strengthTo endeavorDiligent |
| 矻 | Kổ Kổ Lâo Kiế Yè: Very much fatigued |
| | 劳極也 |
| 出骨 | Yŭe Kổ, Yŭe Kūng Chỹ Yng Xin Chú Yè: The deeper places |
| | 月宮之一深處也 |

672 Kua

| 瓜 | Wild gourdsTiến Kūa: A pompionHoâng Kūa: A cucumber |
|----|---|
| | Kử Kūa: BalmXùy Kūa: A water melonMŏ Kūa: A quince |
| | Kūa Xŷ: The 7 th moon |
| | Kiĕ Kūa: The next year when gourds are ripeKūa Ko Tiĕ: United |
| | together though living at a great distanceSy Kūa: Omens |
| | 爪 |
| 旅 | To strikeTo lead in |
| 蝸 | A sort of shell which is shut close is called Kūa Nieû |
| | D. reads it also Vā |
| 媧 | Niù Kūa: A woman very ancient who they feign to be the spirit that created |
| | things. Also the inventress of flutesAlso Fo Hy her sister who rebuilt |
| | heaven. See C concerning this character where the fable is rightly explained. |
| | D. reads it Vā |
| 嗣 | Pě Mà Hě Hoéy: A white horse with black about the mouth. |
| | D. reads it Va |
| c誇 | BoastingTo boast of one's self arrogantTo brag |
| | Çú Kūa: To boast of one's self |
| | · |
| 夸 | To squander awayGreat |
| | Speaking of great things |
| | Also the same asÇū 跨 use also for 躬 |
| 舿 | Kuā Pŷ: A flattererOne that brags |
| | Very nimble |
| 恗 | Sin Çú Tó Yè: To presume too much upon one's selfHaving: A swelling |
| | heart |
| | ProudAlso K ^{\bar{v}} : Is faint hearted timorous. |
| 寡 | A littleAloneVû Fū Vû Fú Kiāy Goêy Chỹ Kùa: Losing an husband |
| | or wife are both called Kùa . A widower and a widow Kùa Cȳ: A wife of |
| | but moderate good qualities, or a lawful wife. So Viceroys still themselves |
| | Kùa Jiĥ as if they were only men of moderate virtues 寡 寡 |

Kua 673

| 剮 | Tiě Jin Jo Chý Ko: To strip the skin from the bones of men |
|---|--|
| | Súy Kùa: That sort of punishment where the criminal is out into many |
| | pieces alive |
| | |
| | 与 |
| 胯 | Yāo Kůà Xin Xáng Hiá Chỹ Çý: The point where the upper and lower |
| | parts of the body join togetherKůà Mà: The mountain horse Kůà Hiá: |
| | Property. |
| | It is used also for 跨 |
| | It is read also $\mathbf{K}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ in the same sense |
| 骻 | Kůà Kŏ Yāo Kùa Chỹ Kŏ Yè: The bones of the loins |
| 卦 | Certain figures, supposed to have been invented by Fo Hy written in the |
| | canonical book called Yĕ King which they use to tell fortunes with: There |
| | were primitively eight, but being multiplied together make sixty fourTà |
| | Kúa or Chēn Kúa or Pŏ Kúa: To sell fortunes by these figures. |
| 掛 | Ý V ě Chỹ Hiuên Kung Keú Hý: To hang a thing up in the air by an hook |
| | To hang upTo hang up toTáo Kúa Çù: A sort of bird that delight in |
| | hanging upon treesKúa Kūon: To lay down an officeLào Yê Hoân |
| | Kúa Tō Xào Çiên Leâng: How much tribute does your lordship awe yet |
| | Chý LÎ Pŏ Yúng Yè: To put a thing by that is of no use |
| | It is also the same with the next following |
| | It is also read Kuày in the same sense |
| 室 | Kúa Gáy: An impedimentKúa Nién: To think earnestlyTo fall into |
| + | netsInadvertently to fall into a snare |
| | Chǒ Vàng Pǒ Piĕ Kúa Nién: You can lay aside all care |
| | Many now read it Hóa |
| | |
| 挂 | Chý LÎ Pŏ Yúng Yè: To lay a thing by that is of no useTo hang upTo |
| | hang to |
| | To hang to |
| 睪 | Sū Kiĕ Vàng: A net made of silk |
| | To hang upTo hang to. |
| | See Hóa 紅) See also the second paragraph Page 674 |
| 詿 | Kúa Gú: To wander |
| | Kúa Lúon: To disturb |

ċ

674 Kua

ć

| | 袿 | Kúa Çù: A plain inner garment next the skinA woman's garment that |
|---|---------|---|
| | V. Kůāy | covers the upper part of the body |
| | 絓 | Sū Kiĕ Vàng: A net made of silkTo hang upTo hang to |
| | | 維)、 |
| | 凹 | ConcaveUnequal |
| | V. Yāo | |
| | 跨 | Kuá Kuo: To leap overKuá Mà: To rideKuá Hiá: Property |
| | | 胯 A place between the two hips where they are joined to the rest of the |
| | | body. |
| , | 刮 | Ý Tāo Siŏ Kổ Kếù Yè (以刀削其垢也): To scrape off, with a knife what is |
| | | dirty |
| | | Kŭa Siŏ: To scrape offTo make smooth |

Kuay

| - | 乖 | Kuāy Lý: PervertedBadKuāy Kiso: CraftlyCummingOf a ready |
|----------------|---|---|
| | | art |
| | | Kuāy Lŷ: To face one the otherTo retire one from the other. |
| | | Kuāy Ý: To act contrary to reason |
| | | 垂 乖 |
| c ⁻ | 旧 | Kểu L'y Pŏ Chińg: Deformed lipsA wry mouth. |
| | | Kō: A sirname |
| | | D. reads it Vāy and Kūa |

Kuay 675

| 拐 | Yeù Chỹ Sù Tung Kiủ Yè: To prevail upon a person to follow one |
|---|--|
| | Kuày Táy: To kidnap childrenKuày Kiŏ, Kuày Çù: Lame |
| 枴 | Kuày Cháng: A stick which old man use |
| 箉 | Kuày Cháng: A stick made of bambooAn instrument to catch fish. |
| 夬 | AbsolutelyCertainlyA vessel somewhat broken. |
| | One of the divining figures in the Yĕ King |
| 儈 | Yâ Kuáy: A BrokerA factor. |
| | D. Reads it Kúey |
| 膾 | Jŏ Sý Çiĕ: Flesh cut in small pieces |
| | D. reads it Kúey |
| 獪 | Kiào Kúay: A cheatDeceitful |
| | D. reads it Kuey |
| 劊 | To cut awayTo cut offKúay Çù: An executioner |
| | D. reads it Kúey |

676 Kuay

ć

| 恠 | Fy Chẳng Chy Sú Yè: An extraordinary thingBeyond all bounds |
|-----------|--|
| | wonderfulTo wonderTo complain of |
| | Pŏ Yáo Kuáy Gò: Do not complain of meKuáy Vě: A monsterYāo |
| | Kuáy: A brazen demonKŷ Kuáy: A prodigyChao ^: To give occasion |
| | for complaint |
| 憒 | DisturbedConfusedly |
| 壞 | Fân Vẽ Çú Hòey Yǔe Kúay A thing being destroyed by itself is called Kúáy |
| V. | |
| Hoèy.Hoáy | |
| 快 | ContentedChearfulSwiftSwiftlyTo rejoiceKůáy Lŏ: |
| | PleasureMirthKůáy Lý: A sharp tongueBitingPú ^: |
| | Guards Xòang Kū́áy: BriskJoyful |
| 塊 | A scrapA broken pieceKůáy Jên Vû Chỹ: Very stupidTá Kůáy: A |
| | terrestrial globeA fragmentThe numeral character for segments o |
| | Q Segments, from segmentum, signify broken piecesThe borders of |
| | garmentsLikewise the parts of the world divided into lines and circles. |
| 璯 | A sort of ornament for a dap worn formerly, made of precious stones |
| 噲 | To swallow downAlso the mixed voices of those who applaud |
| | It is also the same as 快 |
| 駃 | Çiĕ Sŏ Yè: SwiftSwiftly |
| V. Kiŭe | |

Kuay 677

| 甸 | A certain herb |
|----|--|
| 欳又 | Tá Siĕ Xing: A great sigh or groan |
| 蒯 | A certain herb of which webs may be made |

Kuan

| 野野 | Gates on the confines of the EmpireTo shutTo stop upA cross bar |
|---------|--|
| | with which they shut doorsKin ^: A necessary thing ^ Hý: What |
| | follows from thence |
| | ^ Hý Pŏ King: The consequences are not trifling^ Lý: An engine or |
| | contrivance that does not appear^ Pě: To explain clearly^ Sin: To |
| | attend diligently |
| | ^ ^: The singing of bird answering to each other in the same note |
| | Hiên ^ is used for the singing of birds for the noise that a wheel makes, |
| | and for the rough ways in mountains. Pŏ Kūan Nỳ Sú: It is not your |
| | business does not at all concern youThe place whose customs are |
| | demanded. |
| | It is used by Mencius for Vān & Kān |
| | 関 |
| | |
| 鰥 | A certain great fish that never closer its eyesLào LÎ Vû Cỷ Yǔe Kūan: |
| | An old manA widower is called Kūan |
| | 魚果 |
| | 鱞 矜 睘 |
| 瘝 | An infirmityA diseaseKuān Kuōn: An useless governor who does not |
| | perform the duties of his office. |
| 貫 | Siĕ Kuán Ching Çú Jeû: Custom becomes nature |
| V. Kúōn | Used also for the next following |

678 Kuan

| 慣 | To be accustomed toAccustomed to |
|---|---|
| | Siě Kúan: To practiceAccustomed toPractised in |
| 摜 | To throw away |
| | To fling upon the ground |
| 丱 | To tie up the hair like two horns which is peculiar to children |
| | A youth who now braids his hair |

Kuang

| 光 | BrightnessClearnessTo illustrateShiningKuāng Cháo: To |
|----------|---|
| | enlightenChū Kuāng: The shining of the sun. ^ Kiŏ: Unshod |
| | Kuāng Hien: To illustrateTo set forthKuāng King: A manner |
| | FigureOutward appearanceTū Kuāng Lào: All things are |
| | consumedKuāng Kuén: One who gets his lively hood by shifts and |
| | tricksAnything smooth or bald is called Kuāng |
| | 光 |
| 洸 | Is spoken of water that siresAlso of one who is stout and valiant |
| 桄 | Kuāng Lâng: A sort of tall taper tree. |
| V. Kuáng | |
| 胱 | Pång Kuang: The bladder |
| 僙 | Kuāng Kuāng: Is spoken of a strong man; also of one that is angry |

Kuang 679

| 獃 | Kuāng: Is spoken of a stout man |
|---|--|
| 匡 | RightTo make rightKuāng Kieu: To succour |
| | Vâng 王 Xě 室 |
| | Kuān Vâng Xĕ: To restore the royal family to their former authority |
| | To renew |
| | The same also with the next below and 恇 and 眶 and 尩 |
| 筐 | A basket made of bambooFāng Yŭe Kuang, Yûen Yŭe Kiù: If the backet |
| | is square it is called Kuang , if round it is called Kiù |
| 誆 | HastilyKuang Jang: To go fast |
| | |
| 眶 | Yèn Kuang Yèn Mo Chy Pien Pang Yè: The hollow part of the eye, or the |
| | bones of which it consists |
| 恇 | To dreadTo be afraid. |
| 劻 | Kuang Jang: To assist any solicitouslyTo lend help |
| 誆 | Ý Kểu Xẽ Pién Jin: To offend anyone by wordsTo deceive |
| | A lyeA fallacy |

c⁻

680 Kuang

c^

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| 馬匡 | Mà LÎ Kiŏ: Horse's ears not pricked up but bending |
|------|--|
| 框 | Kuang Tang: Utensils where many things are wanting to make them |
| | compleat |
| 狂 | Chý Kāo LÎ Hing Pie: One that designs great things but cannot accomplish |
| | themSin Po Nêng Xin Tế Xế Chỹ Tý: One that cannot distinguish |
| | between what is profitable and what is hurtful |
| | SavageCruelA fool. |
| | 建 |
| 涟 | Kuang Lan: Waters overflowingCruelFierce |
| 軠 | A wheel to twist threadsTo spin with a wheel. |
| | 戦 概 |
| 廣 | GreatLargeBroadSpaciousTo enlarge |
| V. ´ | Kuàng Tūng: The province of CantonKuàng Ching or Kuàng Cheū Fù: |
| | Its metropolisTo extend. |
| 儣 | Kuẩng Leâng: Unequal |
| 壙 | A vault for the burial of the deadA desart country. |
| | Solitude |
| 誑 | Y Yên Kỷ Jin: To deceive anyone by words |
| | 廷 |

Kuang 681

| 桄 | Ky Kúang: A piece of wood used in weaving |
|-------------------|---|
| V | |
| 廣 | Tú Kuàng Hiá Yŭe Kuáng: To measure the breadth of anything is called |
| V. ` | KuángKuáng LûnHûng Leáng Yŭe ^, Çúng Leáng Yŭe Lûn: To |
| | measure crossways is called Kuáng , To measure longways is called |
| | LûnThe east and west are called Kuáng , and the north and south Lûn 輪 |
| | Also a sort of military carriage |
| 矌 | Mŏ Vû Chiń Yè: Eyes without pupils |
| 曠 | ClearEmptyGreatWideRemoteAncientKung Je: To pass a |
| | day without doing anythingKūan Kūáng: One marriageable that has no |
| | wifeSèng Kůáng: To be sparing of expencesTō Kůáng Yū Lỳ: To be |
| | very much wanting in paying due respect. |
| 纊 | Gause or a very thin sort of silk |
| 誆 | Lies. |
| V. c ⁻ | |
| | Kue |
| 國 | A kingdomVán Kŭe: All kingdomsThe whole worldChūng Kŭe: |
| V. Chúng | The kingdom of China, so called by the Chinese because they think it in the |
| | middle of the worldThis stupid notion of theirs proceeds from their |
| | geography which is very unskillful and impertinent. |
| | Ván Kǔe Tû: A map of the whole world. |
| | 囯 囡 |

682 Kue

| 嘎 | Kŭe KŭeMuch talking about that is troublesome |
|--------|--|
| 則國 | Crooked feetThe calf of the legThe ball of the foot |
| 幗 | Fú Jin Sáng Kūon YèAn ornament for the head of women |
| 省或 | Kiūn Xén Túon Xeù: To cut off the heads of those that are made prisoners |
| | in battleTo take an enemy prisonerHiù: The jaws |
| | 馘 |
| 聝 | To cut off the ears, or right ear of those taken in battle |
| | 道國 |
| 虢 | A Certain KingdomA sirname |
| 郭 | Outward walls encompassing others |
| V. Kŭo | |

Kuei

Kuei 683

| 歸 | To returnTo go backTo come to one's selfTo goinTo goTo endeavour to go before one's company by winningTo gather together^ Ning: For a bride's visiting her parents. Tá ^: For a bride's returning to her fathers never to go back again to the bridegrooms house^ Jin: A dead man. ^ Fŏ: To give hands^ Tiến: To give up an office^ Ý: To be become a good husband^ Tù: To return to the ground^ Chû: Addition and subtraction in arithmetic. |
|-------|---|
| 規 | Sò Ý Goêy Yuên Chỹ Kỷ: A compass to draw a circle withKūey Kiù: MannersCustomsObservancesRules of directionChiñ Kūey: The rule to direct morals^ Kiểû: To search outTo examine Yǐ Kūey: One revolution of a wheelPý Kūey: A transgressor of the law To abscondTo draw circular lines. |
| 規 | Liĕ Pĕ Goêy Ṭ , Yŭe Kūey: To cut a wet in two and to make cloaths with it is called Kūey To moderateTo keep within bounds |
| 瞡 | Kūey Kūey: Çú Tě Máo, Also Siào Kién Máo: ContentedNot very prudentTo look upon with contempt. |
| 規 | Yûen Yè: Round 為 |
| 嫢 | BeautifulFair |
| 龜 | A tortoise which the Chinese make use of in their divinations. Lǒ Mâo Kūey: A sort of tortoise which when it swims upon its back shews green finsKūey Poéy: A thing arched It is also read Kiếū Kiếū Çû: A certain kingdom in western China. |
| 圭 | A Tablet made of precious stone round at the top, and square at the bottomA sort of little measure which taken four times, holds as much as you can take up with three fingers. Six by four grains of millet make one Kūey , and ten Kūey make one KŏKūey Tiến: A country the fruits of which are used in sacrifices. |

| 珪 | Vâng Kūey: The name of A certain person, when the family of the Tång |
|--------|--|
| | reigned. |
| | It is also the same with the next before |
| 袿 | Fú Jin Xáng Fŏ: A woman's garment that cover the upper parts of the body |
| V. Kúa | |
| 桂 | Tiến Kỹ: A tool in husbandryAlso Vā: To plough |
| 邽 | A certain countryA sirname |
| 閨 | Kung Chung Siào Muen, Xáng Yuen Hiá Fang: A little gate in the |
| | Emperor's palace arched above and square belowChambers where |
| | unmarried women liveKūey Niù: A virginNot married |
| 虚方 | A defectTo be deficientTo lessenTo be wanting * Kién: To defraud |
| | Kuếy Sin Tế Jin: An ungrateful, a treacherous man. Kuếy Tắ: It is owing |
| | to him that Etc:Chě Kůēy: Kān Sin Sún Jáng LÎ Pŏ Liềû Yng Mùon: |
| | One that gives up athing readily, and does not require any further satisfaction |
| | is called Chě KůēyTiến Táo Kůēy Yng, LÎ Yế Kiến: It is the manner of |
| | heaven to empty those who all full and to fill those who are empty. |
| | 虧 |
| | A helmetA sort of vessel the Bonzes use |
| , | 蓝 |
| 恢 | Tá Yè, Tá Chỹ Yè: To enlargeTo magnifyGreat |

| 詼 | Küey Siáo: To derideKüey Hiây: Deriding words |
|------|---|
| 魁 | Four stars of the lesser bearFirstGreat |
| | Fân Gôey Xeù Chè, Kiāy Yǔe Kuēy: One who holds the first place in |
| | anything is called Kuey |
| 傀 | GreatBeautifulWonderfulProdigiousMonstrous |
| V. ` | It is also read Kùey in the same sense |
| 悝 | To compassionateTo be sadInfirmGreat |
| | It is also the same as 詼 Pă |
| 奎 | Leàng Pỳ Chỹ Kiēn: Between the hips |
| | Kůēy Sing: The 28 constellations of the Chinese |
| 刲 | To cut awayTo gut anything |
| 窺 | To look by stealthTo peep through a chink. |
| | Kuey Sú: To observe others actionsTo spy out |
| 闚 | King Tếu Mûen Chūng Siế Xý Yè: To peep through the holes of a door with |
| | the head stooped down in order to see what to see what is doing abroad. |

c^

| 巋 | Small mountains and many of them contiguous |
|------|---|
| V. ć | It is also read Kuèy in the same sense |
| 褒 | GreatBeautifulAbounding |
| 葵 | Mallows |
| 揆 | Kûêy Tŏ: To conjectureTo guess |
| | Others read it Kuèy |
| 暌 | Jĕ Yŭe Siāng Poéy: The sun and moon opposite to each otherFor the |
| | sun to setTo oppose one's selfTo contradict |
| | Kûey Goêy: It has not been in my power to see you a lone time |
| 騤 | Mà Kiàng Pŏ Siě: An ungovernable horse, that cannot be kept in. |
| | An horse walking slow. |
| 逵 | Tung Táo Yè: A two wont wayA four wont wayA place where many |
| | roads meet. Kiáy: A street |
| | 街 |
| 馗 | Kieù Kiāo Chy Táo: A place where nine ways meet. |
| | Chūng Kûêy: The two large bones in the middle of the face on both sides |
| | The cheek bones |

| 变 | A sort of äerial demon that appears in the mountainsA sort of animal like |
|---|---|
| | a dragon, but with horns, and its face like a man, and with one footAlso |
| | an animal like an ox, without horns and with one footA certain kingdom |
| | Kuêy Kuêy: Very diligently |
| 鬼 | The ghosts of menA dead manMô Kùey: A damon^ Xin: The |
| | operative power in matterSiê Kùey: A demonAn apparitionA |
| | spiritA ghostPŏ Chỹ Xý Jin Xỹ Kùey: I do not know whether he is |
| | alive or deadFán Kùey: Foreign ghost. |
| | This is a term of reproach which the Chinese give to foreigners |
| 庋 | Kuèy Kŏ: A wooden cupboard to put victuals in |
| | 度 |
| | It is read also K ŷ in the same sense |
| 垝 | A wall just ready to fall |
| | % |
| 任 | To changeTo be changedTo repent |
| | 恑 |
| | It is also the same as 詭 |
| 詭 | Kùey Kiŭe or Kùey Chá: To deceiveTo speak againstTo |
| | reprove Kuey Ý: A fable. |
| 祪 | Hoèy Miáo Chỹ Chè: Tablets which were kept in a temple that was |
| | destroyed. |
| 癸 | To character for marking time, and the tenth and last in order |
| | |

ċ

| 뽅 | To be afraidTo dreadTo be disturbed |
|---------|---|
| | It is read also Kûêy |
| 宄 | Lúon Çáy Váy Yŭe Kiēn; Çáy Núy Yŭe Kùey: Disturbances that arise |
| | from abroad are called Kiēn ; But those at home are called Kùey . |
| | |
| 氿 | Kuèy Çiuên: Rivers rising sideways from greater streams |
| 軌 | The axle tree of a carriageLawsTo act according to laws. |
| | To go straight onThe track or out of a wheel. |
| | 选 <u>*</u> |
| | The same with the next below, and 完 this |
| 簋 | Kuèy Fù. Fù Núy Yûen Váy Fāng, Kuèy Váy Yûen Núy Fāng: Two |
| | vessels used in sacrifices: Fù is round within and square without. Kuèy is |
| | round without and square withinA sort of earthen vessel according to C, |
| | who adds Fù to signify a vessel round on the outside, and square within, and |
| | on the other hand Kuèy to signify round within and square without |
| 晷 | Jĕ Yng Yè: The shadow of the sunJĕ Kùey: A sun dial. Yŭe Kùey: A |
| | |
| | moon dialPing ^: Horizontal. Xú Kùey: Vertical. Kūng ^: Universal. Jĕ |
| | moon dialPing ^: Horizontal. Xú Kùey: Vertical. Kūng ^: Universal. Jĕ Vû Ning Kùey: Not to have an hour to spare in the whole day |
| 跪 | _ |
| 跪 V. | Vû Ning Kùey: Not to have an hour to spare in the whole day |

| 傀 | Kûèy Lúy: Wooden figures which they use in shews |
|-------------------|--|
| V. c ⁻ | It is also the same as 怪 |
| 跬 | The progressive motion of one foot is called Kůèy but of two Pů 顕 頃 |
| 貴 | NobleIllustriousPreciousDear in priceTo valueTo value at a great rateGoéy Kāo Yè: High in dignityPing Kúey Yū Çing; Pŏ Kúey Yū Tō: What is regarded in war is not the number but courage of the soldierA term of complaisance when anyone mentions what belongs to others, as Kúey Fù: Your noble cityKúey Xeù: Your precious handKúey Kiā: Your illustrious house |
| 憒 | Sin Lúon Yè: Disturbed in mind, or in heart Otherwise Kůéy |
| 簣 | A basket of anything like it to carry away earth 實 It is otherwise read Kůéy |
| 蕢 | A kind of beet with red stalksA sort of thing to carry herbs in a basket B reads it Kûéy |
| 匱 | A chestAn armouryKūng Fǎ Yè: ExhaustedTo be deficient 櫃 圓 Otherwise it is read Kůéy |
| 饋 | GiftsEatablesTo offer themTo give victuals to husbandmen To give by way of present |

| 獖 | Mûng Kúey: A weasel |
|---|---|
| 儈 | Yâ Kúey Ý Chỳ Yâ LÎ Hóey Hŏ Xý Chūng Chỹ Kiāo Yĕ Chè: A broker |
| | or umpire who brings buyer and seller to an agreement. |
| | Others read it Kúay |
| 澮 | A little channel of water in the middle of fields |
| 檜 | A certain treeAn ornament on the coffins of the dead |
| | A certain Kingdom in the province of Hô NânKúey Çiñ: The juniper |
| | tree which is also called Yûen Pě. |
| 膾 | Jŏ Sý Çiĕ Yŭe Kúey: Flesh minced is called Kúey |
| | It is otherwise called Kúay |
| 獪 | DeceitfulA deceiver |
| | Otherwise called Kúay |
| 白 | Fish cut in small pieces is called Yû Kúey |
| 劊 | To cut offKúey Çù Xeù: An executioner. |

| 廥 | An hay loft |
|---------|--|
| 鬠 | The hairs tyed up in a knot on the top of the head |
| 襘 | The part of the garment that is tyed up with strings |
| 撅 | Kiě Ý Yè: To tye one's garments round |
| V. Kiŭe | It is also the same as 掘 |
| 蹶 | Hing Kie Kiế Yè: To go hastilyKúey Kúey: Expeditious or skilful in |
| V. Kiŭe | business |
| | <i>跖</i> 穴 |
| | (See Kiŭe) |
| 鱖 | A sort of fish with a great mouth and small scales |
| 跪 | Kúey Páy. Ý Xeù Hiá Tý Yŭe Páy, Kiữ Siĕ Yū Tý Yŭe Kúey: To put the |
| | hands to the ground out of respect is called Páy ; To bend the knee to the |
| | ground is called Kúey Crab's feet Goey: To sit upon the feet when they |
| | are bent under |
| | 正 月 |
| -t-t: | A contain two of hot house several valida laborator and valve constitutions |
| 桂 | A certain tree that bears sweet white blossoms and very small. |
| | Kúey P y, Chinese cinnamon Jŏ Kúey: The Ceylon cinnamon. |
| | Tán KúeyMeú KúeyYŭe Kúey: Are all the sorts of cinnamon. |

ć

| 猤 | StoutlyStrong |
|---|--|
| 瑰 | PreciousRareWonderfulMoêy Kúey: Roses in our parts of the |
| | worldAlso pearls of a red color worked by free. |
| | Kiûng Kúey: A sort of stone, coming near to a precious stone |
| | 瓌 瓌 璝 |
| 愧 | ShameTo blushModesty. |
| | 塊 |
| 劌 | To woundTo smiteTo cut off |
| 攰 | Liě Fă Yè: Deprived of strengthWearied |
| |) 放) 放) |
| 襘 | Chû Yāng Chy Çý Yè: A sacrifice to avert misfortunes |
| 旝 | A sort of standardTo fling stones with a sling |
| 喟 | To sigh or groanKúéy Jen: Sorrowfully |
| | 嘳 |

| 襘 | Thin or fine |
|---|--------------|
| 颽 | Solitarily |

Kuen

| 昆比 | TogetherWithAllAlwaysEvidentClearAn elder |
|----|---|
| | BrotherAfterwardsKūen Chûng Çåò Mŏ: All created things |
| | Heú Kūen: Porterity |
| 琨 | A sort of gem |
| 崐 | Kuen Lûn Xān: A certain very high mountain in the southwest, which they |
| | dream to be in the middle of the earth: according to some, 1100 leagues high; |
| | according to others 250. They go over this mountain from India to China, but |
| | deny it to be so high |
| | 岜 |
| 裩 | BreechesDrawers |
| | 褌 |
| 鯤 | The greatest of fishesKūen Lî: Little fish. |

694 Kuen

c⁻

| 坤 | EarthThe principal property of earth, which is to submit to heaven, |
|---------|--|
| | therefore this character is the symbol of those who do or ought to submit to |
| | othersKiển ^: Heaven and earth. |
| 髠 | Kit Fă Chy Hing: To shave off any one's hair by way of punishment. |
| 刓 | Chàn Kiế Mŏ Chỹ Yè: To cut away all the branches of a tree |
| 頤 | Tŏ Fă Chỹ Jin: With a shaven head |
| | |
| `棍 | Tá Sŏ Yè: A great rope |
| V. ´ | |
| 緄 | A ropeKùen Táy: To weave girdles |
| V. Huên | |
| 衮 | The Empress's robe embroideredKùen Mièn: The robes the Emperor |
| | wears |
| | 衰 卷 |
| 滾 | Xeù Chùen Vĕ Yè: To twist a thing with the hands |

Kuen 695

| 蓘 | Piāo Kùen. Yûn Miâo Yŭe Piāo a, Yūng Miâo Yŭe Kùen: To clear corn |
|---|---|
| | that is growing from weeds is called Piāo , to put earth to the same is called |
| | Kùen |
| | 養 |
| 滚 | To be hotTo bubbleTo be tossed about in great waves |
| | 混 |
| 鯀 | A large fishAlso 縣 Kùen |
| | 鮫 |
| 悃 | Kuèn Pie: From the heartSincerelyWith the whole heart |
| | Xĕ Çing Yè. |
| | 悃 |
| 捆 | To knit, as you do sandals out of strawTo receiveTo pour out of one |
| | thing into anotherKuèn Kỳ Lây: To tye up in a bundle |
| 梱 | The limits of a gate. Váy Yên Pŏ Jĕ Yū Kůèn, Núy Yên Pŏ Chữ Yū Kůèn: |
| | Those gates without which prevent your coming in at the inner door are |
| | called by the men Kûèn . Those within to prevent going out are called by the |
| | women Kûèn. |
| 綑 | To knitTo bind |
| | It is also the same as 捆 To bind |
| 園 | To limits of a doorThe confines of a kingdom |
| | 梱 |

ċ

696 Kuen

ć

| | 棍 | A stickA clubTà Kúen: To beat with clubsKuāng ^: One that mixes |
|---|---|---|
| | | in all companies, and uses tricks and shifts for a lively hood |
| • | 困 | Kuén Kiế Yǒ Gó: Desirous to get to sleep after great fatigue, or to go to |
| | | restWeariedDeprived of strengthAfflicted. |
| | | PoorOne that cannot serve himselfLabor |
| | 壺 | Little paths within an houseTo inhabit |
| | | Kuēy Kuén: A woman of character |
| | | 連盟 |
| | | It is read also Kůèn |

Kueng

| 肱 | Pý Xáng Yĕ Çiĕ: The part of arm above the elbow |
|---|---|
| | Kŭ Kūeng LÎ Chiń: To make use of the bended arm instead of a |
| | pillowPińg Çó Pŏ Hûng Kūeng: Those who sit together should not keep |
| | their elbows outKù ^: The arms and hipsAlso to keep close to anyone |
| | on the right and left |
| 觥 | A great cupA cup made of a Rhinoceros's horn |
| | D. reads it Kūng |

| - | 弓 | A bowIts two ends are called Siāo , but the middle Fú. |
|---|---|--|
| | | Kūng Chỹ Mŏ Yǔe Siāo, Kūng Chỹ Chūng Yǔe Fú |
| | 躬 | 躬 |

| 宮 | Formerly all places fit to sleep in were called Kūng . Now only the Emperor's |
|---------|---|
| | place for sleeping is called soTo go roundThe middle |
| | Kūng Hing: A punishment of cutting off the privities. Ching o Kūng: an |
| | Empress E Tung Kūng: The Emperor's son that is to be his heir |
| | 正Q東E |
| 公 | Vû Sū Chỹ Góey: Without any partialityJustUprightUniversal |
| | BusinessA title of dignity in the empire, especially those who have vassals |
| | may be called KūngKiā Kūng : My father Cūn ^: Your father |
| | ^ Kù: An husband's father and mother; Kiú ^: The Emperor^ Chù: The |
| | Emperor's daughterÇiĕ ^: The seven planetsVang ^: A spider |
| | Siáng ^: A title of honorAlso a common name for the spirits as Lûy ^: |
| | The spirit of thunder^ Çù: Sons of MandarinsÇù ^: A grandfather^ |
| | Táo: JustRight |
| 蚣 | Gu Kūng: A worm with an hundred feet therefore called Pě Kiŭ |
| | A centipee |
| エ | A workmanWorkWorksEmployment. ^ Fū: WorkExercise |
| | ^ Çiáng: A master in mechanic businessPāng Kūng: Apprentices to |
| | mechanicsKiě ^: A work highly finished ^ Chý: A very ingenious |
| | artistKūng Çiển: Workmen's wagesKùey ^: A superstitious |
| | demoniacal workHóa ^: A natural productionGovernorsPĕ Kūng: |
| | Any mechanical work |
| 灴 | Sin Kie Yè: Trouble of mind |
| 杠 | A certain country |
| V. Kāng | |
| 紅 | Niù Kūng Niù Jin, Sò Çó Chỹ Kūng Fū Yè: Employment proper for |
| V. Hûng | women as to spin |
| | Used also for 功 |
| 釭 | Chē Kŏ Chūng Tiě: Iron in the box of at wheel. |
| V. Kūng | |
| | |

| .,, | |
|--------|---|
| 攻 | Fú Mién Hoân Kiế Goéy Chỹ Kũng: To besiege and block up at four |
| | quarters is called KūngKūng Siě: To be accustomedTo practice one's |
| | self |
| | Kūng Jin Kúo Xě: To reprove anyone's defectsKūng Xū: To engage with |
| | books, that is to study hardChuen Kung: To apply with all one's |
| | mightKūng Yŏ: To polish gemsStrongHardGood |
| 功 | A meritorious actionKūng Lâo: A work deserving reward. |
| | Ching Kung: To perform a task imposed, or undertakenLie Kung: To |
| | be deserving Tá Kūng Siào Kūng: A sort of mourning garment |
| | Tá Kūng Is worn nine monthsSiào Kūng is worn five months |
| | The same also as ⊥ |
| 供 | To offerTo maintain or feedTo proposeTo provide |
| V. ´ | ^ Yàng: To maintain superiors |
| 恭 | Kūng Kińg Çáy Sin Goéy Kińg Çáy Máo Goéy Kūng: Inward respect is |
| | called Kińg ; Outward respect is called Kūng |
| | To honorTo reverenceChu Kūng: To go to stool |
| | 共 泰 |
| 龍 | DiligentSincereFaithful |
| | It is used for the two next above |
| 空空 | EmptyExhaustedKung Chung: In the airTá ^: Heaven |
| V. c.ć | Kung Lie: With all one's strengthKung Çý: The region of the air |
| | Kung Tung: A certain mountainFang Kung: A web of silk very fine and |
| | thin |
| 悾 | SincereFaithful and trueKung Kung: UnableUnfit |
| V. ° | |
| 倥 | Kung Tung: RoughIgnorant |
| V. c.ć | |

| 箜 | Kung Heu: A musical instrument made of bamboo |
|----|---|
| 共 | To look uponIn the presence of |
| V. | 共 |
| | Used also for 拱 and 珙 and 珙 |
| 供 | To dreadTo tremble |
| 拱 | Kùng Xeù: To hold one hand in the other, and pay respect, which is the |
| | common form of civility among the Chinese |
| | Leàng Xeù Hŏ Chŷ Yè, Yŭe Kùng; Yŭe Xeù Tŏ Vŏ, Yŭe Pà: To take a |
| | thing by grasping it with both hands is called Kùng ; But with one hand is |
| | called PàKùng Pà: To root up the ground as hogs do |
| 珙 | |
| 栱 | Tá Yĕ Yè: A great stake sharp pointed |
| | Teù Kúng: The capital of a pillar square |
| 鞏 | Ý Pỹ Fŏ Vĕ Yè: To bind anything with leathern thongs stringHard |
| 礦 | Mines of gold, silver, and brass |
| | It is also the same with the next following |

ċ

| 鑛 | Kin Vý Yè Yŭe Kùng: Metallic mineralsMetals not yet dug up |
|------------|---|
| 孔 | A holeempty Mâo Kung: The pores of the body Pý ^: The |
| | nostrilsKung Çio: A peacockKung Táo: A necessary journeyKung |
| | Çù: ConfuciusTo praiseMuch. |
| 空 | A caveA denA hole |
| V. c - | |
| 悾 | Kung Çung: Unable to attain one's with |
| V. c - | |
| 倥 | Kung Çung: Full of many businesses |
| V. c - c ′ | |
| 恐 | To fearTo dreadTo trembleKung Pa': PerhapsTo fear |
| V. ° ′ | 患 Kung Kiu: To fear greatlyKung is something less than Kiu |
| | |
| ′共 | TogetherAllIn like mannerWithKúng Kúng: Universally |
| V. ` | Generally, or upon the whole is Çùng Kúng |
| | It is also the same with the next following and with these joined 恭,拱 |
| 供 | To provide forTo breed upTo supportKúng Yàng: To afford |
| V | nourishment, also to supply offerings for the spirits. |
| | Kúng Fúng Tiến Chù Kiáo: To profess the Christian religion |

| 貢 | Kúng Fú. Hiá Ý Xúy Kúng Xáng Góey Chỹ Kúng Xáng Ý Chińg Çiú |
|----------|---|
| | Hiá Góey Chỹ Fú: For subjects to pay taxes to the Emperor is called Kúng; |
| | For the emperor to raise taxes on his subjects is called Fú . |
| | To bring inTo pay taxesKúng Kiù: To bring to the Emperor what is |
| | useful |
| <u> </u> | Siào Poēy Yè: A little dish |
| 空 | Fung Fa: Very poorHiên Kung: Having nothing to do |
| V. c - | Kung Tý: Land of no valueVacantA chinkHaving nothing to doTo |
| | afflict |
| 倥 | Kung Çung: TiredWearied |
| V. cc ` | |
| 控 | To bring onTo governTo direct |
| | To ruleTo fallKung Káo, or Xáng Kúng: To accuseTo stop an horse |
| | with a bridle. |
| 鞚 | Mà Lě Yè (馬勒也): An horse's bridleLě Mà Yè (勒馬): To guide an |
| | horse by the bridle |
| | It is also the same with 控 this, according to B |
| 恐 | To doubtTo consider |
| V. ° ` | To think upon. |

ć

Kuo or Ko

| - | 過 | MoreTo pass beyond. |
|---|--------|---------------------|
| | V. Kō´ | |

| 鍋 | Kūo Çù: A kettleAn iron vessel to boil meat in |
|--------|--|
| V. Kō | |
| 戈 | A sort of spearA certain countryKān Kō: A shield and spear |
| 科 | A course of things to be doneFixed and settled |
| V. Ko- | |
| 窠 | Nests of birds in the holes of trees |
| V. Kō | |
| 果 | (See Kò Page 660. The 3 paragraph) for this and the five following E |
| V. Kò | |
| 菓 | E |
| V. Kò | |
| 裹 | E |
| V. Kò | |
| 蜾 | E |
| V. Kò | |

| 惈 | E |
|-------|--|
| V. Kò | |
| 顆 | E |
| V. Ko | |
| | |
| 過 | Vû Sin Chy Xě Góey Chy Kúo, Yeù Sin Chy Kúo Góey Chy Gŏ: A fault |
| V. Kổ | inadvertently committed is called Kúo ; if willfully committed it is called |
| | Gŏ |
| | 過 过 |
| | |
| 課 | (See Ko Page 661, the 5 th paragraph) |
| V. Kổ | |
| 郭 | Núy Ching Váy Kuo: Inward walls are called Ching, outward walls |
| | KŭoThe outward walls of cities that encompass the other walls |
| 槨 | Váy Kūon Yè: A larger coffin in which a less is inclosed. |
| | 椁 |
| 湉 | Kŭo Kŭo, Xùy Liêu Xing: The noise that running water makes |
| 佸 | To come toTo meetTo collect many notes of hand together |
| | Kŭo Kŭo: Stoutly |

ċ

c^u

| | 括 | Chiń Xŏa Vè: To shake off in the dustTo search intoTo knit |
|-----|---|--|
| | | Pāo Kǔo: To containIt is also the same as Kǔo EThat part of an arrow |
| | | which is fastened to the string |
| | | 筈 |
| | 聒 | To talk a great dealTo hinder, as business going forward, or to disconcert |
| | | schemes of othersTo give trouble by talking too |
| | | muchImproperlyImpudently |
| | 姡 | Mién Chén Yè: An ugly countenance |
| | 适 | Hastyin a very great hurry |
| | | 适 |
| | | 世 |
| - [| 歐 | To be cleavedTo cutTo cleaveAlso Hoāng: A sirname |
| | 闊 | GreatlargeSpaciousRemoteKién Kŭo: Pasted for a long timeKiě |
| | | Kŭo: At a great distance from each other |
| | | NHH EN |
| | | 濶 |
| | | |
| | 話 | To strike a thing with the foot |
| | 擴 | Chāng Chỹ Sù Kắỹ Yè: To extendTo enlargeTo make great |
| | | 排 |
| | | |

| 廓 | To openVoidChāng Siào Sù Tá: To magnify a small thing |
|---|--|
| 鞹 | Xéu $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}$ Kiú Mâo: Skins of animals with the hairs pulled off |
| | 郭 |

Kuon

| - | 官 | The common name for MagistratesA mandarinBy courtery Merchants |
|---|---------|--|
| | | are allowed to join this character at the end of their nameTo ruleTo |
| | | governTo imitateU ^: The sensesKiŏ Kūon: A school, also a |
| | | schoolmaster,^ Lú: Public waysKūon Hóa: The Mandarin Language. |
| | | This is the universal language of China and distinct from the language of the |
| | | provinces, each of which has one of its ownHién Kuōn: Formerly the |
| | | Emperor was so called but now the Governor of cities only Kūon Kiā: The |
| | | Emperor is so called by Táy Héu that is by his mother |
| | | Public houses for entertainments |
| | 涫 | To bubble upTo wax hot |
| | | It is read also Kúon in the same sense |
| | 倌 | Kūon Jin, Sú Che Kiá Che: They who have the care of the Emperors |
| | | Carriages |
| | 棺 | Kūon Çåŷ: A coffinKūon Kuo Kūon: An inner coffinKuo is the outer |
| | | one that incloses the inner |
| | 莞 | Çào Ming Kè Goêy Siĕ: ASn herb of which mats are made |
| | V. Huòn | |

| | 冠 | A covering for the head in general Mièn Kūon: to cover the headTo put |
|----------------|----|--|
| | V. | off the hat Xing Kūon: A piece of ceremony by which one desires another |
| | | to put off his hat in hot weather |
| | | |
| | | 冠 集 |
| | 觀 | To lookTo look into carefull. Kūon Xý Yīn: A certain idol |
| | V. | Kuōn Lin, Kuon is to look up, or to look a great way, but Lin is to look |
| | | down or nearMoèy Kūon: Beautiful to the eye |
| | | 70 |
| | | 观 |
| | | 自下觀上 |
| | 貫 | Liên Số Yè: To continue on or connect one thing with another |
| c ⁻ | 寛 | MercifulKindBroadLargeGreatTo loveKūon Vń: One of a |
| | | great heartwho does not sink under misfortunesSlowLazy Sloth. |
| | 骨寛 | Pỳ Xáng Yǔe Kuōn. Leàng Kù Kiēn Yè: Above the hips; that is the part of |
| | | the body between the two hipswhere they are joined together in the upper |
| | | part is called Kuon 寬 |
| ` | 管 | A kind of finer part sort of fluteTo governTo manage to take ease of |
| | | Kuòn Kia: An economistChaó Kùon, or ^ Kú: To take care of |
| | | Pŏ Kùon Hiên Sú: Not to trouble ones head about what does not belong to |
| | | usA Jube Kùon Kién: One that does not foresee incontinence that may |
| | | happen hereafterAlso Kuòn Hién Jû Çů: My poor capacity can make out |
| | | this and no more |
| | | 筦 € |
| | 館 | A place of entertainmentKūng Kùon: Places of entertainment for |
| | | governorsÇièu Kùon: A Savern to sell wine |
| | | 舘 |
| | 錧 | A round piece of iron which is fastened in the box of a wheel like a pipeA |
| | | sort of ploughAlso the iron about the axletree of a wheel |
| | | 幹 |

| 痯 | East-1a West- |
|--|---|
| | FeebleWeak |
| ====================================== | Chế Kồ Tuòn Tiế: A round piece of iron fastened in the box of a wheel |
| 脘 | The stomach is divided into three regions; Xáng ^ which is 5 Çûn or puntos |
| | above the navel, Chūng ^: The middle region which is four Çuń above the |
| | navel, Hiá ^: The lower legion which is two Çûn above the navel Xáng. |
| | Chūng. Hiá: The upper, the middle and the lowest. The three regions of the |
| | stomach according to the Chinese |
| | See the character Çuń 寸 |
| 器 | Çào Xèu Yè: To wash the handsVŏ Kùon: To wash |
| | 將然而潔手也 |
| 欵 | SincereUncorruptTo loveTo do goodKůòn Táy or Kůòn Liêu: To |
| | heat generouslyKuon Yen: To blame what is praiseworthy, or to praise |
| | what is blameworthy Kåȳ Kůòn: To enter upon a correspondenceTo |
| | recount distinctly |
| | To reverence^ ^: RespectfullyA numeral character for things of |
| | different sorts, as faults Etc |
| | 款款款 |
| 窾 | EmptyKůòn Kiáo: A void place |
| 貫 | To string together, as heads for prayingTo bring into a lineTo join one |
| V & Kuán | thing to another and so on Tiắô Kúon: Things disposed together without |
| | order or connectionKúon Tuñg: One that reads and knows a good |
| | dealLiên Kúon: Things connected togetherSiĕ Kúon: Accustomed |
| | toTo be accustomed toKuón Kĕ: To hit the skin with an arrow which is |
| | intended for a mark. |
| 慣 | To be accustomed to |
| V. Kuán | Siě Kúon Ching Çú Jên: Custom passes into nature. |

ċ

| 雚 | A sort of herb which affords a while juice fit to eat |
|---------|--|
| | 雀 萑 |
| 爟 | Çiù Hò Yū Jĕ Yè: To light a fire by the sunTo light up a fire when upon |
| | guard by way of signalIt signifies the persons also who have the care of |
| | these firesThe spirit of the fire to whom the sacrifice. |
| 灌 | To pour out waterTo waterTo pour wine upon the ground in sacrifices |
| | that the spirits may come downKuón Mŏ: Trees very rank or very |
| | luxuriant in woodKúon Xùy Yû: Fish kept in water, as the Chinese use to |
| | sell them |
| 瓘 | A sort of gem |
| 罐 | A little vesselVā Kúon: An earthen vessel |
| 懽 | Kuón Kúon: ASad and inconsolable |
| V. Hūon | |
| 觀 | To learn by heartTo publishTowers or anything of that nature which are |
| V | worth seeing Táo Sú: The temples belonging to the sect of Jáo. |
| | 現 觀 |
| 龍島 | Lào Kúon: A very tall bird which eats fish, of a dust color, with a red bill |
| | and the tail and larger feathers black like the rest |

| 裸 | To give wine to the representative of a deceased person, which he pours upon |
|---------|---|
| | the ground after he has received it, in order to call upon the spiritsTo hour |
| | wine upon the ground at the beginning of the sacrifice, that the spirits may |
| | descend |
| | 裸 |
| | It is also the same as 灌 |
| 冠 | Kiā Kuōn Yè: To put on an hatWith a hat onFirst of all |
| V. Kūon | |
| 丱 | A youthTo be accustomed to |
| V. Kúan | 串 |

La

| 蠟 | WaxLă Chŏ: A wax candleHoâng Lă: Virgin wax, also all wax made |
|------|--|
| | by bees to distinguish it from another sort of wax which is got from trees, |
| | where it is supposed little insects breed it, but it has the appearance of |
| | growing naturally on the tree: this they call Pě ^ or while wax |
| | Súy Chūng Hŏ Çý Chỹ Ming: The name of a sacrifice offered at the end of |
| 八時人 | |
| | the year to all one's ancestors together, which consists of very many sorts of |
| | animals taken in huntingIt is also offered to all the spirits together in |
| | generalLă Yŭe: The last month of the yearKień Lă: A two edged sword |
| | 臈 |
| 邋 | Lă Lă: Negligent |
| 辣 | A biting tasteKiāng Kūey Chỹ Sińg, Yù Çào Vỳ Lă: Ginger and |
| | cinnamon the older they are the more they bill |
| | 幹 |
| | Lă Xèu: One who fearlessly prosecutes evil persons |

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| 刺 | InhumanCruel |
|--------|--|
| V. Çú | |
| 喇 | Hŏ Lă: Speaking in a hurryLă Lă: Too talkative |
| 垃 | To draw alongTo break by drawingLo Xa: To kill anyone with the |
| | handLă Jin Lây: To invite any one to meet you |
| | 摺 栛 搚 |
| 月立 | Lă Fă Çă Jŏ Yè: A mixture of different sorts of flesh |
| V. Kiĕ | 雜肉也 |
| | Lă Să Ÿ Kèu Pý Máo: Is spoken of a dirty tattered garment |
| | 木垢敝貝 |

Lay

| ^ | 萊 | Wild herbs that grow in heaven placesAn uncultivated land |
|---|----|---|
| | | To root out herbs |
| | | In this sense B. reads Láy : But Lây is a certain herb |
| ^ | 來 | To comeÇó Pŏ Lây: It cannot be doneLây Liĕ or Lây Yin or Yuên Lây: |
| | V. | A causeAn originÇûng Lây Pŏ: NeverMŏ Lây Têû: Without any |
| | | reasonÇûng Lây: From the beginning until nowYĕ Lây: FirstL'l |
| | | Lây: SecondlyLây Jin: One that is my messenger to a friendLây Sūn: |
| | | The sons of grandchild |
| | | grandson |
| | | 来 |

| 倈 | Lây Sūn: A great grandchild |
|----|--|
| V. | |
| 棶 | Siào Mě Yè: wheat |
| 騋 | Mà Kāo Çiĕ Chĕ Yŭe Lây, Pă Chĕ Yŭe Lûng: A horse seven covids high |
| | is called Lây; but one of eight covids is called Lûng |
| 頼 | Pắŷ Lày Xù Miâo Yŏ Xáng Pâ LÎ Pŏ Lĕ Yŭe Lày: A mouse and cat that |
| | want tot creep up to a place, and cannot is called Lày |
| 頼 | To depend uponTo confide inAn advantageTo aboundTo receive |
| | benefitsFú Láy: UngratefulVû Láy, Vû Lý Yě Yū Kiū Yè: To reap |
| | no advantageAlso a cheat |
| | An impostor Y Láy or Leão Láy: To lean upon in a moral sense |
| | 賴 |
| 藾 | A certain herbTo protectTo shade over |
| 籟 | Sān Kung Yŏ: A flute with three holes |
| 瀬 | Xùy Liêu Xā Xáng: Water running over sand |

712 Lay

| 禰 | Tó Yú Cý: Negligent in sacrificingChū Láy: To utter curses against |
|--------|--|
| | anyone |
| 懶 | Çeng Láy, Gú Hiên Yè: To abhorTo hate |
| | 懶 |
| | 惡嫌也 |
| 癩 | A leper, commonly called Mâ Fūng |
| | |
| 乐 | Ý Yên Siāng Ché: To conceal a thing by words |
| 裞 | A sacrifice offered to the spirit of the gate |
| V. Xúy | D. reads it Lúy |
| 來 | Láo Láy. Tắ Kỷ Kiể Yŭe Láo, Fù Kŷ Chý Yŭe Láy: To give gratuity to |
| V. ^ | those who have served one is called Láo; To receive visitors with affability |
| | is called Láy |
| | 来物來資 |
| 徠 | Góey Mièn LÎ Chāo Chỹ Yè: To give refreshment to those that come from |
| | a great distance, and to invite them to your home |
| | 倈 |
| | The same also as 來 |
| 鵧 | Çu Xě Yè (粗食也): Coarse sort of food B |
| | |

Lay 713

| 賚 | To preventTo bestow |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| | 養 財 |
| | The same also as 勑 |
| 睞 | Pắn Láy Pắn Xý Yè: To look sideways |

Lan

| 闌 | To coverTo stop upTo run to an endTo be consumedTo put an end |
|---|---|
| | toÇièu Lân: A feast half overJě Ý Lan: It now begins to be |
| | evening Tēng Lân: The candle is now half out Lân Jě: To come into any |
| | place by going in at the inner doors abruptly and without as king leave. |
| | 闌 |
| 蘭 | Lân Hōa: A sort of sweet scented flowerMō Lân: A certain tree |
| | Pung Lân: A certain herbLin Lân: A certain flower |
| | It is also the same as the next above and below, and with 欄 this |
| 瀾 | Waves succeeding each to the otherGreater wavesWater that sun |
| | swiftPō Lân: Metaphorically means generalsÇin Pō Lân: To create |
| | business to one's self |
| 攔 | Yeù Xèu Çù Vě: To hold anything by the hand Y Vě Lân Kě Yŭe Chē |
| | Lân: To cover any thing with the hand that it may not be seen is called Chē |
| | Lân: To coverLân Chú: To detain Lân Tang: To hinderAn obstacle. |
| 欄 | LatticesA hedgeTo inclose in a fenseLân Kān: A lattice |
| | Niêu Lân: A fence to keep cattle in |
| | It is also the same as 楝 |

714 Lan

| 武蘭 | To go beyondTo pass over |
|----|--|
| 藍 | An herb out of which a blue texture is extracted. ^ Liu: A lattered |
| | garmentLân Sān: A garment worn by bachelors of artsKia ^: The house |
| | of the Bonzes |
| 籃 | Lân Kuāng: A basketA canister |
| 憔 | Lân Çắn: Ugly |
| 襤 | Lân Liù: A torn garment Y Pý Pŏ Kắn Máo: Is spoken of an old garment |
| | that cannot be of use. |
| | 藍 |
| 嵐 | A certain mountainKo Lan. Xan Tien Júng Ky: Clouds on the tops of |
| | mountains |
| 婪 | To covetTo desire inordinatelyTran Lân: Gluttonous. |
| | 林 |
| 漤 | Yên Çú Kùo: Preserved fruitsLân Xý: Fruits which they call Xý Çù and |
| | they preserve them in unslaked lime: when they are dried they are called Lân |
| | Xý |
| | 西林 |
| | 塩漬果 |

Lan 715

| 壈 | Kån Làn; Tý Pŏ Ping Yè: Ground that is uneven |
|-----|---|
| | Xý Ý Yún Kièn Yĕ Goéy Chỹ Kàn Làn: Commonly those with whom |
| | things do not succeed according to their wish, are also called Kan Lan |
| | 坎地不平世以運蹇亦謂之坎壈 |
| 懔 | Kån Làn: An above |
| | Here it is explained by Chūn Kièn Máo |
| | The same is spoken of a sinister event |
| | Hoâng Çiāo: To so act a thing till it looks yellow |
| | 燣 |
| | 黄焦也 |
| 覧 | To lookTo seeTo beholdPy Yue Ye: To open and readInstead of |
| | examining into, to look at things at a distanceLieû Làn: To run over a |
| | thing superficiallyTo heavy over a place when you read |
| | 90000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| (攬) | Pāo Làn: To take upon one's self to pay taxes for others |
| | Chāo Làn: To undertake any business of one's own accord, or with the |
| | consent of others. |
| | 攬 艦 |
| 欖 | Kàn Làn: A sort of fruit like an olive |
| 爦 | A torchA flambeau |
| 嬾 | Hiáy Táy Yè (懈怠也): JoyfulSlowDilatoryCarelessLàn Tó: The |
| | same |
| | March Mar |
| 爛 | Xố Chỹ Táy Kúo Yǔe Lán: Anything dressed or done more than it ought to |
| | be is called Lán RottenTo be rotten |
| | Çåń Lán: To look brightLán Mán: Is spoken of flowers that bud and open |
| | in great graphitizes Mŷ Lán: A thing boiled very much Also load To |
| | oppress as the common people |
| | ClearBrightAmplitude |
| | 熟之太過曰爛 |
| | This also 燗 |

716 Lan

| 欄 | Fán Siāng Chŏ: Rice boiled into a lump so that the grains of it cannot be |
|---|---|
| | perceived |
| 讕 | Tỳ Lán: To speak againstTo calumniate |
| 濫 | Fán Lán: To overflowA vessel to wash the body in |
| 艦 | DecisionsTo covet covetous |
| 纜 | A rope by which a ship is fastened to the shoreVŷ Cheū So Yè Lán |
| | Chuên: To fasten a ship to the shore |

Lang

| ` | 郎 | Nân Çù Chỹ Chiốg: A common name for men. So a wife calls her husband |
|---|---|---|
| | | and so a servant calls his masterSin ^: A bridegroom. |
| | | Lińg Lâng: Your honor's sonXý Lâng: Those who attend the principal |
| | | loads of the councilA certain starA certain country |
| | | It is also the same with the next below |
| | 廊 | Chambers on the side of the great hall |
| | | Yên Lâng: A house very highThe Emperor |
| | 榔 | Pin Lâng: The beetel nut tree, the fruit of which the Indians and Chinese |
| | | usually eat, wrapped in a leaf of another tree and mixed with chunam or |
| | | limes |

Lang 717

| 瑯 | Lâng Yâ: A certain countryA sort of stone like a pearl |
|----|--|
| | Kin Lâng Tāng: A castleA little bell |
| | 琅 |
| 螂 | Tang Lang: A sort of locust |
| | 蜋 |
| 浪 | A certain river in the province of Xān Tūng |
| V. | |
| 稂 | Noxious herbs that grow amongst the stalks of corn. |
| | Pŏ Lâng Pŏ Yeù: A bad man who only does mischief and is good for |
| | nothingLâng Tan: The stalks of corn |
| 狼 | Çåŷ Lâng: A wolfLâng Tån: Very greedyLâng Mèng: Cruel |
| | Lâng Poèy: MiserableAfflictedIn very bad circumstances |
| | Lâng Ciĕ: Dirt laying about and not swept upInordinately |
| | Tien Lâng: A certain constellation Kao ^: A certain country |
| 良克 | A sort of vessel. |
| 烺 | Tang Lang: To shine brightKuon Ming (according to B.) |
| 朗 | ClearShiningA sirname |
| | 腺 |

718 Lang

| Ī | 浪 | Great waves; but the lesser are called PoPo: WavesHio Láng: Jeers |
|---|------|---|
| | V. ^ | scoffingMéng Láng: To talk without any difficulty about what it is not in |
| | | one's power to accomplish. |
| Ī | 閬 | Láng Yuèn: A fabulous place where, as some fancy, men live who never |
| | | dieAlso Láng Is such a placeKāo Mûen Yè: A high gate |

Lao

| 勞 | LaborGiving troubleWavinessKūng Lâo: Desert or moist |
|----|--|
| | Lâo Ping: The phthisisKin Lâo: To keep close to work. |
| | Pě Lâo: A certain birdPŏ Kàn Çáy Lâo: I dare not give you any further |
| | troubleA civil form of speaking |
| | 劳 |
| 僗 | Laô Çú: The governors servants that attend themD |
| | C uses it for the next above |
| 澄 | Sin Lie Fă Yè: Fainting awayKů Sin Yè: InfirmAfflicted |
| 勞火 | Lâo Çáo Vě Pŏ Çing Yè: A thing unpolishedRoughNot yet finished |
| | B. |
| 撈 | Xūy Chung Çiù Vě: To draw anything out of the water |
| | Xùy Chung Lâo Yuĕ: To fish for the moon in the water As much as to say |
| | labor in vain |

Lao 719

| /庭 | Ev Loss A sout of small grosshowns |
|------|---|
| 儴 | o Fy Lao: A sort of small grasshopper. |
| | q蝭 |
| 癆 | Lâo Chin Ping Góey Chy Lâo: An infirmity proceeding from much labor, |
| | and fatigue |
| | 痨 |
| 牢 | FirmStreightlyTightlyA BamA stableA bird cage |
| | A denTe Lao: One victim is called T° ĕ, Two are called Lâo. Táy Lâo: |
| | An oxSiào Lâo: A goatTá Lâo: The three animals (an ox, a goat and an |
| | hog) which the Emperor sacrifices to the earth. Siào Lâo: The two animals |
| | (a goat and an hog) which the viceroys sacrifice to the earth. Lâo Ký: To |
| | rememberTo keep in mindÇiang Lâo, Pà Ven: To take fast hold of a |
| | thing, in a natural and moral sense |
| 聊 | Laô Çâo: To make a riotA noise |
| 老 | Nien Çiĕ Xĕ Yŭe Laò: A man of years is called Lào |
| | Tang Lào: So the chief magistrates stile one another |
| | Lào Yê: My lordYour LordshipA title of honor |
| | Lào Jin Kiā: An old manKŭe Lào: A sort of medicinal herb |
| 潦 | Láo Xáng Lieñ Xùy: Water running through the roads |
| | Láo: Also is a river in the province of Xèn Sy |
| 勞 | To comfortTo help Kiaō Láo: Prevents which one Viceroy sends another |
| V. ^ | when he travels through his district Káo Láo: Beef and wine given away |
| | to the Soldiers: Also a gratuity given to those who are hired beyond the |
| | settled agreement |
| 熮 | To love excessivelyTo burn with love; therefore who recall their lovers Hú |
| | LáoLáo Gày: A badmanA term of reproach for those who are lascivious |

720 Le

| 肋 | The ribsLe Ko: The rib bonesLe Pång: The side |
|---|--|
| 勒 | Mà Kển Tiế Piāo: A bitt made of iron which is put into an house's mouth |
| | The reinsTo guide an horse by the reinsTo bridle inTo subdue |
| | Kù Lě: ImportunateTroublesome Kéng Lě: To take away by forceTo |
| | give troubleTo restrainLě Chú Mà: He stops his horse by the bridle |
| 仂 | Xě Fuén Chy Yě: One part out of tenThe tenth part |
| 扐 | To take the herb $X\bar{y}$ between the fingers in order to foretell things |
| 阞 | Veins under ground as of silver etc ^a |
| 建 | Hing Po Çin: One that cannot go forward |

Leang

| ^ | 良 | GoodMildFamousFitSingularExcellentPerfectA tame |
|---|---|---|
| | | animal |
| | | Leâng Chy: Natural knowledge^ Neng: Natural power^ Sin: The |
| | | dictates of conscienceYuên ^: Singular goodness^ Xén:.Natural |
| | | goodness one of a good natural disposition 'Jin: My husband 'Kung: |
| | | A skilful artist Yŭe: The tenth moon Yé: The might now grows very |
| | | late |
| | | ^ Kièu: A great while sense^ Sin: The pricks or dictates of conscience |

Leang 721

| 梁 | A beamA wooden bridgeKiâo Leâng: A bridge of boats joined together |
|----|---|
| | Tiắó Leâng or Kiẳng Leâng: A BandittiA robberPién Leâng: So |
| | formerly was called the city that is now Kāy Fūng Fù in the province of Hô |
| | Nân |
| 粱 | A sort of grainSŏ Leâng That corn that has little ears, short breads and |
| | small grains is called So; That which has great ears, long beards and large |
| | grains is called Leâng |
| 量 | To measure things that are solidAlso to measure the quantity of grain, or |
| V. | such like thingXāng ^: To consult. |
| 糧 | ProvisionsHeû Leâng or Kān Leâng: Provisions dry and boiled |
| | Pě Kǒ Chỹ Kắn Goêy Chuỹ Chè: All sorts of grain fit for common use that |
| | can be boiled in a pot, as barley rice Etc aStores on virtually for an army |
| | or ship |
| | 粮 |
| 凉 | King Hân: Moderately coldCoolFreshLeâng Xùy: Cool water |
| | Ching Leang: To fan one's self in summer timeA gentle breeze |
| 輬 | Ven Leâng: Gó Chễ Chỹ Yeù Choẩng, Hoân Pý Çĕ Vēn, Xù Kỷ Çĕ |
| | Leâng: A carriage contrived to sleep in, with windows which are shut when |
| | it is cold that carriage may be warm: in hot weather they are open that the |
| | carriage may be cool |
| 涼 | Pŏ Kién Liễ Héu Yū Jin: One who has no one to advise him |
| | ThinLittle |
| 两 | TwoequalTen covids or feet are one Cháng , Two Chang are one Tuōn |
| | α |
| | Two Tuōn are one Leang : also ten Mace or Çiển are one Leang and sixteen |
| | Lèang are one catty or Chinese poundLeàng Y: Heaven and earthLeàng |
| | Táo: The plaintiff and defendant both came |
| | α端 |
| | 両 两 |
| | It is also read Leáng: The numeral character for carriages because every |
| | carriage has two wheels |

722 Leang

| 両 | The same as the foregoing and following characters |
|---------|---|
| 兩 | The same as the two foregoing characters |
| 価 | Ky Leàng: AptnessA StratagemCraft |
| | Read also Leáng in the same sense |
| 胭 | Vang Leang: An aerial demon whom some represent to be bigger than a |
| | giant: others as a boy of three years old, of a red and black color, with ears |
| | pricked up and fiery eyes |
| 量 | A measure, as a runlet, a bushelXing TeùAlso to weigh thingsLie |
| V. ^ | Leáng: StrengthÇåŷ Leáng, or Tŏ Leáng, or Chŏ Leáng: To |
| | considerTo guessTá Leáng: Great abilityLú ^: Capacity in a |
| | manVû Leáng: ImmenseAs God |
| | Used also for 統 |
| | RemoteAt a great distance. |
| V. Kińg | |
| 涼 | To helpTo assist. |
| V. ^ | |
| 晾 | Xáy Leáng: Yeù Jẽ Yǔe Xáy, Vû Jẽ Yǔe Leáng: To dry any thing by the |
| | sun is called Xáy ; To dry any thing in the air without the sun is called Leáng |

Leang 723

| 諒 | FaithfulOne of veracityIts opposite is Jên a flattener. |
|-----|--|
| | 亮 |
| 輌 | A mineral character for carriages |
| 納 | Xoāng Lỳ Yè: A pair of shoesTo bindTo twist |
| 442 | It is also read Leang in the same sense |
| 亮 | BrightClearThe brightness of the SunTo direct |
| | Tien Leáng Lào: It is now day |

Leao

| 寮 | Tung Kuon Goêy Lâo: Those who are in an office together are called |
|---|--|
| | LeâoA little window |
| 簝 | Çūng Miáo Ching Xĕ Ký: Vessels in monuments or temples in which |
| | victuals or victims are kept, or laid. |
| 僚 | CompanionsPĕ Leâo: All who bear office at the same time. |
| | ColleaguesMen of the same rankIt is also read Lèao: Beautiful |
| | It is also the same as the second character before |

724 Leao

| 撩 | Leâo Lý To quiet disturbances Tiào Lúng: To seduce To excite to evil |
|------|--|
| | It is read also Leào: To help. |
| 瞭 | Ty Leâo: To lead a blind man |
| V. ` | |
| 燎 | Ting Leao: A great lightlight up in a hallTo set on fire |
| | A great fire |
| 獠 | Hunting by nightTo hunt in the night time |
| 鐐 | Pě Kin Chy Mòey Yè: Finer sort of silverKiŏ Leâo: Iron fetters |
| 遼 | Leâo Yùen: RemoteAt a distanceLeâo Jâo: To encompass round |
| | wideLeâo Tūng: The name of a province which has been added to China, |
| | by the TartarsA certain river in the north |
| 鷯 | Çiāo Leâo: A small bird |
| 翏 | Káo Fý Máo: To mount high by flying |
| | |
| 寥 | Kung Hiu Yè: EmptyÇiĕ Leâo: A deep silenceTaciturnity |
| | 廖 |

Leao 725

| 部 | A deep valleyDeep |
|------|---|
| 憀 | Poēy Hén Yè: Grieving with impatience |
| | |
| | It is read also Lieu in the same sense. |
| | It is also the same as 即. |
| 膋 | Chẳng Kien Chỹ Yè: The fat of the entails |
| | It is read also Lâo |
| 印 | L'I Ming Yè: A noise in the earsHelpA supplyVû Leao Láy: He has |
| | no one to help himAn auxiliary character used for, now: for, in the mean |
| | time |
| | 耶 耶 |
| 了 | Chūng Kiń Yè: Hûon Kiĕ Yè: To bring to perfectionTo compleat |
| | Ming Sie: To know clearlyLèao Jen: PlainlyIt is spoken of clear |
| | knowledgeLeào Táng: A thing concludedLeào Pŏ Tĕ: Signifies the |
| | bad condition of anything, and is as much as to say, it is not to be born. It |
| | also means the highest stake of a thing either good or badA particle which |
| | is added to verbs to make the prater perfect tense; but not always |
| 蓼 | A certain herb of biting bitter taste, therefore it is the symbol of |
| | calamitiesKú Goêy Tō Nân Chỹ Yú – The same |
| | It is read Lõ: Herbs very high |
| 瞭 | Clear eyes. |
| V. ^ | It is read Leáo Váng: To see from far |
| 繚 | Chin Fŏ Yè |
| | It is also read Leão and Leão in the same sense |

726 Leao

Leng

| 稜 | An angleThe extremities (for example) of a line and whatever forms |
|---|--|
| | anglesYĕ Lêng, L'l Lêng: So the parts a little raised and separated as in |
| | gourds or melons, are calledLeng Ky: To raise a thing that it may not lie |
| | upon the groundXùy ^: Grain that grows in water but what grows in dry |
| | places is called Hán ^ Sān Leng: A certain herbAlso the name of a |
| | medicine |
| | It is also read Léng The divisions in fields are called Yĕ ^. L'l ^ |
| 楞 | Leng Kia: A certain mountainLeng Kia, Leng Yen: The titles of two |
| | books that concern the sect of Fŏe . |

Leng 727

| 冷 | ColdA thing coldTo be coldIts opposite is Jĕ to be hot |
|---|--|
| | Leng Tán: Cold. Warm in a moral senseLeng Siáo: A sham or ironical |
| | laughLeng Çién: An arrow by which anyone is killed treacherouslyLeng |
| | Hiang: The natural smell, as of flowers etc |

Leu

| 婁 | A certain constellationA certain countryLiû: To head by the hand |
|--------|---|
| V. Liù | To drag alongTo take by violenceRoughLîu Niêu: To tie oxen by a |
| | rope; but to tie horses is called $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\hat{y}}_{Q}$ |
| | To tie up oxen in a stallLeû: PoorKūng Fă is also the same as Liû Liû |
| | E ImportunateTroublesome |
| | 娄 婁 |
| 窶 | Ghéu Leû: Lands high and narrow. |
| V. Kiù | |
| 僂 | Kiŏ Poéy Yè: Crook backedXèu Lêu: A crooked hand |
| | 倭 |
| | It is read also Liu in the same sense |
| 摟 | To lead by the handTo draw alongLeû Páo: To hugTo embrace. |
| | 搂 |
| | DIn this last sense reads it Leù |
| 樓 | The upper part of the houseA house that has many stories |
| | Leû Taŷ: A tower to make observations from. |
| 螻 | Léu Kú: A larger sort of wormLêu Ŷ: AntsT ° û Leû: A certain four |
| | footed beast like a sheep, with four horns and which devours men. |

728 Leu

| 膢 | Yù Xĕ Çy Yè: A sacrifice at which they offer eatables in the second |
|------|--|
| | moonA sacrifice at which they offer first fruits |
| | 褸 |
| | It is read also Liû in the same sense |
| 貗 | Kiếû Çù Chū |
| 髏 | Tǒ Leû: The bones of the headKû Leû: The Skull |
| | 顭 |
| 簍 | A sort of oblong basket made of bamboo |
| | |
| 摟 | To embraceTo hug |
| V. ^ | |
| 陋 | Pý Léu or Çĕ Léu: MeanAbjectA rustic who knows but little |
| | clownishUnpolite. |
| 漏 | To flowTo run down as water does from chinksSēn Léu: The same |
| | Siĕ Léu: To betray a secretor a secrets being betrayedXĕ Léu: The past |
| | of the house which faces the southwestKě Leú: An hour glass, in which |
| | time is measured by the running of water or sand |
| 鏤 | StealKě Léu: To cut brass, iron or other metals; this cutting is either |
| | superficial, or goes through from one part to the otherIf it is only superficial |
| | it is called Lêu: if it goes from one part to and thus it is called LéuThe |
| | character is the same but the tone different viz. The second and fourth |

Leu 729

| 瘻 | A smellingA running soreFleshy substance growing out of the face |
|---|--|
| | 漏 |

| ClearBeautifulA savage animalA certain spirit of the mountains |
|---|
| It is same also with the next beneath |
| A certain birdA certain spiritLiêu Lŷ: Another bird which when fledged |
| eats its damAlso to flow aboutTo realter abroad |
| Lŷ Piě: to withdraw to be separateTo be distant fromLŷ Ché Lỳ Tō |
| Xào Yeù Kiń: How far is it distant from hence Q Chū Lŷ: To talk |
| obscurely. Lŏ Lŷ: To fly into disorder. Lŷ Sūn: The sons of Sisters sons. |
| a.侏 |
| It is the same as 漓.曜.罹.艪.稂.梨.蘸. |
| Lŷ Pā: A fenceA hedge |
| Kiang Lŷ: A certain medicine |
| Lin Lŷ: Autumnal waterXùy Chỹ Tien Tỹ Pŏ Chú: Water falling drop |
| by drop without intermissionHán Mě Lin Lŷ: To write fast and well. |
| 漓 |
| Po Mo Gôey Lŷ: A fence made of broken pieces of wood |
| 破木爲籬 |
| |

| 璃 | Liêu Lŷ: A sort of transparent stone like a precious oneIt was so formerly, |
|----|--|
| | but now it is something artificially made like glass, and it is also made of the |
| | horns of rams |
| 离 | Happiness |
| | It is also the same as 魑 |
| 稱 | Fŷ Lŷ. Xù Xĕ Hiá Chuŷ Maó: Is spoken of the grains of millet hanging |
| | down towards the ground |
| 縭 | Y Taý Yè: A gridle A zone Strings to tie round garments A piece of cloth |
| | embroidered which the mother puts upon the head of her daughter when |
| | going to be married |
| | 褵 |
| 西离 | Pŏ Çieù: Weak wine |
| 離 | Kiāng Lŷ: A sort of medicine |
| | |
| 犂 | Nieû Çĕ Pŏ Că Yè: An ox of different colorsA ploughTo plough |
| | An ox spotted like a tyger |
| | 午色駁雜 |
| 棃 | PearLŷ Kāo: Pears preserved in sugarTúng Lŷ Sĕ: The color old men |
| | are ofNŷ Lŷ: The imaginary hell of the bonzes |
| | 梨 |
| 蔾 | Çiĕ Lŷ: A medicinal seed, like the seed of spinageThe ground this He |
| | |

| 棃 | A black colorLŷ Min: Those whose hair is black, that is those who are |
|----|---|
| | not yet grown oldHôa Lŷ Mŏ: Rosewood |
| | The same also with foregoing characters and 學 瓈 |
| 藜 | A sort of herb which when young is eatable, but when come to its full growth |
| | is fit for making sticks Hién Lŷ: A sort of precious stone |
| 黧 | A dark black colorBlack mixed with yellow |
| | 黎 |
| 瓈 | Mountain ChrystalPō Lỳ: Glass |
| 整 | To giveTo disposeThe tenth part of one Fúen and one Fúen is the tenth |
| 厘 | part of one Çiến and one Çiến is the tenth part of one Leang which by |
| | Emperors is called a Jael. And is worth in exchanges 68 but strictly |
| | speaking it is a weight in silver of 021. 4.3, 84 Ly therefore is the 1000 part |
| | of Leang also the 1000 th part of a Chinese foot. Haô Lŷ: Something very |
| | smallLittleLŷ Teng: A small scale to weigh silver in |
| | 釐 厘 |
| | It is also used for the two following and for these three |
| 开文 | The tenth part of one Fúen as above Lŷ Lieû: A sort of ox that has four |
| 尾 | joints upon his feet, and long red hairs upon has belly |
| | 宇 |
| 委 | Kuà Fú Yè: A widow |
| 放床 | A certain river |

| 奎 | To fitTo disposeHappiness |
|----|--|
| 貍 | Hŷ Lŷ: A fox |
| | 狸 |
| 梩 | Liû Lŷ: An instrument to remove earthAlso Lŷ: A certain tree |
| 麗 | Kāo Lŷ: The kingdom of Corea tributary to China |
| V. | D. also reads it Lý in the same sense |
| 麓 | Çåò Mŏ Siang Fú Lý Lî Seng Yè: Herbs which grow by climbing up trees |
| 建 | as ivy does with us |
| | D. reads it Lý |
| 耀 | An ornament for a woman's head |
| 麗烏 | Hoâng Lŷ: A certain bird |
| | 和 |
| 麗 | Mà Xin Hě Sě: A coal black horse |

| 麗 | A certain country |
|------|---|
| 罹 | SorrowTroubleTo fall into trouble |
| | 罹 |
| 家 | Hû Pisô: A great spoon which is the half part of a gourd, divided thought the |
| V. ` | middle |
| 莉 | Mŏ Lŷ Hōa: A sort of double Indian jessamine |
| V. | |
| 麫 | A multitudeMany |
| 里 | Lin LỳÙ Kiā Goêy Lin. Ù Lin Goêy Lỳ: Five houses make one Lin, Five |
| | Lin make one Lỳ. Also fifty houses make one Lỳ: A streeta villageA |
| | country townA Chinese stadium which contains 360 pacesFormerly six |
| | feet were one pace and 300 paces one LỳTen Lỳ make one English league |
| 俚 | BaseIll manner |
| 娌 | Chŏ Lỳ: The wives of two brothers |

| 理 | To ruleTo governThe right reason of thingsThe light of nature which |
|---|---|
| | discover what is to be done and what aboded. The first immaterial principle |
| | of all things but necessarily included in matter according to the Chinese. |
| | Intimately united to all things nay constricting the essence of all things in |
| | conjunction with the material principle KýTáo Lỳ: DoctrineReason |
| | Fy Ly: UnjustTroublesomePo Ly: Not to regardYeù Ly: It is |
| | justyou say wellXuě Tě Yeù Lỳ: What you say is justLéao Lỳ: To |
| | fitTo set in orderTo dispose |
| 選 | Ŷ Lỳ Hińg Pú Chỹ Xũ Yè: To go a slow pace |
| | 行步舒也 |
| 鯉 | A sort of fish which they call the king of fish, and fable that he is turned into |
| | a dragon |
| 履 | Covering for the feetLeathern shoesTo defend as shoes do the feetTo |
| | stamp with the feetFŏ Lỳ: A state of happiness |
| | 履 |
| 裏 | Piào Lỳ: The outward part of garment that is lined is called Piào |
| | The inward part is called LỳPiaò: Withoutside, Lỳ: withinsideLỳ Mién |
| | or Lỳ Tếû: Within |
| | 裡 |
| 禮 | Jin Chy Sò Tang Cièn Lỳ Yè: The way that a man ought to tread in order |
| | rightly to perform all the duties of humanity towards all according to sight |
| | reasonThe forms of ceremonyProbity, of mannersThe laws of |
| | respectLỳ Maó: CivilityLỳ Vẽ: Gifts. Sung Lỳ: To present giftsPolite |
| | way of speakingLỳ Pú: The court of ceremonies at PekinBut this is better |
| | expressed by the character in the third paragraphpage 735 |
| | 禮裡礼 |
| | |
| | Sweet wine |
| 李 | A plumb treeA plumbKān Lỳ: Plumbs dried in the sun which are also |
| | called Kiā Kin ÇùLỳ Fă: The name of a governor who traces criminal |
| | causesHing Ly: Baggage necessary for a journey. This is compounded of |
| | Mŏ wood and Çù a son because no tree produces so much fruit as a plumb |
| | tree. |

| 製虫 | A worm that eats into woodA thing very old that will soon decay |
|------|---|
| V. ^ | A sort of shell fish |
| | 彖 虫 |
| 荔 | Lý Chỹ: A certain fruit of an excellent taste which only grows in the |
| | provinces of Kuàng Tung and Fŏ Kień ^ Tińg: A sweet scented herb |
| | 栛 |
| 吏 | A common name for GovernorsThose whose office it is to execute the |
| | orders of their SuperiorsLý Pú: The highest of the six Tribunals at |
| | PekinTien Lý: The Emperor who reigns by authority from heavenKūon |
| | Lý: The governors who rule by authority from the Emperor |
| | Xū Lý: Those who transact business by authority from the governor |
| | Siûn Lý: To perform completely the part assigned to one |
| 隷 | Çáo Lý. Lý Chy Çúy Çiến Chè: The lowest of the officers or ministers of |
| | justiceLý Çŏ or Pŏ Lý: A servant appointed to perform the lowest |
| | officesLý Xū: A certain way of writing characters which is otherwise |
| | called Pă Fúen Xū |
| | 隸 |
| | Used also for 肄 |
| 豊 | Lý Má: To fall upon with curses |
| 离 | Çién Siang Yuèn Yè: To be parted by degrees one from the other |
| V. ^ | To be plucked asunder |
| 題 | BeautifulShiningA donnedThe number twoA thing united to |
| V. ^ | another as the sun to heaven, the garments to the body, The heart to things |
| | belovedSiāng Fú Lý: Things corresponding to each other in proportion as |
| | the punishment to the fault. |
| | Yû Lý: A net to catch fishAlso a beamA little shipTo lean upon |
| | 麗 |
| 儷 | Nân Yù Niù. Leàng Siang Kắng Tiế Hû Siāng Sú Lý Ý Kiū Xế Yè: A |
| | male and female one of which assists the other and jointly govern the |
| | familyMarried peopleA husband and wife |
| | 离 饝 |

| 孋 | A certain kingdom. Lý Ký |
|----------|--|
| 麗 | Kŏ Pổ Yè: To break by cutting |
| | 产 |
| 戾 | DistortedCrookedPreventedWickedRebellionsTo stand apartTo |
| | reachTo dry upDryLâng Lý: Cruel, unmerciful. |
| | 戾 |
| 侯 | To be angryAngryLâng Lý: Raging |
| 捩 | To vexTo breakYáo Lý Kú Siāng Gôey Yè: To contradict obstinately |
| | 挒 |
| 模 | Kūan Lý: A secret engine or contrivanceAn instrument to tune the strings |
| | of a harp with |
| 淚 | Water running apace |
| V. Lûg - | |
| 利 | SharpAn edgeProfitGainBenefitAdvantageousTo do good |
| | To desire what is greatly for one's advantageLý Háy: To hurt another in |
| | order to serve one's selfAlso anything dreadful, or that which is to be |
| | dreadedCruelSavageTo nourishTo maintain, or breed upLý Chè |
| | Ý Chỹ Fan Jin Çing Sò Yo Yè: Lý is the opposite to just and right, |
| | namely what men desire inordinately according to their appetitesLý |
| | Çiển: Usury |

| Ling Lý: Of a ready witAptQuick sightedSharp |
|--|
| Smart and biting words |
| Mŏ Lý Hōa: The double Indian jessamine |
| It is read also Lŷ in the same sense |
| Lié Çiě: A dysentery or bloody flux |
| 瑄 |
| LawsRulesCustomsDisposition or orderingPy` Lý: |
| ProportionTo disposeFân Lý: A right disposition of things |
| Mŏ Hâng Seng Chè: Trees growing in order naturally |
| |
| To come near toLý Jin: To go to take possession of a government |
| Lý Lý: The murmurings of waterLin Lý: To preside overTo |
| governLý Sú: To attend upon in order to sacrifice |
| 蒞 臨 |
| It is also the same with the next below. |
| Lin̂ Lý: To come often to inspect those that an under one. Lý Jin: To go |
| and take possession of a governmentLieû Lý: The noise which tree |
| make in a wood |
| 位 |
| |

| Kiě Çúy Jiĥ, Kién Hiǔe Yè: To beat a criminal till he bleeds A sort of herb from which is extracted a green color |
|--|
| 整 The same also as 戾 Chě Pổ Yè: To cut straight, or to cut equally B reads it Lŷ and also Lỳ in the same sense GravityMajestyA TyrantCruelUnmercifulWicked DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laŷ: LeprousBad |
| The same also as 戾 Chě Pổ Yè: To cut straight, or to cut equally B reads it Lŷ and also Lỳ in the same sense GravityMajestyA TyrantCruelUnmercifulWicked DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laŷ: LeprousBad |
| M Chě Pố Yè: To cut straight, or to cut equally B reads it Lŷ and also Lỳ in the same sense GravityMajestyA TyrantCruelUnmercifulWicked DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| B reads it Lŷ and also Lỳ in the same sense GravityMajestyA TyrantCruelUnmercifulWicked DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| 阿 GravityMajestyA TyrantCruelUnmercifulWicked DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| DestructionDangerousA diseaseA great gridleTo encourageTo take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| take courageTo kill an innocent person Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| Also Laý: LeprousBad |
| |
| The same also as these 礪 勵 癘 礪 |
| |
| 蠣 Lý Hoâng: A sort of shell |
| 萬 |
| 礪 To grindA mill stone |
| /類 Kung Jin Ye: To terrify anyone |
| 例 |
| 濿 Kuèy Çāy Yuě Lý: Misfortunes that arise from separate souls. |
| Souls of those that die without posterity, which they dream |
| To be hurtful to men and therefore they sacrifice to them, which is called |
| Lý, To prevail upon them to cease to do mischief |
| 厲 A certain tree whose fruit is like a chesnut.— |

| 癘 | A very grievous disorderA pestilenceIt is read also Láy: A leper 頼 |
|---|---|
| 勵 | Nièn Lý: To encourageÇiang Lý: To animate by praising |

Ly or Lie

| ပ | 力 | Fân Çing Kổ Sò Kiế Chỹ Chố Kiay Góey Chỹ Liế: Bodily faculties to |
|---|-------|--|
| | | whatever their power extends are called LieSin Lie: The power of the |
| | | heartHò Lië: The power of fire; Mŏ Lië: The faculty of seeingFāng Lië: |
| | | The power of mindLie Leáng: CourageAbility. The powers of the |
| | | mindKin Lië: DiligencePing Lië: A grievous diseaseSië Lië or Cin |
| | | Lië: With all ones might Tá Yeù Fūng Lië: He has great spirits |
| | | Kiě Liě, or Liě Kiě: Strength |
| | 扐 | To bindTo bind round |
| | V. Lĕ | |
| | 栗 | Liě Xú: A chesnut treeLiě Çù: ChesnutsFung Lië: To fear, a reverential |
| | | fearChén Liě: To trembleTo be afraidDiligentlyHeadStrong |
| | 傈 | Niáo Chù Yè: Tablets having the names of the decreased written upon them |
| | | and placed in their temples or monuments. |
| | 慄 | To fearTo tumble and shake |

740 Ly or Li

| 凓 | Liĕ Liĕ: A sharp airFrost |
|---|--|
| 飃 | Liě Fūng Páo Yù Chỹ Góey: A storm of rain and wind |
| 曆 | Súy Xŷ Çiĕ Kぢ Çぢ Siú Chỹ Sò King Liĕ Yè: An order of times |
| | Lie Fă: AstronomyHoâng Lie: A Chinese calendar |
| 歷 | Liě Taý: Generations succeeding one anotherLây Liě: The original of a |
| | thingKing Lie or Lie Lien: Expert at anythingHaving experienceLie |
| | Nien: A course of successive spears |
| | 曆 歷 The same also with the side characters |
| 歷 | Và Kỹ: An earthen vessel |
| 瀝 | Çiang Çiń Chy Yû Liĕ Yè: The last drops that fall out of a vessel when the |
| | liquor is poured outLie Kān: For liquor running quite out of a vessel. |
| 櫪 | A fold or coteA stableA table for horsesAn oak the fruit of which is |
| | called Siáng Kùo |
| 礰 | The noise which stones make |

Ly or Lie 741

| 蹇 | Piĕ Liĕ: Thunder |
|---|---|
| 癧 | Lŏ, or Lùy Liĕ: Scorbutic humors |
| 瓅 | Liĕ Liĕ: The shining of pearls |
| 躒 | To strike anything with the feetTo tread uponTo trample |
| 礫 | Siào Xĕ: little stonesVà Liĕ: Little pieces of shells |
| | Ý Yuên Xĕ Liĕ Vĕ: Two stones put one upon another, the upper one turning |
| | round, which husbandmen use to break or grind any thing with |
| 櫟 | A certain treeTo snatch awayTo take away by force |
| | Ç ŏ Liĕ: An oak |
| 轢 | Q Ling Lie: To be buried by a wheel passing over one |
| | Q輘 |
| 立 | To stand uprightTo erectTo beginTo finishTo make firm |
| | Liĕ Kūng: To perform works worthy of a rewardLiĕ Siñ: To be firmly |
| | resolvedLiĕ Xiñ: To raise one's self up, in a moral sense |
| | It is used also for粒 |

742 Ly or Lie

| 並 | HerbsA fence for animals |
|-------|---|
| 笠 | An umbrella without a staff, which country people make of the back of |
| | bamboo with bread leaves intermixed, to keep off the rain, is called Jo Lie |
| 粒 | Grains of cornYĕ Liĕ, L'I Liĕ: One grain, two grains etc |
| | The numeral character for grains of corn |
| 鬲 | Kiŏ Kiŏ Ting: A three legged stool the feet of which are crooked |
| V. Kĕ | Chuńg Lië: A sort of earthen vessel |
| | It is also the same as 隔 |
| 麗 | A certain countryA sirname |

Lie

| 列 | To disposeTo set in orderThings set in orderPåŷ Liĕ: also |
|---|---|
| | Pày Lië: To dispose in orderLië Goéy: Your Lords hip's |
| | Gañ Liĕ Ta y Xān: As stedfart as the highest mountains |
| | 班 Pān 干 Yū Tó Fū Chỹ Liě |
| | To be amongst the chief in rank and dignity |
| | The same also as 裂 |
| 冽 | Kiě Cing Yè: BrightPureVery muchKiě Lie: A cold air |
| | 洌 |

Lie 743

| 烈 | Kūng Chỹ Kuāng Çiè Xing Chè: Very many and extraordinary merits |
|-------|---|
| | A fire burning fiercelyMajestyChīng Lie: A faithful and undaunted |
| | vassalChing Lie: A woman who ever after the death of her husband |
| | preserves her chastity inviolable |
| 茢 | A certain herb of which brooms are made, to brush away all seeds of |
| | misfortunes or calamities when any one diesÇū Liě: A certain herb from |
| | which a tincture is extracted. |
| 裂 | Pě Pổ Yè: To cleaveFuén Kiày Yè: To cut in twoLiĕ Kåȳ: To be broken |
| | ofThe pieces of cloth that are cut |
| 栵 | Wild chernuts |
| V. Lý | |
| 鴷 | A woodpecker |
| 獵 | Cho Kin Xéu Y Chû Tiến Háy: To pursue wild beasts to preserve ones |
| | land from ruinTo hunt in spring is called Ti cen, In summer Maô, in |
| | autumn Siēn, and in winter Xéu. In general hunting is called Liĕ Xĕ Liĕ: To |
| | run about hastily |
| 瑙 | To trample uponTo pass overTo go beyondPŏ Sûn Çû Yŭe Liĕ Teng: |
| | Not to observe order is called Liĕ Teng |
| 影 | Long hairs hanging down from the templesHorse hair |
| | Hogs bristlesBeards of fish |
| | |
| | |

744 Lie

| 埒 | The divisions of roads and waysStanding water on the top of a |
|---|---|
| | mountainXuỳ Chỹ Lieû Chữ: A place where water runs. |
| | Siang Lie of the same rankA small bankA low wall |
| 酹 | Kēn Tiến Kỷ Tử: To throw up the earth by ploughing |
| 鋝 | A sort of measureTwenty pieces of Chinese money |
| 劣 | Of no valueJin Chy Hiá Chè Goêy Van Lie: A man of no worth is |
| | called Van Lie Vû Lie: A horse quite unserviceable |
| | RoughInfirmWeakClownish |
| | 将 |

| 連 | Things contiguousJoinedTogetherLead not yet refined. |
|--------|--|
| V. `.´ | Liên Yĕ Tiĕ Xùy: Not so much as one drop of waterYĕ ^: One after |
| | another^ ^: To detain a great whileLiêu ^: To sail with and against the |
| | steam. Also ^ King Yun: To repeat many timesKan Xing Jin Tien: The |
| | shouts of those that hallowed reached quite to heaven Kié ^: To enter into |
| | a covenant^ Súy: Many years together |
| 蓮 | Lien Hoa: The waterlilyLien Çù: The fruit of the waterlily |
| | Lieñ Fâng: The receptacle for them |
| 僆 | A small henIt is read also Lien or Nièn: Twins |
| | D reads it Lién But B. reads it Liên in the same sense |

| 璉 | A sort of gemA sort of vessel which they make use of in the temples or |
|-----------|---|
| V. Lien | announcements of their ancestorsTo bring corn for their sacrifices or |
| | funeral rites |
| | |
| | D. reads it Lien in the same sense |
| 蟽 | Hò Liên Xê: A snake that gets into an house and eats small birds and mice |
| | It is read also LiénChě Lién: A certain venomous snake |
| 漣 | A certain riverLúy Liên: To weepLiên Ÿ: The appearance of water |
| | when it is disturbed by the wind |
| 鏈 | Kiến Kùng: Lead mines |
| 廉 | An angleVě Chỹ Fang Chè Kiay Yèu Liên: All things squared have |
| | anglesKièn Liên, or Lien Leng, or Yû: Angle. Pure, Right, moderate. |
| | Not enquire after eagerlyTo examine |
| | Vû Lièn Chỳ: A man without shameFý Lien: A certain fabulizes animal |
| | that causes wind and rain |
| | 廉 |
| 簾 | Liên Pŏ: Coverings made of bamboo which they hang before their doors and |
| | windows so that they can see but not be seen |
| | Blinds |
| 注 | Ý Hô Sião Vān Tão Yè: A small crooked hook to reap corn |
| 为水 | 鎌 |
| 濂 | A sheet of water running down from a placeA cascade |

| 膁 | To leg bone |
|---|--|
| 磏 | Lý Xě: A red rough stone that anything may be polished or sharpened |
| | upon. |
| | 礦礦 |
| 燫 | Hò Sáo Chễ Vang Yè: To heat wood by the fire in order to bend it to make |
| | carriage wheels withLiên Chiñ: The planet Mars |
| | The same as 华兼 |
| 璘 | Pān Liên: A precious stone of a mixed color |
| 憐 | Ngáy Siĕ Yè: To compassionateTo pityKổ Liên: Lamentable |
| | Miserable |
| 聯 | Siāng Sŏ Pŏ Ciŭe: Things concatenatedconnectedBound Together |
| | Liêu Kiú: Two or more doing the same business in partnership |
| | Táo Yě Xě Lŏ Súy Vúy Lien Yn: She was married at her sixteenth year |
| | and for all that was not bound in the bond of matrimony |
| | 縣 |
| 奩 | A case in which a glass is inclosed Chōang Liên: Furniture for a bride. |
| | |
| 帘 | A flag or sign before a tavern |

| 輦 | Van Ch e Yè: To draw a carriageThose that draw a carriage whether |
|------------|--|
| | they are men, as formerly, or beasts as now, are called LienLien Ko: The |
| | Emperor chariot |
| | D reads it Nièn |
| 連 | Ngó Mán Pŏ Ciến: Not to ease to advance, out of pride and contempt of |
| V.^.′ | others |
| 璉 | Huû Lièn: Certain vessels in the monuments of ancestors to bring corn in |
| V. ^ | for sacrificing |
| 摙 | To remove from one place to another Fú Tān Yè: To carry anything upon |
| | the back |
| 臉 | The faceSỳ Lien: To wash the face |
| 歛 | To collect togetherTo reapTogether togetherTo harass the people with |
| V. Kân. V. | heavy taxesLien Xŷ: The summer and winter seasons |
| | Ciù Lien: To exact heavy taxesLien Ço: To take to one's heels that is to |
| | run off from any place. |
| | Read also Lién in the same sense, and used 殮 for their character |
| 瀲 | Lièn Yén: Very fullThe waters quite fill their channelsIt is also spoken |
| | of clear waterSoaked through with water |
| 蘝 | Pě Lièn or Lien: A certain medicine |

| 濂 | Pŏ Ping: Thin ice |
|--------|---|
| 湅 | Xŏ Sū Yè: Silk dressed or cleansedTo wash riceTo cleanse anything with |
| | water. |
| 楝 | A certain tree, the fruit of which is proper to clean silk with and from thence |
| | it arrives its name |
| 練 | Chù Xŏ Sū Çeng Yè: To boil or cleanse and dress wilk that it may be made |
| | of softTo ChooseLień Siě: To be accustomed toSkilful, Learned and |
| | experienced is called ^ Xŏ. Lień Ȳ: A mourning garment which it is |
| | allowable to wear the year after any ones decease |
| | It is used for this 煉 and for the next above |
| 鍊 | To purify metals with firePe Lień: Quite refined Çing Lień: Very much |
| | finished |
| | 煉 |
| 永 | Kuā Lień: That part of a gourd where the seeds one |
| 連 | To wash |
| V.^. ` | |
| 臉 | Siēn Ciù Vě LÎ Héu Chắng Çiên Goêy Xě: Siēn Kiĕ Ciến LÎ Héu Ciử Vě |
| | Goêy Lień: To receive any thing first and afterwards pay the money for it is |
| | called Xĕ; To pay the money first, and then receive the thing is called Lién |

| 獫 | Chẳng Hóey Lień: Tuòn Hoéy Hiĕ, Chẳng Hoéy Xén Pú Tuòn Hoéy Xén |
|-----------|--|
| V. Hièn | Fý Ý Xèu: A dog with a long nose is called Lién with a short one Hiě |
| | A dog with a long nose is fit to hunt with, a dog with a short one to bark and |
| | keep guard |
| 殮 | Ý Ý Kin Xēu Sù Chè: To dress a dead corpsJě Lién: To put it into the |
| | coffin |
| 歛 | To collectTo gather togetherA sirnameSpring and summer are called |
| V. `. Hân | Teng, autumn and winter Lien |
| | 發 Fă |

Lieu

| 畱 | To leaveTo detain a long timeLiêu Chú: To keep as a visitor at |
|---|---|
| | dinnerLiêu Hiá: To Cay downLiêu Siñ: To attend or apply the |
| | mindLiêu Hoêy: To keep in the heartLiêu Yúng: To reserve for |
| | useYûng Lieû: To let one go who was to be put to deathAlso to keep |
| | what ought to have been thrown away |
| | 留 |
| 瑠 | Lieû Lŷ: A sort of transparent stone, which formerly was Çú Jeñ Chy Vě |
| | A natural production, but now what is called Lieû Lŷ is artificial like glass, |
| | and it is made likewise out of ram's horns |
| | 琉 |
| 榴 | Xě Lieû: A pomegranateXě Lieû Çù: Pomegranate seeds |
| 遛 | Téu Lieû: To be detained a littleNot to advance |

750 Lieu

| 瘤 | SwellingsFlowings |
|---|---|
| 鰡 | A sorrel horse with a black mane Hôa Lieû: A gentle but speedy horse 縣 |
| 流 | To flowXùy Hing LÎ Pŏ Siĕ: A course of waters not interrupted^ Lien: |
| | without interruptionContinuallyTo go down the stream and not return is |
| | called ^To go up the stream and not return is called LiênFańg ^: To send |
| | into banishment ^ Hia, or Tûng Hū Liêu Sŏ: To conform one's self to the |
| | depraved manner of the age Hô Lî. Pŏ ^: To live amongst bad men and not |
| | be corrupted with their morals * Fāng: Good fame Súng *: If spoken of |
| | a youth, adorned with all the accomplishments of nature and fortune Yĕ ^: |
| | Men of the same professionKieù ^: The nine sectsChang ^: A goal |
| | keeperHoâng ^: A sort of wine used in sacrifices ^ Lŏ Hiá Lây Liĕ: |
| | Reduced to povertyHiá Liêu Chỹ Jin: Men of the lowest conditionYê |
| | ^: Eight pieces of Chinese money |
| | 深 |
| 硫 | Lieû Hoâng: Sulphur |
| | 流礌 |
| 旒 | Mien Lieu: The Emperor's crownMien Is the hat but Lieu is the jewels |
| | strung upon silken threads hanging down behind and before |
| | Liêu Kŷ: A standard, on which are drawn, Dragons, birds etc a |
| | Chúy Liêu: He who has the name and not the thing. |
| | 統 |
| 鎏 | Hoâng Kin Moèy Chè (黃金美者): Gold quite refined. |
| | 鏐 嶔 |
| 漻 | Lieû Kiểu Xèu Çŏ Túng Máo: Hands and feet frozen with cold |
| 疁 | Ý Hò Xão Tiến LÎ Chúng Yè: To burn fields and sow them |

Lieu 751

| 鬖 | King Liêu: To kill |
|------|---|
| 劉 | To kill. A sort of axA sirnamePŷ Lieû: Branches and leaves very thin |
| | 鎦 |
| 柳 | A willow treeA certain constellation in the south consisting of eight |
| | starsSû Lièu: A certain cityFý Lièu: A certain country |
| | 树 |
| 罶 | A sort of instrument to catch fish with, the entrance to which is open, but |
| | these is no getting back. |
| | Also thus 窶 |
| 絡 | Ten threads taken together not twistedSān Lieù: Women's hair divided |
| | into three parts and fitted properly together Cien ^: To cut away one's |
| | garment and carry away the money concealed theseThis sort of thieves are |
| | called Çien ^ Yè |
| 留 | Sú Pién Yè: To wait for an opportunitySŏ Lieù: To be detained by |
| V. ^ | considering |
| | 伺便也 |
| 溜 | Xùy Chūng Chỹ Kiế Lién: A place where waters run very fast |
| | 溜 |
| 理 | Sú Vý Hiny Lî Siēn Yēn Siě: To practice beforehand what one is to do; also |
| | to study what one does not as yet perfectly |
| | 月筵。 |
| | 事未行而光演習也 |

752 Lieu

| 窗 | A caveA subbituminous pit |
|------|---|
| | 電電 |
| 7357 | Vǒ Xùy Lieû Chu: A place where the waters of the house run |
| 国 | A court in the middle of the house Chung Liéu: The spirit that resides in |
| | the middle of the house |
| | 窗 |
| 鷚 | A larkOtherwise Tiến Yŏ and commonly Káo Tiến Çù |
| 畂 | Tiến Pĕ Mèu Yè: An hundred Chinese areas of land. |
| | 田百町也 |
| 瀏 | Xùy Xin LÎ Çing Yŭe Liéu: A deep and clear waterAlso Liêu: A certain |
| | river |

| 鄰 | Kiū Siang Lieû Ciĕ Yè: Those, whose dwellings are contiguous |
|---|---|
| | Lin Lỳ: Five houses are called Lin, and twenty five house are called |
| | LyPỳ Lin: Adjoining togetherA neighbour |
| | NearVery nearLin Chung: Very near death. |
| | 隣 |
| | It is also the same as 轔 |
| 燐 | An ignis fatuusAn exhalation which they say arises from ground, on |
| | which the blood of horses or Oxen has lain a long time, or where men have |
| | been buriedBrightShining |
| | 粦 |

| 嶙 | A very high mountain |
|---|---|
| 璘 | The stroker in precious stones |
| 磷 | Xùy Pắn Chỹ Liẽ Xẽ: Stones raised at the bank of a river |
| | It is also the same as 葬 |
| | 黨 Lin: Waters running down between stones |
| 潾 | A certain riverXùy Kuāng Cing Yng: The light reflected from clear water |
| 粼 | Xùy Çiốg Xẽ Hiến Máo: Is spoken of water so clear that you may see the |
| | stones at the bottom |
| | 粦巜 |
| 疄 | Tiến Chỹ Yế Lûn Yè: One parcel of land. Otherwise called Yế Lûn or Yế |
| | Нŷ |
| 鱗 | The scales of fish Tà Lin or Kit Lin: To pull off the scales |
| | Yng Lûng Lin: To squeeze the scales of a dragonIt is spoken of those who |
| | are reprove the Emperor |
| 麟 | Kỹ Lin: An imaginary animal as over unicornThe king of four footed |
| | beasts; who as they pretend is to appear when the most excellent or perfect |
| | prince shall govern |
| | The made is called $\mathbf{K}^{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ and the female $\mathbf{Li\hat{\mathbf{n}}}$ |
| | See page |
| | 麐 |

| 轔 | Lin Lin: The noise of many carriages |
|---|--|
| 遴 | Siuèn Çĕ Yè: To chuse |
| 甐 | To wear awayTo consume |
| | It is read also Liń in the same sense |
| 林 | Piốg Tổ Cung Mŏ: Very on any trees in a plain country |
| | Lin Ching: The EmperorLo Lin Chung Chy Jin: A robberA |
| | banditYù Lin: A certain star |
| 霖 | Xŷ Yù Yè: Rain falling seasonably. If the rain lasts only three days it is called |
| | Lin if it lasts beyond three days it is called Yn because then it is not |
| | seasonable |
| 淋 | Y Xùy Vŏ Vĕ Yè: To water anythingLin̂ Lŷ: To dropTo run drop by |
| | dropLiñ Liñ: Is spoken of continual rain |
| | Kān Lin: Rain obtained by rain of the spirits |
| 琳 | A certain precious stone |
| 痳 | A sort of distemper when the seed comes away with the wine |
| | Ù Lîn: Five distempers that affect the private parts |

| 臨 | To look uponTo take care of inferiorsTo approach toThe coming of |
|---------|--|
| | superiors to their inferiorsGreatLiń is also the lamentations of many |
| | 度宣 |
| 濂 | Cold. |
| V. Liên | |
| 稟 | Çang Lin. Ching Mỳ Kố Chỹ Fâng Vố Yè: The place where grain is laid |
| | upA granaryA bornLiù Kǒ or Liù Xiú: The revenues the Emperor |
| | assigns to bachelors of arts of the first rank, in cities of the first order being |
| | forty pieces of silver |
| | Those of the second order have thirty, and those of the third order nineteen. |
| | This sort of bachelors are called Sin Seng {It is also the same with the next |
| | below |
| | 廪 |
| 凜 | Liù Liù: Very coldLiù Jeû: Is spoken of superiors who make themselves |
| | dreads by their inferiors |
| 懍 | Liù Liù: Fearful ad trembling |
| | It is also read Làn. Kan Làn: Very much fatigued |
| 僯 | ShameTo be put to shame |
| 吝 | CovetousSparingTenaciousGreedyKiện Liń: The same |
| | Yng Kiế LÎ Pố Kiế Yè: He who ought to give and does notPỳ L'in: He |
| | who behave meanly and brings himself to shameSiēu Lin: To |
| | blushHoèy Liń (See amongst the opposites)Tån Liń: Covetous |
| | 哈侩恰 |
| | |
| 藺 | An herb fit to make mats with |

| 躙 | Jeù Liń: To tread uponTo trample upon with the feet |
|------|---|
| | |
| 磷 | To lessen |
| V. ^ | |
| 蹸 | Chē Çièn Liě: To be run over by a wheel |
| | 電 輺 |
| | Also thus 轥 |

| ` | 令 | Sù Ling: ServantsTo serveLing Ling: The sound of a little bell |
|---|----|--|
| | V. | Poéy Ling: A certain birdLing Hû: A certain country |
| | | A sirnamePŏ Lin̂g: Disobedient |
| | | ⇒ |
| | 伶 | Ling Jin: A musicianLing Lý: QuicksightedSagacious |
| | 玲 | Ling Lûng: Engraving or carvingA thing transparent, every where alike |
| | | a thick piece of wood which the sun casts his beams throughIt is spoken |
| | | of anything engraved very curiously Ting Ling: The noise of stones |
| | 聆 | Ll` Yeù Sò Ven Yŭe Ling: To perceive by hearingTo hear |

| 蛉 | Cing Ling: A sort of locustÇiĕ Ling: Another sort of locust with six feet |
|----|---|
| | and four wings |
| 拎 | Ch° ĕ Xèu Tān Tŷ: To left up any thing with one hand |
| | 擇 |
| | D reads it Ling |
| 摴 | The same with the next above |
| 跉 | Hing Ting or Ling Ping: An orphanIt is also spoken of one who goes |
| | solitarily by himself |
| 秢 | Chū Ling: A certain medicine |
| 鈴 | Little bellsRattlesKin Ling Y Tung Goey Chy Hiu Kŷ Chung LÎ Liĕ |
| | Kỹ Puón Nă Siào Tiĕ Çù, Yâo Chỹ Ling Ling Çó Xing: Rattles are made |
| | of brass hollow within and spin in the middle having a little iron ball |
| | inclosed and when you shake them they make a noise. |
| 咿 | LÎ Xing: A noise in the ears |
| 盛令 | A yearTiắô Ling: A boy who has already his hair grown |
| | Pŏ Ling: One of an hundred year old. Hiá Ling: A very old man |

| 芩 | TX I: Car A and a mast and has the Chinese in the annual disease I: Car |
|---|---|
| 苓 | Fŏ Ling: A wood or root used by the Chinese in the venereal disease Ling |
| | L'l: A sort of mushroom or fungous substance without a foot or stalk, like |
| | the outside of an ear |
| 零 | Sú Chỹ Yû Yǔe Kỹ Ling: The remainder of a number is called Kỳ Ling: |
| | A broken number (for example) Yĕ Pĕ Ling Sú: One hundred and |
| | fourLing Lo: Leaves falling from trees |
| | Ling Súy: The smallest things that can be seenLing Yù: Small rain which |
| | falls after long showers |
| 刢 | Ling Lý Jin Chy Kuáy Pién Chè: An apt manQuicksighted apt and fit. |
| 翱 | The feathers of the wings |
| 泠 | A certain river in the province of Xèn S y by the city Ling Tung Hién which |
| | fall into the river GóeyAlso another river in the province of Kiang Nân |
| | near Tān Yâng Hién which falls into the river Kiang |
| | PureBrightLing Ling: The noise of waterThe noise of wind |
| 瓴 | A flagon or vessel with handlesThe lower tiles which are concave and |
| | receive the water from the upper ones which are convexLing Tie: Great |
| | tilesAlso a sort of flaggon |
| 鴒 | Ciĕ Ling: A sort of little birds like sparrows, with long tails and thin bills, |
| | and fly in flocks, commonly called Xě Çù Moéy: Ten sisters |
| 囹 | Ling Vù: A crab |
| 夌 | To exceed over and aboveHighTo pass beyondLing Chŷ: To become |
| | worse and worseTo design any one's ruins by degrees |

| 菱 | Ling Ký Sān Kiŏ Sú Kiŏ Yŭe Ký: Leang Kiŏ Yŭe Ling Cùng Ming Xùy |
|-----|---|
| | Lie: Water fruit that has three of four horns are called Ký those that have |
| | only two are called Ling this sort of fruit is generally called the water |
| | chesnut Ling Kién: Kién is also a water fruit, but warm and its flower looks |
| | towards the sunWhereas Ling is clod because its flower turns from the |
| | sun |
| | 菱 菱 |
| 凌 | IceA place where ice is preservedLing Jin: He who looks after the |
| | iceLing Nio: A cruel tyrantLing Po: To make ashamed |
| | It is also read Ling in the same sense |
| 陵 | Tá Feù Yè: A great hillA heap of earthA mountain of earth |
| | To pass beyondSevereTo govern tyrannically is called Ling |
| | NiŏCorrupted or depraved is called Ling ŶXān Ling: The burial place |
| | for the royal familyFormerly burial places were called LingCin Ling : To |
| | seize by violence |
| 綾 | A sort of fine silk web with flowers of one color |
| 鯪 | A sort of fish with four feet which eats ants, commonly called Chuến Xān |
| | KiăAlso a great sea fish |
| 霊 | Fân Vě Chỹ Sò Pŏ Kổ Cẽ Chú Góey Chỹ ^: Whatever excellence is in |
| | things which men are not able thoroughly to comprehend is called ^ lin Sin |
| | Chỹ Siēn Kiŏ Tŏ Cháo Chů: The intellectual facultySpiritThe |
| | soulGoodHappiness. The power of working miracles Yaó ^: The |
| | sunSān ^: The Lunar moon and starsSú ^: First a sort of fourfooted |
| | beastSecond a sort of birdThird a tortoiseFourth a sort of serpent |
| | Liñ Fūng Kūey, and Lûng are called Su LingLing is the intellectual |
| | faculty |
| | 雪霧灵 |
| -m^ | 人心之先覺獨照処 |
| 西語 | Ling Lo: Excellent wine Y Ling Xùy Çáo Çièu Vý Cho t Çio n Chang: |
| | Wine mixed with water from the lake Ling in the province of Hû Kuàng It |
| 4 | has an excellent extraordinary flavor |
| 症 | Chuên Chỹ Yeù Choāng Chè: A ship or vessel that has windows |
| | 种含 |
| | |

| 櫺 | Chổang Kẽ Cù: The lattices of windows |
|--------------------|---|
| | 棱 |
| | 極 |
| 領 | A neckA collarThe part of the garment joined to the collar |
| | To receiveTo take againTo governTo publish any thing by the order |
| | of a superiorTo bring onXèu Ling: The leader of an armyAlso the |
| | numeral particle for garments |
| | Used also for the next character below. |
| | 铃 |
| 嶺 | Kāo Xān Chỹ K cò Yû LÎ Kúo Chè: A lofty mountain passable for |
| | travelersMoêy Ling: A mountain in the confines of Kuàng Tung and |
| | Kiāng Sỹ Between the cities Nân Hiūng and Nan Gān Fù |
| 另 | AnotherDifferentBesidesLińg Váy: Beyond this |
| | Lińg Jě: Another dayTo shareTo divideAnother thing |
| \rightarrow | LawsAn edictTo forbidTo commandTo make |
| V.^ | proclamationNobleHonorableExcellentIt is used for speaking in |
| | terms of honor, and civility of the persons who have relation to him whom |
| | we converse with, as Lińg Çuñ: Your noble father Lińg Lâng: Your honors |
| | sons |

Lio

| 畧 | Moderate in quantity or qualityLittleA boundTo fix a boundTá |
|---|--|
| | Liò: A summaryA compendiumHò Liò: Not to value at a suchNot to |
| | regardCiù Liŏ: To usurp upon unjustly |
| | King Lio: To look after one's own boundsLio Ly: To see after one's own |
| | landsFang ^, or Chêu Lioor Çe Lio: To considerTo weigh or deliberate |
| | Used also for the next below |
| | 略 |
| 掠 | To carry awayTo take by forceLù Liŏ: To take prisoner by violence |
| | 京 Pang Lio: To resurge |
| | Xāo Liǒ 捎 To take away by force |
| | It is read also Leáng in the same sense |

| 閭 | Gates for security of the waysTo dwellDwellingsSān ^: The name of |
|-------|--|
| | a governmentKỳ Liû LÎ Yù: Two people standing and talking, one within, |
| | the other without the gate of a double door, one part of which only is open. |
| 萋 | Liû Hāo: An herb proper for seasoning fishLiñ Yĕ: An Indian leaf, |
| | commonly called beetel. |
| 蘆 | Pāo Liû: Fish minced small and soaked in fat and salt. |
| V. Lû | 蘆 |
| 藘 | Jû Liû: A sort of herb from whence is extracted a red tincture |
| 廬 | Siào Vŏ Yè: A small houseAn innA house in the fields |
| V. Lû | Public houses in the roads for the convenience of travelers. |
| | A house made of straw supported by a tree out of the doors of the house, |
| | where children lament the death of their parents |
| 艫 | The skinThe skin of the belly |
| V. Lû | Liû Liě 列 To set forth in order |
| | D. reads it Lû |
| 臚 | An assHing Lúy Mà Vỳ Sú Niêu, Xin Kiế Siào LÎ Xing Pổ Tá: The shape |
| | of its body is like an horse, its tail like an ox, the body of it is small, the ears |
| | long, and it has a great disagreeable voice |
| 旅 | Ù Pĕ Jin̂ Góey Liù: Five hundred menVery manyMany a wayA |
| | roadA sacrifice offered to the mountains |
| | Liù Jin: A foreignerLiù Tien: An innSiang Liù: Disposed in |
| | orderXáng Liù: The part of the body above the thighsHiá Liù: The part |
| | of the body below the thighs Liù Hô: Rice self sown |
| 祣 | Çý Xān Chuēn Ming: A sacrifice offered to the mountains and waters |
| | 瀘 |

| 旅月 | Çiĕ Jŏ: The flesh on the back, or according to others the back bones |
|----|--|
| | Yèu Liù Liĕ: Stout |
| | 旅 |
| 呂 | Used for the next character aboveTo helpLiù Súng: The Island of |
| | Luconia, sometimes used only for that past of it where Manilla stands |
| 侶 | A colleagueA companionTo accompanyTo be associated |
| 褸 | Lâu Liù: A torn garment |
| 縷 | Ciĕ LÎ Vý Sién Yŭe Liù: Silk or hemp dressed but not yet twisted into |
| | threadsKiĕ Liù: A certain herb which spreads abroad very muchLô Liù: |
| | The particulars of businessKiñ Xèu Chặ Kiế Yù Tō Yung, Pǒ Cin Lô |
| | Liù: Now at the conclusion of a letter many wives Pŏ Ciń Lô ^: All the |
| | particulars cannot be expressed in (a letter, or) writing |
| 瘻 | Kiū Liù: An hunchCrook backed |
| | 僂 |
| 儢 | Liù LiùPŏ Yŏ Goêy Yè: UnwillingOne who does anything |
| | unwillinglyPŏ Mièn Kiàng Máo: To apply no endeavor |
| 穞 | Pŏ Chúng Çú Sēng Chỹ Táo: Rice self grown and not down |
| | 稆 |

| 慮 | To examine diligentlyTo considerSorrowfulFull of ThoughtTo |
|-------|--|
| | doubtVû Liú: In shortAny one indiscriminately |
| | Pŏ Çŏ Goêy Liú: There is no reason for our being so anxious |
| | Mień Liú: Understanding |
| 濾 | Lŏ Kit Çú Yè: To strew away dregs or filth |
| 鑢 | Mô C° ŏ Chỹ K ỷ : A sort of instrument to polish with |
| | A sort of file |
| | 鋁 鐧 |
| 勯 | To assistTo praiseTo encourage |
| 屢 | Often timesRepeated over and over again |
| | 屡 |
| | D. reads it Liù |
| 率 | The point aimed atA bowA markThe border of a garment which is |
| V. So | sewed on the inside to plain garments |
| | It is also the same as 繂 |
| 懧 | Yeū Múen Yè SorrowfulTo be sad |
| 膟 | To offer raw flesh in sacrificeLiŭ Leâo: The fat of the entails which they |
| | offer in sacrifice after it is seasoned with sweet herb |

٠

| 繂 | Tá Xing Yè: A great ropeA cable which they make of reeds |
|---|--|
| | A rope with which they let a coffin down into the grave |
| | To hem a garment |
| 律 | LawsLiŭ Tung: A sort of pipePo Liŭ: A pencil to write with |
| 侓 | Kuếy Tá Máo: The greatestGreat amongst the most principal |
| 排 | Kiể Kỷ Çù Chĕ: The dregs or worst parts (for example) of any fruit to be |
| | preserved in sugarTo cast awayOr to take up |
| 膟 | The same as the character in the eight paragraph at page 763 |

Liuen

| ^ | 孳 | Kiū Liûen Xèu Kiŏ Yè: The hands crooked |
|---|----|---|
| | V. | D. reads it Lûon |
| ` | 藝 | Flesh mixed small. |
| | | It is also read Liuèn in the same sense |

Liuen 765

| 孌 | Cung Xún Yè: To comply withTo do as one is ordered |
|------------------------|---|
| | FairBeautiful |
| | |
| 窓 | Liuén Nién: To think upon with affection Hý Liúen: To love |
| | passionately |
| | 恋恋恋 |
| 挛 | Fân Kiū Kiển Lien Hý Kiāy Yuĕ Liúen: To bind many together with one |
| V. ^ | rope is called Liúen |
| | It is also the same with the next below |
| ネ,た マニン 流 | A certain herb |

LL or Eul

| ^ | 而 | A conjunctive particleAndThouAn auxiliary and final characterLî |
|---|---|--|
| | | Kin: NowLî Heú: Afterwards |
| | | Jen Lî: IndeedIt is so ?Hairs that grow upon the cheek |
| | 洏 | Lien Lî: Ready to weep |
| | 栭 | Leâng Xáng Tuòn Chu: A short pillar over beams A tree like the chesnut |
| | | but lessLî Lië: Small chesnuts |
| | | [[[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] |

766 LL

| 檽 | Mŏ LÎ Piĕ Ming: A sort of mushroom which is commonly called Mŏ LÌ, |
|----|--|
| | otherwise Lî |
| 胹 | To boil V ery much boiledTo mix meat together |
| 輀 | Yû Kuōn Chỹ Chệ: A carriage for a coffin |
| | 輔 |
| 魚而 | Kuēn Lî: A little fishA famous fish from the western sea |
| 兒 | Very littleLî Çù: A sonSiào Lî: A little childYng Lî: An infant that |
| | sucksSiào Lî: My son, is said by way of complaisanceAn auxiliary |
| | character for substantives |
| | 児 |
| 唲 | By compulsionUnwillinglyA great talkerFull of woods |
| | Violent laughter |
| | It is also read Vā Va Ghēu: The voices of infants |
| 爾 | ThouIs it soNày Lì: As length the matter is come to this |
| | Yun Lìl Pŏ Kúo Jû Çử Xŭe: It is soNot otherwise |
| | An auxiliary letterIt is also the same with the two next characters |
| | following |
| | 爾尔 |
| | 爾 |
| 邇 | NextTo be very nearTo approach to |
| | 迩 |

LL 767

| 耳 | Chù Ting Chy Kūon: The faulty of HearingThe earTo perceive by |
|----------|---|
| 7 | |
| | hearingThe handles of vesselsL'l Tò: The ears |
| | Tỳ L'l: To pull by the earsL'l L'l: ComplyinglyMŏ L'l: Excrescences |
| | like the ear that grow upon treesJe L'l: A sort of worm |
| 珥 | Fú Jin L'l Xĕ: Ornaments women use for their earsEarningsA |
| | covering for the earsA covering for the ears which they formerly used to |
| | prevent hearing things improper |
| | It is read also L'I |
| 餌 | Fuèn Ping: A pudding made of the flour of riceL'l Çù: Any other sort of |
| V. | pudding made the finest flows of rice |
| 馬耳 | Lŏ L`l: One of the eight sorts of houses more valued than the rest |
| 貢 | The number twoL'l Jin: Father and MotherPo L'l Sin: faithfulNot |
| | double heartedTý L'l: SecondFūen LÎ L'l Chỹ: To make two of |
| | oneTo helpA coadjutor |
| | The Emperor's sonTo doubtTo shareTo distinguish |
| | |
| | 士 |
| | |
| 佴 | SecondA coadjutor |
| 弭 | Chun Çý Ý Chu Yŭ Lý: A sacrifice offered in spring time to remove a |
| | plague |
| 餌 | Tiáo Chè Tán Yû Hiāng Vě Yè: A scented back which the fishermen make |
| V. ` | use of to catch fish Y L'y Tań Jin: To prevail upon any one to do a thing |
| | by proposing some advantage by way of baitL'I Jin: To hold out a bait for |
| | anyone |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

768 LL

| 鉺 | A book |
|---|---|
| | |
| 衈 | A sacrifice at which is offered the blood of a bird just killed |
| | To stick the bird of his feathers that are about its ears, and to offer these |
| | feathers, for since the ears are the organ of hearing, by doing this, he that |
| | offers the sacrifice signifies his desire to be heard by the spiritsL'l Chù |
| | Ting Çing Yo Xin Chy Ting Chy Yè |
| | (See D concerning this) |
| 刵 | To cut off the ears |

| 羅 | Vang Lô: Pú Yû Xéu Gôey Vang, Pú Fý Niào Chè Gôey Lô: A net in which |
|----------|---|
| | fish, or four footed animals are taken is called Vang. But a net for birds is |
| | called LôA kind of thinner sort of silkPāo ^: To embrace to |
| | containChāng ^: To spread a netIt is also spoken of an unfrequented |
| | place. Also of a place frequented and full of noise and hurryPang ^: A kind |
| | of mathematical instrumentXay ^: To separate with a sieve^ Lie: |
| | Spread like a netThe name of a treeOf a river of a kingdomOf a |
| | countryOf a star |
| 蘿 | Niù Lô: A certain herbTếng Lô: The trunk of a tree is called Tếng but the |
| | stalk of an herb is called LôXŷ Lô: A larger sort of fennel |
| 第 | A basket made of seeds, narrowed square below, broad and round above |
| 儸 | Chē Lŏ Kién LÎ Pŏ Tĕ Chè: Excelling in strength but not in virtue |
| | |

| 囉 | The sketching of the voice in signingWords of execration |
|---|--|
| 攞 | To chuse |
| 欏 | A hedge made of wood |
| 饠 | Piě Lô: A sort of cakeChý Çáo: To make or get food ready |
| 鑼 | Tung Lô: A sort of brass pan, which the Chinese use commonly n their wars, |
| | weightwatchers, & dancesThey strike against it with a stick, bound round |
| | at the end, that strikes with cordIt is called by Europeans a gaung. |
| 螺 | Lô Sū: A shellTiến Lô: Greater sheelsLô Sū: A flat shell |
| | Hày Lô: A sea shell |
| | 意. 意. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 騾 | Liû Fù Mà Mù LÎ Sēng Chè: A male, having an ass for its sire and a mare |
| | for its dam. |
| | 贏 |
| | 騙 |
| 嬴 | A heap of corn |
| | Others read it Lō |

| 果 | Niù Lò Niù Xý Yè: A maid servant |
|--------|--|
| V. Kùo | |
| 裸 | Chě Xin Yŭe Lò: To make nakedY Lo: To cloath one that is naked |
| | 躶 |
| 羸 | Kuò Lò: A sort of treeA pompion commonly called Tiến Kūa |
| | 羸 |
| 攞 | Ý Leàng Xèu Kếu Ý Yǔe Lò: To gather the cloaths together with both |
| V. ^ | hands is called Lò |
| 邏 | Siun Lò: A spyTo go round to view. |
| 樏 | An heapLó Kỷ: To bring into an heapTo heap up. |
| | |
| 洛 | The name of a riverLo Yâng Hōa: The stock July flower |
| | Lŏ Yâng: A certain cityLŏ Yâng Kiắô: A large bridge in the province of |
| | Hû Kuàng |
| 烙 | Hò Lŏ: To heat an iron and mask an horse's skin with it |
| | Lŏ Tiĕ: A piece of iron they make use of to smooth the folds in silk. |

| 歿 | Çû Lŏ: Cû Is to ascend, Lŏ: To descendÇû Lŏ: To die because at death |
|-----------|---|
| | the soil ascends and the body descends |
| 酪 | Milk curdledCream of milk |
| 絡 | Mě Lő: The pulsation of an arteryLiên Lő: To write To join |
| | togetherLûng Lŏ: ReinsLŏ Mà Xèu: To bridle an horseLŏ Yĕ: |
| | Continually. Without intermission or interruptionLo Sū: To wind |
| | roundPaō Lŏ: A cover like a net to help any thing in |
| 雒 | A certain birdA black horse with the white mane and tail |
| 駱 | Pě Mà Hě Vỳ Liế Yǔe Lǒ: A white horse with a black tail is called LǒLŏ |
| | Tô: A camel |
| 落 | Fân Vẽ Yùn Chúy Kiāy Kò Yŭe Lŏ: Whatever falls maybe called Lŏ |
| | The beginning to fallTo fall. To dieLeaves falling form treesÇūn ^: |
| | A place where many dwellA village^ Ching: A sacrifice offered after a |
| | house is finished Hia ^: The place in which Xe ^: To lose Xĕ Xĕ ^ ^: |
| | Very trulyPiĕ Lŏ: HeavenTŏ ^, or Lùy ^: Very famous, Excelling all |
| | others |
| | Leng ^: An unfrequented placeTrees stripped of their leaves ^ Çaò: |
| | Robbers who infect the roads ** To: Slow, Pusillanimous St Lo: To |
| | determine |
| | To give one's opinion |
| | 注 |
| | 711 |
| 举 | An ox of different colorsCho Lo: Greatly excelling othersalso |
| | manifestly |
| 楽 | Yŭe Lŏ or Hỳ Lŏ; or Kúay Lŏ: To rejoiceJoyYŭe properly signifies |
| V Yŏ. Yáo | inward joy. Lo outers and joyT o Lo: GloryBeatitude |
| | 樂 |

| 盧 | Chung Hò Kỹ: A vessel to contain fire A store iron A furnace |
|----------|--|
| /.1===1. | Black earthA place where wine is soldA black speck in the eyeLû |
| | Mêu: A ruleAn exampleTū Lû: A skillful actorAlso A certain |
| | kingdomJŏ Lû: A goalerTêû Lû: The skull |
| | |
| | 盧 |
| | Used for these following 顱矑臚蘆櫨艫轤 and for the next below |
| 蘆 | Lû Chấŷ: Bamboos growing by the water |
| V. Liû | |
| 爐 | Hò Lû: Whatever fire is kept in A stove of any sort Xèu Lû: A stove for |
| | the handsKiŏ Lû: a stove for the feetMuòn Lû: A table in the middle |
| | of which fire is put to warm the meat and those who eat. |
| | 炉 |
| 瀘 | A certain river in the province of Sú Chūen Those who pass over it in the |
| | third or fourth moon die |
| 壚 | Black and hand earthCieù Lû: A tavern |
| 臚 | Fŏ Ciến Yǔe Lû: The fore part of the bellyThe skinXáng Chuên |
| | Yêu Káo Hiá Goêy Lû, Hiá Káo Xáng Gôey Kiú: Superiors signifying: A |
| | thing to inferiors is called Lû. But inferiors signifying things to superiors is |
| | called Kiú Yĕ Yĕ Lû Liĕ Jû Chỳ Chỹ Chàng: All things are disposed in |
| | order as the fingers upon your hands |
| | 十二人列如指諸掌 |
| 艫 | Chŏ Lû. Chŏ Chuên Héu Chŷ Tó Chu, Lû Chuên Çiên Çu Chaó Chu: |
| | A place in the hinder part of the ship where the rudder is, is called Cho ; but |
| | Lû is the fore part of the ship where she is moved on by a pole and oars |
| | Chŏ Lû: A shipLiù: The poop |
| | 人船前刺櫂処 |
| | 舳後船持絁処 |
| 艫 | Lŏ Lû: A pulley |
| | |

| 鱸 | Lû Yû: A sort of fish very common in the city of Súng Kiāng in the province |
|-----|---|
| | of Kiāng Nān |
| 纑 | The threads of hemp dressed and cleansedPiĕ Lû: To dress hence to make |
| | it fit for wearing |
| 鑪 | A stoveA sort of vessel to heat wine |
| | 罏 |
| 盧烏 | Lû Çû: A certain silly water bird which the Chinese make use of to catch |
| | fishThey commonly call it Xuy Lao Ya also Mô Yû Kung |
| | 捕魚水鳥俗謂之摸魚公又謂誰老鴉 |
| 顱 | Teû Lû: Sculls |
| | % |
| 廬 | Kō Kiĕ Pińg Yè: A spear |
| Liû | See Lieû |
| 魯 | DullBluntedA certain kingdom in the province of Xān Tūng |
| | Chě Lù: A sincere manLû Yû: RoughLù Tún: Blurted |
| 櫓 | Çiń Chuên Ky: Instruments by which ships are moved onOars |
| | A great shieldLêu Lù: An instrument by which an enemy is resisted from |
| | the walls |
| | 艣樐烤 |

| 虜 | The same with the next below |
|---|---|
| 擄 | Lù Liŏ: To take by forceTo take prisonerA captive |
| 鹵 | Tý Po Seng Vě Yŭe Lù: A barren land which produces nothing |
| | Lù Tỳ or Xā Lù: A cursed barren countryLù Mang: |
| | RoughImprudentA certain countryA contain city |
| | 澛 |
| 滷 | Hiên Lù: Salt dissolved in waterAfflictionAfflicted |
| 滷 | Yâo Túng Yè: To shake about |
| 路 | Lú Tû, or Táo Lú: A road, in a natural and moral sense |
| | Lú Mûen: The principal gateYn Ta - Xáng Lú: To put any one in the right |
| | way, in a natural and moral sense written also thus |
| | It is read also for this 輅 and 露 this |
| 潞 | A certain river in the province of Xen Sy |
| | It is also the same as 露 |
| 璐 | A sort of precious stone. |

| 露 | An oxWaters running down by dropsTo uncoverTo disclose |
|---|---|
| | To lay openLú Tiến in the open airLú Chữ Mà Kiŏ: Is spoken of one |
| | who imprudently discovers what ought to have been kept secret. |
| 鷺 | A certain water bird that eats fishLú ǰ iû |
| 賂 | Hoèy Lú: To suborn with bribes |
| 輅 | Chế Ciến Hûng Mờ: A cross piece of wood in the fore part of a carriageA |
| | wagonA carriage |

Lu or Lo

| င | 六 | The nymbon six AA contain tringdom Six I x. The coinit of anavy |
|---|----|---|
| | | The number sixAA certain kingdom. Siĕ Lŏ: The spirit of snow. |
| | | |
| | 禄 | HappinessRevenues assigned by the Emperor to governors |
| | 1米 | GoodHoêy Lŏ: The spirit of fire. Also for a house being on firePo Lŏ: |
| | | He is deadA certain star |
| | EX | Hû Lŏ: A quiverPŷ Lŏ: A leathern coat |
| | 不录 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

776 Lu or Lo

| 籙 | Ancient figures or engravings |
|---|--|
| 梦 | Lŏ Téu: A sort of Indian pulse bigger than a lentil and green |
| | In the Philippine islands it is called mongo |
| 碌 | Yung Lö: A common manLö Lö: Is spoken of a place full of many little |
| | stonesAlso of one engaged in many affairsA green stone which |
| | dissolved produces a green colorA sort of copperas |
| 琭 | A stoneA green stone like a gem |
| 醁 | Ling Lo: Very excellent wine |
| 録 | Ký Lŏ: To write history to make remarks Teng Lŏ: To write out |
| | Lŏ Lŏ: An idle fellowOne who walks up and down to pick up news |
| 綠 | Cing Hoâng Chy Kien Se: The color between blue & yellowGreen |
| | A sort of herbKiĕ Lŏ: A certain stone |
| | 祿 |
| 縣 | Lŏ L´l: A gentle horse. |

Lu or Lo 777

| 盐 | A boxA little chest |
|---------|--|
| 鹿 | A stagMèu Chè Yeù Kiŏ Vû Chỳ; Pin Chè Yeù Chỳ Vû Kiŏ: The male |
| | has horns but no teeth. The female has teeth but no horns $\mathbf{Ch\mathring{y}}$ are the fore |
| | teethKiūn Lŏ: A round granary, the ancients called Kiun; a square are |
| | LŏHeng Lŏ: One who looks after the woodsLiù Lŏ: A sort of covering |
| | for the head which women make use of |
| 漉 | To dropTo run drop by dropTo draw outTo draw out of water |
| | 盪 涤 |
| 熝 | Sin Hiên Yè: Easy at heartOne whom no cares vex or disturb |
| 轆 | Lŏ Lû: A pulley |
| | r |
| 簏 | A sort of basket to catch crabs Hû Lŏ: A quiver |
| | 築 |
| 麓 | Ciāo Lŏ. Xān Ting Yŭe Çiāo, Xān Çŏ Yŭe Lŏ: The top of a mountain is |
| | called Ciāo; The foot LŏOne who has the case the woods |
| | A keeper |
| 蓼 | Çåò Xang Tá Máo: It is spoken of herbs which grow very high |
| V. Leào | |

778 Lu or Lo

| 僇 | A reproachAnything scandalousDisgraceTo act stupidly |
|---|--|
| | The same also with the next below |
| 戮 | Pińg Liĕ Yè: To join forcesLiŏ Liĕ: With joint forcesTo kill |
| | 剹[|
| | The same as the next bellow |
| 勠 | Pińg Liĕ Yè: To join forcesLŏ Liĕ: With joint forces |
| | 勃 |
| 陸 | SixKāo Pihg Yue Lo: High and level are called LoKién Lo |
| | PurslaneLŏ Lŏ: OrdinaryCommon^ Leâng: Banditti |
| | A robberLo Gû: A certain spirit with nine heads, his face like a man's and |
| | his body like a typer's. |
| | 六 |
| 稑 | Chung Lō Sien Chung Héu Xŏ Yŭe Chung. Héu Chung Sien Xŏ Yŭe Lŏ: |
| | Rice first sown and grown ripe is called Chung. Rice after sown which is |
| | first ripe is called Lŏ |
| | 穋 |

| ` | 雷 | ThunderTogetherLûy Kūng: The spirit that makes the thunder, or the |
|---|---|--|
| | | thundering spiritLûy Kù: To beat a drum |
| | | Lûy Ting: ThunderAlso the anger of great men, or governors |
| | | 京 田 田 |
| | 擂 | To grindTo breakTo break with grindingChuŷ Yeñ Vě Yè: To break |
| | | any thing by rubbing it round with a pestle, not by pounding |
| | | 撮 |
| | | 擂 |

| | Pŏ Y Çúy LÎ Sù Yǔe Lûy: To die without being guilty of any fault or an |
|---|---|
| | innocent person's being condemned to death is called Lûy: To make others |
| | partakers of our misfortunesTo involve others in our misfortunesÇŏ |
| | Lûy: A certain spiritA case for a coat of mail |
| | 累 |
| 里至 | Çièu Kỹ: A wine vessel A vessel to wash the hands in |
| 鹊系 | A basket to carry away earth in |
| | It is also the same as Lùy |
| 田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田 | Pě Nâng Vang: A net with an hundred bags |
| 蘲 | Chiốg Tử Kỷ: Basket fit to carry earth in |
| 縲 | A black ropeLûy Siĕ: Cords with which things are tired together |
| 羸 | ThinWeakTo destroyInfirmWeariedKiện Luŷ: Çáo Hóa Chỹ |
| | Xin Ming: The name of the spirit who presides over generation |
| 壘 | To put one thing upon anotherTo add a great many things |
| | (See the character in the third paragraph of page 780 for what is written there |
| | applies to this |

| 苗 | Kŏ Lùy: A certain herb that spreads itself wide and creeps of which webs |
|--------|---|
| | are made and the leaves of which are like a vine leaf but less |
| | 萝 |
| 儡 | Kuèy Lùy: Wooden figures which they use in their plays |
| 畾系 | To put one thing upon anotherA military trenchTo gather together |
| | Luỳ Xě: Stones heaped together or walls made of stones without limed a |
| | mound made of stonesKuèy Lùy: ExtraordinaryWonderful^ Sińg: A |
| | certain starYŏ ^: The name of a spirit who, as the Chinese imagine, |
| | drives away evil spirits for which reason they place these two characters |
| | over their doors |
| | Some do not read Lùy in this sense but Liŭ (for example according to |
| | D. what is written here agrees also with the character in the eighth |
| | paragraph 779 also with these |
| | 累絫 |
| 儽 | SlothfulSlowIgnorantInfirm |
| 蓄 | Póey Lùy: The buds of flowers |
| | It is read also Lûy in the same sense |
| 癅 | Pŷ Xáng Siào Lùy: Little roses in the skin that cause itching |
| 累 | Xě Xù Gôey Lùy, Xě Lùy Gôey Chū: Yeú Xě Sū Gôey Lùy: Ten grains |
| V.^ .′ | of millet are called Lùy. Ten Lùy are one Chū. Also ten Sū which is the |
| | thousandth part of one Fúen, are called Lùy |
| | 暴 |
| 瘰 | Lùy Liĕ: Scrophulous humors |
| | |

| 耒 | Lùy Sú: Kỷ Tử Ký: An instrument to turn up the earth A spade |
|------|--|
| | A ploughA handle |
| | a哀死而述其行之詞 |
| 誄 | Ngāy Sù LÎ Xŏ Kŷ Hińg Chỹ Cu o To grieve for one who is dead, and to |
| | relate his actionsA funeral |
| | ecology |
| | 讄。課 |
| 磊 | Xĕ Kiº ung Liĕ Máo: Is spoken of many stones put together in orderLùy |
| | Ló Jin Chý Po Siang Ho Mao: Is spoken of those whose designs are |
| | contrary |
| | Also thus 個 |
| | |
| 顭 | GoodLikeA speciesA sacrifice offered to the Emperor |
| | Also another sacrifice which is offered before the Emperor enters into a |
| | war $T\hat{u}\hat{n}g$ Lúy: of the same species or order $K\hat{y}$ Lúy: A certain |
| | birdFân Kiń Sú Kiāy Yŭe Siāng Lúy: all things that are alike are called |
| | Siāng LúyCú Lúy: A certain dictionary of this name (See 槖) |
| | 類 |
| 蘱 | A certain herbA certain country |
| 孝真 | Unevenness in the threads or stonesAlso black spots in the body |
| 二米石 | NOVEL CONTROL VIOLET CONTROL C |
| 類 | Ý Sú Lúy Çý Tiến Xin: To offer to the spirits of heaven on account of a |
| | business concluded |
| I.E. | 女 |
| 擂 | Lúy Kù: To beat a drum |
| V.^ | |

| 醖 | Chung Tếu Lúy Xĕ: Stones heaped upon the walls, to do service against |
|-------|--|
| | the enemy |
| 疊 | Kuển Kiế Yè |
| | It is also the same as 儡 Lùy |
| 累 | An impedimentspotsTo spotSú Siañg Yuên Çó: To involve others |
| V.^.` | in one's misfortunes |
| 檑 | Rafters placed upon walls to annoy they enemy |
| 酹 | Ý Cieù Vŏ Tý, Yŭe Lúy. Ciĕ Kúon Tý Kiáng Xin Yè: To pour wine upon |
| | the ground is called Lúy; that is to pour wine upon the ground in sacrifices |
| | in order to prevail upon the spirits to descend. |
| 殍 | InfirmityInfirm |
| 跊 | Çŏ Tiĕ: To fall |
| 淚 | Mŏ Yĕ Fŏ Góey Chỹ Yen Lúy: A humor in the eyes which is commonly |
| V. Lý | called Yèn Lúy: Tears Hiú Lúy: To weep |
| | 泪 |

Lun 783

| 論 | Chếu Yẽ Taò Lûn Yè: To search into the causes of things |
|----|--|
| V. | Lûn Chúen or Lûn Xŭe: To relate. |
| 倫 | A speciesOrderTo distinguishÙ Lûn: The five principal virtues |
| | First. Between the Emperor and his subjectsSecondly between father and |
| | childrenThirdly between man and wifeFourthly between elder and |
| | younger brothers, and fifthly between companions and friendsThese |
| | orders are called Y Lûn or Ù Lûn |
| 掄 | To chuseLûn Çâŷ: To chuse the most proper person |
| 淪 | To be dipped in any liquid thingLûn Lŏ: To be put under waterSmall |
| | wavesWaves raised by a favorable wind |
| 綸 | Fuēn Lûn: Things confused and disorderKing Lûn Tá Ký: A man |
| | qualified for great employment |
| 輪 | A wheelThe spokes of wheelKuāng Lûn: Kuāng Is the east and |
| | westAlso to measure crosswiseLûn Is the north and south also to |
| | measure long wiseLûn Chuên Q. Lûn is a wheel with spokes, Chuên Is a |
| | wheel without spokes |
| | 輇 a |
| 崙 | Kuen Lûn Xan: A very high mountain to the westward between the kingdom |
| | of China and ThibetIt is situated between the cities of Lassa and Neebal |
| | · 编 |
| 圇 | Lŏ Lûn: Things quite filled and not broken |

784 Lun

| 稐 | Hô Số Yè: A sheaf of corn |
|---|---|
| 論 | Ý Lún or Pién Lún: To disputeLún Lỳ: According to right reason |
| | Lún Túon: To pass judgment upon any thingPŏ Lún: Any thing or any |
| | one indiscriminately |

Lung

| 龍 | The principal animal with scales. He has horns like a stag, ears like an ox, a |
|------|---|
| | head like a camel, a body like a serpent, feet like a tiger, talons like an hawk, |
| | and scales like a fish. Of this animal there are two sorts; one born in this |
| | manner, the other from a serpent of fish changed into a dragonA horse |
| | eight covid high is called Lûng The common name for the Emperor |
| | apparelAlso Lûng Påô |
| | 趙 |
| | The same as 壟 in the same sense |
| 簉 | A place for birds made of bambooA sort of coopKy-Lûng: A pen |
| V. ` | coopLûng Lŏ: ReinsLûng Cháo: A sort of basket to catch fishTēng |
| | Lung: A lanthornA sort of herbA quiver |
| 音 | Lìl Pŏ Ven: Deaf |
| 龍石 | A mill which they use to get off the husk upon paddy |
| | Mŏ Lûng: A mill stone. |
| 嚨 | Heû Lûng: The throatThe jaws |

Lung 785

| 攏 | To press together with the handTo collect together^ Yung: Many |
|---------|---|
| V. ` | things togetherMà Lûng Têû: A horse's reins |
| | 集 |
| 櫳 | Any sort of place for keeping birds, wild beasts, or animals inLēng Lûng: |
| | A troop or company |
| 龍 | Hô Pińg: Weak cornNow gourds and pulse which on the account of too |
| | great fatness of soil do not produce, are called Lung |
| 瓏 | Ling Lûng: The sound of stonesThe noise of the blowing of windTào |
| | Yù Yŏ Lûng: A sort of precious stone which they use when pray for rain. |
| 朧 | Mûng Lûng: The moon not shinning out |
| 鞴 | Mà Lûng Tcû: The reins of horses |
| 龐 | Lûng Lûng: FullSolid |
| V. Pång | |
| 隆 | GreatWealthyAboundingMuchSupremeA high land and very |
| | fruitful |
| | 隆 |

786 Lung

| 癃 | Póey Çiĕ: A weakness in the backPŷ Lûng: Want of strength |
|-------------|---|
| | |
| 窿 | Kiung Lung: The arch of heavenHeaven, so called because it is higher |
| | than all things |
| 儱 | Lùng Tung. K° ý Vý Ching Çiéu Máo: Is spoken of a vessel not yet filled |
| | up. Also of a man who does not finish what he has begunHe does not |
| | answer the hope conceived of him |
| | It is also the same as 徿 |
| 摧 | Lung Lio: To take by forceLung Fa: To tie up the hairs togetherLung |
| V. ^ | Chuên: To turn a ship a shoreChe Lùng: To draw to oneselfÇó Lung: |
| | To sit very nearLùng Liŏ: To bring into a small compass |
| 隴 | Tá Fàn Yè: A great moundLùng Fy: A certain country |
| | 竟 |
| 朧 | Fat |
| V. ^ | |
| 笠 写 目 | Siâng Lùng: A chestA case to lay up things in |
| V. ^ | Tử Lung: A thing to carry away dirt in |
| 会員 | A certain countryKŏ Lùng: A hole |

Lung 787

| 龍 | Kiếu Lùng: A little hillA burial placeTiến Chung Kāo Chu: An |
|---|--|
| | eminence in the middle of fields |
| | 壠 |
| 徿 | Lúng Chúng: Not to go on rightOne whose affairs go back wards |
| 衖 | A little path |
| 弄 | To play Hý ^: To mockTo decide^ Chāng: Is spoken of her that has |
| | brought forth a male ^ Vā: Is spoken of her that has brought forth a |
| | female^ Ping: To rob^ Fán: To boil riceMáy ^: To Shew in a boasting |
| | manner^ Xă Ngò: To seem to have a mind to kill me^ Xèu Tuòn: To |
| | boast of one's endowments and abilities. Máy Lúng Xě Çú: To boast of |
| | one's learningPà Fâng Çân Lŏ Sŏ Lúng Vôn: He has lavished away his |
| | house, effects, lands, and everything he had one after another |

Luon

| 鮬 | The top of a mountain |
|---|---|
| | 峦 |
| 絲 | A certain treeLûon Tuôn: Very slenderOne infirm, who cannot recover |
| | his strength |
| | 栾 |
| 為 | A sort of superstitious bird which they pretend to be very beautiful to the |
| | eye, and pleasant to the earLuôn Kiū: The Emperor's carriage drawn by |
| | four horsesLûon Ling: RattlesLuôn Tāo: A sword to which a rattle is |
| | hungÇåỳ Luôn: A thing high by around with all sorts of colorsVên |
| | Luôn: A thing adorned with fewer colors |
| | 黨 |

788 Luon

| 戀金 | RattlesLuôn Ling: The same |
|-----|---|
| | |
| (臠) | Tá Kůáy Ciế Jŏ Yŭe Lûon: To divide flesh into larger pieces is called |
| | Lûon |
| 総 | Luôn Luôn: To gather together |
| 卯 | EggsThe testiclesLuòn Pāo: The coat of the testiclesLùy Luòn Chỹ |
| | Goêy: The danger of eggs heaped up being broken |
| | It is spoken of an affair that will soon come to nothing |
| | It is read also Kūen: The spawn of fish, commonly Yû Çù |
| 亂 | DisturbedTo disturbTo depart from a ruleTo make a riot |
| | To raise a mob. Also to quiet a mobConfusionConfusedlyFuriously |
| | Lúon Tà: To lag about furiously without distinctionThe conclusion of an |
| | oration, in which what has been said before is briefly summed up |
| | 乱 |

Ma

| - | 媽 | A mother. |
|---|---|---|
| | | It is read also Mà in the same sense |
| ^ | 麻 | Chy Mâ: A sort of Indian corn Xeú Mâ: A certain kingdom |

Ma 789

| 蔴 | Chy Mâ: A sort of Indian corn |
|--------|---|
| // a c | It is also the same with the next before |
| | |
| 痳 | A want of feeling in the limbs whether perpetual or only for a timeA |
| | numbness in the limbsMâ Fūng: The leprosy |
| | LeprousA sort of leprosyA leper |
| 产 | A sort of ox larger than the rest |
| 蟆 | Hiâ Mâ: A toad |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 馬 | A horseTien Mà: A certain animalHày ^: A sea horse |
| | Çaó Mà: Crickets not black which harbor near the fire Fă Mà: Weight for |
| | scalesMà Teû: A place where great numbers meet to tradeMà Tung: |
| | Vessels to ease the body into |
| | Mà Ý: Ants |
| 榪 | Chổ âng Tếu Hùng Mố: A cross piece of wood at the head of a bed |
| 瑪 | Ma Nao: A cornelianAn agateA mocha stone |
| | 碼 |
| 螞 | Mà Hôang Xĕ Hiŭe Chỹ Chûng: A worm that sucks blood |
| | A leach |

罵 Gŏ Yù Kiā Jin: To inveigh against one with reproachful language...Lý Má: To pursue with curses... Cúng Ta-Siáo Má: Suffer them to go on as they please with deriding and reproaching 溤 To increase...To add...Of a ready wit Chữ Sáy Chỹ Cú Ming: A sacrifice which is offered to the inventor of 馮 military discipline, before a battle begins Mà Xáng Cý Yûe Má: To sacrifice on horseback is called Má Túy Çieù Tō Yen: To talk a great while with a glass of wine on your hand is 鰢 called Má Çièu 嗎 The same also as 罵 帓 Mă Ghě: An ornament for the forehead of soldiers 抹 Kiắy Mă or Tàn Mă: To wipe off...To clean...Mă Pắŷ: To play at dice...To shake the dice about It is read also Mo in the same sense

May

| ^ | 埋 | To hideTo lay upTo buryMây Mŏ: To hideMă Yuén: To complain |
|---|---|--|
| | | with anger and to any one's face |
| | 霾 | Darkness proceeding from rain and windDark |
| | | Clouded |
| | | 薶 |

| 買 | Chếû Jin Vẽ Yǔe Mày: To buy what is another is called Maỳ |
|---|--|
| | Mày Máy: To buy and sellMerchandiseMày Pán: To buy things that are |
| | necessary for daily use Mày Pán Tiě: A buyer of such things A |
| | comprador |
| | 貿 |
| 潤 | A certain river |
| 莧 | Kử Mày Çắý: Chicory |
| | 蕒 |
| 賣 | Ý Vě Yŏ Jin Yŭe Mây: To sell a thing to any one, is called Máy |
| | Çeng Máy: To sell to the best bidderMáy Lúng: To boast idly of |
| | oneselfTo brag of one's abilities |
| 邁 | To goTo pass overan old manTo use one's endeavor |
| | Máy Máy: To neglectTo cast away caseLào Máy: One of sixty years |
| | oldTo retire a far off |

Man

| ^ | 蠻 | A sort of worm that breeds in wet placesStrangers that live in the |
|---|---|--|
| | | southMiên Mân: A sort of bird of a saffron color |
| | | 蛮 |
| , | 僈 | Xū Chữ Yè (舒遲也): SlowLingering |
| | | |

792 Man

| 嫚 | Siĕ Mán, or Vù Mán: To hold in contemptTo receive any one ill |
|---------|--|
| | To treat any one contentedly Táy Mán: The same |
| 慢 | ProudDisobligingSlowTo despiseTáy Mán: To treat any one |
| | illTo fail in complaisance Mán Siē: To bear with it a little while Mán |
| | Mán: By little and littleBy degrees |
| | Step by step |
| | 慢慢 |
| 謾 | The same with the next below. |
| V. Mûon | |
| 熳 | Lán Mán: Is spoken of flowers that open in great number together. |
| | It is also read Múon in the same sense |
| 趨 | Hing Chy Yè (行遲也): Going slow. |

Mang

| ++ | Mâng Çû: The beards of corn. Mâng Chùng: The seeds of wheat and rice |
|----|---|
| | ^ ^: Is spoken of an ignorant man, and also of one very much tired of a |
| | great thingOf trees very thick togetherKuāng Mâng: Rays such as we |
| | paint round the heads of saints Keū ^: The Emperor's son |
| | Kaò Haó: Who because of his extraordinary improvements in husbandry |
| | was made the spirit of the spring, and sacrifices are offered to him in the |
| | spring time. |
| | 送 |
| 忙 | SorrowfulDisturbedVery much engaged in business |
| | QuickPŏ Yáo Mâng: Don't be quick or turbulentKiĕ Mâng: Very |
| | much engaged. |

Meng 793

| 茫 | Miào Mâng: Waters that spread very much without any bound |
|---|--|
| | Mâng Mâng: Is spoken of extended and unlimited affairs |
| | 注 注 |
| 注 | Fūng Mâng. Tāo Kién Chỹ Fūng Siń Yè: The edge of a sword |
| 虻 | Horse fliesAll fliesDog flies |
| 硭 | Mâng Siāo: Nitre |
| 変 | The beards of wheat |
| 尨 | Tō Mâo Kiuèn: A very hairy dogSú Jung Góey Chỷ Mâng Çă: Full of |
| | business is called Mâng ÇăMâng: Colors mixed togetherThings mixed |
| | together |
| | 兆 龍 |
| | 多毛犬事允謂之尨雜 |
| 厖 | GreatPlenteousFlowingAbounding |
| | 厖 |
| | It is also read Màng ; and it likewise the same as the next character below |
| 哤 | Yù Çă Lúon Yè (言雜亂也): To mix together several languages in |
| | conservation |

794 Mang

| 蒙 | Mâng Tùng, Canfugadly |
|---------|--|
| | Mâng Tùng: Confusedly |
| V. Mung | 蒙蒙 |
| 慌 | Chý Sū Pě LÎ Xŏ Chỹ (治絲帛而熟之): To dress and boil silk threads |
| 加 | Vén LÎ Pŏ Tă Yuĕ Mâng (問而不答曰言): Not to answer a question is |
| V. | called Mâng |
| # | Rank herbsÇåò Mang: Herbs which grow in wild |
| 4 | placesRusticClownishLù Mang: Is spoken of one who has no civility |
| | and of one who talks inconsistently Mang Chóang: Raging |
| | A certain herb which destroys fish and mice. |
| 蟒 | Lù Màng: Disturbed at heartSin Hŏe Yè |
| 蠎 | Xẽ Chỹ Çúy Tá Chè, Goêy Mâng: The greatest of serpents are called Mâng |
| | 蛇之最大者 |
| 漭 | Mang Chin: Is spoken of waters that overflow |
| V. | |
| 潾 | Tá Yè Yè Máng: A Desart |
| V. ` | |

Mang 795

| 让日 | Lào Jin Pŏ Chy Yè: one that is oldFoolish. |
|-----|--|
| V.^ | |

Mao

| 毛 | The feathers of birdsWoolHairAn old manHerbsA certain |
|----------|---|
| | kingdom Pŏ Mâo: A land which produces no herbs |
| | Mâo Pińg: QVice |
| | α病 |
| 耗 | NotWithoutTo end. |
| V. & Háo | |
| 旄 | Mâo Nieû: A sort of wild ox, very large, with whose tail they make a |
| | standard called MâoMâo Kiēu: A hill which is high in the fore part, and |
| | low in the back part^ Teû: A certain star |
| | Ž The same as 耄 |
| 酕 | Mâo Tắô: Drunk. |
| 髦 | HairsTiåô Mâo: The hairs of boys growing as lengthA boy |
| | Piến Mâo: To hold cheapTo despiseÇiuń Mâo: Excelling others in |
| | wisdom |
| 茅 | Herbs when they just come out of the ground^ Fang: A house covered |
| | with straw Mâo Çâý: A sort of wild succory |
| | 茆 |
| | 裂人分土 |

796 Mao

| 蝥 | Pān Mâo: A sort of worm having black and yellow spots that eats the |
|---|---|
| | blossoms of peas |
| 鉗 | Chuên Xáng Tiĕ Mâo: Ancestor for ships made of iron |
| 猫 | Pú Xù Yeú: An animal that catches miceMâo LÎ: A cat |
| | 貓 |
| 卯 | The hour characters from five to seven in the morningTo blossomSù |
| | Mào: The day of one's death. |
| | 夘 |
| 昴 | A certain constellation |
| 茚 | A certain water herb. |
| 聊 | To look sideways |
| 一 | AgainRepeatedly |

Mao 797

| 貌 | Yung Máo: The outward figure or faceMiéu Máo: The countenance |
|---|---|
| | Lỳ Máo: CivilityMião Máo: To express one's face in a pictureMáo |
| | Máo: Not to regard. |
| | 兒 |
| F | To coverTo covetTo act contrary toAgainst rightRashly |
| | Máo Sù: To expose oneself to death rashlyMáo Ming: To make use of |
| | another person's name |
| | |
| 帽 | Teû Y Ye: A covering for the headA cap of a conical figure |
| | Nùon Máo: A winter hatLeâng Máo: A summer hat |
| 媢 | EnvyTo envyTo be angryThe jealousy of an husband |
| 冒 | ConcupiscenceTo covet |
| 瑁 | Tý Mŏ Sý Xý: To look sly with the eyes down |
| 泪 | Xùy Cháng Yè: An inundation of watersSiĕ Léu Kǔo Kiĕ: To flow |
| | swiftly |
| 椙 | Mûen Chữ Chỹ Hûng Leâng: A cross beam in a door from which the hinges |
| | of the door hang |

798 Mao

| 芼 | Xŏ LÎ Cién Chỹ Yè: To boil and roast meatMâo: To mix herbs with flesh |
|-----------|---|
| 眊 | Mě Dě Miàg Và Dim ayag. To be blind in a natural and maral sange |
| - H | Mǒ Pǒ Ming Yè: Dim eyesTo be blind in a natural and moral sense |
| 耗 | Máo Lúon: ImprudentIgnorantMáo Mŏ Jĕ: The sixteenth day of the |
| V.^ & Háo | first moon |
| 覒 | Siê Xý: To look sideways |
| 耄 | Hoēn Vâng Yè: A forgetful old manAn old man of ninety |
| | 旄 |
| 三 | A covering for an infant's head |

Me

| • | 麥 | Tá Mě: BarleySiào Mě: WheatYeñ Mě: A sort of eats such as the |
|---|---|--|
| | | Italians feed their houses with Me Cieu: the time of corn harvest |
| | | Tá Siào Mě Ciếu Chúng Tũng Chang: Chun Siéu Hiá Xố: Barley and |
| | | wheat are sown in Autumn; They grow in winter; blossom in spring and are |
| | | ripe in summer |

Me 799

| 募 | Çiĕ Mĕ: TaciturnityA deep silence |
|------------|--|
| 驀 | Xáng Mà Yè: To mount an horseTo pass over very quickly |
| 貘 | A certain animal like a bear, with a trunk like an elephant, the eyes of a |
| | rhinoceros, the tail of an ox and the feet of a tyger; who loves to eat brass, |
| | iron and bamboo |
| 貊 | A certain kingdom in the northQuietFree from noise. |
| | 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 新 |
| 陌 | Tiến Kiēn Táo: A way through the middle of fields, from north to south is |
| | called Çien, from east to west MeA road to a market. |
| 馬 百 | Tổ Mĕ: Liû Seng Chỹ Lô: A mule foaled by an ass |
| 脈 | Mŏ Liŏ Xý Chỹ Yè: To look at any thing slightly |
| | To look sideways |
| | 日畧視之也 |
| 脈 | The veins Hiŭe Mě The arteries Mě Lě The joints Kin Mě |
| | To feel the pulse Kåń MěMě Lŏ Kúon Tung: Is spoken of a thing, also |
| | of a business, the parts of which are most easily disposedÇó Mě Xúy |
| | Mě Pǒ Tung: The pulse of one who sits, and one who lies down is not the |
| | same |
| | 脉 峰 |

800 Me

| 鼠 | Mě Mő: Small rain. |
|---|--|
| 黙 | Pŏ Yù Yè: SilenceTo be silentRestDarknessMĕ Siàng: To |
| | meditate. |
| | 默 嘿 |
| 墨 | InkBlackDarkOne of the five Chinese punishment, which is to mask |
| | the face with black lettersA measure containing five Chinese covids or |
| | feetA certain impostor in the time of MenciusXing ^: A carpenter rule, |
| | metaphorically, a rule Tun ^: to CovetGreedy after riches |
| | ^ ^: Is spoken of a malicious person, also of one who is restless. |
| | ^ Sū: Learned |
| | Used also for the next below |
| | 寒墨 |
| 嚜 | Mě Mě Po Çú Tě Tè: Discontented |
| 纆 | Sān Hồ Xing Yè: A rope made of three cords, also a rope made of two is |
| | called Mĕ , but that of three Hōey |
| | |

Men

| ^ | 們 | A particle which added to nouns makes them plural |
|---|---|--|
| | | Ngò Mên, WeNỳ Mên, YeTắ Mên: TheyLào Yê Mên: Masters |
| | | Siào Tiĕ Mên: Servants |

| 古台 | T 11 T 1 1 N/A N/A T1 C 11 1 |
|--------|--|
| 萌 | To blossomTo bud Mêng Yâ: The first buds of trees and herbs |
| | D. reads it Mûng |
| 朚 | Mŏ Vû Tung Çù: The eye without a pupilMeng Fung: A while wind |
| | 盲 |
| | D reads it Mûng |
| 氓 | The common peopleThe vulgarImprudentIgnorant |
| | 眠 |
| | D. reads it Mûng |
| 儚 | ^ ^: DisorderlyConfusedly |
| | D. reads it Mûng |
| 猛 | CruelUnmournfulSevere Meng Çiáng: A most valiant leader Kuōn |
| | Meng: Kuōn Is gentlenessMeng Is severely |
| | Sān Tá Meng: Three cruel wild beastsThe first is envy; The second, |
| | detraction; and the third rebellionMeng Jên: Unexpectedly |
| 蜢 | Çĕ Mèng: A sort of locust |
| 艋 | Çĕ Meng: A little ship |
| 晶. | Small black frogs |
| FE. | 眶 |
| V. Min | |
| | 莫黾 |

802 Meng

孟 Great...Greater...To begin...To endeavor...**Méng Çù:** A philosopher of great fame among the Chinese, who look upon his works as of indisputable authority...**Méng Yǔe:** The first of every three months into which the four seasons of the year and divided...The second is called **Chúng**, and the third **Ký**「答 Sad...

Meu

| 謀 | Chếû Cĕ Yè: A stratagemÇiắng Yng Yè: To consider diligently |
|---|---|
| | beforehandTo meditateTo attemptA great attemptTo |
| | consultMeû Fán: To intend a rebellionMeû Chin : A counsellor |
| 牟 | Nieû Ming Xing: The bellowing of oxenLû Mêu: A rule, a patternA |
| | certain kingdomBarleyAn earthen potÇien ^: To usurp what is |
| | another'sTūy: A sort of vessel to lay up pulse in. |
| | It is also the same as 鏊 |
| 侔 | EqualsTo agree togetherPŏ Siāng Mêu: They do not agree |
| 眸 | Mêu Çù Mŏ Tung Çù: The pupil of the eye |
| 劺 | Kiuến Lý Yè: To give courage |

Meu 803

| 麰 | Tá Mě Yè: Barley |
|---|---|
| 矛 | A hooked spearYen Po Siang Fú Yue Mêu Tùn: One who contradicts |
| | himselfAffirming and denying the same thing, or one whose assertions do |
| | not hang together is called ^ Tùn |
| 孟 | Háy Miâo Chung Yè: A worm pernicious to corn, eating the seeds in the |
| | root. |
| | 柔 |
| 鍪 | Teū Meû: A pelmetMêu: An ox |
| 畝 | Lŏ Chĕ Gôey Pú, Pĕ Pú Gôey Mèu: Five feet are one pace, and an hundred |
| | paces on Pú are one Meù ; So they reckoned it formerly in the reigns of the |
| | three families HiáYn and Chēu |
| | In the reigns of the family Çin Two Hundred forty paces were computed to |
| | be one Mèu. Now six feet make one pace and one hundred paces one Mèu |
| | 畒 畒 |
| 某 | Vý Chỹ K [‡] Ming, LÎ Hû Chỹ, Yũ Sũy Chỹ Ming LÎ Hoéy Chỹ Chỹ |
| | $\hat{\mathbf{Cu}}$: An appellation for one whose name we do not know or it if is known |
| | when we do not think it proper, out of respect, to call him by his proper name, |
| | and it is not only spoken of men, but also of other things, as Mèu Niên: Such |
| | a yearMèu Yŭe: Such a month. |
| 牡 | The male amongst four footed animals is called MèuThe female |
| | PiùMèu King: A certain treeMèu Tān: A certain flower |
| 戊 | A character denoting time amongst the Xĕ Kān and the fifth in orderNow |
| | it is commonly called Gú and also Vú |

804 Meu

| 茂 | To flourishMéu Xińg: Is spoken of trees and herbs that are luxuriant or |
|---|---|
| | rankAlso a great affluence, in a moral sense |
| 楙 | The rankness of treesA quince |
| 懋 | BeautifulTo give courage, or to take courage |
| | |
| | Used also for the second character about, and the next below |
| 偢 | Kéu Méu. Pỳ Liń Yè: SordidCovetousRude |
| 瞀 | Mŏ Pŏ Ming Yè: Dim eyesKeu Meu: IgnorantSillyFoolish |
| | Confused in mindTroubled thoughts. |
| | It is read also Vú |
| 愗 | Kéu Méu: RudeSilly |
| | 佝 |
| 袤 | Ȳ Táy Ỳ Xāng: The part of the garment above the gridle. |
| | LongKùang Méu: East and west are called Kuàng, North and south Méu |
| 貿 | Ý Hó Hóan Hó: To exchange one ware for anotherTo sellBlindMéu |
| | Méu: Like those who are blindMéu Yĕ: To follow trade |
| | 買 賀 |

Meu 805

| 姆 | A midwife commonly called Xēu Seng |
|-------|---|
| V. Mù | |

My

| 糜 | Dissolved rice, or any thing of that sort Mŷ Lán: A thing very much |
|---|---|
| | boiled; but in a borrowed sense it signifies, to oppose the people very |
| | much. |
| | 庾 |
| 縻 | Niéu Yń Yè: A breast piece for oxen |
| 萊 | Mŷ Vû: A sweet scented herb |
| 麌 | To destroyTo extinguishTo boil very muchTo boil down, is called |
| | Mŷ Lań |
| | Other write it so 靡 (see `.) |
| 顧 | To divide |
| | Also Mó: To cut awayTo cut to piecesTo lessen |
| | 廖 廖 |
| 麋 | Lŏ Chỹ Tá Chè, Chúng Tũng Kiày Kiŏ: A large stag who sheds his horns |
| | the second mouth in winter o Cheû Mŷ: One that is uglyA deformed |
| | man |
| | Q犫 |
| | Used also for 眉 and 湄 |

806 My

| 麏 | A small stagFan Xéu Çù Çu Seng Kiay Yŭe Mŷ: All the young ones of |
|-----------|---|
| | four footed beasts are called $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\hat{y}}$ |
| | Also written thus |
| 記 | Mŷ Mâ: A small sort of tortoise which is bred in the sand by the sea shore, |
| | the flesh of which is fat and of a very excellent relish |
| | Written also thus and and and |
| 彌 | A bowA bow that is bentFullGreatmuchA long |
| | timeRemoteUniversal Y Mŷ: Little. |
| | 弥 |
| 瀰 | Very many waters to overflowTo fill |
| V. Nỳ. Mỳ | 瀬 |
| 獼 | Héu Chỹ Tá Chè: Larger sort of apes |
| | 猕 |
| 迷 | To disturbTo confound Hoān Mŷ: Blind in a moral sense |
| | Darkened. |
| 憷 | Sin̄ Mŷ Hŏe: Blindness in a moral sense |
| V. | |
| 瞇 | Blindness in the eyes |
| 眯 | Vě Jě Mồ Chũng Yè: A thing gotten into the eyeMŷ Mồ: To get into the |
| | eyes. |
| | It is read also M ỳ in the same sense |

My 807

| 釆 | DeepTo wander about through many places |
|-----------|---|
| | 采 |
| 西迷 | Çúy Fỹ King Yè: Very drunk. |
| 迷 | Lŏ Çiĕ: The footsteps of a stag |
| 米 | Rice cleaned from its huskMỳ Fuèn: Flower of rice |
| | Fuèn Mỳ: Very white riceSiào Mỳ: Indian millet. |
| | Mỳ Tấng: Sugar extracted from rice |
| 眯 | Any dust that has gotten into the eyes |
| | It is read also $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\hat{y}}$ in the same sense |
| 無米 | Yû Çù: Spawn of fish |
| 寐 | To sleepless is sufficient |
| 力不 | 睡不足 |
| 彌 | Mỳ Lúon: To quiet disturbances |
| V.^ | The same also as 弭 |
| 瀰 | Mỳ Mỳ: Is said of too great quantities of waters |
| V.^. & Nỳ | |
| 弭 | The extremities of a bow, whether of bone or ivoryTo leave offTo keep |
| | inTo restrainMỳ Çāy: To turn away misfortunesD |

808 My

| 渳 | To sup upTo wash. |
|-----|---|
| 麻 | NotWithoutTo overthrowTo put to flightTo comply with |
| | Mỳ Mán: BeautifulMỳ Lý: ProdigalPý Mỳ: Defeated |
| | To be scattered abroad |
| | The same as 縻 Mŷ |
| 齊 | Ornaments for the ears of horses that draw carriages |
| 哶 | Yâng Ming: The bleating of sheep |
| 丰 | The name of a people in the province of Hû Kuàng |
| 谜 | To considerTo weigh a thing |
| V.^ | |
| 謎 | Yà Mý: A riddleObscures words. Yù Yù |

My or Mie

| ٠ | 密 | SilenceRestSilentlySecretlyFý Miě: Very fine and highly |
|---|---|---|
| | | finishedPý Miě: SecretlyChếû Miě: Thick together |
| | | Kin ^: Intimate, or very familiarA certain kingdom. |

My or Mie 809

| 蜜 | Miě Fūng: A beeFung Mie, or Pō Lŏ Miě: A certain fruit of a very sweet |
|---------|--|
| | taste that grows in the province of Yûn Nân |
| | Miě Chỹ Chā Çù Çiě Hoâng Lă: The dregs of honey is wax |
| | <u>目</u> 虫虫 |
| 冥 | To cover Y Xing Mŷ Ciù. Kiể Xéu Yè: To catch wild beasts with a rope |
| V. Ming | placed artificially |
| 幂 | Ý Kin Máo Vě Yǔe Miě: To cover a thing with a veil is called MiěTo |
| | coverTo cover all over |
| 鼎 | A vessel in which a victim is laidA cloth that covers anything |
| 塓 | To daub overTo plaster walls |
| 宓 | To be at restSecretlySecretGān Miě: At quietSilence |
| 箵 | Sý Xý Yè: To look into carefully |
| | B. reads it also Mĕ in the same sense |
| 覔 | Ciố Niền Yè. Sēu Sŏ Yè: To seekTo enquireTo search after |
| | To pry into. |
| | 覓 |