Ну 307

羲	Fŏ Hō: The name of a very ancient, and the first Emperor of the Chinese
	who reigned 115 years, and taught men humanity when before they lived like
	wild beasts. He is supposed to have begun his reign about 2952 years before
	Christ
曦	Jě Kūang: The shining of the sun.
朦	Yŭe Kuāng: The shining of the moon
犧	Sẽ Xûn Pŏ Ca Yŭe Hỹ: One simple color unmixedHỹ Sēng: The victim
	offered in sacrifices, so called because it ought to be of one color
希	To hopeTo expectRareLittleA valuable thingTo desire very
	muchHy Hàn: raveHy Mie: Thin and think in weavings
	Pŏ H̄y Hàn: Not to value of rush.
俙	Mién Siāng Xý LÎ Siā Siāng Fy Yè: To approve outwardly and disapprove
	inwardly Y Hy: A faint resemblame of a thing as Fang Foe
	It is read also <b>Hỳ</b>
捅	Pŏ Yén LÎ Ciù. To take any thing from a master without having asked his
	name
晞	Ming Po Ming Chy Çy Yè: The twilight in the morningDry
	To dry up
稀	RareLittleHy Cheû: Fine and thick in liquor.

308 Hy

欷	Hin Hy: Great lamentation and groaning (See D. in Hiu)
	唏
	Hý: A groan or sigh after mourning.
嘻	SighsAlas!An interjection
	Hý: To laugh.
僖	Hý Lŏ: To rejoice
嬉	To delight himselfTo follow one's own inclinationsTo follow
	diversionsTo rejoice
	媐 娭
	Hy: A beautiful woman
譆	Túng LÎ Hū Chỹ Yên: The words of those crying out for quiet
禧	Happiness
熹	To roastA very great fiveThe name of Chū Çù: A very great doctor
	among the Chinese
憙	Çú Hỹ: To be delightedInward joy

Ну 309

熙	Kuāng Ming Yè. Hô Tấý Yè Kuàng Kǔo Yè: ClearSplendid
# <del>K</del>	PeacefulVery largeLastingVery dryTo rejoice
	熙
西盘	Vinegar
戲炊	Siāng Siáo Yè: To deride any one
巇	Xān Siāng Túy LÎ Goêy Hièn Yǔe Hièn Hỹ: Mountains opposite to each
	other and, craggy are called <b>Hièn H</b> ȳ
嘭	Chu Ty Hy: To hiss
	It is also the same with <b>Hý</b> in this sense
徯	To expect
	It is also the same with 蹊 below
謑	Hŷ Vāy: To make ashamed. Also the anger or quarrels of vulgar men.
	詬 Vāy
奚	How? A yeas bellyNân Niù Mŏ Jĕ Kuān Goêy Hŷ: Men and woman
	condemned to be slaves to the government for same offence are called $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{\hat{y}}$

310 Hy

傒	Certain strangers in the north east
蹊	A cross pathTo make through places never before passableTo open a
	way through fields where there was none before
	徯 Chūen Hinĝ Yè
	It is also the same as $\mathscr{L}$ <b>D.</b> reads is $\mathbf{K}^{\overline{\mathbf{v}}}$
鼷	Siào Xù Yè: A little river
巂	Che Tûn Yĕ Chùen Goêy Yĕ Hŷ: One turning round of a wheel
	is called Yĕ Hŷ
	<b>携                                    </b>
携	To withdrawTo lead by the handTo drive outRequire
	携 儶 Tŷ Hŷ To support any one lest he should fall
	<b>售</b>
觽	A sharp pointed thing made of ivory or horn which children cany about
	with them at their girdle to unloase knots
	Kiŏ Jú Chūen Kồ Kiày Kiĕ
	触
	Read also Chūy in the same sense
鑴	Jẽ Pắng Hẽ Kổ Yè: A black vapor round the sunA great bell
	A sort of vessel made of which they call <b>Tińg</b>
	Read also Chūy in the same sense
畦	Tiễn Ù Xẽ Mèu Yǔe Hŷ: Fifty acres of land are call Hy

Hy 311

兮	An interjection which they make use of especially on poetry
	It is read also $H\bar{y}$ in the same sense
嵇	A certain mountainA sirname
	<b>D.</b> read is also $K\bar{y}$
喜	To be gladTo rejoiceHỳ Huōn or Hin Hỳ: L reads it Hỳ Lŏ
	To rejoiceHỳ Çú Tiến Lây: Great and unecpected joy Hỳ Gáy: To be
	delighted
	嘻 歡 憙
嬉	Mŏ Hỳ: The wife of the Emperor Kiĕ of the family Hiá
蟢	Piĕ Hỳ: A sort of spider which is bred upon walls, under a sort of very white
	thin little skin
唏	Siáo Xing: The sound of one laughingLaugher
霼	Gày Hỳ: CloudyDark
	B. reads is also Hý
魚	Nú Hý: AngerTo be angry

愾	Tay Sie: A deep sigh
V. Kầy	
食氣	Kúcy Kể Sēng Xẽ, Kiế Çữ Mỳ Yè: To present to a guest meats undressed
	and sheep and rice <b>Hý Yâng:</b> A live sheepChoice meats highly relished
虚戈	To playA comedyTo play upon oneTo derideÇó Hý: To act
	comedies <b>Hý Lúng:</b> To play upon any one <b>Hý Siáo:</b> To deride
	戲 戲
咥	Siáo Xing: The voice of one laughing
V. Tiĕ	Tiě: To gnaw
系	To tieTo bindTo continue onTo succeedXý Hý: A genealogical
	bookA genealogy
	系
摡	To takeTo wipe offTo clean
	It is read also <b>Káy</b> in the same sense
買順	A sort of dragon which they carve on stones when encomiums are mades
榖	To detainBindTo belong or reach toTo hang up. Hý Lúy: To bring
V. Ký	other to ruin with oneselfKuān Hý: Consequence
	Hy: To love passionatelyHúen Hý: Joined togetherLinked
	together <b>Xý Hý:</b> A genealogy
	係

既	Nŷ Xĕ Vŏ: To daub or plaister a house over with clayTo collect
V. Ký	togetherTo restAn inferior to depend upon a superior
唏	To bewail
盻	To look upon with hatred
	D. would rather have it read HỳIt is also used for Pắń
褉	Făe Hý Chu Gŏ Cý Ming: The name of a sacrifice to avert evil
	Siēu ^: To wash the body in order to drive away ill luck upon a fixed day in
	the third month.

Hy or Hiể

_		
	翕	To agree togetherAgreeingTo gather togetherTo collect together. To
		admonishHỹ Hô: The waters of a certain river brought back into their
		former place after an inundation.
		<b>歙 翖 傷</b>
-	噏	Hū Hiŏ Chữ Hū Jě Hiě: That is to fetch the breath out
		Hỹ: To draw the breath inTo sipTo drink
		吸
	噏	Sin Je Yè: Burning hotWith great heat

314 Hy or Hie

諭	Hỹ Hiă: The sound of voices talking quick
潝	Xùy Liêu Çiĕ Xing: The noice of water running rapidly
	Hỹ Hỹ: Agreeing together
隙	A holeChinkCrashTo be at leisureEnmityChý Hỹ: To provoke
	any one against another
	嫌 Hien ^: EnmityOpportunity
	<b>賞 郤                                   </b>
	Read also Kiě
虩	To fearTo dread
	A sort of fly commonly called 蠬 Ing 虎 Hú
檄	An order to draw out the soldiers, either to quirt or disperse the people, is
	called Hỹ VuênAlso letters which signify to those that are absent the
	faults or virtues of any one Mŏ Vû Chy Góey Hiĕ: A tree without
	branches is called <b>Hỹ</b> Plainly.
迄	To come as far as <b>Hỹ Kiñ:</b> Till just now
汔	Xûy Hồ Çín Yè: waters just dried upHỷ Kổ Siào Kắng: He may be
	contented in some measure
覡	A Magician Vû Hỹ Nêng Hỳ Kếù Xẽ Tung Xin Ming Chè. Niù Yŭe Vû
	Nân Yŭe Hỹ: Those that converse with the spirits by word of mouth, if
	women they are called $V\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ . If men, that are called $H\check{\mathbf{y}}$

Hy or Hie 315

肸	To diffuse far and nearHy Xe: To set out oneself in orderTo adorn
綌	Chy Hy: Webs made of hemp and like thingsKo Chy Cing Chè Yue
	$Ch_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ $\mathbf{C}_{u$
	<b>終幣</b>
鬩	To contendQuarrelDisputeHate.
	周

-	鰕	Hiā Mỳ: Small crabfishLûng Hiā: The greater sea crabs
	暇	To swallow down
^	蝦	Hiâ Mâ: A toad
	假	<b>Teng Hia:</b> To go up to the most remote placesIf is spoken of a king's death.
	V. Ká…Kĕ	

瑕	A precious stone inclining to a flesh colorA flaw in gems a defectPŏ
75%	Hiâ: If is not far from
 赮	
	A flesh color
遐	<b>L'I Hiâ: L'I</b> is very near. <b>Hiâ</b> is at a great distanceWherefore <b>Hiâ Ý:</b> Quite
	a different intention
	Yèu Hiâ Sin: Their heart is far from me.
馬段 馬段	Mà Chế Pẽ Çã Sẽ: A horse of a reddish brown and white color mixed
霞	Clouds of a red color Chāo Hiâ: A red color proceeding from the rising
	sun
下	Çú Xáng LÎ Hià: To descend from on highÇú Xáng Hià Hiá: Came down
	from on high
下	Xáng Hiá: OppositesAboveBelowSuperior. Inferior. Noble.
	IgnoblePý Hiá: Your MajestyLin ^: For a superior to visit an
	inferior <b>Hóey</b> ^: To do good to inferiors
	^ Mà: To get down from an horse^ Yù: To rain^ Siŭe: To make
	waterSin ^: In the heart ^ Tán: To lay eggsXèu ^: Subjects ^ Xèu:
	To set your hand to work
	^ Çû: Another time^ Chû: An inn^ Ching: A gift presented to those
	upon a journey
	Fang ^: To lay asideXin ^: The private parts of a man or womanLeang
	^: On both sidesXáng Hing Hiá Hiáo: What the superiors do the inferiors
	imitateA numeral character for beatings
夏	Summer Season^ Chý: The solsticeA mixture of five colorsChūng
	Hiá: F reads it Hōa: A kingdom of ChinaThe family of the Emperor who
	began his reign about 2217 years before Chrish, which continued 458 years
厦	Tá Vŏ Iĕ: A great house
<i> </i> 交	14 10 16. 71 great 11005c

暇	Mâng Chūng Chỹ Ghèu Hiêu Yǔe Hiá: Some leisure which any one gets
	in the midst of a great deal of business is called <b>Hia</b>
	Hiá Jỹ: Days on which husbandmen keep holidayPŏ Hiá: Not at
	leisureHiên ^: No business to do.
/rdə	+
罅	A little crack in earthen vesselsA chink or cranny. Hiá Léa: To run out at
	a crack Hiá Hië: L. reads it Fúng Hiá: A chink
懗	Ý Yên Kung Jin Yŭe Hiá: To deter any one by words is called Hiá
	諕
	It is also the same as 嚇
瞎	Yèu Tung Vũ Kién (有瞳无見): He that has eye balls, but does not see
	A blind manHiă Çù: the same
	暍
轄	A piece of iron with which the extremity of the axle trees of car riages is
	securedHiă Chè: The two assistants are so called.
	Pú Chíng Sú
	3 章
匣	A little chertA boxA square one is called <b>Hiă</b> , A round one is called <b>Hŏ</b>
	筪
狎	A jesterA Doy taught to play tricksTo sooth or coaxTo loveTo be
	accustomed toAccustomed toVû Hiă or Siĕ Hiă
	To despiseContemn.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Hiǎ 斜 Siê: Obscenities
呷	Hoâng Hiă: The voices of manyHiĕ Hiă: To seep upTo talk fast

柙	Çang Xéu Kién Yè: A fence to keep in animals A store house
	Kièn Hiă: Retired from conversation with others
魚甲	A certain fish guarded with many scales
硤	Hiă Xĕ: A certain country
陝	NarrowThis character differs from 陝 Xàn which is compounds of two
	JinBut Xèn is compounded of two Jĕ
峽	Xùy Gôey Leàng Xān Siāng Kiă: Water running down the narrow passes
	of two mountains
洽	Ciě Hià: To receive civillyTo treat one wellAgreeing together
	Jin Cing Ho Ho, Ye Góey Chy Cie Hia: Men of same turn of mind are also
	called Çiĕ HiăAlso to overflow in a moral sense, as, To do good to
	alland in a natural sense, as, covered all over with water
劼	Yúng Lǐe Yè: To apply one's endeavorsDiligentStout
	Read also <b>Kiă</b> in the same sense
牽	轄 It is also the same as the side characterA certain star

袷	A sacrifice offered in the tenth month of every third year, at which these is a
	great meeting of relations, to eat and drink in the monuments of their
	ancestors
	See <b>D.</b> for this character
鶷	Hiă Kiă: Starlings
	謔

## Hiay

膎	Flesh dried and cured to be fit to eat
鞋	ThoseThe coverings of the feet Ung Hiây, or Kúay ^: Shoes to which
	stockings are sewed that reach half way up the leg and open behind, which
	are tied round with things for the convenience of those that travel
	鞵
計	To agreeTo agree togetherHarmony or agreementKiñ Sĕ Ỳ Hiây:
	Musical instruments when brought into tune with each other, that is
	matrimony when contracted according to the unanimous liking of all
	partiesHiây Kiá: To agree about the price.
	扁齿
骸	Hŏ Yĕ Xin̄ Chȳ Ko, Yŭe Pĕ HiâyHiây is a collection of all the bones in
	the whole bodyThe setting together of the bones
	階
馬亥	King Hiày: To put into fearHiày Kù: To beat a drum very fast
	馬戒

320 Hiay

解	To untieClear up difficulties
V. Kiắý	觧
解	Chày Hiày: ValiantStout.
	廌
蟹	A crabPång Hiáy: A crab whose shell is round and walks side ways, it
	has eight feetThe six smaller are called Lo Kúey E
	The two that are thicker are called Gào
	蠏
	跪
解	Hiáy GúPŏ Kiểu LÎ Kiáy: To understand a thing without the assistance
	of others.
懈	Fân Sú Pŏ Kin Chè, Kiāy Góey Chỹ Hiáy, Whoever is negligent in his
	affairs is called Hiáy Táy or Hián Tó: LazySlow.
獬	Hiáy Cháy or Cắŷ: An animal which the governors superstitiously paint
	before their doors
邂	Pŏ Kỷ LÎ Yú Yè: To meet any one accidentally, by chance
薤	A certain herb fit to eat Yò Hiáy: A root of wine

Hiay 321

械	A piece of wood in which the hands and feet of criminals are bound
	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ Hiáy: A general name for all military weapons $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\bar{y}}}$ Hiáy: The art of
	deceiving.

## Hiang

香	A sweet smellFragranceAlso in a moral sense (for example) Fame
	arising from virtuous actionsJù Hiāng: Olibanum
	Ting Hiang: ClovesHiang Leáo: AromaticsHiang Fuên: The citron
麐	The navel of the animal Xĕ, out of which musk, a very valuable perfume, is
	producedXĕ Hiāng: Musk.
郷	To regard or look back uponThe same upon which all look back a hundred
	housesAlso twelve thousand five hundred houses; Also one's native
	countryTung Hiang: Fellow citizens
	Hiāng Hiá: VillagesVillages near the city
薌	Kǒ Chūng Chỹ Hiāng K $\mathring{\mathbf{y}}$ Yè: The smell of cornA sweet smell.
	If is the same as the third character above
鹓	A swellingA blowing up.
降	To yieldTo submit <b>Hiâng Xù <math>P\hat{y}</math>:</b> A eat skin, so called because a cat
V. Kiáng	destroys mice
	~
	Others read is <b>Hâng</b>

322 Hiang

響	Yng Xing Yè: A voice that answers, an echo A great noise
	The noise of thunderOf a drumOf a bellCarmon Etc <sup>a</sup>
饗	To provide splendidly eatables either at an entertainment, or at
	sacrificesThe presents which two viceroys make to other when they
	visitFor the spirits to be delighted with what is offered which they explain
	thus. He whore business it is to declare to the sacrifiser in the name of the
	that his offering was accepted by the spirits
	Some do confound it with <b>Hiáng</b> 享
蠁	Hiě Hiàng: To spread about, as a multitude of worms forcing through a hole,
	and spreading every way
	It is sometimes used for響
	It si read also <b>Hiáng</b> in the same sense
嚮	Yng Hiàng: An echoHiàng Tang: Eatables (Cakes) of sugar or which
	they use at their marriages and on the fifteenth day of the eighth moon
餉	Presents of eatables.
	Kiūn Hiàng: Taxes for maintaining the soldiers
	B and D read it Hiang
享	<b>Y Hiá Fung Xáng:</b> For inferiors to present to superiors
	To sacrificeTo enjoyTo receivesHiàng Fŏ: To enjoy happiness
	Hiàng Yung: To do as you please
	自
向	Chý Chỹ Sò Chỹ Yè: The endWhat is intended by the willTo
	receiveBeforeIn the presence ofAn objectWindows
	Time pastA certain country in the province of Hô Nân: A certain
	kingdomSiāng Hiáng: To look upon mutually
	To regard each the otherChūng Hiáng: The last endLong since
珦	A certain precious stone
嚮	BeforeIn the presence ofTo look upon or regard.
	It is the same with向

Hiang 323

鄉	Used for向 and 嚮
	Also for the next below
曏	Vang Xŷ Pŏ Kièu: FormerlyNot a great while since
V	晌
珦	(See the fourth character above)
項	Hiáng Chỹ Çiễn Puón Goéy Kińg, King Chỹ Héu Puón Goéy Hiáng: Half
	the fore part of the neck is called KingThe hinder part is called
	HiángGreatLing Hiang: The neckKo Hiáng: Of different kinds, or
	species
巷	A crop pathA pathYùng Hiáng: A prion in the royal palace
	He who is set over the women that attend there Hiáng Pŏ: An eunuch
	appointed to take care of this prion.

-	哮	Nú Xing Yè: The noise or soaring of one angryPåo Hiāo: The roarings of
		an enraged tyger or bearHiāo Chuèn: An asthma
	痚	Hiāo Séu: A disorder in the throat.

嗚	The noise of them that cry out
	Read also <b>Hiáo</b> in the same sense.
蛛	Pao Hiao: Haughty boasting
	炼
烋	It out and boasting
V. Hiēu	
僥	Çiso Hiāo: Certain foreigners in the north west three feet longPigmies
	Kiao: FalseAdulterated
曉	The voice of one pityingTo fear, and to acquaint another with one's fear.
驍	Leâng Mà Yè: A gentle horseFierceStrong
嘐	Hiāo Hiaō, Chý Tá Yên Tá Chỹ Ý: Intending to do and speak great things
唬	Spoken of an enraged tyger

婋	Çå <b>n Nàn Chy Ý:</b> To blush
鴞	Chy Hiao: A certain great bird the bigness of a turtle dove, the singing of
	which is taken for an ill omen.
枵	EmptyHiāo Fŏ: FastingAn empty bellyYûen Hiāo: The twelfth
	moon, otherwise called <b>Tâ Yŭe</b>
囂	Loud noises Hiāo Hiāo Çú Tě Vû Yŏ Chỹ Má: Is said of him who being
V. Gāo	contented within himself desires nothing more
鷽	Kiuch Chy Neng Chao Yo Che: A dog that is used to great forests
蟂	Xùy Chūng Sú Xê Sé Çŏ Nêng Háy Jin: A water animal like s serpent with
	four feet, and an enemy to manLáy Xố Háy Yû Chè: A sort of other, that
	devours fish.
梟	Pŏ Hiáo Niào: A bird unnatural to its parents, for as soon as it is grown up
	it eats themIt is also called Liêu Lŷ
	Hiāo Xèu: A head hung up, as the heads of robbers
睛	Hŏ Hiāo: A hunting dogTùon Hoéy Kiuên: A dog with a short nose
V. Kiāo	獢

淆	Disturbed waterTo disturbTo mixMixed together
	<b>D.</b> read this letter with the three following <b>Yâo</b>
崤	A certain mountain
	Other read Yão
姣	FilthyImpure
	(Lee Miào)
殺	Jŏ Táy Kŏ Yŭe Hiâo: Flesh with the bones is called Hiâo
V. Yaô	Hiáo: To imitate
	It is also the same as 淆
爻	Are those six lines of which every figure consists in the book Yĕ King,
	whether they are carried on or interrupted that is whether they are the whole
	lines or the half lines that are called Lo Hiao because they represent the
	changes of heaven and earth
	Hiâo, Is also, to imitate
曉	To knowHiâo Tě: I knowI understandHiào Yú: To learn. To
	signifyHiâo Sing: The morning star.
自自	OpenClear
效	Xý Y Goêy Chè Hiáo Chỹ: To consider what was done and imitate
	itKūng Hiáo Nién: EffectedFung ^ or ^ Fă: To imitate
	^ Lâo: To bind any one to us by our serviceAlso to labor for another^
	Sù: For service of any one
	製
傚	The same as the next above.
	傚 効
	[ TXX

効	The same as 交 and 死 <b>Sù:</b> To expose oneself to death.
校	A schoolConfucius's hallFetters^ Jin: The master of the King's
	horseHiáo Goéy: The prefect of criminals or provost. marshallKiūn ^:
	A campWood laid crossways under a little table, which is call $\mathbf{S}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$
恔	To rejoice The that has nothing to trouble him
孝	Xén Sú Fú Mù Goêy Hiáo: To do our duty to our parents is called
	HiáoDuty to parents has three degrees. The first is to bring credit to
	themThe second is not to disgrace themThe third and last is, to maintain
	them.

# Hiė̇́

劦	To join forces
脇	Xin Çò Yéu Yě Hiá: The ribsThe sides of the bodyPě Hiě: To deter
	others by authority and power
	脅
協	Agreeing togetherTo be unitedTo be at hand to assist each
	otherAgreeing exceeding well.
	協旪叶

328 Hie

愶	Kung Pe Ye: TimorousFearful
	Hiể Hế. Ý Kểu Kung Pế Jin: To deter any one by words
浹	Hiĕ Tiĕ: Ice frozen very hard
俠	Excelling in authority and powerThe that helps others
	Jiń Hiĕ: Faithful friends who have one heart, one will
	Hâo Hiĕ: Powerful and beneficent
挾	To hideTo cherish in the bosomTo bringTo take away
V. Kiă	To stand at ones' sideHiĕ Chŷ: To carry any thing under the arm
	It is also the same as 浹 Çiě
曷欠	Hiēu Siĕ Yè: To restTo leave offTo be pacifyedTo be appeased
	Hiĕ Tān: To lay down a burdenHiĕ Xèu: To leave off work
蝎	A scorpion whose tail is shorter, but those that have a longer tail are called
	ChầyHiệ Hù: A sort of lizard that creeps along the walls
	蠍
猲	Hiĕ Hiā: A hunting dogKung Hiĕ: He dares not come near
	<b>数</b>

Hie 329

揭	Hiě Yû: A certain bone in the breast which some have, and some have not.
頡	A straight neckÇiång Hie: The first inventor of Chinese letters
	To fly up highIts opposite is <b>Hâng</b>
	部
擷	Lŏ Çiểu Yè: To gather
襭	Ý Ý Jiń Chù Vẽ LÎ Chặ Chỹ Yũ Táy Kiện Yè: To put aside part of a
	garment and tuck if under the girdle
纈	To spinWebs of silk well adorned.
偞	BaseBeautiful
	僚
絜	Yŏ Lǐo LÎ Chỹ Tá Siào Siê Chińg Yè: To measure in some manner the
V. Kiĕ	quantity or rightness of a thing by considering itPỳ Hiế Chắng Tuòn: To
	measure the length of thingsA carpenter's lineA certain river
	揳
轄	A piece of iron that secures the extremity of the axletree
V. Hiă	籍

軒	Vố Yên Chỹ Mố Yè: The end of an house which is extended beyond the
	wallAn oblong bedchamber with windows on each sideThe sides of a
	carriageThe value at a low rateHiēn Kiū: To deride
	Hiēn Chý: A carriage, if it is high before it is called ^, If high behind it is
	called ChýAlso a carriage loaded in the forepart is called Chy. In the hind
	part it is called ^Hiēn Mièn: The richNobles
掀	Ý Xèu Kāo Kiù Yè: To lift up any thing with the hand Hiēn Tien Kie Tý:
	Is spoken of a man in a violent passion who puts all things into
	confusionNŷ ^: An instrument which country people make use of to throw
	up the ground withA spade
廉	Hû Hiēn: A stoppage in the throat
	Siên: Wasted away by a disease
閒	To spend one's time at one's own pleasureA vacant plase
V. Kién	To restPŏ Tĕ Hiên: Not at leisure.
嫺	AccustomedTo be accustomedHiên Yà: ExcellentlyVery
	properlyHiên Çińg: A woman that retirement
憪	MerryQuietContented
V.`	B. and D. read it Hièn
瞯	Mà Yĕ Mŏ Pĕ Chè: A horse with one eye whiteTo pry into
	To look by stealth
癎	<b>Tien Huên:</b> The falling sickness that troubles children, common by called
	King Fung, or King Hiο

閑	To inclose inA stable for horsesTo stroll about having nothing to doTo
	restHiên Siě: To be accustomedPŏ Tě Hiên: Not at leisure^ Hing:
	To walk up and down^ ^: Merry and without having any
	disasterWithout anxiety.
鷴	Pĕ Hien: A sort of pheasant, white, with a long tail
弦	A bowNaturally swift and nimbleThe moon appearing half
	Xáng Hiên: The first quarter of the moonHiá Hiên: The last quarter of
	the moonA certain kingdom.
絃	The strings of musical instruments
	It is also the same as 絢 <b>Hiúen</b>
舷	Chuên Pien: The side of a ship
胘	Nièu Pě Yě Yè: The stomach of the ox
刻	Çú Vèn: To kill oneselfTo punish
誸	QuickDiligent

嗛	Sú KiŏYang: A sheep with four hornsTo carry something in the mouth.
V. Kiển	
嫌	To suspectTo doubtTo disdain^ Hie: EnmityTo loath
	Pŏ Hiên: Not to disdainTo vouchsafeHiên Ŷ: Suspicious
	Chin Hien: To be angry
	慊
賢	Çåŷ Tě Kúo Jin Chy Ching: The common name for a man excelling in the
	endowments of the mind and all other virtuesA wise manFatter
	victimsTo overcome, excelChūng Nŷ Hiên Yū Yâo Xún: Confucius
	was wiser than Yão and Xún, or Confucius was wiser than the King's Yão
	and <b>Xún</b>
	Fig.
	買
銜	Kểù Hân Vẽ: To carry any thing in the mouth A bridle (See Hân for it has
	the same sense) Kūon Hiên: The titles of governors by which one is
	distinguished from another
	啣
咸	AllTogetherAlwaysWhollyPŏ Hiên: Not to agree with others
	Not to satisfy others Po Nêng Chững Muòn Jin Yê Hiên Kiểu: A hill high
	on the left side, low on the right
誠	To be unitedTo agree togetherPerfectHeartily
鹹	SaltedSprinkled with saltHiên Jŏ: Flesh salted
	國感
僩	Hièn Jên: In very great wrathAngry
V.	撊

猬	FierceCruel
	It is also read <b>Hiên</b> and is spoken of dogs fighting together
憪	RestlessVery angryVery spacious
俔	To search out and spyA spy, commonly called Sý Çŏ
V. Kiến	
睍	For the sun to shine bright
現	Hièn Voù: Notes of birds singing togetherA most agreeable concert of
	singing birds.
娊	A woman of a delicate form {Niù Sý Iāo Máo
峴	Xān Siào LÎ Hièn: A little craggy mountain A certain mountain in the
	province of Hû Kuàng
蜆	Kŏ Chỹ Çúy Siào Chè: The smallest sort of shell fish
聼	The curtains of a carriage, or Coach

<del>-</del>
The harness fitted to the horses' shoulders that draw a carriage is called
Hien. The harness under their bellies is called Yáng Q What is put to the
breast <b>Kiń</b> EWhat is put to the feet <b>Púon</b>
Q鞅 E靳 W 群
DangerDifficultHièn Chu: A dangerous place
嶮
Chẳng Hoéy Kiten: A dog with a long noseBut if with a short nose he is
called Hiě Hiáo
玁
ManifestClearOpenMagnificentTo discover oneself
Chièn Ming: To make one's name famous
題显
A wooden cageA wooden shutter against windows: if it is latticework it is
called Lân; if it is made of solid boards it is called Kién^ ^: The noise a
carriage makes when going along.
Hién Chě: A sort of coachHién Ciuên: A rivulet that runs on
straightThe threshold of a door
<b>D.</b> reads it <b>Kiển</b> It is read also <b>Hièn</b> in the same sense
Chén Chuên Chỹ Tá Chè: Ships of war of the first rateAlso ships covered
with boards on all four sides, to keep out arrows and stones.
D. reads it also Kiến
A great earthen vessel.
A threshold under gatesA boundAn impedimentHién Nỳ Sú Tiễn: I
allow you four days and no moreHién Muên Mŏ: A piece of wood which
being cross ways, is put to a folding door to shut it Vû Hién: Without
limitationWithout end.

Fân Ý Vě Siāng Kúey; Hiá Chỹ Yū Xáng Yǔe Hiến Xáng Chỹ Yū Yǔe Sú Tiě Che, Yǔe Gûey: When we present any thing to another, inferior to a superior, it is expressed by Hién; If a superior to an inferior expressed by Sú; If an equal to an equal it is expressed by GûeyTo pro	If an it is
inferior to a superior, it is expressed by <b>Hién</b> ; If a superior to an inferior	it is
expressed by Sú. If an equal to an equal it is expressed by Cûay. To pre-	
expressed by Su, II all equal to all equal it is expressed by Guey To pro	sent
anything to a SuperiorA wise manTo signify a thingTo tell anything to a SuperiorA	hing
to anpther	
南大	
敞 AngerTo be angry	
親 <b>Y Tá Mě Çó Fán, Góey Hién Çù</b> : Barley boiled in water	
莧 Hiến Çấy: A sort of beetA garden herb, one sort of which bears le	aves
partly red, partly greenMà Chŷ Hién: Purslane	
現 To appearTo make manifestTo come forthTo discover	
Hièn Hién: To appear as angels doAlso Hién Çáy: Things act	ıally
existingÇú Váy Jě Kién Góey Chỹ Hién: A stranger to go into any o	ne's
home to visit the master of it is called <b>Hién</b>	
見	
舀 A little wellA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit	
陷 To tumble downTo fall^ Jĕ: To set, as Y Chū Pào Hién	
Jĕ Kiñ Yî: To set pearls or gems in gold or silver	
<b>译</b> 42	
蹈 Ping Chung Hién Çù: Meat and other things which are put into cru	st or
paste	
艦	

僩	To be dreadedSavage
V. Kièn	
県系	The common name for cities of the third rank Chy Hién: The Governor of
V. Hiûen	these sort of cities <b>K</b> y <b>Hién:</b> The place where the Emperor dwellsAlso
	called Che Hién
	縣
憲	Hiûen Fă Y Xý Jin Yè: To makeTo prescribe laws for menLaws
	GovernmentTo governTo imitate <b>Ŷ Hién:</b> Laws
	Hién Cây: The seat of judgment before which criminals are tryed
	Hiēn. Hiēn Hiēn: Merrily
	憲
幰	Kin Múon: A veil with which the face is covered

## Hieu

休	Mōey Xén Yè: GoodTo spareTo let go or dismissTo leave offTo
	restTo divorceTo congratulateTo be afraidDo notAs,
	Hieu Pa: Do not be afraidSiang Hieu: To have done on both sides (for
	example) haling and quarrelling Hiēu Kiéu or Hiēu Cie: Good and Evil.
	Used also for <b>Hiēu</b> 床
	体
咻	Yù Hiēu: The sighs of one sorrowing
庥	Sŏ Hū Xú Yń Yŭe Hiēu: The shades of trees are commonly called Hiēu
	To shadeTo cover <b>Pý Hiēu:</b> The same
烋	GoodHappinessTo congratulateTo agree togetherTo make hot
V. Hiāo	

Hieu 337

貅	A certain fierce animal which devours even the tiger
	<b>分</b> 体
鵂	Hiēu Liêu: An owlA bird of ill omen
朽	Fân Vě Chỹ Fù. Kiāy Yǔe Hièu: Any thing putrid is called HièuTo be
	putrified
嗅	Niào Ming Yè: The singing of birdsTo smell toTo perceive by the smell.
糗	RiceWheat, and such like fried in a pan
齅	Ý Pý Xin Kỷ Yè: To perceive smells with the nose
	Pý Xéu Kỷ Yè: To smell

### Hin

-	忻	Hin Hỳ or Huon Hin: To rejoiceTo be gladTu Chy Yèu Lie Chè, Yǔe
		Hin: A strong hareStout

338 Hin

昕	Jẽ Çiāng Chữ Xŷ Yè: About the rising of the sun Tá Hin: The first day of
	every moon
炘	HotVery bright
	Hin: To roast
訢	The same with 欣 . D (See Yn)
歆	Xin Hiàng Chy Yè: For the spirits to be pleased with the offeringsTo
	desireTo rejoiceTo praiseTo admireTo be delighted with music
廞	To set in order in the hall, either our ancestors cloaths or music on account
	of a funeralHin Se: To stop upTo shut against
	It is read also <b>Yn̂</b> : To be angry
痛	To be swollenThe fleshy part of a sore
罍	Ký Liě, Lî Vý Lý Yè: A cracked vessel, the parts of which are not guite
	separated.
唐	Chūen Ý Hiáng Chỹ: To desire anything vehemently
學	Seng Hiue Tu Ký Yue Hin: To smear over vessels with the blood of a
	victimThe offer blood in sacrificeTo daub or smear overKỳ Hiń pr
	Hiń Tuōn: To provoke others
	Hiń Hiě: A chinkA crack
	釁

Hing 339

馨	Hiān Yuèn Yuên Yè: A sweet smell diffusing itself all about
興	To raise upTo lift upTo riseTo promoteTo abound
	Hing Ky: To beginHing. To attain to good fortune, as honors Etca^
	Lúon: To disturbTo rebelPŏ ^: It is not in use. Xŷ ^: What is now in
	useIn the fushion $\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ $\mathbf{K}^{\acute{\mathbf{v}}}$ $\mathbf{V}\acute{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{i}\bar{\mathbf{n}}\mathbf{g}$ : Before books were used $\mathbf{X}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{i}\bar{\mathbf{n}}\mathbf{g}$ :
	The poetical impulse
	<b>丹</b>
刑	To chastiseTo punishTo put to deathHing Fă: Punishment
	Punishment due to offencesHing Pú: A tribunal erected for the
	punishment of crimesKiā Hing: To chastise
	荆 刑
形	The outward figureFormImageAppearanceTo describe.
	Hing Yung: To represent, or represent incorporeal things by
	corporealHing Siáng, or Hiên Yûng: The figureThe likeness
	Hing Tỳ: Corporeal substanceHing Hién: To discoverTo lay open
侀	Completely formed
	Anciently used for 刑
型	Chữ Kin Chy Mû Fán Yè: Moulds for casting metals. If made of wood thay
	are called Mû. If of earth they are called Hing. If of brass FánTièn Hing:
	To set an example.
鉶	A kind of dishAn earthen vessel.
邢	A certain country or cityA region

340 Hing

行	To goTo go forwardTo doTo actÙ Hing: The five Chinese
V. Hang.	elements, viz WaterFireWoodMetalsEarthHing Fûng: The
	bond of wedlockHing Ly: Provisions for a journey 'Kio: One that
	walks on foot 'Kiáo: To publish a doctrine Tá Hing: An emperor lately
	dead, before he is distinguished by another name
	^ 衣 The garment that governors wear
	Fi .
幸	The words of one that is angryHing Chè: He that dissembles no matters
	for which he deserves reproof
涬	Ming Hing: The materia prima of the ChineseA deluge
	A great collection of water
悻	To hateHatredQuarrelsomeStubborn
撔	To drive forwardTo drive together, or compel.
行	Xin Chy Sò Hing Góey Chy Hing: The actions of men are called HingTĕ
V. Hang. ^	Hińg: Virtuous actions; Tĕ means inward virtue considered as the habit, but
	Hińg the action proceeding from themeTà Tuốn Hińg Teu
荇	A water herd whose leaves are round, white below and green above, laying
	upon the water and producing saffron colored flowers
	<b>苦</b>
脛	The leg bone
	D. reads it King

Hing 341

興	A parable or example which we make are of as an introduction to explain our
	intentionSee X̄ȳ Kin̄g
臖	Choang Chung Kỳ, Goéy Chỹ Choang Hing: A sore that swells is called
	Choang ^
杏	Hińg Çù: Apricots
	呆
幸	A happy eventTo rejoiceTo congratulateLove Favor
	The faver of a superiorHappiness
	It is also the same as the next below.
倖	Kiāo ^: An unexpected and happy eventFy Sò Tāng Tĕ LÎ Tĕ Góey Chy
	Hińg Tĕ; Ý Pŏ Kổ Mièn LÎ Kểu Mièn Góey Chỹ Hińg Mièn: To get that
	which one ought not to get is called ^ TeTo avoid that, which in justice
	one ought not to avoid is called ^ Mièn
	<b>Nińg Hińg:</b> To flatten superiors in order to get something we do not deserve.

### Hio

~	學	To learnStudyImitatePo ^: Most wise^ Seng: A scholar or
		discipleHiŏ LÎ Pŏ Hing Vû Goèy Kúey Hiŏ: If a man learns and does not
		practice, his right hand is not to be valuedÇåŷ ^: Science^ Ven:
		Knowledge
	哥	Hiŏ Hiŏ: Of brids very white

342 Hio

謔	Hý Yên Yè: Jeering wordsHý Yú Yè: To deride
	Others reads it also <b>Hiă</b>
鷽	A certain mountain bird with a red tail and long bill
遭	Váng Yên: LiesDotages

### Hio or Hiù

٤	畜	To nourishTo gather togetherTo act according to right reason (See $Ch\tilde{\tilde{u}}$ )
	蓄	To gather togetherA sort of herb which is to be found every where 稿
	慉	To maintainNourishChổ Túng LÎ Tứng Yè: To be affected with pain by the motion of the body
	旭	For the sun to riseHiō Hiō: ShiningClearlyMerrily

Hio or Hiằ 343

勗	To excel muchTo endeavorTo animateTo excite
	勖 勗
頊	Very diligently

## Hiu

虚	Empty. (Its opposite is solid Xĕ, not hollow) A certain star.
	^ Jo: very weakHiū Xý: A false oathA certain constellation
	<b>建</b>
嘘	Chuy Hiū Kiāy Keù Ký Váy Chu Chy Ming. Chuy and Hiu: Both signify
	the sending air out of the mouth $\mathbf{Ch}^{\mathbf{\tilde{u}}}\mathbf{y}$ signifies blowing to cool something;
	But <b>Hiū</b> signifies blowing to warm any thing
歔	Hiū Hỹ: A great lamenting with sighs and sobbing
墟	A great hillA place where dealers meet to sell and buyKieu ^: A country
	at first very populous, afterwards deserted
	Hiū Mú: A burial place
煦	To blow upIt is spoken of the mouth of one that laughs.
	Read also <b>Hiú</b> and it is the same with 煦
切欠	To below upon a thing to wam it (So one dictionary) and confounds the
	capital character with the side one; But another dictionary explains it by the
	character $Ch^{\frac{\bar{c}}{\bar{u}}}$ , that is to blow upon anything to cool it <b>Hi</b> $\bar{u}$ expresses the
	countenance of one who taughs
	呴

344 Hiu

于	Is used for the next below
V. Yū	
吁	The voice of sighing, also of admiring, or Interjections Etc <sup>a</sup>
旴	Jě Xỳ Chu: The rising sun
盱	Chāng Mŏ Váng Chỹ: To look earnestly with the eyes quite open upon
	anythingA certain medicineA certain river
冔	A sort of old fashioned hat
	If is also read <b>Hiù</b> in the same sense
訏	BoastingA great noiseA country of great extentThis character
	signifies the greatness either of mind, Body or things Etc <sup>a</sup>
許	Yǒ Yử Chỹ Yè: To agree about giving something to any one, that is, To
	promiseTo permitTo agree toA certain kingdom
	A place. <b>Jû Hiù:</b> Is the same as <b>Jû Çử</b> which is placed next to this
	Hiù Yúen: To vowHiù Tō: Very manyInnumerably
詡	Tá Yên Yè: One that talks greatMin LÎ Yèu Yung Yè: Quick sighted and
	courageousVery spacious

Hiu 345

栩	A certain treeAn oak, otherwise called Çŏ LiĕL reads it Siń XúHiù
	Hiù: Merrily
冔	A sort of bonnet or hat which they wore when the family of <b>Xāng</b> reigned
	导
煦	Hô Nuòn Yè: Moderately warmHô Hiú: A mild season neither hot, nor
	coldHiú Hiú: Is spoken of a small kindness
	To boil any thing.
呴	Kỷ Ý Vēn Chỹ Yè: To breath upon in order to make warm
	To vomit^ ^: Is spoken of soothing words
	Read also <b>Hiù</b> in the same sense
四酉	Ý Çièu Gôey Hiūng Yŭe Hiú: To do mischief from drunkenness
	DrunkTo be made drunkChiñ Hiú Yū Çièu: Buried in wineDead
	drunk
	酉匈
淢	Ching Hiá Chy Hão Yè: Ditches under walls
洫	EmptyA water course in fields to carry water offTo diminish or lessen.
侐	RestSilenceTaciturnity

346 Hiue

靴	Boots
	華、
Ш	BloodFân Túng Vĕ, Kiāy Yèu Hiŭe: Whatever moves has blood. Chă ^:
	A superstitions custom, by which some enter into covenant, after staining
	their lips with the blood of the slaughtered beasts, praying at the same time
	that the same fate may befall the breaker of it, as happened to the beast.
	^ Pŷ: The spleenFáng ^ or Chiā ^: To fetch bloodTo stain any thing
	with bloodPing Po Hiue Tao: The soldiers did not make their swords
	bloodly <b>Hiŭ Jiń:</b> To make a sword bloody.
穴	A denA caveA next of ants, mice and such like
颫	Siào Fung Çung Kung Lay: A small wind coming through a
	chinkOtherwise Çĕ Fūng Which is as much as to say a cut-throat

营	A certain herb which is also called <b>Vâng Yēu</b> Because when eaten it drives
	away sadness. It is also called $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{Nan}}$ Because women if they carry it about
	them bring forth male children
	Chūn Hiūen: A father and mother
喧	Bawling outNoisesTo fearBy degreesJoyfully
	諠 咺
暄	Jě Vēn Yè: The heat of the sunHotWarmFú Hiūen: To warm oneself
	in the sun

煊	ClearShiningTo shine, in a moral senseTo dry by the fire
	烜
	It is also read <b>Hoèy:</b> To make a fire by the rays of the sun
	It is read also <b>Hiùen:</b> in the same sense
獧	QuicklyLightSwift
	It is also the same as 狷
嬛	Piéu Hiūen: Light and shining like a silk garment
V. Kiẩng	It is also the same with惸
譞	A great talkerA wise man
諼	To forgetFalseA falsity
	It is also the same with 萱
壎	Yǒ Kỷ. Xāo Tử Gôey Xỹ: A musical instrument made of baked earth
	瓘 塤
縣	To hang upKùey Hiuên: A sacrifice offered to the mountains
V. Hién	The same with the next following
懸	To hangTo hang up^ Leâng: To hang oneself upon a beam^ Çiŭe:
	At a very great distance^ Vańg: To wait for with anxiety

玄	Black mixed with flesh colorDeepA thing sipped six times that the color
	may penetrate^ Yŭe: The ninth moon
	^ Sūn: A grandchild's grandson
泫	The name of a riverA water very slow and deep
V. `	
眩	BrightClear
V. ´	It is the same with the next below
烜	BrightClear
V	The same with the next above
晅	The heat of the sun
咺	The crying of childrenVery longTo shine in a moral sense
V	
泫	The clearness of dewA sunning waterHiuèn Jen: Ready to weep
	In <b>D.</b> It is the same with <b>Hiúen</b>
蠉	Is spoken of the creeping of wormsAlso of their flying
	Çing Chung Siao Che Chung: Little red worms in wells
	It is also read <b>Hiūen</b> in the same sense

蜎	A certain worm To shake about
	It is read also Yuēn, Yuén, Kiūen and Kiūen in the same sense
眴	Ý Mŏ Sử Jin, Yŭe Hiúen: To command any one by the motion of the
	eyesTo chide
絢	A thing adorned with different colors
炫	Hiúen Yáo: To shine. Both in a physical and moral sense
眩	Mŏ Vû Chẳng Chù: Eyes whose sight fails sometimes
	IndistinctlyConfusedlyMién ^: Is spoken of medicines that stin the
	belly
袨	Xińg Fŏ Hiúen Jin: To draw men's eyes upon one by the fineness of one's
	cloaths
衒	To board oneselfKiáo Hiúen: To sell in the ways and streets
	To hawk about
	<b></b>
鉉	<b>Ting Hiuén:</b> To put any thing to the handles of vessels to lift them up

楦	Hý Chūng Mû Yè, Sŏ Góey Chỹ Hiúen Tểu: Wooden moulds which are put into shoes, and commonly called Hiúen Tển
夐	To plotTo contriveTo deviseTo seek after

# Hiun

-	熏	Hò Yēn Xáng Chu: Smoak rising upTo warm anything by fireThe time
		after sunset^ ^: MerrilyJĕ Kǧ Hiūn Jin̂: Heat scorches men
	薰	A sweet scented herb, whose opposite is <b>Yêu:</b> An herb that stinks
	爋	Hò Kān Vě Yè: To dry anything by the fire.
		In the dictionary it is also read <b>Hiún</b>
	纁	Çiền Kiáng Sẽ: A faint red
	曛	Jě Jě Chỹ Yû Kuāng: A brightness that remains in the sky after sun
		setTwilight in the eveningThe sky grown dark after sunsetWarm
		about the setting of the sun

Hiun 351

獯	Hiūn Chŏ: Certain foreigners in the north.
西熏	Çièu Kỷ Vŷ Xing: Half diunk
勛	DesertsThe actions of kings
	勳
煇	To burn.
V. Hoēy	
煮	Hiāng Ký Yè: Fragrance
蔒	GarlickOrionisLeek and such like with a strong taste
	It is oftener and more commonly read <b>Hōen</b>
	薫 葷
訓	To give any thingTo explainTo teachAdmonitions
	InstructionsKiāo Hiún: To teachProperly to teach males is called Kiāo,
	but to teach females is called <b>Hiún</b>
熏色	Vě Pý Hiūn Lî Sě Kièn: Things which have lost their color by the heat of
	the sun.

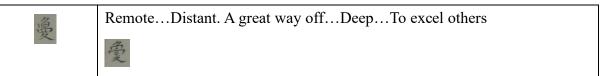
352 Hiung

凶	Kiĕ Chỹ Fàn Yè, its opposite Kiĕ which signifies happiness.
	InfelicityEvilA calamity^ Sú o Those that attend funerals
	Tis also the same with 兇
	α肆
匈	Hiūng Hiūng Hiūen Jào Chỹ Ý: A noiseA tumultHiūng: Bawlings
	outNoises
	Anciently its was used for 宮 The breast
洶	Hiūng Hiūng: Is spoken of water overflowingAlso of popular
	insurrectionsHiūng Yung: Water running down very rapidly
	河
垴	Lûng Hiūng: The noise of one angry
	The same as the next following
旨匈	The voices of manyAccusations
	割
	Hiùng: To put any one in fear
兇	BadSavageCruelIt is also read <b>Hiùng:</b> The same
	兇
	<b>D. Hiàng:</b> To frighten any one by making a tumult
図	Hiūng Jên: Is said of the noise the feet make when any one walks
	跫
悩	To fear
	恟
	It is also read <b>Hiùng</b>

Hiung 353

図月	The breastChuen Hiung: A certain Kingdom
	胸
兄	Nân Sử Chỹ Siēn Sēng Chè: Among brothers the first born is called
	Hiūng. The last TýHiūng Tý: Is commonly used for the younger
	brother.
	It is also the same as 怳
雄	Çū Hiûng: The female amongst the four footed and winged animals is called
	Çū or Più, but the male is called Hiûng or MeùYng Hiûng: The better
	sort of herbs are called $Y\bar{n}g$ The stronger sort of animals are called
	HiûngIn a less proper but more significant notion Yng Hiûng signifies an
	Hero excelling others in under standing and valour
焦	The stronger amongst animalsA bear
	<b>維                                    </b>
兇	Sào LÎ Kung Chy Yè: To give trouble to any, and to put in fear
V	
炯	BrightnessClearness
詗	Chỹ Chứ Káo Yen Yè: A spy discovering where any one is gone
迥	Kāu Yuèn Yè: Very high
	河

354 Hiung



-	呵	To blow upon in order to warmHō Hō: The noise of
		<b>Tà Hō:</b> To yawnIt is also the same withTo reprove and the same with
		Who?
		亦 河
	古	Siào Çào Yè: Small herbsCruelAngrySolicitousThe Itch^
		Chińg: Laws severe enough^ Fă: A heavy punishment
		^ Kiếû: To punish unjustlyA disquiet of minal without reason.
		Pŏ Hŏ: Wild mint.
	荷	A thing very fine and thin
	V. ^	Used for the next above
	三	To correctTo reproveSharp words
^	何	WhoHowWhereforeHô Jin: Who?Hô Sú: What business.
		Vû Hô: Without reasonYù Vâng Hô: This whole business was to
		drinkTáy Vû Hô: He waited a moderate time. Jû Hô: How
	荷	Hô Hoā: Flowers of the water liliesHô Pāo: A Chinese purse
	V. ´	

河	A river
禾	Miâo Chỹ Ý Chiếg Chè: Corn now full ripe A general name for pulse, as
	peas, beans Etc and all sorts of grainMetaphorically it signifies life, which
	cannot be passed without them.
和	To unite togetherOf one mindTo agreeTo comply withPeace
	concordEquality without excess or defectA little pipeA place from
	whence troops sally put to fightHô Xún: To accommodate oneself to the
	will of another ^ Ky: Concord ^ Mo: To renew friendship
	Kiàng ^: To exhort to unity and peaceSiāng ^: Of one mindHô
	ChángHô Xáng: A Chinese Bonze or priestHô Luôn: A little bell
火	FireHò Yén: A flameHò Puổn: A live coal Kieĥ: A pair of tongs
	Hò Pà: A torchHò Xě: A flint stoneHò Yŏ: GunpowerHò Kỷ:
	Weapons bearing fire. Hò Tếû: A cookHò Chẳng: The moon or a candle;
	what gives fire in the night Hò Sin - g The planet Mars Hò Sińg: Fiery
	by nature
伙	Hiā Hò: The utensils of an houseHò Púon: ColleaguesCompanions
輠	A vessel in carriages in which is kept the fat to grease the wheels
	To grease the wheels with this sort of fat.
	楇
夥	ManyCompanionsColleaguesTà Hò: To enter into society
	Tá Hò: Very many togetherKỳ Hò: How many?
賀	$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{V}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{V}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{i}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{F}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{G}$ $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ $\mathbf{G$
	congratulate

	<u>.                                      </u>
貨	WaresRichesÇay Hó or Hô Vě: To sellTo suborn
	Hô Jin: To gain any one to one's side, contrary to right by bribes
祸	UnhappinessA calamityLossesIts opposite is Fŏ
	福 徭 溉 徇
荷	To carry upon the shouldersTo carry a burden
V ^	
和	Hô Chỹ Yǔe Hó: To agree togetherTiểo ^: To temper one thing with
V. ^	anotherTo be in tune togetherPě ^: A sort of sweet smell
	Chẳng ^, Chẳng Is to go beforeHó signifies To follow, To come after,
	properly in singing, and less properly but more significantly in all other
	things
	<b>龢</b>
曷	Wherefore HowWhy not?An interrogative advert
	<b>曷</b>
喝	To chideHêu Hŏ: Being angryInflamedHŏ Çaỳ: To applaud by
	shouting
	喝喝
	Yáy ot Gáy
褐	Mâo Pú Yè: A web of woolLarge
	<b>遏</b> 耗 褐
猲	Hŏ Hiāo: A hunting dog with a short nose
	祸

剔	DiligentStrong
曷鳥	A bird like an hen which fights till it dies, and therefore Soldiery adorn their
	heads with the feathers of its tail; this ornament is called Ho Kuon
合	To gather togetherTo unite togetherWithTo join together
V. Hŏ	To meet togetherLo Ho: The whole worldKiūn Chiế Siāng Ho: The
	meeting together of the Emperor and his vassals
郃	ConcordTo agree togetherHŏ Yâng: A certain country
盒	Puổn Chỹ Yeù Káy Chè: A thing that has a cover A box
歚	To sipTo drink
	<b>飲 呷</b>
嗑	Very talkative <b>Xý Hŏ:</b> A certain lot in the book called <b>Yĕ Kin̄g</b> of sixty
	four figures
蓋	Hô Pŏ Yè: Why not?
	盍

To shut. (whose opposite is Pie yo open) Folding doors. L. reads it
Folding doors made of wood, to distinguish them from those made of
bamboo, which are called $X\acute{e}u$ To collect into one $H\check{o}$ $Hi\bar{a}$ : The whole
house
A certain mountain in the province of <b>Hû Kuàng</b> which is also called <b>Tiēn</b>
Chú Xān and Hêng Xān and Nân YŏA great mountain which compasses
a little one, is called Ho
A certain kingsom
The leaves of long peas, also sweet herbsFú Kúey Jŏ Xe, Pin Çién Hŏ
Xe: The rich eat meat, the poor eat herbsHŏ
Hiēn Mŏ Xĕ Ming: To blind by putting fire to the eyes
Ý Mò Fuén Hiūn Lińg Ming: The blind any one with horse dung set on
fire
Xéu: LightningStrong
Hày Hò: A bird that is bred near the sea coast, that eats fish and serpents,
commonly called $Si\bar{e}n$ $H\check{o}$ and $T^{\bar{e}}_{ay}$ $Si\bar{e}n$ and is a very long liverWhen it
arrives at the age of two hundred and sixty years it becomes black and is
called Yûen HŏIt crows at midnight as the cock does in the morning, and
is therefore called Hŏ Chỹ Yé Puón
He knows when it is midnight. It is also called <b>Hŏ Chỹ Yé Pién</b>
An animal like a fox, but very sleepy
新 狢
A great fire or burning.

涸	Xùy Kiĕ Yè: Water dried up.
壑	A valleyA ditch <b>Tá Hŏ:</b> The sea
	叡
喜几 家又	A foxA fox's cuba hog
赫	Hŏ Nú: To be angryBeing angryAnger
郝	A certain country in the province of $X\hat{e}n S\bar{y}$
害	Is sometimes used fo 曷 Why not?
V. Háy	
- , 互,	Water dried up
V. Hú	
疲	A weakness from a disorder

360 Hoa

-	花	FlowersHōa Yuên: A flower gardenHōa Niâng: A whore
	V. î.	Vû Hōa Kùo: A FigtreeKin Yî Hoā: The honey suckle.
		Xiù Sin Hoā: The narcissus.
		<del>等</del> 苍
	華	It is the same as the above
		華世
	譁	Hiūen Hōa: Bawling's outNoises
	華	BeautifulFainElegantChung Hoa: The Emperor Xún
		Chūng Hôa: The kingdom of ChinaHôa Lý: A thing very much
		adornedYung Hoa: GloryAn ornamentHoa Piao: Stone pillars with
		which the burial places of governors are adorned Hôa Fý
	樺	Hôa Çiắō. Pŏ Xùy Çiń Chuên Kiú: An instrument to get a vessel on. Oars
	驊	Hôa Liêu: A fleet horse.
	鏵	A certain instrument on husbandry to turn up the ground
	觟	Piùg Yang Kio: The hours of sheep
	踝	Chùng Xáng Leàng Pang Núy Váy Hoan Kö Yè: A round bone above the
		ancles on each side the feet.

Hoa 361

化	Pién Hóa Çú Vû LÎ Yèu Góey Pién Çú Yeù LÎ Yû Yǔe Hóa: Changes from
	not being to be, are called <b>Pién</b> . From being to not being are called
	HóaÇáo ^: Çáo is to act but ^ is to act as impelled, without thought, as
	matter does, from which all natural changes are called <b>Cáo</b> ^. Also a happy
	lot and good luck are called <b>Çáo</b> ^. The beginning of a change is called <b>Pién</b> ;
	its being finished is called <b>HóaSião</b> ^: To concoctTo digest. <b>Kiáo</b> ^;
	Kiáo is properly to teach by words, ^ To inform by example
	Kiáo ^: To inform others by actingTo begKiáo Hóa Çù: A beggarA
	turning one thing into anotherTo produceTo create.
畫	Tu Siè Yè: To paintTo draw linesHóa Môey: A nightingale
	畫
罫	An impedimentFāng Hóa: The squares marked out upon a Chess-board
V. Kúa	
話	WordsKiàng Hóa or Xŭe Hóa: To speak wordsTo talk
檴	A contrivance or pitfall to catch animals
V. Huŏ	
呉	Bawlings out
V, Gù	吴
華	<b>Hóa Xūn:</b> One of the principal mountains in China, in the province of <b>Xèn</b>
V ^	$Sar{y}$
滑	Hŏa Tä́

362 Hoa

猾	A certain animal without bones which when devoured by a tyger gnaws his
	entrails. Metaphorically spoken of those who deceive any one under shew of
	friendship, and are called Kiào Hŏa, which also signifies deceitfulA
	deceivesApt to deceive. Children of a bud dispositionLiars.
妇	A sort of small crabs.
傄	Miě Hoă: FearlessCourageous

## Hoay

懷	To considerTo think upon the absentTo keep in the heart
	To lay up in the bosomTo embraceTo keepTo lay up
	Hôay Tay: Big with childLiêu Hoây: PeevishlyTo be delightedFańg
	Hoây: To refresh the mindMuôn Hoáy Pĕ Yĕ: Altogether unmilling 懷 怀
淮	A river in the province of Kiāng Nân Hôey Gān: A city in the same
	province
槐	A certain tree out of which is made a tincture of a yellow color
	Sān Hoây: The name of certain GovernorsMéng Hoây: A certain animal.
褢	The sleeves of garmentsTo hide
	It is used for <b>Hoây</b> the third character abovr

Hoay 363

壞	V <b>ĕ</b> Ç <b>ú</b> P <b>áy</b> , Ç <b>ú</b> P <b>ố</b> Y <b>è</b> : For a thing destroyed by itself to be burnt
	壊
	Kuay: To destroy

## Hoan

-	儇	QuicksightedSagacious. SwiftHoān Çù: One that applies his abilities
		to a bad purpose.
	獧	LightSwift
		It is also the same as 狷
^	環	The compass of a wall Hoân Tử. Sú Fāng Kŏ Yĕ Tù Yè: Walls raised on
		four sides, as (See G). A house that has a wall to the four guarders of the
		wind
	繯	Ý Sŏ Gôey Hoân, LÎ Çú Yè, Góey Chy Tểu Hoân: To make a halter with a
		rope, and to hang oneself is called Teu Hoân
	鐶	
	寰	Hoân Yù: The whole world Hoân Kiū: The district of any land held in fee

364 Hoan

還	To returnGo backRestoreTo look back b ecides, Hitherto
_	
V. ´	But alsoTo pay or lose.
圜	To go round
V. Yuên	
闤	Hoân Hoéy: The gates of a market placeHoân: Is the market place itself
鬟	To make a knot in the head by combing and tying the hair togetherPién
	Kỷ Fă LÎ Hoêy Hoân Ching Ký Yè Siào Hoân, or Yā Hoân: A she
	slaveA maid servant
景飛	To fly round about Hoân Mŏ: A certain water bird
庋	Vǒ Più Và: TilesThe concave parts of which are towards the sky
環	A ringA cirleA necklace, and other things as round
	A precious stone perfectly roundTo go roundA bracelet
糫	Hoân Ping or Kāo Hoân: A sort of paste fried in fat
庋	Vŏ Più Và: Tiles, the concave parts of which are towards the sky

Hoan 365

宦	One bearing officeTo travel abroad in order to learnThe things required
	to go through an office well Yēn Hoán: The Emperor's eunuchs
佢	The emperor's eunuchs
轘	Ý Chế Liế Jin: To tear a man to pieces by tying him to a carriage
患	To be sadTo thinkFearSicknessGriefCalamity
	UnhappinessTroubles
幻	Hiū Hoán: To deceive with fallacious words
	眩
擐	Hoán Kiă: To put on a coat of mail.
環	To go aboutTo go in a round
V.^	
還	To surroundTo encompass
V.^	还

366 Hoan

豢	To feed hearts with the fruits of the earthBeasts so fedNot to regard any
	one's interest, and to deceive under pretended friendship
	图

-	荒	FamineSuavity of provisionGreatSpaciousHán Hoāng: Scarcity
		proceeding from droughtHoāng Niên: A barren year
	慌	Hoāng Chāng: Disturbed at heartChūng Sin Mâng Pe
	肓	Kāo Hoāng: A place in the inner park of the breast beneath the heart.
	山	Sin Xang Hiue: The blood which is above the heart
		Hiày Hoāng: The inside of crabs which is to be eaten
^	黄	A yellow colorThe color proper to the earth, as the color proper to the
		heavens is called <b>HiûenHoâng Táo:</b> The zodiac^ Kèu: An infant till
		four years old. At four years old they are called Siao, at sixteen
		ChūngTwenty one years Ting, and sixty years LàoHoâng Vo: The
		Emperor's coach <b>Yn̂</b> ^: A silver seal
	笙	Very fine tongues made of brass, which they put in pipes that they may give
		a soundHoâng Kū: To deceive any one with deceitful words

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
潢	Ciế Xùy Chệ: A poud to collect water togetherYn Hoâng: The milky way
璜	Half a tablet壁 <b>Piě</b> (See that character) A certain precious stone of a clay
	colorHû Hoâng Çiŏ: A cup made of this stone.
癀	Hoâng Tắn: The overflowing of yellow gull
皇	A KingGreatBeautifulA house without wallsThe entrance into a
	place of burial a mixed color of yellow and redRightTo rectifyTo
	set rightAn epithet for the heaven and the spirit of it^ Sien ^ Cháng
	Tý^ Ty: An emperor^ Héu: An EmpressSān ^: The three first
	Emperors viz Fŏ HȳXin̂ Nun̂g, and Hoâng Tý^ ^: Is spoken of great
	majestyAlso of one disappointed of his wishes, and of anything very
	shining <b>Yû</b> ^: A sort of ship <b>Chāng</b> ^: Very shiningIt is also the same
	with the four characters written in the paragraph below
	皇
喤	<b>建                                    </b>
V. Hûng	Hoâng Hoâng, Tỷ Chỹ Hung Tá Chò: The sound of one lamenting
	grievously
媓	A mother Gô HoângThe daughter of the Emperor Yâo and his wife Xún
煌	BrightHoēy Hoâng: Very shining
惶	To disturbTo fearSadHoâng Mâng: Very much engaged
	Overhasty.

蝗	Xĕ Hô Chung Yè: A worm that gnaws cornA locustXỳ Chỹ Tō Chè
	Yŭe Jû Fý Hoâng: A great many arrows are compassed to flying locusts
篁	Cho Tien Ye: A field in which bamboos are plantedA nursery of
	canesSin Hoang: Young canes
隍	Ditches under walls, if they have water in them, are called $Ch\hat{y}$ . If they want
	water HoângYèu Xùy Goêy Chỹ, Vû Xùy Gôey HoângChiếng Hoâng:
	A spirit whom the Chinese feign to be the tutelar guardian of any city.
遑	LeisureAs leisureFree from careHoâng Çáy Sin, Hiá Cáy Sú, Sú
	Fùng Yŭe Pŏ Hiá, Kir Yŭe Pŏ Hoâng: Ease in the mind is called
	HoângAt ears from business is called Hiá, and therefore he that is
	engaged in business is called <b>Pŏ Hiá</b> , but he that is full of cares is called.
	Pŏ Hoâng
	在心暇在事
	事冗曰不暇
	心勤曰不
<b>上</b>	Tang Hoâng Xẽ Vû, Sú Piẽ: A house without walls
	Tiě Hoâng: Gates before burial places
徨	Pång Hoang: Restless out of fearKing Tie Po Ning Chy Máo
	<b>皇</b>
鳯	Fung Hoâng: The queen of birds an imaginary one among the ChineseYù
	Chung Chy ChàngThe male is called Fung, The female HoângAn
	eagle
	<u> </u>
鍠	Hoâng Hoâng: The sound of bell and drum
餭	A cake made of the flour of millet fryed in fat, which in the provice of <b>Xèn</b>
	Sy is called Hoâng Çien

恍	Tång Hoàng: DisturbedHoàng Hŏ: IndistinctlyObscurely
	Not to be distinguishes wellVery much disturbed at heartHoàng Mâng:
	Very quickly
	慌 愰 怳
幌	To be shaken about
晃	ClearBrightTo shineThe bright rays of the sun diffused about.
	晄頻
	The same with 旺 this character
滉	Hoàng Yáng: Is spoken of deep water
	瀇
謊	LiesXùe Hoàng: To speak liesTo lie
	<b>謊 詤 謊</b>
腨	Tần Hoàng: The moon darkened
况	By how much moreCold waterA kindnessBy a stronger titleLây
	Hoáng: To meet a friendSiēu Hoáng: A certain musical instrument
	況
貺	To givePresentBestow
	It is the same also as the next above

370 Hoe

畫	To draw linesA boundTo reck on upTo weigh thoroughly
V. Hoá	To keep inFūng Hăe: A particular district
	画畫
	D. reads it Hŏ, and so he does the six following characters
劃	Ý Tāo Pổ Vẽ Goéy Chỹ Hặc Kay: To divide anything with a knife is called
	Hŏe KayHŏe Çù: One having an hare lipMòey Pin Ming Hiá Hŏe Tý
	Kỳ Mèu: To allot to each soldier some acres of land
	Others read <b>Hŏ</b>
繣	A ropeAn impedimentHoéy Hŏe: To wander about together
	Others read <b>Hŏ</b>
或	EitherUndeterminedTo doubtTo blind, in a moral sense
	An adverb of doubting <b>Hŏe Chè:</b> PerhapsOrWhetherEither
	Hoĕ Chữ Hŏe Chứ: Whether he bean an office or lives
	privatePerchancePerhaps
	Others read <b>Hŏ</b>
惑	To disturbTo make madTo suspectŶ Hŏe: To doubtTo
	suspect <b>Mŷ Hŏe:</b> Blindness in a moral sense <b>Xén Hŏe:</b> To disturbTo
	deceive
獲	To obtainTo attain toTo find what was looked for.
	Çāng Hŏe: Çāng is a man slaveHŏe is a female slave
	蓰
丢	$\overrightarrow{P_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}}$ Kǒ Siāng Lý Xing: The noise of skin and bone whilst they are separating
	D. reads Hǔo in the same senseOthers read Hŏ
	砉

揮	To take courageTo rouse oneselfTo raise the armTo scatter
	aboutChỳ Hoēy: The name of a certain military officerAlso To point
	out with the hand what is to be done.
	撣
煇	Kuōang Hoēy Chỹ Fă Yǔe Yè: To shine very brightFor brightness to be
	spread about
	輝
暉	The brightness of the sun, it is applied to wise men the brightness of whose
	virtue shines abroad.
	暈
翬	Tá Fý Yè: A great flightA pheasantA wild, or wood bird adorned with
	various colorsHoēy Hoēy Jên: Very swiftly
	Hoēy <b>Y</b> : The Empress's garments.
噅	Kểù Pŏ Chińg Yen: To talk absurdlyDeformedUgly.
冷	
捣	To cutTo cut in two
1何	It is also the same as this 揮
麾	A sort of standard with which the commanders shew the soldiers what they
	are to doHoēy Káy: A certain government
	The same as Chy Fù
	It is also the same with this 揮
灰	AshesSimeHoēy Ching: Dust

隋	Hoēy Hiń: To offer blood in sacrifice
V. Tò. Sûy	
Hoéy	
源	To destroyCart downOverturn.
	墮
徽	BeautifulA triple cordPlaces marked out upon a harp and other
	instruments to distinguish the tones Hoēy Chēu: A city on the province of
	Kiāng NânHoēy Mě: Ink made in the same city, which is valued in China
	more than any other.
	<b>数</b>
褘	Garments which the queens use when they sacrifiseA sort of stomacher
V. Goey	embroidered.
戲	Used for this character 麾 <b>Hý</b>
虺	InfirmityNoiseHoēy Hoēy: The sound of thunder before it entirely
	breaks out
豗	To make the ground hollow with the nose as hogs do
	Hiūen Hoēy: The noises of those that quarrel.
囘	To returnHoêy Sin: To become a good husbandHoêy Xu: Characters
	that return an answer Hoêy Hóa: Answer To answer
	Lûn Hoêy: The Pythagorean transmigration of soulsHoêy
	Pé: To withdrawTo get out of the wayHoêy Hoêy: The Chinese
	MahommedansHoêy Çù: The sameHoêy Hoêy Hiāng: GentianSiào
	Hoêy Hiāng: FennelGò Pŏ Jỹ Çiéu Hoêy: I will return in a short time.
	田 回 廻
洄	Niĕ Liêu LÎ Cháng: To strive against the stream

繪	To use different colors in painting
	繢
惠	KindnessTo do goodTo second or favorGood willPity
	To love gainProfitA triangular shearHóey Tiě: To act according to
	right reason
	僡
蕙	A sweet flowerFlowers that have one stalk and one flower are called Lân.
	Those that have one stalk and many flowers are called <b>Hóey</b>
蟪	Hóey Kū: A sort of worm which is also called Têu Kū and Tý Kèu
譓	Tō Mêu Chý Yè: Very sagaciousReady at disputing
潰	For water to run downTo dropTo separateTo scatter abroad.
	To comply withDisorderlyConfusedlyVehement anger
	<b>Hóey</b> . Soldiers that are defeatedTo be overcomeTo be taken by storm
殨	PurifiedHoéy Mung: PutrefactionCorrupted blood lying in the flesh.
讃	Kiŏ Gú Yè: To apply toTo awake, in a moral senseTo call together

瞶	Mŏ Fūng Çiĕ Yè: A weakness in the eyes occasioned by the wind
聵	Lì Tùng Yè: Deaf
苣	^ Hiāng: Fennel, of which there are two sorts, Siào and Tá Siào
	Hoêy Is known to us Europeans. Tá Hoêy Is another sort like a crown with
	eight points from whence it called Pă Kiŏ. The taste of it is like our
	fennelHoêy Yang Is properly aniseed
徊	Poey Hoey: To run this way and thatDisturbed
	何
痐	Fŏ Núy Chắng Chung: Long worms in the belly
	蛔蛸蚘
悔	Chỹ Kúo LÎ Sū Kày: To acknowledge one's faults and to think of mending
	themTo be penitentTo repentHoèy Çiě: ContritionTo be contrite
毀	To destroyTo breakTo cart downTo spoilTó Hòey: To cart
	downHoēy Páng: To speak ill ofTo give bad language
詚	To murmurTo speak ill of

煅	A fireTo burn
虫	A general name for fish, and shell fishAlso a common name for every
	thing that mouse on land or in water
	It is also the same with 蟲
虺	A certain serpent very long, with a thin neck and great head
賄	To hoard up precious thingsHó Hoèy: RichesHoèy Lú: To suborn or
	bride a judge, witnesses Etc <sup>a</sup>
誨	Ý Yên Táo Jin Yŭe Hóey: To instruct any one by words is called
	HoéyAlso to made any one repent, by humbly giving way to him without
	words is called <b>Hóey</b>
晦	DarkDarkness <b>Hoéy Jĕ</b> The lask day of the moon
悔	This character is used in the fourth tone, for what follows in the next below
V. `	
稣	

會	TogetherTo gather togetherTo uniteTo meet withTo knowTo be
	ableKy Hoéy: OpportunityOccasion
諱	Pý LÎ Pŏ Yên Chỹ Góey Hóey: To excuse his faults by some words or
	lettersThe same as Hú Tùon. Ming Hóey Sēng Xŷ Yǔe Ming Mǒ Cĕ
	Ching Hóey: The names of those that are living are called Ming, of those
	that are dead <b>Hóey</b> Also the name given to the living is <b>Ming</b> , To the dead
	HóeyNevertheless Hóey Is applied to the livingÇuñ Hoéy: What is
	your nameYn Hóey: To concealTo hide
燘	Ý Xŏ Çáy Peng: To boil things over again
隋	Xin Ciện Kúon Kỷ: A sort of vessel used in sacrificed
V. Sûy. Tŏ	
洧	A certain river (See Gòey)
貴	The gates of a market place
烜	To raise a fire by the rays of the sun
V. Hiūen	
涯	Chúng Xùy Chỹ Hôey LÎ Kuēy Yên: A collection of waters
	Xĕ Hoèy: Sand working up under the water and not settled
	A certain small vessel
	<b>D.</b> reads <b>Hoéy</b> in the same sense

壊	Infirm
V. Hoéy	
瘣	InfirmityA sort of tumorA tree wants leaves through weakness
	D. reads Hoéy and Hoêy in the same sense
卉	Çåò Mŏ Chy, Çùng Ming Yè: A general name common to herbs and trees
	<b></b>
慧	Hiáy Hiào Yè: Quick witted. Learned in actsChy Hoéy or Tě Hoéy,
	Quickness of wit is naturalKiĕ Hóey: L reads it Siào Hóey: The other is
	acquired by study
嚖	ModenrateClearA low voiceA concert of pipes
	· 」
顧	To wash the face
	· 讀 類
喙	Niào Xéu Chỹ Çúy Yè: The bill of birdsThe nose or snout of animals
寮	Kiuến Kiĕ Yè: Extremely triedVery much afflicted
	豫

噦	Hoéy Hoéy Is spoken of the sounds of little bells about carriage
V. Yŭe	Akso of an high house
歲羽	Hoéy Hoéy Niào Fý Xing Yè: The noise birds flying
恚	Nú Hén Yè: To be angryTo hate
匯	Méu Vě Xě Yè: The price of thingsYìn Pá Chẳng Çiễn Góey Chy Hoéy
	Cháo: After wine is drank to pay the price of it

## Hoen

-	昏	MuddyDarkFāng Vàn Vý Yè Góey Chỹ Hoâng Hoēn: The time that
		remains before night comes on and sun set, is called Hoâng HoēnJě Jě
		Sān Kě Goêy Hoēn: Three quarters hart after sunset is expressed by Hōen
		<b>香</b>
		Used also for婚
	惛	Sin Po Ming Yè: The dullness of the understandingDull of
		apprehensionDisturbed
		Hoén: To forgetHaving forgotten
	婚	Hoën Yn: MarriageTung Hoën: To contract marriage

Hoen 379

睧	Dim eyes
閻	Hoën Jin, Pý Mûen Fù: He that has the care of the gate, The door
	keeperXin Hoen; Xin Is to open the gate in the morning
	Hoën Is to shut it at might
葷	GarlicOnionsLeeks and such like that have a strong taste
	Pŏ Chě Hoēn: To abstain from flesh, fish, and strong herbs which is the fart
	of the idolatrous ChineseChě Hoēn Is commonly used for eating flesh.
人垫。	Blind, in a moral senseThe understanding blinder
了宛	<b>ළ</b>
魂	Hoên Pĕ, Hoên Is the soul, or activity of the more refined matter which is
	called <b>YângPě</b> Is the body or activity of the grosser matter and is called
	$\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{\bar{n}}$ . These two united together constitute things when separated they destroy
	them. It is usual among Christians to intend by Ling Hoen the reason able,
	by <b>Kiŏ Hoên</b> the sensitive soul and by <b>Seng Hoên</b> the vegetative soul.
	<b>氪</b>
渾	Cho Lî Po Çing: MuddyFilthyHoên Hoên: The noise of water
	runningHoên Xin: The whole body. Hoên Kia: The whole house
	Also, a wife used to be so called by her husband.
餛	Hoên Tun: A sort of cakes boiled in water with flesh
緄	To sew.
V. Kuèn	

380 Hoen

混	Muddy waterDirtyHoèn Tun: A chaosConfusionHoèn Cho:
	FilthyUncleanHoèn Ming: A jeerA name given by way of
	ridicule^ Xŷ: To pass away the time
	D. reads it Hoén, and also the same as 昆 and 衮
焜	Hoèn Hoâng: BrightShining
記	Yù Pŏ Ming: Obscure words
	Yù Pŏ Ming Goéy Chy Hoèn
渾	Hoèn Jên: Perfectly roundHoèn Héu Yŏ Yû Moéy Pŏ Lú Kuāng Ming
	Yè: DarkAlso foolishHoèn Tien Ŷ: Acelestial sphere or globe, which
	shews the celestial figures
鯇	A certain fish
	Others read <b>Hoén</b>
溷	ConfusionConfusedlyFilthyNecessary houses
	渾
	Read also <b>Huên</b> , and it is the sane as 渾
圂	SorrowfulDisturbedTo be a disgrace toTo bring into disgrace
	悃
諢	Deriding wordsHoén Ming: A name given by way of ridiculeA
	nickname

Hoen 381

億	Hoén Múen: Very sadNuén Kiĕ Pŏ Xū Chỹ Ý
1/6	It is read also <b>Hoên</b> in the same sense

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	呼	Hũ Hiẽ. Kổ Chữ Goéy Hũ, Kổ Jẽ Goéy Hiẽ: To send out the breath, is
		called <b>Hū</b> , but to draw it in is called <b>Hič</b> To breath <b>Tá Hū:</b> To snore, To
		callTo call upon or invokeTo cry out. To sighChing Hū: To
		callTo call upon or invoke
		嘑
	宇	Tá Kiáo Yè: A great noiseA Sirname
		Read also <b>Hú</b> in the same sense
	幠	GreatTo coverA canopy
	膴	Flesh dried without bones
	V. Nù	
`	胡	Advanced in yearsWherefore? How?A great way offThe point of a
		sword hooked梯 EThe chinFlesh hanging down under the chin or neck
		of animalsA dewlap
		Hû Tŷ E A pair of stairsAn ascent up steps
	葫	Hû Lû: A sort of wild gourd

箶	Hû Lŏ Çién Xĕ: A quiver
唇	A beardHû Siū: Having a beard, properly the hairs upon the upper lip are
	called $C\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ , those on the under lip $C\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ . Those that pow upon the cheeks are
	called <b>Jên</b> ; Those upon the temples <b>Hû</b>
湖	A poolA puddle
瑚	Hû Liên: Vessel for sacrifices in the monuments of ancestors Sān Hû Coral
楜	Hû Çiāo: Pepper
蝴	Hû Tiĕ: MothsFlying insectsÇù Hû Tiĕ: The wild flower de. luce.
猢	Hû Sūn: A small apeÇan Hû: An animal like an ape
糊	To glue togetherTo glueHû Tû: ConfusedDull of
	apprehensionDisturbedKổ Hû Kểu: The remains of something to eat.

餬	Dissolved rice, what we call congeeHû Kểu: Meat and drink
酉胡	$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ $\mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ : A sort of wine valuable enough, which is extracted from milk
狐	Hû Lŷ: A foxHû Ŷ: The name of a whore in former days who as they say
	was turned into a fox, and perhaps for this reason perhaps the.
弧	<b>Hû Lŷ:</b> A bow made of woodA thing arched or fashioned like a bowThe
	name of a starHiuên Hû: The day when male children are born, because
	then a bow is hung up without the gate.
瓠	A sort of gourd that bellys out very much, and has a narrow neckA sort of
	earthen vessels
壺	A wine vessel ^ Lû: A sort of gourd which has a great belly and a thin
	neckHóa Hû: An instrument for children to make a noise with
乎	At or in the endIt is an interrogative particleIn the middle it signifies,
	In or at, Before, or makes the dative care
	Ky Hû: Perhaps
衚	Hû Tung: A little hillA little pathA small village. A narrow
	laneStreetsWaysWhere shops are of the same trade and for other
	things to be sold, as a street of Confections of green grocers.

虎	A tiger, which is also called <b>Xān Kiūn</b> , that is the king of the mountains.
	Hù Çiáng, also Hù Gōey: A certain pout of command in the army
	^ Çù: A chamberpot, so called because formerly it was fashiones like a
	tyger's headYé ^: The same as Pă Hù Siū: To pulla tyger by the beard, is
	spoken of him who provokes one more powerful than himselfHù Pŷ: A
	certain bird
	虎
琥	A sort of vessel made of precious stone in the shape of a tyger
	Hù Vên or Hù Fû: A writing or ticket by which ant one is appointed to a
	command in the army ^ Pě: Amber Hù Sūng Chỳ Jě Tý Çiēn Niên Sò
	Hóa Chỹ Yè: Hù is made of the gum of a pine tree after it has lain under
	ground one thousand years
滸	Xùy Yây Yè: The brim of a waterThe bank of a river
沽	Great happiness
	B reads it Hù in the same sense
楛	A certain tree
V. Ků	
怙	<b>Hú Xý:</b> A supplyAssistanceRefugeWhen the father is dead, the son
	is called Xě Hú, but when the mother is dead he is called Xě XýHú
	Chung: To abuse the prince's favor
護	To keepTo preserveTo deliverTo helpTo run to <b>Hú Tùon:</b> To
	defend bad actions Hú Xū: A book in which the visiting notes are
	inserted <b>Hú Sūng:</b> A case for letters. <b>Hú Xèu Tiễn Xin̂:</b> A guardian angel
	護
濩	Pú Hú: To be spread about
V. Hŏ	

穫	Çiāo Hú: A certain country
户	Váy Muên Yŭe Muên, Núy Muên Yŭe Hú: The outer gate is called Mûen,
	the inner gate <b>Hú</b> The folding doors of a house <b>Chōang Hú:</b> The doors
	of
	windows (they open in folds like folding doors)
	<b>Hú Pú:</b> One of the six supreme courts whose business it is to take care of the
	royal revenues <b>Pỳ</b> ^: Many houses contiguous, joining to each other.
	Yēn Hú Is spoken of one who has no fixed habitation. Hōa Hú: The common
	people Tý Hú: The proper inhabitants of any place
	戸戶
戽	Chuen Chung Chu Xùy Kỳ: What is perfectly compleat and not yet broken.
扈	A certain ancient kingdom which is now in the province of <b>Xèn Sy</b> : To hold
	by thy tail <b>Hú</b> Çung: Those that followA train of attendants <b>Pă Hú:</b> A
	robberAn outlawA rebelFāng Hú: A certain bird
	Also learned men that lead a private life <b>Hú Hú:</b> Very large. It is also the
	same with this character. <b>Hú</b> which is an instrument to catch fish
互	A relative characterMutuallyBy turnsTo collect together. Hú Vě Vě
	Yèu Kiáy Chè: OystersTortoisesCrabsand whatever have sheels^
	<b>Siāng:</b> In this mannerMutuallyThe place where those that kill animals,
	use to hang their flesh up.
沍	Congealed with coldTo stop upA channel so stopped up that a course of
	water cannot run through it Hú Pý: To congealed with cold that these is no
	entrance for heat
	冱 沃 冱
瓠	A sort of gourd.
V. ^	^
大	Pý Hú, Kuōn Fù Çiển Tàng Chūng Chỹ Mŏ: A fence made of wood before
	a governor's palace, to keep off the croud
	桓
	性核行馬也
	TT . 11 va c

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55天	<b>Hú Kúey:</b> To fix both knees on the groundTo kneel
	To call any one with a loud voiceTo strike with fear by making a great
	noise
	呼
笏	A sort of writing board which those that attend the Emperor upon business,
	carry in their hands, and upon which was wrote down both the affairs to be
	laid before the Emperor and what the Emperor ordered upon it lest they
	should be forgotten
忽	The saw silken thread, such as the silkworm spins out of his mouthFive
Also read Hŏ	times as much is called Miĕ, Ten times as much is called Sū. The Ten
	thousandth part of one Fuén, when one hundred Fúen make one Leàng of
	JadTo extinguishTo forgetKing Hŭ: To despise. To value at a low
	rate ^ Jên, or Xŭ ^: On a suddenSuddenly
	BeholdAlso Kö Behold, (for example suddenly) Hǔ Yèn Jin Lây Páo:
	Suddenly behold the man is here who brought the news
	智
囫	Hồ Lûn Fân Vẽ Vôn Ching LÎ Vý Pều Yǔe Hồ Lûn: Whatever is perfectly
	compleat and not as yet broken is called Hŏ Lûn
<b>烏</b>	A sort of bird of the ravenous kind Hày Hǔ: The name of a ship
鵠	A certain bird pretty large, and is called <b>Hûng Hǔ:</b> To distinguish it from a
	little bird which is called <b>Hŭ</b> , and described by the same character.
斛	A measure containing ten <b>Tèu</b> , which was also called <b>Xĕ</b> and weight 120
	catties, or 16000 $W$ avoirdupois. Now five <b>Tèu</b> make one <b>Hǔ</b> , and two <b>Hǔ</b>
	makes one XěYŏ, Kŏ, Xing, Tèu, Hŭ: Five sorts of measuresYŏ
	contains 120 grains of millet10 Yǒ make one Kǒ, 10 Kǒ make one
	Xing10 Xing make one Tèu10 Tèu makes one Hǔ. Other say two Yǒ
	make one Ko (D. in Ko)

<b>膏</b> 几	A certain vessel of wine containing one <b>Tèu</b> and two <b>Xing</b>
	The hinder feet of animalTo bring out the feet of animals to eatThe back
	of a man's foot <b>Hŭ Sŭ:</b> To tremble
潛高	It is spoken of the feathers of birds very bright and shining
V. Hiō	
絜	Çeú Xā
V. Huŏ	
诃	Jě Chữ Vý Xiń Ming: The sun at his rising, not yet very bright
汨	Waves
惚	Disturbed because things do not succeed according to one's wish
	A formIdeaPattern
	獲、集
濩	To boilFor rain to run into places made in hours for that purpose.
V. Hú	
穫	Yú Hô Yè: To reap corn Yùn Hŏ Kúen Pě Xě Chý Máo: To desist from
V. Hú	an undertaking through fatigue or trouble.

蠖	Chế Hũ: A sort of worm that bends his body, that afterward by extending it,
	he may be able to go on. He makes his own bag like the silkworm; and comes
	out from thence, bling turned into a butterfly
核	Kùo Xĕ Kŭ Yè: The stone of fruitHŭ Tâo: Nuts

## Hung

-	烘	Ý Hò Kān Vě: To dry any thing by fire
		<b>焢 烘</b>
	哄	The murmur or buzzing in a market place Hūng Hūng
		叮
	車	Hūng Hūng. Chúng Chệ Xing: The noise of many carriages
		Hūng Lûy: Great ThunderLûy Hung: The thunder clap
		輷
	薨	For viceroys and other great men of that sort to die, is called <b>Hūng</b> The
		Empress's death is also expressed by this character.
		<b>费</b>
•	紅	A red color Ý Pě Jě Chế Çě Gôey Hûng: White mixed with flesh color
		makes <b>HûngXāo Hung:</b> To burn any thing till it is all in flames <b>Hûng</b>
		Tung: Red copperHoa Hang: A melon

Hung 389

訌	To disturb
虹	<b>Hûng Nŷ:</b> A rainbow, which is also called by some $Ti^{\overline{c}}$ $Ku^{\overline{c}}$ $Ku$
	The Chinese divide this into male and femaleThe male thay called <b>Hûng</b> ,
	The female <b>Nŷ</b> : To disturbTo confound
	重
洪	Very greatStones that hinder the course of a river
	Hûng Xùy: A delugeHûng Gēn: A great benefit
谼	A larger channel of water
篊	Ciŭe Xùy Pú Yû Chỹ Ký: An instrument to draw water out in order to catch
	fish.
鴻	Wild geese of a larger sort, which in the eighth month pass over to southern
	countries. In the first month to the northward, avoiding the severity of
	weather in those countriesThey seem to be cranes
	It is also the same as 洪
弘	Tá Chỹ Yè: To do a great thingGreat
泓	Xùy Xin Máo is spoken of water very deep.

390 Hung

宖	<b>B.</b> Takes the capital and side character to be the same
	<b>D.</b> Distinguishes themthe capital character signifiesTo rest and also the
	voice which deep places return, vizan echo. But the side character
	signifies, greatVery largeA great house
	宏
鞃	A skin laid upon the wood which goes across the chariot where those that sit
	lean upon their armsAlso anything to lean upon as if that piece of board in
	sedans which is placed for those that sit in them to lean uponSò Ý Ping
	Chè
	軽
紭	Laces with fringes hanging down with which the hat is tied under the chin.
	紘 谿 宖
閎	Hiáng Mûen: The gates of paths or waysSò Ý Chỳ Fỹ Goêy Chỹ Hûng
	that with which folding doors are shut is called <b>Hûng</b> and <b>Muên Kiŭe</b>
横	Hûng: Crosswise. (Its opposite is Çúng: Direct) Çúng Hûng: Justly or
	unjustlyHûng Xě: A schoolA place for expercise
黌	A schoolA place of exercise Hiŏ Hûng YèHûng Xān: A certain
	mountain in the province of Xān Tūng
哄	Yèu Jin Goêy Fy Yŭe Hùng: To draw in any one to do ill, is called Hûng
V.	
汞	Quicksilverotherwise called <b>Xùy Ŷn</b>
	澒

Hung 391

鬨	The shouts and cries of those engaged in battle
哄	A noisethe noises of manyÇēu Húng: To strike teuor with a loud but
V. `	not articulate voice <b>Húng Piến:</b> To deceive
	哄
横	Húng Niě: A violent man who does not act according to right reasonHúng
	Liêu: For waters overflowing their old channel

## Huo

活	LivingTo liveRunning waterFŭ Hŭo: To ariseJiĥ Fȳ Xùy Hò Pŏ
	Sēng Hǔo: Men cannot live without fire and water
	<b>Hǔo Túng:</b> To be stirred aboutEasily movedTo be revived
	Other read it <b>Hŏ</b>
佸	To gather together
V. Kuŏ	
穫	Ý Hồ Yè: To reap corn
V. Hŭ	穫
	D. reads it Hŭ
獲	Very much troubledAffairs not succeeding according to wish
	獲
	D. reads it Hŭ

392 Huo

٥

捷	To take with the handsÇŏ Hǔo: A sort of flat net to catch animals 擭
V. Hoá	It is read also <b>Hŏ</b>
愯	To be seined with fearTo be disturbed at heart
	D. reads it Hŭ
豁	Hŭo Tă: To be quick sighted
	D reads it also Hoã in the same sense
寉	Kāo Chỹ Yè: To mount high by flying
絜	Fāng Mŏ Xā: A fine silk web, which as it is woven very thin, squares of it
	are full of empty spares
	D reads Hu and Ho in the same sense

## Houon or Huon

-	歡	To rejoiceTo be gladTo congratulate <b>Huōn Hỳ</b> or <b>Hỳ Huōn:</b> To
		rejoice
		截 懽
	獾	Yè Xỳ Yè: A wild hogA boar
		<b>確</b>

Huon 393

貛	Kèu Hūon: A certain animal like a little dog and fatHày Huōn: Another
	sort of animal in Leâo Tūng out of whose skin may be made coverings for
	the neck.
	It is the same as the next above
讙	NoisesA certain animal with one eye and three tails
	It is also read <b>Hiūen</b> and signifies bawling out, and the side of a drum.
離	To rejoiceIt is the same with the second character above. The name of a
	manThe name of an horseHūon Têu: A certain foreign kingdom in the
	south.
完	To finishTo endTo preserve
	Others read it Vuôn
丸	RoundHuôn Yŏ: Little medicinal pills
	Others read it Vuôn
紈	Plain silk without flowers Huôn Xén: A fan which women use
	Others read Vuôn
萑	<b>Huôn Goêy:</b> Thin reeds that grow in the waterA certain right bird whose
V. Chūy	head is like an hare's and has horns and feet covered with feathers (It is a
	small sort of awl.)
桓	A certain. Two square pillars, either of wood as formerly, or of stone as now,
	which used to be erected before the entrance of temples, commonly called
	Hôa Piào ChúHuôn Huôn: ValiantlyBreathing majestyPuổn Huôn:
	difficult to be approached

394 Huon

莞	Huòn Lì (Siào Siào Máo: Spoken of moderate laughter
	院 完
	Kuōn: A certain herb out of which mats may be made
晥	Jě Kuāng Ming Kiào: The sun shining very bright
	Others read Vòn
皖	Hùon Kūng: A certain mountain within the district of the city. Gān King in
	the province of <b>Kiāng Nân^ Kŭe:</b> Anciently was a kingdom when the
	family of Sūng reigned, now changed into Gān King Fù
	Others read it Vòn
睆	Larger eyesTo see clearlyTo see on all sidesBeautifully
	<b>-  </b> -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
	Others read it Vòn
輐	An instrument belonging to a carriageRound
	Others read it Vòn
澣	To washAn incombustible web, which when grown dirty, is cleaned by
	putting it into the fire, called asbestos Tū Pú Huòn Chỹ Y Xùy Çử Çĕ
	<b>Huòn Chỹ Ý Hò:</b> Other webs are washed with water but this is cleaned by
	fire
	浣
	Others read it Von
緩	LooseFreeAt libertyTo leave any one to his own will.
	Yên Hùon: To delayTo put offSlowlyBy degreesXū Huòn: Easy
	in the mindOf an easy disposition, one that will not suffer himself to be
	troubled with cares
	Others read it <b>Vòn</b>
奐	GreatShiningBrightTo shine forthBeautiful to beholdLún
	Huón: A magnificent housePúon Húon: To be at leisureHaving
	nothing to do
	奥

Huon 395

唤	To callTo call on nameSù Húon or Sù Húon Jin: Servants
	Xûy Húon Nỳ Çó: Who told you to do it?
換	Kiāo Yĕ Yè: To changeHúon Tý Kŷ: To side alternately, now one, then
	another
渙	To be poured outTo be spread abroadTo be dissolvedSpoken of
	waters increasing very much, as is usual in the spring time when the ice is
	dissolvedA certain riverOne of the figures in the Ye King which
	consists of two lesser or half strokes =, The lower one $\mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{n}$ which represents
	the water, and the upper one Siuèn which represents the wind, as when the
	wind that blows upon the water sets right to disperse itThe whole figure is
	called <b>Húon</b> that is dispersion
煥	Very brightShiningThe brightness of fire
逭	To avoidTo put to flight.
瘓	Tan Húon: The palsy A relaxation of the newes Pūon Xin Pŏ Síu Yè Çò
	Yǔe Tān Yéu Yǔe ^: When one half of the body is affected with this disease,
	if the left side it is called $T_{a}^{\overline{c}}$ n, if the right side it is called <b>Húon</b>

衣	A garment <b>Xáng <math>\bar{\mathbf{Y}}</math> LÎ Hiú Chẳng:</b> The outwards one is called $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ , but the
v.´	inward one is called Chang Y Fo: A common name for garments Çang
	Ψ̄: Silk worms bagsSiào Ψ̄: Trougers
	Drawers Etc <sup>a</sup>
依	The lean upon in a natural and moral senseAccording to
	ConformablyTo comform oneself <b>Y</b> Kiéu: As before
	$\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ <b>Táo:</b> To act according to rights reason $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ : An obscure remembrance
	of a thing; the same as Fāng Faĕ

猗	The voice of one sighingÇiù Yĕ, Çûn Tiao Yŭe Y: To gather the leaving
	the bought, is called $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ The side character is the same as the capital, and
	besides signifiesBeautifulPrecious
	禕
椅	A certain tree.
蓊	$\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ : Is spoken of fruits, herbage, and trees in great abundance
漪	Fūng Túng Xùy Ching Vên Yè: The appearance water makes when
	disturbed with wind $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ : In very great order
	一流
	It is also the same as 兮
欹	An interjection of admiring with praise
咿	Kiằng Siáo Máo Is spoken of violent laughter
	吚
伊	An auxiliary characterThatHeOnlyBecause
	Yŏ <b>Y</b> : Sad <b>Y</b> N <b>ĝu</b> : The round of those who read <b>Y</b> Y <b>ûn</b> : A certain wise
	man who lived many years since
洢	A certain river in the province of <b>Hô Nân</b>

諳	To be angryThe voice of one grieving
噫	Sin Po Pung Xing: A noise of one that is angry
	Ῡ Hȳ: To breath out anger
	It is also called Yáy: Breaking wind upwardsOh. sad
医安西	Ý Yŏ Chý Pińg Góey Chỹ Ý: To cure distempers with medicine is called
	$\bar{\mathbf{Y}}\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ Sēng: A physician $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ Kiāo: The art of medicine
医安 习习	A shadeTo shadeWhatever is shaded by herbage and trees is called
V.	<b>Y</b> A certain bird adorned with different colors
	To extinguishTo blot out
殿	Water birds flying together in flocks.
夷	ContentedQuietPlaced in orderPlainGreatEasyBeactiful
	A speciesOrderA stranger from a distant countryTo killTo
	extinguish or destroyTo strikeTo cut herbageTo comply with 夷
	one's genius $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{\bar{y}}$ $\mathbf{\hat{Y}}$ : A thing very obscure. Also so thin and weak that it can
	neither be seen nor heard $\mathbf{Ch}\bar{\mathbf{y}}\ \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ : A small wine bottle. $\mathbf{Pi\hat{n}g}\ \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ : The spirit
	of the watersNiù Ŷ: The spirit of flowersŶ Çĕ: The seventh
	moonLing Y: One that flourished very much at first and by degree
	afterwards comes to decay
荑	To cut herbageA certain herbSin Ŷ: A certain flower commonly called
V. Tŷ	Mŏ Piĕ, and comes out upon the top of the tree early in the spring. It has a
	very sweet smell and is something like our lilies
姨	Çğ Chy Çù Móey: SistersMù Chy Çù Móey: Mother's sisters; Ŷ Po:
	Grandmother's sisters, on the mothers sideŶ Tý Q First CousinsThe
	sons of two sisters
	弟 q

跠	Proud
洟	The excrements out of the nose
	Commonly read $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\boldsymbol{\xi}}$ in the same sense
痍	A woundA soreThe fleshy part of a sore
桋	A certain tree
台	ITo be gladTo rejoice
V. Tắy	
款	BeautifulModerateGentle
	Ŷ ≒ The Empress's order
	Ŷ 親 Cin: The kindred of the Royal family (See Ý)
怡	Of one mindJoyŶŶ: Merrily
貽	The leave to posterity Ŷ Lúy: To leave a blot on posterity
飴	Sugar extracted out of riceSweetnessSweetmeats.
	飢

Çéng Yen: Words of praisingTo be presentedTo bestow
To leave something to another
Sỳ Xèu Kỷ Yèu Ping Kổ Ý Chú Xùy: A vessel to wash hands. Also a vessel
with handles pit to pour out waterA pitcher
A little pitcher
Ý Kỳ Yñg Tĕ Kūon Kao Çing Ŷ Fú Mù Goéy Chỹ Ŷ Fūng. Ŷ Fūng: The
parents of any one are called soThe who has obtained a favor of the
Emperor, to let the dignity which was to come to him to be transferred to
another.
A cross way Ŷ Lỳ: To go step by stepTo overflowTo be carried
beyond bounds
<b>D</b> reads it also <b>Y</b>
Çú Çŏ: Full of himselfArrogantOne that presumes too much upon
himself and despises othersTo despises
To deceive
池
To looseTo forget to give what was leftTo be rewarded
Ŷ Chŏ: A will or testamentLiêu Ŷ: To leave to posterity
Siào Ŷ: To make water, commonly called Siào Pién
The trunk of a treeLiĕ Vĕ Goêy Piào Xĕ: To put anything by way of signal
To suspectDoubtNot determinedTo fearHû Ŷ: To suspect

嶷	Kièu Ŷ: A certain mountain where the Emperor Xún was buried
築	Cũng Miáo Chẳng Ký Yè: Vessel which they use in the monuments of their
	ancestorsA wine vesselA ruleŶ Hin or Pin Ŷ: Five degree of natural
	subordination among the Chineseviz Between the king and the subject,
	The father and childrenThe older and younger brotherThe husband and
	wifeand friend and friend
	桑 彝 奔
頥	The chinTo maintain, nourish Ŷ Chỳ: To shew a thing by the motions of
	the mouth without speaking
	[頃
宜	That with which any one acquiescesSuitableFitConformable to
	reasonComplyingIt is suitableHe ought. It is expedientThe name
	of a sacrifice offered to the earth.
儀	FigureLawsRulesŶ Vě: GiftsLỳ Ŷ: The forms of ceremony
	Leàng Ŷ: Heaven and earth
	Goēy Ŷ: GravityMajestyJustEqualFitWellA husbandTáy
	$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ : The money is so called which is sometimes presented to, or instead of
	other giftsIt is also called Chě Ŷ
廖	Yèn Ŷ: A gate that is shut
移	To changeTo go from one place to anotherTo remove. To shake about
桋	A certain tree
圮	A sedan chair.

倚	$\bar{Y} \hat{Y}$ or $\hat{Y} \hat{L} \hat{a} \hat{y}$ , or $\hat{Y} \hat{K} \hat{a} \hat{o}$ : To lean upon, in a moral and physical sense $Pi\bar{e}n$
	Y: Not rightUnsound doctrine
椅	Ý Çù: A seatA chairAny thing to sit down upon
輢	The sides of a carriage
	It is read also <b>Ý</b>
錡	Yèu Cŏ Yǔe Y, Vû Cŏ Yǔe Fù: A brass pot with feet is called Y, without
	feet it is called <b>Fù</b> One with three feet
监大	Hě Ý: To bite
疑	To make readyTo take possession of what is not one's due
	Used for the next following and also for疑
擬	To considerTo think beforehandY Kiao: To make ready
	Xùn Y: FixedStable.
凝	<b>Y</b> Y: Is spoken of all sorts of fruit that are pleasant enough to the sight
	嶷

偯	Kŏ Yû Xing: Sight which are yet fetched after the sorrow is over
以	WithInBy or throughTheThat a causalFrom or by thatA
	causeConformableLỳ Ý Yŏ Hōen: Right reason is blinded by the
	passionsSò Y: ThereforeY Gôey: To think againY Chế Gôey Kiố:
	To put a bad construction upon a thingTo make crooked what is straight;
	Yé Kiēu Yú Vě Yèu Xing, Po Kổ Ý Gôcy Xù LÎ Po King: If any noise is
	heard, we ought not to take it for mice and not rise up and enquire
	己 已 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
苡	Ý Ý Jin: A sort of riceFêu Ý: Plantane commonly called Chē Çiên Caổ.
顗	GravityMajestyAt rest
Ë	Fêu Y: Plantane
矣	A particle
己	HereafterNow(Its opposite is Vý: Not yet ) A final particle
	LÎ Y and no moreY Héu: For the futureY Cieû: Formerly. BeforeIn
	time pastPŏ Tĕ Y: It cannot be done otherwise
	Not to be struggled againstUnavoidable
樣	Ŷ Chēn Kiń Gán: To run a ship ashoreTo come to land

轙	Yú Mà Chỹ Kiú: An instrument to manage a house. The ring in which the
	reins are put to guide them.
	Read also $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ in the same sense
艤	To run a ship ashore
	<b>養</b>
蟻	Mà Ý or Lêu Ý: Ants
	Read also <b>Nŷ</b>
扆	A certain piece of board beautifully painted against which the Emperor leans
	with his shoulders when the Viceroys wait upon him
	<b>D</b> . reads it also <b>Ý</b>
西意	Moêy Çiāng: A certain sauce for meat made of apricots before that are ripe
義	Ý Chè Sin Chỹ Chỹ Sú Chỹ Ŷ Yè: Justice, viz virtue that gives to every
	one his own; what is proper for himJust. RightCommonExcelling in
	virtueÝ Fú: An adopted fatherÝ Çù: An adopted SonÝ Cing: A
	public wellÝ Hiŏ: A public school.
	心之制事之宜也
議	To debateTo consult( <b>Tińg Sú Chy Ŷ Yè:</b> To determine what is fitTo
	reproveTo murmurTo chuseTo debateTo think uponXāng Ý: To
	consult
意	Sin Chy Sò Fă Yè: The intentionAn act of the will to some end; Sin Ý Yě
	Nién Pŏ Kỷ Ming Sin, Sin Yèu Vŷ Mêng Çiĕ Ý: If without any thought at
	all, it is called $Si\bar{n}$ , but of there is the least thought, it is called $\acute{Y}Ti\acute{n}g$ $\acute{Y}$ :
	A proposalTo proposeTě Ý: To attain one's wishesTě Ý:
	DesignedlyVû Chù Ý: Destitute of counselPŏ Chỹ Çūn Y Jû Hô:
	What does your Lordship thinkKú Ý: On set purpose.

	2
薏	Ý Ý Jin: A sort of riceLiên Çù Chỹ Kử Sin: The heart of the bud of the
	water lily, which is bitter
壹[	Tan Lî Pŏ Xý Goéy Chy Ý: Greedy and tenacious is called Ý.
	CovetousÝ $\mathbf{F}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ is the same as $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ or $\mathbf{F}\bar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{ng}$ $\mathbf{F}\check{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{e}$ : An obscure likeness of
	a thing
撎	Fù Xèu Páy Yè: To pay respect by letting down the hands even to the
	groundYě Ý: Yě is to pay respect with the hands raised a little, but Ý is to
	pay respect, holding the hands quite down to the ground.
殪	To killTo dieTo cart downTo lay flat
饐	Fán Xáng Jě Xě: Rice rotted by heat and damp
曀	Yn Fung Cháng Je: Dark wind that hides the sunÝ Chỳ: Dark
壹次	GoodFairGreatÝ Chỳ: The Emperor's mandate
	Ý 肯 Chỳ: The Empresse's mandate
	Read Y also in the same sense, and is also the same as 噫 and 抑
	懿
昜	Easy (Its opposite is <b>Nân:</b> Difficult.) <b>Yûng Ý</b> and also <b>King Ý:</b> Easy <b>Ping</b>
V	Ý: PlainTo root up herbageCarelesslyThoughtlesslyÝ Tien: To
	cultivate land

偒	LightTo value at a low rate
泄	To shut outTo wanderTo flow over, or all overNegligent
V. Siĕ	Thinking earnestlyÝ Ý: Many men togetherAlso, by degrees
	Step by step
枻	Shorter oars
V. Siĕ	
詍	Tō Yên Yè: VerboseToo full of wordsXĕ Fy Y Çû Xý: To set off
	falsehood that the truth may confuted
	護
誼	JustFitProper
	宜
追	To come quite up to Cáo Ý: Is said of him who has gained his end.
	4上
縊	To kill by hangingÇú Ý: To kill oneself by hanging
埶	Is also the same with these three characters under:
	藝 蓺 勢

蓺	Chúng Chě: To plantIt is also the same as the next below
纸	
	萟
藝	Lŏ Ý: The six Chinese arts. vizMusicArithmeticWritingArrow
	shootingDriving, and the CeremonialÝ Niě or Xeù Ý: A mechanic
	businessÝ Chùng: SeedsTo sowTo plant abilityAptness in doing
	anything
囈	Chúng Yên Ý: The voices of many
貤	<b>Ý Yĕ:</b> To follow merchandisingTo put things in in rows one above another
V. ^	
施	To be extendedTo extend oneself
V. X̄y	
堄	The coping of a wall.
	D reads it Nỳ
睨	Siê Xý Yè: Not to look directlyPý Ý: To look by stealth sideways
医	Çån̂g Kūng Xỳ Ký: A care for a bow and arrows

医华习习	To shadeTo coverA shadeA certain bird of various colors.
	A cloud in the eyeA little skin between the inner skin and the flesh; and
	the like; As the inner coats of reedsÇåò Mŏ Tếng Múon Sò Pý Yŭe Ý:
	Whatever is shaded by herbage, trees, or vines and the like are called $\acute{\mathbf{Y}}$
<b>凌</b> 支 习习	Ý Góey: Is spoken of herbage very rank
異	Pŏ Tùng Yè: DifferentA differenceWonderfulTo admire
	Ý Tung: DifferenceDiversity
容問	Lây Ý: Posterity Tung Ý: Descended from the same stock
	Yûng Ý: By degreesÝ Ý: Is spoken of many birds flying
瘞	To buryTo hide
肄	To be accustomed toThe tender by branches of trees Tiåô Ý: What buds
	out anew from a tree after it is lopped
	It is also the same with 勤
儗	Chý Ý: An impedimentAn obstacle
	Ý is the same with 疑
	Háy Tấy Háy: FoolishlySillyly
勩	LaborAfflictionTo endure
	勅

鴚	Çiĕ Pý Chỹ Hing: To cut off the nose in punishment for the offence} Ý
	鼻 $\mathbf{P_{y}^{\epsilon}}$ The same
毅	Kiảng Yn: Enduring or passive courageKiēn Kiểu Pŏ Nỳ: Enduring a
	great while
异	The voice of one that signsTo lift upTo raiseto go back
	Anciently is was the same as 異
Χij	✓ To cut downTo mow or reapTo cut herbage
	Y: To govern, rule, reformExcelling others in virtue and abilities
	艾 乂
曳	To take by violenceTo draw alongTo drag along
	拽
	Read also Yĕ in the same sense
<u> </u>	Héu Ý: An ancient king that reigned in Yùe Kiung
衣	Ý Chỹ Yè: Also Ý Ý Ý Jin: To personate another
隶	That which is over and aboveSuperfluousTo come to
	Táy: To come to the top

瘱	RestSilenceTo be at restTo reverence
爏	Vòn Ý: FlexibleTo comply withTo second or assist
	燃

## Y or Yě

•	_	Sú Chỹ Xỳ Yè: The beginning of numbersOnePerfectEqualLike
		LittleThe wholeTåý Yě: The spirits of heavenYĕ Tá: HeavenYĕ
		Sēng: All his life timeYĕ Sin: With all the heartYĕ Çŷ: All
		togetherYĕ Yĕ: Each one by himselfOne by oneYĕ Hiáng: The
		whole time was pastAs soon asYě Táo Çieú Sù: As soon as he came
		he went awayHǒ LÍ YĀ LÍ YĚ Chỹ: Makes one of two voices, or makes
		two voices the same, or unites two voices
		乙、弌・壹
	益	To addTo increaseTo bring advantageMuch more.
		A Full vesselTwenty four <b>Lèang</b> are called one <b>Yĕ</b> .
		Tý Yě or Çiń Yě ProfitAdvantage
		益
	嗌	Having the jaws set
	溢	Xùy Mùon LÎ Chữ Yĕ: To overflowYâng Yĕ: To publish abroad
		The twenty fourth part of one <b>Xing</b> which (as others explain it) is as much
		as can be taken in one hand
	誤	Siáo Máo: Is spoken of one laughing
		Others use is improperly for <b>Xý</b> 諡
	鎰	LÍ Xĕ Sú Leàng Goêy Yĕ: Twenty four Leàng (that is Taels) make one
		YĕSome say twenty, others say thirty

410 Y or Yế

<b></b>	Mŷ Lŏ Fàn Çiŏ Yŭe Yĕ: Deer chewing the cud is called Yĕ
弋	To cast or dartTo takeTo receiveTo fix arrow in a string and dart it
杙	To wipe out; to clean
杙	A sharp stake which may be fixed in a wall, or in the grounda sharp pointed
	stake
譯	To translate out of one language into another, preserving the idiomTo
	interpretTo explain.
繹	GreatRepeatedLongFullTo explain things ranged in orderA
	sacrifice repeatedTo search out where to begin to unwind anything, is used
	both properly and metaphorically as to search out the sense of a book Chen
	Yě: To unwind or unravelSū Yě: To consider nicelyLŏ Yě: To go and
	come without interruption
懌	To rejoice
	译
驛	The progresses of governorsTo praiseYě Tý: Port horses
	Lŏ Yĕ: To go and return regularly as ships do, which come to any port every
	year

Y or Yě 411

斁	An endYén Yĕ: To loath.
塞	A contagious distemper Yŭ Pińg Lŏ Yĕ Chên Jên: A plague which infects
	others and then others without ceasing
嶧	A certain mountain
襗	Ký Çú LÎ Ming Jĕ Çáy Çý Chy Ming
	To rejoice
掖	Hiĕ Chŷ: To carry anything under the armTo help anyone by taking him
	under the armsTo seize a man by the arm and lay him flatLeang Ye:
	Two sidesFûng Yĕ: An oblong garmentYĕ Muên: A little gate at the
	side of a greaterKūng Yĕ: A little cottage by the side of a greater
液	The humors of the bodyÇin Yĕ: SlaverSpittlePý Yĕ: The excrement
	from the noseA lake is called <b>Tá Yě</b>
腋	Hiě Lě Chỹ Hiá: Under the ribsA place under the ribs without bonesHû
	<b>Yĕ:</b> The white skin of a fox, that is that part which is situated behind the ribs,
	which only is white whereas all the rest of it is yellow
	It is also the same with 掖
昜	To changeA beginningPureTrueGeneration and corruption
V. Ý. Yâng	succeeding one another alternatelyKiāo Yě: Exchanges in trafficMéu
	Yĕ: TradersYĕ King: The first book of the Chinese classics which treats
	of the generation of things
	Kēng Yě: To changePiĕ Yě: To go back for fear

412 Y or Yě

蝪	Siĕ Yĕ: A sort of lizard
場	Kiång Yĕ: LimitsBoundariesConfines
煬	Hò Kuāng Yè: The brightness of fire
	焲
亦	Liên Kiĕ Chy Çû: A conjunctive particleAndAlso
	Pŏ Yĕ: LestNot
弈	GreatFlourishing, in a moral senseYĕ Yĕ: Sad
	Yě Yě: In any age, without interruptionYě Yě 僷: A beautiful faceYě
	$\mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\hat{c}}}$ : Chessboards
	奕
射	To loathDisdainPŏ Yĕ: A certain governments
V. Xé	
廙	Very diligently
	It is also the same as the next following
翼	To helpTo reverenceTo protectTo praiseA ship. Féu Yĕ: To cover
	overPỷ Yĕ: A certain birdYù Yĕ. Yù Yĕ Xán Kińg Mâo. Yĕ Sēng Yù
	<b>Chy Leàng Chy</b> . <b>Yù</b> Are the feathers of the wings. <b>Yĕ</b> Is that from whence
	they grow, that is the wings taken from the flesh and bones that compose
	them. Yù Yĕ. Çåý Çiển Yŭe Yn Cåý Pång Yŭe Yĕ: Of the four horses that
	draw in a carriage, those that go first and are in the middle are called Yù.
	Those that draw on the side are called Yĕ

Y or Yĕ 413

穓	Yĕ Yĕ: Is said of corn that is pleasant to the sight
選	To go swiftly
繶	A little cord of silk twisted by the hand
億	Xĕ Ván Yŭe Yĕ: One hundred thousand, is called YĕGreat
	To restTo considerKūng Yĕ Tŏ Sō Siū Chỹ Tō Xāo, LÎ Kúng Chỹ:
	To consider what anyone wants, and to supply it
憶	To rememberTo recalledTo think againSū Nién Yè Chēu Siàng Yè
	Pŏ Y Yè Not to forget
檍	A certain tree
臆	Kiung Ye: The breastYe Kién: Any inordinate intention, not following
	reason, but the appetites
	尼
逸	Kŭo Xĕ Yè: A defectA faultExcessExceedingTo exceed
	To indulge one's geniusTo flyYn Ye: A hermitA man whose actions
	are unknownÇú Yĕ: LazyShunning work
	佚

414 Y or Yế

A place surrounded with walls, as a cityA campTū Yě: These two
characters may be taken for the same, as $\mathbf{D}$ remarks in $\mathbf{T}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ . Notwithstanding
$Tar{\mathbf{u}}$ is properly a country in which a temple or monument is erected to
ancestors. Where this is wanting it is called Ye. Also four Çing make one
Yĕ, and ten Yĕ one Tū
Ū Yĕ: Difficultly of breathingTo sob
StrongStout
Chŏ Çiề: To drawTo draw out, as to draw wine out of a cask
揖 To draw liquors into any vessel, and fling them away
擅 It is also the same as the side characters
Pŏ Gān Yè: RestlessSad
Gú Yè Tuồn Kỷ Mâo: Is spoken of breathing fast
WetMade wetDirtyTo be made dirty
Clear bright
Yĕ Jĕ: Tomorrow
Is spoken of the flying of birds
It is also the same with…翼
Very brightYĕ Yáo: To sparkleTo shine.
<b>D.</b> Reads it <b>Fiĕ</b>

Y or Yë 415

壹	To be entirely taken up with anythingTo be wholly employed about one
	thingTo shut upPurePerfect
	It is also the same as $-\mathbf{Y}\check{\mathbf{e}}$ : One
揖	To take one by the hand and put it to the breast, which is done out of
	respectTo give way out of humilityTo shew respect
	Çŏ Yĕ: A Chinese piece of civility, when, in their visits they bring their hands
	joined together down to the ground, bending their bodies.
	挹
佾	The order of those that danceTo dance
佚	To restTo lead a quiet easy lifeTo indulge the genius
	To retire from noise and hurry.
	迭
	It is also the same with 逸
泆	Tang Ye: To be carried by the waters this way and that
	Yî Yě: LuxuryTo indulge in luxuryKiń Chỳ Yî Yě: To bridle the
	appetites
妷	
軼	Chē Siāng Chǔ Yè: A carriage armed on both sidesTo go out to fightTo
	rush upon the enemyTo invade others possessions
乙	The second hour character among tenYĕ Chè: The intestines of fish
	It is also the same as $-\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{\check{e}}$ : One

416 Y or Yě

仡	StrongStoutYĕ Yĕ: Is spoken of high walls
屹	A certain mountain.
鳥乙	The chirping of a swallow
熠	Very brightYĕ Yáo: To shineTo spackle.
抑	An auxiliary letterOn the other handTo oppressTo subdue
	To restrainTo press onTo lessenYūen Yĕ: To blame others
	unreasonablyYĕ Yĕ: Very diligently.

Ya

	A fork, and anything divided in two parts resembling in some sort the figure
Y	of the characterThe extreme of the hand between finger and finger $Y\bar{a}$
	Teû: A maid servant
啞	Nghèu Yā: The voices of children as their books
V. Yà	
呀	King Ý Xing: The voice of one admiringAn interjection
	The voices of children quarrelling

Ya 417

鴉	Lào Yā: A crowÇû Yā: A certain bird which nourishes and cherishes its
	parents
牙	TeethChào Yâ: Tooth and nail, metaphorically that which makes anyone
	dreadedYā Kŷ: The standard of the chief commanderGâo Yâ: Not to
	rest satisfied with what others say
	Also an incoherent speechSiāng Yâ: Elephants teethIvory
	Yâ Kúay, or Yâ Hâng: A BrokerA factorAlso Yâ Hâng: One who has
	the role right of selling any sort of ware Kiū Yâ: Two handles by which a
	carriage is pushed forwards by a man
芽	Mêng Yâ: The buds or young sprouts of trees or herbs
齒牙	Pŏ Tin g Jin Yù Yǔe Gâo Yâ: Not to give an ear to what others say is called
	Gâo YâChâ Yâ: Teeth not straight
涯	The margin of water Tien Ya: The boundary of heaven
V. Yây	Xang Ya: To come on shore
俹	Proud
V. ´	It is also read Yā The same
衙	Yâ Mûen: The palaces or tribunals of governorsFáng Yâ: To put off
	judgment till another timeKày Yâ Muên: To appeal to a higher tribunal
雅	JustRightFitTá Yà, Siào Yà: Parts in the book called
	Xȳ Kin̄g which treat of governing well Yà Yên: Words used to be repeated
	often by anyone

418 Ya

啞	A mute that cannot speak Yà Mý: A riddle
V	
瘂	A mutePŏ Nêng Yên Yè: One that cannot speak
婭	The husbands of two sisters call themselves mutually Yá
	The younger one because he is inferior in rank, the older out of complaisance
俹	To leandepend upon
V. ^	
亞	
迓	To meetTo receive and entertainTo admireÇiē Yá: A prodigious
	thingIncredible.
訝	To meetTo receiveAn interjection of admiring
	Chàng Yá: One appointed to receive strangers
砑	A round stone by the turning round of which anything is broken to pieces

Ya 419

往,	Used for this character 迓
V. Yú	
	To break the bones of criminals in pieces with a wheelFor anyone to abuse
車L	their authority, to cast others down
	Siāng Mô Yă: Is spoken of many that are troublesome each to the other.
鴨	Yă Çù: Ducks
押	To set the date of the day to any writing received or sent.
	Yă Hóa Háo: To put one's seal Kùon Yă: To keep a criminal in custody.
揠	To root out
厭	To be crushed, as by the falling of a wall. Yĕ Yĕń <sup>-</sup>
壓	To bring underTo subdue oneself and othersTo destroy
	To block upTo fall downTo tameTo keep in
	Tån Yă: To subdue

## Yai

-	挨	Fân Vě Siāng Kińg Goéy Chỹ Yāy: Whatever things are very near to each
		other are called YāyTo press togetherTo drive forwardYāy Tĕ Xin̄
		Kúo, Çiéu Pá: If you bring back enough to support life that is enough.

420 Yai

傲	To press togetherTo push on
埃	Chin Chy Sý Chè Yŭe Yây: Small dust is called Yây
	It is also the same as 雉
騃	Foolish.
	呆 痿 癔 疰
厓	Fân Xān Piēn Xùy Çý Kiāy Yŭe Yây: The edges of mountains, and banks
	of rivers, are called Yây
崖	The ridges of mountainsAlso a foot
	<b>崕</b>
漄	The banks of rivers
V. Yâ	漄
呆	AstonishedStupified with astonishment
捱	To restrainTo press togetherYên Yây: To put offTo adjourn.
睚	Mŏ Çý Yè: The corners of the eyeYây Çú: To look with anger each upon
	the otherAlso the hollow parts of the eye

Yai 421

椰	A tree that produces Indian nuts commonly called cocoa nuts
V. Yê	Yây Çù: Indian nuts. It is properly Yê. It is commonly called Yây
	栩
矮	Short, not long Yày Çù: A pigmy Yày Jin: A man short of stature.
	<b>躷</b>
娾	Hỳ Lǒ Yè (喜樂也): To rejoice
隘	StreightNarrowDangerous
	阿巴
呃	Pŏ Ping Xing: Unequal voices, as sighs
V. Yĕ	
伌	AfflictionAfflicted
噫	Xĕ Pào Xing: The noise one makes that is full of meat
V	Belching from repletion
惬	To hate.

央	The middleChūng Yāng: The sameTo mediateTo divide in the
	middleHalfAn endTo endChūng Yāng: In the middle
	Yāng Yāng: LargeBeautiful to beholdYāng Jin: To appoint anyone for
	a mediator or umpire
殃	UnhappinessMisfortunesTroublesA calamityTo destroyTo
	punish.
	<b>一</b>
泱	Yāng Yāng: Is spoken of great and deep watersAlso of a great sound.
秧	The fruit blades of corn when they begin to grow are called Yāng.
	When grown up they are called <b>Miâo</b> When they send out flowers they are
	called SiéuWhen the fruit is come to maturity they are called Xě
鴦	Yuēn Yāng: A water bird with a red head marked with white spots, with a
	black tail and yellow feathersThe male is called Yuen. The female
	YāngThe male and female are never separated, and if either of them is
	taken the other dies
確	Yāng Hiāng: One that will not submit himself
陽	$\mathbf{Y}\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\mathbf{Y}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{g}$ Are the two differences of the Materia Prima among the
	Chinese, under which all material things are comprehended Yâng Is
	matters in motion and whatsoever denotes perfection in respect to its
	opposite; as Heaven, The Sun, FireThe DayA MaleYn Is matter at
	rest and whatsoever denotes imperfection in respect to its opposite, at the
	Earth, The MoonNighta FemaleAlso Yn Yâng is bright and
	darkYâng Yuĕ: The tenth moonChūng Yâng: The ninth day of the
	ninth moon Yâng Yâng: Contented Menily Yâng Vě: The male sex
	<b></b>
暘	Jě Chủ Yè: The rising of the sunBrightSereneYù Yâng Xŷ Sò: To
	have seasonable weather, be it either fair or rainy
	易

楊	Yâng Mòey: A strawberryA fruit growing from a tree, about the bigness
	of a cherry, and like our strawberries Yâng Lieû: Osiers Hoâng Yâng:
	BoxPĕ Yâng Xú: The white poplar
	Yâng Xú: The black poplar or elder tree.
揚	To raise itself by flyingTo publish abroadTo make manifestTo extol
	with praisesTo make publicYâng Xing: To bawl outYâng Fung: To
	make a windPò Yâng: To separate with a sieveTo clean with a vanTo
	winnow
	It is also the same as 眻
煬	To melt metalsYâng Hô: MildCourteous
V. ´	
諹	To praiseTo cry out
V. ´	
錫	Mà Teû Xĕ: An ornament for a horse's headA shield adorned with gold
	and silver
暘	Mòey Mŏ: Beautiful eyes
禓	Çý Táo Xin Yè: To Sacrifice to the spirit of the ways
v. Xāng	
颺	Tá Yen LÎ Çiĕ: Big words and overhastyPò Yâng: To separate the wheat
	from the chaff with a sieve

羊	Miên Yâng: A sheepXān Yâng: A goatYâng Kāo: A lamb
	Xāng Yâng: A certain bird that has but one footYĕ Yâng Çiển Hing,
	Chúng Yâng Héu Ký: If one sheep goes first all the rest follow.
洋	A certain river in the province of <b>Xān Tūng</b> The sea <b>Yâng Yâng</b> Is
	spoken of a great quantity of waters. Also of things made present to you by
	intense consideration. LÍ Yâ Chú: To overflow, also in a moral sense is
	called Yâng Yě
	Sy Yâng: The western oceanEuropeSiào Sy Yâng: The eastern
	IndiaTūng Yâng: The Japan seas
烊	Ý Hò Xŏ Kiū: To melt metals with fire
佯	FakeTo feignTo dissemble
眻	The part of the eye between the brows and the eyeBeautiful eyes.
徉	Cháng Yâng: To wander aboutTo beguile the timeTo indulge one's
	genius
痒	A diseaseA soreSoresMy disease is called Çién Yâng
	His that I talk to is called Kúey Yâng
	It is also the same with 癢
養	To breedto nourish, in a physical and moral sense
	Çû <b>n Yàng:</b> To preserve
	养養

癢	Xin Yàng Yŏ Sào Yè: An itchingA wanting to scratch
	Cáy Fú Mù Kiểu, Kù, Chỹ Sò, Yàng Pŏ Kàn Sāo: An itching must not be
	scratched in the presence of a father or mother, a father in law or mother in
	law.
	痒
懩	Sin Sò Yò Yè: What the heart desiresYeù Ý Yò Ta Yǔe Ký Yàng: An
	industrious man who desires to have his abilities taken notice of is called $\mathbf{K} \acute{\mathbf{y}}$
	Yàng
攁	Yŏ Tt Yè: An inclination to vomitReachings
快	Pŏ Mùen Çŏ Yè: To be unwilling to submitDiscontented
	Yàng Yàng: What occasions dislike or loathing
	D. reads it Yàng
詇	A wise manTo know before what will happenTo enquire
	<b>B.</b> and <b>D.</b> read <b>Yáng</b> ; But it is usually read <b>Yāng</b> , as <b>B.</b> observes
鞅	A belly band for a horseA girth
	It is also the same as 快
蝕	Hiūng Chūng Pào Mùon LÎ Cáng Fán Yŭe Yáng: Vomiting proceeding
	from repletionFă Yáng: To fall a vomiting
	Also Yàng: FullReplete
養	Hiá Yâng Xáng Yè: Inferiors supplying superiors with provisions Yáng
	Yáng: Is spoken of one very sorrowful

瀁	A certain river
	漾
恙	SorrowfulSadA certain worm which can gnaw a man's heartVû
	Yáng: Grief of mind without any ill health.
	Kúey Yáng: How do you doInfirmityA diseaseSickness
	or grief of mind.
准	A sort of animal like a lion, which can devour tygers
<b>養</b>	<b>ڭ</b>
係	Is spoken of one that stands and moves itself
様	A formFigurePatternA manner of doingYáng Çù: L. reads it Mû
	Yáng: the sameÇèng Mŏ Yáng: After what manner
	樣
煬	To roastTo heat by fire
v.^	
諹	To reverence
v.^	

要	To enquireTo askYāo Ling: The collar of a garmentYāo Çiểû: To
V. ´	examine persons confined in goal
喓	Yāo Yāo: The noise of worms
葽	A certain herb called Yūen Chý, the bud of which is Siào Çào
	It is spoken also of a great quantity of herbs
螻	A poisonous serpent
腰	Xin Chy Chung Yè: The reinsThe middle of the body
	The loins
坳	A ditchA pitAn uneven pavement
	凹
眑	Spoken of a great head, and eyes deep set Yāo Mién: A rough face
V. Yào	幽真
邀	Chāo Çing Yè: To send forTo inviteTo entreatTo ask
	To coverTo hide.
	徼

夭	Yāo Yāo: Spoken of anything very young and tender of a laughing
V. `.	countenance
妖	CraftinessBeautyBeautifulTo coaxTo flatter
	Yāo Niě: A prodigyThe forerunner of misfortunes.
	Yāo Hing: Magical worksYè Yāo: A whirlwind.
	Jin Yāo: Quarrels between father and son.
	<b></b>
么	LittleOf a middling age.
	幺
凹	Xān Chỹ Vā Chú: The deeper places in mountainsHollow
	Sunk downA pitIts opposite is ☐ Tă
	<b>D.</b> also reads it <b>Y</b> ĕ and <b>V</b> ā
堯	Very highA very ancient Emperor reckoned one of their principal saints
	who lived one hundred ninety eight years, and reigned ninety three years,
	and dying, left the Empire not to his own son but to another whose virtues
	he had experienced and whose name was <b>Xún</b> They say he lived almost
	two thousand three hundred fifty years before Christ.
	元
嶢	LoftyHigh
佻	To put offTo defer
v. Tiểô	
僥	Ciao Yâo: Certain foreignness in the west
	Pygmies
姚	The name of the Successor to the Emperor <b>Xún</b>
軺	A light carriage fit for going a journey expeditiously

愮	Yeū Vû Kắó: SadWithout refuge
	搖
搖	To stir aboutTo put in motionYâo Kuāng, or Chāo Yâo: The seventh
	star in the lesser bear Chāo Yâo: Restless To raise disturbances Yâo
	Yâo: UnresolvedYâo Têû: To deny or refuseYâo Hŏe: To
	disturb Yâo Yâo Pày Pày: Is spoken of a gait when any one in walking
	moves his body and garments very greatly, viz an insolent gait
	<b>揄</b>
徭	Servants Governors taken for a time from among the common people.
謠	To sing alone
	<b></b>
瑤	A certain gem.
窰	A furnace to burn earthen ware
	窯 窰 窑
名風	Piắō Yâo: Spoken of the wind blowing about and driving any thing
鷂	A sort of hen

名系	Çử Çú Çiế Yúng Xiń Kuàng: The use of this character is very extensive,
	for it is used for the six character below:
	Yâo 徭 Yêu 由 Yâo 謠 Yêu 猷 Yâo 陶 Yêu 悠
	To rejoice_With_Spoken of rank herbage
猺	Certain foreigness
遙	DistantFar offSiāo Yâo: To be at leisureTo wander
	To indulge the geniusTo rove about.
	<b>造</b>
匋	Xão Vã Çáo Yè: A furnace to burn tiles
V. Taô	
陶	Kāo Yâo: One of the five nobles of the Emperor Xún
V. Taô	
爻	To imitateThose six lines whether continued or interrupted of which any
	figure consistsAccording to some followers of Confucius they have a
	mysterious meaningIn <b>Yĕ King</b> they are called <b>Lŏ Yâo</b>
淆	Dirty waterDisturbed, in a physical and moral sense
	Yáo Lúon: To disturbHoèn Yâo: Things mixed together
崤	A certain mountain
	肴 餚 殽

殺	Jŏ Táy Kŏ Yŭe Yâo: Flesh with the bones is called Yâo
	VictualsBanquetsYáo: To imitate
	It is also the same with 淆
夭	Pŏ Ciń Tiēn Niên Goéy Chỹ Yào: Untimely death is called Yào
	A short life, whose opposite is <b>Xéu:</b> A long life
実	Yìn Gán Chu: A dark hidden placeDeepThat part of an house which
	looks towards the Northeast
	突 窔 冟
	D. reads it also Yáo
殀	Tùon Mińg Yè: A short life
窈	Very deepDarkYào Tiáò: A place retired from noise
	Obscure and quiet.
眑	To look uponThe engaged wholly to oneselfOne that loves solitude
V. Yāo	
拗	To break any thing with the hands
	D. and others also read it Gào, Gáo, Yáo and Yŏ
空目	Xin Mŏ Yè: Eyes deep in the headXin Yùen: Very deep and remote.

ث	Yào Ming: Deep and not to be fathomed
自由	ClearOpenManifest
	It is also read <b>Niào</b> . <b>D</b> .
杳	ObscureDeepQuietLarge
鳴	$C_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{v}}$ Hiung Siang Yng Xing: The voices of the male and female birds
	answering one another.
舀	Ý Kỷ Yě Goey Yào (以器挹為舀) To pour out anything from one vessel into
	another by the interposition of some instrument, as, a spoon ° ° °
	留
齒交	To biteTo gnaw.
	咬 鱙 嚙
要	Fân Fú Yè Kin Chè Góey Yáo: Whatever presses one very greatly is called
V	YáoYáo Kin: Very necessaryTo willTo desire
	To be joined togetherTińg Yáo: It is necessaryPŏ Yáo: Not to
	wantDo notA particle of forbidding, as Pŏ Yáo Kiú: Do not goPŏ
	Kàn Tō Yáo: I do not require more than is fair
鷂	A sort of hawk or falcon.
	錐

拗	Chě Yáo: ObstinateInflexibleYáo Lý: AlsoGôey Yáo: To contradict
V. `. Yŏ	
樂	To loveTo desireTo be highly delightedChý Chè Yáo Xùy, Jin Chè
V. Yŏ. Tŏ	Yáo Xān: A wise man delights in rivers
	A pious man delights in mountains
	明不定兒
燿	To illuminateHiúen Yáo: To shine very brightYĕ Yáo Ming Pŏ Ling
	Máo: To shine outTo sparkleCháo Yáo: To enlighten
	耀曜
	明不定兒
矅	To mistake in seeingTo believe one sees what one does not see
	<b>瞳</b>
土包	LongSŏ Y Lú Chắng Pŏ Táo Góey Chy Yáo Yáo: Is spoken of a journey
遙	to the end of which we come late, because a long journey is called Yáo Yáo
	俗以路長不到謂之遙
	遙

Ye

^	耶	An auxiliary character Mŏ Yê: A two edged sword, so called from Mŏ Yê:
		The inventer of it
	爺	Yê Niâng: A father and motherFú Chỹ Sŏ Hū Yè: A common name for
		a father, otherwise they call a grandfather YêLào Yê: A lordYour
		lordshipA title of compliment given sometimes to old men.

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	四因	Kèng Yĕ or Ū Yĕ: Having the jaws so set from too much grief that one
	V. Yēń	cannot speak.
	謁	Ciốg Kién Yŭe Yĕ: To desire superiors to give us leave to visit themTo
		signify one's name or sirname in a little bookTo write down, to signify
		from whence we came.
	葉	The leaves of herbs, trees, and also of booksYĕYĕ: Continued on through
		many agesHéu Yě: PosterityPě Yě: The stomach of cattleFân Yeù
		Chỹ Chè, Piĕ Yeù Yĕ: Whatsoever has bought has leaves also
,	僷	Yĕ Yĕ: A comely beautiful face
	拽	To take by violenceTo draw alongTo lead by the hand
		曳
	壓	Yĕ Chỳ Gán: To apply one single finger, as those that play upon the pipe
		apply one finger to one hole to vary the sounds
		擫
		The same with the small character above
	爗	Goèy Yĕ: Very shiningThe shining of lightning
		燁
	皣	Clear and bright Cào Mŏ Chỹ Pě Hōa Yè: The white flowers of herbs and
		trees

c<sup>u</sup>

厭	To overcomeBeing overcomeTo subdueObedientYě Yě: A moist
V. Yă Yèń	placeYĕ Kuōn: A cap used in mourning
饁	To offer eatables to husbandmenTo supply food
噎	The jaws being setMeat sticking to the jaws
	饐
腌	To season eatables with salt
V. Yān	It is also read Yen in the same sense

烟	Hò Chỹ Yû Kổ Yè: The air that remains after fireSmoak
	Yēn Tung: A tube through which smoak is carried up.
	A pipeYen Ho Kia
	煙
四因	The throat, or channel through which food is conveyed down to the stomach,
	commonly called the gulletBut that which serves for respiration is called
	Heû
烟	See the above character
V. ´ and Yĕ	Smoak etc <sup>a</sup>
肕	Yēn Chỹ: A dye or paint which women make use of to color their face and
	lips
猒	FullRepleteLoathingDisdainful
V. ´	

焉	HowHoâng Yēn: A certain bird of a yellow color
V.^	馬
嫣	FairBeautifulYēn Jeû: Is said of an agreable laugh.
	It is also the same as 延
	1500
鄢	A certain countryA sirname
奄	A certain kingdom subdued by the Emperor Vù Vâng
	Yēn Lieû: To stay a long timeYēn Kuōn: To look a long timeYēn Jin:
	An eunuch.
	It is also read Yèn: To coverOn a suddenTo stopTo take
	possessionTo lay upTo be wantingAlso, much of anything left
	色
淹	To soak in waterTo drown in waterTo detain a long time
	One in hindered so that one cannot do or attain a thing
	Read also <b>Gān</b> in the same sense
醃	To saltThings sprinkled with saltYēn Jŏ: Flesh salted
閵	To castrate anyone by way of punishmentYēn Jin: An eunuch
燕	A certain countryYēn Jen: A certain mountain
V. ´	

厭	Yēn Yēn: Without ceasingQuietWithout noiseFull
V. Yă. Yĕ.	Replete.
	Repiete.
Yèń	
延	Ý Çień LÎ Chàng Yǔe Yên (日漸而長曰延): To draw out a thing to a great
	length by degrees is called <b>Yên</b> To put offTo procrastinateTo derive a
	thing down to posterity or those at a distanceTo inviteTo bring inTo
	leadTo enterTo go back.
	Yên Chŷ: To spin out delaysMúon Yên: To be diffusedPińg Chè Yên
	Ÿ Chý Kiā: Sick people invite the physician to their houses
	义
筵	Mats made of caneYên Yén or Yên Siĕ: An entertainment
	BanquetsKing Yên: The place where they debate upon learned subjects in
	the presence of the EmperorKỳ Vên: The place where the tablets of the
	two spirits are preserved.
埏	A boundTo ascendA way to the sepulchres
蜒	Yeû Yên: SnailsYên Yeû: Any other worm
綖	A certain tablet put upon the queen's crown from whence specious stones
	hang
狿	Ván Yên: A great four footed animal like a fox, but eight feet long
	<b>後</b>
莚	Múon Yên: Herbs and other plants which diffuse themselves about, as
	gourds, long peasThe vine etc <sup>a</sup> .

研	To grindTo search out to the very bottomTo wash away.
V. Yén	To dissolve as colors do upon a stone or in water
	研一碗
妍	GoodQuick sightedSkilfulYên $Ch_{y}^{\overline{v}}$ , Yên: Beautiful $Ch_{y}^{\overline{v}}$ : Deformed
嚴	SevereGraveDiligentIndustriousRigidCruel.
	Choāng Yên: GravityGōey Yên: Majesty. Yên Fă: An heavy
	punishmentYên Hân: A severe frost
壧	CraggyA high craggy mountainCaverns in mountains and rocks <b>Yên</b>
	Lâng: Houses on the sides very high
	Yên Yě: A country difficult to be governed
	嚴 碞 岩
鹽	SaltChù Hày Gôey Chỹ: Made of sea water boiledYên Hŏ: A saltseller
	or vessel wherein the salt is put
	It is also the same as 艶
顏	The faceThe foreheadYen Se: Color is general
言	WordsTo speakTo tellYên Kūon: The person whose business it is to
	set the Emperor rightXĕ Yên: To break a promise
	Pŏ Xĕ Yên: FaithfulNot to break a promiseYên Yù: Words
	Yên Yên: Is spoken of a thing very highPŏ Kēn Chỹ Yên Kiūn Çù Pŏ
	<b>Siń:</b> A wise man does not believe what is told him if it wants foundation
	疾 Yên: Words spoken in a hurry
閰	Gates in roadsYên Vâng: Is among the idolaters the judge of hell

炎	Hò Xáng Chý Yè (火上熾也)
簷	Vŏ Yên: That part of the house that extends beyond the walls
	檐
沿	Xún Lieû LÎ Hiá Yè: To be carried down the stream
	To sute oneself to others in mannersFlowingTo flow.
焉	A final particle in sentences Chūng Yên: Made with entire truth
	Chińg Yên: Right in acting.
眼	Yèn or Yèn Çing: The eyes Tà Kó Yèn Sĕ: To wink with the eyes
	A hole Mǒ Yèu Yě Kổ Jě Yèn: Not so much as one pleased with him
匽	To hideTo lay up
	It is the same with '璽 and 偃
堰	Yúng Tổ Çŏ Chàng Ý Yèn Gŏ Xùy Xý Yè (用土作障以埯遏水勢也): A
	bank of earth against inundations
	墕 隭 Read also Yén
堰	
偃	To throw downTo cast downTo overthrowTo sleep
	Yèn Fŏ: To subdueYèn Siĕ: To stopTo leave offYèn Kièn: Pressed
	with misfortunesAfflictedYèn Vù (武): A cessation of arms.

蝘	Yèn Tiến: A sort of lizard which crawls upon the walls commonly called Hiĕ
	Hù
鼴	A moleA small animal like a mouse with black hair, also a great mouth
	and long nose, without a tail, dwelling underground, it throws up earth, for
	which reason it is called $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{\hat{y}}$ $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ which is as much as to say a ploughing mouse
題	A certain fish with a large head and wide mouth. It is very large, without
	scales and almost like an eel in taste
掩	To cover overTo coverTo damage an enemy when he is not prepared
	for youFù Yèn: To comfortYèn Pú: To stop the nose with the fingers
	that one may not smell a stink
	It is otherwise read Gàn
	揜
埯	Tử Feú Vě Yè (土覆物也): To cover anything with earth
晻	Jě Vû Kuāng Yè: The sun obscured.
厭	It is the same with this 魘 The first character of Page 442. A terrible dream
V. Yă, Yĕ,	etc <sup>a</sup> .
Yèń	
厭	The wild mulberry
	厭

民	A terrible dreamAn oppression which happens to those that sleep,
	whether naturally or by an evil spiritThe nightmare
	Read also Yĕ in the same sense
屋	Hŏ Hên: A scar looking black (黑痕也)
	Read also <b>Gan</b> in the same sense
-	Xùy Ý Yè (水溢也): An inundation of waterTo extendTo enlarge
衍	BeautifulAboundingMuchTo bring intoA plain at the foot of a
	mountain.
	It is also the same with 演
演	Xùy Hing Tý Chung: Water running under groundXý Ý Siĕ Chén Góey
	Chy Yèn Vù: Commonly, to train oneself to arms is called Yèn VùÇung
	Vû Sēng Yèn: Things which are not real
	To invent storiesSpuriousLongExtendedCāo Yèn: For one to
	practice those things before hand which we ought to do
	Yèn Siĕ: To be accustomed
兗	Yēn Chēu: A city in the province of Xan TungA certain country
	A sirname
儼	To reverenceSet very much in orderTo lift up the head
弇	To coverFân Kuàng Chūng Kiĕ Kểù Chè Kiāy Góey Chỹ Yèn: All
	vessels large in the middle and narrow in the mouth are called Yèn
	Read also <b>Yén</b> in the same sense
琰	A certain tablet made of a precious stone which they used to carry with
	them, who attended the Emperor upon any business. The upper part of this
	tablet, which is sharpAny thing sharp or pointed

巘	Xān Fung: The top of a hillThe summit
覃	Sharp
V. Tan	
縯	Long
	Read also Yù in the same sense
剡	Júy Lỳ Yè: SharpTo cut off the headTo shave awayTo make
v. Xèn	smoothBrightTo sharpen
晏	To be at restNew and beautifulA serene time without clouds
	Vû Yén Yè: LateSlowlyYén Yén: KindlyVén Jên: QuietlyA
	shining garmentBeautiful
宴	Hŏ Yìn Yè: To drinkTo feastTo be at restTo rejoiceTo be at
	leisureYên Yén: An entertainment
晏鳥	A certain birdA sort of quail
鳱	A crane. Fý Cĕ Ching Hâng LÎ Pŏ Xĕ Kŷ Siú. Chú Çĕ Siāng Ciế LÎ
	Nêng Pào Xin: When they fly they form into lines, that they may not
	disturb the order of their flight. When they go to roost they join together in
	one body, and then they can secure themselves. Hân Çĕ Nân Lây; Nùon
	Çĕ Pŏ Hiáng: In winter time they hasten to the southern parts. In warm
	weather they return to the north. Xĕ Ghèu Pŏ Çáy E When they lose their
	consort they do not pair with others. Xū Yén: A gooseHôey Yén Fūng:
	A certain mountainA thing adulterated or counterfeited
	E 再

鴈	A thing adulterated, or counterfeited
	雁
	It is the same as the next character below
贋	Góey Vě: A thing counterfeited and adulterated
	<b>贗</b>
	Read also Nién
燕	GoodTo be at restA swallowA birdYén Kiū: To be at leisureTo
V. Yēn	have nothing to do
嚥	To swallow down
	咽哩
嬿	A common name for women
臙	Jě Chu Vû Yûn (日出无雲): The sun at its rising is covered with no cloud
縣	Mà Pě Chēu Yè (白馬州也): A horse whose hole under his tail is white
厭	Ký Ciǔe Yè (棄絕也): To disown, or renounceTo cast awayTo loath
V. Yă. Yĕ¯´	FullTien Yén Tchý: Heaven renounced himYén Yén: Is spoken of a
	thing beautiful to behold.
	猒

医	FullStuffedReplete
	<b>滑食</b>
彦	Yén Sú: Adorned at the same time with learning and virtue
	美士也
偐	A thing counterfeited and adulterated
喭	Çu So Yè (粗俗也): Uncultivated mannersSavageObstinate
	SaucyHard, in a moral sense
	The same as the next following
諺	Sŏ Yù Yè: A proverbA common saying
唁	To visit and condole with anyone upon losing his host, or upon account of
	the death of relations.
諞	To consult what is to be done in a doubtful matter
	B. reads it Nièn, Nién, and Niĕ in the same sense
豐去	Hào LÎ Mòey (好而美也): FairBeautifulFatTo praise with joy.
	Kuāng Cấỳ Túng Jin Yè (光彩動人也): Adorned with brightness
	To allure men.
	豊色 豊益

驗	To bear witness Hiáo Yén: Effected Káò Xý Yè (考視也): To examine,
	also to try whether a thing is so or no.
	慧
俺	Great
V. Yàn	
腌	Pỷ Hiě Chắng Tùon (比絜長短): To measure the length of things
	比
硯	Mề Chŷ Yè (黑池也): A stone on which the Chinese rub their ink mixed
	with a little water, in order for writing Yén Tắŷ: A Chinese ink-horn
灃	Lién Yén: Is spoken of a river full of water which nevertheless does not
	overflow
履	Viv Ober Ceru Viv Viv Viv A (vice on the land of the the transfer of the trans
	Kiě Chỹ Sān Jiń Yǔe Yén: A triangular lance (戟枝三罗):
	It is also read <b>Yèn</b> in the same sense
堰	Ý Tử Yúng Xùy (以土壅水): To stop up water with earth
	偃
堰	Vě Siāng Tāng Yè (物相當也): A thing of the same price or value

熖	A flameHò Chỹ Yên Xáng Chè (火之炎上者): A flame rising up
	<b>燄</b> 焱
监	To saltTo season with salt
V. Yen	監 塩
	Used also for 艶
咽	To swallow
	嘾 嘾

憂	SadnessTo be sadYeū Çung Chūng Lûy Pǒ Kồ Tuòn Çiŭe: Sadness
	proceeds within and cannot be removed
	Yeū Hoán, Çểû Çung Chung Chu Yǔe Yeū Nán Çú Váy Lây Yǔe Hoán:
	Grief proceeding from within is called Yeū, if from outward causes, Hoán.
	愁從中出曰憂,難自外來曰患
	憂
優	Chung Çŏ Yeù Yû (充足有餘之意): A very wealth man who has many
	superfluities. To agree togetherTo overcomeSuperfluousTo be at
	one's leisureTo stir up to evilTo derideYeū Yeû: According as you
	have a mind \(\bar{Y}\) ^: Flattering ^ Lie: Very base ^ Yeû: Irresolute One
	who turns himself sometimes this, sometimes that wayChang ^:
	PlayersThe men are called <b>Chāng</b> , The woman ^ <b>Yeū H</b> ȳ: To act a
	comedyFull, in a moral sense. ExcellingExcelling very greatly
耰	Feú Chúng Yè (覆種也): To cover the seeds that have been thrown with
	earthAlso an implement in husbandry with which seeds after they are
	sown are covered with earth. A harrow
凼	Yeū Yeū: The bellowing of a stag

攸	A place
悠	At a great distanceOf long continuanceLongYēu Yēu: Spoken of a
	thing without any boundsVery spacious, as the heavenYēu Yâng:
	Spoken of a flag moved about with the wind
滺	Yēu Yēu: Spoken of a running water
	浟
麀	Più Lǒ Yè (牝鹿也): A female stag(A hind.)
	薩齒
图图	DarkXān Chūng Yù Chú (山中隱處): Solitary in the mountains.
	DeepHiddenVery littleYēu Jin: To imprison anyone
尤	WonderfulMountainsMuchA faultTo blameExcess
	Pŏ Yeû Jin: He blames no oneHe complains of no oneHiáo Yeû: He
	who as yet outdoes those he imitatesMoreTo hateTo complainA
	fault
	<b></b>
蚘	Chỳ Yeû Kŷ: A standard to which the Chinese sacrifice before a battle, upon
	which is painted the effigy of the inventer of arms Chy Yeŭ
試	A faultAn offence

疣	Yeû Chúy: A swelling in the neck
	就 · 疣
由	A particle. Out ofFromOf or concerningSoAs
	It is also the same as 籌 and 猶
油	Fân Chỹ Kāo Chỹ Pǒ Yng Chè, Kiāy Góey Chỹ Yeû (九[凡]脂膏之不
	凝者皆謂之油): All fat not concreted is called Yeû, oilChū Yeû: The
	fat of hogs. Lard.
蚰	Yeû Yeû: Snails, concerning which D. writes Yú Gû Kūng, Hiĕ Y Siēn
	Hŏe Tý Kūey Chỹ Çĕ Pŏ Kàn Túng: If they light upon a scorpion, they
	close him round with their slime, so that he cannot move himself anymore
	規
怞	Yeû Yeû: Sad and in fear
卣	Vessel of wine which they use in sacrificesThere are three sorts: The
	greater are called <b>Ý</b> Lesser <b>Leû</b> and the middle-sized <b>Yeû</b> . The
	common name to all three is Çūn
	製 雪 首
斿	Certain ornaments hanging down from the edges of a long flag 拧
游	Feû Xùy Ý Tú Yè (浮水以渡也): A riverTo pass over by swimming
	To wanderXún Liêu LÎ Hiá (順流而下): To go down with the stream,
	both in a physical and moral senseYeū Yeû: According to one's own
	willAs one has a mind. <b>Ty Yeu:</b> A constant motion of the earth but not to
	be perceived.

蝣	Feû Yeû: A certain worm bred in dung, which also has wings and can fly,
	but Chāo Sēng Mú Sù comes to life in the morning and dies in the evening.
遊	To travel abroadTo wanderGao Yeu, Goey Yeu: To be as one's
	leisureTo amuse the timeFor an Emperor to leave his palace and to go
	anywhere else
槱	Ciě Chấŷ Leáo Chỹ Yè (積柴燎之也): The heap up wood and burn it.
V. Yeù	
猶	The whelp of a dogA sort of apeHithertoAs ifJust as if
	Yeû Yú: IrresoluteDoubtful.
	It is also the same as the next below, and as 游 and 謠
猷	Tá Yeû: Great virtueAbilityTo paint
	The same with the next above
蕕	Hiūn YeûHiūn Hiāng Çáò (薰香草也), Yeû Chếu Cáò (蕕臭草): Hiūn
	is a sweet herb, <b>Yeû</b> is a stinking one.
輶	Anything lightYeû Chē: A light carriage
牛	An ox, commonly read Nieû
V. Nieû	

蘇	Niào Moêy Yè: Tame birds which fowlers make use of to call and catch wild
	ones
	但
楢	Jeû Mŏ Yè: Soft wood
좖	The use of this character is very extensive, therefore it is the same with these
V. Yâo	and it is sometimes used for
	徭 Yào 游 Yeû
	由 Yeû 悠 Yeū
	陶 Yâo 猷 Yeû
	謠 Yâo
	Herbage that flourishes
	<b>全</b> 公言尔
郵	A house in the fieldsPlaces in villages where they wait, whose business it
	is to carry letter to another place, and from thence by more hands quite to
	the place where they are to go <b>Tŏ Yeû:</b> An officer whose business it is to
	provide governors in passing along with the necessary servants
	Read also <b>Ŷ</b> : To pass through. Also the same as
逌	Yeû Lî: Is spoken of the countenance of one laughing
	· 」
	Also the same as 攸
有	To haveTo beTá Yeù Chỹ Niên: A very fertile yearÇú Yeù: To be
	from oneselfYeù Sú: I have been hinderedYeù Sú: Not
	manySometimes being added to a verb it makes the preterperfect tense as,
	Mŏ Yeù Lây: He was not come
友	Friends unanimousPeng Yeù: CompanionsSiāng Yeù: To be ready at
	hand to serve each other.
酉	The hour character from five to seven o'clock at night
	<b></b>

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槱	Çiĕ Chắŷ Leáo Chỹ Yè: To heap up wood together and burn it. It is also
V. Yeû	wrote, wood to be used in sacrifice to be offered to the spirits of heaven
	梄
盾	Kieù Vǒ Hieù Mǒ (久屋朽木): The rotten wood of an old house.
	<b></b>
	Read also Yeû in the same sense
莠	DarnelWeeds which grow amongst rice that in sown, like rice and
	hurtfulUglyBadHào Yen Çú Kếù, Yeù Yen Çú Kếù: Good and bad
	words proceed out of same mouth.
琇	A certain gem.
誘	To bring onTo prick forwardsHastilyYeù Kàn: A trial or
	temptation
	i
	In <b>D.</b> it is <b>Yeú</b> in the same sense
蚰	Yeù Tuý: A little insect like an earth worm but less and black, commonly
	called Tt Fung Yeu Kieu A worm or serpent gathered into a wreath.
炲	Yeù Kieù: Neither dry nor wet
	It is read also Yeū in the some sense
黝	BlackBlack having something of the violet

Yeu 453

懮	Full of thoughtMelancholy thoughtsYeù Yeù: Grieving
支	Right reasonA certain riverA sort of crab
牖	A little window in a wallTo enlighten in a moral and physical sense.
	In <b>D.</b> it is <b>Yeú</b>
右	The right handAs the right hand is most honorable therefore whatever is
	most valued in honored with this addition;So, Yeú Ven: An excellent
	rhetorical compositionYeú Táo: Very sound doctrine
	Vû Chǔ Kỷ Yeú: None can be preferred to himTo helpÇò Yeú: Those
	that attend upon one's personTo help and serve in which sense it is
	properly this character佑
祐	Xin Çú Yè: Help afforded, or to be afforded by the spirits
	佑 This side character signifies, help to be afforded by men
有	AndAlsoSān Pě Yeú Lŏ Siûn: Three hundred and more beyond the
V. `	number of six decadsLî Xĕ Yeú Sān: Three above twenty. It is also Twenty
	threeAgainBeyondHence it has a place in numbers
侑	Ký Xẽ LÎ Kiućn Xẽ Yuẽ Yeú: To invite one that has eaten and drank, to eat
	and drink more
囿	A garden surrounded with a wallA place fened in where wild beasts are
	bredXě Pŏ Tung Kuàng: To know a thing but very superficially, and not
	to enter into the marrow of it
	Yeú Hân: To keep inTo set bounds

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To set looseXé Yeú: To spareTo let goTo forgive
It is also the same as 侑
Jin Sēng Xĕ Niên Yŭe Yeú: A child ten years old is called Yeú
LittleWeakA youthXińg Lào Çû Yeú: For old men to treat children
with regard and kindnessIt is also a verb, to be kind.
Yâo Kổ Jẽ Kũang Hŏa Chè, Sŏ Yŭe, Yeú Xùy: The glassy superficies
which is put over earthen vesselsIt is commonly called Yeú Xùy
To make a glazeYeú Xān: A certain mountain
Hô Chỹ Siēn Chữ Chè, Yùe Yeú: Corn which grows first is called Yeú
褏
It is also spoken of immoderate laughter, and cloaths too fine.
A kind of Indian orange very large whose peel is very thick.
A citron
櫾
The gloss, or transparent smoothness of China or any other vessels that are
painted with gum sandaracThings that shine
Sy Yeú: A wood mouse whose tail is longer and devours other mice
3元
AgainAlsoAndNot only, but also is well expressed or explained by
two of these characters Yeú, for example Mŏ Leáo Yeú Kān Yeú Heú
Material things are not only dry, but also thick.

因	BecauseA causeAn ideaConformablyTo conform oneself
	according toTo depend upon anyone, in a moral sense
	囙
洇	Coldly
姻	MatrimonyYn Çin: To contrast matrimonyLì Yn: Your kinswoman.
	婣
約因	A sort of hemp that produces seedThe same also as the side character.
	氤
茵	The skin of a tyger spread in carriages for the convenience of those that
	sitThe name of some sorts of herbs
	What is spread under for anyone to set more as ease 蔯
	Yn̄ Chin̂: Organism a certain medicine
筃	Chē Chūng Chung Sie: Double mats laid in carriages
裀	Kiń Xin Y: The garment next the bodyYn Jö: Anything spread
氥	Yn Yun: The chaosThe first material principle of things
	The power of heaven and earth united together to produce thingsHappy
	tokensA lucky omen

Ching Cieú Yè: To finishTo fill up.
It is also the same as 禋
Mà Hě Pě Mâo Çă: A horse of a black and white color
A concertAn accentThe sound both of voices and musical
instruments Yn Yo: Melody Yn Sin: News Tù Yn: The proper sound
of voices of any placeThe sound of a bell and drum is called <b>Xing</b> , of a
pipe and musical instruments $Y\bar{n}$ .
Ù Yō: The five differences of tones
Tŷ Kiĕ Xĕ Xing: To lose one's voice by lamenting too much
Tỷ LÎ Pŏ Chỳ: To lament without boundsThe voice or notes of birds
agreeing together.
It is read also <b>Yn Yā</b> : Anger in the mind
Yn Yn: Deep and still
Pińg Pŏ Nêng Yên Yè: Not to be able to speak from weakness
Voices or sounds that are harmonious
AbundantlyAny of themSinglyManyYn Yn: With sorrow
Yn Chung: The aquin opYn Kin: Very diligentlyYn Xĕ:
SincereFaithfulYn Çý: The sacrifice which is offered when mourning
is overThe Emperor's family which first was called Xāng, from the
Emperor <b>Vú Tińg</b> They reigned from the 1762 <sup>nd</sup> to the 1122 <sup>nd</sup> year before
Christ a space of six hundred and forty years
食

慇	Yn Yn: Very sadYn Kin: Very diligentTo assist any one heartily with
	one's best endeavors
隂	$\mathbf{Y}\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\mathbf{Y}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{ng}$ are the two first differences of the matter among the Chinese
	$\mathbf{Y}\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ Is matter at rest and whatever implies imperfection, in respect to its
	opposite, As the Earth, Moon, Water, Night, a Woman. Also the opposite to
	these belong to YângKuāng Yn; Kuāng BrightYn: Dark
	Kuāng Yn: TimeÇuń Yn or Fuén Yn: TimeTá Xing Káo Hiên Chy
	Siĕ Yè: Of which time, holy and wise men are very sparing
	陰
堙	Từ Xān: A mountain of earth Từ Từ Jû Xān Goéy Xáng Ching Xẽ Yè:
	To heap up earth like a mountain to build walls
	覃
湮	To dam up waterTo be drownedTo fallYn Yŭ: Barren
	陻
禋	To sacrifice with the purest intention
匰	Walls surrounding the gates to defend themLô Yn: Soldiers drawn up
	round the rest of the army to defend it
婣	To agree togetherTo be of one mindAgreeing together
	姻
	婣 It is also the same with the first side character.
急	Diligent
	隱
	It is read also <b>Yn</b> in the same sense.

_	
寅	The character that denotes the hour from three to five in the morning <b>Xińg</b>
	Goéy Yè: Reverential fearTung Yn: Colleagues
夤	To reverenceReverential fearYn Yûen: To procure to oneself the
	superior degrees by right or wrong
吟	Yî Yî: Is spoken of one that smilesXiī Yî: The voices of those that
	grieveSighs
垠	Tý Kiày Yè: The bound of a countryA shoreThe bank of a piece of
	water
銀	Pě Kin: SilverXùy Yn: Quicksilver or Mercury
齒艮	Chỳ Kēng Jŏ, Sŏ Goéy, Yâ Yî: The flesh as the roots of the teeth is
V. Kển	commonly called <b>Yâ Yî:</b> The gums
	It is read also <b>Ken</b> : To bite
滛	Xùy Yĕ Yū Váy: Waters overflowingTo exceedExcessiveTo cover
	To give the reins to one's lust Yn Lúon: To commit adultery Siê Yn.
	Kiēn Yn: LuxuryLustÇiń Yn: To have no regard for right
	reason Hoáng Yñ Veû Teú: Dissolute and impure
	婬
婬	Siê Yî: LuxuryA dishonorable thingLust
	<b>媱</b>

龗	Kieù Yù Yè: A lasting rain Yù Kúo Xĕ Jĕ Y Vàng Góey Chỹ Yî: A rain
	which as yet continues after ten days is called Yn
狺	Yn Yn: The noise of dogs quarrelling togetherKiûèn Çēng Xing
誾	Yn Yn. Hỳ Yŭe LÎ Çéng Yè: To dispute with passion, with a pleasant
	countenanceYn Yn: Very right
噐	Kểù Pŏ Táo Chūng Siú Chỹ Yên, Yǔe Yn: One who has no regard for truth
	in what he says, is called <b>Yn</b> A deceitful person
崟	Kin Yn: Is spoken of craggy mountains
沂	A sort of pipe
	Ŷ: A certain river
訢	Very diligentlyReverence
V. Hēn	
釿	The edge of a sword

齒斤	<b>Yîn Yîn:</b> The voices of those who contend together
引	To bend a bowTo openTo bring intoTo directFor a funeral to go
	onYên Chỹ Sù Jě: To introduceSiēn Hing LÎ Táo Chỹ: To go before
	anyone to direct himThe rope belonging to a funeral carriageTo
	summons anyone to appearSiào Yì: A short introductionYì Tếû: An
	introduction
	Kiēn Yh: To draw one into evilThe longest measure for measuring the
	length of any thing. These measures are fiveviz.
	FúenCůńChěChángYìeach of the following of which contains
	ten times more than the foregoing
蚓	Kiếu Yì: Earth worms, which are also called Tý Lûng and Kiổ Xén
	螾
網	Chố Yũ Nieû Pý, Sò Ý Kiễn Nieû Yè: A rope by which an ox is drawn along
	by the noseAlso by which a carriage is drawn
<b>当</b>	Sò Ý Kiú Yè: That upon which anyone leans
肾	<b>Hièn Chỹ Túy:</b> PrivateTo lay upTo hideModerateTo consider
	PoorTo grieveÇĕ Yì: To suffer withCommiserate
	Yìn Tún: To recollect oneselfYìn Sieū: A hermit
	隱
檃	Yù Kŭo: A carpenters tool.
<b></b>	Py Xáng. Siào Lùy: Little blisters growing out of the skin are called Yì
	Chiù

飮	Fân Kổ Chǔe Chè Kiāy Yǔe Yì: A sort of daughter potion is called
	YùTo drinkYù Xĕ: Meat and drinkTo eat and drink.
	All things fit to eat.
戭	Chẳng Çiāng: An oblong spear
縯	Long
尹	To governTo go forwardSolidRightThe name of certain governors.
	Others read Yùn
蔭	To cover overTo overshadow, naturally and morallyA shade
	蔭
澹	Jûn Kỷ Çiến Çū Yŭe Yń: For dampness penetrating by degrees which is
	called Yń. Yeû Tếú Chỳ Póey, Yĕ Yŭe Yú: Oiled paper is also called Yń
	(潤氣 田油 紙背亦曰人)
	700
廕	Võ Yù Chỹ Pý Jin Yữe Yh: A house to shade men is called Yh. To cover
	overA coveringXú Yń: The shades of treesYń Kūon: A son who has
	gotten a government on account of his father's merit
俏心	Çù Sūn Xý Xý Siāng Ching: Sons and grandson succeeding each other for
	many ages
	胤

<b></b>	<b>Ping Leang Yè:</b> To weigh what is best to be done, or to discuss a matter.
靷	Kiá Chē Mà Kiú, Çáy Hiūng, Yŭe Yń: A breast piece for horses (or oxen
	B) that draw carriages is called <b>Y</b> ń
	D. reads is Yù
印	A token to gain credit A seal Tà Yń: To put one's seal. Fúng Yń: To lay
	aside, or shut up the seal, which is commonly done the twentieth of the
	twelfth moon, when the governors have a vacation from business
	The twentieth of the first moon they take the seals again and apply to
	business, which is called $\mathbf{K} \hat{\mathbf{a}} \bar{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{Y} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \dots \mathbf{To}$ send to the press or print
窨	A house undergroundPlaces underground to lay up wine, ice etc a.
醑	Ý Çieù Séu Kểu: To wash the mouth with wine
殷	To touch the mark
V	
飲	Yń Chy Yè: To give drink
穩	Ȳ Jin̂ Yè: To depend upon othersVèn Gān Vèn: To fix anything so that it
	may not be moved.

英	The flourishing of herbage and treesAn ornament made of bird's feathers
	which is hung to lancesYng Hiung: A heroVery quick sighted and very
	valiantNiù Yng: The Emperor's second daughter, who was called Yao,
	and the wife of his successor <b>XúnPĕ Yn̄g:</b> A certain medicine
瑛	Yŏ Kuāng Yè: The lustre of gems
嬰	Jin Xỳ Sēng Kiāy Yŭe Yng Lî: All men just born are called Yng Lî: At the
	breastBefore the breastTo addTo withstandTo attackTo
	surroundTo birdOrnaments for the necks of women.
	Yng Lî; Niù Yŭe Yng, Nân Yŭe Lî: An infant girl is called Yng, A male
	infant LÎ
	孾
嚶	Yng Yng. Niào Xing Chy Hô Yè: The voices of birds in harmony
	Sounding
瓔	Xĕ Sú Yŏ Yè: A stone like a precious one, or a stone like a gem
攖	To press togetherTo provokeTo attackTo confoundTo mix
	togetherTo resist a thief boldly.
櫻	Yng Taô: CherriesChū Yng: Red cherriesLă Yng: Yellow cherries
瓔	Yng Çeng Mo Vû Kuang: Eyes without light

纓	Floss made of silken thread or long hair such as the Chinese adorn their caps
	with, or to use by way of ornament in other respects
	Puôn Yng: Red floss hung to their horse's breast which their governors make
	use of, commonly called Tie Hiūng
期 安局	Yng Vù Nêng Yên Niào: A bird that can talk A parrot Yng Ko: Other
	sorts of birds that imitate the human voice
鶯	The different colors of a wing Hoâng Yng: the same as Çung Keng and
	commonly <b>Kiū Ȳ Kūng Çù:</b> A certain bird
甇	A vessel in general.
	罌
蠅	Çång Yng: A flyÇing Yng: Little flies
應	It is meet or expedientIt oughtYng Kay or Yng Te: It is expedientA
	certain kingdom.
	<b>鹰</b> 鹰
黂	The breastYng Chúng Jin: To confer a great government upon
	anyoneYng Yûng Chung: To have great honors heaped upon one by the
	EmperorTo receiveYng: To suffer punishment
	<b>産 </b>
應	A hawkVultureFalconXin Yng: An eagleYè Yng: A kite
	Miâo Yōg: An owlLào Yōg: A hawk

盈	FullTo fillProud <b>Tiến Tý Jin Xin Kiú Lỳ Kiến LÎ Pŏ Hy Ŷng</b> .
	Kiến Chè Sú Chỹ Fố Ŷ Çĕ Gú Chỹ LÎ Ŷ: Heaven, Earth, Men, and all the
	spirits delight in humility. They bestow happiness upon the humble, and
	hate only the proud.
楹	A pillar.
畜	A beautiful womanTo fillRepleteTo superaboundTo get the better
产	in playThe opposite to which is $X\bar{u}$ : To be overcome
	嬴
瀛	The great ideaYng Cheu: The garden of delights in the time of the
	Emperor Tang
籝	A sort of chest made of bamboo.
	篇 <b>签</b>
贏	To overcome in war, or as play; The opposite to which is Xū: To be
	overcomeTo bear upon the shoulderTo carry burdensMuch
	To gainTo receiveYng Yû: RichWealthy
迎	To meetTo receive anyoneYng Çiě: To run up toFân Vě Lây LÎ Ciě
	Chy, Çĕ Pihg Xing Vĕ Vý Lây LÎ Vàng Yâ Chy Fù Lây Cĕ Kit Xing: To
	go to meet those that are coming is called <b>Yn̂g</b> . To go to those who are not
	yet coming, and to cause them to come is called <b>Yng Xĕ Yng.</b> I was wanting
	in that I did not come to receive you, or, I lost the opportunity of going out
	to meet you(A polite way of speaking)
凝	Concreted, as oil, fat, waterPerfectTo finishTo decreeTo
	appointTo gather togetherTo join togetherTo leave off
	D. reads it Ning

A camp of soldiersKiūn ^: A trenchA circumvallation^ Çáo: To
fashion in one's thought the things that are to be done^ To: To consider
beforehandChing or Ping or Trembling and restless
^ ^: To go and come of tenTo go and return^ Seng: The art which any
one exercises for a livelihood <b>King ^:</b> To consider a thing in all its parts
A burial place.
D. reads it Yung
A deprecatory sacrifice
K <sup>ç̂</sup> Yâng Chy Çý Mi <b>n</b> ̂g
祈欀之祭如
A shadow
It is the same also with the following
A shadow. Yng HiangYng Is the shadow of the bodyHiang Is the
shadow of a voice (an echo) <b>Vû Yìg Hiàng:</b> There appears no footsteps.
To be plunged over in waterTo be drowned
<b></b>
嬰
頸下之癭瘤
Sú Cắŷ Nêng Pă Lúy: A learned man more discerning than all the restA
certain treeThe beard of corn
Mâo Yùg: A pencil to write with.
穎
士之才能拔類

孕	Fú Jin Hoây Çù Yè (婦人懷子也): A woman carrying a child in her belly
	Big with childAnimals that are pregnant
	<b>D.</b> read also <b>Yún</b> in the same sense
嫈	Very diligentlyYńg Yńg: BeautifullyHandsomely
	It is read also $Y\bar{n}g$ in the same sense
媵	Çù Niù Çúng Kiá (子女從嫁也): Male and female servants who go with
	the bride to the bridegroom's house to attend on her
	To offer a thing to any one. <b>Ký Vě Goêy Yńg:</b> To deliver a thing to any one,
	or depend upon any one to deliver it to another.
	<b>D.</b> reads also <b>Yún</b> in the same sense
	<b>俊</b>
	又寄物也
應	To answerTo correspond or agreeA certain musical instrumentA
V	certain country formerly a kingdomThe Emperor's mandate is called Yńg
	Chý or Yńg Cháo; That of the prince the successor is called Yńg Lińg. That
	of a viceroy is called Yńg KiáoSiāng ^: Relatives that bear proportion
	one to the other ^ Cheû: To recompense ^ Mûen: The principal gate of
	the Emperor's palace^ Kië: Proportioned
	To help another's necessities
映	Leàng Kuāng Siāng Cháo: For two bright things mutually to enlighten
	each other
	暎
眏	To receiveTo look uponTo seeSiāng Yńg: Sumpathy
	Pŏ Siāng Yńg: Antipathy
	日記
鰸	Yû Çù Vé Ching: The spawn of fish not yet perfectly formed
	Small fishes.
	<b></b>
	Read also Xińg
瀅	Tiếg Yég: A standing water and clear
	D. reads it also Yûng

硬	Hard
V. Nghéng	
迎	To go to meet one not yet coming, and to cause him to come
V.^	

Yo

藥	Çào Kắn Chỹ Çiě: Herbs proper for restoring a bad state of health
	A medicinal herbTo healA physicianFŏ Yŏ: To take physic
	Pŏ Kồ Kién Yŏ: IncurableXŏ Yŏ: Peony
樂	Ý Núy Sin Chỹ Hỳ Yŭe, LÎ Sié Chỹ Xing Yũ Yè: To express the inward
V. Tŏ	joy of the heart by voice and soundMusicÇeu Yo: To play upon musical
	instrumentsYŏ Ky: Musical instruments
龠	A sort of measure containing twelve hundred grains of millet, two of which,
	or according to others ten, make one Kŏ; ten Kŏ make one Xiōg; Ten Xiōg
	one <b>Teù</b> ; Ten <b>Teù</b> one <b>Tán</b>
籥	A short pipe made of bamboo which consists only of three holesNân Yŏ:
	An instrument for dancing.
	It is the same as 鑰
	似笛三孔而短小
	命
瀹	Ý Jŏ Kiě Cấy Yũ Fŏe Tắng Chũng Pŏ Xŏ Çiě Chữ Yè (以肉及菜於沸湯
	中薄熟而出): To put herbs and flesh into boiling water, and to take them out
	again after they are boiledFor water to penetrate or flow outSū Yŏ: To
	make a standing water flow out
	· 篇 · 篇

Yo 469

<del>}</del>	T1
禴	The name of a sacrifice offered to dead ancestors when the family of <b>Hiá</b>
	and $Y\bar{n}$ reignedThe sacrifice offered in spring was called $Y\bar{o}$ ; that in the
	summer Tý, that in autumn Châng, that in winter Ching; But when the
	family of Cheū reigned, the sacrifice in Spring was called, Çù, that in
	summer Yŏ
	礿
鑰	A lockYŏ Xŷ: A key
約	Yên Yù Kiáy Lińg Kièn Xŏ Kiāy Yǔe Yŏ Xŏ (言語戒令檢束皆曰約束):
	To restrain by words, precepts and prohibitions is called Yŏ XŏTo bind
	To moderateTo hold or keep inTo space expencesA rope
	A boundary <b>Yŏ Siń:</b> To agree about a thing faithfully <b>Tá Yŏ:</b> For the
	most part <b>Yŏ Yên:</b> A compendiumIn a summary wayAn epitome <b>Yŏ</b>
	Tińg: To determineTo appoint
葯	The leaves of a medicinal herb called <b>Pě Chỳ</b>
嶽	Chúng Xān Chỹ Çūng (眾山之宗). Kāo LÎ Çūn Chè Yè: Mountains higher
	than the rest, lofty and of a great name. Anciently there were only four. When
	the family of <b>Cheū</b> reigned, a fifth was added. There are they to which the
	Emperor's sacrificeYo Chang or Yŏ Fú: A wife's father
	Yŏ Mù: A wife's mother, which in this sense is expressed by the side, not by
	the capital character.
	红
	五
<b>龍</b>	A sort of eagle
虐	CruelUnmercifulPáo Yŏ: A tyrant
V. Niŏ	運
瘧	Yŏ Çiĕ, or Yŏ Hân: A fever with cold and heat
V. Niŏ	

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( Q

曜	Vû Sò Yuên LÎ Lý Tý Chỹ Goéy: To danceTo leapTo dance for joy
	无所 <del>緣而離地之謂</del>
起	Yŏ Yŏ: Dancing.
欲	To covetTo loveTo desireDesireTo be willingCiang Yo: By and
	byQuicklyPresentlyVý Hing LÎ Fang Hing Góey Chy Çiang Yö: He
	that has not done a thing but intends to do it immediately, is called Çiāng
	YŏÇáy Yŏ: the will.
	It is the same as 慾
浴	Fỳ Xin Yè: To wash the bodyA certain river
	<b></b>
慾	The love of venery, eating and money is call Yo. Yû Yo Xý Yo Tān Yo Fū
	Yŏ: Inordinate desiresNot conformable to reason
	The same as the second character above Q
育	Yang Çù Sù Çŏ Xén Yè (养子使作善也): To breed up a son, and take care
	that he becomes good, or that he acts wellTo attain to the perfection
	naturally belonging to him. Yang Yo: To nourish.
弱	To sellTo maintain any oneTo dress victuals Yŏ Çù: A boy
V. Chŏ	價 Yǒ Yǒ: To be in business
	賣
玉	Xĕ Chūng Chỹ Pào Yè: Precious stonesGemsAnything precious
	Yŏ Niù: A beloved daughterYŏ Chin̂g: To fillTo finish^ Tý or ^
	Hoâng: A king of heaven whom the sect of Táo Sú have set up^ Tú: A
	hare they feign to be in the moon ^ King or ^ Kiue: A palace Yo Ching:
	Those who treat if marriagesFung ^, or Che ^: To bewareTo look
	forward cautiously
	Others read it Yú

Yo or Yu 471

獄	Gān Yŏ Kiū Liêu Çúy Jin Chy Sò Yè: A place to take criminals in a
	prisonYă Lý: The keeper of a goalTỳ Yŏ: The infernal place
	決 Yŏ: To judge any one's crime
栯	Yŏ Lỳ: A sort of small apples or plumbs
	楠
毒	亭 Ting Yo: To begin things and finish them
郁	A certain countryYŏ Yŏ Is spoken of a wise man, also of sick man
	Fŏ Yŏ: A very powerful smellYŏ Yŏ: Very flourishingYŏ Lỳ: Is the
	same as the foregoingAdornedBeautiful.
	戫 彧
色	A certain herb with which wine is made for sacrifice Yŏ Chắng: That sort
	of wineIgnorantTo bendTo turn to the better.
	$V\check{o}$ $K_{\hat{y}}^{\acute{\epsilon}}$ : Inward sorrowSorrowfulFull of thoughts
	<b>管</b> 时
	D. reads it Yŭ
AA	A sweet smelling herb.
	D. reads it Yŭ
奥	It is used for these two: 澳 燠
V. Gáo	
薁	Yŏ Lý, or Yēn Yŏ, or Yūg Yŏ: A certain fruit
墺	Ground proper for a house to be built uponLand next the shore
V. Gáo	

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燠	Hò Jĕ Yè: The heat of fish
	Yù: Inward heat
噢	Jĕ Jĕ Yè: The heat of the sun
澳	Xùy Váy Yŭe Gōey, Xùy Núy Yŭe Yŏ: That part of a harbour which is
v. Gáo	without the water is called <b>Gōey</b> , That which is within is called <b>Yŏ</b>
噢	Yŏ Ȳ Núy Poēy Yè: Inward compassion
V. Yù	
熨	Yŏ Tèu: A sort of hot iron which the Chinese make use of to press garments
	smoothIt was also a sort of punishment which consisted in binding any
	one to an hollow pillar of iron, full of fire within, and burning him
毓	Big with young
	It is also the same as 育
煜	Hò Kuāng Yè: The brightness of fireTo shineTo flourish in a moral
	sense
	焴
拗	Yŏ Nú: To suppress one's anger
V. Yàó	

Yo or Yṻ́ 473

稶	Hô Miâo Xińg Máo: Is spoken of corn very flourishing.
彧	Yeu Ven Cay Ye. Yo Yo: Very flourishing
	<b>有</b> 了
菀	Very flourishing •
	D. reads it Yŭ
	It is also the same as 苑 Yuèn 蘊 Yún
欹	Chá Chě King Tếng Túng Chỹ Sú; Çiế Xẽ Xing Yuế, Ō Yǔ Ō Yǒ: Are
	the voices which any one break out into, who unexpected by falls upon a
	thing which he dreads, or about which he is grieved
儥	To sellTo maintain any oneTo dress victuals
	See page 470 the 7 <sup>th</sup> paragraph from the top

-	於	To goTo dwellSiāng Yū. Yū Yū: Without anxietyStep by step
		Also the same as 于
	唹	To laugh

淤	Xùy Tỳ Làn Nŷ: Clay under water is called Yū Nŷ
于	An auxiliary characterTo tellTo goTo remove a great way offThe
	name of a water herbAlso of a tree.
汙	A certain riverDeep.
V. Gū	
紆	To roll upTo bind
迂	RemovedRetiredTo remove a great way offVery large
	Great
	<b></b>
好	Jîn Ý Lỳ Kiāo Yŭe Yū: Men conversing together and observing the laws
	of good breeding is called $Yar{u}$
妤	Çiĕ Yu: A woman bearing office
魚	A fishA sort of four-footed animal like a hog from whose skin are made
	cases for bowsTà ^, or Pú ^: To fish^ Çù: The spawn of fish
	Yn ^: Fish of a silver colorKin Yû: GoldfishTú ^: Being worm-eaten
	A moth that gnaws books Tay Moéy ^: Fish of various colors. Mién
	Tião Yû: The Murana, a little fish longer than a lamprey and some what
	flat

To fishIt is also taken in a moral sense, and signifies to make use of
another property: (V: G) Yû Lý: Craftily to search after or fish for
gainYû Jin: A fishermanYû Tŏ: To load unreasonably (V: G) The
people by laying on them too heavy taxes
Puōn Yû: A city in the province of Canton Yû Chūng: From nine to
eleven in the morning
Yû Ý Jĕ Chǔ Chữ Chỹ Xān Ming: The name of a mountain which is
where the sun risesFūng Yû: A certain mountain
The winding paths of mountain are called <b>Yû</b>
Sin Yûng Xĕ Tuòn: A man of moderate rapacity. RudeStupid. One who
misleads himself <b>Yû</b> Is the opposite to <b>Chý:</b> Wise.
<b>Y</b> Hiŏ Yù Yû: Ignorance is cured by learningChūen Yû: Simple without
guileJŏ Yû: One who is truly wise, and yet does not let his wisdom and
virtue be known abroad.
A final particle. The same as 歟 this character the second over leaf
與 Yû Yû Is spoken of abundance of the fruits of the earth also of majesty
proportion able to one's office
Che Chung Çáy. Vě Chy Tỳ Yè: A place at the bottom of a carriage to put
things inA carriageBeautifulManyXińg Yû or Xîng Yû: The
emperors carriageLún Yû: A light carriageKiữen Yû: To beginPŏ
Chiếg Kiữen Yû: He does not pursue what he began Kắn Yû: A general
name for heaven and earth, also a sort of superstition very much
practisedKiēn Yû: A chair to be carried about inYû Lún: A common
opinion
A sort of precious stone.

旟	A four square standard on which are painted birds flying
歟	A final particle. Also a particle of asking or doubting and also of sighing
	欤
譽	Yû Chè Yung Jin Chy Xén LÎ Kúo Kŷ Xĕ: To praise any one's virtues
	extravagantly
余	IAn elegance of speakingA sirname
蜍	Chỹ Chū: A spider
V. Chủ	
餘	Vě Xě Ý LÎ Yèu Xińg Gôey Yû: The relicks of mealThe residue.
	SuperfluousThe remainder of a numberYû Xińg: The remainder
	Kỹ Yû: The restYèu Yû: One who has superfluitiesSān Yû: The
	Three residue viz: The winter is the residue of the year; The night of the
	day; The rain of fair weatherThat is to say, after the year or autumn is
	part winterAfter the day is over Night, and after fair weather, is to be
	expected
#	Siū Yû: A moment of timeA short time
	臾
茰	Chữ Yû: A certain medicine

in the bellyThe bellyKāo Yû: Fat land.  It is read also Yu in the same sense 腴  Chếu Yû: To flatter 諛  Du Chếu Yû: To gather together in the open air what should have been laid up in the houseÇắng Vũ Vỏ Yũe Yû: A granary or any other repository in the open airA certain measure containing 16 Têu. Tá Yû: A mountain between the provinces Guàng Tūng and Kiāng Sỹ through which there is a passage from one the other. Ii is commonly called Môey Ling It is also read Yù in the same sense  It is also the same with 愈		
in the belly Kāo Yû: Fat land.  It is read also Yu in the same sense 腴  Chếu Yû: To flatter 諛  D. Lú Çiẽ Yè: To gather together in the open air what should have been laid up in the house Çắng Vû Vỏ Yũe Yû: A granary or any other repository in the open air A certain measure containing 16 Tèu. Tá Yû: A mountain between the provinces Guàng Tūng and Kiāng Sỹ through which there is a passage from one the other. Ii is commonly called Môey Ling It is also read Yù in the same sense  It is also the same with 愈	胂	Xéu Chỹ Goêy Kão, Yû Chỹ Goêy Yû: The fat of animals is called
It is read also Yu in the same sense  陳  Chếù Yû: To flatter  读  Lú Çiẽ Yê: To gather together in the open air what should have been laid up in the house Çắng Vû Vǒ Yǔe Yû: A granary or any other repository in the open air A certain measure containing 16 Tèu. Tá Yû: A mountain between the provinces Guàng Tūng and Kiāng Sỹ through which there is a passage from one the other. It is commonly called Môey Ling  It is also read Yù in the same sense  fit is also the same with 愈  fix  Jen Kỷ Jên Lî Hiù Chỹ Yǔe Yû: To agree or consent to what any one says Hô Gáy Chỹ Yíg Xing Yè: A courteous kind answer To answer The answer of men is called Goêy; of women Yû  Filthy To be changed To change A certain river  Yên Sẽ Hô Yè: A merry countenance Yû Yû: To rejoice with a merry countenance.  In To pour out of one thing into another To lead To lead in Yû Yâng: To praise Yê Yû Cổ Xèu Siáo Jin To deride any one by rubbing one hand against another  ## Yê		Kāo of fiches Yū: and not all sorts of fat neither, but only that which is found
腰		in the bellyThe bellyKāo Yû: Fat land.
De Chếu Yû; To flatter 決 Lú Çiẽ Yè: To gather together in the open air what should have been laid up in the house Çẫng Vû Vỗ Yũe Yû: A granary or any other repository in the open air A certain measure containing 16 Tèu. Tá Yû: A mountain between the provinces Guàng Tũng and Kiãng Sỹ through which there is a passage from one the other. Ii is commonly called Môey Ling It is also read Yù in the same sense  It is also the same with 愈  R  Jen Kỷ Jên Lî Hiù Chỹ Yũe Yû: To agree or consent to what any one saysHô Gáy Chỹ Yng Xing Yè: A courteous kind answerTo answer The answer of men is called Goêy; of women Yû  FilthyTo be changedTo changeA certain river  Yên Sẽ Hô Yè: A merry countenanceYû Yû: To rejoice with a merry countenance.  To pour out of one thing into anotherTo leadTo lead inYû Yâng: To praiseYê Yû Cỗ Xèu Siáo JinTo deride any one by rubbing one hand against another  ## Yê		It is read also Yu in the same sense
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The answer of men is called Goêy; of women Yû    新		Jen Kŷ Jên Lî Hiù Chỹ Yŭe Yû: To agree or consent to what any one
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countenance.	渝	FilthyTo be changedTo changeA certain river
摘 To pour out of one thing into anotherTo leadTo lead in <b>Yû Yâng:</b> To V. Jềû. Yâo praise <b>Yê Yû Cỗ Xèu Siáo Jiñ</b> To deride any one by rubbing one hand against another 揶 Yê	愉	Yên Sẽ Hô Yè: A merry countenance Yû Yû: To rejoice with a merry
V. Jeû. Yâo praise <b>Yê Yû Cō Xèu Siáo Jiû</b> To deride any one by rubbing one hand against another 押 Yê		countenance.
against another 揶 Yê	揄	To pour out of one thing into anotherTo leadTo lead inYû Yâng: To
揶 Yê	V. Jêû. Yâo	praiseYê Yû Co Xèu Siáo JinTo deride any one by rubbing one hand
		against another
榆 An elm treeSāng Yû: Towards evening, also a man who has but a few		揶 Yê
	榆	An elm treeSāng Yû: Towards evening, also a man who has but a few
days to livePě Yû: A certain star		days to livePě Yû: A certain star

瑜	A sort of precious stoneThe luster of gems
踰	To exceedTo pass byTo go forwards
	逾隃
媮	To rejoiceA lawless personTo art unreasonably
V. Jeuū	
褕	To adorn cloths with feathers of different colorsThe Queen's robe
覦	To desireKý Yû: To desire very muchEager after
突	Muên Pắng Siào Hú, Chuēn Çiắng Goêy Chy Xáng Júy, Hia Fang: A
	little gate at the side of a greater, open in the wall, pointed sharp on the top,
	and square belowTo open a hole in a wall as thieves do that they get in and
	robChuen Yû Chy Táo: Thieves that made these sort of
	holesHousebreakers
툶	Kůēy YûSú Xý Yè: To look by stealth.
圩	Yû Gán: A bank to hinder water from overflowing lands

盂	DishesA vessel for eating or drinking etc <sup>a</sup> Kiūn Yèu Yû Yè. Mên Yèu
	Xùy Yè Yû Fang Xùy Fang, Yû Yuên Xùy Yûen: The Emperor as if were
	the vessel, the people as the water. If the vessel is square the water is so. If
	the vessel is round the water is round.
季	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ $\mathbf{Y}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ $\mathbf{\hat{y}}$ $\mathbf{M}\hat{\mathbf{i}}\hat{\mathbf{n}}\mathbf{g}$ : The name of a sacrifice for obtaining rain
	雩
	Vù 舞
	Yû 雩
	The place where they sacrifice to heaven to obtain rain
予	I.
V. Yù	
舁	<b>Túy Kiù Yè:</b> For two together to lift up any thing heavy from the ground.
	奠
娛	To rejoiceTo exultTo make merryY Xy Çieù Çú Yû: They referred
	their minds with verses and wine
	It is also the same with the following
虞	To considerTo weigh thoroughlyTo be at restTo rejoice(Its
	opposite is Yēu) An oblation which they offer to the deceased when they
	return home upon the very day of his funeral. Põ Yû: An unforeseen
	accidentYû Jin: Those who have the management of the Emperor's
	gardens. Cēu Yû: A sort of tiger whose spots are black and who eats nothing
	but animals who die of themselves
	Pý Pŏ Yû: To provide before hand against dangers
	翳人白虎,黑文,尾長于身,食死立仂乜
語	Yên Yù: WordsYû Kŭe: The kingdom of pigmies that have wings
V. ´	
與	To giveTo promiseandAsA particle of the dative case
V. ^. ′	To wait togetherYûng Yû: To indulge one's geniusSiāng Yù: Friends
	making one another partakers Tàng Yù: Confederates with (V: G:) Yù Tā
	Chě: Eat with him
	与
	与

與	DiligentDiligenceTo lean upon
懙	Yù Yù: Very diligentlyWith ease and without anxiety
傴	A hunch, commonly called <b>Tô</b> Çù
习习	Mào Chỹ Ye Mâo Yè: The feathers belonging to the wings of birdsAlso
V. ´	the wings of flying wormsFeathers
<u>চার</u>	RainHiá Yù: It rainsYĕ Çiếu Vû Yū: It does not rain all autumn.
V. ´	
愈	To overcomeMuch moreTo grow wellTo healBy how much more,
	By so much more, are rightly expressed by Yù Yù
	Ý Chế Yù Kỹ, Ý Hiố Yù Yû: Hunger is cured by food; Ignorance by
	learning.
	D. reads it <b>Yú</b>
茶前	Yù Çû: Excrescences, like the ear, that breeds in trees and are therefore
	called Mo Lì: A sort of toad stool that grows under rotten wood
瘉	A diseaseTo grow well
	<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Yû</b>

室	Yù Jin Yàng Mà Chỹ Jin: One that looks after housesThe confines of a
	kingdom
—————————————————————————————————————	Ling Yù: A prisonLing Yù: Immortal men whom the Chinese feign and
	dream of
 敔	Yŏ Ký: A musical instrument
版五 岡口	Cù Yù: The upper and lower teeth not set even together
	Pǒ Siāng Jě Yè: Not at all agreeing one with the other. Fân Lûn Xǔe Pǒ
	Hỗ Yữe Çù Yù: Every discourse that is incoherent is called Çù Yù
籞	Kiń Yuên Yè: The royal garden into which people are forbidden to
	enterTo restrain
	篽
	<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Yu</b> in the same sense
予	Sú Yù: To giveTo bestowIt is the part of a superior to be compliant to
V. ^	an inferiorFú Yù: To infuse, as virtuesThe soulFú Yù: To bestow.
宇	Tuńg Yù: Tuńg Is the top of an house but Yù is the wings hanging down
	from thence and making the houseThe whole worldYù Chéu: Always
	and every where.
	寓
禹	WormsThe first of the Imperial family Hiá that flourished about 2207
	years before Christ. This is he who deliverer the Chinese from an
	inundationThis family had eighteen Emperors, who reigned 441 years
	(Elsewhere in Pere Couplet page 458)

禦	To restrainTo withstandTo keep or guardYù Hân: To defense from
	cold
瑀	A stone like a gem
偊	Kiổ Kũng Yè: To bend the bofy
善	HerbsHay
	寓
庚	To gather together in the open airLú Çič: Such things as are too large to
V. ^	be laid up in an houseÇāng Vû Vŏ Yŭe Yû: A repository in the open air
	not covered inA measure containing sixteen TèuA mountain in the
	confines of Kuàng Tūng and Kuàng Sỹ
	庾
	It is read also Yû and Yú in the same sense
瘐	Çiêu Jin Kỹ Hân Sù Yǒ Chũng Yǔe Yù: A criminal that is starved to death
	in goal with cold and hunger is called Yù
	It is read also <b>Yû</b> in the same sense
俁	Yù Yù: Great
	(县)
麌	Yù Yù: Spoken of a great many things, or much quantity

窳	Çù Yù: SlowVery weakKủ Yù: A vessel the mouth of which is
	distorted, and the body of it somewhat broken
	窳
禺	A she ape
V. Yû	
遇	Pŏ Kŷ LÎ Hoéy Yŭe Yú: To meet with any one by accidentKiūn Chiĥ
	Siāng Hŏ Góey Chỹ Yú: The meeting of the Emperor and his vassal is
	called <b>Yú</b> To wait forTo attend the Emperor upon duty in the winter
	timeA meeting without form, at which the laws of politeness are not
	observedYú Chŏ: To findFy Chắng Chy Yú: What seldom
	happens
寓	To lodge as a guestTo dwell in a place a short timeA place
	To stick to Yú Fò: An inn
	庽
喻	To teachLearningComparisonTo make a discovery of oneself
	To aim atTo apply or make interest forHiào Yú: To signify, or
	publish by proclamation to subjectsCiĕ Yú: A metaphor
	Kiūn Çù Yú Yū Ý Siào Jin Yú Yū Lý: Wise and good men aim at
	and endeavor to attain to virtue. Bad men on the other hand attend to
	after nothing but gain
	It is also the same with the next character following
諭	To signifyTo publish or proclaimA comparisonKiáo Yú: To
	teachKién Yú: To acquiesce to your doctrine (A polite
	expression)Çūn Yú: Your wordsYour letters.
淤	Nŷ Xā Ching Chēu Yūe Yú: An island rising out of clay and sand is
V	called <b>Yú</b>
雨	Çú Xang Ll Hiá: To rainThe descent of water from on high, out of
V. `	the cloudsTo fall.

飫	Stuffed upRepleteFull
钗	EatablesPresents
馬又	Yŏ Mà Sù Xéu Chý Yè: To govern an horseTo make him obedient to his
	riderOne who tames and breaks horses
芋	Yú Tcû: A sort of root fit to eat
	It is also read Yū: Great
御	An adjunct, for things belonging to the Emperor^ Cie cî: In the presence
V. Yá	of the Emperor, or his domestics ^ Fo: The Emperor robe Çiń ^: For a
	concubine to go to the Emperor to sleep with him. Fù Yú: The principal
	servant of the nobles^ Mà: To rule or manage an horseYú Ý: To
	soothTo ruleTo governTo invite to drinkBy withstanding to keep
	inTo repelYú Çieù: The Emperor wine
禦	To defendTo keep inTo opposeYú Hân: To defend from cold
V. Yù	It is read also Yù in the same sense
語	To adviseTo signify to
V. `	
豫	Siáng Chỹ Tá Chè: The larger sort of elephantsTo consider before hand
	Sú Pŏ Kò Pŏ Yú: Business ought to be considered before handYŭe Yú:
	To rejoiceYĕ Yú: To be at leisure to enjoy oneselfYú Pý: To prepare
	beforehand by way of prevention Yú Siēn: Before Anticipately
	Yêu Yú: Two animals (according to others a single one) very suspicious
	and therefore a suspicious, irresolute wavering man is called Yêu Yú
	預行

與	To assist or be present at Gû Pŏ Yú Çý Jû Pŏ Çý: If I am not present at
V. `	the sacrifice, it might as well not have been offered said
	ConfuciusYeû Yú: IrresoluteDoubtful.
譽	Hoèy Yú: Hoèy is an excess in blaming, but Yú is an excess in
V. ^	praisingHáo Mién Yú Jin Chè Yĕ Kiāy Poéy LÎ Hoèy Chỹ: He who
	loves to praise to the face, will privately blame.
鸒	Certain birds that go in flocks like crows, but less and with white breasts.
Ш	
V. Ghèu	
嫗	Lao Fu Ye: An old womanSoothing words
裕	Ý Vě Jâo Yè (衣物饒也): Having abundance of cloaths and other things
	WealthyRich. Kuōn Yú: ValiantYèu Yú: Affluence.
	裕
蕷	<b>Xú Yú:</b> A certain herb growing upon mountains, whose root is like the rape
	root, but longer and eatable
籲	Hū LÎ Káo Chỹ Yè (呼而告之也): To imploreTo call for assistance
	To call upon, or invoke
	龥

ت

习习	Yú Lin Kiēn: Soldiers that guard the EmperorThe life guard.
V. Yù	
噢	Yú Hiēu: The sighs of one that is sorrowful.
季	A rainbow
V. ^	雩
矞	Muòn Yèu Sò Chữ Yè: Full till it runs over
V. Hiŭe	Ý Chuy Yèu Sò Chuen Yè: To pierce any thing through with an awl.
	以錐有所穿也滿有所出
	<b>元</b>
矛自阳河	A bird that foretells rain
	<b>添色</b> 間房
	Other read Kiŭ
翻	FlyingTo fly <b>B. D. H</b>
E.矛	A horse with white legs •
聿	An auxiliary characterA beginning of speaking
	Hoêy Yǔ: A man of a profligate conscience
	遹 欥

汩	Puēn Yŭ, Xùy Çiĕ Liêu Yè: Water running swiftly
役	To serve any oneTo attend upon any personTo goTo use a
	servantTo set things in orderChe Yu: Governors and their servantsSu
	Yŭ: The servants of governors
疫	Kiāo Siāng Chến Jēn Chý Pińg. Vēn Yǔ: A contagions distemper
	The plague.
域	A boundaryA regionTo dwell inYǔ Chūng: In the world
	It is read also Yŏ in the same sense
棫	Siào Mě Çung Sēng Yèu Çu: Little trees which grow think and are prickly.
淢	The ditches round wallsTo flow swiftly
緎	Kiểu Chỹ Kiáy Yŭ Yè: The seams of a leathern garment, or its extremities
蜮	A certain water animal, which is feigned to come from effluvia that proceed
	from the bodies of dishonest women and therefore many of them are to be
	found in the province of <b>Kuàng Tung</b> , because there the women are very
	lewd.
	蟚

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罭	Kièu Nang Chy Vang Yè: A net with six cods to catch fish.
閾	Muên Hiá Hung Mö: The lower threshold of a door, or wood laid across in
	the lower part of the door
鳥穴	Çi <b>ĕ Pý Yè:</b> To fly very swiftly

# Yue

,	月	The moonA monthChing Yue: The first moonLa Yue: The last
		moonJún Yŭe: The intercalary moonMing Yŭe: The next
		moonAlso a sort of pearlJe Yŭe: To have the courses at the right
		timePŏ Yŭe: To have a stoppage of the monstrous courses.
	П	To sayTo callTo nameA word
	月山	Tuón Çŏ Chỹ Hing: A punishment which cuts off the feet
		跀
	絨	Che Mà Xě: The ornaments of carriages and horses

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越	Fă Yang Yè: To breastTo overcomeTo excelThe name of a
	kingdomAn auxiliary characterFar offAs a great distance
	Tiến Yŭe: To go into distant countries Yŭe Fă: Much more By how much
	moreBy so much moreYŭe Sië: A mat made of reeds.
	Tiēn Yŭe: To overthrowTúy Yŭe: To present ourselves before any one
	in thought, as to God in prayerFû Chỹ Kuōn Jiń LÎ Châng Pińg Chè:
	An ax whose edge in broad and handle longThe half of a semicircle.
金战	A military ax resembling half a semicircle. Fû Chỹ Kuōn Jiń LÎ Châng
	Ping Chè (斧之寬刃而長柄者): An ax whose edge is broad and handle
	long.
	戊
幺	An auxiliary letterLeàng Yŭe: Two provinces of Kùang Tūng and Kuàng
	SyYŭe Tung: The firstYŭe Sy: The second
	日越
噦	Kỷ Niế LÎ Ghèu Yè: To rejoiceTo belch.
V. Hóey	
悅	Kin Hỳ Yè: To rejoice
	悅
党	To look uponTo compare one thing with anotherTo examine booksPŏ
	Yŭe: To be unwilling to receive any oneMéu Yĕ Kûēy Sùn Góey Chỹ Xĕ
	Yŭe: To suffer the loss of your capital in trade is called Xĕ Yŭe A noble
	family.
說	To rejoiceFà Yŭe: A certain counsellor in the kingdom of Xāng
V. Xŭe	
	It is also the same as 悅 above
軏	A yoke.

宏	Yúen Xin Pŏ Kiày Gôey Yūen. Yūen: Is a rooted hatred that cannot be laid
鬼	asideYūen Vang: To impose a falsehood upon others
	冤 冕
鴛	A certain water bird with a red head marked with white spots, and a black
	tail, with saffron colored feathers, the male is called Yūen, the female Yāng;
	The male and female are never separated, and if either of them is taken the
	other dies.
智	Mǒ Xè Chū LÎ Xin Jē Yǔe Yūen Mǒ: An eye very hollow when the ball
	is out, is called Yūen Mŏ
悁	To be angryTo be sad
	<b></b>
	Kiuén: In a hurryRestless.
鳶	A certain sea bird which flies only by night, and foretells rainIts singing is
	very disagreable
淵	Xùy Pŏ Liêu Yŭe Yuēn: Standing waters are called Yūen
	Xùy Chỹ Pố Kổ Çế Yǔe Yūen: An immeasurable water is called YuenA
	gulfA whirlpoolYūen Yuēn: The sound of drums beating together
囡	Yūen Yūen: The sound of a drum
V. Yĕ. Yēń	
夗	Yūen Yên: Is spoken of snakes twisted together
V. Yuèn	外

元	A beginningAn originalGreatFirstSù Yûen Niên: The first year of a
	reignYuên Sĕ: The first day of the moonYûen Çù: The first
	grandfather of a family Yûen Fŏ: A covering for the head Yuên Yuên: Is
	spoken of youth whose hairs are not yet black Yĕ Yuên: The space of
	129600 years <b>Yûen Kŷ:</b> Native heat <b>Kiay</b> ^: The first amongst
	Kiù Jin Hoéy Yuên: The first amongstÇin Sú Chóang Yuên: Between
	whom the Emperor chose Çiń Sú first
 電	A sort of tortoise very large, which they call the queen of all shell fish
原	Tù Tý Kung Po Lí Ping Ching: A spacious and plain country
	<b>Ping Yuên:</b> A great plainA beginningOriginalRoot
	AgainTo repeatYuên Yéu: To forgiveChūy Yuên To infer what goes
	before from what follow; Yûen Lay: NaturalInnate
	Proper(V. G.) Yuên Chù: One's own proper lord.
源	Xùy Chỹ Sò Puèn Yè: A spring or fountain of water
	泉泉
嫄	Kiang Yûen: The Emperor's wifeKāo Sin The mother Héu Çiĕ
謜	Yù Yên Hô Yǔe Yè: Kind endearing words
鷌原	Lieû Mà Pě Fŏ: A red horse with a black tail (this is Liêu Mà) whose belly
	is white.
員	The numeral character for governors, and valuable things.
V. Yûn	Kūon Yuên: One who has a governmentSēng Yûen: A bachelor of
	artsFŏ Yûen: A sort of hat.
	負
	The same as the next following, and as 隕 this character

圎	Fang Chy Túy: RoundIts opposite is Fang squareTotal
V. Hoên	To surroundA spherical figure.
	圜 圓
袁	Ῡ Chẳng Máo: Is spoken of a long garment
	<b></b>
猿	Yuên Héu: A sort of ape.
	新 弱 缓
轅	Chế Ciến Chế Mố: A straight piece of wood before a carriageThe
	draught tree, upon which a piece of wood is laid across to put upon the
	horses or oxen that draw the carriage Yuên Muên: Two carriage like a
	gate, through which a way is opened to the Emperor when the goes abroad.
袁	Yûen Yéu Yuèn Váy Yeù Fân Yŭe Yéu Yeù Cisng Yŭe Yûen: A place in
	which divers sorts of animals are kept if it is surrounded with a hedge it is
	called Yeú, if with a wall YûenYûen Pú Chúng Sū Caý Yǔe Pù Xú
	Hōa Kùo Yǔe Yuên: A garden for eatable herbs is called Pù. A garden for
	trees, flowers, and fruits is called Yûen
	A burial place also planted with trees is called <b>Yûen</b>
沿	Xún Xùy LÎ Hiá: To go down with the streamFlowingTo flow
V. Yên	To sute oneself to the humours of others
	D. reads it <b>Yeî</b>
	治
纽	Çing King Yè: A blue metalLeadKån Ý Xāo Fuèn: After it is burnt, it
	serves to make paintYuên Fùen: PaintIt is commonly called Kiến
	Used also for the character next above
緣	A causeBecauseYeù Xiń Mò Yûen Kú: Wherefore?For what
V.	reason? <b>Yî Yûen:</b> To gain to oneself the higher degrees, right or wrong.

垣	Py Yŭe Yûen Kāo Yŭe Yûng Çùng Yŭe Ciắng: Low walls are called
	Yûen, High ones Yûng, walls in general Ciang
	It is also read <b>Von</b> and <b>Hûon:</b> A wall.
	<b>宣</b> 寏
爰	Yh: To bring inTo bring downTo direct
援	To bring inTo directTo helpTo assist in order to raise one higherÇáy
V. ^	Hiá Goéy Pŏ Yuên Xáng: Let not those who are in an inferior station aim at
	an higherYuên Ping: Auxiliary forcesKēu Yuên: Ladders to scale walls.
圜	RoundSphericalA circleChùen Yûen: A sort of instrument which
V. Hoân	potters use Yûen Tù: The name of a prison when the family of Cheu
	reignedTo look equallyTo look upon with fear.
泻	RoundEqual.
V. Yùn	
捐	To look uponTo despiseYûen Çiĕ: To die of sickness
	<b></b>
遠	RemoteDistant (Yùen Kiń: DistanceFar removed, and very nearYung
V. ´	Yùen: EverlastingIts opposite is Kiń Yùen: FarVery farFar off
阮	A certain kingdom in the province of <b>Xen</b> Sy

	<del>-</del>
夗	To turn on the other side in sleeping, or in order to sleep
V	外
宛	A little holeA thin seamIt is also read for a certain kingdom in the west
V. Vēn	called <b>Tá YūenYuèn:</b> To cover oneself with straw
	窓
苑	A place in which different sorts of animals are keptVên Yùen: A book
	seller's shopYŏ Yŏ Kiĕ: Sad B.
	<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Yúen</b> in the same sense
	菀 苑
倇	To exhortTo rejoice
婉	ComplyingBeautiful
	YoungYuèn Yuèn: Is spoken of a flying dragon
琬	A certain precious tablet which the Emperor gives to the viceroys, to excite
	them to virtue.
畹	Tiến LÎ Xĕ Meù: Twenty acres of land. Other call it thirty
	Ciĕ Yùen: The kings kindred.
願	Yeù Chý LÎ Vý Táy Yè: An act of the will desiring what it has not attained
	yetDesireTo covet earnestlyTo desireTo hope forChing Yúen: To
	praise with love
	愿願
愿	DiligentFaithfulSincereGoodIt is also the same with the side
	character
	願

縓	Chế Hoâng Sẽ: A fleshy color mixed with yellowÇiến Hoâng Sẽ: A faint
	yellow color.
蓫	To withdraw
V.	
援	To assistTo bring helpPuón Yúen: A lawless personOne that rebels
V. Yûen	against his superiors.
抁	To moveTo shake about
媛	A woman adorned with virtuesAn honorable appellative for a
	womanChen Yuén: A beautiful womanAlso to persuade any one to a
	thing.
怨	Ý Yên Kiéu Jin. Xý Sŏ Góey Chỹ Mây Yúen: To blame anyone with words,
	or to upbraid anyone with his faults, is commonly called <b>Mây Yúen</b> . It is not
	used for all faults, but only for such as I have a right to complain ofTo
	hateTo repentYúen Váng: To hope better things
院	A place surrounded with walls, as a gardenAlso religious houses or
	monasteriesYúen Çù: A gardenA void place, fenced round with
	wallsKúng Yúen: A public building where students are examined for
	degrees in learningFù Yuén: A viceroy. Pú Yúen: The supreme viceroy
	commonly called the Çùng Tŏ
緣	Sing Yúen: An ornament for the upper part of the garment; by which the
V. ^	neck is covered Yuén Xě: To anoint or besmear

-	氲	Yn Yun: ChaosThe first material principle of thingsThe influence of
		heaven and earth united together for the production of thingsHappy
		tokensA lucky omen
		細
	熅	<b>Ý Hò Xi</b> n V <b>ě:</b> To dilate any thing by applying fire
	禾四 日皿	A powerful smell
^	勻	EqualEquallyLittle
	畇	Tiến Chỹ Ý Kến Chè: Fields already tilledTo open the earth
		To unloose, or break clods
	筠	The back of bamboo.
	云	To tellTo speakYûn Yûn: The voices of manyAlso in this or that
		mannerAlso, the rest, and to forthetc <sup>a</sup>
		Fūen Yûn: To disturb.
	**	A sweet smelling herb which grows in winter Yûn Hiāng: A sort of gum
		like frankincenseHiāng Cắờ Kổ Piĕ Xũ Tú: A sweet herb to drive away
		worms that get into booksYûn Chōang: The window of a libraryYûn
		<b>Yûn:</b> Is spoken of much or many things
		It is also the same with the next character following

耘	To clear lands from noxious herbs
紜	Fuen Yûn: Is spoken of threads entangled togetherOf intricate affairs
	etc <sup>a</sup>
雲	Xān Chuēn Số Tứ Chỹ Jún Ký: A moist vapor which mountains, Clouds
	and rivers send forth, or exhaleA cloudTý Kỷ Xáng Xing Góey Yûn,
	Tiến Kổ Hiá Kiang, Yù Yûn Siāng Çiế Çẽ Xing Yù: The vapors of the
	earth mounting high make clouds Yûn. The influence of heaven descending
	and mixing itself with the clouds makes rain Yûn Kiēn: Another name for
	the city Súng KiāngYûn Pàn: A sort of plate generally made of iron
	resembling a cloud, which the mandarines and bonzes use, to give a sound,
	as we do in churches, instead of a bell
	Tà Yun Pàn, or Tà Pàn: To beat or strike upon this plate
	云
員	An auxiliary characterA certain countryTo increase
V. Yuên	負
	It is also the same as $\overline{\angle}$
鄖	Yûn Yang Fù: A certain city
篔	A sort of cane
隕	Cung Kāo Lî Chúy: To fall down from on highYùn Hŏ Xĕ Chý Yè: To
V. Yuen	desist from an undertaking
殞	To die

尹	To governTo go forwardRightPerfectThe name of certain governors
允	Số Ý Hiù Nố, Yũe Yùn: Commonly, to consent to, by nodding the head, or
	to promise, is called YùnFidelitySincerity
	To be willingTo grant what is asked for
	允
狁	Certain foreigners
	允
鈗	Kú Mińg Yĕ Jin, Chĕ Juý Liĕ Yū Cĕ Kiāy: A man who is about the person
	of any one with arms in his hands to execute his commands.
<b>辛</b> 四 <b>平</b> 皿	To hild or lay upTo muffle up or hide
	<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Yún</b> in the same sense
運	Yún Túng: To be movedTển Yún: RunningYún Hing: To be moved
	circularly <b>Púon Yún:</b> To be moved from one place to another <b>Yún Çú:</b>
	Good fortune, in the sense it is used by the idolaters Yún Kièn: Fortune
	halts or limpsIt is spoken of those whose endeavors have not met with the
	desired effects
暈	Jẽ Yǔe Sú Pắng Chỹ Kỷ: Vapors that are round the sun and moon
	煇
鄆	A certain country
	A sirname
惲	To meditateToBySincere

韻	Harmony in musicVoices falling and closing togetherXin Yū Yún: A
	single voice is called $Xi\bar{n}g$ The joining many voices together is called $Y\bar{u}$
	韵
禁	Jang Fung Çý Yù Chy Ming: A certain sacrifice offered for the ceasing of
	wind and rainA heap of earth upon which sacrifices are offered.
	D. reads Yún and Yn̂g in the same sense
西區	Yún Çieù, For wine to ferment Yún Çiĕ: After drinking much wine, not to
	let any signs of it appears abroad.
約四	A sort of hempLinen threadYún Pắô: A garment made of flax.
V	It is the same with 蘊
慍	Hân Nú Ý: Inward, or lasting anger
<b> </b>	A water herbTo gather togetherto lay upTo hideYún Hiŏ: To gather
	togetherGò Sin Yún: I cannot leave off thinking in this manner

-	雍	ConcordPiĕ Yūng: A hall in which the common people are
	V. ´	instructedYūng Nû Sú Fāng Yen Xùy Yŭe Yūng. Xùg LÎ Pŏ Liên
		Yŭe Nû: A place stopped up with water on four sides, is called Yūng. Waters
		that do not run at all are called <b>Nû</b> .
		A certain river in which sense it is also called and written also like the above
		Q
		灉 a
		It is also the same as 廱 and 擁

噰	Niào Xūy Hô Yè: The voices of birds singing together
	嗈
<b>壅</b> 食	Xŏ Xĕ: Boiled meatsYūng Jin: A cookYūng Sūn Chāo Yǔe Yūng Siĕ
	Yuě Sūn: Eating in the morning is called Yūng; In the evening Sūn
壅	To stop upTo fillTo raise a bank against the violence of the water
V. ´	To add earth to the roots of treesPoey Yung: To cultivate in a physical
	and moral senseÙ Yūng: Persons in public characters, who either in the
	first place conceal from the Emperor what he ought to know; or secondly
	such as sturdy the virtues of private life; or thirdly, such as act ill according
	to their own pleasure; or fourthly such as attempt any thing according to
	their own will, not according to the Emperor's instructions; or fifthly, those
	who ought not to be promoted.
	It is also read Yùng and Yúng in the same sense
	<b>墾</b>
	止住流水
邕	Ditches about walls
	It is also the same with 雍 and 壅 and 廱
雝	Yūng Kiểû: Water fowlsYūng Yūng: Is spoken of the singing of
	birdsAlso instruments in tune togetherYūng Yûng With a merry
	countenance
	Used also for the following, also for 雍 and 壅 and 廱
廱	Pŏ Lieû Xùy Yè: Water not running at allPiĕ Yūng: A school for
	exercise in the palace, so called because it is surrounded with water that
	does not run.
	It is also used for 雍 and 壅 and 饔 and 廱
	臃 癰
艦	A very great weasle.
	目雍 癰
喁	Yên Yūng: The motion of a fish's mouth when out of the water
	Yūng Yūng: Is said of those who look upon any one with the mouth open.
	Also the sound of those who speak low Yūng Yūng: To sigh or yawn with
	the mouth open

顒	GreatAn headTo admireTo reverence
庸	UsualcommonOrdinaryUnchangeableHow
	It is also the same with the four following characters
傭	To hire workmenHired workmenYung Kung: A mercenary
	One who serves for pay.
墉	Xùy Fâng Yǔe Yûng: An earth bank against the irruptions of waterWalls
	of city etc <sup>a</sup> Walls of a house
鏞	A great bellA great drum.
	鋪
鄘	A certain kingdom
容	To takeTo hold inTo admitTo bear patientlyTo bear a likeness to
	anythingYûng Ý: Easy to be doneÇůng Yung: By
	degreesLeisurely <b>Ŷ Yûng:</b> A presence full of majesty <b>Yûng Máo:</b> An
	aspectKing ^: A very thin veilHing ^: A symbol. The likeness of a
	thingTo represent <b>Pŏ Yûng Yū Sù:</b> Death is a light punishment for him;
	that is he deserves a severer <b>Hân ^:</b> To bear upTo bear patiently <b>^ Chỳ:</b>
	The actions of woman in general
	Xĕ ^: To act contrary to honorPŏ Yûng Ý: Not easy to be done.
傛	<b>Yûng Hôa:</b> A certain female government in the royal palace, in the family
	of <b>HánYûng Yûng:</b> Very swiftly

溶	A certain riverGān Liêu Yè: To flow gentlyYûng Yûng: Is spoken of
	clear water and the color of the moon
榕	A certain tree whose branches strike their roots into the ground, and taking
	root there, they produce some trees, then others, and soon that it may grow
	together, the body of it is fixed in the ground with the roots upwardsIt is
	also called Po Sù Mo: The tree that never dies
蓉	Fû Yûng: A certain flower growing up the bank of a river, the flowers of
	which change their colors three times a day. According to other there are two
	sorts of the Fû Yung; one a land flower, which is called Mo Fû Yûng The
	other a water flower and called Xùy Fû YûngYûng Ching (城): The city
	Ching Tu Fù: The capital of province of Su Chuen
鎔	Ý Hò Xŏ Kin Chy Ming: To melt metals with fire
較	Yûng Yûng: Is spoken of many carriages going on gently together
峑	A burial place
螢	Yûng Hò: A candle which is also called Yé Kūang
熒	Xĕ Núy Tūng Kuāng: The shining of a candle in the house
	Ting Yung: To hear and to doubt about what you hear
	Yûng Hŏe: The planet Mars
	D. reads it also Yn̂g

榮	A certain tree * Hôa: NobleRichFlorusihing Yûng: Is properly
	spoken of the rankness of flowers, that grow out of herbs; but <b>Hôa</b> are those
	that grow on trees (blossoms.) Yûng Kūang: HonorGlory
	To cast awayThe two extremes of the tops of houses, raised upon the
	remainder of the top by way of ornament.
瑩	A precious stone, inferior to a gem
營	See page 466 Paragraph the first. D. reads it Yng: A camp for soldiers
	etc(See that place.)
縈	Chếu Jaô Yè: To fold roundTo bindTo tyeTo collect into a circle
濙	A gulphA whirlpool.
融	ClearHighLong <b>Yûng Hô:</b> TemperateNeither hot nor cold.
	Yûng Sūng: The wind blowing from the south east Yung Yung: Is spoken
	of great joy <b>Yûng Chĕ</b> or <b>Hōen Yun̂g:</b> To comprehendTo understand well 螎 融
瀜	Chung (仲) Yung: Is spoken of a deep and wide water
肜	Kin Jě Çý LÎ Ming Jě Yéu Çý Chy Ming: A sacrifice which is offered the
	next day after another is offered Yung Yû: A certain kingdom
	It is used also for this 融

汞	Of long continuancePerpetualRemoteAlways
	求
泳	Yeû Yùng. Feû Hing Xùy Mién Yǔe Yeû, Çiến Hing Xûg Tỳ Yuĕ Yùng:
	To be carried down the water; if it is upon the surface of the water, it is called
	Yeû. It is beneath the water, or in the depth of the water, it is called Yung
詠	The singing of birdsSingingA song
	咏
	It is read also <b>Yúng</b>
擁	Kiun Çung Chè Goey Chy Héu Yung, Çing Táo Chè Goêy, Ciến Hu: The
	company that follows the magistrate is called <b>Héu Yùng</b> That which goes
	before to clear the way is called Cien Hū
	To embraceTo defendHeû Yung: The magistrate's guard
勇	Yùng Yèn Ý Lỳ Hiŭe Kổ Chỹ Fuén Yên. Ý Lỳ Chỹ Yung Pờ Kổ Vũ Hiŭe
	Kỷ Chỹ Yung Pố Kố Yeù: Courage is divided into that sort which follows
	right reasons, and into that which is divided only by natural impulse. Men
	should never want the first and should be without the secondStrengthNot
	to be terrified
	FearlessCourage
	勇
湧	For the rising of waterFor a spring to overflowFor water being raised up
	into waves.
	This character is also the same of a certain river
甬	Yùng Yùng: Is spoken of a great abundance of flowers
	Yùng Táo: A way in the palace answering to the gate, and a little raised.
俑	The image of a dead person made of wood, which they formerly buried with
	the corpsKin Hù Cháo Çáo Háy Jin Chŷ Sú, Kāy Góey Chỹ Yǔe Çó
	Yūng: Now any one that attempt to hurt another is called Çŏ Yung

踊	Çŏ Tiaó Kỳ Yè: To dancePiĕ Yùng: To strike the breast and beat the
	ground with the feet, to express the vehemence of one's grief for the death
	of parents
	踴 題
蛹	Çån Hóa Gôey Yung. Yung Hóa Góey Gô: The silk worm is turned into a
	worm, and the worm into a butterflyThe silk worm after he is inclosed in
	his bag.
慂	Sùng Yùng. Fân Kỳ Pŏ Yŏ Hỳ Niú LÎ Pắng Jin Xŭe Chè Goéy Chỹ Sùng
	<b>Yùng:</b> To entire any one to do what he is not inclined to do himself
補亍	Yung Táo. Kuon Fù Tang Hiá Chy Chung Lú: The middle way in the
	palaces of governors fronting the great hall.
榮	Xin Chŷ Yè: Deep ditches.
用	To useTo make use ofExpensesÇú Yúng: To use or take nobody's
	advice but our ownTo act according to one's own pleasureYeù Yúng: It
	has its useVû Yuńg: UselessYeù Yuńg Chy Yúng: Expenses will
	employedFý Yúng: ChangesExpensesJě Yúng: What is of daily
	useYuńg Sin: To apply with diligenceTo attend toTỳ Yúng: Ty`: Is
	the substance or power of a thing, <b>Yúng</b> is its use
壅	To stop upTo demand againTo raise a trenchTo cultivate
V	<b>掌</b>
雍	To coverTo cover overA certain cityA certain kingdom
V	

506 Jang

儴	WeariedBroken down, and without strength
	製
攘	To excludeTo cast outTo drive forwardTo press together.
V.`	To detain. To take upon oneself the part of a superior, Jâng Tŏ or Jâng Ciĕ:
	To snatch awayTo stealJâng Mý: To base the arms to the elbowJâng
	<b>Pińg:</b> To drive away disorders by the help of the devil
	<b>食</b>
穰	Jâng Jâng: Is spoken of rich harvestA fruitful yearAlso of many
	vicesHáo Jâng: A great multitude
	穣文
瀼	Jâng Jâng: Is spoken of too great a quantity of dew
穀	It is the same as 攘 to steal
	(See Siāng)
	Used also for瀼
勷	Kuang Jang: To afford help as soon as possibleÇán Jang: To be ready at
	hand
嚷	Jang Kiáo Kāo Xing To Hū Goêy Kiáo, Chúng Jên Chô Çă Gôey Jang
	(眾言嘈雜為嚷): To cry out alone with a loud voice is called Kiáo. The
	voices of many mixed together are called Jàng
壤	EarthSoft earthAnd earthJang Çù: A son well inclined and therefore
	belovedFàn Jàng: Water stopped up and for which reason, it cannot
	runKiĕ Jàng: To sing merrily.
攘	To be disturbedTo riotHáo Jàng: Full of a great deal of business
V. ,	

Jang 507

讓	Kiến Jáng Yeu LÎ Pŏ Kiū Chỹ Gôey Kien; Héu Kỳ Siēn Jin Chỹ Góey
	Jańg: Not to be proud of one's own advantages is called <b>Kiēn</b> , to give the
	preference to others is called JangTo submit oneselfTo give
	wayHumbleA viceroy sacrificing to the spirits of his own mountain (See
	<b>D.</b> about this character) <b>Ŷ Yên Yù Fù Çĕ Jin̂:</b> To reprove any one by words,
	by reckoning up his faults.
懹	To fearTo dread
欀	Trees by the way side.
	(See Fàng: A sort of tree which has upon its back something like grains of
	rice, of which when buries, flour is made fit for eating)

Jao

芜	A thick sort of herbs, fit for burning instead of wood
嬈	Yāo Jâo: SoftTenderEndearments.
橈	Cháo Chỹ Tuòn Chè: Shoot oars
V. Nào	Jào: A crooked piece of woodTo disturb
饒	RichWealthyTo enrichTo aboundFùng Jâo: Richone who has many superfluitiesJâo Xú: To spareKiểu Jaô: To ask leaveJâo Tểu: whatever the seller gives to the buyer in purchase over and above the exact value, number, or weight of the things broughtJâo Fă: Plenty and scarcityQuantity 饒

508 Jao

擾	SameTo make sameTo grow gentleMildLŏ Jaô: The six domestic
V. `	animals, viz. A fowlA horseA hogA sheepAn oxA dog
遶	To surroundTo encompass in a circle
嬈	To disturbTo make a riot
V. ,	
繞	To go roundTo surroundTo tie up roundTo bind round
	A sirname
	Others read Jáo Chến Chỹ Pố Hiệu Yǔe Jáo: To bind about many times
经	A certain animal like an ape, but less
擾	To occasion troubleTo be disturbedTo make a riot
V. ,	

Je

若	Kān Çào Jè: A sweet tasted herb in the western parts A solitary quiet place
V. Jŏ	is called Liên Jè Pŏ Jě: Words used by the followers of Foe, which the
	Chinese explain by Chý Hoéy: Wise. Quick sighted.

Je 509

	喏	Kińg Yen Yè: words of respect Cháng Jè: To show respect
	惹	To irritateTo provoke
•	偌	A sirname.
		Jè: Is the same as Ché Yang Jè Tá: Great
_	熱	HeatHotTo make hotFă Jě: a feverTo break out into feverish
		heatsJě Náo: A round or great concourseIts opposite is Lèng
		熱熱熱

Jen

`	肰	Kiuch Jo: Dog's flesh
		外
	然	To burnCertainlyAndBut(a final particle) It is soTo opposeJên
		$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}$ : He approved of his contrivance $\mathbf{K}$ $\mathbf{u}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{J}$ $\mathbf{e}$ $\mathbf{n}$ : Certainly $\mathbf{T}$ ruly $\mathbf{C}$ $\mathbf{u}$
		Jen: Most certainlyÇú Jên LÎ Jên: Natural NecessaryPŏ Jên: ButIf
		notAlsoIt is not so <b>Kú Jên:</b> Effected
		Ghèu Jên: By accidentSometimes put after a word it makes it an adverb.
	[言丹]	Jên Jên: Too many words

510 Jen

袡	Fú Jin Chy Xáng Ý (婦人之上衣): The upper a garment of womenThe
	collar of the garment as it was in fashion in the time of Ming Chao, or the
	dynasty of Ming, the last of the Chinese race
蚺	A great snake fit to eat
	D. reads it Nân
髯	That part of the beard which is under the ears
冉	Weakweakness
	丹
苒	KindTenderIt is spoken of plenty of herbs
染	To dye colorsTo blotTo stainTo accustom ourselves by degrees to the
V. /	faults of othersJèn Jeû: Weak, GentleCourteousComplying.
染	DirtyTo soak through, as water dose through the cloaths

Jeng 511

仍	As beforeJêng Jeng: AlwaysJeng Kiéu: As before
部	FaithfulOf veracity
п/J	It is also the same as the character above
扔	Kiến Yù Yè: To draw into evil
	It is read also <b>Jiń</b> in the same sense
	牽引也
朽	Xáng Chē Yè: To get into a carriage A certain tree

## Yeu

^	柔	WeakGentleSoftCourteousComplyingPeaceful
		柔諒
	揉	To rubTo rub hardAs a part of the body that is in pain, and the shin also
		to soften it, and such like.
`	蹂	Jeù Cién: To trample upon with the feet
		It is read also Jêu and Jéu in the same sense

512 Jeu

ċ

煣	Ý Hò Kiữ Xin Mŏ Yè: To make a straight stick crooked by applying fire
輮	Jéu Vàng: The outward wooden circle of wheels
	It is also read Jèu in the same sense
糅	To mingle
揉	Jeû Mŏ LÎ Kiu Xin Chy: To make wood soft by fire that it may be bent, or
	made straight

## Ji or Je

日	Jĕ Teû: The SunJĕ Çù: A dayKiñ Jĕ: TodayCiên Jĕ: The day before
	yesterdayMing Je: TomorrowHeú Je: The day after tomorrow
	Pŏ Jĕ: In a few daysJĕ Jĕ: EverydaySēng Jĕ or Tán Jĕ: One's
	birthday <b>Ký Jě:</b> The anniversary day of the deceased <b>Jě Xě:</b> An eclipse of
	the sunJě Chè: Days pastJě Puèn: JapanJě Sě or Jě Mŏ: The setting
	of the sunJě Chǔ: The rising of the sun.
入	Chǔ Jẽ Yeû Núy LÎ Váy Yǔe Chǔ, Yeû Váy LÎ Núy Yǔe Jẽ: From within
	to go out of doors, or come forth, is called <b>Chu</b> . From without to come in is
	called JěChǔ Jě: Going out and coming inIt is used metaphorically for
	expenses and revenuesLeáng Jě Ý Goêy Chǔ: outgoings ought to be
	measured by our comings inTo enterTo send in Po Siang Je: They do
	not agreeOne is not agreable to the other.
	Others read it <b>Jŭ</b>
衵	Jĕ Jĕ Chắng Chŏ Chỹ Ÿ Yè: A government for every dayA short garment
	that women wear next the body
馬日	Very fleet horsesJě Mà: Part horses which they make use of for carrying
	the Emperor's order with expedition
	馭刀

Jin 513

人	A man^ ^: All manNân ^: The maleNiù ^, or Fú ^: The female
	Ching Jin Po Cú Çáy, Cú Çáy Po Ching Jin: He who don't indulge his
	natural inclinations will grow up to manhood, but he who does indulge his
	natural inclinations will never grow up to manhoodJin Lî Jin Tāng Kieù
	Çûn Yū Xý Jin LÎ Kîn Hû Xào Chỹ LÎ Ciŭe Chỹ Yè: A man living like a
	man deserves a very long life. A man living like a beast why is he not taken
	out of the number of the living
魜	A fish like a manA mermaid
仁	Kǔo Hǒ Chung Xě: The seeds of fruits, nuts and gourdsThe pupil of the
	eyeCharityPietyPityBenevolenceThe bond of all virtuesThis
	characters is compounded of one 1 Jin which signifies a man; and of =
	which signifies two; Because these can be no such thing as benevolence
	between less than two
士	A character of time, the ninth in order among Xĕ KānGreat of flatter
	It is also the same as this 妊
任	Siń Yū Pểng Yèu Yŭe Jin: one who is faithful to his friend is called Jin. To
V.	be able to carryFit for an officePào Jin: To take to oneselfTo
	protectTo bear withSiń Jin: To hurt to anyone.
妊	To carry the young in the womb.
	姙
	It is also read <b>Jiń</b> in the same sense by <b>B</b> and <b>D</b>
<b></b>	FaithfulTo think
忍	Sūn Yèu Pŏ Gān Kiổng Chỹ Pŏ Fă Yè: He who has something upon his
	mind, which he is not pleased with and will not make it known abroad
	patienceJin Náy: To bear patientlyCan Jin: CruelHan Jin, or Yang
	Jin PatientMildPò Jin: Impatient under misfortunes; if one's own
	misfortunes it is called impatience; if the misfortunes of others is called
	pityXào Kiēn Fŏe Jin Chūng Xīn Chỹ Siēu: Impatience of one moment
	is a disgrace to the whole life
	忍切

514 Jin

<del>**</del>	T' I' D 1 W'4 41 ' ' 1 C C W' 1
<b>芒</b>	Jin Jin: By degreesWithout being perceivedSoftKind
	A sort of pulse, or peas
	It is read also <b>Jiń</b> in the same sense
衽	The forepart of a Chinese garment, which is fastened under the right
	armA mat to sleep upon
	It is read also <b>Jiń</b> in the same sense
	衽
飪	To season meatsPeng Tiâo Seng Xŏ Chỹ Cie: To season meat properly,
	whether saw or dressed
	飪
腍	Sing Jin: Is raw flesh, but Jin signifies meats dressed, which are offered in
	sacrifices
稳	Ripe cornJin Xo or Jin Sie: Accustomed toYe Jin: One year
	Çié Kièu Chè Yĕ Yŭe Jiù: What has been gathered a long time since, and
	also bad habits are called <b>Jin</b>
	D. reads it Xin
訒	Pǒ King Fǔ Yên Yè: Sparing of talkOne that does not fling out words at
	randomPatient
	It is also read <b>Jiù</b> in the same sense
認	To knowTo confessJiń Tě Ngò Mò: Do you know me?
任	To carryAn officeA dutyXáng Jiń: To go to take possession of an
V.^	officeJiń Y Goêy Kỳ Jiń: Piety in the proper duty of every one.
	It is also used for this character 妊

Jin 515

-	_ <del>_</del>
賃	Ý Ciến Çũ Vờ Yǔe Jiń: To hire an house at a fixed rate is called Jiń
	Yung Jin: Workmen that are hired
	Other read it Liń. In the province of Xèn Sỹ: To let out or hire goods etc: is
	called <b>Liń</b> but to let out or hire men is called <b>Kú</b>
絍	To weave a sort of silk cloth.
	<b>紅</b>
恁	Jû Çù Yè: Has the same force as the two characters Jû Cù, and it is joined
	with <b>Tý Ký Jin Jin Tý</b> Because it is soTo think
	性
栣	Tender trees
刄	The edge of a sword or knifePing Jin: Military weapons
	Tañ Jiń Chè Tāo Xoāng Jiń Chè Kień: A sword sharp only on one side is
	called Tāo. If sharp on both sides it is called Kién
	刃
仭	A measure of eight Chinese feetTo measure the depth
	切
牣	Chung Muòn Yè: To measure fullTo fill
韌	Kiēn Jiń Jêu LÎ Nân Túon: A soft thing but difficult to break (as skin)
	靭
軔	Gáy Lûn Chỹ Mŏ: A piece of wood fixed to the spokes of a wheel so that
	it cannot go roundFân Sú Tang Xỳ, Çó Goêy Fă Jiń Chỹ Çů: Any work
	when it is first begun is called Fă Jiń Chy Çū
	It is also the same with切

516

弱	Siào Liĕ Yè: WeakunhealthyJŏ Xùy: Water which bears up nothing, but
	it must immediately sinkXōay Jŏ: Weak unhealthy
若	IfAsAs it wereTo comply withThouA final particle
V. Jè	Hày Jŏ: The spirit of the seaLân Jŏ: The monasteries of the BonzesJŏ
	Lào, Jŏ Yéu Gó Sù Vû Sú: Innumerable both young and old perished with
	hungerJŏ Jŏ: very many
箬	The back of the twigs of bamboo
蹳	Çŏ Hiá Vên: The soles of the feet

#### Jo or Jů

٥	辱	DisgraceIgnominyTo be a disgrace to. (Its opposite is <b>Yung</b> ) <b>Ling Jŏ</b> :  To injure or affront <b>Siēn Sēng Jŏ Lin Pý Yè</b> : Your Lordship has
		descended to come into my country
		辱 <u>惊</u> 愿
	溽	Xě Jě Yè (溼熱也): HotMoistJŏ Xù: A wet summerÇú Cū Vý Goêy
		Jo: A gluttonTo greedy after savory bits
		又恣滋呋為人人之言欲也
	褥	Jŏ Çù: What is put under one that sits, or sleeps

Jo or Jů 517

縟	A thing diversified with many colorsA thing thin and beautiful
媷	LazySlowSlothful
蓐	Sin Cåò Yn Kiéu Kēn LÎ Fŏ Seng: Herbs budding out again from old
	rootsYn Jo: What is placed under any one that sits or sleepsÇào Jo:
	Straw put together like the thicker sort of matsStraw which is put under
	horses
肉	FleshKin Xéu Y Xă Chè: Dead animalsJŏ Xin: The body
	Kŏ Jŏ: The bones and fleshAlso very nearly related together, as brother's
	sonsJŏ Téu Kéu: NutmegsJŏ Kuéy: Cinnamon
	Tù Jŏ: A certain sea insect

Ju

儒	LearnedJû Kiáo: A learned sect among the ChineseFý Jû: One of very
	little learning, who is of no useXù Jû: Unlettered. Raw, as an infantChū
	<b>Jû:</b> A man of short stature.
懦	Tēu Jû: Faint hearted in attempting any business
V. Nuón.	
Nó. Jù.	
濡	To stainTo blotAn hindranceJû Chý: To be detained in any place when
	one wants to go elsewhere.
	沾

518 Ju

臑	WeakSoftTender
V. Náo. Juèn	It is also the same as 腰 Nún: well boiled, as tender flesh
	Juen
西部	Generous wine
	西福
襦	Tùon Y Yè: A short garment commonly called Hân Jû
	· ்
嚅	Mẽ Jû Tổ Yên Yè: Verbose Yù Yên Nân Yō Chu Kếù, Yĕ Goéy Niĕ
	Jû: To be under a great difficulty of speakingIt is also called Niĕ Jû
如	AslikeTo goto come toTo obey or followMŏ Jû: Nobody or
	nothing is better than etcaSēng Po Jû Sù: Death is better than lifeJû Ý
	Sù: A thing agreable to our wishesPŏ Jû Ý Sú: A thing not agreable to our
	wishesPŏ Jû L It is better it is not
茹	Siāng Kiến Yìn Máo: Is spoken of things one of which draws on the
V	otherThe sort of a certain herbs called Succory
洳	Çiù Jû: A low land covered with water
V.`.′	It is read also <b>Jú</b> in the same sense.
鴽	Quails, commonly called Gān XûnPañ Kiēu: A turtle.
	Hŏ Çù: A pigeon or dove.

傳	Chú Jû Tuòn Siào Chỹ Jin: A man of short statureA pigmy
乳	MilkJù Fú: To suckle an infantÝ Jù Pú Yŏ tōg LÎ Goéy: To feedJù
	Chè: a papJù Mù: A nurseJù Hiàng: Olibanum
	Mà Jù: Stones of grapesYâng Káo Kúey Jù: A lamb sucks bending upon
	one kneeTien Jù: A certain constellation
擩	Jù Çý: A certain sacrifice in which as offered the liver and lungs saltedJù
	Yen: To season with salt
	It is also read Juēn in the same sense by D. and B.
籹	Kiù Jù: Honey cakes
茹	Sú Mà Yè: To feed horsesTo eatTo covet greatlyA thing purifiedTo
V. ,. ′	sup up Y Jù Yû Kiú Yng, Yng Yù Chý: When flies are driven from fish
	that sticks they will come in greater numberEatable herbs dried.
汝	A certain liver in the province of <b>Hô Nân</b> . Thouof theeYe
	女
孺	An infantJú Çù: A little infantJú Jin: The wives of certain (Tá Fú) great
	men, and are therefore so called, because as little children obey their parents,
	so they ought to obey their husbands
	It is the same as the following character
磚	It is the same with the above character, and also with the next following

_		
	孫	It is the same with the two preceding characters.
	茹	Sin Chung Çun To: To thick upon a thingTo meditate
		To considerTo tasteTo sup upDried herbsTo eat.
		Jeû Çĕ Jú Chỹ Kang Çĕ Tǔ Chỹ: If they are soft, eat them; if hard cast
		them outVě Çú Sù Yǔe Jú: Things that die of themselves are called Jú
		心中忖度物
		自死
	入	See <b>Jĕ</b> and <b>Jỹ</b> Page 512 Paragraph 6
		To enterAn entrance

Jue

•	燕	To burnTo scorch.

#### Juen

-	撋	Fān Fūen: To sub together with hands S: G. Cloaths to wash them
		<b>操</b>
	曘	Ching Hiá Chy Tien: Fields near walls A void place without the walls of
		the royal palace.
		<b></b>

Juen 521

軟	WeakSoftKindUnhealthy.
	輕 耎
儒	WeakFearful
V. JûNó	[ [ [ ]
Nuón	
蠕	To be movedIt is spoken of the motion of wormsJuèn Juèn: A certain
	kingdom in western China
	It is read also Juēn: The motion of worms
壖	Kūng Váy Chỹ Kiă Siắng Yè: A wall without the walls of the royal
	palaceLands next the banks of rivers are called Juèn
	堧
臑	To be moved slowly
V. Jù. Náo	
檽	Juèn Çào: A sort of fruit growing in the northern parts
V. LÎ	儒

# Juy

-	蕤	Is spoken of herbs and trees bearing much fruitJūy Pin: The fifth moon.
	<b>多</b> 连	is spoken of heros and frees bearing much fruit <b>Juy Fin:</b> The fifth moon.

522 Juy

緌	Kūon Chỹ Yñg Kiĕ Jū Hàn Hiá LÎ Kỷ Jû Hiá Chuŷ Góey Chỹ Jūy: A
	floc of silk hanging down from the strings with which the hat is tied under
	the chinAn ornament for woman which hangs down the headJūy Kin: A
	veil.
龙 心心	Jùy Tếû: The buds of flowersVý Kắỹ Chỹ Jùy: Buds not yet open
	In a metaphorical sense it means a virginTo hinderAn hindranceTá
	Jùy: A certain sacrifice offered to the Emperor in autumn.
	菜 蓝
<u>彩</u>	To hangPendulous
銳	Sharp pointedSharpModerately thinKeù Júy To bite
芮	SubtileSubtilelyThe bank of waterThe name of a kingdom.
	A certain riverJúy Júy: Is spoken of herbs growingJúy Kiŏ: The bank
	of water which is within the water is called <b>Júy</b> ; That without is called <b>Kiŏ</b>
蚋	Very small gnats.
枘	Mŏ Tūon Sò Y Jĕ Çŏ Kung Chè: That part of wood which ought to be put
	into any hole, commonly called Sùn Tếû Juy is Wood made to fit, as I said,
	the hole into which it ought to be put Çŏ is the hole itselfFang Júy Yuên
	Çŏ Pŏ Siāng Jě: A square piece of wood and a round hole will not fit
	togetherJúy Çŏ Pŏ Siāng Jĕ: One bears no proportion to the other.
睿	Xin Ming Lî Tang Tă Yè: Quick sightedSagaciousOf a ready witTo
	penetrateTo understand clearly.
	叡 多

嘆	To suckTo lick a thing.
蠕	The motion of wormsJùn Xĕ: A sort of serpent dwelling in trees who does
V. Juèn	not eat animals
盾	A sort of shieldDefensive armsMŭen Jùn Çú Siāng Çù Yù Chỹ Goéy
	(矛人自相齟齬之謂): Is spoken of one whose words do not agree together,
	who contradicts himself
閨	<b>Jún Yŭe:</b> The interclary moonIn the space of ninetten years there are seven
	intercalations
潤	To waterTo make fruitful, in a physical and moral sense
	To adornJún Çĕ: BrightShiningPolishedFinely painted

# Jung

戎	Military weaponsThouGreatTo helpÙ Fûng: Five sorts of
	armsYuên Jung: He who first exposes himself to death in battleSy Jung:
	Foreigness in the west
茙	Jung Jung: Is spoken of herbs growing very thick

524 Jung

搣	To helpTo assist each other mutually °
羢	Yâng Chỹ Jung Máo: The thin wool of sheep, of which they make a web
	which is called Hŏ Çù Tien Gô Jung: Velvet
絨	Sý Pú: A fine thin web
茸	Liŏ Kiŏ Çū Seng Tán Yeù Jung Mâo LÎ Kiŏ Yú Lú Goéy Chy Lŏ Yung:
V. `	When the horns of a deer first begin to grow, there only appears a very thin
	soft substance like wool, but the horns do not yet appear. That substance in
	that place is called Lo Yung: thin woolJung Jung: Is spoken of herbs
	beginning to grow
	章
慵	Jung Lán: LazySlow
	<i>婧</i>
宂	Min Vû Ting Kiu Yue Liêu Jung: One that has no settled place to stay at is
76	called Liêu JungTo sprinkleTo mixTo remain over and aboveThe
	residueBuried about any thing
	<b>元</b> 元
	— )L
茸	To Jung: Of no valueFit for nothing
V. ,	<b></b>
<del>多</del> 毛	Jùng Mâo. Mâo Lŏ Çáy Seng Chỹ Fý Mâo Yè: That very thin woolly
	substance, which after it has fallen off, grows again
	It is read also <b>Jung</b> in the same sense

該	Fân Sú Yñg Jǔ Çù Yǔe Kāy: Whatever ought to be is called Kāy. If
	behovethIt is fit and meetIt ought to beKay Tang: If is necessaryKay
	Çáy: To contain or hold inAll the military laws togetherTo be a debtor
賅	To look up a admireRichAboundingExtraordinary
賅	Chúng Siāng Xý Yè: Many looking each upon the other
陔	The steps of a ladder Tiến Chỹ Váy Cý Yǔe Kieù Kāy: The place next to
	the last corves superficies of the heavens is called <b>Kièu Kāy</b> , above all
	heavens
垓	An 100000 of 1000. A bank to keep out the filth of water <b>Kien Kāy:</b> The
	whole worldKāy Hiá: A certain country
	困在人心
開	To openTo beginKåy Pie: The beginning of the worldKåy Lú: To get
	out of the wayTo open a way that others may passIn a moral sense, to
	attempt a thing first that others may take occasions from thence to attempt
	the same
	Kắy Chuên: To let a ship out of harborKắy Sin: To relax the mindKắy
	Sú: The religious amongst the idolatersTo being Y:G: Kắy Hồ: To begin
	an examination <b>Kiĕ Kåȳ:</b> To open a book, also to turn over the leaves of a
	book
改	To changeTo reform oneselfTo become a good husbandKày Jě:
	another dayKày Jĕ Çáy Lây: I will come again another dayKày Yâ
	Muên: To appeal to another courtKày Kiá: To many another, having
	parted with the first husband. Kày Kèu: To retract what one has said
愷	To rejoiceKåỳ Tý: Is spoken of a king who is good to his subjects, who
	grants them an easy admittance to his presence.

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Шп	
凱	GoodKåỳ Fūng: The SouthwindÇéu Kåỳ: After a victory, to play upon
	musical instruments in token of joyKåỳ Kō: A festival song for a
	triumphKåỳ Siúen: To return after having obtained a victoryYuên Kåỳ:
	The twelve councellors of the Emperor
	It is the same with the next before
	颽
鎧	A coat of mail.
V.	
蓋	To coverA coveringBecauseThe beginning of speakingAllA
Kŏ	summary or compendium Tá Káy: For the most part Chē Káy: To
	coverTo protect $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ <b>Káy:</b> A quilt or covering for a bed, sometimes for
	bed and allUtensils for an house
	To build.
	、
	盖
概	A stick to strike over the top of a bushel or other measures by which the
	contents are made even with the top A settled measure. Çiĕ Káy:
	FirmStedfastTá Káy: For the most part
	Kàn Káy: To be moved about, or to move about
	<b>紫</b>
溉	Sỳ Tế Yè: To washTo water
丐	To begTo ask an alms <b>Kieû Kiĕ Ye Káy Çù:</b> A beggarTo receiveTo
	give
	匈 匄
摡	To receiveTo wipe offTo clean
	It is read also <b>Hý</b> in the same sense
挖	To rub
	Kāo Xoàng Chỹ Chú: An high cheerful place

嘅	To sighSighs
慨	To companionateTo commiserateKång Kåý: A brave man one who
	suffers adversity with courageLiberalVery sincerevaliant
	愾
鎧	A coat of mail
	It is also read Kày in the same sense
欬	Niĕ Kਊ Yè: SobbingsKiṅg Kắy. Kiṅg: A low voiceKắy a high voice
	It is read also $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{a}\hat{\mathbf{y}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ in the same sense
磕	Leàng Xĕ Siang Kiĕ Xing: The round of two stones sticking against one
	another
	It is read also $\mathbf{K}_{0}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ in the same sense

_		
•	干	Chē Cién Pâŷ: A shield to keep off arrowsXĕ ^: Ten characters which
		joined to the hour characters, they use to reckon time with, as the cycle of
		sixty years etc <sup>a</sup> . Jŏ ^: Somewhat.
		A little of somewhat ^ Lý: To seek after gain ^ Fán: To rebel. To
		transgress a law deliberatelyLan ^: Windows with barsA fenceThe
		hollow part of the eyeVery manyXé ^: The name of a tree, herb,
		animal ^ Xĕ: To belong to ^ Yù: Anything that belongeth to someone,
		also to ask a thing of anyone^ Liên: To involve others in one's own
		misfortunes^ Hý: ConsequencesTo askTo give troubleThe banks of
		risersThe numeral character for reeds and treesSiang Kan: To belong
		toPŏ Yù Ngò Siāng ^: It does not belong to me
		It is used also for these following 桿 [彳干] 竿 乾
	奸	To act contrary to reason, or the prescription of laws.
	V. Kien	

肝	The liverTè Fuén Ciĕ Yĕ Jû Mŏ Chỹ Yèu Chỹ Kān Chè: The liver is
	divided into seven divisions, as a tree is into branches and trunk.
	Xù Kān: Red earth
玕	A certain stone inferior to a precious one Cing Lâng Kān: A sort of coral
杆	A spear made of woodThe arms of a coat of mailLân Kān: Rail or
	balisters
竿	A round piece of wood somewhat longThe numeral character for
	bamboosChŏ Kān: A spear made of bamboo
<del>T</del> 支	To go forwardTo enterTo seek afterTo obtain
丰	SweetAgreeableRelishingYên Chỹ Yŭe LÎ Chè Goêy Kān Yên:
	Words pleasant to hear are called Kān YênKān Sin: With a willing
	mindKān Yù: Seasonable rainKān Çào: Things that are moist
	甘
泔	Kān Xùy: Water in which rice has been washedThe washing of rice
	料
柑	Kān Çù: A sort of sweet orange

疳	Siào LÎ Ping: The disease of infants
乾	Kān Xĕ: Dry and wetSāng Kān: A certain riverKān Mŏ Kān was also
V. Kiển	formerly used for gaining profit; and Mo for suffering a loss; now Kan Mo
	signifies to cheatTo take what does not belong to one
	草乙
刊	To cutKan Mo: To cut wood
	刊
龕龍	A certain mountain in the province of <b>Chě Kiāng</b> . Now the idolaters call the
	little houses or tabernacles where their idols are placed in view $K_{a\bar{n}}^{c}$ The
	turrets of the idolatersThe floors of the house in the lowest part of these
	turrets. Xéu Ching Yè: To hold in.
堪	To be ableTo endureTo be fit $\mathbf{Ka\bar{n} Y\hat{u}}$ : Superstitious observances about
	the sepulchersPŏ Kan: I am not of such consequence
	Pŏ Kắn Tā Yuńg: It has no other useYĕ Pū Chỳ Kắn Chý Tiến Pĕ Mèu
	Yè: One man is not for tilling above hundred acres, or one man is not able
	etc <sup>a</sup> Gū Góey Pŏ Kan: Not to be born withFilthy
戡	To conquerTo overcomeTo killTo prickTo strike.
看	To seeTo lookTo expect
V. ° ′	看
嵁	Kån Yen: Unequal.

c<sup>-</sup>

坩	$\mathbf{T}^{\grave{\mathbf{t}}}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{K}^{\acute{\mathbf{t}}}_{\mathbf{v}}$ : A vessel made of earth.
甛	Cièu Kỹ: A vessel for wine
敢	To dareKùo Kàn: ValiantStrongBoldPŏ Kàn, or Kỳ Kàn: Terms of
	civility which the Chinese make use of on every occasion, processing with
	many thanks they are not worthy of the kindness or honor done them.
澉	Kan Çán Vě Yeû Vý Yè: Any thing insipid
	<b>暫</b>
橄	Kàn Làn: A certain fruit like an oliveJĕ Kểù Vý Sĕ, Héu Yì Xùy Keng
	<b>Kān:</b> As soon as it is put into the mouth it is rough, of water is drank
	afterwards it becomes soft and sweet
趕	Ý Héu Chuy Ciến: To go behind anyoneTo followTo pursue
	Kàn Chŏ, or Chuỹ Kàn: To put to flightTo drive backJû Hô Kàn Tĕ
	Xańg: How shall I be able to get at him
	赶
稈	The stalks of corn
噉	To call outTo bawlKan Xing Jin Tien: The noise of those that
	hallowed out, reached to the very heavens
	噉聲人天
桿	Tùon Cháng Yè (短杖也): A short stick
	<b>样</b>

擀	Ý Xèu Xin Vě: To sketch out any thing.
	以手伸物
幹	The stalks of herbs.
V. Kán	
感	Hŏ Jên Yeù Túng Yū Chūng Yè: A sudden inward motionTo moveY
	Ching Tung Tiến Yũe Kàn Kế: To move heaven by a perfect disposition of
	the mind (and this especially consists in a total application of it) is called
	Kàn KĕThe same is also to be said of the spirits to whom thy sacrifice
	Tō Kàn: I am sensible I owe very much to youKàn Ghēn: To return
	thanks <b>Kàn Xāng:</b> To compassionateTo be moved to pity <b>Kàn Fúen:</b>
	To be moved, to angerKàn Kiế: To give thanksTáy Tế Pố VângYeù
	Kàn: A trial
	Mě Kàn: Inspiration
<b>译</b>	Ký Chỹ Káy Yè: A cover for vesselsTo cover the head
V. Kúng	
坎	Chuen Tý Ý Çáng: To dig an hole to bury any one inDangerA dangerous
	placeA little ditchA pitfallKån Tàn, A little ditch on the surface of the
	ground is called Kan; another ditch in the ground by the side of the first is
	called TànKån Kån: Is spoken of the sound of a drum; of an affair full of
	danger, and of one acting courageously
砍	To killTo cut offKån Teu: To cut off the head
	<b>当</b>
	It is the same as 衍
欿	Pŏ Çú Mùon Máo: HumbleNot full of oneselfSadIn want
	It is also the same with Tan
	The first character above
侃	Kắn Kắn: Is spoken of one who is properly dressed out, but not affected

ċ

衎	To rejoice
轗	Kắn Kổ Ý Tý Chỹ Kāo Hiá Pŏ Ping Chý Chễ Chý Ching Túng Pŏ Ning:
	The jolting of a carriage and of those that sit in it, by reason of the unevenness
	of the ground, which is sometimes raised and sometimes sunk, is called Kån
	$ \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{o}} $ . The same is said of the changeableness and unreasonableness of the
	weather
薛	The stalks of herbs
	It is read also Kan
幹	Chỹ Kán Fân Mŏ Pắng Seng Chè Yŭe Chỹ, Ching Chủ Chè Yǔe Kán: In
V. Kan	all trees what grows on the side is called Chy: a branch; what grows up
	straight from the ground is called <b>Kán:</b> the trunkTo transact a businessTo
	endeavor
	Kúey Kán: What business are you about? Kán Sú: To manage a
	businessNêng Kán or Cáŷ Kân: Fit of managing business
	Kǒ Kán: The bones of the back and hipsIn a balance, the tongue of it which
	is marked with points, to tell the weight is called <b>Kán</b>
	卓余
骭	The shin boneThe bone of the leg
旰	Jě Vàn Yè: For the sun to set
紺	Çińg Hân Che Chy Se: A blue color mixed with red
灨	The name of a riverKán Chēu: A city in the province of Kiāng S̄y

看	To seeTo lookKán Nỳ LÎ Çù Fúen Xáng Liêu Nỳ Sing Ming: I give you your life for your son's sake. Kắn: differs from KiénKắn expresses the fixing the eyes upon any thing, whether it is seen or not, but Kién properly means to seeKắn Pǒ Kien: I look upon but do not see
	翰
勘	Kắń Veń: For a criminal to be examined closely
瞰	Fù Xý Yè: To look down uponTo despise
瞰	The same as the above character
闞	Çung Muen Núy Kuey Yu Váy Yè: To look out from the lower door, to
	see what is going forward out of doors
	闞
蜭	Yâng Hiŭe Yng Yè: Sheep's blood congealedSoup made of blood

-	岡	The tops of mountains
		毘

岡瓦	A great earthen vessel to lay up water in
	銅
岡川	Kāng Jeû: Hard and soft, There are the two first differences of matter
	among the Chinese. Kāng makes Yang, and Jeû makes Yn.
	HardStrongInflexibleKang Chè: A man perfectly virtuous without
	any mixture of viceKāng FangKāng ChińgKang Tá: Are epithets
	for true virtuous courageKang LângKang GŏKang Páo: Are the
	epithets for vicious obstinacy or bad courageKang Je: The old days of
	the moon V. G. First, Third, Seventh etc <sup>a</sup> .
	鎠
掆	Tě Niêu Yè: Kāng Nieû: A single oxAlso a bull
綱	A rope with which a net is groundedKāng Ling: A subject of attribution,
	or that to which other things are relative, as for an example: A king, a
	father, and husband are called <b>Sān Kāng</b> because the subject, son, and wife
	are relativeKāng Kỳ: Two sorts of ropes used in nets; also laws
鋼	Steel.
	烱
扛	Hung Kuan Túy Kiú: For two at the same time lifting up any thing heavy
	with a lever, or wood laid across
	<b></b>
杠	A certain riverA certain starThe staff of a flagA bridge
疘	Tŏ Kāng: A disorder when the entrails come out with the dung

	肛	
	缸	A great earthen vessel, where mouth is very wide
	釭	Yn Kang: A light, or candle
		红 捷
c-	康	RestPeaceJoyTo beat restAlso the barrenness of corn
•		To magnifyKang Niên: A plentiful yearKang Hû: A sort of earthen
		vesselKång Choang: A way with which five others communicate is called
		KångIf six, it is called Choång
	糠	Kǒ Chỹ Pỷ Yè: The rind of cornMỳ Kắng: The husk of rice
		糠
	槺	Empty.
	亢	To withstand
	V. Kaňg	
	Hâng	
`	甿	Tiến Kiēn Siào Lú: Paths in fields
		It is read also <b>Kāng</b> in the same sense

è	1 <del>-}-</del>	
с	慷	Kång Kåý: Dauntless: Boldone whom no difficulties can terrify or
		disturbCourageous
		<b>忙</b>
,	焵	SteelFân Ping Jiń Tún Kiā Kang Tuón Chy Yuĕ Káng: To steel
		military weapons, when they are blunted to be fit for service is called <b>Káng</b>
	摃	For two to carry any thing together by means of a pole
		Káng Siáng: A certain chest in which the governors lay up their writings
ć	亢	HighTo withstandExcessA faultTo protectSiang Kang: An equal,
	V. c -&	one of whom can withstand the other also, a constellationKang Yang:
	Hâng	Drought
	伉	To withstandRightTo lay up a thingKang Lý: The husband and
		wifeIt is also read Kāng Kang Chě: An upright man
		It is also the same as 杭 and 閌
	炕	To roast, or warmKåńg Hán: A great drought
	抗	To protectTo defendTo raise upKåńg Kiű: To restrain
		Kắng Goêy: To be refractoryHe that rebelled against heaven and was
		cruel to men, is called after his death Kang
	砊	Kåńg Lâng: The noise of stonesXĕ Xing

犺	A stout dog Yă Kắńg: Obstinate Po Xun
ධ	To lay up
	瓦
(閌)	Kā Mûen Yè: An high gate

# Kao

吉	HighloflyNobleExcelling othersKāo Tỹ: High and low
	Height in generalKāo Çù: A great great grandfather
膏	Fatness Táy Kiổ Chè Chỹ, Vû Kiổ Chè Kão: The fat of horned animals is
	called Chy, of those that are not horned KāoAlso Yng Chè Chy, Xě Chè
	Kāo: Solid fat is called Chy, when liquid Kāo
	Kāo Hoāng: a certain place in the breast beneath the heart of which it is said
	Pińg Jĕ Kāo Hoāng Pŏ Neng Ā Lèao: If the disorder reaches to the Kāo
	Hoāng it is incurable
篙	Poles made of bamboo, by which boats see pushed onÇû Chûên
	KānKāo Kūng Çắ Chuên Kān: The boat people who peach the boats on
	with these bamboos
	檔答
羔	Yâng Çù: A lambYâng Kāo, or Kā Yâng: A lamb
	羡
	高

c<sup>-</sup>

糕	Kāo Ping. Ping Mién LÎ Hán Chỹ, Goêy Ping Seū Fuèn LÎ Chuỹ Chỹ Gôey Kāo To mould the flow of wheat and make bread of it by bakingThis bread is called Ping. Flour of rice mixed together by often pouring a moderate quantity of water upon if, and boiled in hot water is called KāoAlso all sorts of conservers of fruits called Kāo; as Lŷ Kāo: conserve of pears.  人餅併麪而熯之為餅溲粉而炊之為人
   	[米高] 餻 The same as the foregoing character and is used promiscuously for it.
卓	WhiteLoftyBroadThe brink of the water, or banks of a wisesTo go forward <b>Kāo Yuĕ:</b> The fifth moon <b>Kāo Kù:</b> A sort of oblong drumTo give a signal, as by a drum, trumpet or loud voice 皋 睪
槹	Kiě Kāo: A contrivance to convey water to other places, or to draw it out. [ ‡ 皐] 楷
索	Kūng Ÿ: A case to put a bow in
鼓	A pretty long drum which they use to call their servants together
脈	Çiĕ Kŏ Çiń Chu Chy Siào Vān Gôey Kaō: A small bending where the back bone ends is called Kaō
嵩	WhiteFor the sun to rise by degrees

皜	Kiě Pě Máo: Shining and white
稿	Corn dried.
縞	Kào Ý Niù Fŏ Chỹ Pin Léu Chè: The poor mean cloaths of a girl
	Kào Sú: A web of one color, without any ornaments of flowers
	A web of silk very white Kào Táy Çing: To make a girdle of such a piece
	of silk
禞	To askKáo Çý Yè: To put one in mind of sacrificing
搞	Kào Lào: The itch
川可	<b>递</b> 也
喜	Mŏ Ku Yŭe Kào: A tree dried is called KàoDried corn
	Kào Yû: Dried fishÇào Kào: Memoranda, or the first rough draft of a
	thing to be written out again
	稿。藁
杲	ClearWhiteOpen
菒	Ku Çaò: Herbs driedHay.

ċ

考	To examineTo beat, as in a mortarA blotA defectXéu Kåò: An old
	manKåò Chiṅĝ: To endTo bring to an endFú Mù Çûn Mŏ Chy Tung
	Chiếg Kắờ Pỳ are the common names, Father and Mother, as well living as
	dead; Kào for the father, and Pỳ for the mother
	· 弦
拷	Kắờ Tà: To torture, and to examine by torturing
栲	A certain tree, commonly called Cheu Chun
洘	Xùy Hŏ Yè: Water dried up
燣	Hò Kān Yè: To dry by the fire
告	To admonishTo signifyTo instructTo enquireYeù Yĕ Yên Siang Káo:
V. Kŏ	I have one thing which I will say to youKáo Xý: To publish an edictKáo
	Kiá: To desire leave to do a thingKáo Çû: To desire leave. To go
	awayKáo Çù or Káo Súng, or Kaó Choáng: a petition or plea before a
	judgeYuên Káo: The prosecutorPý Káo: The criminalTo certifyTo
	tellTo accuse
答	A sort of vessel into which bits of bamboo are put, from a superstitions notion
	that they may know by this, what is to come
	<b>Tà Kao:</b> To foretel things to come, by this vessel and pieces of bamboo.
盐	To signify things to inferiors. It was anciently used for superiors as well as
	inferiors <b>Káo Mińg:</b> Royal letters in which is confessed a government upon
	the parents of those governors who have sewed well, be they alive or the
	dead.

郜	A certain countryA sirname
犒	Ý Niêu Çieù Hiańg Kiūn Yŭe Kaó Xàng: Beef and wine sent to the
	soldiers by way of reward, are called <b>Kåó Xàng</b> A reward or gratuity
	which is given to workmen, beyond the pay agreed on
	稿
靠	Ý Kắó: To depend upon in a physical and moral sense

ć

Ke

格	A lofty tree whose branches are oblongA rulehornMannerPattern.
	To withstandTo comeTo come toTo understand perfectly wellKě
	Kiūn: To bring the Emperor to act betterKiēn Kě: Things dividedPŏ Kě:
	A privilege contrary to usual customKě Xén: Windows with barsKàn
	<b>Kě:</b> To have communication one with the others as the living have with the
	dead that they pay funeral rites toPo Ke Siang Túy: To entertain with
	extraordinary politenessKě: Impenetrable through hardnessKě Vůe:
	Philosophy
웜	The bones of animals
挌	To strikeTo fight
鬲 V. Jiě	A certain townA certain kingdomKe Çin: One of the nine rivers
	鬲
	It is the same as the following character
隔	To stop upTo interposeTo interruptÇù Kĕ: An impediment
	Kĕ Yĕ Jĕ: To break in upon the whole day

542 Ke

c

膈	Kiūng Kě: The breast
	膵
南羽	The stump of a featherLeàng Kě: Two wings
V. Hĕ	鬲
肐	Kě Pő: Part of the arm joining to the shoulder
革	Goêy Kě Pỷ Tỹ Xŏ Chè Yǔe Gôey Sēng Chè Yǔe Kě: A skin if it is
	dressedTaking off the hair is called <b>Gôey</b> : if not it is called <b>Kĕ</b>
	A solid skinDefensive arms, as an helmet, coat of mail. etc
	Kĕ Chĕ: To depose from an officeTo change
詳	To adornTo changeTo use diligence
	愅
假	To come toTo comeThe same as 格
V. KiăHiă`	
約	Kě Tă: a knotXing Kiě Pŏ Kiày Chè: a rope tyed so that it cannot be
V. Hĕ	undoneTà Kó Kĕ Tă: To make a knot
客	A guestLiêu Lây Chỹ Meng Goéy Chỹ Kế Ký: A foreign nation is
	called <b>Kě Ký</b> o <b>Kě Piñg:</b> Soldiers breaking in upon my camp
	<b>K</b> e <b>Ký:</b> over complaisant <b>K</b> e <b>Kiū:</b> To lodge <b>K</b> e <b>Súy:</b> The year past
	<b>K</b> <sup>ε</sup> <b>Sin̄g:</b> A rich or noble man held in contempt
	。 寄

Ke 543

喀	Ke Séu: A coughTo cough.
揢	Xèu Pă Chō Yè: To take a thing with the hand
克	Fân Çú Xińg, Xińg Jin Kiāy Yŭe Ke: To overcome either oneself or others
	is called KěKĚ Kỳ Chè Kiūn Çù; Ký KĚ Chè Siào Jin: He that subdues
	himself is a good manHe that will not subdues himself is a bad manPen
	Kè: a governor who loads his people too muchTo be ableTo restrain
勀	Çú Mien Yè: To take courageTo endeavor
尅	Sùn Siŏ Yè: To damageTo killKĚ Kŷ: To fix time for doing a thingKĚ
	Çĕ: To chuse a fortunate day.
	剋
咳	Kế Seú: Kế is a day cough without casting up phlegm; Séu is spitting out
	phlegm without the noise of a cough Vu Tan Yeù Xing Góey Chy Kaý, Vu
	Xing Yèu Tắn Góey Chỹ SéuD. reads it Kắy and others read it Kắy, also
	Háy: A sighAlso Hây for the laughing of infantsKāy: Extraordinary
刻	Ý Tāo Léu Vě: To cut with a knifeTo carveTo engraveK Léu: An
	hour glass by water, that is a copper disk with a little hole in it, which they
	make use of, by putting it over water to measure time for at a fixed time it
	sinks and shews what time it isXŷ Ke, or King Ke, or Çán Ke: A
	moment Kě Pŏ: Cruel. TenaciousCovetous
	A quarter of an hourThe mask of a hog's foot

544 Ken

-	根	A rootoriginalA beginningThe numeral character for treesTien ^: a
		certain starKin ^ Keng ^: The name of two carriages^ Mêu: a certain
		kingdomKuēy ^: To return to its first principle: Ken Kien Lây Lie: To
		examine a thing to the bottom
	垠	The ancleThe lower part of the foot
		Kēn Sûy: To follow one that goes before a footman.
		Kēn Chŏ: To follow
		To follow one that goes before
		跟
ċ	懇	Kển Çĕ: VehementlyTo ask most; to gnow
		戲 Vide Yā^
	墾	Kắy Tiến Yúng Liế Fàn Tử: To turn up the groundTo till the lands with
		great laborKåy Ken: To till lands before to strikeTo strike against, as
		one strikes against the government with a spade
,	艮	A character from the Pă KuáA boundaryTo stopKēn Kú
		StrongFirm

### Keng

•	更	To changeTo continueThe Chinese divided the night into five watches,
	V.	which they call Yĕ Keng Kù, LÎ Keng Kù etca: The first of which they
		give notice of by one stroke upon a drum, the second by two strokes, and so
		on.
	粳	A species of rice <b>Keng</b> has a beard, and differs from which has no beard
		粇
	庚	The seventh of the ten characters which they use in reckoning up the
		timeTo changeTo restoreA roadA wayChàng Keng: The morning
		star that goes before the sun Cang Keng: A certain bird as in the next
		following characterAlso Sič
		This is also the same as the side character, and asTie 更 {There three
		were formerly used for one.
		<b>夏</b> 春

Keng 545

which the ancients, who loved plainness, made use of Hó Kēng: a soup seasoned with other relishing ingredients Tiầô Kẽng: A spoon.		
A soup made of flesh or herbsTẩy Kēng: a plain soup without seasoning which the ancients, who loved plainness, made use of Hó Kēng: a soup seasoned with other relishing ingredients  Tiảô Kēng: A spoon.	鶊	Çång Keng: A certain bird with a pleasant note, of a yellow color, The
which the ancients, who loved plainness, made use of Hó Kēng: a soup seasoned with other relishing ingredients Tiầô Kẽng: A spoon.		head and tail white, the bill and feet red, not so big as a thrush
## Which the ancients, who loved plainness, made use of  Hố Kēng: a soup seasoned with other relishing ingredients  Tiảô Kēng: A spoon.     Y Lŷ Kỷ Tử Yuẽ Keng: To raise the earth with a plough is called KengTo ploughTo apply closely to any workKeng Lî Tẽ Nùy Chy Yên Hŷ Yeù Ý Váy Chỹ Çāy: when any one falls into a misfortune directly contrary to what he reckoned upon, it is called Kēng Lî Tẽ Nùy He ploughed and reaped hungerXẽ Keng: To plough with the tongue; That is to teach with diligence  ## ## A great ropeSolicitously  It is also read Kéng    Ji Tiến Jēn Chỹ Kēu Cién Yè: a natural water coursesKiō Tý Chu Tù Goéy Goéy Chỹ Kếng: To make hollow and fling out the earth is called KêngA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit    Ji To attack   YE	恙	A soup made of flesh or herbs Tay Kēng: a plain soup without seasoning,
## Y Lŷ Kŷ Tů Yuĕ Keñg: To raise the earth with a plough is called KeñgTo ploughTo apply closely to any workKeñg Lî Tĕ Nùy Chư Yên Hŷ Yeù Ý Váy Chỹ Çāy: when any one falls into a misfortune directly contrary to what he reckoned upon, it is called Kēng Lî Tĕ Nùy He ploughed and reaped hungerXĕ Keñg: To plough with the tongue; That is to teach with diligence  ##  ## A great ropeSolicitously It is also read Kéng  \$\frac{\text{Tien Jēn Chỹ Kēu Çién Yè:}}{\text{ a natural water coursesKiō Tý Chuˇ Tù Goéy Goéy Chỹ Keng:}}\$ To make hollow and fling out the earth is called KengA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit  \$\frac{\text{Tien attack}}{\text{Fig.}}\$ It is also used for \$\frac{\text{E}}{\text{ a sound of metals;}}\$ drums and other musical instrume and any sound that is grateful to the ears.  Kêng Lì: A sound which continues after striking the musical strings, or vibrations of stringsTo beat (as you do in a mortar)To strikeTo attack  Eutle stones but very hardPertinaciousObstinate	X	which the ancients, who loved plainness, made use of
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Yên Hŷ Yeù Ý Váy Chỹ Çāy: when any one falls into a misfortune directly contrary to what he reckoned upon, it is called Kēng Lî Tě Nùy He ploughed and reaped hungerXě Keng: To plough with the tongue; That is to teach with diligence 畊  A great ropeSolicitously It is also read Kéng  坑 Tiến Jěn Chỹ Kēu Çién Yè: a natural water coursesKiō Tý Chu Tù Goéy Goéy Chỹ Kếng: To make hollow and fling out the earth is called KếngA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit 阮  To attack  捏  It is also used for 牽  Kếng Ciắng: The sound of metals; drums and other musical instrume and any sound that is grateful to the ears.  Kếng Lì! A sound which continues after striking the musical strings, or vibrations of stringsTo beat (as you do in a mortar)To strikeTo atta	耕	Ý Lŷ Kỷ Tử Yuĕ Keng: To raise the earth with a plough is called
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He ploughed and reaped hungerXě Keng: To plough with the tongue; That is to teach with diligence		Yên Hŷ Yeù Ý Váy Chỹ Çāy: when any one falls into a misfortune
That is to teach with diligence		directly contrary to what he reckoned upon, it is called Keng Lî Te Nùy:
##  A great ropeSolicitously It is also read <b>Kéng</b> Tiến Jến Chỹ Kêu Çiến Yè: a natural water coursesKiǒ Tý Chủ ˇ Từ Goéy Goéy Chỹ Kếng: To make hollow and fling out the earth is called KếngA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit 院  To attack  理  It is also used for 牽  Kếng Ciắng: The sound of metals; drums and other musical instrume and any sound that is grateful to the ears.  Kếng Lì: A sound which continues after striking the musical strings, or vibrations of stringsTo beat (as you do in a mortar)To strikeTo atta  Eutitle stones but very hardPertinaciousObstinate		He ploughed and reaped hungerXĕ Keng: To plough with the tongue;
## A great ropeSolicitously It is also read <b>Kéng</b>   近		That is to teach with diligence
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照 To attack		Goéy Goéy Chỹ Kếng: To make hollow and fling out the earth is called
型 To attack		KengA ditchA pitTo fall into a pit
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and any sound that is grateful to the ears.  Keng L'l: A sound which continues after striking the musical strings, or vibrations of stringsTo beat (as you do in a mortar)To strikeTo atta		It is also used for 牽
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極 Little stones but very hardPertinaciousObstinate		Keng Lì: A sound which continues after striking the musical strings, or the
·		vibrations of stringsTo beat (as you do in a mortar)To strikeTo attack
*III IE7	硜	Little stones but very hardPertinaciousObstinate
		樫 硻

546 Keng

牼	Niêu Siĕ Hiá Kŏ: The bone beneath the leg of an ox
哽	Keng Yè: The longue; also not being able to move the jaws
	Also to have the jaws set, form violent guest, so that one can neither swallow
	food, nor utter or word
埂	Fâng Chỹ Tá Chè Yǔe Tỹ, Siào Chè Yǔe Keng: A great earthen bank is
	called $T\bar{y}$ , a small one is called <b>Keng</b>
梗	Pŏ Cåŷ Chỹ Mŏ Yè: Wood of no useTo shut againstTo do damage
	To hinderKeng Lio or Keng Káy: Most commonlyFor the greater
	partChy Keng: The twigs of treesTao Keng: The image of a man made
	in clay
峺	An hindrance
綆	Kiế Xùy Số: To draw water out of a wellKeng Tuồn Chè Pố Kổ Ý Kiế
	Xin: Water cannot be drawn out of a deep well with a short rope
	<b></b>
骾	Yû Kǒ Yè: Fish bonesA bone fixed in the jawsKǒ Keng: A king's
	minister who reminds him of affairs without fear
	鯁
	It is also the same as 哽
耿	Sin Yeù Sò Cun Po Neng Vang Chy Y: Is spoken of one who has something
	lays in his heart which he cannot forget; Also of one that is sad, in trouble,
	restless and not able to sleep; Also of a moderate clearnessKeng Kiáy.
	IngeniousSincere
	A certain Kingdom

è	哲	Kǒ Jǒ Chỹ Kiēn Goéy Chỹ Kếng Kếng: The place in the body between the
		bones and the flesh, is called Këng Ki 'ngKëng Ki 'ng Kin Jo Kiao Kie
		Chú: Is the place whose the nerves and flesh are supposed to join
		togetherjoining togetherTo be willingTo agree to
	河	Is the same as the above character
,	更	AgainMoreIt makes the comparative degree
	V	V. GKeńg Hào: Better
	匢	A boundaryThe highestTo knowTo search into the actions of the
		ancientsMonuments of antiquity
ć	掯	Le Keng: To take away by violenceTo restrain or hinder any one from
		doing a thing against his will.
		D. reads it <b>Keng</b>

-	勾	Sŏ Góey Chữ Kiú Yŭe Kēu: Commonly to lift up is called Kēu. To blot
		outKēu Taó: To blot out what has been written
		Kēu Mâng: a spirit they sacrifice to in the springSiū Keū also Kēu Gú
		are names of placesKēu Chú: a certain mountain
		Kēu Yù: To inveigleTo prevail upon by actual methods to do a thing.
		句
		It is the same as 鉤
	勺刂	Ý Hô Liêu: A hook to reap corn

拘	To receiveTo defend
V. Kiū	
枸	A certain treeKeū Kỹ: a certain medicines
V. Keù & Kiû	Also a certain tree the wood of which being put into wine makes it like
`	water
	木之曲枝也
鉤	A buttonA hookFân Hiûen Vĕ Chè Yŭe Kēu: Anything to which a
	thing is hung is called <b>KeūKēu Yuèn:</b> Military ladders to scale walls
	withÝ Kēu: Hooks that reapers useKēu Sŏ: To search out
	<b>鈎 </b>
軥	Ghě Hiá Kiŏ Chè: The bending part of the yoke which is directly over the
	necks of oxen
篝	Kēu Teng also Teng Lûng: a lanthorn Hinng Lung: A sort of instrument
	made of cane with fire in it, which is put between the coverings of a bed to
	warm it
	籍
溝	Tiến Kiēn Xùy Táo: a channel of water in the middle of fields
	Water running through valliesXúy Keū: a channel of water
	Yn Keū: a water course under ground Yâng or Ming Keū: A water
	course above ground
構	Tān Ÿ: a plain garment
韝	Things made of leather, with which the coat sleeves are tied close together,
	for one to shoot, or do anything more conveniently

摳	$\mathbf{K\hat{e}\bar{u}}\ \bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ : To gather up one's cloaths with the hands, that they may not hinder
	anyone going alongChủ Čhỳ Kếu Ý, also Ý Xeù Cắng Vě, Kếu LÎ Củỳ
	Chỳ: To open any ones fingers to get out what he has hidden in his hands
苟	IfOnlyNotwithstandingGranting that
	Keu Çiĕ: InconsideratelyPrecipitatelyWithout measureContrary to
	right unreasonablyCiûen Vû Yĕ Hâo Keù Çiế Chỹ Sin: He perceives in
	his heart no motion of inordinate affectionWithout law
笱	A wheelAn instrument made of cane to catch fish
狗	A dogDogs of a less size, to distinguish them from the large ones which
	are called KiûènKiûèn Chy Siào Chè YèTiến Keù: A small bird which
	eats fishÇang Kēu: A cloud resembling a dog.
	<b>海</b>
枸	A certain treeKèy Kỳ: a certain medicineAlso a certain tree the wood of
V. Kiu <sup>c-c</sup> ^	which being put into wine makes it like water
	棋
耆	Lào Jin Mién Túng Lŷ Sẽ Jû Feû Kéu Yè: Spots, resembling the color of
	a pear shawled with frost, upon the faces of old man
	An old manFor advanced in yearsHoâng Keù: A very old man whose
	hairs are changed from white to yellow by old age
	Sò Y Chế Sò Y Yên Chè Yè: That part by which we eat and talk, that is the
	MouthLo Çung Keù Chu Ping Cung Kèu Je (Chu Çù): Misfortunes
	come out form the mouth; Infirmities enter in at the mouth; Sēng Kèu:
	Domestic animals $^{\wedge}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\xi}$ : A way of speaking or dialect, proper to any
	placeYě Kểu Leàng Kểu: one or two checksone or two draughtsA
	mouth Y: G Hîo Kêù: The mouth of a riverHû Kêù: The mouth of a
	lakeHày Kểù: The mouth of the seaKiā Kểù: Men who are in one
	houseThe numeral character for little morsel or mouthful
句	To sufficeTo be sufficientKéu Tañg: A businessYeù Xiñ Mò Kéu
V. Kiú	Tang: What business have you.

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彀	A bow bentJě Kéu: To bend a bow as much as possibleIt is sufficientIt
	is enoughPŏ Nêng Kéu: It cannot be donePā Tŏ Nêng Kéu: I wish.
春况	Ciù Niêu Jù Vè: To get milk out of cows by pressing the teats
	To squeeze out
幸之	Cử Yâng Jù Chế: To milk sheep.
冓	A certain countryChūng Kéu Kūng Chūng Xin Miĕ Chū́: A private
	place in the part of an houseFor many getting money in partnership
搆	To bring toJin Vû Teú Chý, LÎ Kiến Chy Sù Teú, Góey Kéu Téu: To
	bring a man into a dispute whose mind is averse to all disputing is called
	Keú TéuKiĕ Kéu: To assist one another mutually
	To encourage one the otherKièn Kiĕ Pŏ Kiày: To tie together in an
	indissoluble knot
構	A certain treeTo heap upTo knit togetherTo collectTo gather
	togetherTo coverTo finishSú Ý Kéu: The thing is already doneKéu
	Yuén: To sow seeds of dissension
媾	Chung Hoen: To many a second timeUnionConcord
購	To exchange one thing for anotherTo get by lot, what was to be determined
	by lot at a moderated priceTo search put

覯	Yú Kién Ý: To meet anyone unexpectedly
遘	To meet any oneTo withstandTo attach+
垢	DustThe scurf of the headChin Kéu: Filthiness
姤	To meetTo be met withActively and passively, like the conjunction of
	male and female
詬	To blushBlushingTo be ashamedKéu Lý: To reproach
	Kiảo Yen Yè: Deceitful words
	詢
扣	To beatTo strike
	敂
口区	To enquireTo strike gentlyTo moveKeu Teu or Keu Xeu: To bow the
	head down to the ground, with bended knees, which is the Chinese way of
	showing respect
	Used also for the character next above
完	A robberAn enemyA tyrantCruel
	寇 寇

ć

蔻	Tểu Kểu: CardamumsJŏ Téu Kểu: Nutmegs
簆	A weaver's comb, that is an instrument, in which the wearing threads are
	put long ways
高几 目又	Kểú Méu: IgnorantSillyFoolish
鶦	Cử Kếu: Seng LÎ Neng Xẽ Chè Çử, Sẽng Pŏ Neng Xẽ LĨ Mù Pù Chỹ
	Chè Kểú: little birds which as soon as they are patched begin to feed
	themselves are called $\mathbf{C}^{\hat{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}}$ but those that cannot feed by themselves but are
	fed by the old one are called <b>Keu</b> .
	D. reads it <b>Kéu</b>

-	幾	The state of a thing when beginningModerate in quantity or
		qualityDangerTo observeWithinVān Ky: a thousand sorts of
		business <b>Kȳ Hoéy:</b> An opportunity <b>Xúy Kȳ</b> or <b>Kȳ Hû:</b> almostIt was
		very nearKy Hû Ky Ciue: He was very near breathing out his last
		gaspKy Vŷ E Moderate in quantity or quality
		幾 <del>幾</del>
		台文 E
_	機	Chữ Fă Góey Chỹ Kỹ: That by whose motion or impulse other things are
		moved, is called $K\bar{y}$ A mechanical contrivance. A machine that does not
		appearChū Ky: a hingeKy Hiáy: a contrivanceKy Çĕ: a
		stratagemKy Xo: a deceitA tuck
		All instruments necessary for weavingKy Fâng: a weavers shop.
	璣	Precious stonesPearls, either small or not roundSiuên Ky: A
		mathematical instrument to show the motion of the seven planets

饑	FamineScarcity of provincesKy Kiń: Scarcity of provisions
	is 飢
禨	Tá Fân Hó Sŏ Chỹ Siēn Cháo Kiāy Tě Ý Kỹ Yên Chỹ: All lucky and
	unlucky signs may be called $K\bar{y}$ HappinessAlso misfortunes
譏	To speak againstTo calumniateTo decideKy Kién: To reproveTo
	correctKȳ Çú or Kȳ Fúng: To chideTo decide
	Kỹ Ciáo: To reproveKỹ Kuān: To search out diligentlyA stratagemAn
	artificeSiāng Mân Chỹ Yên Yè: Disobliging words that argue
	contemptTo hateto contriveTo deceive
磯	Rocks or stones in the middle of riversThe dashing of water against such
	stones as these.
濺	Kỹ FũKỹ Kín Pỷ Núy Jŏ, Fũ Pỷ Váy Pŏ Pỷ Yè. Kỹ Is soft flesh next
V. Fū	the skinFū Is a fine membrane next the flesh
	肌 骪
鞿	Kiāng Çáy Kểu Yǔe Kỹ: To put a bridle in the mouth is called Kỹ
奇	$K\bar{y}$ Gheù $K\bar{y}$ Is an uneven number. Ghèu Is an even number broken $K\bar{y}$
V. c^	Ling: The remainder of a number
	Ky Chě: One singly
	<del>*</del>
倚	Fân Vẽ Tỷ Pŏ Kiú Yǔe Kỹ: Everything that wants something to be
V. ỳ	compleat is called $K\bar{y}$

畸	Çân Tiến Yè: Parts of land which remain here and these after a field is
	made square; or parrels of land which cannot be brought into a square $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{\bar{y}}$
	<b>Ling:</b> The remainder of a number, in this sense it is the same as the
	preceding character
椅	
槣	To make anything fall by dragging or pulling it, as a tree.
	Also to draw a beast along by a rope tied round one of his legsTo lead
	It is also read <b>K</b> ŷ in the same sense
剞	Ky Kiŭe: A tool for engravingKy: An hooked knife
	Kiŭe: An engraving tool.
	刘
箕	Yâng Mỳ Pó Kỹ Yè: A sieve to sift riceKỹ Chèu Chèn Is a broom
	<b>K</b> y: a thing like a basket made use of to carry out dust and nastiness <b>Ki</b> a
	Cheù Yū Kỹ Xáng: To put a broom over a basket
	A certain constellation <b>Xý Ky Chèu:</b> A wife calls herself so (a broom) out
	of humility as if she was to help sweep her husband's house
萁	The stalks of cornA certain herb fit to eatAlso another herb not eatable
	It is read also $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ in the same sense
踑	A footstepKy Kiú: To sit upon the ground with the feet extended
	朞 岐
期	<b>Fŏ</b> $\mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{X}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{Y}$ $\mathbf{\check{u}e}$ $\mathbf{K}$ $\mathbf{\bar{y}}$ : The present time answering directly to the past. V. G.
V. c^	The sixth hour of this day, as it answers to the sixth hour yesterday
	The same in months and years Ky Nieu: A compleat year: that is the
	perfect revolution of one year in which the sun returns to the point from
	which he set outKȳ Fo: Mourning garments which are learn one year
	朞

稘	The interposition of one yearAlso from the time of the harvest of one
	year, to the time of the harvest of another year Hô Yế Xỗ Yǔe Yế Kỹ:
	One harvest is called <b>Yĕ K</b> ȳ
基	Ky Chỳ: The foundation walls of houses, also Xỳ Ky: one who first laid
	the foundation of anything <b>Teng Ky:</b> To lake possession of a kingdom.
	<b>善</b>
	It is also the same as 期
姬	The sirname of that very ancient Emperor <b>Hôang Tý</b> Also an epithet for a
	beautiful woman of the imperial family
	姬
行首	Ky Kåò: To nameKy Kù: To search into ancient things
	Kỹ Liêu: To stop or detain anyone Hóa Kỹ: words
	稽
笄	Sò Y Kūon Ký Chè: Pens with which the Chinese women pin their hair
	together, formerly likewise the men wore themTo use such pinsNiù Çù
	Chỹ Ý Çú Xẽ Ù LÎ Kỹ, Vý Çú Chè L´I Xẽ LÎ Kỹ: Girls of they are
	married use these pins of fifteen years old, if not, they do not wear them till
	the twentieth year
枅	Chú Xáng Hûng Mŏ, Ý Ching Túng Chè: a piece of wood laid cross over
	pillars
	杆
覊	Mà Lŏ Tếû Yè, Sò Y Kièn Chý Chỹ Yè: A horse with a bridle
	The reins of an houseTo bridleBoundconfirmed in prisonFŏ Kȳ
	Chy Chy Sú: Excelling others in the endowments of the mind
	羈羇
飢	The same as the side character aboveAlso a certain kingdom.
	A sirname
	饑

c-

刉	To cut into partsTo brickMâo Seng Yŭe Ky, Yù Seng Yŭe L'I: A
	victim that has hairs is called $K\bar{y}$ , one that has feathers is called $L'l$
奚鳥	A fowlKūng Kỹ: A cockMù Kỹ: a henTiến Kỹ: a frogXān Kỹ or
	Yè Kỹ: A pheasantSō Kỹ: A cricket, commonly called Siĕ SŏXú Kỹ:
	Excrescences that grow upon trees
	雞
出	Pŏ Y Kiŭe Ŷ: To draw lotsTo decided doubtful matters
	A certain instrument which they use in pretending to raise a demon, that he
	may come and write down what any one desires to know, It is also called
	Sū Kÿ
	It is also read <b>Pińg</b> Those who in the western part divine by cocks are
	called S.u(厮)Ky
	卜以絕疑請仙
	書判謂之扶人
笆	Pý Kỹ Sò Y Kiủ Fă Héu Chè: That by which the scurf or dirtinesss in the
	hair is removed, viz a comb with the teeth set close
	杆
欺	<b>Y Xý Ling Yĕ Yè:</b> To abuse one's authority by pulling others downTo
	deceiveTo despireTo hold cheapTo revileKy Siáo: To derideÇú
	Kỹ: To deceive oneself
僛	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{c}}} \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{c}}}$ : Is spoken of a drunken actor, who sometimes totters to the right,
	sometimes to the left, and cannot walk straight
欹	Pŏ Chińg Yè: Not straightStooping
V. <u></u>	奇支
	It ought to be written 欹 <b>K</b> ÿ 斜
崎	Kỹ Kiữ Xān Lú Pŏ Ping: An uneven road in montains
	碕

	<u> </u>
踦	Yĕ Çŏ Pò Yè: Halting with one footMà Çiến Çò Çŏ Pĕ: A horse whose
v.`	fore left foot is white
溪	Xān Núy Xùy Táo Ming: water running between mountains
	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{o}}$ $\mathbf{Y}$ $\mathbf{e}$ $\mathbf{W}$ $\mathbf{Y}$ $\mathbf{v}$ $\mathbf{W}$ $\mathbf{Y}$ $\mathbf{v}$ $\mathbf{W}$
	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ , a valley without water is called $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{o}}$
	磎
蹊	Kińg Lú: a pathChuen Hing: For to open oneself a way where there was
V. Hŷ	none beforeKiāo Ky: Things unevenNot firm
	also actions that cause suspicions
谿	$\mathbf{N}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{h}^{\overline{\mathbf{v}}}_{\mathbf{y}}$ : a certain country in the kingdom of $\mathbf{C}^{\widehat{\mathbf{v}}}_{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{i}\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ $\mathbf{K}^{\overline{\mathbf{v}}}_{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{n}$ : a city of
	the lower order in the province of Kiāng Sy, looking towards Fû Chēu
	FùLân $K_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{v}}}$ Hién and $\mathbf{\hat{C}}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ $K_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{v}}}$ Hién: Two other cities of an inferior order in
	the province of Chě Kiāng, the first of which looks towards Kin Hōa Fù;
	and the second, towards Ning Po Fù
鸂	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{h}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ : A certain water fowl, having variety of colors
奇	Fy Chẳng Yè Kúay Tĕ Yè: ExtraordinaryAdmirableRare
V	MonstrousProdigiousKŷ Siê: Not right
	· 奇
碕	Kiổ Gán Tếû: The beginning of a winding shoreThe beginning of a ridge
	winding about a mountain
琦	A certain precious stoneKŷ Goèy or Kŷ Chiñ: Precious
	Famous

c^

錡	Sān Çŏ Fú Yè: a brazen pot with three feet A sort of graving tool.
	It is read also <b>Ky</b> in the same sense
騎	Kuá Mà Yue Kỹ: To rideIt is also read Ký: A horseman; Jin Çó Mà Xáng
	Yĕ Jin Yĕ Mà Yŭe Yĕ Ký: One man sitting upon an horse is called Yĕ Ký:
	a horseman.
老旨	Lŏ Xĕ Yŭe Kŷ, Çiĕ Xĕ Yŭe Lào: One of sixty years old is called Kŷ, one
	of seventy is called LàoTo reach toStrongA sore upon an horse's
	backMà Kŷ: A bloodsucker, commonly called Mà Hoâng
	It is also the same as 嗜
畿	A country which the Chinese Emperor governed immediately by themselves,
	which contained one thousand square Chinese StadiaThe lower threshold
	of doors
	圻
頎	LongIt is also the same as 懇
芪	Kŷ Mù: A certain medicineHoâng Kŷ: Another medicine
祗	示
V. Chỹ	To reverence. It differs from the following 祗 because this character
	signifies the spirits, but 祗 signifies that reverence which men cannot but
	pay to the spirits when they see them.
	衹
祗	The spirits of the earth, to distinguish them from the spirits of the heavens,
	which are called <b>Xin</b> GreatTo be at rest.
	示
祈	Kiểû Fŏ Yè: To ask for happinessTo beseechTo pray toTo call
	uponKŷ Kiểû: To prayTo beseechTo admonish

淇	A certain river in the province of <b>Hô Nân</b>
琪	A certain gem.
棋	Instruments for a game at chess Hiá Kŷ: To play at chess
	基 · 諅
旗	A standard on which are painted two dragons twisted togetherAlso the
	which has two little bells upon itA certain constellation
	旂
騏	Mà Çing Hĕ Sĕ Yè: A horse between blue and white
	馬介
麒	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{v}}}$ Lin: The king of all four footed beasts, which they say is to make his
	appearance, when the best of all kings is to govern
	The male is called Kŷ and the female LinMâo Chung Sān Pĕ Yeu Lŏ Xĕ
	LÎ Lin Goêy Chy Chàng: These are reckoned three hundred sixty species
	of animals with hairs, of which this is the chief
基	Pếng Kỹ: A sort of crab
	蜞
綦	Çång Pě Sě Yè A blue color mixed with white
V. ´	Lỳ Kŷ: Ornaments for shoes
	綨
	<b>会</b> 国
	Ký: Straps for shoes

期	A time or bound fixed anything <b>Pŏ</b> Kŷ: UnexpectedlyBefore the time
V	prefixed $\mathbf{K}\hat{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ : A man an husband years old. $\mathbf{K}\hat{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{K}\hat{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ according to the
	time limitedTruly
棋	Dried provisions, which the soldiers carry with them
麂	A sort of doe very strong and that bounds very high
幾	Ky Hô Vén Tō Xào Chỹ Çû: A word by which the quantity of a thing is
	enquired afterKỳ Tō: How manyVû Kỳ: A moderate quantityVý Kỳ:
	A moderate time
	<b></b>
蟣	Sẽ Lùon Vý Ching Sẽ Chè: The eggs of lice not yet formed into lice
	畿
几	Kỳ Jin Sò Ping Çó Chè: That upon which old men are used to set a
	benchA table.
	4n
	机
己	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú
己	
己	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú
己	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú  Kỳ: I myselfGò Çú Kỳ: I myselfNỳ Çú Kỳ: Thou thyself
己紀	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú  Kỳ: I myselfGò Çú Kỳ: I myselfNỳ Çú Kỳ: Thou thyself  Kẽ Kỳ: To restrain one's desiresTo conquer oneselfAppetite in man not
	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú Kỳ: I myselfGò Çú Kỳ: I myselfNỳ Çú Kỳ: Thou thyself Kě Kỳ: To restrain one's desiresTo conquer oneselfAppetite in man not agreeable to reasonThe same as Sū Yŏ
	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú Kỳ: I myselfGò Çú Kỳ: I myselfNỳ Çú Kỳ: Thou thyself Kẽ Kỳ: To restrain one's desiresTo conquer oneselfAppetite in man not agreeable to reasonThe same as Sū Yŏ  ChroniclesTo write annalsThe angle which a mountain makes Yĕ Kỳ: The space of twelve yearsÙ Kỳ: The yearSunMoon, stars and
	The sixth character among the ten that are used for counting of timeÇú Kỳ: I myselfGò Çú Kỳ: I myselfNỳ Çú Kỳ: Thou thyself Kě Kỳ: To restrain one's desiresTo conquer oneselfAppetite in man not agreeable to reasonThe same as Sū Yŏ  ChroniclesTo write annalsThe angle which a mountain makes

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踦	The bone of the legTo stop up Chàng Kỳ: Little spiders commonly called
V	Siāo SiāoSiang Ky Liu LÎ Yù: For two men standing to talk, one within
	and the other on the outside of a folding door, one side of which is only open
起	To ariseTo raiseTo begin $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{k}}$ Lây: Rise or get up $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{k}}$ $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{v}}$ : To begin in
	the beginning $\mathbf{K}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{T}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{e}}}\mathbf{u}$ : A beginning $\mathbf{K}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{X}i\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ : To go away $\mathbf{K}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{K}i\bar{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ :
	WorksActions
跽	Chẳng Kuéy Yè Siĕ Chŏ Tý LÎ Xin Ting Jên Goêy Chy Chẳng Kỳ: To
	bend the knee a long whileTo kneel upon the ground with the knees, the
	rest of the body being upright
	<b>D.</b> reads it <b>Ký</b> in the same sense
岦	HowFor he it from me that etcaKỳ Kàn: How can I dare
	I dare by no means
	愷
啟	To teachTo openTo divideTo signify toFor the right forefoot of an
	horse being whiteThe beginning of spring and summer is called $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{t}}$
	To openThe beginning of autumn and winter is called <b>Pý</b> . To shutThe
	left wing of an army is called ^; The right <b>Kiu</b> The Van of an army is called
	^; The rear, <b>TienKẏ̀ Min̂g:</b> The morning star when it passes to the evening
	is called Chang KengKỳ Mûng: To teach the ignorantKỳ Çểu: To
	signify to the Emperor $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{v}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{v}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{v}}}$ : To open the mouth
	To speak. To tellFú Kỳ: A sheet of paper marked with lines for willing
	letters.
	Et 34 B
棨	A signal, upon giving which one is allowed to passKỳ Kiĕ: A lance with
	its case
綮	A silk web substantial and durableA case for a lance
V. King	A little standard with the general's seal that he who carries it may be believed
	to have been sent by him. King Keng King: A joining together; properly
	and metaphorically
綺	A silk web with flowers of the same colors interwoven.
	A fine or thin silk web $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ Yù: Words very elegant

程 V	To pay respect with the head quite bowed down to the ground
	<b>指</b>
芑	A sort of succoryA sort of corn of a white colorA certain tree
	Kỷ Ch <b>ẽ Tu Mà Çẽ Mà Tiảo Leang:</b> If a horse is rubbed over with the juice
	of if he becomes gentle immediately
汜	A certain river in the province of <b>Hô NânMûng Kỳ:</b> The place where the
	sun sets.
	It is also read Su: The arms which a second time hiding themselves
	underground penetrate the earth.
杞	Willows which grow near water Kêù Ky: A certain medicine
	A certain kingdom.
記	Pǒ Yên LÎ Xě Chỹ Yū Sin Yè: To rememberTo call to mindKý Pǒ Ky
	LÎ Ký Pŏ Tĕ: Not to rememberNăng ^: To forget ^ Hân: The faulty of
	remembrance * Háo: A sign or token * Lŏ or Xū *: To commit his
	stories to writing lest they should not be remembered^ Xū: An historical
	book
	Piao ^: A token of remembranceÇeú ^: A private writing containing the
	things which are publicly to be signified to the Emperor^ Po Chin: I do
	not remember perfectlyTo write down anything lest it ship out of the
	memory
寄	To depend uponTo stick toTo trustTo deliver upTo stay with
	anyoneTo interpret <b>Ký Lây:</b> To send hitherTo be sent
	Ký Kiú: To send elsewhereKý Cing: The natural propensity to a thing
	accompanied with delight
騎	Jin Có Mà Xáng: A man sitting upon an horse Yế Ký: One horseman and
V. ^	his horse
冀	A certain country in the north where was the court of the Emperor <b>Yâo</b> To
	desireTo hope.
	9

騹	Kỷ Ký Çiến Lỳ Mà Yè: A horse going one hundred leagues in a day, and
	very gentle (perhaps it means a dromedary)
	驥
季	An infantLittleMiddlingA littlelastKý Çù: The last sonKý Xý:
	the last ageSú Ký: The four seasons of the yearKý Yǔe: The last months
	of each of the four seasons of the year
悸	King Ký: DisturbedThat past of the girdle which hangs down
既	Siào Sūn Yè: a moderate supperFormerlyNowBecause
	Ký Jen also Ký Jû Çù: Because it is so, or granting this
	Ký Xý: the same
	旣
穊	Chếu Miế Yè: Thick togetherKý Chēu: a certain country
旣	Jě Pŏ Hién Yè: For the sun's appearing brightAndAlso
	Ký Ký: StoutlyValiantlyKàn Pŏ Ký: I cannot attain to it
	Chū Ký Hién: A city of the lower order in the province of Chě Kiāng
既	Tử Ký Niẽ Xẽ Vŏ Yè: To plaister an house with clayTo collect togetherTo
	be at rest
既魚	A hog fish
猘	Ky Keu: A mad dog
	瘈

心	To fearTo envyTo hateThe anniversary day for deceased
	relationsKỹ Yŭe: The first, fifth, and ninth moonsAn auxiliary
	character
	杞
計	A stratagemTo reckon upTo considerSúon Ký: To numberTo tell
	overAlso to examine into the actions of the lives of others, is called <b>Súon</b>
	KýJin Sin Ký: To reckon up by memoryKý Kiáo: To complain of
繼	To join one to anotherTo imitate or go on to follow other men's
	actionsKý Fú: a father in lawKý Mù: a mother in lawYĕ Yâng Ciến
	Hing Chúng Yang Heú Ký: All the sheep follow one sheep that goes
	before.
	総
	継
<b>較</b>	To bindTo fasten togetherKý Táy: to fasten together things that bindKý
V. Hý	<b>Y</b> : To join a garment together.
洎	Jŏ Chĕ Y: The juice of fleshwaterTo moistenKuōn Fù Chūng Chỳ
	<b>Xùy:</b> To pour water out of a brass potTo come quite up to
妓	A woman musician Chắng Ký or Ký Niù: To prostitute
	A whore <b>Ký Niú:</b> A sort of red lily
伎	AbilityKý Leáng: AbilityA stratagemCraftCompanionsA whore
V. c ^	<b>B.</b> reads it $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{v}}}$
技	AbilityCunningCraftinessA stratagemKý Ý: Mechanic artsKiåò
	<b>Ký:</b> a workman who makes thingsvery artificially put together, as a clock
	Etc <sup>a</sup> .

芙	Ling Ký Leàng Kiŏ Goêy Ling, Sú Kiŏ Goêy Ký Çùng Ming Xùy Lië:
	Fruits that grow in the water which have two horns are called <b>Ling</b> , Those
	which have four are called <b>Ký</b> , but generally <b>Xùy Liĕ</b> Water chesnuts.
	茤
薊	A certain herb <b>Ký Pě:</b> The province of Pekin
其	An auxiliary character
V. °	
惎	To teachPoison
	棋
偈	Ký Yù: Unintelligible words such as the idolaters make use of, to get to
V. Kiĕ	themselves the reputation of being profound by learnedStoutly
髻	Hairs tied up in a knot upon the top of the head, or gathered up together any
	other way
	Kiĕ
覬	Ký Yû: To desire very muchCovetousAmbition
旡	Yìn Xẽ Niẽ Kỷ Pŏ Tẽ Siẽ: A sobbing

氣	AirVaporAn exhalation $\mathbf{Lie}$ $\mathbf{K\hat{y}}$ : Strength $\mathbf{K\hat{y}}$ $\mathbf{Pin}$ : Natural
	complexion
	Cie Ky: The twenty four parts into which the Chinese divide the year or
	ZodiacXĕ Kŷ: To be seized with a fainting, also to lose one's labor and
	timeL'I $K\hat{y}$ : Two sorts of matter; the purer is called $Y\hat{a}ng$ , the grosser $Y\bar{n}$
	<b>Sú</b> $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ : The four seasons $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{o}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ : Six divisions of
	themfirstYnSecondYangThird, windfourth, rainfifth,
	darkSixth, ClearIn <b>Jû Kiáo</b> It is the first principle of all things, by which
	with another immaterial principle (in what manner soever) all things are
	framed inwardly
棄	To cast awayTo despiseCiŭe $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ : To renounce $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ : To cast
	awayTo neglect <b>Poéy Ký</b> : To cast behind
	弃
	Fân Sò Yûng Chỹ Vẽ Kiāy Yŭe Kỷ: All utensils are called Kỷ YúngTá
〔器〕	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ <b>Vàn Chin:</b> A great vessel is a long time finishing, it is spoken of those
	who discover their abilities after growing old <b>Tá K</b> <sup>¢</sup> <b>Vû Sò Pŏ Nêng Ch</b> Ţ
	Góey: Fit for everythingSiào Ký: PassionateImpatient
	Ching $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\xi}$ : For anyone to come up to the opinion entertained of him or to
	perform all the duties of his office
	Çâng Ký: Qualifications or abilities not discovered.
	Lý Ký: A sharp instrument, as a sword
	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}$ : A vessel which when it is full stands upright, when empty falls on
	The state of the s
	one side
乞	To give
V. Kiể	
甈	Kång Hû: A certain earthen vesselÝ: To breakTo be broken; for so it is
	sometimes written $\acute{\mathbf{Y}}$
跂	Chuŷ Çŏ Çŏ: To sit with the feet dangling.
企	Kiù Çŏ Váng Yè: To look standing on tiptoeFý Van g or Ký Niàng: To
	wait with impatience
	跂
契	To meet or agree $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}'}$ $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{o}}$ , or $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{u}}$ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}'}$ : A bond or waiting of agreement as
V. Kiĕ, Siĕ	for sellingAlso $X\bar{u} K\hat{y}'$ : Books $K\hat{y}' K\hat{y}'$ : Sorrowfully a shit to roast a
	tortoise, in order to divine with $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}'}$ Xin: To put oneself under the
	protection of the spirits
	- 契
Ĺ	

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It is also the same as 偰 and 怯 and 掣



鍥	To cut or chopTo cut off
	<b>剩</b>
盵	Jě Pang Xy Xoàng Ký Yè: A thin vapor round the sun
	<b>用</b> 包
憇	To be at rest
	憩 Siě 息 Chỹ Sò: A place of rest
	態
亟	To hastenQuickly
V. Kiĕ	
愒	To restAs the second character above
V. Kiĕ	憇
揭	Kièn Chẳng Xẽ Xùy Yè: To take up one's cloaths in order to go over a
V. Kiĕ	waterIf the cloaths are only taken up below the knee, it is called $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\xi}$ ; if
	above the knee Xĕ; if above the girdle Lý
挈	To shut outTo extinguishTo bore through a tortoise
V. Kiĕ	
綦	Hiây Kêù Táy Yè: Straps for shoes
V. °^	

	崎	A grasshopperIt is read also $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}$ in the same sense
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## Ky or Kie

٠	吉	HappinessHappyVirtueGainThe day of the new moon
		To chuse out a day for sacrificing, and those that are to assist at the
		sacrificesKiĕ Hiūng: Lucky and unluckyKiĕ Jĕ: A lucky dayKiĕ
		Gān: A city in the province of Kiāng S̄y.
	佶	StrongValiantVinegar
	拮	Xeù Kểu Pińg Çó Máo: Working and talking at the same time
		Also very much sketched outKiĕ Kiū Túng Çó Pŏ Chỳ Chỹ Máo: To
		apply to a business constantly
		<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Kiĕ</b> in the same sense
	迼	To dance
	亟	SwiftlySolicitously
	V. Kģ	
	殛	To kill

570 Ky or Kiể

極	The top of the headThe topThe top of the houseHighestVery
	highlyKiĕ Hào: The best, and so of the other superlativesPĕ Kiĕ: The
	north pole <b>Nân Kiĕ:</b> The south pole <b>Fú Kiĕ:</b> East, west, north, and south
	Lŏ Kiĕ: AbovebeneathbeforebehindOn the right handOn the
	leftTåý Kiě: The first immaterial internal principle of things according to
	the Chinese; and as it were the soul of the world, but not intelligent Kiě
	<b>Xào:</b> As the least to the less.
及	A conjunctive particleAndKiĕ Kiĕ: Without ceasingTo come quite
	up toTo make a way throughTo flow over
笈	Xū Siāng Yè: A chest for booksFú Kiĕ Cung Sū: One carrying a chest of
	books, following the matter
汲	Yìn LÎ Xáng Chỹ Yè: To raise a thing upon high with any instrument Ciû
	Xùy Yū Cing: To draw water out of a well
	Kiĕ Kiĕ: Without ceasingWithout intermission
伋	To press earnestlyTo be urgentA name Çù Fū
役	Kiě Kiě: To make hasteTo go fast
級	Degrees in a natural sense; as degrees which scholars take and in a moral
	sense, as degrees of honor. Kiā Yĕ Kië: Raised to one degree of honor
	higherKiáng Yĕ Kiĕ: To be brought one degree of honor lowerXeù
	Kiě: A degree of honor justly acquired by killing many of the enemy
	<b>股</b>
圾	DangerDangerous
岌	A small mountain of too great an heightRestless
	不安之鬼
	Vide <b>Ky</b>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·

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	<del>-</del>
激	Xùy Niẽ LÎ Kỷ Yǔe Kiě: For water to increase by running back as it does
	when it dashes against rocks, is called KiëKië Nú: To provoke to
	angerKàn Kiĕ: To return thanksKiĕ Lý: To invite one to anything.
給	To abound very muchTo giveKúng Kiě: To provide for
	necessariesKeu Kie: Quick at answering by word of mouth. Very ready.
拾	Kién Hiă: The scabbard of a sword
墼	Vě Ý Kiế LÎ Xỳ Chiếng Yè: A thing which is completed by prepping upon
	and poundingTù Kie: Bricks before they are bakedTań Kie: Certain
	round balls made of coals pounded or ashes, which they use in brass stoves
	to warm the feet
	<u> </u>
擊	To strikeTo beat or poundMŏ Kiĕ: To look hastilyKūng ^: To come
	hand to handTo engage in battleAlso to contend with words.
急	SwiftIn hasteTo hastenSolicitousTo be solicitousStraightsTo
	pressSińg Kië: Naturally quickKië Pë: To bring into straightsSú Pŏ
	Kiù Kiě: The business is not very urgent.
劇	To addVery muchDifficultComedy
屐	Mŏ Kiĕ: A galoshA sort of clog which great part of the shoe and keeps it
	clean
	<b>医</b>

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棘	Small jububesTrees and herbs that are pricklyL'I Kiĕ Tán Cử LÎ Pŏ Xĕ
	Yŭe Kiĕ, Xĕ Siào LÎ Vý Súon Yŭe L'I: A tree which bears only thorns not
	fruit is called Kiĕ, but that which bears a small sharp fruit is called L'1Mà
	Kiě: Thicker thorns.
	Kiě 荊 The bramble Kiě Çung 叢 the same
襋	Y Ling Ye: The collar of garments
戟	A sort of lance
噱	To laughTá Siáo Pŏ Chỳ Yŭe Vŭ Kič: A great and continued laugh is
	called Vŭ Kiĕ
吃	StammeringAn impediment in the speech.
V. Kiể	
包含	Yeù Chý Liĕ Yè: Neither will nor strength are wanting
郄	Pŷ Kiĕ Yè: Very much tired.
乞	To askTo entreat

Ky or Kie 573

吃	To eat
	吃
訖	To finishTo fill upTo end
	D. reads it also Kiĕ
	訖
計	To enquire afterTo chastiseTo correctKie Xāo: In the
	morningThe day being now brokeBefore the sun breaks out.
	D. reads it also Kiĕ
<u>蛣</u>	Kiế Kiắng. Hẽ Kiă, Chế Çáy Kiă Hiá, Tấn Fúen Từ Çó Vôn LÎ Chùen
	<b>Chy</b> : A beetleAn insect that has wings under an hard skin, that eats dung
	and of it makes round balls which he rolls about
噄	To eat
	喫
俗	A hole in a wallAn empty spaceA chinkTo abhorTo hate
泣	Vû Xing Chu Tý Yè: To weep and make a noise Also the noise of bubling
	water
肚立	Jŏ Chĕ: The juice of fleshJŏ Kēng: Soup with or without flesh
	肉汁也

家	An houseA familyAn habit of bodyAn husbandKŭe ^: Emperor
	and all his viceroys were so called, till the reign of the family of <b>Hán</b> , and
	then this title was given only to the Emperor Cě Kiā Çù: The Emperor's
	daughterTá Kiā: All together
	Çú Kiā: I myselfKiā Fú: My fatherKiā Mù: My motherJû Kiā:
	A learned sect Táu Kiā: The sect of Táu, commonly called Táu
	ÇùNûng Kiā: Professors of husbandry Y Kiā: The profession of physic,
	or the physic schoolAlso a common name for Lords, Noblemen etc <sup>a</sup> .
加	Çēng Tiến Yè: To addTo increaseTo put over
笳	A pipe made of the leaves of reeds
枷	A round and wide board, which is put round the neck of a criminal, like a
	collar, is called <b>King Kiáy</b>
	It is also the same as this character 架 and likewise the next below.
耞	Liên Kiā: A flail to thresh corn with
跏	Kiā Fû Puôn Siĕ Çó Ming: To sit with one leg over the water
迦	Xĕ Kiā: The sect of the idol Fŏe
痴	The scat of a sore after it is opened.

袈	Kiā Xā: A garment peculiar to the bonzes
嘉	GoodExcellentBeautifulTo praiseTo rejoiceKiā Yû: A certain
	fishKiā Lỳ: Nuptial ceremoniesKiā Ping: The name of a sacrifice
	offered at the end of the year
葭	Kiā Lû: Reeds growing in the waterKiēn Kiā: Reeds which have not yet
	blossomedKiā Fū: A thin skin within side of a bambooKiā Fū Chy
	Çië: My kinsmanMy relation (A term of humility.)
瘕	Ching Kiā Fŏ Chung. Çiĕ Chý Kú: Humans in the belly formed, as it were,
	into a stoneObstructions in the belly
猳	Meù Xỳ: A hog
佳	FairGood
	佳
伽	Kiå Lân: The idol FŏeKiå Poéy: A certain kingdom.
	Lŏ Kiå^ Xān: A certain mountain, in the southern sea, where Kuān Xý Yō
	taught her doctrine ( <b>Kúan <math>X\bar{y} Y\bar{n}</math></b> is a certain female idol, commonly called
	Pû Să)
賈	A sirname
V. Kù	It is also the same as 價

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檟	A certain tree fit to make walking sticks A sort of $\mathbf{C}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ otherwise $\mathbf{K}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ $\mathbf{T}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$
假	Pŏ Chin Yè: FalseFeignedKià Ciĕ: To borrow or lendKià Mý: To
V. Kĕ. Hiâ	sleep without pulling off one's cloaths
嘏	Great happiness Chý Fŏ Yū Chù Jin Chỹ Çu Yè: Words of happy import,
	which he who is to represent the spirits speaks, at the time of sacrificing, to
	him that sacrifices
斝	A sort of wine vessel
	<b>举</b>
駕	Carriage with four horses, especially the EmperorsHouses drawing, a four
	wheeled carriage of the EmperorsÇiĕ Kiá, or Çiĕ Xińg Kiá: To go out to
	meet the EmperorYén Kià: The Emperor dyingSiĕ Kiá: To stopTá
	Kiá: A word of politeness, as Sir, Your Lordship etcaKiá Mà: To put
	horses to a four wheeled carriage.
架	Any contrivance whether made of wood or anything else, to place anything
	above or below, as books, cloathsKŏ Pàn Kiá: A table to set anywhere, to
	put upon it whatever is necessaryXĕ Çú Kiá: The holy cross
稼	Kiá Sě: Că Miâo Yŭe Kiá, Lièn Hô Yŭe Sě: To plant is called Kiá; To
	collect together is called <b>Sĕ</b> To sow.
	核
嫁	Kiá Çiú Góey Çù Nă Sú Yŭe Çiú, Ý Niù Pốéy Siĕ Yŭe Kiá: To marry a
	son is called Çiú. To marry a daughter is called KiáFor a woman to
	marryKiá Yúen: To breed quarrels among of any
	Kiá Hó Tuy Gŏ Yū Jin: To lay the blame upon anotherKiá Ciu: Wedlock

/画	V. Ch. V. The mice of things V. Ch. and V. C. C. The mice on velve
價	Vě Chě Yè: The price of things Kiá Chě, or Kiá Ciến: The price or value
	of a thing
假	Ciù Yù Jin Yŭe Kià Çĕ Xáng Xing; Yù Chy Yŭe Kiá Cĕ Kiú Xing: To
V. Kĕ. Hiâ. `	borrow is called Kià in the third accent, but to lend to others is called Kiá in
	the fourth accent Káo Kiá: For inferiors desiring leave of their superiors
	to be absent a little time from their offices.
髂	Yāo Kŏ Yè: The bones of the reins
	<b>骰</b>
	It is also read <b>Kĕ</b> in the same sense
訍	Kiảò Kểu Çấy (巧口才): Powerful eloquenceNaturally very eloquent
甲	The first character among the ten that are used for counting time. A coat of
	mailFirstHighly excellingÇåò Mŏ Çū Sēng Chỹ Fu Kiă Yè: The
	back or skin that covers herbs and trees when they first appearLing ^: The
	head of the lawsNêng Pŏ Ngò Kiă: He does not exceed me in abilityKiă
	<b>Tý:</b> The first among others of the same rank <b>Chy</b> ^: The nails
	Hôey Kiă: To be big with childTo be pregnant ^ Cháng: Tents for
	soldiers^ ^: Soldiers of one's own country
	懷 Lǒ 大 Tá
胛	Poéy Kiă. Poéy Xáng Leàng Pŏ Kiēn: The part of the back between the
	shoulders
祫	Tān Kiă Ÿ Chy Vû Lỳ Chè Yŭe Tān, Yeù Lỳ LÎ Vû Siú Chè Yŭe Kiă: A
	single garment is called $T\bar{a}n\ \bar{Y}$ A double one but without cotton is called $Ki\check{a}$
	$\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ . Kiě: The collar of the garments that are used in sacrifices, also a four
	square piece of cloth put on an infant's breast, to receive the spittle, it is
	commonly called{ Goêy幃 Siên 泟
跲	To slip downTo fallAn hindranceTo hinder

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夾	To tie hard on both sidesTo press togetherTo put togetherTo join
	togetherTo plant between \(^\) Kúen: A sort of torture. Kiả Chŷ Cò Yeú
	Fú Chŷ Yè: To help anyone on each sideV: G: that he may walk
	Kiă Fú Çò Yeú Fù Pỹ: The Emperor's councellorsKiă Çă: Things mixed
	together.
梜	
挾	Kiă Chŷ: To help anyone on each side, to enable him to rise, walk etca
V. Kiĕ	
郟	Kiă Jö: A certain country in the province of Hô Nân, now called Hô Nân
	Fù
劼	Yúng Liĕ Yè: To endeavorTo try one's strengthDiligent
	Diligence
割	King KiaKing Mién Yue King; Po Mién Yue Kia: To mark the face with
	black letters is called <b>King</b> ; To strip the skin off the face is called <b>Kia</b>
憂	A spear somewhat longA doctrineA lawKiă Kiă:
	IncoherentlyConfusedly
恝	Kiă Jen: Without heaviness of heart

	楷	Hô Xào Kiế Kỷ Pỷ Goêy Çý Tiēn Chỹ Siě: Mats they make use of when they sacrifice to heaven, made of the dried stalks of corns, when the outside is taken off
,		To scratchTo strike with the nails
	恰	To use diligenceConvenientlyKiă Xeú Leàng Jin: It conveniently holds two men and no moreKiă Kiă: The bleating of sheepKiă Hào: Very oppositeAgreableFitWhat is done in such a manner and time as it ought to be done
	瘖	Weariness from too much labor

## Kiay

-	街	Sú Tung Táo Yè, or Sú Chữ Chỹ Lú: A way which has communication
		with four other waysA wayA wide road
		Tien Kiay: The way which leads directly to the Emperor's palace
		Kào Kiāy Hing Hing Chy Chú: The place where criminals are punished
		藁 Kào
	当	Yĕ Çiĕ Yè: All togetherTo wholeUniformlyYĕ Kiāy: All collectively
		皆
	偕	TogetherAt the same timeKiāy Kiāy: Valiant

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喈	Kiāy Kiāy Niào Xing Hô Yè: The notes of birds in harmony together
階	Steps, or a stone ladderLaddersThe original from whence any
	misfortune proceeds
	增
湝	Xùy Lieû Máo: Is spoken of a running water
荄	Cåò Mŏ Kēn Yè: The roots of herbs and trees
	<b>B</b> & <b>D</b> read it also <b>K</b> ā <b>y</b> in the same sense
痎	Kě Jě Mě Yè: A tertian, or intermitting fever
揩	To wipe offTo outTo cleanse
	<b>對</b>
解	To loosenTo unfoldTo distinguishTo be loosenedTo openKiày
V. Hiàý.´.	Múen: To lay aside griefThe mark of a deer's footKáo Kiày: To
	confess.
解	Chày Kiày: Very valiant
V. Hiày	D. reads it Hiày

A form, model, or patternA certain treeKiåỳ Xū: A book with the
characters compleatly madeTūon Kiåỳ: Characters completely made
To helpTo be near one's personGreatA boundaryA coat of mailA
shellTo break in uponPersevering in what is good
Pào Kiáy: He who assists the governor of the husbandmen, when he attends
as the Emperor at ploughSiēn Kiáy: A very slight occasion
Ciĕ Kiáy: An idle sauntering fellowCiĕ Kiáy or Kèng Kiáy: Sincere
IngenuousXáo Kiáy: To be anyone's patronSiào Kiáy: My
servantMy assistant
Kiáy Çắý: Mustard seedKiáy Lân Cắý: CabbageÇắò Kiáy:
Despicable
An affrontA reproachful word.
GoodGreatA servantLińg Kiáy: Your lordships slave.
Siào Kiáy: My slaveXáo Kiáy: To be anyone's patron.
介(械
Tŏ Kiū Yè: Solitary
Kŏ Kiáy: A sort of animal or worm.
Pỳ Mŏ Yû: An adder's tongue commonly called Hiây Tỳ Yû
A boundaryA DivisionTo draw linesKiáy Fāng: A rule or square used
by builders

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<del>*</del> /\	TEA. DV CLV. O. 1. (1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
尬	Hing Po Ching: One who gets his lively hood dishonestly is called Kien
	KiáyS °o - Ý Sú Chy-Pŏ Tổ Góey Chỹ Pŏ Kiēn, Po Kiay: Commonly a
	business not settled is called Pŏ Kiēn Pŏ Kiáy
	<b>心</b>
產訂	Táy Kiáy: The fins of fish.
犗	Fân Hiŏ Chỹ Kŏ Xý LÎ Sēng Chè, Kiāy Goéy Chỹ Kiáy: All domestic
	animals if they survive gelding are called <b>Kiáy</b> An ox <b>Kiáy Hing:</b> To
	cut off the privy members by way of punishment
戒	To instructTo forbidTo abstainKing Kiáy: To deter from evil
	Kiáy Pý: To come beforeKiáy Kin: To use much diligence.
	Kiáy Chỳ: A ringChāy Kiáy: Abstinence of the Chinese; Chāy is to
	abstain from all gratification of the outward senses, Kiáy is being very
	anxious that nothing is done said, or thought, contrary to what is
	lawful <b>Kiáy Kū̇̃:</b> A ring
	<b></b>
誡	A preceptTo instructTo be taughtTo be determined
	Kiń Kiáy: To forbidKiáo Kiáy: To teach
	言戏
	It is also the same with the character next above.
屆	Up toTo come up toThe topA lame person who can hardly
	walk <b>Kiáy K</b> §: When the time comes
	<b>一</b> 纸
	届
解	To convey back a criminal, or taxes to a superior Kiáy Ghě: A determined
V.` & Hiàý	number Kiáy Yuên: The chief among those who are admitted to the degree
	of Kiù Jiñ
	觧
癣	Yàng Kiáy: The itchKiáy Cho cāng: The same. Viz. the Itch
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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	廨	Kūng Kiáy: The court where causes are tryed
		辭 來 疥
	繲	Kú Ý: To wash one's cloathsAn old garment
ć	革智	Kù Ming: A certain kingdom

## Kiang

江	<b>Kiāng</b> and <b>Hô</b> are the names of rivers <b>Hô</b> are rivers more northward and
	not abounding so much in water, but <b>Kiāng</b> are the more southern rivers,
	which receive many other rivers Siào Xùy Jẽ Tá Xùy Siāng Kūng Kúng
	Yè: The principal river which because of its being more famous is called
	Kiāng, is Yâng Cù ^, which riving in Sú Chuēn runs through the provinces
	of Hû Kuàng and Kiāng NânThere is another river in the province of
	Chě Kiāng which is called Chế Kiāng and Çiến Tắng KiāngKiāng
	<b>Nân:</b> One of the principal provinces where formerly the court was kept.
	<b>Kiāng Ning:</b> Its metropolis; before the invasion of the Tartars was called
	Nân King
姜	A certain river, near the banks of which the very ancient Emperor <b>Xin̂ Nûng</b>
	was born, and from whence he took his sirname
畺	Ù Pĕ Lỳ Chỹ Tý Yŭe Kiāng: A country in extent five hundred Chinese
	stadiaA boundary is called Kiāng
薑	Ginger, commonly called <b>Sēng KiāngTáy Pŷ Yúng Çĕ Leâng Kắ Pŷ</b>
	Yúng Çĕ Jĕ: If it is eaten with its back, it is cold, if without it, hot
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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橿	Çû Pińg: The handle of a shadeA certain tree which is also called Vuán
	Niên Mŏ: A tree one thousand years old
礓	Kiāng Că Xĕ Kiāy Kiĕ: The steps of a stone ladderKiāng Liĕ: Little
	stones.
疆	A limitA boundaryA side
	<b>壃</b> 疅
韁	Mà Kiāng: A horse's reins
	繮
殭	Jin Sù Hing Tỷ Pŏ Hoèy Gôey Kiāng Xỹ: A dead body not corrupted is
	called <b>Kiāng X</b> y <b>Kiāng Çån̂:</b> A silk worm after it has got wings; to
	which sense it is also wrote thus 蝠
傹	To fallTo overthrowKo Chuy Lî Kiang: It may be over thrown with
	one blast.
	僵
羗	ValiantCertain foreigners in the westAn auxiliary characterKiang
	Kiāng: A certain river
	羌 羗
蜣	Kiang Leang or Kie Kiang Chùen Fuen Gôey Vôn: A certain insect
	rolling about its dung and making balls of itA beetle

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控	A strikeVide <b>Kůńg</b>
V. Hůng	
腔	Kŏ Chỹ Kung Tỷ: A bone empty withinThe empty part of a boneA
	thing empty withinSinging in musicÇó Kiang: To counterfeit on
	purposeV: GSickMindSame etc a. The numeral character for sheep
	that are killedThe numeral character for living ones is Yĕ Kiën̄ etc a.
慶	An auxiliary particle
V. Hing	The same with this character Q
	羗 Q
	Happiness, whose opposite is Yāng Unhappiness.
強	A worm which is bred in the trunk of a tree and gnaws itA man of
V. c	fortyStoutViolentStubbornA very strong bow.
	More in quantityV: G: Yĕ Pĕ Kiâng: An hundred and more
	Çu Kiang: To lay violent hands upon oneself.
	<b>疆</b> 强
傋	Kiàng Màng: SincereOne who does not flatterIt is spoken of an
	ignorant man.
講	To speakTo tellTo relateTo propose distinctlyTo dispute
	Kiàng Xŭe: To unfoldKiàng Kieú: To search into a thing a good
	whileKiàng Siě: To know a thing perfectly, by questioning and arguing,
	and to act accordingly Kiàng Siń: Men who entirely depend upon the
	words of each otherKiàng Hô: To persuade any to agree together
	in i
港	Hô Kiàng. Xùy Chỹ Tá Táo Yŭe Hô. Hô Chỹ Siào Pấy Yŭe Kiàng: A
	great channel of water is called <b>Hô</b> ; The rivers that arise from thence are
	called Kiàng
強	<b>Kiàng Pào:</b> Pieces of cloth for little children so contrived that they can be
	carried conveniently upon the shoulders

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繈	Kúon Ciến Số Yè: A little cord upon which they string copper money
	It is also the same as the next character
鏹	MetalPĕ Kiang Silver
強	Jin Puèn Pŏ Yŏ LÎ Mièn Sù Goêy Chy Yŭe Kiang: To force
V. c ^	Liĕ Xĕ Pŏ Nêng LÎ Mièn Y Hing Chy Yĕ Yŭe Kiang: To endeavor or
	tryTo striveJin Po Ngò Cung LÎ Yĕ Chy Sù Cu ng Yĕ Yŭe Kiảng: To
	make any one by force comply with me against his inclination Kiến
	Kiắng: To drag by violenceKiắng Táo: A RobberKiắng Kiếû: To
	endeavor to get what is not other due
	僵
勥	Mièn Liĕ Yè: To offer violenceTo press togetherTo exert one's strength.
降	Çú Xáng LÎ Hiá: To descendTo let oneself downTo fall to press
V. Hiâng	downFor a bird's dyingKiáng Kiě: To be depressed of any degree of
	dignity
洚	Xùy Pŏ Cūn Táo Yè: Water swelling beyond its channel
	Kiańg Xùy: A delugeWater not bounded
	It is also read <b>Hûng</b> and <b>Húng</b>
絳	Tá Xĕ Sĕ: A very deep redA contain river

UnionSocietyTo meet together. Kiāo Fung: To meet together to fight
Kiě ^ or ^ Yèu: To join in friendshipSiāng ^: FamiliarityFamiliar
To be joined togetherÇŭe ^: To break off acquaintance ^ Fú or ^ Ký:
To deliver or give ^ Xuỳ: To mix water with wine ^ Kiā, also ^ Çŏ: To
mix one thing with another^ Chéy: To fight^ ^: Is spoken of birds that
fly, going and coming backIt is also spoken of a thing moderate in
quantityKiāo Chỳ: The kingdom of cochin ChinaKiāo Kiáy: The
confines of places that border upon each other.
鋒
Çů Kiāo, Siēn Goêy Çu Kān Goêy Kiāo: New herbs are called Çu
Dryed herbs are called Kiāo HayKiāo Pě: Certain herbs in the fields
growing under water.
Kiāo Kiāo: The voices of birdsIt is also read Yāo: The voice of one
grieving very muchNow it is used for Yào Q
齒交 Q
Lûng Xŏ Sú Xĕ, Sú Çŏ Vû Kiŏ Vû Lin̂: A sort of dragonIt is like a serpent.
But has four feet, and neither horns nor scales a crocodile.
A sea fish of whose skin may be made scabbards for swords
Kiāo Jin Lung: A fish like a manLúy Lŏ Ching Chū: The tears of which,
when they fall become pearls
Kǔe Váy Chỹ Tý Yè: A country without the confines of the kingdomThe
place where they sacrifice to heavenAlso the sacrifice which is offered to
heaven.
Kiāo Çing: A sort of bird with a tuft upon his head
To waterTo sprinkle over <b>Kiāo Po:</b> Bad manners

教	Sù Chỹ Gôey Yè: To make a thing do
V.	
	To enquire after <b>Kiāo Hińg:</b> To gain by accident what is not due to our
V.` .	meritsTo examine.
	像
5	A musical instrument
	答
<b>馬</b>	Mà Kāo Lŏ Chĕ Yŭe Kiāo: A horse six cords high is called Kiāo. To be
V. Hiāo	proudTo be carried beyond all boundsungovernableKiāo Gáo: Pride
	<b></b>
嬌	Kiāo Yâo: A beautiful womanKiāo Çū: The outward appearance of
	thingSoftTenderBeautiful <b>Kiāo Yàng:</b> To bring up delicately
看自 同同	A sort of mountain fowl, less than others, but with a larger tail.
嘐	Kiāo Kiāo: The crowing of a cock.
V. Hiāo	
膠	Glue made of the skins of oxen or fishDurableStrong
	Kiāo Çiě: Very intimateVery great friends

轇	Kiāo Kŏ Că Luón Kiū Chỹ Máo: Is spoken of a carriage and horses going
	confusedly and without order.
僥	False(See <b>Hiāo</b> )
敲	To strikeA short stickKiåō Mûen: To knock at a doorTůȳ Kiåō: To
	put the finishing hand to verses, or to consider how they may be made more
	perfectYèu Tuğ Kiảō: The thing as yet requires more consideration before
	it can be completed or quite finishedKiåō Po * To strike
	搞 . 撟
蹻	Kiù Çŏ Yè: To raise the feetTo look about standing on tiptoe
	The inside of the ankle is called Yn Kiao, The outside Yang Kiao
	It is read also <b>Kiảô</b> in the same sense
嘺	Pŏ Chy Xý Xùy: I do not know who it is
蹺	Kiù Çŏ Yè: To raise the feetTo look about standing on tiptoe
	Kiaō Ky: Things that are uneven, not settled, and which cannot conveniently
	be joined together
堯	Tử Pŏ Ping Yè: Uneven groundKiảo Kio Barren land
	磽
	塙 It is also the same as 墩
骹	Kiń Cổ Kù Kŏ: The bones of the leg next the feet
	<b></b>
	It is read also <b>Kiao</b> in the same sense

c<sup>-</sup>

c^

喬	Lofty. Kiắô Mŏ: A lofty tree without branchesThe upper work of a
	spearKiảô Çù: father and son (An expressions of civility)
	务
	It is also the same as 驕
僑	Ký Kiū Yè: To lodge in an innHighKiắô: A place for entertainment
橋	A certain treeA beam laid crossA bridgeA tall tree without
	branchesKiắô Súng Chy Xéu: A long lifeKiắô Jen: very high
	Kiắô Leâng: A bridge
趫	Pŏ Xún Yè: InflexibleVě Kúo Kān LÎ Pŏ Pihg Yŭe Kihô:
	Any thing uneven from being dried too much
蕎	Kiåô Mě: Buck wheatFrench wheatA sort of medicine
	A sort of corn the stalks of which are red, the flowers white and the grains of
	it are triangular and like a pyramid
	荍
翹	Niào Vỳ Yè: The tails of birds. Kiảô Xèu Kiù Xèu Váng Yè: To left up the
	head to see any thingÇûý Kiảô: An ornament for the head made of feathers
	which women useKiåô Çây: Higher than othersKiåô Kiåô: Is spoken of
	anything just ready to fall
	Kiảô Kỷ: To be raised up
招	To publish the past faults of others
V. Chāo. Xăo	招
佼	GoodKiào Jin: A handsome man

皎	Kiě Pě Yè: Very whiteThe skinning of the moon
絞	To twist togetherTo bindTo tye tightTo hastyTo deprive of life by
	tying a rope about the neckKiào Sŏ: To make ropes^ Lŏ: Cables used in
	shipsKiào Çú To lay open to any one his faults to upbraidKiày Çûy: To
	punish with an halterAlso the sentence of a judge.
狡	Kiào Hoă: TrickingA deceiverOf a cheating disposition
	A boy of a bad dispositionA lyarAlso a little dog^ Ký:
	CraftDeceitTo contrive against
姣	GoodBeautiful
	It is also read <b>Hiâo:</b> To commit adultery, or play the whore matter
挖	To join togetherTo bindTo tye round
撟	To lift up the handsTo extend the limbsTo bendStoutly
	To take upon oneself the authority of superiors without any grounds
矯	To bring togetherTo pretendTo warp the authority of another
	Kiào Mińg: To counterfeit the order of a superior Vańg Tổ:
	Xáng Mińg: StrongHardTo make arrows
譑	Jin Yeù Kúo LÎ Fă Chy Yè: To correct the faults of anyone
	To upbraid anyone with his faults

ċ

蹻	StrongValiant
V. Kiåō &	
Kiŏ	
卉	Fŏ Chūng Kiĕ Tuńg: A sudden and violent pain in the belly
	疫
徼	Kiung Pùen Chy, Mŏ, Chy Goéy Chý, Cung Phng Chho Liŏ Tě Yě, LÎ
V ´ . Yāo	Cú Ý Gôey Chý Chỹ Góey Kiào: He who knows a thing perfectly is
	called <b>Chý</b> , or a wise man, He who knows a thing imperfectly and yet
	thinks he understands it thoroughly is called <b>Kiào</b>
皦	Gŏ Sĕ Chy Pĕ: The whiteness of gemsClearShining
繳	To tye roundTo bundle upSiāo Kiào: The thing is come to its past end.
	V: G: The house is burnt down; The rich man is reduced to povertyHe has
	ended his life; There is nothing remains for me to do; All these are
	explained by Siāo KiàoKiào Xáng Lỳ: He returned his presents
膠	Kiào Kiào: To make a riotTo mix togetherIt is also used for voices in
V. –	harmony together
欖	Ŷ Xèu Tuy Tang: To mix together with the hand (V: G:) as water is mixed
	with wineKiào Jào: To disturbTo make a riot
巧	FamousGoodAbilityAptWorks excellently well performed
	Kiảo Yen: Deceitful words 'Ký: A workman who performs according to
	art^ Xé: One whose works answer exactly to what is orderedLing ^, or
	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{v}}}$ ^: A thing very artificial and curious $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}$ ^ or $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{u}}$ ay ^: Crafty
	CunningA stratagem Xào: Skillful hands Fân Ching Chue:
	Contriving to compleat a thing excellently well performedBeyond his
	common skillÇĕú Kiåò: An unexpected but happy event

4-5	
轎	A sedan chairKiáo Fú: Chairmen who carry a sedan chair
嶠	Xān Júy LÎ Kāo: A sharp pointed lofty mountain
	It is read also <b>Kiâo</b> in the same sense
橋	An engine to convey or draw up water
V. c ^	
挍	Kiáo Liě: A fence to inclose wild beasts in that they may be takenTo
V. Hiáo	dispute or wrangleTo examine into as books etc <sup>a</sup> .
	校
校	To examineTo compare one thing with another.
	挍
較	Pỳ Kiáo: To compare one thing with anotherTo compare
	Ký ^: To complain ofKý Kiáo: SnaresTreacheryDeceit
	校
教	To teachA doctrineTo instructTo shew how a thing is to be done
	Kiáo Mûen: A sectLing ^: I receive your instructionsFúng ^: To
	follow the doctrine of any sect Yeù Sú Cing ^: I have a business upon my
	hands in which I shall want your advice. Cing Kiáo Çūn Sing. I beseech
	you tell me of what family your lordship is.
	Kàn Kieû Kiáo: Tell me by chance what passes
	[禾言]
酵	LeavenStuff made use of to ferment wine and head etc <sup>a</sup>
	Also Fă Kiáo is the same

ć

窖	Tý Çańg: Pits under ground to lay up anything in
	穿
覺	To awakeXúy Kiáo: To sleep
V. Kiŏ	
叫	To callTo call toTo call outKiáo Tåy Lây: Call himKiáo Ló Xiń Mó:
	How is he calledSe Kiáo: The name without the thingKiáo Hoá: To ask
	almsKiáo Hán: To call out
	叫 割
徹	To encompass or go roundA boundaryTo plunderConfinesTo stop up
V	in a narrow wayYeû Kiáo: A spy
	To spy out, or search for diligently
竅	An holeVoidKièu Kiåó: The holes of the bodyYeù Kiåó: Of a strong
	understandingQuick witted

Kie

茄	Kiế^ Çù
訏	<b>Fă Jin Chỹ Yn Sú:</b> To publish another's secretTo upbraid any one with his private faults

偈	Kiĕ Kiĕ: StoutlyTo endeavor heartily
V. Ký	偈
掲	Kāo Kiù Yè: To raise up on high Yeú Kin LÎ Xú Chy: To lift up and raise
V. Ký	anythingKiě Tiě: A writing by which onn governor advice another of any
	particular affairKiě Nieù, or Çiēu Kiě: To seize anyone by the coat as a
	thief Etc <sup>a</sup>
	撒
竭	To draw outTo dry upLiĕ Liĕ: With all one's might^ Fú: To carry a
	burden
	竭
掲	Mèu Yâng Kiữ Xý Yŭe Kiĕ: A ram that is gelt
产6]	
楊	Yèu Sò Piào Xĕ Yè: a stone or piece of wood upon which any thing is
/[K)	engraven to preserve the memory of it.
碣	Tiě Liě Xě Yè: A stone higher than the rest
揭	To goKiĕ Lây: To go and come
V. c u	It is also the same as 曷 and 盍 what would you have
攄	Ý Py Ki <b>ă</b> V <b>ĕ</b> Y <b>ū</b> L <b>ĕ</b> Ki <b>ēn:</b> To put or carry anything between the arms
	and the ribs
	禁
	以臂挾物于肋間

潔	PureNeatKiĕ Çińg: Without spot or blemishPŏ Kiĕ Çińg Tiĕ	
V. Hiĕ	HóaImpureIndecent words	
	韧 系	
樏	Kiĕ Kāo Kiĕ Xùy Kiú: An instrument to draw water (V. G) out of a well	
	潔 撑 拮	
刼	Kiắng Ciử Ye: To carry away violentlyTo take by force	
	Tà Kië: To robVě Kiě, among the sectaries, is called an age	
	<b>刦</b> 刼 劫	
頰	Mién Pắng Yè: The cheekHoàn Kiĕ: Soft words fitted to engage	
	attention $P_{\hat{y}}^{\bar{c}}$ $K_{\hat{y}}^{\hat{c}}$	
莢	Boxes in which pulse and such like things are laid up	
	A certain herb in the time of the Emperor Yão, which from the first to the	
	fifteenth moon produces one leaf every day and from the fifteenth moon and	
	afterwards, drops one every day	
	梜	
蛺	Kiě Tiě: A butterflyA winged worm	
	D. and 王 read it Kiǎ	
結	To join togetherA joining togetherTà Kiĕ Cù: To tie knots^ Kiāo: To	
	make friendshipsTo enter into an acquaintanceKiày A: To break an	
	acquaintance off <b>Huôn</b> ^: To put an end to ^ <b>Kùo:</b> Is spoken of trees whose	
	blossoms are grown up into fruitPo Kie Kùo: Not to all up to his pastHe	
	does not finish what he has undertakenhe does not answer the opinion	
	entertained of him Kùo Jin Tie Sing Ming: To take any one's life away	
	by violenceKiě Yù: A conclusionThe last words with which (V: G:) a	
	letter is concludedIt is also read <b>Ký</b> by <b>D</b> .	
	紒	
詰	To enquire afterTo chastiseTo reproveKiĕ Chāo: In the	
	morningLight, but before the sun risesPuôn Kie: To examine	

袺	Ý Ý Chù Vě LÎ Chě Kỷ Jin: To gather part of a garment into one's hand to	
	hide any thing there	
黑古	A deep blackKiào Kiě: An importerTreacherousKiě Kiåò:	
	CunningCrafty	
	Others read it <b>Hia</b>	
桀	A piece of wood upon which a hen perches Ky Ye Ye: Is an epithet for a	
	dead robber, who has murdered many	
	<b>笙</b>	
	The same also with the next following.	
傑	Çấŷ Yặ Ván Jin Chỹ Ching: Excelling others in extraordinary	
	endowmentsYng Hiung Hâo Kiĕ, Yng Is properly to excel others in	
	understanding; <b>Hiûng:</b> Excelling others in strength and boldness <b>Hâo</b> and	
	<b>Kiĕ:</b> Signifies excelling in the qualifications of the mind; but <b>Hâo</b> signifies	
	a less, and Kiĕ a greater excellenceYn̄g Kiĕ Tĕ Liĕ Chȳ Ý: An hero	
	greatly superior to others obstinateProud	
	杰	
森	Hô Chủ Máo: Is spoken of corn rising out of the ground	
子	A man who has lost his right armThe remainderA sort of lanceKū Kič	
	or <b>Kiĕ Lĭe:</b> A male child under age aloneSingle <b>Kiĕ Kiĕ:</b> Excelling others	
	greatlyAlso certain red worms in water.	
跲	To slip downTo fallTo hinder	
	D. reads it also Kia	
朅	StoutValiant	
V. Kiŭ		

c<sup>u</sup>

愒	Tån Sién Yè: To be desirous of praise
V. Kÿ	像
怯	FearfulFaintheartedFeebleWeak
痃	Pińg Liĕ Máo: Weak through illness
慊	MercyJoyfulContented
V. Kièn	謙
	The same also as 嫌
愜	MercyJoyfulContentedOne to whom things succeed according to his
	wish
	<b>感</b> 恢
簽	A chestA boxA deskA plcae to put anything in
洯	A certain river
	It is also the same as 潔 Kiě: Bright
挈	To take up out of the earthTo root outTo lift up on high
V. Kÿ́	Cung Kie: To take upon oneself many affairs at the same time

鍥	To cut offTo engraveTo cut awayKië: A little hook to cut down herbs
-/1	The control of the co

	堅	堅 HardSolidStrongDurableFirm <b>Kiēn Kú:</b> The same	
		Kiēn Choáng: StoutKiēn Xùy: Dye made of ashesChūng Kiēn:	
		General of the tartar soldiers under the Chinese governmentThere is	
		generally one in every province	
		<b>經</b>	
King Hiá Po Xang Chy Hung Kô: A bone placed cross wis		King Hiá Po Xang Chy Hung Kô: A bone placed cross wise between the	
	肩	neck and the arm adjoining to the shoulderTo carry upon the shouldersTo	
		be ableFit for his officeKien Yu: A chair to be carried about inPŏ Kiēn:	
		Not to be equalled. To be overcome	
		<b>启</b> 点	
		<b>海</b> 肩	
	監	To seeTo examineTo come often to see those who are under usTo take	
	v.´	care ofKiēn Lâo: A prisonTáy Kiēn: An eunuch	
艱 <b>Sú Chỹ Nân Lỳ Chè Yè:</b> A business of difficult accomplishment		Sú Chỹ Nân Lỳ Chè Yè: A business of difficult accomplishment	
DifficultKiēn Nán: LaborsTro		DifficultKiēn Nán: LaborsTroublesDifficulties	
		葉 囏	
	簽	In ordinateFalseTo humor ones inordinate appetitesTo commit	
		adulteryTo play the whorem afterVỳ Kiēn: Sodomy	
		Kiēn Chiĥ: A rebellions subjectKiēn Kiào: CunningArtful	
		Lúon Çáy Váy Yŭe Kiēn Çáy Núy Yŭe Kùey: Trouble if they proceed from	
		abroad are called <b>Kiēn</b> ; if they arise at home they are called <b>Kuèy</b>	
奸新		奸 姧	
	奸	To seek afterTo live luxuriouslyTo art contrary to what is right	
	V. Kān		

豣	A hog three years old <b>Xỳ Sān Súy Yè</b>	
V. Kièn	猜 <b>猜</b>	
尲	Kiēn Kiáy: Not to be well employedPŏ Kiēn Pŏ Kińg: Is spoken of an	
	affair not certain, not determined	
菅	An herb out of whose back, after it is soaked in water, a web may be	
	madeÇåò Kiēn: To regard a man's life lightly, as if it was but grass or	
	hayMě Kiēn: Wheat straw	
	Used also for <b>Kùon</b> 管	
間	WithinIN the middleLèang Kiēn: Between heaven and earthJĕ Kiēn:	
V. etc Hiên	after the dayÇaò Kiēn: In the morningVàn Kiēn: In the	
	eveningChung Kien: In the middleThe numeral character for houses,	
	and chambers	
	閒	
菛	A sweet smelling herb, which if it is put in books prevents worms from eating	
	them.	
兼	WithTogetherIn like mannerUnited or mixed whit anything else <b>Kiēn</b>	
	Tỳ: To be incorporated Hân: To contain, or hold in Kiēn Kin: The finest	
	gold.	
	兼 兼 兼	
縑	A sort of silk web made of threads twisted together	
緘	A ropeKiën Kểù or Kiën Mě: To say nothingTo hold one's peaceFūng	
	Kiēn: To seal up a letterKiēn Xŏ: To keep within due boundsTo	
	restrainTo hold in	

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$c^{-}$	7
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<b>I</b>	
慳	Kiến Liń: SparingCovetous
	Tenacious
Niào Chǒ Xě: Is spoken of birds eating Y Hóey Xáng Vě	
白局	anything with the bill or beak
	<b>鼓</b> 绞
謙	Kiến Chè Yèu LÎ Pŏ Kiū Chỹ GóeyKiến Is spoken of one who does not
	pride himself in what he doesvizAn humble manAlso to
	reverenceKien Jang: To give way to others
	Kiến Fuńg: HumbleHumility
	中華
牽	Yì LÎ Ciến Yè: To draw a thing after oneTo leadTo lead by the
V.	handKiến Yì: To entireTo draw away, both in a physical and moral sense
	Kiến Liên: To bring others into the same misfortunes with oneselfAlso to
	bring upon others either our good or bad fortuneKien Chen: A perplexed
	affairPerplexed with a difficult affair.
愆	ExcessA mistakeA sinA defectAn heavy infirmity
	·····································
搴	To extirpateTo pull up by the rootsTo draw to oneself
擇	Leàng Xeù Chùen Vě: To move away thing in a circular manner with the
	handsKiến Çuón: To bore a hole in this mannerTo draw to oneself any
	thing long with both hands in consequence of this.
騫	Mà Chỹ Chắo Tiể Yuĕ Kiển: A horse running very fleet and outgoing
	others is called <b>Kien</b> To suffer damageTo fly a disorder in the belly of
	horses
褰	Ý Xèu Kếu Ý: To lap one's cloths about oneBreeches
	攐

c^

鉛	Lead
	It is properly read <b>Yuên</b>
虔	Kiắng Ciữ Yè: To take away by forceTo reverenceThe spots of a
	tygerKiào Kiển: To persist obstinately in doing of evil, depending upon
	the authority of our superiors
	Kiến Ching: DevotionA sincere affection of the mind
	Kiển Liêu: To kill
	<b>麦</b> 麦
鈴	Kēu Kiển: A certain starKiển Yn: To put a seal in the place where the ends
	of the paper join together in the case of a letter.
蛉	Hiây Chỹ L'I Gâo: The two larger feet of crabs
處	Ý Kiến Kiù Vě: To take up any thing upon the shoulders
乾	HeavenThe most powerful influence of heaven that never ceases to artA
V. Kān	valiant kingDiligentKiến Kuến: Heaven and earth
	乹
箝	Mà Kiến: The series of an horseA pair of tongs
	The same as相柑
拑	Ý Tiế Xố Về: To take any thing with a pair of tongs

柑	Ý Mŏ Hiên Mà Kểù: To put a piece of wood into an horse's mouth
拑	To take anything under the armTo stop the mouth is called <b>Kiến Kểù</b>
黑今	BlackKiển Xèu: A man who has not yet grey hair
揵	Ý Kiến Kiù Vĕ: To put anything upon the shoulders
東	To distinguishTo chuseA sort of little book which is made use of at
	visiting times. Chě Kièn; This book contains four leaves, but it is now
	hardly ever made use of
	簡
揀	To chuseTo selectKièn Siùen: The same
	簡
鰄	Can YYè: Silk worms bags
	規 [絲見]
襺	Sin Miên Cho V: To line a garment with cottonA garment lined with
	cotton

Kien Kien

藏	Cŏ Hiá Héu Pŷ: The thick skin under the role of the foot
	<b>踔</b>
蹇	To haltLameA misfortuneAn unlucky eventA little weak assYen
	Kièn: ProudAlso oppressed and afflicted with misfortunes.
	It is also used for 傻
瘥	Yèn Kièn: Pround
	磨 僊 Q
僊	ProudAlso the same as the foregoing side character o
減	Ceng Kièn. Fúen Váy Kiā Tiến Yuĕ Çeng: Yū Chūng Sùn Kiắ Yŭe Kièn:
	To add anything from without, is called Çeng
	To take away anything from within is called Kièn. To lessenTo take
	awayPŏ Kièn Yū Ta Jiề: He is not inferior to others.
	减
囝	In the province of <b>Fŏ Kién:</b> A son is called <b>Kièn</b>
豣	An animal like a deer, without horns
V	
趼	Çŏ Chy Kỳ Yŭ Kièn: The skin of the feet like little leathern
	bagsBlistersLaò Kièn: CallousAlso a disorder in the feet occasioned
	by long walking

簡	To chuse outKièn Yáo or Kièn Liŏ: A summaryA compendium
	Kièn Kièn: GreatKièn Mán: To take a thing illKièn Tiĕ: A public
	edictKièn Xēu: a bookA letterThe numeral character for the leaves of
	a bookSēu Kièn Kŷ Xiñ: To examine into what any one carries
	捜
謇	To eatFaithfulKièn Gŏ: A faithful friend, who tells his friends their faults
	審 讓
	<b>護 </b>
撿	To restrainTo keep inTo chuseTo raiseTo examine the actions of other
	menKièn Tièn: To examine into one's own actionsKièn Seù: To
	examineTo search outTo enquire
	Kièn Kiě Jě: To chuse a lucky day.
	It is the same also as 揀 and 簡 and the next following
檢	To examineXū Kièn: A case for books or lettersKièn Çù: To blot or
	scratch outKièn Sèu: To enquire into^ Chý: To ruleTo quietKièn
	Xin: To govern oneselfPo Kièn: UnbridledKièn Tào: The name of a
	government
	檢
臉	The faceThe countenance
	It is commonly read Lièn
<b>規</b>	Kắn Cắn: A spout, or piece of wood made hollow to receive the water in
	that falls from the top of the houseAlso the covering of a coffer.
F 1-	<b>筧</b>
在交	Ý Kin Yn Sū Hiéu Jě Tiě Chě, Çó Hōa: To string gold or silver threads
	upon wire to make flowersKièn Yñ Çiáng: A workman employed in his
	business
	4受
<i>ڪريخ</i>	
護	To eat greedily
鹵兼	Sea water that is better of which salt cannot be made
	Too much saltedKièn Xùy: Lye made of ashes
	堿

Kien Kien

ċ

揵	To shut upTo stop up
V. c^	
建	Cung Xang Keng Hia: To cast or throw down from on high
V.	
遣	To sendTo deputeTo drive out
V. c	To send into banishmentTo put off
	消
	It is used also for the next following
	Siao Kiến: To unbend the mindTo divert oneself
譴	To reproveTo reprehendÇāo Tien Chy Fă Yŭe Tien
	Kiến: To be punished from heaven is called Tiến Kiến
缱	Kiển Kiuén: Very intimate friends
饄	To eatDry bread
傾	Ý Pŏ Gān Yè: Not contented
嗛	Yuên Hiû Hàn Chù Xĕ Chý: A place under the chin of an ape, where he
V. c- & Kiên	pouches his foodA sheep that has four horns to hateto abhor
	It is also the same with the next following and 衛 and 謙

	T
慊	Pŏ Mùon Yè: Not contentedTo hateTo loath.
V. Kiể Č	It is also the same with 嫌
膁	Yào Hiá Çò Yéu Hiū Jŏ: The void space under ribs on each side.
鹵兼	Sea water that is bitter of which salt cannot be made
V. Kien	Too much saltedKiến Xuỳ: Dye made of ashes
	(See page 605 Paragrapg gD. reads it also Kién
歉	Fân Pŏ Mùon Chè Kiāy Yuĕ Kiển: Whatever expresses a defect or
	insufficiency is called Kiến; So Kiến Niên Is a barren year also scarcity of
	provisionsNot to eat enough to satisfy
檻	Rather
V. Hién	C & B read it Hién and Hièn (See Paragraph signifies the same
見	To beholdTo perceiveKåń Kién: To beholdTing Kién: To hear
V. Hién	Ting Kien: To look with the eyes fixedKien Xe: A wise man, Yû Kien:
	My opinionKāo Kién: Your opinionKåń Tě Kién: A thing of small
	moment. (It makes passive) Kién Xŏ: To be killedPŏ Yáo Kién Çúy: Do
	not blame me for that
間	To break offTo put offTo separateTo prolongTo supply any one's
	placeTo disjoin one thing from anotherKién Kě: To separate
	SeparatedFàn Kién: Cunningness to draw in any one against his design,
	to do a thing that will be prejudicial to him and advantageous to
	oneselfKién Chǔ: To go secretly out of a place where there is no
	stopIfA condional particleIf it be so
澗	Leàng Xān Kiă Xùy: Water running down between two mountains.

緭	Flowers, or anything of a different color wrought into silk
覸	Sū Xý Yè: To look by stealth
	間
監	To lookThe name of a governor who has the care of the Emperor's
V	horsesKién Seng, or Cáy Kién: A degree in learning
	Sień Cay: A superior degreeKién Teng: A degree, or honor which is
	procured either by money or favor.
	It is also the same as the next following character
鑑	A looking glassKién Kiáy: A looking glass, in a moral sense
	Tung Kién: Books of historyA sort of glass in which all men may see
	what good is to be done, what evil to be avoided
	鑒
儉	Kiể Xẽ Cung Yŏ: To turn thrifty from being prodigalKién Niên: A
	barren yearNot very frugalTo be sparing of expenses.
劒	Tāo Kién Yĕ Jiń Goêy Tāo, Leàng Jiń Goêy Kién: A one edged sword is
	called Tāo; a two edged one is called Kién
	剣
諫	Chě Yên Ý Gú Yè: To reprove anyone that he may repent
	To reproveTo reprehendFuńg Kién: A reproving discreetly
件	A numeral articleYĕ Kién, Leàng Kién: One thingTwo things
	Vě Kién: A thingSú Kién: An affairTiắô Kién: An index in which
	things are noted distinctly

建	To place togetherTo raiseThe name of a drum, of a star and of a tree
v.`	
健	StrongStoutIndefatigableHardDurableA thing which lasts a long
	time, or does not easily decay
	建
揵	To shutTo shut upTo shut between.
V. ^	<b>B</b> and <b>D</b> . read it <b>Kièn</b> in the same sense
楗	Hién Mûen Mŏ: A piece of wood laid crossA folding door
	To shut a folding door is called <b>Kūan Kién</b>
	Used also for 蹇
鍵	Kuān Kién. Kūan Mûen Xáng Chỹ Hûng Mŏ. Kién Sò Yŏ Yè Kūan
牽	Vàn Chēu Sŏ: The rope by which a vessel is tracked along otherwise called
V. c-	Pě Cháng
縴	Gŏ Siú Yè: Little floes which fly about, which stick to cloaths
	It is also the same as the next above
儢	Liên KiếnFor one to follow close to another in walking is called Liên
	Kiểń
	Kiển Kiển Is spoken of those who walk one after another without
	interruption
	行相及也

ć

Kien Kien

欠	Kiŭe Xào Yè: To be wantingA defectSú Lúy Yè: To oweA
	debtorKiŭe Kień: For something to be wanting to make up a number, or
	to owe something stillXào Kiếń: To owe some thing to anyone.
芡	A water herb that is thorny, the fruit of which, from the likeness, is called
	$K\bar{y}$ $Te\hat{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ , or the head of a fowlIts flowers when they open look towards
	the sun, and therefore its fruit is naturally hot; as on the contrary Ling or
	the water lily, when it opens looks quite from the sun, and therefore is
	naturally cold
嵌	Hién Jĕ Yè: To put between Y Chū Poò Hién Jĕ Kiñ Yĥ Góey Chỹ Siāng
	Kiển: The setting jewels in gold or silver is called Siāng KiếnKiến Yn̂
	Ciáng: Workmen who inlay silver with steel
	<u> </u>
俔	A comparisonTo compare
	<b>!</b>
遣	Kiển Tiến: A sacrifice offered to one who is presently to be buried
V: c	<b>Kiển</b> Chế: The carriage on which the victim to be offered in this sacrifice
	is laid and carried along with the corps to the burial place
兼支	Kiắ Hào Yè: Very suitable or opportune.

## Kieu

-	九	To gather together
	v.`	The same also with 糾 (See <b>Kièu</b> )
	· ·	To be the occasion of any one's living at ease Pān Kiēu: A turtle
		doorKiểu Ciứ: To gather togetherXỳ Kiēu: A certain kingdom.

Kieu 611

	摎	Fŏ LÎ Xă Chy Yè: To bind anyone and kill himTo bindTo dye
	樛	To join togetherThe branches of trees bending towards the ground.
		It is also the same as Lèao 繚
	疻	Fŏ Chūng Kič Túng: A sudden pain in the bellyAlso Kiào Kiào Chắng
		Xă: a violent pain in the bellyIt is metaphorically used for one who is very
		restless and importunate
	題	LotsNiên Kiēu: To draw lots.
		置
e <sup>-</sup>	丘	Tử Chỹ Kão Chè: A ground raisedAn hillYûen Kiến: a raised piece of
		ground where they sacrifice to heavenJèn Kiến: a place where men, who
		are immortal live,: according to the Chinese it is some leagues from Ŷ Chắng
		Fù at the top of the mountain where, the chronicles say, they play at
		chessAn heapGreatEmptyHighThe name of Confucius.
	坵	To gather togetherEmptyGreat
	蚯	Kiến Yì: The earth worm commonly called Kiỗ XénMéng Hiá Kiếu
		Yìn Chu Tung Chý Kiến Yìn Kiế: Worm come out in the first of the three
		summer months, and retire in the winter solstices
c^	求	To ask afterTo entreatTo beseechTo desire greatly.
		隶

Kieu Kieu

冰	Liếû Kiếû: Frozen with cold in the hands and feet
俅	Kiểû Kiểû: Is spoken of one who observes gravity in his behavior
球	Tiến Kiếû: A certain gemThe celestial globeLiêu Kiếû: A certain
	kingdom among the islands not far distant from JapanA globeA sphere.
賕	Ý Câŷ Gòey Fă: To prevent the laws by bribingTo suborn
	To corrupt a judgeTo aim at unjust things in an unjust manner
	Goèy
絿	SlackSlowSlowlyStep by stepKińg Kiếû Kiế Yŭe, Huòn Yŭe
	Kiếû: Anxious, anxiously, is called Kińg; Slow or slowly, is called
	KiếûQuickSlow
裘	Pŷ Ÿ: A leathern coat
銶	A sort of ax
邾	An hornCrooked
	捄

Kieu 613

逑	To gather togetherTo unite togetherA suitable marriage agreeing
	It is also the same as 仇
毬	A web made of the feathers of birdsA globeKiểû Çù: A ball which one
	plays with Tà Kiếû: To play at ball Ký Kiếû: Balls made of leather,
	and filled with windA foot ball
	披
觩	Spoken of horns either long or crooked.
九	A certain kingdom.
V`	
厹	Fān Yú Mêu: A triangular spearXéu Çŏ Chŏ Tý Chú: That part of the
	feet of animals which is next to the ground
	- 古 ·
仇	An enemyTo hate
	逑 [耒九]
艽	Hoāng Yuèn Chỹ Tý: A countryBarrenOf a great distance
	A desart.
	廿
虫仁	Vû Kiŏ Lûng Yè: A dragon without horns
	蟉 虯 虬

Kieu Kieu

ċ

鼽	The nostrils stopped up with cold
九	NineManyKièu Kièu: The art of arithmeticPŏ Jû Ý Sú, Chung Pă
V c ^	Kièu Kồ Yù Jin Yên Vũ L'I San: Generally very many things happen
	contrary to our wishes, and very few which we communicate to others, or
	about which it is proper to talk with others.
	玖
夂	A long while Chẳng LÎ Pŏ Siĕ Chy, Góey Kièu: A long time without
	intermission is called <b>Kièu</b> Long since
	夂
灸	To burn the body with a certain herb in particular places to remove
V.	disordersA cautery
	灸
韮	LeeksA sort of potherbCung Leng Kièu Ven
糾	Sān Kù Xing, or Sān Ho Xing: A rope made of three cords twisted
	togetherTo examineTo search outTo twist about
	Kièu Jin Çŏ Çĕ: To join in a gang of robbers. Kièu Hŏ: To collect
	togetherTo unite (V: G:) Mary principal men to accomplish any business
	糺
	住下
	It is read also <b>Kieū</b> in the same sense
赳	StrongValiantFearlessKing King Yèu Caŷ Liĕ: A wise and brave
	man who acts with expedition and courage
	赵
磌	Yeū Kièu: An ugly countenance.

Kieu 615

<b>上</b>	Kiểu Chủ Pŏ Fańg: To take hold of anyone by the cloaths with the hand,
	and not let him go
救	Pă Jin Yū Xùy Hò Chỹ Chūng: To save anyone from fire and water
	Tỷ Lî Chữ Chỹ Yè: To deliverTo succourTo helpTo preserve
	Kiéu Çý: To bring assistanceKiéu Xý Tiě Chù: The savior of the world
	ChristKiéu Xý Tiĕ Mù: The mother of our saviour
舊	Pŏ Sin Yè: Not freshOldAncientAncientlyKiéu Niên: After a
	year is pastLast year
究	To ask afterTo enquireTo search intoTo examineAs length as
	lastJêu Sin Yè: To search to the very bottomKiun g Kiéu: To search
	into the reasons of things As length
	Hiō Kiéu: Men well skilled in books, but not fit for composing
	究
欠	Pi °n Ping Yè: PoorOppressed with infirmityKièu Kiu Yè: Is used
	for staying any where else.
	· 疾
<b></b>	Chin Kiéu. Sién Kin Jě Kihó, Yŭe Chin: Túon Gáy Chŏ Hiŭe Goéy
V.`	<b>Kiéu:</b> To run a pin into the joints of the bones is called <b>Chi</b> n but to burn an
	hole, or make a cautery with a ball made of the herb.
	Mugwort is called <b>Kiéu</b> . (A Chinese medicine)
	Tiếπ Kiếu, Çú Kiếu: A certain herb, otherwise called Mâo Lâng Ç ° aò
	線金入竅白戲團艾灼穴爲人
	Kiéu Pińg: A chronical diseaseGreif of long continuance
疚	To grieveTo compassionateTo be sad.
	文
柩	Sù Chè Çấy Choâng Yŭe Xỹ, Çáy Kūon Yŭe Kiéu: A corps when it is in
712	bed is called $X\bar{y}$ ; when in the coffin Kiéu.
	Ling Kiéu: A corps shut up in a coffin.
	🕱

Kieu Kieu

廐	Seng Mà Số Çié Yè: An house for horses A stable
	厩 廄
舅	Jin Çù Ching Mà Chy Hiung Tý Yue Kiéu: A mothers brothers
	A wife's father, a wife's brothers are called <b>KiéuKiéu Kù:</b> The father and
	mother of the husbandXŏ Kiéu: So those Viceroys are called by the
	Emperor, who are not of the same family with himSeng Kiéu: Seng is
	sisters sons, but <b>Kiéu</b> is a mothers brothers
	舅
咎	ExcessA sinA faultÇúy Chỹ Yè: To blame othersTo reprove.
臼	A Mortar
	旧
旣	FullStuffedMing Çý Cho Yŭe Yén Kiéu: Prayers which the common
	people repeat when they sacrifice are called Yeń Kiéu
<b>屬</b> 臼	Lào Jin Chỷ Jû Kiéu: The teeth of old men hollowed within like a
	mortarAn horse eight years old

## Kin

-	Щ	A hatA hat shaped like a pyramidA veil to cover any thingXèu Kiñ:
		a handkerchief Påý Kin: A cloth to wipe with A towel