To divine...To guess...To explain riddles...Çav Ŷ: To surmise 猜 c-Çay Môey: To play at even and odd...Çay Cho: You have guessed right...Çay Po Cho: You have guessed wrong 釵 A larger sort of pin which women use in dressing their hair Kin Çay Kù: The name of a medicine D. reads it Chav 差 To depute...To send away one...Çåy Jin: A man sent.  $\mathbf{Ki\bar{n}}$   $\mathbf{Ca\bar{v}}$ : An ambassador sent from the Emperor V. Chā, Chắy 樂 Çū, Çổ c^ 才

 $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}\hat{\mathbf{y}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ : Physically taken, sometimes signifies the power of acting conformably to the principles implanted in us. Sometimes it signifies the power of material agents to do good or harm. But it generally signifies an aptness or extraordinacy readiness at a thing.  $\land$   $\mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ : One of extraordinary endowments. ^ Hiŏ Kiĕ Kāo: A very able learned man...Keù ^ Káo Jiñ: A man by far the most eloquent. Chiū Siańg \( Y\)e: He is compleatly qualified to command an army.

Siēu A: The lowest class of the literati amongst the Chinese. Nu A: Property...Right of possession...Sān A: Heaven, Earth and Man; so called because they are the principal of all visible things and have an influence over them

Often used for these three characters 纔 裁 財

材 Mǒ Chỹ Kắn Jung: Wood fit for use... Ù Cắv: The five elements of the Chinese...Chây Chẽ Çaŷ Léao: Whatsoever is of use towards doing any thing...Xin Tuòn Siào: Short in stature

It is used also for the next above & the two characters marked thus



財 Kin Çiến Hó Paò Chy Çung Ming: The general name for gold, money, merchandize and valuable things...Riches... A Chù: Rich...Sēng A: Growing rich. Çiú A: The same...Peng Yeù Tung A: All things are common among friends...Tan Cav: To be greedy after riches...Cú Sūng Hiện LÎ Tō Çâŷ Çĕ Sūn Chŷ Chý, Yû LÎ Tō Çâŷ Çĕ Yĕ Xŷ Kúo: If your heirs are wise abundance of wealth will enervate their minds; if ignorant it will increase their excesses

> It is also used for the three characters marked thus q below 金錢貨之總名

豺 Çây Lâng: A wolf 裁 纔 q犲

To cut out cloth for cloaths...Çåŷ Fûng: A taylor...To divide...Yě Súy Çåŷ Goêy Çú Xŷ: One year is divided into four seasons...Çåŷ Chý. Çåŷ Çiĕ: To moderate...Çåŷ Kě: To cut off what is superfluous...Ù Çåŷ: To abstain from five different sorts of food...If the liver is disordered abstain from shark things; If the heart from salt. If the stomach from acids; If the lungs from bitters...If the reins from sweet things ...

- 緣 A faint color...In a short time...Immediately...Not long since
  Xě Çåŷ or Fāng Çåŷ: Just now...Now...A little before...Tiēn Çåŷ Vŷ
  Ming Çiéu Kỷ Lây: He was up as soon as the day broke
- 室 To govern. 夫 Fū: A cook...To kill animals, swine, poultry etc Siáng: A chief cousellor...Táý: The chief over the governors...Chù: A ruler or Lord...Ta: The chief president...Xèn: He who has the case of the kitchen...Jŏ: To cut flesh in pieces.
- 思 In some places sons are called Cay
- 載 A Year
- 采 Lǒ Çiù Yè (捋取也): To gather any thing from trees...To strip boughs from the branches of a tree by handfuls...Business...Color.

  Ù Cåỳ: The five colors...Cing: Sky Blue...Hôang: Yellow. Che: Red...Pe: White...Hē: Black...Çày Tý: Lands which supply governors of provinces with provisions...Çày Têù: A good beginning...A certain tree...
- 彩 Graceful...Beautiful to be hold...
- It is commonly used negatively...Pŏ Çày Ta: Don't mind him Pŏ Çieu Pŏ Çày or Pŏ Çieu Çày: Not to concern one's self
- Of different colors, as a picture...Several webs of different colors are called **Çày**, the each particular is of one color...

採 To gather fruits as you do from trees...To pluck off the boughs with the whole hand.

采

在 Of being in a place: Çáy Kiā: He is at home...To stay or dwell in a place...Chú ^ Hô Chú: Where any one stays to live...Siēn Fú ^ Xý: Whilst my father lived...Pŏ ^ Leào: He is dead...Of being able to do a thing: Pŏ ^ Ngò: I have it not in my hand...Of placing anybody: Fáng ^ Chŏ Xáng: Set him at the head of the table...In what a thing consists or upon what it depends: Chiō Siēu Çáy Pŏ Siē: An attainment to perfection depends upon perseverance. Hoây Hén ^ Siō: To hear malice. Çáy Pŏ ^: The fault does not lay upon you...Xió Fú ^ Çiáng Pŏ Çáy Piōg: Conquest depends not on the soldier but the general...Tū ^ Ngò Siō Xáng: I take it all upon myself. Pŏ ^ Siō Xáng: Not to take care...Hào Çú ^: Very composed...Pŏ Çú ^: He is not easy...Sò ^: A place...^ ^ Tū Yeù: You may find it anywhere...To search into...To enquire after.

再 Again...A second time...To repeat...Kày Jǐ Çáy Lây: I will come again another day...Çáy Fān Çú Şiē: He refused again and again

Pŏ: no more

再

To keep within bounds...To mind one's own business...To begin...To attend to a thing...To finish...A Table full of things for sacrifice...The number is 100.000.000.000.000 which the Chinese assert to be the highest possible number...an auxiliary character...An engine by which goods are conveyed into ships or carriages...To be wire...To fill...Súng Xin ∧ Táo: The shouts of the applauders filled the streets...Chōang ∧: To load a carriage or ship...Cáy Ciē: A history book

Çáy Piě: Certain round tablets made use of in sacrificing...Yě Çáy: The contents of any vessel...Business

栽 Pieces of wood between which they raise earthen walls

V. –

縡 Business...Affairs.

Others read it Çày in the same sense

衣聲也

\* Herbs for eating...Pot herbs

V. Çâỳ

菜 Çåò Chy Kồ Jù Chè: Herbs for eating are called Çåý...Sēng ^: Lettuce...Pě Çåý: A garden herb most commonly used in China Çåý Yuên: A garden...Kin Çåý: Parsley. 6

c –

蔡 Herbs...The name of a city, kingdom and mountain

**Pińg Leâo Yè:** To recover health...Being recovered in health.

病療也

Çan

簪 To gather together...A crisping pin...A pin by which a sort of cap is fastened to the hair

It is read also  $Ce\bar{n}$  in the same sense

簭

曆 Gān Çān: Dirty...Filthy...Gū Goéy Yè Gān: The same

腊醋

污穢也

F Y Y W E Kién L'l Chy Goéy Yè: To place between two, or to add.

V. Sān Çān Kiĕ: A piece of respect which inferiors shew to their superiors.

Çan Kiun: A General, a counsellor.  $\land$  Çu: Uneven as your fingers are... $\land$  Cho: To consult... $\land$  Xing: A carriage with four horses for three persons to sit in...Chung Yên Çan Çu Po Ye: The things which they said did not hang together...To mix.

参 黎

以一間之謂

Yế Chẽ Sãn Mà Goéy Chỹ Çắn: Three horses drawing one carriage when a carriage is drawn by three or four horses the two horses on the outside are called Çan Mà

一車三馬

Çay 7

飡 To swallow down...The numeral character for times of eating 餐 殘 c^ The residue...To damage...Çån Hoáy: To grow rotten...Çån Niŏ or Çån Çĕ: Cruel...A tyrant... A Hay: To behave cruelly...Çån̂ Sēng: A dangerous chronical disorder, as the leprosy...The loss of a limb ∧ Nien̂: The remaining part of the current year; but it is only said when ten months are past. 慚 To blush for shame  $\wedge$   $T^{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{\boldsymbol{u}} {:}$  A hare which making many turns and doublings deceives the hunter 毚 兔 A very swift and crafty hare...Çån Çån: The barking of dogs 籧 巉 Çan Jen: A high and inaccessible mountain 讒 To murmur...To speak against...To calumniate ∧ **Mińg:** To flatter…a flatterer. 瀺 Çân Çiŏ: The noise which is made by a stream flowing down gently

饞 A glutton...Greediness after food Yǒ Xě Ý Xiń Chy Góey A: The same

嚵

欲食已甚之謂

矏 To look upon with anger...Eyes set deep in the head

Tru Fū Chung: A worm that casts out of its mouth silken threads.

A silk worm.

蚕

吐糸虫

孱 ^ **Jŏ:** Weak...Infirm.

拶 ^ Chỳ: A way of putting the question by twisting the fingers

 $\wedge$  **Cù:** The instrument made use of in this sort of punishment. To torture.

桚

昝 A Sirname

噜 I.

To take hold with the hand

To take.

揝

	儹	To gather togetherÇiĕ ^: To heap up by degrees. Chŏ Çien LÎ Çit 逐漸而聚
		<b>賛</b>
	趲	To press togetherTo urgeTo be troublesomeTo runKin Hing.
		Góey Chỹ Çàn Pú Çuỹ Çiến: To press any one to make haste
	寁	QuicklyTo hasten.
	盞	A little dish
	醛	A cup for winea gobletwine that is foul.
c`	產	To being forth youngTo producea musical instrument, as a pipea
	V. Chắn	mechanic art for gaining a livelyhoodKiā A: A patrimonyTử Cắn: The
		product of a countryHêng A: A man's property
		産
	鏟	An engraving toolTo plane or polishA kitchen instrument
		∧ Siŏ: To engrave any thing.
	隡	Perfect compleat virtueTo overcomeTo continue in a place.

鬥 To be angry...Sorrowful...Grieved at...Afflicted...Çån Kŏ: Cruel. Inhuman.

惨惨懵懵

曆 A disease causing pain...Çan Lie: Cruel.

The same as the next above...

To help...To direct...To censure...To pass judgment upon any thing, and fairly declare our opinions of others, be their actions good or bad. and herein this character differs from the following one, for that signifies only the commending the good actions of other men.

贊 賛

讚 Ching Jin Chỳ Mòey Yè (稱人之美): To praise the good actions of others.
Ching Çan: To extol ...Çan Mòey: To speak well of
讀

Any land, or country...To gather together...An hundred houses

潛 To dye colors by wetting...**Xùy Çién Jin̂:** To sprinkle with water

瓚 A vessel to pour wine out of, in the monuments of our ancestors.

鏨 A small engraving or carving tool like a wedge which chops off any thing...Stones are carved with it.

暫 Short...Not very lasting ...Çán Lây Siāng Cú: I came in order to assist you in a short time...Ná: That...Chế: This

蹔

版 To be unstitched...an unstitched garment...Pŏ Lú Yĕ Hâo Pŏ Çán: These appeared no proof of any deceit...Pāo Nỳ Mŏ Yèu Pŏ Çán: I engage the fraud shall be discovered.

椗

衣縫觧

蘸 Y V c Ç úy X ùy Y è (以物淬水): To plunge any thing into the water

湛 Undisturbed and clear water...^ \shate Is used for dew when fallen in too great

V. Çiēn Çiń a quantity.

Chin. Tan Some read it Chán; others Çan

A sheepfold...A bridge...A little bell...Peng Çán Ŷ Kāo Jáo: The fold ought to be high and dry

牋

D. reads it Chán; B. Çàn, Çièn, & Çién in the same sense

牋 Mà Fûng Yè (馬房也): A stable for horses

D. reads it Chán

羧 Yâng Vǒ Yè: A sheepfold.

棧

 $c^{\prime}$ 

粲

D. reads it Chán

**Pĕ** Ç**śń:** White rice...Rice to be made white by pounding...Very excellent...Beautiful...Fresh... $\land \land \bar{\mathbf{Y}}$  F**ŏ**: A garment used at solemn sacrifices... $\land$  **Jên:** With a smiling countenance

Jin Sān Goéy Chúng; Niù Sān Goéy Çắn; Xéu Sān Goéy Kiun: Three men are expressed by Chúng; Three women by Çắn; and three hearts by Kiun

燦 Kuàng Hoēy Fǎ Yǔe Chỹ Ý (光輝發越之意): To shine out...Brightness Clear...Lightning

琛 The sparkling of jewels

骙

懺 Çú Chung Kỷ Kiến Yŭe Çắn: To discover one's own faults

**Sán Hòey:** To repent or confess one's sins with a resolution to offend no more.

讖

自陳其愆

## Çang

臧 Good...Its opposite is **Pỳ:** Bad, or evil...**Hŏe Çāng:** A man servant

V. Çan **Hŏe:** A maid servant.

臧

暮夜之金: These four characters belong to the division below ...

腻 **Mú Yē Chy Kin Yè:** What is gained by robbery or any injustice

To suborn by bribes...To corrupt... $\mathbf{T}^{\mathfrak{c}}_{\mathbf{a}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$  A covetous man...Sordid...Greedy after riches... $\mathbf{F}^{\overline{\mathfrak{c}}}_{\mathbf{y}}$   $\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{\dot{y}}}$   $\mathbf{T}^{\mathbf{\dot{e}}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$   $\mathbf{\bar{q}}$  What is come at dishonestly

脏 贓

暮夜之金

胖 **Mù Yâng Yè:** An ewe... ^ A: Expresses a great number of leaves

∧ **Yûn:** A red cloud resembling a dog.

牂

庭 Chóang Siĕ Máo: Sturdy...Strong...Of great strength

Çang 13

c –	倉	To lay upTo lay byÇå <b>n̄g Lin or Çån̄g Fûng</b> : A granary
		Çång Çŏ: Hurried with most urgent business.
	滄	Çang Mang: A great collection of watersThe most ancient sea]
		Çång Hày: The eastern sea. Çång Ming: Signifies the same
	蒼	The color of herbsSky blueKit Çang: HeavenÇang Tien: Spring
	V. c`	timeÇång Lâng: And old manÇång Teu: An old man servantÇång
		Seng: The common peopleÇång Hoâng: Too hastily
		∧ <b>Yng:</b> A fly
	瑲	Çång Çång: The noise, stones make when they dash against one
		anotherOf a rattleTinklingThe sound a little bell makes.
		Others read it Ciång
	螥	Çång Yng: A flyKung Jin Kién Çiến Yên Fû Çång Yng Kién Hiŭe: As
		blood draws flies together so does money the servants of great men
	艙	Chuên Çang: The partitions of ships
	鶬	Çang Keng: A singing bird of a yellow color, with a white head and tail, his
		feet and bill red something less than a thrush.
		Çang My Kuo: A sort of crane
c^	藏	To hideTo lay byPě Çång: AutumnÇång Çáy Hoây Lỳ: To hide in
		the bosom
		臧

74 Çang

`	奘	LargeHuge
		类
c`	蒼	The color of desart land
,	葬	Mẫy Çáng Tử Chũng Yè (埋藏土中也): To put under groundTo bury
		葬 塟
	骨塟	Hàng Çáng: Very fatInflexibleUprightnot to be moved by any means
		by flattery
		[骨尢]
	藏	The place where any thing is laid upFù Çáng: The treasuryPào Çáng:
	V. c^	TreasureYèu Tiến Jên Chỹ Çáng Yèu Giến Gôey Chỹ Yáng: Those are
		repositories for treasure formed by nature, and likewise artificial ones
		藏 臧
	臟	Ù Çáng: The five intestines viz. The heartliverspleenlungs and
		reinsKièu Çáng: The nine intestinesTo the five before mentioned

Çao

Physicians add the stomach, bladder, and the two intestines through which

傮 The end...To end...

the dung and wine pass.

To meet with...To fall into... Y Çāo, Leàng Çāo: Once...Twice. Nân: To 遭 fall into misfortunes...The numeral character for the number of times which a thing happens 糟 Çièu Çù: The dregs of wine 洒滓 醩 The receive... $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}\bar{\mathbf{o}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$   $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{i}\bar{\mathbf{e}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ : To urge...To press  $c^{-}$ 操 榖 c^ 曹 Men of the same town, City, Trade, Employment...The name of a kingdom... L<br/>ŏ Çåô: Six royal assemblies... LÎ Çåô: Boys 曺 Lâo Çãô, L. reads it Çãô Náo: A riot...To make a riot...To make a noise. 嘈  $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\hat{c}}}$   $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{\hat{c}}}$ : A hairy worm shorter than the silkworm, but with longer feet. 螬 Kiể Mỗ Li**ng Kũng:** To hollow wood... **Çiều Çắô:** A place; or a place where 槽 wine is pressed or made...Mà Caô: A manger Kiện Caô: A gutter, or piece of wood made hollow, which receives the rain as it falls from the houses, so that it runs off into one place...A spout 刳木令空 艚 A sort of ship...

漕	To carry down by water the taxesKiŭe Tý Goêy Hiû: To dig a channel
V. Çáo	for the water to run through.
巢	Birds nests in treesThose nests that are made in holes are called $V\bar{o}$
	A sort of pipeThe name of a kingdomLittle cottages made of wood.
早	The morningIts opposite is Vàn: The eveningQuicklyspeedily
	Kin Çào: This morningHoân Çào: It is not yet a convenient
	timeQuicklyVery speedilyXin: Very early in the morning
	蚤
蚤	Tiắó Çào: A fleaChệ Fŏ Jỹ Yâ Chế Goêy Çào: The place where the
	spokes of the wheels are fastened in
	車輻入牙處
	<b>遥</b>
	It is used for that immediately above
棗	The jujub TreeÇào Çù: Jujub.
	枣
造	To doTo finish $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\hat{\epsilon}}$ : Ill bred people who act without any decorum
V.´°	
澡	To lift upSì Çào: To raise the body
璪	Letting of jewelsAn ornament consisting of precious stones, properly
	disposed

c^	礖	Lùy Xĕ LÎ Kiū Yuĕ Çåô: A house all of stone without lime or clay
		壘石而居
`	藻	Eatable herbs that grow in the waterIt is said of a rhetorical well
		embellishedYŏ Çào: An ornament for the Imperial crown set with
		precious stones Tú: Garments well embroidered.
		漢
c`	草	Herbs in generalTo prepare themselves for or to get together, to do
		mischiefÇào Choáng, L reads it Çào Káo: A memorandum book.
		艸 屮 草
	魚草	Çåò Yû: A certain fish.
	懆	Çåò Çåò: SorrowfulÇåò Lâo: Grieved at heart.
		<b>愺</b>
		秋而不安也
	樔	Çåò Çåò: HighLongTedious
		Others read it Chào
,	造	To makeTo beginA beginningTà: To make a frame
	懆	Çêû Pŏ Gān Yè: Restless through grief

	躁	RestlessIn a hurryTo go in hasteSwiftlySo Ý Sing Ký Meng Lie Góey Chy Çáo Páo (俗以性氣猛烈爲躁暴): In common discourse, one
		that is of a ravage nature is called <b>Çáo PáoPáo:</b>
		FierceCholericPassionateRestless.
		趮
	電	The five hearthÇáo Xiń: The spirits who preside over them whom the
	甩	Chinese sacrifice to and worship.
		性
	皂	
	E	The color blackÇáo Xú: The oak so called because a black tincture is
		made from the cup of an acorn Mà Çáo: A stall for horses. A man of low
		condition who looks after horses
		单
	漕	A whirlpoolA gulfAn eddy
c	造	To come beforeTo comeLeàng Çåó Plaintiff and Defendant
		Çåó Çů: PrecipitatelyOver hastilyInconsiderately
	糙	Rice not pounded enough $\mathbf{C}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ $\mathbf{C}^{\widehat{\mathbf{c}}}$ RudelyRudeThick
	慥	Çåó Çåó: This is said of an honest man whose words and actions agree.
	操	AccustomedExperiencedÇåó Xèu: Tp observe strictlyÇiĕ Çåó:
		Persevering in what is right. Cåó Yèn or Såó Lién: To make an
		experimentTo prepare for singing

野 **Çåó Tieñ:** To plough land covered with water 帶水耕田也

Çe

• A House, a habitation to dwell in

• To chuse out a place fit to dwell in

泽 A lake...To wash...Pŏ Çĕ Xèu: He does not wash his hands...Gēn Çĕ: To confer benefits...Tĕ Çĕ: To profit others by learned instruction Çĕ Ÿ: The inner garment next the body...Jún Çĕ: Polished...Bright Kiĕ Çĕ: To fish when the waters are dried up...Fame...Kiūn Çù Siào Jiĥ Chỹ Çĕ Ù Xý LÎ Ciue. The fame both of good and bad men vanishes after five generations

擇 To chuse 揀選也

择

酒 To gather with the nail as apples flowers etc Ŷ Xèu Taō Çiủ Yè

摌

以手搯取也

Any cost of measure, either in a natural sense, as a balance, a bushel
In a moral dense as Laws, Statutes...Directly...Afterwards Therefore...A
pattern...Fă Çë: Manner...Method.

Ŷ Çĕ: The seventh moon...Tiến Çĕ: The dictates of right reason 凡制度品法皆曰則

To reprimand...To reprove...The chide...Çě Yên: Reproofs...Cě Jiń: An obligation, That which any one is bound in duty to do. Kiā Çě Fǔ: To chastise...Sě Çě LÎ Ŷ: He is of no service in the place he possesses and is unworthy of it. Çě Pý: To reprove

債 情

偹

征求也

膹 The spawn of fish...

魚子也

噴 A great noise...The voices of those that quarrel or applaud. The sound of those who admire and praise without articulating any thing is called Çě Çě 誇美聲

Any thing to lye on...A mat made with reeds

槓 A cloth to cover the head with instead of a hat, as a garland or a headband

题 To disturb...To mix together...Any thing hidden...To endeavor. To find out what is abstruse...A voice...To gnaw...To take a light taste...To find out the taste.

賾

阵 A great voice...To gnaw...To taste lightly...To find out the taste.

释 Narrow...Streight...To join canes together...To press together. A quiver...See the next character following...Pě Cě: To bring into streights

笮	StreightNarrowTo join canes togetherTo press together. A quiver.
V. Chá	
舴	Ç <b>ĕ Mêng:</b> A small boat
蚱	Çĕ Mèng: A kind of locusts
	虴
唶	Nğe Çĕ: With a great many wordsÇĕ Çiên: To suck (that is) corrupt
	matterSnotÇié: To groanTo sigh.
措	To pursue any one, in order to take him
矠	A sort of lance
	Cho: Interposed. It signifies to get any out of the mud with any thing sharps
魠	Çĕ Mĕ: A beast be gotten by an ass upon an heifer
賊	To do an injuryA robberA murdererA worm that gnaws the stalks of
	the riceÙ Kin Chy Çĕ TinÇĕ Táo: A robber. Çĕ Fūng: A wind that is
	hurtful because it blows through little chinksMo Çe: A horse's tailGrass
	or an herb.
	賊
	殺人无忌爲賊

22 Çe

昃 The sun setting in the west 具灰 搫 Xèu Tǒ Cě Yè: To measure out any thing in a dish 手度物也 To cleave...To be cleaved...To open...To cut in parts...To sacrifice to the 磔 wind... 矺 [石拆] c÷ To unrip...To unloose...To distinguish...To break open any thing, as a 拆 letter...Çë Fûng: To unrip...Çë Siē: To overturn. To cleave...To be opened...To distinguish...To divide...Çe Pie: To bring 坼 forth young with difficulty...Pŏ Çe Pŏ Pie: She had a very easy labor. A book...A writing book written to preserve the memory of things, as 冊 historieal books...Books in which an account is kept of the number of vassals, taxes, and such like...**Xáng Ce:** To be registered in such a book. 栅  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{e}}^{\mathbf{t}} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ . L reads it  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{e}}^{\mathbf{t}} \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{\hat{n}}$ : To suffers together, or sympathise 惻 愳

Çe 23

策 A book...Ký Çể: A stratagem...King Çể: To make afraid...Pién Çể: To whip

Çể Mà: To whip an horse

筞

策 Fân Çáò Mŏ Yèu Çǘ Chỳ Kiāy Yǔe Çǚ

All herbs and trees that are prickly and thorny are called  $\zeta \tilde{\mathbf{e}}$   $\zeta \tilde{\mathbf$ 

(策 | 悚

凡草木有刺者皆曰茦

测 Xùi Kin Chy Kie: The deep part of water...Ce To. L reads it Çe Léang
To guess at...consider...To judge...To estimate...Jin Sin Nân Çe: The heart
of a man is unsearchable

水深之極

宅 To be cleaved.

柵 Cháy Cể: A Trench...A wooden fence

It is commonly read Sŏ

Çen

榛 Chesnets of our own country or chesnuts of Avella.

Those of Nankin call them Chin Cù

榛 樼 樺

臻 To extend...To arrive at...To gather together...A multitude 溱 轃

	溱	Any riverÇēn Çēn: Very many
		It is used for the preceding character
	蓁	Çēn Çēn: Very manyIt is used for a great quantity of herbs and leaves
,	僭	To impose, or put a trick, upon
	V. Cién	僣
		It is the same as the foregoing
	ざ	To murmur againstTo speak againstUnfaithfulÇén Yên: Murmuring.
		游 · 游
		旁入曰譖
c	嚫	Çến Çiến: Besides eatables it was usual to give money likewise to the priests
		that sacrificed to the idols
	櫬	A certain treeA coffin in which a dead body is shut up
	襯	Kiū Kin Y Yè: An innermost garment next the body
		近身衣
	齒[	Rotten or offensive teethThe first time a girl sheds her teethVý Çển Chế
		Pŏ Goêy Nû: A girl before she sheds her teeth is not to be made a slave of.
		Nắn Çù Pă Yŭe Sēng Chỷ Pă Súy LÎ Tiâo. Niù Çù Çiễ Yŭe Sēng Chỷ Çiễ
		Súy LÎ Cen: The boy has teeth the eighth month and sheds them at eight
		years old. The girl at seven months and sheds them at seven years old.
		<b>窗</b> 上
		毀齒之名

曾 Çēng Sūn: A great grandson...Çēng Çù: A great grandfather 曽 V. c^ It is the same with the following 憎 To hate...To envy It is also read **Çéng** 矰 A small arrow...A small rope tied to the arrow that it may be recovered again. V. 戠 繒 A general name for silkworms' cones...A certain kingdom It is used for the character immediately above. 増 To increase...To add...To multiply...Máy: To sell to the best bidder 曾 A sort of fishing net 捕魚器 爭 To contend...Strive...Dispute...Reprove...Striving to outdo one another V. Çēng King: To reason with...Çēng Yèu: One friend corrects another Çēng Siēn: To contend for the superiority...Çēng Mày: to bid for a thing...To purchase by bidding highest. 争

箏 A sort of musical instrument...Little bells hanging down from the houses, being moved by the wind, strike against one another 睜 To see what offends you...Çēng Yén: To have your eye opened... 張目不悅視 綪 To tye together little precious stones, hanging from the girdle, at a fasting time, that they may give no sound. 茜 It is the same also with the side character. c<sup>-</sup> 崢 Çêng Hung: Spoke of a very high mountain... Têû Kiŏ Cêng Hûng: Of a man who has raised himself by his merit from a low to a very high station... 婧 [山熒] 錚 The sound of any metal... V. 鏳 Chy Ceng: To prop...a prop...Çeng Chŷ: To provide for necessaries 掙 Ceng Kuén: To live and dress in a grand manner... To apply our endeavors to attain any thing...To prick...To support. 撐 Siê Chú: A pillar not set upright but slanting for the support of any thing. 撑 摚 邪柱也 橕 A prop...A support 樘 樘 It is the same as that immediately above.

	瞪	To observeTo look earnestlyCháng Mŏ Xī
		<b>瞠 瞠</b>
		張目視
c^	曾	FormerlyAlreadyA particle used when any thing bad is asserted by any
	V. Ceng	one as Çêng Xý Goêy Hiáo: Can what you assert be consistent with the duty
		of a son? Uý Çểng: L reads it Pŏ Çểng: Not yetAn interrogative adverb
		(for example Nỳ Kếng Pŏ: Will you or not?)
	層	Çếng Vờ Yè (重屋也)
	嶒	Leng Çeng: Spoken of a high craggy mountain.
	贈	Mung Çeng: Half blindNot seeing clear
	橙	A sort of orange
	V. Céng	
	棖	Muên Leàng Pang Mo Yè: The ports on each side of a foor
		The are commonly called Tie Fang
		門兩旁木
`	怎	Çèng or Çeng: L reads it Çèng Sēng and Çèng Tië: How? An interrogative
		adverb
		Others read it Çèn

儖	One who boasts of his strength and courage Yùng Hán Yè: A valiant stout
	man
増	The residueThat which remains
贈	Ý Çắŷ Ló Ŷ Gin: RewardsTo be rewardedThings necessary for a
	funeral. When the honors are conferred upon any one's Parents after their
	decease they say Çéng. When new honors are bestowed upon the living they
	say <b>Súng</b> .
	以財貨貽人
繒	Pě Chỹ Tung Ching: The general name for a web, or piece of silk.
	The four characters next below belong here:
曾瓦	An earthen vessel to dress rice inThe vessel for this use has been made of
	wood, but most commonly of iron
	帛之通稱
諍	Kién Çéng Kiểû Chińg Chy Yè: To reproveReprimand. Corrects To
	reprimand smartly.
	术正之也
爭	To endeavor to riseÇéng Pŏ Kỳ: He cannot riseÇéng Çĕ: To take
	away
	The same as below
埓	Céng To: To escape by getting rid of one's chain

	倀 V. Chẳng	Mêng Çéng: To lose one's wayTo wander out of the way.
c	撑	Ý Chú Çếng Vẽ Yè: To support any thing by a prop that is slanting lest it should fallA propA supportÇếng Chuên: To get a ship along by pushing against the ground by a pole
	蹭	Çếng Téng: To lose one's way. Not to be able to accomplish a business Çếng Téng Yû Tāy Chy Ching: A name for those how are raw and unskilful. 愚獃之称
		Çeu
_	   新知	He that looks after horse. Groom 虞 <b>Yû:</b> A sort of white tyger spotted with black that eats the flesh of such animals as die of themselves 廐御也
	鄒 鄹 緅	A kingdom Land in the province of <b>Xān Tung</b> of which Confucius's father was governor. A thing dyed three times. Black with the cast of red. 青赤色

30 Çeu

	掫	The city guards that patrole in the night
	V. Çiù	夜行也
	陬	A cornerAn angleMéng Çeū: The first appearing of the moon
		琢 Py Çeū: To blush.
		無人不及
		The place is not so obscure but you may find it out.
		夜行也
	諏	To consultÇū Çeū: To askTo enquire
		湊
	鯫	White fish that swim upon the surface of the waterÇeū Sēng: A man of no
		foresight, who like these fish, swim upon the surface of the water and never
		go down to the bottom.
		白魚也
	棸	Wood fit for fire
		木薪
		A sirname
c <sup>-</sup>	搊	To lend a hand to any one to enable him to rise and walk
		To help.
c^	愁	SorrowfulFull of thought
`	走	To goTo walkPåô Çeù or Puēn Çeù: To fly away
		<b></b>
	趣	To look back upon, or regardÇêù Mà: The master of the King's horse

表 To signify a thing to the Emperor...To sinigy in person, **Mién Çeú:** To signify by letter is expressed by **Cháng Çeú**...**Léu** and **Tŷ** differ in this, it is called **Tŷ** when we write upon common affairs, but **Céu** where upon special affairs...**Çeú Yŏ:** To play upon the pipe or trumpet. **Çiĕ Çéu:** To play in concert upon the peformanced instruments

Cie Ceu: To play in concert upon the perormanced instruments

The numeral chatacter for tunes.

- **Ciến Çeú:** To upbraid with abusive words...To speak ill of...To curse.
- 網 **Ÿ Pŏ Xin Yè:** Curled...To curl 衣不伸也
- 甃 **Siēu Çing:** To make a well...Bricks for that purpose. 备井

Others read it Çieû

輳

驟 Mà Çiĕ Hing Yè (馬疾行也): A horse going swiftly... Very swiftly

That part of the wheel in which the spokes are fixed...

丙 gather together...To bring together into one. Waters collected together...Çếu Mùon: To add more tile if is filled up...Çếu Kiảo: At a very reasonable time...To gain a point contrary to expectation Sú Pǒ Çếu Kiào: The affair turned out bad...It turned out bad contrary to expectation...Çếu Çîu Tiế Hoá: Words suted to the genius of men

32 Çeu

揍 Tếû Tếû: one that manages his affairs well, or brings them to the end he wished for

Çi

晉 A gift, To offer a gift of provisions etc for a journey... Cy Pŏ Hiá: He takes no more

賫 賷

- 擠 To beat down...To press against, or push each other...**Siāng Ç̄y:** They entered pressing each other
- 躋 To ascend...An ascent 隮
- 齊 To ascend...The ascent of a mountain...**Tien Çy:** To fall...To tumble down headlong

It is the same as that above

懠 To be angry...Ç $\bar{y}$  **Ŷ:** To suspect...To doubt

價 [忄賫]

Sý Çiế Çŏ Çấy Hồ Ý Sũon Jiń Chỹ Tung Ching: A common name for all flesh and herbs that are minced and seasoned with vinegar or spices...Herbs minced very small.



賫 A gift...To offer what in necessary for the charges of a journey 賷

See the sixth character above...

 $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$   $\vec{C_y}$  Relations by the wife's side c<sup>-</sup>  $C_y^{\overline{c}}$   $C_y^{\overline{c}}$ : Spoken of the rankness of herbs...It expresses likewise a great number of clouds 悽 To compassionate...To be sorrowful...To sympathise... 棲 A place where birds meet and stay in order to roost, or go to rest. To place...To rest...To tarry...A bed...The seeds of a gourd.  $\mathbf{K}\bar{\mathbf{y}} \ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{\hat{y}}^{\bar{\mathbf{c}}}$ : A henhouse... $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{\hat{y}}^{\bar{\mathbf{c}}} \ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{\hat{y}}^{\bar{\mathbf{c}}}$ : To consider...To stand still...To rest... $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{\hat{y}}^{\bar{\mathbf{c}}}$  is used transitively likewise, as many others of the Chinese characters are, as for example  $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$   $\mathbf{C}_{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}^{\bar{\mathbf{c}}}$  Ling That the spirits may reside these Others read it Sy 淒 Cold...A cold wind Jên Lúy Hià: To weep for griefs...Clouds and rain are coming on. 凄  $\hat{\mathbf{C}}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$  Chin: Adorned...Set in order...To adorn...Yĕ  $\hat{\mathbf{C}}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$  also Pŏ  $\hat{\mathbf{C}}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ : Any thing c^ 斖 uneven... Chúng Sin Nân Yế Chúng Xếu Nân Cỷ: The minds of many do not easily agree in thinking the same thing, Nor the words of many in asserting the same thing...A certain kingdom in the province of Xān Tūng 臍 The navel 齎 齎  $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}\hat{\mathbf{o}}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ : A hairy worm. 蠐

34 Çy

`	齊	Çý Çý: With great respect.
	V. c ^	
	擠	To press togetherTo drive togetherSee $\c Car y$
	V′	It is used also for the following characters
	濟	A certain riverÇŷ Çŷ: Very flowingWith great majesty and authority.
	璾	A flaw in a precious stoneAny defect in a precious stone
	鮹	Çỳ Yû: The name of a fish
		紫
	泲	The name of a riverOf a countryÇỳ Çiēu: To fine down wine
c`	泚	Clear waterTo sweatProperlyVery neatly done
		<b>D.</b> Also reads it $\hat{\mathbf{C}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ in the same sense
,	祭	An offering to the spirits or deceased, but not to the livinga sacrificeTo
	V. Chay	sacrificeÇý is properly to offer something outwardly to those spirits,
		whom any one imagines to be inwardly present with him. Çý Chè Sū Yè Sū
		LÎ Sū Chỹ Cý: Is to call them to remembrance and by so doing to pay funeral
		honors to them. Kiàng Ý In Chung Yûng. c. 18 In Çý: The principal of
		these is to unite ourselves to the spirits by imagination. To pass outward
		funeral honors to ancestor is less principal. D. explain Çý by Chá, and Chá
		by Chý which signifies to reach to, and by funeral honors performed in Çý:
		To reach quite to heaven. The Emperor sacrifices to Heaven and Earth. The
		viceroys to the mountains and rivers in their districts. The five supreme
		Governors to the spirits of the house. But the rest sacrifice to the hearth and
		their Progenitors.

Çy 35

際 A Term or boundary. 漈 The bank of any stream 霽 Leaving off to rain...To cease to rain...Nú Çý: A bound to anger Çý Gōey Yen: To lay aside Majesty. 濟 To stop...Agreable to our wished...To help...Çý Tú: To pass by V.` Kiéu Çý: To assist the poor...Pŏ Çý: Unprofitable...Needy...One who has not common necessaries...To pass over a river. 劑 To divide...To make equal. 穧 To cut rice down by handfuls...To reap it 刈禾把数也 齊 To divide equally V. c^ 劑 嚌 To sip...Just to taste a thing ... 飲至齒

36

' 切 Yě Çý: All together

砌 Hairs of stone or brick...Çç Kỳ: To raise up a town or walls Çç Çiang: To raise a wall.

磜 矵 城

脚Kiń Chý Yèn (近視眼): Weak eyes that cannot reach things at a distance妻Yìù Kiá Gin Yǔe Çý (以女嫁人也): To give a daughter in marriage

## Jsy or Jsie L reads it Çie

疾 A Disease...a disorder. Quickly...Çý Sǒ: As quick as possible Çý Tú: Envy...Hoân Çý: Calamity...Liě Çiě: His illness does not kinder his attending his business.

媄 Çỷ Lŷ: A prickly kind of herb, the seed of which is like that of spinage...It is medicinal...Ground Thistle.

嫉 Çỷ Tú: To envy...Çỷ Properly signifies to envy men for their wisdom
Tú Is the jealousy of a woman...Tung Táo Chè Siāng Gáy Tung Ý Chè
Siāng Ciŏ: Those that practice the same virtues, love one another. Those that
follow the same acts, envy one another.

Çy 37

Therefore...Immediately...Now...Only...That thing...Çǐy Ç˚u: This alone...Çǐy Çǐy: Most certainly true...Çǐy Jǐe: That very day Çǐy Chý: That is to say...Çǐt Xŷ: at that time...Then

刨即

- **Çiēu Çiě:** The noise of a multitude...It expresses too the small noise that worms make...Çǐy Çǐy Nûng Nûng: The noise of one who reads in a low voice.
- 與 Çǐ Yû: A certain fish...Kin Cǐ: Fish of a golden color which the Chinese keep in jars for their amusement.
- Póey Cǐ: The chine bone of the back...Xān Çǐ: The ridge of an hill Fâng Çǐ: The top of an house...Yèu Çǐ: Is said of things disposed in proper order...Çǐ Kǒ Yèu LÎ Xǐ YĚ Çǐ: The back bone has twenty one joints
- 野 To slacken one's pace
  Also the same as the character 舛 Chuèn
- 瘠 Slender...Thin...A sirname
- 集 To gather together...To make up many things into one. 楫
- 集 **Jin̂ Çin̂:** An assembly of men met together. 人聚也

38

- 寂 Rest...Silence...To take away...**Kůng Çў:** Solitude...**Çў Mŏ**. **L Çў Leâo:** Taciturnity...A profound silence 寂 咏 家
- 漃 Undisturbed, calm water
- 籍 Xū Cǐy: Books. Muên Çǐy: A book in which the names of those are set down who go in and out at the gate...Books in which the names of the common people are entered...Jě Çǐy: To be registered in such a book, or to be made an inhabitant of any place
- Çů Çǐ: To make people pay for things hired...Çǐ Çǐ: The sound of voices Çǐ Tiến: A spot of ground which, according to ancient custom the Emperor himself ploughs up...Lang Çǐ: Herbs upon which the wolf sleeps...It metaphorically dignifies things in great disorder and confusion... 措
- 踖 Cǐ Cǐ: A short step...Very carefully.
- 哦 An allegorical expression
- 與 Çǐ Çiū: A worm with an hundred feet, commonly called Gû Kūng Çǐ Ling: A locust with six feet and four wings
- To abhor...Çỹ Chēu: To inclose a coffin with bricks under ground. The snuff of a candle...Çò Xĕu Chĕ Chŏ, Yéu Chèu Chĕ Çỹ: He held the candle with his left hand and snuffed it with his right hand.

Çeng 39

述 A foot step...Sign...A mark...In Kŷ Hing Ciĕ Lî Chui Kào Chy Cĕ Yŭe Cy: To hit upon a thing immediately...To conclude from certain marks.

- 積 To gather together...To heap up...Çiú Çý: To amass...Fa Cy: To enlarge our fortunes...To have the gifts lay in heaps
- 墳 Ý Çǐ: Examples left by our ancestors...Pǒ Cie, Pǒ Siûn Kuèy Che: To deviate from the right 跡 遺

不循帆轍

- 磺 Chùy Chūng Yèu Xě: Stones under water...Stones in a sandy sea 水中有石
- 績 A great or very bad action, Business... Kūng Cǐy: Deserts...To join together...To finish...Cǐy Mâ: To dress hemp to make it fit for use Fâng Cǐy: To spin with a wheel
- 勣 Kung Çy: Deserts...Noble actions
- 移 Soon...Quickly...A kind of corn which is sown in autumn and is ripe in summer...Héu Çǐ: The Emperor's women...Chēu: The Grand father of Kiāng Yûen whom they fable to have been born of the Mother of the Emperor Kāo, and wife of Siān without the help of a man. He taught men husbandry, for which reason the spirit over corn is called Héu Çǐ, and for this reason they have made him the spirits over come...

禗

七 Seven...Seven years old...**Tý Çǚ:** The seventh. 柒

c°

40 Çeng

漆 Sandarach, a sort of glutinous substance which the Chinese every where make use of, to varnish tables and chairs...Lark...Cháng Çỹ: To paint or lack with gum sandarach... 桼 戚 An ax...To compassionate...Yēu Çỹ: Sad, To be sad...Cin Çỹ: Near of kin...Relations...Kindred of the same blood 颬 To grieve...To be sad... 慽 葺 Siēu Pù: To mend or patch...Féu Xáy: To cover all over Any prickly herb or tree. 修補也 緝 To join together...To continue...One to succeed another...Çiĕ Fang: To enquire by what means a criminal may be taken 輯 Concord...By one consent...To gather together 戢 To gather together...To collect...To shut up...To stop... 濈 

Çy 41

刺魆

To strike...To prick...Ç**y** Siéu: To embroider with a needle. Ç**y** Tań Very dark...Very black

## Çiang

將

To give, receive, help...To be rewarded...To go...To follow...To attend To load in...Valiant...Long...Of long continuance...Together. By and by...A particle, which, added to a verb, makes it the future tense...Kān Ciang: A sort of sword...Pŏ Ciang: Shops...Çiéu: It is almost enough...Ciang Kiun: The General of an army

将

欲然也

漿

Juices, Particularly such as are made use of in seasoning meats to give them a relish...Mién Ciang: Paste made of flour and water...Suon Ciang: Vinegar

凡物之汁皆日漿

螿

Little grass hoppers which chirp in autumn.

秋沒之水蟬

蔣

Autumn rice...Kū Ciang: A water herb.

蔣

将

Any thing great...To go...To go in...To invite...To execute commands...as the side ...

鏘

42 Çiang

	鏘	The rounds of metals
	搶	Çiång Pě: To offend by sharp wordsTo resistTo match away
		Çiang Táng: To take away by main force.
	蹌	Çiång Çiång: It is used for a brick pace, and applied to animals walking.
	鎗	A spearA lance <b>Niào</b> ∧: A gun.
		It is properly read Çiång and signifies a vessel of wine, and sound of a bell 槍
	牄	The noise of animals herded together
		鳥獸聚声
	斨	An ax of a square figure
c^	詳	To examineÇiång Sý: Very distinctly and nicelyÇiång Vên: A writing
		which signifies a thing to the highest tribunal. (Its opposite Lio) In piece-
		mealsIn little piecesDistinctly clearly.
		It is also read <b>Siâng</b>
	祥	A prognostic of lucky or unlucky thingsAn extraordinary Calamity,
		foreboding great evils to comeVirtueHappiness
		Tá Çiang Siào Çiang. But they are called Çiang: A transition as it were
		from grief to joy <b>Tá</b> ^ <b>Siào</b> ^: Names of the sacrifices 凡吉凶之兆皆曰祥

Çiang 43

詳 To go fast 趨行也 Public places for exercise in the reign of  $Y\bar{u}$ ...Public hospitals for 庠 maintaining old men in the reign of Chēu Çáy Çiang Chinese Bachelors, whom they call Sieú Cåŷ Others read it Siang 翔 To return flying...Also with great gravity Çiang Vê Hōa: A rose in general... Tung Ciang: A certain herb whose fruit 薔 is ripe in the tenth month. 蘠 Ping Çiang: A woman bearing office in the palace 嬙 The masts of a ship. Ther are called by the general name Goêy Kān 檣 艢 桅竿也 牆 A wall...A wall of an house 戕 To wound...To rob...To injure...To kill a king of a different kingdom

44 Çeng

樂 Oars which are used on each side of a vessel, are called **Çiang Chuên**L. reads **Tù Chuên:** To row a vessel with this sort of oars.
進船椪檝

獎 To exhort...Animate...Help...Praise...To provoke dogs...**Pāo Ciang:** To encourage by praising...**Kiā Çiang:** To praise our selves as well as others.

Autumn rice...A sirname

蒋

將 Pếù Chố K $\bar{\tilde{\mathbf{u}}}$  Çi**ĕ:** To divide canes and bore through the knots.

鹏 Oars...To raw...See the side character above. 槳

2

将

指 To take away by force...To get in by main force...Çiang To: To take away by violence...Y Çung Héu To Çiêu Goêy Chy Çiang Siēn: An inferiors taking place insolently of a superior is expressed by Çiang Siēn 以從後突前也

匠 A common name for mechanics...As **Mŏ Çiang:** A carpenter **Tiĕ Ciang:** A blacksmith... 造作者之称

Çiang Súy or Çiang or Çiang Kiun: A General of an army.

V. c - Çiang Chỳ: The middle finger...The great toe...

Çiang 45

图 A sort of seasoning for food...Salted...Páy Çiańg: A sort of herb.

搶 Çiańg Fūng: To catch a side wind...Çiańg Chú: A pillar not strait but slanting to prop up an house

戧

Çiao

無 Xāng Yū Hò Yè: Burnt up...Hāy Chūng Chỹ Xě: A rock in the sea Sin Çiāo: Sad...Sān Çiāo: According to Physicians there are three regions,

of the head, stomach and belly

膲

傷於火也海中之石也

蕉 Pā Çiāo

**Çiāo Yâo:** A lofty mountain.

噍 To speak in a very low voice after speaking very vehemently...

燃 To roast...To broil...Çiāo Lán: To roast, or do a thing to rage...

**變**焦

46 Çeng

	僬	Çiāo Hiāo: A pigmy
		僬僥短人也
	膲	The body is divided by Physicians into three regions. From the head to the
		heart, form the heart to the navel, and so downwards and there are called $S\bar{a}n$
		Çiāo
		焦
	鹪	Çiāo Leáo: A little bird.
	椒	Chinese pepper, different from oursThe top of a mountain
		Hû Çiāo: Our pepperÇiāo Fung: A QueenThey are the Queen's
		chambers.
		株 ·
	<b>〔</b>	To roast a tortoise for divination, for they judge of future events from the
		colors that appear in the shell after the tortoise is roasted
		龜
c <sup>-</sup>	鍬	An instrument used in husbandry.
		<b>秋</b> 金
c^	樵	WoodÇiåô Fū: A woodman
	憔	Çiâô Çúi: Grief that is discovered by the countenance.
		容顏衰减

Çeng 47

瞧 To look back...To see...To look full at...To look by stealth. 譙 A certain kingdom...Çiåô Çiåô: To kill...Ciåô Lêu: A wooden tower in an army to view a battle...A tower upon a wall. Sad...Sorrowful...Infirmity...Sien Vŷ Siao Çúy: The least defect 癄 顦 The same as the side character...Also full of thought from grief Trouble in doing a thing It is read also Chao and signifies swiftness; Also Chao: Trouble in doing any thing. QQ 憔 憂思也 勦 To make use of another's words...Trouble in doing a thing' 取他人之說以為己說也 QQ The above paragraph marked thus belongs to this place To lay waste...To blot out... Ciào Mie: To destroy with fire and sword. 剿樔 It is read also Çŏ in the same sense 鏁 To speak for another...To make use of another words 劉 It may be read Ciáo 悄 Quiet...Without noise...Sorrowful...Çiâò Çiâò: By stealth...Secretly

寂靜也

48 Çiao

愀 To blush...To change countenance

變色也

譙 To laugh at...To chide one another.

V. c^

To be invited to drink and not refuse...An entertainment which parents give to their sons and daughters upon their marriage. To sacrifice to the spirits...A sacrifice which is offered, when the cap, which men wear, is put upon young persons or when they many...Kūon Çiú Chỹ Çý Ming: A gift presented without any hope of return...To be dried up...The begging of the Bonzes.

凡僧道設壇祈禱曰打醮

继 Water dried up...When things are brought which are wasted they are called **Çiáo**...He who wants any thing is called **Xèu Çiáo**: exhausted

A very lofty mountain...Hasty...Solicitous...Too austere and severe Ching Çiao Chè Piĕ Pāng: If the walls are raised too high they will certainly fall.

陗

嚴厲也

A wide distorted mouth...Also too narrow a mouth, for example, the mouth

V. Xáo of any vessel.

**Kién Pŏ Fang Yè:** To excell others in

V. Siáo wisdom...Çún Çiáo: Excelling others in beauty.

俏 The same as the next character above.

V. Siáo 意見不凡

	誚 陗 偢 V. Çieū	To reprimandReproveCorrect HighCraggyLoftyQuick Xà Çiáó: UnjustUnmerciful.
		Cie
-	冝.	A net to catch hares 叶 置 罝 罝
	嗟	SightingTo sighTo lamentTo commiserate 悔 Hày: To bewail our faultsÝ Çiē: The sighs of one in troubleYuên: MurmuringsTo murmur 哮
•	姐	An elder SisterTo hold a thing cheapTo despiseSome call a mother <b>Çiè Siào Çiè</b> The young daughters of noblemen
c	且	AlsoButAndThat thingAn auxiliary letter which is often used to introduce a word, and signifies nothing. (an expletive)  Çiề Mán: Not so fastKèu Çiề: To go to work unadvisedly, rashly, without method Pǒ Tán L reads it Çiề Not only but also

50 Çie

To lend or borrow...To furnish...To make use of another name...To help Pŏ 借 Cié: Shoes made of straw... Cié Yéu Xìu Yế Kan: Hold out your right hand that I may see it 唶 A sigh or groan 藉 To lay down for a little time...To counterfeit a person...To make use of V. Çğ anothers name without authority... Yún Çié: After drinking hand not to let it be known abroad Others read Sié in the same sense...It is used also for that above 赾 Used of one, who, when he stands, does not keep his feet straight. 節 The joints of the fingers, limbs, cane...The heads of a discourse Temperance...Moderation...A moderate man governs himself Çiĕ Kién: Frugal...Temperate...Çiĕ Fü: A woman who continues in her widowhood Xèu Cie: To preserve chastity...Cie Cao: Persevering in the right...Cie Chý: To govern...Ná Chŷ Çiĕ: At that time...Çiĕ Chŷ: The twenty four seasons into which the whole year is divided. 櫛 A comb...To comb...Ciě Fūng Mŏ Yèu: This proverb. Combed by the wind and washed by the rain, is used of a trader who has not time upon his journey to comb his head and wash his body Yeù Sò Chý LÎ Vû Kúo Pŏ Kiĕ Chỹ Ý: A moderate use of things without 節 excess or defect. 輯

> 有而制而无過不及之意 **Siào Choឆng:** A small sore

癤

癥

Çie 51

To cut in small pieces...To cut off...To stop...Çiě Lú: To shorten one's journey...Çiě Çiě: Ready at disputing.

 概
 Short oars...The person who is taken to assist is called Chēu Çiě

 職
 楫

接 To engraft slips into trees. 以枝接樹也

接 Quickly...Ing A: To meet, To meet a visitor...Kiāo A: To enter into society. To converse... A Lùng: To join one thing to another, or to approach to... A H ŏ: To be joined together... A Xéu or Ching A: To receive any thing from another... Siang A: Continued on without interruption

Fan ∧: To tie the hands behind...∧ Su: To recollect in order to act...∧ Kie: A house where damasks are woven...Çiĕ Kień: To visit

捷 In great haste...To go as fast as possible...To conquer...To overcome

Mìn ∧: Quick...Ready at a thing...Quickrighted...∧ Páo: A messenger that
brings news of a victory...∧ Kińg: A short way

康

[ 〉秦] **Çéu**: Those who bring good news

睫 Mǒ Çiě: The eye lids...Çiě Mâo: The hair of the eyelids...Mǒ Pắng Mâo

**Çiĕ Hiă:** To receive one with civility...To use well...**Çiĕ Siûn:** Ten days together...**Çiĕ Xiî:** Ten hours together, in which sense it is wrote likewise with this character

挾

情好相合

52

c°

To cut away...To cut in pieces...Vehemently...By degrees...No ^: To cut off by more strokes than one...Ciế Súy: To mince...Ciế Yáo: What is necessary...Çing Çiế: With the whole heart...Çiế Gaý: I am most violently in love...Çin Çiế: Most loving, most near and dear. Yǐ Çiế: upon the whole.

題 By stealth...To steal...Çiễ Çiǜ: To stral privately...Çiễ Xý: To look by stealth...To steal privately, or any thing else that is done privately is called Çiễ

窃竊

緁 To sew garments

鰼

縫衣也

妾 A coucubine...A maid servant...Ç  $\mathring{\mathbf{u}}$  Ç $\mathring{\mathbf{v}}$  Y  $\mathring{\mathbf{v}}$  e Çi $\mathring{\mathbf{e}}$ : A wife of the second rank is called Çi $\mathring{\mathbf{e}}$ 

次妻也二室

唼 Murmurs...Any low noises

V. Çğ

## Çien

A letter...Hoâ Çiēn: Your most elegant letter...A piece of paper for writing...A writing sent to the Emperor is called Piào. To a Prince or to Governors Çiēn

牋

殲 To wound...To blot out utterly...To lay waster 濺 Çiēn Çiēn: Running rapidly...The noise of a shallow stream. 漸 To penetrate, as water... Cien Cú: To dye, or stain... To be imbibed... To V. c^ .c`.' plunge all over in water...Çiēn Min Y Jin: To instil principles of piety into the people. It is the same with the character immediately above. 湛 To plunge under water...To make soft by steeping in water V. Chin. Jan Çán...Çiń 湔 Sỳ Tiế Yè: To wash. 煎 To be cold...To melt down metals...Çiēn: Properly signifies to dress any thing with fat only, if with water they say Chù, But if these is neither water nor fat in the frying pan They say Chào To engrave upon stone...Çien Kie: For Governors not keeping up their 鐫 authority 鎸 Xĕ Pĕ Yuĕ Çiën: Ten hundred is called Çien or a thousand. Çeū Súy: A name of Viceroys. Çien Yán Pŏ: By no means. 十百日千

54 Çien

- 行 Çiễn Jin Chỹ Chàng Yè: The commander of a thousand men
- A path through a field when it goes crossways is called Çien They call a direct path Pe Hûng Gôey Çien Che Gôey Pe
- **Cú Hiá LÎ Xáng Pě:** To rise from a lower to a higher station...To be promoted...To be changed...Çiễn Xén: To reform, or become a better husband.

遷 迁

- **Tà Çiễn Çiễn:** To swing backwards and forwards by sitting upon ropes hung up.
- 於 Chúng Kúng Yên Chỹ Yè: What all the world says...This letter denotes universality...All together...Tà Kǒ Liên Kiá: A flail to thresh corn out of the ear

食 愈

- **Çien Xū:** A letter signed by the Governors according to form It is also the same as the character immediately above
- A flag sharp pointed...Pieces of reed on split bamboo which the Governors use to throw down, to signify how many strokes a criminal is to receive...Fortune letters use them also in their divinations...Tà Çiễn Kiếû Çiễn: To foretell by lots...

軟 A table to write upon with lead...Mě Çiễn Mǒ Kūng Sò Yúng Chê: A tool made of reed which carpenters use

It is commonly read Çień

前 First...Before...In the presence of



 $c^{\hat{}}$ 

Cièn: Black color...Cién: To anticipate...Go before...Çién Kŷ Xĕ Jĕ: He was ten days beforehand.

European money...**Yî Ciếî:** Silver money...**Kiá Çiếî:** The value of a thing...**Çiếî Leáng:** Tribute...**Lý Ciếî:** The interest of money whether borrowed, placed in account or traded with...**Çiếî** is the tenth part of a Chinese weight properly, but used in accounts etc as an imaginary coin and called a Tael.

Water running under ground...To plunge into water...To pass a water by a ford...Secretly...To hide...Deep...To lay twigs in water where fish hide themselves, in order to take them. Táô Çiến: To run off privately...^ Jye: To enter privately.

潜

漸 Chiế Çiến: To plunge into water

V. Çan̂ '' It is the same also with the foregoing.

塔 Tuy Çiến...Fă Tắng Vờ Mâo Lu Tổ: To soak the feathers of Birds in voiling water in order to get them off...To make broth or soup

 $\mathbf{\hat{C}i\acute{e}\hat{n}} \mathbf{K}\mathbf{\bar{y}}$ : To get off the feathers of a fowl in the abovementioned manner.

Ciến Hò Je Pe Je: To heat any thing with fire...Others read it Siên

爓

Tuốn Vẽ Kiāo Tāo Yè: Scissors...To cut with a pair of scissors Çièn Çièn: Is spoken of a cold piercing wind.

Is used for feathers that fall off of themselves...To moult...To advance by degrees...To hill...Çièn Miĕ: To extinguish...To blot out...Çièn Çièn: used for one that is quick witted and for flattery...An arrow...To cut off equally. 影 剪 揃

56 Çien

謭	Çåŷ Çièn: Of small ability
詞	You are spoken of but meanly
	It is the same also as that immediately above
棧	A sort of treeA bridge
V. Çán	
琖	A little vessel
帴	ContrastedNarrow.
踐	OrderTo place in order
V.	<b>跈</b>
錢	A sort of liquor
V. c^	
4三	HappinessWealthTo extinguish to tallyTo blot out
日义	To cut offFă Çièn: RichHappy
	戬 戩

c`	淺	Xùy Pǒ Xin Yè: A water not deepA fordShallow placesThe shorter
		hairs of animalsA Tygers skinÇiến Kiń: PlainOpen ManifestIts
		opposite is Xin. A common not deepLearning is called Çiên Hiŏ
	俴	A matter that does not lye very deep.
		Siào Yang: A little itching
		<b>養</b>
	舐	To lick with the tongueTo suckÇien Yūng Xỳ Chý: To suck the matter
		out of an imposthumeTo such the piles, is used of such flatterers as praise
		other men's vices
		吮
	漸	A river in Tán Yang in the province of Kiāng Nan is now called Çien
		KiāngChĕ Kiāng: A river in a province of the same name.
		It is now read ÇieńSee that character
,	薦	Vû Sēng LÎ Çý Yŭe Cień, Çień LÎ Kia Seng Yŭe Çý: An offering or victim
		is called Çién, when a victim it is called ÇýTo introduce anyone
		To recommend any one to anothers's serviceHerbs growing close
		togetherHerbs which domestic animals eat
		To praiseTo prepare eatables
		荐
	荐	AgainOver and over againMany timesA famine for many
		yearsÇåò Çién: A mat made of straw
		It is the same with the character above
	氵荐	One shower after anotherOne thunder storm after another.
		臶
		It is the sane with the character above
	栫	Ý Chấy Yũng Xùy Ciữ Yû Yè: To inclose the water with pieces of wood in
		order to catch fishTo hedge inA hedge of reeds
		<b>Yû Cién:</b> A wheel made of twigs and baited, to catch fish

58 Çien

濺	To get water out of any thingAlso to get it out by degrees out of any
V	receptacle, as out of glysters
	It is also read <b>Çán</b> in the same sense.
賤	Xin Po Lie Kuey Chy Lin: One that is not of the Nobility, Ignoble
	Kiá Xào: L reads it Vě Kiá Chỹ Lỳ: Of low value Ú Çién: Some thing
	bare and below notice
踐	Táo Kỷ Kú Çiĕ: To walk in anothers footstepsTo tread upon
	To trample under foot.
餞	Ý Tâng Miĕ Çú Kùo: To sweeten with sugar or honey Ý Çién Xĕ Lúng
	Kiú Yè: To offer any thing to eat to those that are just going awayTà
	Çién: Travellers that make their meals in public houses
	It is read also Çien
漸	ModerateTo enter by degrees $\mathbf{\hat{C}i\acute{e}n}$ $\mathbf{\hat{C}}\overset{\epsilon}{\mathbf{u}}$ : One after another in order
V. Çån-, c^	Tá Çién: Used of a sick person at the point of deathChun Fuen Héu Iĕ
	Çién Chàng Yé: After the vernal Equinox the days grow longer by degrees
	and the nights shorter
箭	An arrowA small arrowLèng Çién: An arrow is called cold (or
	deadly) when any one is slain treacherously by it
煎	To blot outTo destroy with cold.
V	
牮	Ý Tò Xě Chē Xùy: To bank in water with earth and stones A beam or
	prop to being an house, that was leaning, to an upright
	Çién Vŏ: To being an house to an upright.

	僭	FalseTo wanderTo go beyond our boundsTo take what does not belong to us
c	倩	Nân Çù Chy Mòey Ching: A name of gentilityOf a genteel family
	V. Çińg	Çiń: To make use of any thing for a short time. Others read Çién in the same
		sense.
	蒨	Bank herbs
	靘	A sort of herb from which is extracted a red tincture (see below)
		The color between blue and blackCane trees set thick
		It is read Çińg in the same sense 靚 Also the same as this letter Çińg
	茜	A sort of herb from which is extracted a red tincture
	塹	Ching Hiá Chy Chŷ Yè: To surround walls with water A ditch
		Tiến Çiến: A river called Kiāng
		埔
	壍	A valley abounding in water
		塹
	刋	To cut offTo cut in pieces.
		It is used also for $\mathcal{H}$ Kan

60 Çieu

Çiēu Çiē: A drawling and low voice...Çiēu Çiēu: It is used for the singing of birds, and the voices of children...Çiēu Çiē: The noise that worm make when they gnaw any thing
 Xēu Sŏ: To collect together into one...To take...Çiēu Lî: To snatch away...Sŏ Ŷ Xēu Pă Ţ Liù, Yǔe Çiēu: To take hold of any one by the

湫 A river...A lake...A fishpond.

cloaths is commonly expressed by Cien

楸 A sort of tree the body of which is like a pine, the leaves like those of the cypress

萩

A sort of water bird without feathers on his head or neck, has a long neck, red eyes and loves to feed on fish and snakes

鶩 稿 鵚

c<sup>-</sup>

Çieu 61

- Ciểu Pý Lŏ Mà Xèu Chè Yǔe Pý. Liên Mà Héu Chè Yǔe Ciễu: What 鞦 keeps in the horse's head is called **Pý** or reins. That which is put under his tail is called  $Cie^{\overline{c}}$  that is the crupper Tà Çiểu Çiểu: To swing backwards and forwards upon a slack rope Pǒ Ciễu Cav: L reads it Pǒ Ciễu Pǒ Cav: To care about a thing... 偢  $c^{\hat{}}$ 人 A goal...A criminal confined to a goal and condemned. Feû Hing Xùi Xáng: To swim upon the water... Ciếû Chè Lâo LÎ Goêy: 泅 Swimming is very laborious and dangerous 汓 湭 酋 Wine that has fermented and is fit for drinking...Experienced accustomed to...One who has the care of the wine belonging to the palace... Tá Çiểû: The chief of those who have the care of the wine in the palace...Cieû Mieû: A short kind of lance...Cicû Chàng: Certain military officers...An end...To make an end.
  - 道 To compel...To urge...To establish...To gather together...Strong Çiếû Gin: He that promulgates the King's edicts.
  - 酒 A sort of leaven used in making rice wine.
  - Wine...Çièu Yù Yè, Sò Y làng Lào Xéu Yè: Wine and milk with which old people are nourished...Yuên ^: Clean water...Çý ^: A Title of honor borrowed from hence because none were allowed to offer up the wine in sacrifices but the head of the family...^ Sĕ Chy Tu: A slave to lust and wine...Çiĕ Yēu Chè Tĕ Çièu LÎ Kiày: Wine makes glad the sorrowful heart.

62 Çieu

c<sup>-</sup>

誛

Immediately...By and by...To follow...To attend...To meet...To sigh or 就 groan...To accomplish...To be able...Ciéu Chý: So it is...Although Sú Ciéu Chy Jě Cáy Súng Ù Xě Leang: When the business shall be finished I will give you fifty Taels 僦 To hire a thing for a consideration...To have the use of a thing for a time. 鷲 A sort of bird out of whose wings may be made the feathers of arrows...Ling Ciéu: The name of a mountain in India Çin 津 The two ends of a bridge...The place the rive passes through. Çin Yě: Spittle. Slaver...Kuon Çin: The place where passengers are searched that they may not defraud the customs...Hô Çin: The Dragon's gate, through which, as the story is, fishes cannot pass. If they jump over they are dragons...It is said of those who gain any thing but with great difficulty. 濜 書 親 Relations...Those that are near to us...To be very near to ...To love LÎ Çin: The two parents...Tien Çin: Brethren...Lo Çin: Father, Mother Brethren, Elder and younger wife...Sons are called  $C_{in}^{\bar{c}}$ : I myself Cin or Cien. Chen: To invade another man's right... To take what is not our 侵 own...Çir Háy: To injure...Tá Çir: A very barren year...To gather...To take in great quantities. Cin Máo Cin: Short... A pigmy... Ciń Ciń: To advance by degrees.

Sū Yù Yè: Private conversation

Çin 63

	鋟	To carveEngrave
	馬曼	A Horse going at speed.
	綅	A red silken threadA web or piece of silk the stripes of which are white
		longways and black broadways
		F reads it ÇinD. Sien
	夋	Stately. Said of one that moves in a stately mannerÇin Çin Çin
	螓	A little animal like a gear hopper with a square large head
c^	尋	
	潯	A certain RiverThe margin of the water
	燖	Hò Jě Vě Yè: To heat any thing by fire

Çin

鱘	A certain great fishÇin Lûng: A fish without scales
奏 [秦]	A sort of riceThe name of a kingdomThe Imperial family which began
	to reign about 246 years before Christ and did not reign above 42 years.
	The first of that family, $\mathbf{Ci\hat{\hat{\mathbf{h}}}}$ $\mathbf{X}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ , being an enemy to learned men, burnt all
	the books he could find through the kingdom
寄	A pot for boiling, broad at the top narrow at bottom
岑	A small but steep hile
V. Yń	Others read it Chin
涔	To imbibe∧ ∧: Not much rain a lakeTo fish
	Water collected in the read of an ox or cowD.
浸	Cold
/文	Other read it Çiễ
儘	To exhaust the roughly, totallyÇin Sáng Pỳ Çử Siang Sún Sáng Yè: To
	give way to one another.
贐	A present offered to those that are going away
	費
燼	AshesThe remains of what is burnt

c` To steep...To rest...To shelter Fân Miáo Ciến Yŭe Miáo Héu Yŭe Ciế: In 寢 places dedicated to the spirits the front is called Miáo, the back part Cin. Also a count that has side chambers east and west is called Miáo that which has not is called  $Ci\hat{n}$ . 盡 To exhaust...To fill...To finish...An end...Exhausted...Çú Çin: To kill one's self...Sié Pŏ Çiń: I return you infinite thanks Çin: All...entirely...To gratify all one's appetite is called Çin Çing: With the whoel heart Çiń Sin...With all our strength Çin Lie 尽 贐 Merchandise of great value. 羔 An herb from whose root a color is extracted... Ciń Chin, or Chang Ciń: A minister faithful to his Prince. Others read it Cin and not Cin 晋 To restrain...To bridle...A certain river...The extremity of the handle a kingdom in the province of  $X\bar{a}n$   $S\bar{y}...$ The Imperial family which began to reign about 264 years after Christ and reigned 156 years. It is also the same with the character below. 晋 晉 縉 A fleshy dead color not having red enough intermixed It is the same as the character above. 搢 瑨 A precious stone...

Çin

腈

Hing LÎ Çiến Yè: To go forwards... Pǒ Ciến LÎ Çù Chy Çiến: To help any 進 one forward...To enter...To go up...To go before...To being in...To introduce...To let in...To thrust into...To intrude. 浸 To plunge into water...To make soft by steeping in water 漫 寖 By degrees  $\dot{\mathbf{Y}}$  Vě  $\mathbf{T}$   $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$   $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$   $\dot{\mathbf{X}}$   $\dot{\mathbf{W}}$ : To measure the depth of water... To fathom 沁 親 Çin Kiā: The parents of a married couple... Also the brothers and the sisters of the parents call themselves so Çing 精 Vě Chỹ Xûn Chý Chè Yǔe Çing: The finer part of any thing is called Çing Gù Xin Chy Kiế Sý, LÎ Chý Moèy Chè Tế Yên Çing Yè: The more delicate, and graceful part of the human body may be called Cing...Sing Súy: The marrow...Çing Ký: Both the vital and animal spirit. Çing Xin: Native vigour...Yuen A: Heaven... A Ping: Select soldiers...Yāo A: L reads it \( \text{Kiáy:}\) Aerial spirits...Fine...Thin...One alone...Perfect. The seed of men and animals...Liên Çing: To emit seed. 睛 The pupil of the eye... Yen Çing: The eyes

Jo Chy Po Fŷ Tchè: Flesh where there is no fat.

菁 An herb the sprouts of which are eaten in spring, the heart in summer and the roots in winter is called Chu Ko Cáy, others read it Muôn Cing. L reads it Vû Çing...Delightful to the eye...Flourishing Sân Çào Mǒ Chỹ Ing Kiāy Yue Çing: Whatever is flourishing in herbs or trees is called Cing Cing Ling: L reads it Çing Ting: A winged insect with a large transparent 蜻 head, eyes standing out, a very short neck, with a long slender body, having four wings and six legs. Çi**ng** Ki**u**: A flying insect 鼱 晶 Sing Kuang Yè: The glistering of the stars...Xùy Çing: Chrystal. Xùi Chỹ Çing Ký Sò Kiế LÎ Ching Yè: Which is formed of the clearest parts of frozen water... Y Xùi Çing Goêy Chú: To make pillars with Chrystal. 旄 A soul of flag or standard...To honor with a public monument ∧ **Piao:** (the same) Sky blue...Xě Cing: violet color... 青 The back of a cane...Çi $\bar{n}$ g Çù: L reads it Çi $\bar{n}$ g Kùo: A sort of fruit like the olive is called Kān Làng 靑 清 Neat...Pure...Clean...Clear...The white of the eye...Cing Kūon: An incorrupt judge who disregards his own private advantage Cing Cào: Very early in the morning...The dawn of day...Cing Kù: A man that calls himself to a severe account... Cing Yang: The place between the eye brow and the lid...Cing Táo Chè: Those who go before a Magistrate to clean the way

A sort of fish that eats cockles and any small shell fish, The juice of whose

 $c^{-}$ 

鯖

gall cures dimness of sight.

68 Çing

c^	情	The motions of natureActions, Passions that proceed from principles, of nature implanted in usÇiế $\wedge$ : The seven passions. Hỳ, Nú, Gāy Kiú,
		Gáy, Ú, Yŏ; Complacency, Anger, Sorrow, Fear, Love, Hatred, Desire or
		AffectionSińg $\land$ : An aptness to good or evilSú $\land$ : A mystery $\lor$
		^ Ciĕ: Any violent affection of the mindVû ∧: UngratefulXŭe ∧: To
		interceed for another Hiáng Jǐ Chy Çing: Ancient friendship. Ký Çing
		X\bar{\bar{y}} Cie\hat{\hat{u}} also Tao Ci\hat{\hat{v}} \bar{\bar{y}} \bar{\bar{y}} \bar{\bar{v}} \bar{v}
		poetry
	啨	Jin Chy In Yèu Sò Yò Yè: The secret wishes of men
	74	It is read also $Y\bar{n}g$ in the same senseOthers use it for
	晴	Tiến Çing: A fair season
	.73	性 姓
`	井	A wellCing Jin: ClearlyDistinctlyXý A: A common wellTien A:
		Little courtyards not covered A: Fields divided into nine equal parts
		FERRE
		according to this figure which were divided between eight families of
		which each family had one to cultivate for themselves; But they joinly
		husbanded the nith part for the king
		Chuen Çing: To make hollow.
c`	請	To askinviteenquire afterÇing Çó: This is a very common form of
		civility, as pray sit down, will your Lordship please to sit downÇing
		Çúi: I beg leave to ask pardonÇing Xáng: Let him walk up
		Çing Kiáo: I beg you world let me know what your opinion is. Çing Kç:
		To desire that the day may be foxed for bringing home the bride to the
		bridegroom's house.
'	淨	Vû Sò Jên Yè: CleanNeatWithout the least spot or blemish
		Others read <b>Ciốg</b>
		净
	静	Rest, as opposed to motionTo be at restNot to have any motion Çińg
		SilentTo be silent
	靖	At restTo considerTo contriveTo disposeTo think

	靚	FamousAdornedTo adornÇińg Choáng: Splendid apparel whether
		all white or all black.
		靘
	阱	A pitHién Çińg: To fall into a pit, either in a natural or moral
		senseAlso a pit dug to catch animals is called <b>Hién Çińg</b> 穽 砮
c	倩	A son in lawTo hire any thing for a short time
	V. Çién	Others read Çin or confound Çin with Çing
	凊	Cold
		Others read it Cińg D.
	清	Cold
	V. c <sup>-</sup>	It is also the same with
		清
	•	

Çio

70 Çio

	嚼	Çiū Çiŏ: To chew meatLeàng Ngŏ Kung Mô Yĕ Góey Chy Çiŏ: To resemble one that is eating though you have nothing in your mouth at the sight of food you are fond of, is called Çiŏ
	皭	White color
		碏 To worship
	雀	A small birdVà Çiŏ: L reads it Mà Çiŏ: A sparrowIt si called also Kiā
		PiùKung Çiŏ: A peacockHoâng Çiŏ
c ¯	鵲	Hỳ Çi° ŏ: A magpieCio Sao: The chattering of a magpieXān Hỳ Ci°
		ŏ: A small bird
		Çiu
-	咀	<b>Hâu Vú:</b> To taste <b>Ciū Ciŏ:</b> L reads it <b>Fù</b> ∧: To eatTo chew meat with the teeth
	沮	The name of two rivers
	V. c`	(取)
	蛆	Çi <b>ĕ</b> Çi <b>ū</b> : The same as V <b>û</b> K <b>ūng</b> and P <b>ĕ</b> Ki <b>ŏ</b> A worm with 100 legs
		It is commonly used for Eggs of flies
		It is also $Ci\overline{u}$

Çiu 71

疽	A weasel or ferret that burrows very deep
菹	Çiū Çay: Herbs salted with spices added, and soaked in vinegarAn herb
	which grows in watery places
	葅
苴	A sort of hemp which produces seedThat which does not produce any is
	called A sort of herb with which shoes may be madeTo muffle
	upPao Çiū: A bagA satchelÇiū Cháng: A cane which the son leans
	upon when mourning at the death of his fatherÇiū Sĕ: A black color
	趙
狙	A sort of apeTo search out
	To examine into the actions of others.
咀	Fù ∧. Fù Is to eat, but Tīu is to taste what you eat
	It is often used for 詛 Çù
砠	Xĕ Xān Táy Tù: A mountain of stone and earthÇiū Çù: The weight
	which belongs to great scales
	岨
趄	Çū Çiū: Is said of him who would go forward, or make a progress and
	cannot.
掫	The watch that go the rounds of the City by night, making a noise with a
V. Çeu	sort of cattle made of caneA certain country
	It is read also Çiū Çeū and Cheū in the same sense
娵	Çiū Vā or Liû Çiū A common word to signify a beautiful woman
V. Çēu	

72 Çiu

	デ <del>ロ</del> 中	T 10'- 10'-
	諏	To consult is read Çiū and Çeū
	V. Çeū	
	雎	Çiū Kieū: A certain water bird.
c <sup>-</sup>	趨	Çiğ Hing Yè: To go very fastÇiğ Yên Fú Xý: To be of the strongest side
		趋
	蛆	Çiĕ Çiu A worm with an hundred feeta centipee
	V	蠦
		It is also used for 阻
	坦	Earth worms
	阻	Flies eggs.
		· <u>增</u>
`	沮	To stopKeep inTo bridleTo shake off fearÇiù Chỳ: To curb or
		restrain
c`	取	To take, receive, collect togetherÇiù Fă: To take an example
		Çiù Chu: To extractÇiù Lo: To follow one's inclinationsCiù Sin: To
		gain creditCiù Ming: To gain the good opinion of men. Çiù Chaý: To
		demand what is our due.
		It is used also for <b>Çiù</b>
	I	,

,	饵	To be pressingTo puck on.
	聚	A multitudeA collection of many people togetherTo collect
		To exactÇiú Lień: To exact grievouslyÇiú Çiñ: To many a wife
		Çiú Ping: To raise soldiers
		D reads it Siú, and others Ciú
	冣	To gather togetherTo collectTo heap together.
	足	Liú Kỷ Pŏ LÎ Kiā Ý Ý Çŏ Chy Yŭe Çiú: To be very solicitous to supply
	V. Çŏ	any defectÇiú Kūng: Over ceremonious
c	娶	Ý Niù Çý Sý Yŭe Kiā, Goéy LÎ Nă Fú Yŭe Çiú: To marry a daughter is
		called <b>Kiā</b> . To marry a son is called <b>ÇitٌÇa° ý Çitٌ:</b> To mary another
		after the death of the first lawful wife
	趣	To runTo receiveUpon the stretchIntensenessYèu Çiû:
		GracefulAgreableMŏ Çit: Without gracedisagreeableChỳ Çit:
		Sense or signification <b>Chū Çiů:</b> A sort of worm.
	聚	See the character Çiú just above
	覷	To look back when you wait for any one <b>Mień Mień Siaō Çiǘ:</b> They
		looked astonished at each other
		覷

74 Çiue

絶

To blot out...To cut of...To break off...To depart...Vu Çiŭe: Without breaking off... $K\hat{y} \wedge :$  Wonderful... $Ch\bar{\delta}o \wedge :$  To excel greatly... $\wedge S\check{e}:$  To renounce gratifying unlawful desire... $\wedge C\hat{a}y:$  To profess poverty.  $\wedge K\hat{y}:$  To renounce entirely... $M\acute{a}$  Pŏ Çiŭe Kèu: He never ceased abusing Çiŭe Pŏ Sia $\bar{n}g$  Fú: I will by no means be ungrateful...It forms the superlative degree, as Çiŭe Haò: The best

## Çiuen

-	鑴	To carve in stoneTo engraveÇiuēn Kiě: Signifies Governors being
		deprived of their dignity
		鐫鐫
$c^{-}$	痊	To recover health.
	銓	To measureTo weigh.
	詮	To comment uponexplaininterpret
	跧	To contract the bodyTo hide one's self by contracting the body

Çiuen 75

	筌	A kind of bow net made of cane to catch fishLă Ciuen: A candlestick
		Të Vû Vang Çiuen: When the fish is taken we forget the net; spoken of an
		ungrateful person who, after he has received the benefit forgets his
		benefactor
	荃	A fine thin web
		It is also the same with that immediately above.
	拴	To select
		Xēn or Xoān: To bind.
	譔	To teach or instruct from the heartTo exhort to goodness
c^	全	WholeWhollyEntirePerfectTo finishTo preserveÇiuên Pý: A
		very wealthy man.
	牷	An animal offered in sacrifice. If it is perfect and entire, or perfectly sound
		it is called Çiuên
	泉	Xùy Sò Çung Chữ Yè: A spring or fountain Hō Çiuên: Money
•	1	

76 Çiun

-	逡	To go back
	悛	To stopTo changeTo repentTo keep in rankIn this sense <b>B</b> reads
		Çiūn and Çiuēn, but D reads it Çiuén
		Çiūn Çiūn: A coward.
	踆	To stopTo submit one's selfTo retreat or go back
		蹲
		鴟 Tchy: A sort of root commonly called Yú Teû
	竣	A done affairA business concludedTo go back
	裬	DrawersBreeches.
	壿	To rejoiceSiūn Çiūn: Spoken of one dancing. This letter differs from
		Çiūn because Çiūn on the side is But the side character for
		this is .
,	狻	Çiún Mŷ: A lion
	俊	To excel others in wisdomAny great thingÇiún Ý, L reads it Ngay
		Excelling others in wisdom and virtue

Çiun 77



Huntsmens breeches made of leather...Liĕ Tchè Góey Kóu.

獵者韋褲

峻

It is used for 俊 Great.

V. Siún



**Mà Chỹ Leâng Chè:** A gentle horse...Great...Lofty...Soon

It is also the same with the above

畯 The Governor of the husbandmen...The spirit of the husbandment

The common name of rustics

餕 Xě Yû Yǔe Çiún: What is left of victuals...Çiún Yû Pŏ Çý: There were

never offered in sacrifice

儁 Excelling others in wisdom...To guard...To defend...To overcome

Very wonderful

儁 雋 佚 俊

Ço

左 V. Ciū, Chỗ, Chắy Water in which rice is washed...

78 Ço

c <sup>-</sup>	蹉	To slip or fallÇō Tô: To lose the opportunityXĕ Xŷ Fū Sú Góey Chy
		$ \vec{\zeta}^{\overline{b}} T^{\hat{b}} $ : Not to succeed in a business by losing the opportunity is called $\vec{\zeta}^{\overline{b}}$
		$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{\hat{\hat{o}}}$
	磋	To smooth, polish, as you do bones or ivory
	嵯	$\zeta^{\bar{b}}$ <b>Ngô:</b> Is spoken of a great and high mountain
		<b>D</b> reads it like $\hat{\mathbf{Co}}$
	瑳	The whiteness of stonesTo laughTo shew white teeth when we
		laughIn this sense <b>D</b> also reads it Çò
	搓	To rub hard $\zeta^{\bar{b}}$ <b>Xèu:</b> To rub the hands together $\zeta^{\bar{b}}$ <b>Sień:</b> To wind silk
		about the hands. Y Ll Chàng Sū, Goéy Chỹ Çỗ Sień: The silk winding
		silk with both hands is called $\zeta \bar{\tilde{\mathbf{o}}}$ Sień
c^	瘥	Not a very great plague or pestilence
		To recover health.
	矬	Small. $J\check{y} \wedge S\bar{y}$ : The sun declined in the west
`	左	The left handTo the leftLeft handed in a moral and natural senseÇò
	V.	Táo: False doctrineÇò Ký: To reason illÇò Kūon: Governors not
		made by lawful authority
,	做	To doLieû Sin Çáo Cieú Chy Goéy Çó: To attend deeply to a thing is
		called ÇóSo Çó Jiñ: Is to perform all the duties of a man.
		Çó Kūon: To perform all the duties of a Governor

Ço 79

	左	This character is used for that below it
	V. `	
	佐	To helpTo be present withTo assistLŏ Çó: The six councellors
		Fŏ Ly
	坐	To sit, anciently they were said to kneelÇó Tang: For a Governor sitting
		in his seat of justiceÇó Çúy: To incur punishment for a faultÇó Xý:
		To see any one's distresses and not relieve them.
		唑
	座	A seatA sittingA bed.
	挫	Yên Che Jin Yè: To reprove any one with words.
	V. Sō	<b>D</b> . reads it $\mathbf{C}_{0}^{\mathbf{c}}$
	作	To doTo workTo beginTo flourish, in a moral sense
		To new mould, in a natural and moral sense.
c	錯	It is used for 剉
	莝	Çiế Çảo Yè: To cut herbs
•		

80 Ço

夎	Páy Xě Yûng: Not to observe a becoming position of the body where you
	pay your respectsNot to touch the ground in bending the knee.
	蓌 蹚
挫	To fileTo overturnTo humbleÇ $\acute{\mathbf{b}}$ K $\acute{\mathbf{y}}$ (氣): To make dejected
	To affront $\mathbf{C}^{\epsilon}$ <b>Jin:</b> To break any one's schemes.
剉	Çổ Tāo: A fileFilingsTo file 鐋 子
	In the northern parts a file is called Tang Çù
銼	The same with the character above
	Ç <b>ô:</b> A little brass pot.
脞	Sý Çiĕ Jŏ: To mince meat
差	Çŏ Tie Yè: To slipTo fall
V. $Ch^{\overline{c}}$ $Ch^{\overline{c}}$	
$\zeta \overset{\overline{c}}{o}C\overset{\overline{c}}{u}$	
作	To promote any one to any thing
V. Çó	
昨	Çŏ Jỹ: YesterdayÇŏ Vàn: Last night.

	柞	A sort of tree very prickly and full of leaves. What sort of a tree this is, is
		not agreed among authorsTo grub up trees
	怍	To be ashamed.
	酉乍	A guest invited to drunk by the master of the house, after he has drank, to
		invite the master to pledge him
	***	An iron toolTo make an hole with an iron toolPing Çŏ Ping: is the
		handle or haft, but Çŏ is the hole where the handle is fixed
c̃	稓	Çú Çiù Nŷ Chūng Vě: To get out of the mud with any thing pointed
		籍
	錯	A stone fit for rubbing metalsTo rubLook backWander
	V. Ců. c	To mix together.
	撮	Çŏ Chỹ Ciử Vě: To receive any thing with your fingers close together
		Çū Çŏ: A cap made of black silk
	族	Yŏ Çŏ: A sort of eagle

	Cŏ & Cŏ	
	V. Cŭ & Ců	
-	蒩	Something like a mat made of herbs which they put under the things to be offered in sacrifice
	<b>4</b> H	It is also read the same with 道
	租	To let out, as a landlord dose his groundÇū Çieñ: The rent
		Huôn Çū: To pay rent.
c <sup>-</sup>	<b>店</b> 庭 <b>作</b> 庇	RudeThickThings in the grossBy wholesaleA large gross sort of riceShortlyÇt Lù: RusticClownishSù Ký Tuńg Ct: To be moved with passion indecently
	怚	To suspectSuspiciousOne that will not put any confidence in others
		Çiú: Proud. To despise
	初	A beginningTo beginFrom the first day of the month to the tenth inclusively the days are thus reckoned. $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ Yĕ, $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ LÎ, $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ Sān etc <sup>a</sup> . $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ L reads it $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ Kien and Kỳ $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ : In the beginning. Hien Yû Lûng Yĕ $\zeta^{\bar{u}}$ : The wise and ignorant had the same original.
	菊	
	<b>一</b>	HayHerbs gathered and tied in a bundleOxen and sheep which eat hay are called $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{v}}$ . Hogs and dogs that eat the fruits of the earth are called Hoán 獨
c^	鋤	A spadeTo use a spadeIt is an instrument to dig up herbs by the roots 组

	耡	Çû Teû: A plougshareA spadeAn instrument used by
		husbandmen $\hat{\mathbf{C}}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{K}}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ : To cut open the earth with a ploughshare
		组
	燭	Fú Jin Jin: A breeding woman.
	雞	Niào Chỹ Cữ Seng Chē: Small birds just hatchedCeữ Keú Cữ Seng Çú
		Chŏ Gôey Cu; Cu Seng Niù Pú Gôey Keú: Birds which soon after
		hatching feed themselves are called $\hat{\zeta}^{\hat{\mathbf{t}}}$ , Those that the dam feeds are called
		Keú
c^	徂	To go $\hat{\mathbf{C}}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{o}}$ : To die $\hat{\mathbf{C}}^{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ is to ascend and $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$ is to descendWhen a
		man dies, the two parts of which he is composed are separated they are
		called <b>Ký</b> . The refined part ascends, the grosser descends, therefore, to die
		is explained by $oldsymbol{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}$ $oldsymbol{\mathbf{L}}oldsymbol{\check{\mathbf{u}}}$ It is also wrote $oldsymbol{\mathfrak{U}}$ in the same sense.
`	袓	A grandfatherA beginningOriginalTo be accustomed to
		The spirit of the ways Cù Táo: To offer one going upon a journey
		eatable, that he may sacrifice and then eat them.
	爼	A certain vessel used in sacrifices, and in which the victim is laid
		俎
	詛	Ming Çù: To swear before the spiritsIf there two words are separated
		Ming is the greater oath and Çù a less oath.
	阻	DangerA dangerous placeÇù TángTo hinderAn
		impedimentÇù Chỳ: To forbidTo prohibitTo detain

Şu Çu

	組	Flocs of silkÇù   Kiŏ: A sort of herb growing in the sea
	齒且	Çù Yù: The upper and lower rows of teeth not being even one with
		anotherMetaphorically, they do not hang together, whether spoken of
		men, or of the pasts of an oration put together without method
c`	楚	An ancient kingdom, now the province of Hû QùangA certain
		treeOrderTo place in orderÇt Çt: Very much embellished
		also very thick togetherKiåò Ců: Excelling othersEminent
		Sin Çu: GriefAffliction.
	礎	Chú Hiá Xě: The stone base of a pillar
	楚	GriefAnguish:
		煙 楚
	助	To helpAssistTo be of service
	祚	Happiness
	胙	To sacrifice flesh···HappinessThe same as the character above. The
		plcae where they sacrifice to the earthTo raiseTo erect. Watch over and
		guard
		頒 Pān Çú: Tp distribute flesh for sacrifices. D. reads Chù Çý Chè Yāo
		Fŏ Yū Xin̂ Xỳ Yèu Çu Yŏ LÎ Fŏ Sàn Chỹ Çú Çý Chè Yŏ Sù Jin̂ Jin̂
		Kung Chen Xin Hoéy Yè: When sacrificing he desires the spirits to
		prosper him. When he has this flesh he distributes it again among those that
		are present that all may partake the benefits of the spirits.

阼 Stairs looking towards the east...A place upon the stairs where the master receives his visitor by way of doing him honor c'措 To place...To cast away. 厝 錯 V. Çĕ Vinegar in general 錯 It is used for 棤 V. Çổ, Çổ 厝 It is used for 棤 Also **Kiuên Çú:** To set down the coffin of the decreased in some place before it is buried, and to turn over it an arch made of brick Pustules or pimples...Chữ Cử: The same as Fắ Chin: To break out in little 瘄 pimples...The small pox.

## Çu or Ço

族 **Kièu Cŏ:** Nine degrees of consanguinity in a right line. The great great grandfather...The great grandfather...The grandfather...The father...I...The son...The grandson...The great grandson...The great grandson...

Sān Çŏ: Three degrees of affinity, on the fathers, mother, and wife's side. Also the father, son, and grandson are called so...Liù Çŏ: Men of the same village

Kung Ço: of the same stock...Ço Chu: To destroy a whole family It is also the same as this character 湊 and D reads it So

嘅	Kổ Çử (Kổ) Tả Chữc Goêy Kổ, Liố Chẳng Goêy Çử: Drinking
	great draughts is called <b>Kŏ</b> , just to taste any thing is called <b>Çŭ</b> 截
足	A fatherWealthyRichTo be sufficient <b>Pŏ Çŏ:</b> It is not sufficient,
	•
V. Çiú	He does not deserve Yn Xë Po Çu: They do not supply what is sufficient
	for foodPo Gò Çu (according to Mencius): My manner of proceeding is
	not approved ofChy Çŭ: Contented with necessaries
	Pŏ Çŭ Siú: It does not deserve credit
	足足 5
哫	Yè Yên Kieû Moéy Yè: Flattering insinuating words
蹙	To press togetherTo bring into streightsafflictedÇŭ Çŭ: Sorroful
	Pin Çŭ: SadReduced to streights
	蹴 蹶
蹙	SorrowfulSad. When the lips are squeezed round, or drawn tight, as they
	do who hiss.
卒	Sú Cǔ: Sú Ling Ping Chy Kuōn; Çǔ Hò Kō Chy Çǔ YèSú: Is a leader
	of an army, But Çŭ is Soldiers bearing armsFormerlyTo end
	AlwaysIs said of the death of a great manTo die.
	It is also the same with the character below, and with this 乡卒
倅	Pĕ Jin̂ Goêy Çŭ: One hundred men are called Çŭ
捽	To drag any one by the hair

c÷	踧	Çů Çiě: With great reverenceWith fear and trembling
	促	The nearestTo press togetherTo be instantTo urgeShort
		NarrowThick togetherÇů Çiě: A cricket
		趨
	<b>紫</b> 匆	Chỷ Siāng Kiú Yè: Teeth set very close together
	數	Thick together(Méng Çù) Çử Kù Pŏ Jĕ Gú Chŷ: A close mesh net
	V. Sù, Sú	should not be put in a muddy pool
	趣	It is used for 促 To solicitTo push onTo urge
	鏃	The head of an arrow.
	簇	Siào Chữ Çung Sēng Yè: Small canes growing thick together
	族	To collect together To urge.
		擎
	蹴	To treadTo stamp upon Çŭ Jen with an ill will
	蹵	To drivePress together Not contented.

Şu Çu

Çu

Riches...Wares...To lean or depend upon, in a moral sense
A barn...Çū Kiĕ: To help, or relieve...Çū Xiō Chy Sēng Ký: The business that any one follows for a lively hood...Xén Xiō Chy Cū: A subject or discourse on virtue.

資

- 接 The outward appearance...Beautiful...A very majestic look Ciǔe Xí Chy Çū: Beauty that nothing can equal...

咨 To consult upon any business by writing, which in sometimes done by governors of the same rank...Çū Çiē: To sigh...Çū Pin Yū Kiā Chang: To ask leave of the master of the family 齎 諮 赼 Çū Çin: Is said of him that cannot go forward, or make a progress 穦 Bundles of rice made into a stack. 髭 Xûn Cháng Tuòn Fă: Short hairs upon the upper lip 頾 뱔 Cū Leáng: To measure...Keù Cù: To speak against...To murmur Çū Súon: To number...Çū Çū: To detract from one another It is read also Çû and Çù D 訿 觜 One of the constellations 玆 兹蓐貿 滋 Sweet...of an excellent relish...To fatten...To season...To profits Çū Çū: Very intent...Sū Siě: Gain.

域	A certain mountain in the west
孳	Violent loveDiligenceÇū Çū: Without ceasing.
	孜
鍅	A spadeA ploughshare or any thing of that sort
Е	E The five characters marked with quavers in $\mathbf{F}$ , are read $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{\bar{u}}$ . But in $\mathbf{D}$ , they
	are read Chy
会((( 並出	Kēn Tiến Chỹ Kỹ: An instrument to till the groundPă Leàng Gôey Çū:
Е	$\mathbf{L}$ . reads it $\mathbf{Ch}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ . Eight Taels (or a weight in gold or silver) among the
	ChineseÇū Xiê: A trifleA thing of small moment
輜	A carriageTo carry loadsÇū Chúng: A load.
Е	^^重 Chúng: overloaded.
<b>分</b> (((	The color blackAny thing dyed seven times
Е	
淄	He Se Xùy Ming: The name of a river whose waters are black
Е	The name of an inferior city in Xān Tūng looking towards Çỳ Nân Fù
蓝	To till an uncultivated landYĕ Súy Tiển Yè: The land the first year it is
V. Çāy	tilled is called Ç $ar{u}$ 'Tis also the same as the character above, and also $ar{C}ar{u}$
	A tree that is quite dry before it is pulled up is called Mo Lie Sù Chè
	緇

	産	The border about garments
	璾	A stone like a precious oneMillet or any thing of that kind put in already
		into its proper vessel to be offered in sacrificeIn this sense it is the same
		as . above.
	齊	A morning garment at the funeral of a mother
		仔 See Çù
	飲	Sŏ Y Lú Chỳ, Góey Chỹ, Çū Yâ: To make a practice of shewing one's
		teeth is called Çū Yâ
	孖	Cù Xoāng Sēng Yǔe Çū: Twins Two brought forth at the same birth
	耔	To add earth to the roots of corn.
	*	A sort of vessel with three legs but less than <b>Ting</b>
	う	<b>滇</b>
c –	雌	Niào Chỹ Mù Chè: The female birds, the opposite to which is Hiūng
	•	

92

Is the same with the character immediately before... $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ : A certain bird 鵬 Çū: any other bird 覧 雌  $Ca^{\frac{1}{6}}C^{\frac{1}{6}}$ : Unequal or uneven... Unequally... Vě Pò  $C^{\frac{2}{6}}$  Máo: 差 V.  $\zeta_0^{\overline{c}}...\zeta_0^{c}$  $Can \overline{C} Cu$ : A sort of pipe  $Ch^{\overline{6}}$ ... $Ch^{\hat{6}}$ Love...Mercy...Kindness...Hing Çû: The bonzes that beg alms are called 慈 **Hing**  $\mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$  as if by persuading others to give alms they exercise an act of piety themselves... Hiĕ Tiĕ Xĕ: A stone that attracts iron...Çû Xĕ: The loadstone 磁 Ců Kỹ: Porcelane Pú Yû Xùy Niào: A water bird, very foolish, as big as a goose which the 鶿 Chinese make use of to catch fish... Words···Sayings...Accusations... $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{\bar{u}y} \ \mathbf{\hat{C}}\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ : To refuse...To alledge any thing 辭 in excuse of one's self... Cu Kiŏ Pŏ Xeú Yè: Not to accept of by any means... 辞 Words...A writing...An accusation...A complaint...An auxiliary 詞 letter...Vên Çû: A rhetorical composition  $Ch\bar{u}n$  Cý Yũe C $\hat{u}$ : A sacrifice offered in the spring time... $C\hat{u}$  Tâng: The 祠 monument of ancestors or houses dedicated to their memories in which are kept Tables having their names written upon them and to which offerings were made to the deceased. Whether there were proper sacrifices or no was warmly disputes among the missionaries. The care was sent to Rome and

they sent answer back from thence that the care was determined

茈	A sort of fruit that grows and wither under land covered with water, the rind
V. `	is black the inside white.
茭	To cover a house with shawTo gather togetherA sirname
	Fân Ção Mo Yeù Chin Che So Góey Çû: Herbs and trees that are prickly
	are called $\hat{oldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}}\hat{f u}$
餈	A sort of pudding made of boiled riceÇû Kāo: A sort of pudding made of
	boiled rice and sugar mixed together
疵	A DiseaseInfirmityBlack spots in the body. He Çû
	It is also read Çú
菱	A noxious herb, to which flatterers are comparedIt is used of a great
	many herbs
骴	The bones of dead men with their rotten flesh
	<del>撐</del> 髊
	D. reads it also Çú
紫	Hě Chế Kiēn Sẽ: The color between red and blackÇù Kiẽ: L reads it Çù
	Xin: The Imperial palaceÇù Hû: The wild Iris
訾	Pŏ Çù Chỹ Xin: A person whose dignity is the hightest and immense
V. –	Goéy KᢆŶ Xiñ Goéy Chúng Vû Kồ Hién Leáng Yè.
	It is pronounced also $\zeta \bar{\mathbf{u}}$ and $\zeta \hat{\mathbf{u}}$ in the same sense

芷	EmptyShortÇù Kiañg: Ginger
V. c^	See the character below
啙	EmptyShort
滓	SpotsA filthy spotA blemishChā Çù: The dregs or settlings at the
	bottom. Vě Chỹ Çữ Chế Yè
子	A sonTo be carriedTo love as you do your own sonsA common
	name for men; likewise for wise menGain from money, either trusted to
	others or negotiated by ourselvesThe the hours from 11 at night to 1 in
	the morningTien \( \hat{\hat{h}} \) \( \hat{h} : The EmperorSiào \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \( \hat{h} : I the EmperorKiun \) \( \hat{h}
	Conspicuous for virtue or dignity <b>Kŭe</b> A: The EmpireThe eldest Sons
	of NoblemenFū Cù: A masterSien A: L reads it Siēn. Kiūn A: A
	deceased father Púon A: A son in law Yêu A: A nephew on the brothers'
	sideAn auxiliary letter for noun substantives
仔	Çù Kiēn: To carry on the shouldersÇù Sý: Very intentDiligently
耔	Yûng Hô Kēn Yè: To add earth to the roots of corn
胏	Flesh and bones dried up together. Kān Jŏ Chỹ Túy Kŏ Chè
姊	An elder Sister

	秭	A hundred thousands of thousands
	1213	
		It is the same with the character immediately before
	梓	A tree the most valuable of all treesBoards or presses for printing
		booksÇù Lỳ: A village, or country townTung Çù: Boards to make
		harps withÇù Tan: A sweet-scented woodSandal wood.
c`	此	HeThat fellowHereIn this placePỳ Çử: Both mutually together.
	此	Çt Çt: Is spoke of any thing very small.
	玼	Is spoken of a jewel that sparkles
		Çû: A blemish in jewels
	涘	Xùy Yây: The margin of water The margin of a river
,	恣	Jiń Ý LÎ Pŏ Siûn Lỳ Fă Chỹ Goéy: To do what one is ordered to do
		according to his own fancy, and not conformable to the usual custom
		Çú or Çúng Çú: To follow one's own humorTo indulge our appetites
		Set a large.
	字	A letter, or characterTo soothTo speak gently toTo loveTo instruct
		childrenAn honorary name, which the Chinese may use when speaking
		of other persons.
		[ 1 字]
	•	

自	From or of, as they signify derived from, or, motion from a placesÇú Kỳ or Çú Kiā or Çú Çiñ: Added to primitives, they signify I: myselfYou: yourselfHe: himselfTổ Cú: Alone, without a companionÇú Xān: Of ones own accord; willinglyÇú Jen: It is certainÇú Jen Lî Jen:
	necessarilyNaturallyÇú Çaý: To be wellTo be in a prosperous conditionÇú Yeû: To follow one's own humor
肚	The extremities of the eye so far as they form the socket of the eye
, -	Yèn Ku $\frac{\bar{c}}{a}$ The hollow part of the eye The corners
V. Cháy	智 Kuang: The honow part of the eyeThe corners
玼	Yŏ Pińg A flaw in jewels.
岗	Putrified fleshTo break open a coffin in which a dead body is inclosed.
柴	To get togetherTo bind together either wood or wild hearts
V. Chắŷ	
胾	To cut flesh into small pieces
漬	To imbibeTo wetTo sprinkleTo soak in waterTo put under water
	Soaked in water or any other liquorFor a four-footed animal to die
積	To get together a great many things is called $\mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ , a few things is called
V. Çiĕ	Gòey

ground are called ÇúTo inflictTo stick a sword any where 傳 牸  Thorns, or pricklesBeards of cornTo prick in a moral and natural senseTo reproveKillTo enquire strictlyTo examineTo write one's name down in a bookÇů Sù: A Judge in criminal causesFúng Çu: To endeavor to make any one repent, not by reproving in downright terms, but artfully. Çu Kě (客): an assassin 東  Sú Çu Sú Kŷ K Lî Kieóu Chỹ Yè: To reprove any one by recounting to him his extravagancesTo reprove is expressed by Sú Çu  An InnTo lodgeLatterAfterwardsSecondSecondlyÇu Jỹ: The following day Ye Cu. Lì Çu Sān Çu: Once, twice, thrice.  F. reads Çu TýL reads it Çu Siu: OrderTo range in orderÇu Çu: Precipitately  As soon as possibleTo help.  Çu Pu: Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute  Mao Çu: A house of officeHoén Çu Dung		剚	Fân Ý Vẽ Chẳ Tỳ, Kiāy Goêy Çú: Those that stick any thing in the
Thorns, or pricklesBeards of cornTo prick in a moral and natural senseTo reproveKillTo enquire strictlyTo examineTo write one's name down in a bookÇû Sù: A Judge in criminal causesFúng Çu: To endeavor to make any one repent, not by reproving in downright terms, but artfully. Çu Ke (客): an assassin 束  Sú Çu Sú Kŷ K Lî Kieóu Chỹ Yè: To reprove any one by recounting to him his extravagancesTo reprove is expressed by Sú Çu  不 An InnTo lodgeLatterAfterwardsSecondSecondlyÇu Jỹ: The following day Ye Cu. Lì Çu Sān Çu: Once, twice, thrice.  F. reads Çu TýL reads it Çu Siu: OrderTo range in orderÇu Gu: Precipitately  As soon as possibleTo help.  〈Cu Pu: Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute			•
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terms, but artfully. Çt Ke (客): an assassin 束  Sú Çt Sú Kŷ K LÎ Kieóu Chỹ Yè: To reprove any one by recounting to him his extravagancesTo reprove is expressed by Sú Çt An InnTo lodgeLatterAfterwardsSecondSecondlyÇt Jỹ: The following day Ye Ct. LI Çt. Sān Çt: Once, twice, thrice.  F. reads Çt TýL reads it Çt Siú: OrderTo range in orderÇt Çt: Precipitately  As soon as possibleTo help.  \$\times\$ \text{Ct} Pû: Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute}			one's name down in a bookÇû Sù: A Judge in criminal causesFúng
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談 Sú Çắ Sú Kỷ K LÎ Kieóu Chỹ Yè: To reprove any one by recounting to him his extravagancesTo reprove is expressed by Sú Çắ 次 An InnTo lodgeLatterAfterwardsSecondSecondlyÇắ Jỹ: The following day Ye Ců. Ll Çů. Sān Çů: Once, twice, thrice. F. reads Çů TýL reads it Çů Siú: OrderTo range in orderÇåó Çů: Precipitately As soon as possibleTo help.  〈 Çů Pú: Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute			terms, but artfully. Çt Ke (客): an assassin
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F. reads Çu TýL reads it Çu Siu: OrderTo range in orderÇu Çu: Precipitately		次	An InnTo lodgeLatterAfterwardsSecondSecondlyÇû Jỹ:
Precipitately			The following day Ye Ct. Ll Çt. Sān Çt. Once, twice, thrice.
饮 As soon as possibleTo help.  较 <b>Çû Pú:</b> Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute			F. reads Çû TýL reads it Çû Siú: OrderTo range in orderÇåó Çû:
紋 Ç <b>ǘ</b> P <b>ú:</b> Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute 紊			Precipitately
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		侠	As soon as possibleTo help.
		約	Çû Pú: Webs or pieces of silk to be offered in tribute
厠 Mao Çů: A house of officeHoén Çů Dung			紊
		厠	Mao Çu: A house of officeHoén Çu Dung

98 Çuy

墔	To heapTo lay in heaps
觜	The horns of an owl.
$V. C\overline{\overset{\overline{c}}{u}}$	
崔	To sollicitInciteUrgeTo stir up.
催	Çûy Çûy: L reads it Çûy Goêy: It is spoken of an high mountain
	It is the same as that immediately above
摧	To east downBreakHinderThrust downOverturnExtinguish
漼	It is said of frost and snow mixed together
榱	The plants which support the tiles.
縗	A mourning garment at the funeral of a father when the borders are
	hemmed is called $Chan \ \zeta \dot{u} \bar{y} $ That at the mother's funeral, the border of
	which is hemmed is called $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{v}}$ $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{v}}$ $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{v}}$
嘴	The lips, of bills of birds Tō Çouỳ: Too talkative Çin Çùy: To kiss or
	bill
	Puon Çùy: To wrangle or dispute. Pāng Cùy: To take part with one side of
	those that wrangle or disputeÇùy Pŏ Haò: Foul lips. It is said of one,
	whose custom it is to offend with bad words
	策

趙 To goWalkTo be moved 洒 HighEminent	
洒 HighEminent	
V. Xày	
粹 Çûỳ Çáy: The noise a garment makes when one walks.	
´ DrunkNaturally and morallySin Çúy: Entirely given up to a	any
thingCý LÎ Xin Hiàng Chy Yuě Cúy: For the spirits to accep	pt favorably
of the ablations offered in sacrifice is called Çúy	
祽 A plain garment	
亦 The name of a sacrifice.	
蕝 Bundles of straw	
罪 A fault TransgressionTo blame. <b>Xéu Çúy:</b> To suffer punish	nment <b>Çúy</b>
Is properly a thing made of canes or reeds to catch fish	
The side character properly signifies a fault, and is compounded	d of <b>Çú</b> and
Sin because he who offends brings calamities upon himself Tao	<b>Çúy</b> To
ask pardon.	

100 Çuy

	最	VeryThe superlative makes it exceed to the highest degree, as Cúy Tá:
		The greatestTién Çúy Tién is the rear of an armyÇúy: the front or
		van.
	崒	Goêy Kāo Yè: Is spoken of a craggy mountain
		To gather together
		D. reads it Çů
	蕞	Çúy (尔): LittleThe leasts
	萃	Is spoken of the rankness of herbsTo gather together
		D. reads it Súy. It is the same with 倅 the second character below
	啐	To taste firstTo drink firstTo make afraidChắng Jĕ Kếù: Just to
		taste any thing with one's lips.
	倅	Cúy Chē: The next chariot to the Emperor's Yeû Çúy: One of the literati
		who has not yet got a government.
		萃
	淬	Miĕ Hò Ky: An instrument to extinguish fire.
	焠	To harden iron or temper it till it becomes steelTo put red hot swords into
		the fire to harden them
		<b>B. D.</b> uses in this sense the character immediately above
c'	瘁	A diseaseInfirmityWearied
		D. reads it Súy
		<b>奉</b>

Çuy 101

## Çun

-	尊	HonoredNobleTo honorTo reverenceA wine vessel used in sacrifices.
	僔	To hold, or lift upTo set a value upon a thingTo magnify
	v.`	
	壿	Çieù Çūn: A wine vessel.
	V. Ciūn	
	樽	A wine vessel.

102 Çun

遵 To conform oneselfTo comply withÇūn Mińg: To obey.	
Ç <b>ūn Xèu:</b> To keep or observe as laws.	
罇 A cup of wine	
鐏	
is Sy Fang Chy Ming: A kind of mountain hen in the western parts	
撰 Fù Chù Jin Chè Goêy Çūn, Táo Tá Pin Chè Goêy Kiáy: They	that wait
V. Chuén and attend upon their master are called Çūn. They that introduce the	ne visitor
are called Kiáy	
c 村 A country town, or village	
邨 Çun 夫 Fū: A villager	
c 存 To preserveExistExamineÇun Çun: ContinuallyWithout	ceasing.
Vén Ç <mark>ū</mark> n	
FP	
跨 To sit in an haughty manner without complaisance, with the elbo	ows and,
reaching out your arms, or with legs stretched out, or putting the har	nds upon
the knee	
This character also signifies the tracks of the feet	
<b>游</b>	

`	僔	To reverenceA multitudeMany gathered togetherÇùn Çiĕ: Moderate
		use.
		節
	噂	To say a great deal about any matter
		·····································
	撙	To be moderate in the use of thingsIt signifies likewise not to be over
		ceremoniousÇùn Çùn: More together
		繜
c`	鱒	A sort of land fishÇun Yû Jỹ Nŷ Yè: A fish that lives in safety
	付	To considerWeigh <b>Kiao Kan</b> To examine a criminal strictly
	刌	To cut any thing smooth with a knife
		村
		It is read also Çún in the same sense
,	捘	To driveTo take any thing with the fistTo strike with the nail
c	寸	A kind of measureIt is the tenth part of a covid or Chinese foot, and consists
		of ten other small parts which they call <b>Fúen</b> One $\zeta^{\ell}$ is the distance from
		the first to the second joint of the middle finger. $\hat{\mathbf{Cun}}$ Si $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ or $\mathbf{F}\bar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{ng}$ $\hat{\mathbf{Cun}}$ : The
		heartÇûn Kêù: That part in the arm which is one Çûn distant from the
		hand where the pulse is felt.

鬷

A sort of cauldron...

宗 To honor...Worthy of honor...Worthy of imitation...Ample...A multitude...Çù A: Ancestors...Çù Is properly the first founder of a family, But Çúng is he who during the life of the founder of the family, is famous for his virtues and ought to be respected with particular honor...Lo A: 1...The four seasons...2 Cold...3 Heat...4 Sun, Moon and Stars...5 Water, 6 dry weather...All which the king worships and offers sacrifices to. 騌 The hairs of an horse, commonly the tail 髮 Niào Fý Lién Cŏ: A bird that gathers up his feet when he flies It is also the same with 鍐 椶 A sort of tree without branches, out of the back of which poor people make cloaths to keep out the rain which are called  $\mathbf{Cung}\ \bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ 棕 稯 A bundle, or sheaf of corn 葼 Mŏ Chỹ Sý Chỹ Yè: The twigs of trees 猣 Kiuen Seng San Çu: A bitch which litters three puppies

騣 Mà Liě: The hairs of an horse. 鬆 鬉 鍐 Mà Kūon: The ornament for a horse's head 緵 Yû Vàng: A fishing net. 發 Çỳ Seng San Çù: A sow which litters three pigs... Yế Súy Xỳ Yè: A sow one year old 豵 豕 樅 A stick with which a bell or drum is beaten upon It is read also  $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{g}$  by **B.** and **D.** 縱 A direct track...Opposite to which is **Kûng:** A track going crop ways. V. ^ 從 蹤 A footstep... 踪 Cung Yung: At your leisure, conveniently...Heartily...Diligently 從 V., c^. A sort of tree whose leaves are like the pine, the body like the cypress...Ornaments added to a piece of wood lying crosswire to which a bell is hung...

蓯 Çung Yung: A kind of medicine

忍 Çung Çung: L. reads is Çung Mûng: Over hastily...Very solicitously
In D it is the same as the side character...In F. Çung Çung: Merry a merry countenance.

悤 忩 匆

It is also the same as 認

忽 An onion...A faint blue...**Xùy Cung:** A bulrush...An herb growing in shallow water, with which mats may be made...Çung Ling: A certain country in the wet abounding in onions

蔥

取 Çung Ming Çung Is properly a quickness of hearing. But Ming: The sense of sight...Çung Ming: Quick...Ready witted

聰

c^

聪 Bad ears

腳 Mà Çing Pě Că Mâo: A grey horse, or a pipebald horse.

**Xě Sú Yŏ:** A stone like a precious one.

從 To comply with...To humour...To obey...To conform one's self

V. , c A cause...Çung Tiến Lî Lây: It came down from heaven...Çung Siào: From a boy...Çung Gò Yuén: Having complied with my wishes

徔

是 Lofty...Eminent...To extol...To respect...To reverence...A certain kingdom now belonging to Xen Sy...Again...Cung Chāo: All the morning. Çung Yâ: Ornaments about a flag...Çung Çièn: To fill out for one another.

<del>/\_</del>

縣 A web or piece of silk offered in payment for taxes for want of money 竇

叢To heap up...Gather together...Trees or herbs growing thick together叢女菜

滋 A collection of waters

It is the same with that immediately following

- 深 Siaò Xùy Yĕ Tá Xùy Yuĕ Çung: A small river that runs into a large one is called Çung
- 偬 Kung Çùng: Taken up with many affairs
- 抱 To take many things at once...Upon the whole...To gather up all the hairs...Çūng Fỹ Kŷ Sú Lî Sú Chỹ: To take upon him an office that does not belong to him...Fỹ Kỷ Sú Lî Kiàng Chỹ Chỹ: To want to know what does not concern us.

摠 搃

Çung: The place where the sutures join together

事 A word

恕 It the same as that immediately above

縂 搃

總總

**Cung Kio:** The hairs of the head tied up together, as children's are **Çūng:** Horse hair

縱 Çùńg Çùńg: Very solicitously To follow...Go behind...Çúng Chē: Attendants that follow...Turg Targ 從 Hiūng Tý: The sons of two brothers... Cúng Tang Hiūng Tý: The sons of two brothers sons...Çáy Çúng Hiūng Tý: The children of the grandsons of the sons...Çuńg Mù: The Mothers sisters, commonly called  $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$  Mù  $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$  Niàng 縱 You may...Although...To leave any one to his liberty... Cúng Cú: L. reads Çuńg Sú and Çuńg Fáng: To give reins to one's appetites...To loose To commit unlawful actions without fear 綜 騣 To look back by stealth...To observe any man's actions 糭 A boiled rice pudding made up in the form of a triangle. They use this superstitiously, offering it on the fifth day of the fifth moon... 角 黍

Çuon

攢 It is used for the character immediately following...

攅 攢

Çuon 109

	鑚	Ý Çuōn Chữen Vẽ Yè: To bore with an angerTo bore throughHào Sû
		Ván Çiēn Çuōn Sin: Just as if the heart was pieced through with arrows.
c	攛	Çuỗn Tŏ: To excite to evilÇuỗn Túy: L. reads it Çuỗn Fán
		攛
	舀	Yéu Jin Goêy Gŏ: To encourage others to do evilTo enter into an holeTo
	V. c	fly away.
ĉ	菆	To surround any thing with pales set close togetherÇèu: Herbs which grow
		thick
	攢	To collect together in one
	欑	Trees set thickA stickA pike, or the mast of a ship made up of many canes
		joined together
	酇	Pĕ Kiā Goêy Çûôn: A hundred houses togetherThe space of four Chinese
		stadia
`	纂	Tá Çiĕ Chūng Çĕ Çiù Kŷ Yáo: To abridge any great book, or to select out
		of any great book the more useful parts.

110 Çuon

	纉	To go on with what others have begun
,	鑚	Chūen Vě Chỹ $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ Yè: An instrument to piece any thing through with an
	V	augerTo bore is expressed by Çûōn
c	氰	To fly awayTo hideTo drive outTo send assistanceTun Çûón: To
	V. c <sup>-</sup>	correct as you do writingTo mend as women do their faces by putting on
		paintD. and others read Çúy in the same sense
	攛	To throw forthTo throw away
	V. c <sup>-</sup>	
	鑹	A short, hooked spear
	爨	Chữy Çuốn: A cock Tung Kiu Hờ Çuốn: To live together and use the same
		fireTung Kiū Kŏ Çuốn: To live together and not use the same fire
	篡	To take away by forceTo rebel and to take to one's own use the lands that
		belong to one's Lord.
	奧	The spirit of the chimney fire, or an old woman whom they call the spirit of
	V. YáoYŏ	the fire or hearthAlso the sacrifices that are offered to it.

Çuon 111

縓 A faint red...A thing dyed but once.

爆

Hò Xý Vû Ti**ng Hiang Yǔe Luón Çuổn:** A fire that burns furiously the flames of which wave this way or that irregularly is called **Luón Çuổn** 火勢無定向日乱人

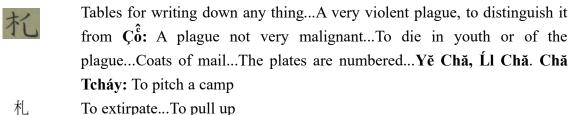
Cha

查 Xān Chā: A certain fruit...Chā Çù: Dregs Q 渣 A certain river Chā Çù: Dregs Q 浾 Chě Chỹ Nûng Héu Chè: The thickest part of liquors is called dregs, and may be expressed by any of these three characters marked with this note o Q 揸 To prick... Chā Hoā: To embroider 楂 Xùy Chūng Seû Mŏ Yè: Wood floating upon the water 柤 **B** uses it for the same **Cu** as is in the second character above this Also Chā Chā: The chirping of birds 摣 To take any thing at once with your five fingers to distinguish it from Ço 撮 which signifies to take a few things with two or three fingers

	奓	To openChā Yên: Boasting words
c <sup>-</sup>	差	To wanderTo differChā Pŏ Tō: Not far fromIt does not differ
	V. ÇöÇố	muchChā Tě Yuèn: They differ muchThere is the greatest difference.
	ÇüCháy	<del>生</del>
	艖	Pier Cha: A sort of ship.
	叉	To put the fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other to shew
	V. Tchào	respectYè Cha: The guards of a Demon
	扠	To carry any thing under the arm
	杈	A forkChā Pá: An instrument used in husbandry
	咤	A character the use of which is in the books of Foĕ
	V. c	
	嗏	An auxiliary character.

c^	茶	The leaves of a certain tree, out of which, after they are infused in hot water,
		the Chinese make their daily drink; called by the Europeans TeaChâ Yèu
		Pě Sùn, Tố Ĺy Yū Mố Chấ: Tea is prejudicial an hundred ways, and is good
		only for the eyes.
	搽	Tû Xĕ Yè: To besmearTo daub over, as a wall, or the face, by laying on
		paint
	槎	To cut down treesA small ship.
	查	The same with the foregoing
	V	Wood floating upon the waterTo examineEnquire into search out.
`	魚乍	Sý Ciẽ Yû Jŏ LÎ Y Yêu Yéu Çú Chỹ Yǔe Chà: To cut fish into small pieces
		and soak them in fat, or oil and salt in expressed by Chà
,	乍	On a suddenUnexpectedlyIn a short timeTo begin
	詐	FalseTo deceiveTo paintTo wanderKien Chá: A deceiver
		Chá Xén: An Hypocrite
	库	Vŏ Üý Ching: A house not yet finished

	笮	Chá Pú: A vessel to clear wine, out of which the wine may run and the dregs
	V. Çe	remain behindChấ Fang: A house where wine is pressed.
	蜡	See the character immediately below.
	徣	Niên Chūng Çý Ming: The name of a sacrifice offered at the end of the year
		which may be considered two ways; either as it is offered to the spirits and
		is offered by this character, or as an offering consisting of all the earth
		produces and is expressed by the character immediately above.
	灹	The noise of a raging fire.
c	吒	Chě Chấ: Words shewing anger
	V. c	
	咤	To throw out of the mouthTo be angryTo abhorTo offer wine to the
		spirits
	詫	To boastTo deceive
		To admire
	岔	Where two ways meet
	汉	Water divided into two channels.
	紁	That part of a piece of silk which is added to the side a garment that the lower
		part may be wider than the upper (a gore)
		To put in such a side piece is called <b>Tà</b> $Cha^{\xi}$ To come in of liquely when
		others are talking and join in the conversation with them is metaphorically
		called <b>Tà Chắ</b>



To extirpate...To pull up

Chă Fö: To bind...To tie round...The same with Chến Fŏ...Chă Hūa is to embroider

Çiế Çaò: A knife to cut herbs small, for the better feeding of cattle.



算[

c

Y Chin Çû Yè: To embroider...A sort of writing by which any thing is signified to the Emperor is called Chǐ Çù...Chỳ Chǐ: A bundle of writings of different sorts.

The gates of walls...To shut in...**Chă Muên:** Gates by which a course is given to water, or by which the course is stopped.

牐

Is spoken of herbs that grow rank immediately or soon after they spring up...The same is said of fat animals.

深 To examine...Consider...Know...Search out...Sing Cha: To examine...Cha Cha: To search out very nicely...Also very clear very neat.

誉

擦 To rub...To rub hard...To wipe away with rubbing

超 By beating the husk of rice, to get out the grain...

重

Tá Cú Jě Yè: To fix in as pin, a nail. L. reads it to transplant plants, grain and herbs...Chẳo Keủ: L reads it Chẳ Çùy: To join with others in conversation...Chẳ Lă Chŏ: To put a candle into a candlestick 

Ŷ Xèu Çú Jě: To put the hand into a narrow place

报 挿

It is also the same as 鍤

盾 Chế Chě: A bad man...The same as Siào Jin

種 Chẳ Yang: To transplant the stalks of rice.

話 Chắ Çùy: Murmurings

Any low sounds

鍤 An instrument used in husbandry

#### Chay

A clean heart...To clean...To reverence...To abstain...Fast...A chamber separate from the sect...Chāy Kiáy: Chāy is to govern the inward parts, Kiáy Is to beware of such outward things as may lead on to things unlawful... \ Siào \: A library

# 齋 縻 餮

In the same with the above

V. Çŷ...Çŷ

釵

A larger sort of pins which women make use of in dressing the head...Kin̄ Chay Kù: A certain medicine

差 Chāy Jin: A messenger sent...To depute or send anyone...Kin Chāy: An ambassador from a king...Tāng Chāy: Men from among the common people that the Governors employ, and have a right to employ about the public works from the age of 16 to 60. Chāy Sú: Those that are really bound to this service

當使

Mě Chỹ Pe Cấŷ Chè Yè: Wood fit for nothing but to be burnt...Worn away till one is as dry as a stick...Large pieces of wood which may be cleaved are called Sin, smaller pieces are called Chây



紫 Xāo Chấy Fuên Leào Ý Çý Tiến Xin: Wood burnt in the scarifies offered to the spirits of heaven

**Chây Lâng:** L reads it **Chây Kêù:** A wolf...**Séu Jû Chây:** As lean as a wolf...It is thus expressed because a wolf never grows fat

儕 Of the same rank and office...Ngu Chay

置 To tread upon with one's feet

踹 To beat the ground with one's feet

價 Xếu LÎ Vý Chẳng Kiāy Goéy Chỹ Cháy: All those who have borrowed and have not returned are called Cháy...Creditors Cháy Chù

A debtor Sú Cháy

責

c

c^

118 Chay

	豸	Hiáy Cháy: One who boasts of his valor
	V. Chý	
	祭	
	寨	Piēn Mǒ Çú Fāng: To join wood together for a fenceA trench surrounded
		with palisadoes
		<b>砦</b>
		札 Chǎ Cháy: To encamp
	瘵	The Phthisic
		An hectic fever
	眦	The place where the collar is joined to the garment Yây Cháy: To look
		upon any one sternly
		Yây Cháy Chỹ Chếû: Hatred arising thenceSee Çú Because he looked
		upon me sternly.
ć	嘬	To eat greedilyTo swallow victuals wholeTo eatChay Yŭe: To suck
		blood
		<b>D.</b> and others read it $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$
	瘥	Pińg Léao Jè: To be well after a fit of sickness
	V. Çô	
	躉	Tuòn Üy Gôey Hiẽ Chẳng Üỳ Gôey Chắy: A scorpion with a short tail is
		called <b>Hiĕ</b> , with a long one <b>Chắy</b>
		<b>薑</b>

Chan: L reads Çan

	攙	To help one to rise
	毚	To make use of a sharp pointed tool, or an awlÇiēn Çān: To break
		To loose
c^	遙	To calumniateTo speak ill ofTo murmur
	饞	A gluttonGreediness after food
	巉	Chấn Yen: Is spoken of a high craggy mountain. Q
	孱	Chấn Jô: WeakInfirm.
	潺	Chân Hoân: The noise of falling water.
	漸	Used for the third character above of marked thus

斯 To cut off the headChàn Çúy: A capital sentenceChān Cuy: A mor garment worn as the funeral of a fatherTo vanish away or be cut off	.Kiūn
garment worn as the funeral of a fatherTo vanish away or be cut off	.Kiūn
Cù Chō Cž Ù Vá LÎ Chàn The fame of wise men verilles aver of	er five
Çù Chy Çĕ, Ù Xé LÎ Chàn: The fame of wise men vanishes away after	
generations.	
澤	
Zièu Poēy Chỹ Kuỗn LÎ Pŏ Xiñ Yè: A small disk not deep but wide	
振 <b>Leàng Yng Chy Kiēn:</b> Between two pillars <b>Vŏ Liù:</b> Wood cros	sways
between two pillars	
c	'oman
bringing forth a son is called ChànAny things that are produced are	called
ChànSo Mèu T c ù Chân: Signifies what such a	land
producesPatrimonyA business any one follows for a livelyho	odA
produceTo arise	
産	
Cièu Chǒ Vŷ Çing: Wine that is foul growing something bright	
c	
剷 To escapeTo make smoothAn instrument made use of	of in
husbandry <b>Tchan Mà:</b> A horse base, without trappings	
鏟 刻 It is also the same as the side character	

Pŏ Gān LÎ Kŷ: To side without a saddle 驏 Chě Jǒ Ký: An instrument for roasting meat, like a spit 丳 賺 Chúng Máy: To sell too dear...To deceive...To wander...To gain 棧 A fence...To inclose...To hedge in...Chán Táo: A small path over a craggy mountain, or a bridge made of wood, placed crosswise levelling the way that travelers may pass...Less carriages following greater...A carriage made of cane and wood. Chán Chè: A carriage to sleep in. (a letter) Gó Che Yè 輚 湛 A standing and clear water. It is spoken of too much dew; And The sky on account of its clearness and purity 綻 **Y** Fûng Kiày: To be unsewed...An unsewed garment. V. Çán Feng Hing Lî Ho Chỳ Gôey Chán: To stop suddenly when walking is 站 expressed by Chán...Ching Tù Yẽ Ching Gôey Yẽ Chán: One day's journey for travellers which commonly consists of nine leagues is called Yĕ Chán...To stand...Chán Kỷ Lây: Arise and stand. Others read it Cán

革

Gān Chắn: What is just under the saddle and hangs out on each side by way of ornament

#### Chang

它 Clear...Manifest...Beautiful...To make manifest...To lay open...To grow clear...A chapter...The numeral character for chapters in any book, also for great trees...A sort of little book which is brought to the Emperor...Vên Chāng: properly signifies sky blue...Any color mixed with red is called Vên, with white Chāng is applied to more...A rhetorical composition is called Vên ^...To keep close to any thing till it is finished...Fańg ^: To transgress the laws

樟 傽 障 嫜

Fig. Kū Chāng. Kū Is a wife or husband's mother...A mother in law.

Chāng: A wife's father. A father in law...A wife or husband's mother is commonly called Pổ Pổ...A wife's father is called Kūng Kūng

A wife's mother and father are called Kūng Pổ...Chāng Fâng: To shake for fear...To tremble all over

- 漳 A certain river... Chāng Chēu Fù: A city in the province of Fǒ Kién
- 樟 A tall tree that bears camphire... Chāng Nào: Camphire

章 圭

獐	A doeAn animal like a stag but less and without horns
嫜	It is the same as 傽. The husbands eldest brother Hiūng Chāng
徫	Chāng Hoâng: Not to go straight Hing Po Ching Yè
麞	An animal like a stag but without horns or scut
	It is also the same as
	The same as 麃 Påô
鄣	A certain country.
彰	It expresses the beauty of feathers and hairs in birds and hearts
	ManifestTo lay openOpen
	The same as 章
張	The numeral character for leaves of paperFilled with food. To bend a
	bowTo stretch or wind up the strings of a musical instrumentKāy
	Chāng: To open, To extendChāng Xě Chāng Pán: To set or dispose in
	orderChāng Kuā: To boastTo bragChù Chāng: at his own will and
	pleasureFree choiceChāng Vàng: To spread a netChāng Tá: To
	make greaterTo magnify
粻	A sort of grain.

c <sup>-</sup>	昌	The brightness of the sunShiningRichNobleElegantTo go forth To flourishAlso metaphoricallyChāng Yeû: Words inciting to honorable actionsVên Chāng: The name of a starAn idol to which the learned men pay their devotionsPĕ Chāng Kiāy Seng Yù Tử LÎ Sàn Yû Tử: All things
		are produced out of the earth and return to it again
		It is also the same as 菖 猖
	倡	Chẳng Yēu Kiẵy Pŏ Jin Chỹ Chẳng Niù Yŭe Chẳng Nân Yŭe Yeū Chẳng
	V. c <sup>'</sup>	and Yēu: The names of common musicians. The women are called Chang
		and the men Yeū
	娼	Chẳng Ký: A harlot
		It is the same with the above character
	倡	Chẳng Kuẩng Kiữn Xéu King Çèu Máo: Is spoken of herds of animals
		flying away for fearMetaphorically it signifies a number of men walking
		together, and speaking without observing any order
	苜	<b>Chang Pu:</b> A certain herb whose leaves resemble a two edged sword, which
		is therefore called <b>Xùy Kién</b> Caò: Its root is medicinal.
	閶	Chẳng Mûen: The gate of the city of Sú ChēuChẳng Hŏ Tiển: The gate
		of Heaven
	倀	Foolish <b>Chẳng Chẳng:</b> Is spoken of a blind man
		It is read also $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{g}$ in the same sense
	愴	
		It is also read Çhoāng in the same sense

CÎ Always...For a long time...To keep...King A, or Ping A. Yung A. L. reads
Sin A, In common...Common pertaining to citizens...Commonly...Sin A:
Are the name's of measures, of eight Chinese feet they are called Sin, but, if 16, Ching...Kŷ A: The Imperial standard on which the sun and moon are painted...Fúng A: He that bears the standard
Ù A: The five cardinal virtues of the Chinese under which they comprise all the rest. Viz...Piety or Charity...Justice...Urbanity...Prudence...Fidelity. They are called Jin, Ý, Lỳ, Chý, Sin: They are called altogether Ching because a man ought never to be without them. It is used also for Q.

**Chẳng Gô Yǔe Xin Ming:** The spirit of the moon...Some dream that it is a woman who having taken a medicine, that makes immortal went and dwelt in the moon...

瑺 A sort of jewel

答 Keu Ný Chy Yè: To taste any thing with the mouth...Cin Yeù Cie Yù Yŏ Çù Siēn Châng: If a father when sick takes a medicine, the son must taste if first...A sacrifice in autumn, at which time the first fruits are offered upon the altars...To try.



某 **Y** Chẳng Xáng Yǔe Ȳ Hiá Yǔe Chẳng: The garments which cover all the upper parts of the body are called Ȳ, Those which cover the lower are called Chẳng

鱨 A flying fish.

V. c

- 萇 A certain tree...A sirname
- Çý Xin Chy Sò Yè: A place where sacrifices are offered to spirits

  Avoid place in a city...A broad street...A theatre...A building for public diversions...Chẩng, and Tẩn is its opposite...The place where sacrifices are offered, if the ground is made hollow or levelled it is called Chẩng, if it is made into an heap it is called Tẩn

場場

- 價 To restore...To repay...To pay debts...Chấng Mińg: To pay with one's own life for killing others
- The palm of the hand, commonly Xèu Siā...Chắng Kùon: To have the management of...Chě Chàng: The proper parts allotted to every one...Yańg Chàng: Perplexed with many affairs...Chý Chàng: A bloodsucker, commonly called Mà Hôang...Pà Chàng: To give a slap on the face...Mào Xéu Cŏ Siā: The sole of the foot in animals
- Chàng Çéu: The elder is called Chàng: The younger Çéu...Çūn Chàng: V. c.´

  Very aged...Men in years...Growing very old. Xaò Chàng: A little older...Chàng Gò Lèang Súy: Two years older than I...
  - 仗 A general name for weapons of war...To lean, or depend on
- V. It is also read **Cháng** in the same sense, but others make it signify, To lean upon, only
- Xò Y Fû Ung Yè: What those that walk lean upon or support themselves V. with...A cane...The staff to which a spear is fixed...Xě Chàng Yū Kiā Lǒ Xě Chàng Yū Hiāng Çiě Xě Chàng Yū Kǔe Pǎ Xě Chàng Yū Cháô: Men of fifty years old walk with a cane at home, Men of sixty in the city; Men of seventy all over the kingdom, Men of eighty in the very Royal palace.

c`	敞	LoftySpaciousWideOpen clear.
	僘	Spacious
	廠	Vǒ Vû Piě: A house without walls
	<b></b>	A certain water bird, the same as Cieu. Also the feathers of it. Çiao Chang:
		A garment made of the feathers of a bird
	求日	One of the longer daysClear
		To understand <b>Xū Chẳng:</b> ChearfulContented
		It is also the same as 唱. Read also <b>Cháng</b> in the same sense.
	昶	One of the longer daysL reads it as above.
	長	To exceedTo have, something leftTo remain overCir Y Cháng Yĕ Xin
	V.° .``	<b>Yéu Puón:</b> The garment of those that sleep exceeds the length of the body by one half.
	帳	A canopyCurtainTapestry hangingsChang Pu: A book of
		accountsCháng Fang: A tent or pavilionSúon Cháng: To cast up an
		accountCháng Sū: The name of a government. Xĕ Cháng: To act the
		master
	張	To get in order before handTo tune an instrumentTo boast of one's self
	V	

脹	A swollen bellyPào Cháng: Puffed up with too much eating.
	痮
漲	To overflowAn overflowingFor the rising of the water
	<b>涱</b>
丈	A measure of ten Chinese feet or covids Cháng Fū: A husband
v.`	Cháng Gin, L reads Yŏ Cháng: A father in lawFang Cháng: The houses
	of the Bonzes.
仗	A general name for military weaponsTo lean or depend upon (because both
V.`	general and soldiers depend upon their arms)Tà Cháng: To fightTo meet
	together in battle
杖	A bamboo or cane, which because old men make use of it, they are therefore
V.`	called Cháng ChèTo beat with rods which is one of the five Chinese
	punishmentsTo lean uponTo receiveTo take with the hand.
	<b>B.</b> and <b>C.</b> use this lone only, that signifies to lean or depend uponTo take
	with the hand.
嶂	Is spoken of mountains whose tops are disposed like Ping Cháng
障	A boundA limitTo sheet upTo stop a passageTo close.
	章
瘴	Cháng Ký: The intemperature of the air causing sickness

c 暢 To understand...To enter into or penetrate...Countent...Chearful...Long removed at a great distance... Chẳng Yŭe: The eleventh month... 畼 倡 Chẳng Sûy...Chẳng Is to go before or lead the way, as by instruction V. c<sup>-</sup> example...Sûy Is to follow, which are the duties of husband and wife...It is the duty of the husband to load the way, of the wife to follow...To go before others...A leader It is also the same with 娼 and 唱 唱 A captain or leader...To go before others...To offer to be a leader...The crowing of a cock...To sing...Chang Yè: To bow the body in order to shew respect...Chẳng Hó: He that begins a tune is called Chẳng He that answers him Hó 誯 鬯 A sort of wine that they are in sacrifices...a case to put a bow in Cheu Chang Xĕ Chý Yuén Váng: Disappointed of one's wishes 悵 To hate what we formerly hoped for, and endeavored to attain 鞮 A leathern case to put a bow in 韔

#### Chao

招 Xèu Hū Yè: To call any one to you by beckoning with the hand V. Xaô, Kiảô Ý Yên Yǔe Cháo Ý Xèu Yǔe Chāo: To call with the voice is expressed by Cháo with the hand by Chāo...Chāo Çāy Làn Hó: To bring misfortunes upon one's self...

招 韶

鉊	A great reaping hook
昭	The shining of the sunTo illustrateTo enlightenTo shew one's self
	Chāo Mŏ: The position of our forefathers in their monuments.
	Chāo Is the position of those who are on the left hand or look towards the
	south. $M\check{o}$ is the position of those who are on the right hand or look towards
	the north.
	Divers other acceptationsSee <b>D</b> in this
	炤
朝	The morningChāo Siĕ: Morning and EveningChāo Siēn: The Peninsula
V.° ^	of CoreaChūng Chāo: The time of refreshment in the
	morning{ Breakfast
嘲	The same with the following character
	啁
謿	The voices of birds that sing in the day timeDeriding words
抓	To claw, or scratch.
v.`	
釗	
- 超	To exceedExcelTo leap overChao Yue: To exceed greatly

薻 To take...To take by force 抄 To take by force...To take away violently...To walk through winding paths leaving the straight way...To mix things together To turn things over, for example, in a frying pan... $Ch\bar{\delta}o$  Siè. L reads it  $Ch\bar{\delta}o$ Pě: To write...To transcribe 紗 弨 An unbent bow. To wait upon the Emperor, to pay tribute to him...The Imperial palace...Chao 朝 Ting: The emperor... Có Chao: Is used for the Emperor sitting to give V. <sup>-</sup> audience. 潮 The flux of the sea which is in the morning. That which is in the evening is called Siĕ...Châo Tuỷ: The reflux Birds nests in trees, but those that are made in holes are called Vo... The name 巢 of a kingdom...Cottages made of wood...A musical instrument consisting of 19 pipes... 鼂 A sort of worm...A sirname Used also for 朝 爪 The claws of bird and beasts...It is used sometimes for the nails of a man...To scratch...To claw...Fo Xèu Çiù Vě: To receive any thing turning your hand towards it

	抓	To scratchTo claw.
	V. <sup>-</sup>	
	沼	<b>Chŷ Chào. Yuen Yǔe Chŷ Fāng Yǔe Chào:</b> A ditch or a fishpond of square it is called <b>Chào</b> , if round <b>Chŷ</b>
	杲	Hōa Tō Tá Chin Mâo: Is used of a pretty large collection of flowers
	找	Pù Pŏ Çŏ Yŭe Chào: To pay what was left unpaidTo askTo enquire
	V. Hoâ	
	叉	The nails, commonly called Chỳ Kiă
	V. Tcha c	
c	煼	To roastTo dress any thing without water Chào Lie Çù: To roast
		chesnuts. 炒
	吵	
	訬	Chào Náo: A confusion of voices

召	To be called for by a superior Fú Cháo Vû Nŏ Sieñ Señg Cháo Vû Nŏ: If
	your father calls you do not express your intention to him by words, but go
	directlyIf the master calls do not answer him but go.
	召
沿	Chě Kēn Sò Çó Sŏ Yū Xin Un Chě Vén Kiě Hiūng Chè: Pieces of bamboo
	from the roots of it which they throw before the spirits to foreknow future
	events, be they good or evil
詔	To admonishTeachInstructTo signify to any oneThe King's
	lettersThe King's mandateTáo Cháo: A certain governmentGiñ Gań
	Pǒ Kién Sú Y, Cháo Káo Chỹ: If any one does not know what is best for
	him to do, do you teach him.
	計
照	To enlightenTo fall upon any thing in a sight lineThe shining of the stars,
	and the light a candle gives Cháo Kú: To have the management of Cháo
	Kieú: As beforeCháo Yańg: To imitate.
兆	Thousands of thousandsA token of what is to comeHappiness
	Siēn Cháo: A prognosticKing Cháo: The royal palaceChŏ Kūey Cĕ LÎ
	<b>Vê Hien Kỹ Goêy Cháo:</b> To divide a tortoise in two after it is roasted
	幺
兆	To foretell wind
,	兆
旐	A square flag on which are painted tortoises and serpents
絩	The number of silken threads of which a piece of silk consists longways.

趙	To runOf long continuanceSharpA certain kingdom. Pě Cháo: A sort
	of bird which is called Pě Lâo
肇	To beginTo produce or bring outOf a quick ready wit or understanding
	<b>肁 肇</b>
笊	Cháo Lŷ: A spoon made of the strings or shreds of bamboo with which of
	you take out any thing, what is liquid runs through what is not so stays
	behindA strainer
櫂	Long oars are called Cháo, short ones Çiĕ
霍	
罩	<b>章</b> 罩
棹	It is the same as this 櫂 character above
鈔	Paper stamped upon, which they formerly used instead of silver
V. c	

-	遮	To coverHideConceal^ 設 To admonish any one by innuendos and
		hints. Chē Xě: To excuse one's faultChē Mùon: To hide.
c <sup>-</sup>	車	A carriage Yèu Pă Tèu Ù Che: A very expert and learned man
	硨	A very large sea shell fish of an oblong formIt weighs more than one
		hundred catties, and out of it are made vessels of great value.
`	者	An auxiliary and final characterHăe Chè or Xĕ Chè: A certain
		mountainThis character placed after the verb, sometimes signifies
		He who, or it makes a participle, as Gáy Chè: He who loves, or
		lovingSometimes it concludes a sentenceSometimes it shews that the
		preceding verb or verbs are to be taken.
	赭	A flesh colorChè Hoâng: A yellow color mixed with a little red which is
		now called Kin Hoâng SĕA certain mountain in the province of Chĕ
		Kiāng
c	偖	To be broken asunderTo cleave
	搘	To strike.
		It is read also Chè in the same sense
	撦	Ý Xèu Lă Vě: To take any thing to one with the hand
		以手拉物裂開
		扯

扯	Used for the foregoing character and for $\mathbf{T}_{0}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$
	地
哆	To open the mouthA large mouthIt is spoken of full lips hanging
	downChe Jên: By the unanimous consent of all.
	張口也
蔗	Kān Ché: Canes out of which sugar is extracted
鷓	Ché Kū: Partridges
柘	A certain tree, from whose wood is made a tincture of a yellow color.
這	
炙	To roast.
V. Chĕ	
折	To breakTo bendTo fold togetherTo destroyTo prep togetherTo
V. Xĕ. Tŷ	reprove
	To die before 30 years old, or before marriageA dead man is called
	HoèyAll other dead things are called ChěGround raised and four
	square where sacrifices are offeredMiań Chě Jin: To withstand any one
	to his face Chùng A: To take and use what is another's by way of
	satisfactionCiāng Kūng Chĕ Çúy: To make up for faults by former
	meritsChě Xŏ: To buy off with money, death or any other punishments
	which a man ought to suffer.

浙	A certain river in the province of <b>Chě Kiāng</b> from whence the province
	fakes its name.
	淛
晰	Clear or brightTo understandChy: Tolerably bright or clear.
哲	Sing Kuang: The brightness of the stars.
哲	WisePrudentTo know.
	喆 折 喜
蜇	Hày Chě: L reads it Chě Pỷ Water apples (As the Spaniards call them)
	They are something found at sea, like a skin floating upon the water,
	whi[c]h the Chinese eat after having salted them.
鮿	Fish dried without salt.
扫台	To fold, as you do garmentsTo destroy
V. Lă	
闷白	To fearTo be afraidTo faintTo be discouragedBeing deprived of
	strengthChě Fő: To submit one's self
	懾 饵

	音	Xĕ Kỷ LÎ Yêu Yè: To bring out our words with great difficulty of
		breathing
		慹
	襵	Ÿ Chě: The folds of a garment
	灄	Ciế Jŏ Yè: To cut meat into small pieces
		牒
	欇	Herbs creeping like ivy <b>Pà Xān Hù:</b> L reads it <b>Hù Tếû Çắò</b>
	耳耳	To cut meat into small pieces
c°	聶	Sin Fo Yè: To submit oneself entirelyTo be convinced
	徹	To understandTo enter intoTo take hold ofTo usurp or take another's
		propertyTo shut outA method of exacting tribute in the year of the
		EmpireChế Yé: All nightChế Tếû Chế Üỳ: From head to heel (or from
		beginning to end.)
	撤	To shut outTo cast awayTo chuse out of many things
		撤

轍	The track of wheels
澈	Water so clear that the sight can reach to the very bottom of it
	Chế Tý: The same.
	澈
輙	The sides of a carriageImmediatelyOn a sudden <b>Che Hàn:</b> To take upon
	oneself insolently
	輒
飢	Chẳ Chế: A bad manThe same as Siaò Jin
聅	To run a short arrow through the ears of any one. (It is a military punishment)
	D. reads it Tan
掣	To pick and chooseChe Cien: To take bits of bamboo or reed out of a
V. Chý	vessel, either to divine with, or for any other purpose Chế Yen: Out of many
	bags of salt to choose one to weigh itKin Sú Yèu Chý LÎ Pŏ Çú Yêu Chế
	Chèu: When any one has any affair upon his hands which he is not able to
	dispatch on account of some impediment, is expressed by Chè Chèu

-	噡	Too many wordsTo come toTo consider attentively.
		詹
		It is the same also as 瞻 and 蟾

噡	WordsVoices
譫	To many words
	It is also the same with that character above.
瞻	To beholdTo look up
詹鳥	A bird foreboding thingsA bird of ill omen
V.	
占	To divineTo search into hidden thingsTo conjecture what the tortoise or
V.	herbs <b>Xý</b> , which the Chinese use in their divinations, portend <b>Chen Heu</b>
	After divining to wait the event of the divination Nién: The event
	agreeable to the divination Kèu A: To make verses or an elegant speech
	without studying them beforehand. Vý Hing Sú LÎ Siēn Vén Sin Yĕ Goéy
	Chỹ Chēn: Before you attempt any thing to consider of it well in the mind.
沾	To dye colorsTo stainTo be spottedChēn Chēn: With contempt
	Chēn Yè: To stir upTo provoke.
記	Chēn Nân: Too many words
	It is also the same as Chán 賺 To deceive
粘	Grain of rice
V. Niên	

霑	Wet through with rainMuch rain
讝	The ravings of a disordered person expressed by the voicePińg Giñ Jĕ Kiĕ
	Fă Chēn: A disordered person breaks out into ravings when the heat is
	violent
亶	Chūn Chēn: An affair requiring much painsA business of difficult
V. Tàn	accomplishment
邅	Chūn Chēn is used when it is very difficult to make any progress
饘	A sort of pottage made of dissolved rice.
	新
氊	Tapestry made of wool, and pressed together
	氈 毡
鱣	A sort of great fish of a yellow color, sharp head, body covered all over with
	scales, and between twenty and thirty feet long, and sometimes weight one
	thousand catties
宣烏	A bird of the hawk kind
	辦

	栴	A tree very sweetly scented, growing in the western parts whose fragrance is
		so great, that the winds, though they are against cannot hinder your smelling
		it Hiāng Mŏ Çån Sȳ Yŭ, Súy Yú Niĕ Fūng LÎ Hiāng Kぢ Pŏ Çù
		椨
	旃	Kỷ Kiổ Píng Yè: A crooked spear upon a flag
		旜
	幨	A covering over a carriage
	襜	被 袇
		<b>Sên:</b> A collar joined to a garment, It is also the same with the character
		immediately above
c <sup>-</sup>	佔	To search forTo expectTo look backThe same as Chen Nie: Words
		privately whispered into the ears of any one
		覘
	怗	Chến Chý: Dissonant voicesDiscords
	V. Tiĕ	<b>港</b>
	覘	To search forTo expect.
c^	禪	The contemplations of the sect of FŏeSiāng Chên: To succeed one
	V. Xēn q	another
		禪禪

嬋	Chên Kiūen Is said of a beautiful womanChên Lien: Relations by
V. Xēn q	bloodChen Yuén: A beautiful womanAlso to lead one on to any thing.
	Also things so connected together that one draws on the other, as the
	causeSiû Chên Yuén: To recall to mind what has passed
	This Yuén is also read Yuên and Kiūen
蟬	A grasshopperAn insect into which the may bug is turned.
V. Xēn q	壇
單	Chên Yū: Very spacious and greatCertain Tartars
V. Xēn q	
V. Tān	
燀	To raise a fire by blowingIt is said of a fire when it is getting up
蟾	A worm into which it is fabulously reported a certain woman Châng Gô was
	turned who went into the moonChen Kuāng: The moonThe shining of
	the moonChến Chủ: A little sort of animal like a toad.
墨	Shops or merchants warehouses A 肆 Sú: ShopsA sheet where
	medicines are madeA house in the fields
	廛壥
濹	A certain river rising in the province of <b>Hô Nân</b>
纒	To tie or bind around with any bandage Chên Yào: To give trouble
	Kiến Chến: EntangledIntricateChến Tếu: The reward given to an
	harlotYāo Chên: Money which is carried near the loinsHing Chên: To
	bind a bandage round the feet, as far as the knees, for greater case in going a
	journey

	The place through which the stars perform their proper coursesTo dwell
	withChén: The footsteps of a stag of a larger size
闥	The gate of a market place
儃	A figureChén Hoêy Is said of one who makes no progress
V. Tan	
展	Chuèn LÎ Kắy Chy Chy Goéy Chèn. To LÎ Kफo Chy Chy Goéy Chèn: To
	unfold what was folded and to unfolod and draw out in length is called
	ChènTo openUnfoldDraw outChèn Sing: To examine diligentlyTo
	contemplateChèn Ching: An upright faithful man
	Chèn Cin: To bring back profits to parents.
輾	Chèn Chuèn. Chèn Chè Chuèn Chỹ Puón. Chèn Chè Chèn Chỹ Chèn.
	Chèn Is one half of a compleat revolutionChuèn Is one compleat circular
	revolution.
皽	Pû Jố Chỹ Mờ Yè: A very small membrane between the skin and the flesh.
闡	To openMake manifestBring to light
諂	Chèn Moéy: To be flattered Yǔe Ý Ly, Y Kúng Yû Yên: To transgress the
	laws of justice to gratify another's humor improperly Kiūn Çù Xáng Kiao
	Pŏ Chèn: A wise man does not flatter with his superiors
	Lìl Mŏ Chỹ Sò Háo Chến Siñ: What the ears and eyes delight in.
	Charms that ensnare the heart
	讇高的

戰	To fightChén Téu: To engage in battleTà Chén: To meet to fight
	Chén Chén: With fearChén Xū: Notes sent by way of challenge to fight.
	戰
顫	Xèu Túng Pŏ Ning Yè: Used for the head shaking continually.
	Hân Chén: To shake with coldJŏ Chén Sin King: Flesh trembling the
	heart is in great dread.
占	To take what belongs to others Chén Siēn: To thrust oneself into the first
V	placeChén Gâo: L reads it Tổ Chén Gâo Tếu: To get the principal place
	above othersYn Chén: To lay in wait privately for othersPá Chén: To
	take what is another's by main force
躔	Mêu Gin Çây Vě Yuě Chén: To lay snares to get the riches of other men
<b></b>	Mà Chến Pỹ: A covering put under the horse's saddle and hangs down on
	each side, to prevent the dirt, kicked up by the horse from daubing the
	riders shoes or boots
	Others read it <b>Chắn</b> L reads it <b>Çāń</b>

### Cheu

c

-	周	SecretThinSubtilTo go aboutTo go roundTo go in a courseRound
		FaithfulTo succour A Chý: To bring help A Pý: To prepareReady
		furnishedCompletely set offTaó Chēu: A winding way Tāo: The
		King's wad. Pŏ Chēu Fūng: The northwind \ Cin: very near to each
		otherKiun Çù Chēu LÎ Pŏ Pý: A man of honor and virtue is the same to
		all and is not swayed by any partial affectionThe Imperial family, the
		founder of which Vên Vâng began to reign 1122 years before Christ, and
		lasted 337 years.
		週
	賙	To assistBring helpTo bestow alms

	週	To go roundChēu Goêy: In a circuit
	州	Xùy Chūng Kò Kiù Chỹ Tử: A hospitable land in the midst of water
		Kièu Chēu: Nine regions which after drawing off the water, caused by a
		deluge, by the Emperor Yû in China, continued to be habitableTwo
		thousand five hundred houses are called one ChēuA certain kingdomMà
		Chỹ Héu Kiắó: The arms of an horseCities of the second rank
	胀	Xùy Chūng Kāo Chữ Chỹ Tử Yè: Land which rises in the midst of water,
		if small and near the shore is called Chù, if large and at a great distance from
		the shore it is called ChēuXĕ Chēu: Ten islands in the great ocean, where
		it is pretended men dwell that are immortal.
	舟	A shipChēu Taó: Girded with a sword.
	輈	Chě Ciến Chẳng Mŏ, Kēu Hûng Ý Kiā Mà Chè Yè: The beam of a carriage
		or a long piece of wood before the carriage which is so continued and fitted,
		that it may be laid upon the horses that draw the carriage
	譸	To reproach with wordsCheu Chang: To deceive
	盩	A winding way upon the mountain 屋 V Chǐy
$c^{-}$	抽	To lead forthTo draw outTo produceTo hold out your hand to lift any
		one upTo choose out of many thingsCheu Chû: To shut outCheu Pă:
		To bring helpCheu Xùý: To stretch the nerves

	紬	To draw outTo draw together the ends of silk wound upCheu Ye: To
		unwind.
	妯	To be moved at heartTo compassionate.
	寥	To recover healthSŏ Yŏ Pŏ Mién Hiúen Kiŭe Ciĕ Pŏ Cheu Cié Yú; Yên
		Fy Kử Kiử Niẽ LÎ Pŏ Çŏ Y Ching Kiūn Tĕ Yè: If the medicine does not
		make the eye smart the disorder there does not go off. Used metaphorically,
		to signify that without many things that are sharp and unpleasant to hear, no
		one can arrive at perfection in virtue
c^	惆	Xĕ Ý Yè: Beguiled of our wishesChếu Chắng: Said of one who is very
		sorrowful.
	稠	Thick together
		Much, Rice growing thick Hy 稀 is its opposite
	裯	A plain pillow
	V. Chû. Tāo	
	綢	Chếu Miéu: Bound together very closeMost intimate friends
	籌	A piece of bamboo made use of to mark any thingThe years of one's
		lifeTo reckon upTo continue or lay schemesTo think what is to be
		doneChếu Chĕ: A stratagemGoéy Gò Chếu Chỹ: I beg you would
		consider what I had best to do
		等

儔	Companions of the same rankManyWho?Four men are called Chêu,
	as two are called <b>Piĕ</b>
疇	Ý Kēn Chỹ Tiến: Lands already tilledTiến ChếuTiến Is a field where
	grain is sown, Chêu In which hemp is sownA kind or sort
	OrderManyCheu Sie: FormerlyAnciently.
	It is the same as the foregoing
醻	Chù Gin Çin Çièn Yū Kẽ Yǔe Hién. Kẽ Tă Chù Jin Yǔe Çŏ Chù Fŏ Kẽ
	Yǔe Chêu: The master of a family offering wine to his visitor is called
	Hién when the visitor complies it is called ÇŏWhen the master offers
	wine again to the visitor it is called CheuTo repay Cheu Sie: To return
	thanks.
	西守 西州
魗	To abhorTo throw awayAny thing deformed.
	款
躊	Chếu Chữ: In doubt what to doWaveringIrresoluteKin Ý Sin Vý Tá
	Tińg LÎ Sú Çáy Vý Hing Goéy Chy Cheu Chu Po Kue: Now, Before a
	thing has been firmly resolved upon in the mind and is so circumstanced
	that it cannot be compleated as yet, it is expressed by Chêu Chû Pŏ Kŭe
<b></b>	An enemyTo hateAbhorTo considerChêu Tie: EnemiesPáo Chêu:
	To revengeTo payTo returnTo repayCheu Che: To pay a just
	priceKiáo Kắn Xũ Çiĕ Yǔe Chểu: To compare together two copies of
	any book
	<b>罐</b> 仇
	It is also the same with 酬 and the character below.
售	To restoreTo pay <b>Máy Kiú Xèu:</b> To past with a thing by selling it
	Máy Ně Xéu Chě: To sell any thing and receive the value of it
紬	A piece of silk of less value than damask
	绘画
	It is the same with 抽

肘	Pý Ciĕ Váy Chĕ: The outward bending of the joint of the arm. The elbow
	Chèu Yě: Very closely united as the elbow and that part of the ribs which
	correspond to it Chě Chèu: He is hindered from doing any thing according
	to his own liking
疛	Siào Fŏ Tuńg: A pain settled in the lower part of the belly
嗝	Kiển Niào Xing: The sound of birds going together in flocks
箒	A broomÝ Niù Çý Yn Chế Kiến Ching Yue Xý Kỹ Chèu: He that
	delivers his daughter in marriage says with great humility that he delivers
	her up to sweep the house. $K\bar{y}$ Is a basket to carry out the sweepings of the
	house.
杻	Chèu Hiáy: The handcuffs of criminalsChèu: A certain tree
V. Nièu	
捌	To take by the hand.
丑:	A character to mark the hour, form the first to the third in the morning.
醜	Sŏ Y Máo Léu Goêy Chỹ Chèu: An ugly deformed countenance is
	commonly expressed by ChèuKổ Sieu Kổ Chỳ Chỹ Sú. Jĕ Góey Chỹ
	Chèu: That which one ought to be ashamed of is called Chèu

c

呪	To wish terrible evils and all sorts of calamities to any oneThe prayers or
	imprecations of the Idol priests
畫	DaysChéu Yé: A day and nightWith the Chinese one day and one night
	consists of twelve hours. Each hour is divided into eight parts, so that each
	part corresponds to our quarters of hours, But when they choose to divide
	the compleat day, into one hundred parts.
胄	PosterityChéu Çù: The first begotten son by the first or principal wife.
	曲
	A helmetCheu which signifies a helmet is wrote and not Kiă Chéu
	a Coat of mail and helmet
宙	From ancient times until now <b>Yù Chéu:</b> Every where and always.
紂	A piece of leather which is put to an horse's tailCommonly what is put
\(\times\)	
	under an horse's tail is made of leather and is called ÇieuWhat is put to
	the tail of an ass or mule is made of wood and is called <b>Chéu</b> (a
	crupper)The last King of the family of <b>Xāng</b> , whom <b>Vù Vâng</b> , the chief
	of the Imperial family subdued
酉寸	A valuable sort of wine which is made in the first month and fit to drink
	only in the third, and this they used in sacrifices
咮	The beak or bill of birds
V. Chū	
臭	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{Cuh}_{\mathbf{y}}$ $\mathbf{Mih}_{\mathbf{g}}$ $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{c}}$ : Smell in general Sometimes it is specifically
	used, as it is opposed to Hiāng and signifies a stink
	Sometimes it is confounded with this very word <b>Hiāng</b> and signifies a good
	smell

夕臭	Fù Kỷ Yè: The smell of any thing putrefied
----	--

知	To knowSiēn Chỹ: A prophetChỹ Táo Pŏ Chỹ Táo: Do you know how
	to govern?Chỹ Fử: The governor of a cityChỹ Mù: A certain
	medicineChỹ Fũng: A certain herbSiãng Chỹ or Chỹ Kỹ: A friend
蜘	Chỹ Chū: A spider
	粗
支	Boughs of trees separate and distinctChūng Chỹ: Those that descend from
	the same grandfatherChy Yúng: To weigh by parcelsTo use
	separately \( \cappa \) Ceng: L. reads it \( \cappa \) Chú: To prop. A prop \( \cappa \) Cù: All the sons
	except the first sonSú ^: The members of the bodyXè Ĺl ^: The twelve
	characters that mark the hours A Çiù: To receive what ought to be
	received A Kië: To give what ought to be given To Chy: To consider To
	give that to any one which ought to be given Yen A: A certain
	mountain <b>Hoāng</b> ^: A certain kingdom
	It is also the same as梔
枝	Boughs of treesLiĕ Chỹ: A sort of fruit which grows in the province of
	Kuàng Tūng and Fŏ KiénChỹ Ngû: A little round pillar or part is called
	$\mathbf{Ch}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ , but if it is slanting it is called $\mathbf{Ng}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ .
	梔
肢	Sú Tè Yè: The four principal members of the body, viz the two arms and two
	legsChy Kiày: To tear a man into four parts (To quarter him)
	职
鳷	Chy Çio: A certain bird.
	雄

之	An auxiliary characterA particle which placed after a word makes it the
	genitive case. It is also relative and reciprocal
芝	A sort of mushroom which near rots, which they call the herb of
	pappinessChy Ma: Sesame or a white grain, of which they make oil
氏	Yuě Chỹ: A certain kingdom in the western part of China
V. Xý	
椔	Mŏ Liĕ Sù Chè: A tree dead before it is rooted up
兹	Land which is prepared to bear a crop the first year
	<b>粗                                    </b>
	It is the same also with 椔 (See) Yû
示话	To reverenceNeverthelessOnly
	袛
	Others read it Chỳ
柢	Huŏ Chỳ Xŏ: Rice beginning to be ripe
	秖
胝	Pŷ Héu Yè: A thicker sort of skin
	<b>企</b>
	<b>刈回</b>

	É	A 2000
	巵	A cup.
		卮
	梔	An apple of a saffron color which they use in dyeingThat part of the
		mulberry tree which bears the fruit is called Chy Chy Çù
		A shrub that bears white flowers of the sweetest scent
	禔	RestHappiness
		衼
	脂	FatIf melted it is properly called KāoIf hard and condensed together
		$Ch\bar{y}$ Also the fat of animals having horns is called $Ch\bar{y}$ . If they have no
		horns KaōMién Chỹ: Women's paintKểu Chỹ: L reads it Yēn Chỹ: A
		sort of paint that they lay over their lips
	癡	Xin Sū Pŏ Chŏ Chỹ Pińg: FoolishSillyThe weakness of a mind that does
		not see things beforehand sufficiently
		痴
	瓻	A vessel for wine
c <sup>-</sup>	絺	$\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{c}}}$ <b>Hiĕ:</b> A web or whole piece made of hemp and such like things but finer
		is called $Ch_{\mathbf{y}}^{\overline{\mathbf{c}}}$ A web made of the same materials but coarser is called $Hi\check{\mathbf{c}}$
	笞	Piēn Chỹ; Ý Pỹ Yǔe Piēn Ý Cháng Yuě Chỹ: To beat with leathern thongs
		is expressed by <b>Piēn</b> . To beat with rods or a stick. $Ch\overline{\dot{y}}$ : From hence five sorts
		of punishments used by the Chinese
		抬

鴟	A certain bird of the preying kind whose hooting is taken for an ill
	omenChy Hiāo and Kuấy Chy: An owl
	鴟
蚩	PlainSincereRudeFoolishA certain sea animal.
	$Ch_{\overline{y}}^{\overline{\xi}}$ Yêu: A certain famous robber in the time of Xin Nûng
	Also a certain star.
	<b>岁</b>
	It is also the same with 媸 beneath
嗤	To laughTo scoff $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\bar{z}}}$ $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbf{\hat{y}}}^{\mathbf{\bar{z}}}$ : The noise paper makes when it is torn.
	<b>蚩</b> 攵 媸
媸	UglyFoolishTo be despised <b>Yên</b> $Ch_{\tilde{y}}^{\bar{c}}$ (opposites): <b>Yên</b> :
	Beautiful <b>Chỹ:</b> Ugly
	<b>始</b> 娱
螭	$Ch_{y}^{\overline{c}}$ Hù: A sort of image of a dragon, which the Chinese superstitiously use
	to place upon their houses and are commonly called <b>Chéu Teû</b>
魑	Chỹ Móey: Aerial spirits in the mountains Xãn Chũng Kuèy Vě
稻	Chỹ Kiāo: Bird lime.
齒可	To chew the cudWhen spoken of oxen it is called $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\bar{z}}}$ ; of sheep it is called
	Siě QOf deer E Yè
	Q

c^	池	A lakeFishpondDitchChing A: Ditiches round wallsYû A: A stew for
		fish <b>Chūng</b> $\wedge$ : The heart $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{v}}$ $\wedge$ : Briskly, like as if he flew
		<b>Yŏ</b> $Ch\bar{\tilde{y}}$ : A clear water which washes all filthiness from the mind, and makes
		immortalAlso Yŏ ∧ signifies the reinsHiên ∧: A certain herb.
	馬也	^ Chiếg: A horse to go at speed^ Kiữ: To spur him on when running
	<u></u>	Pŏ Xĕ Kŷ ∧: He did not go beyond the rules of horsemanship.
	持	To receiveTo takeÇūn Xèu Yè: To keep fasting daysSin Vû Ta Jèn
	1寸	Goêy ^ Chāy, Xin Vû Vang Tung Goêy ^ Kiáy: A man of a pure heart is
		called $\land$ Chāy, He that governs the bodily appetites is called $\land$ KiáyCùng
		^: To take it entirely upon himself ↑ Ing: full of himself ↑ Cháng: To hold
		fast one's integrity Chě : To perform his office with calmness Çáo : To
		apply to a thing with one's whole mind <b>Fû</b> ∧: To help.
	<b> </b>	Yŏ Kŷ Ŷ Chŏ Goêy ^: A musical instrument made of bambooIt is a sort
	院	of pipe the sound of which resembles the sound of infants when they moan.
		箎 竾
	遲	To procrastinate or put off from day to daySlowLate \( \textbf{Tún:} \) Very
		dilatory in his affairsSú Pŏ Ŷ Chŷ: The thing admits of no delay.
		遅 (無)
	墀	Yung Táo, Leàng Pang Chy Yû Té Yè: The place at the sides of a walk or
		way in palaces opposite to the gate and somewhat raised, which, because it
		is painted of a red color in the royal palaces, is called <b>Tung Chŷ</b>
		墀
-		<b>ガ</b> キ
	偓	Liĥŷ Chŷ: To grow worse and worse every day
	) <del>/</del>	
	犀[	Kuă Kiử Yû Lîn Yuĕ Chŷ: To scale fish is called Chŷ

踟	Chŷ Chû: Doubted what to doIrresoluteSāo Xèu Chŷ Chû: To scratch
	the head when thinking what is to be done in matters of doubt
	跨
坻	Xùy Chūng Siào Chù: A small islanda little river the bottom of which may
	be seen.
	清
蚳	Mà Hoâng Ning Jẽ Jin IÎ Çã Hiữe Chè: A leech that can penetrate men's
	flesh and suck their bloodNing Gin Chŷ: A flattener is like a leech
治	To moderateTo governWhen a thing is done and finished they say
V.	Chŷ Y Gó Lý Gin Yuě Chŷ Jin Góey Gò Lỳ Yuě Chý: To govern they say
	$\mathbf{Ch}\mathbf{\acute{y}}$ , to be governed is expressed by $\mathbf{Ch}\mathbf{\acute{y}}$
止	To stopOnlyAn auxiliary characterChỳ Chý: Nevertheless
	Chỳ Lieû: To detain^ Siĕ: To cease^ Nú: To be appearedKin
	Chỳ: To quietLing ^: Operations in generalVû Ting ^: Without
	proposing or having any end in viewRashlyInconsiderately
	^ Te: I can do nothing else butAlsoI can only bring it aloud that
址	Ky Chỳ: A foundation
	胜
沚	a little island.
	<b>涛</b>
芷	Pĕ Chỳ: A sort of medicine

趾	The toesThe feet of the walls
	That is the foundationsIt is the same as ‡
胚	Kiāo Chỳ: The kingdom of Cochin-china, so called because the great toes
	of the men of that nation stand out in such a manner that if the two feet come
	close together, one of the great toes will be over the other.
	It is also the same with 址 and formerly with 趾
祉	HappinessTo rejoice
紙	Paper <b>Tchỳ Çiến:</b> Paper made in the form of money which the Chinese are
	superstitiously
	<b>帋</b>
古氏	Mô Xě Yè: A mill stone Ý Chỳ Mô Vě Yè: To grind with it
祇	To reverenceButOnly
V. Kŷ	
峙	A lofty mountainStanding fixed and immoveableKúng Chỳ: To prepare
	to go beforeJú Siń Lỳ, Tūy Chỳ Is an oppositeHiñ Hing: This signifies
	opposites that succeed one another, as Heat, Cold, Winter, Summer. It also
	signifies opposites that are settled and fixed, as Heaven, Earth; East, West
時	Çý Tiến Tý Ù Tý Chỹ Kỹ Chỳ Yè: Altars on which are offered Sacrifices
	to Heaven, Earth and the Emperors.

只	OnlyAn auxiliary characterChỳ Xý: Nevertheless
咫	EightCun is eighteen parts of a Chinese foot
	疻 Chỳ Goèy: A mark or print of a stripe
枳	A certain tree whose fruit is medicinal
軹	Part of the axle tree upon which the wheel dependsChỳ Taó: A certain
	countryA certain heads
旨	The best whichÝ Chỳ Sò Hiáng Yĕ Yŭe Chỳ: An intentionWhat any
	one intendsXińg Chỳ: The will and pleasure of the Emperor
	Çing Chy: To desire to know the will and pleasure of the Emperor
	旨
指	A fingerTo point out or shew with the fingersChỳ Xý: To signify
	To teachTá Chỳ: The principal intentKiú Chỳ: The thumb
	Xě Chỳ: The finger that points or the fore fingersÇiáng Chỳ: The middle
	fingerVû Ming Chỳ: The ring finger/ has no name)
	Siào Chỳ: Belonging to the earChỳ Vang: To desire a thing
徵	A certain difference in musical voices
V. Chi <del>n</del> g	
黹	Chin Chỳ: To embroider

夕	Cing Héu Chý Yè: To come behind.
恥	ModestyTo BlushVû Liên Chỳ: Without shameImmodest
	址
褫	To make nakedTo undo one's cloathesTo take away cloaths by
	forceChỳ Xě: To depose from an office
ى	The fore teeth, but grinders are called YôYâ Chỳ: The teeth age
	Nân Çù Pă Yuĕ Sēng ^, Pă Lúy Y Chỳ: Boys have their teeth the eighth
	month and shed them at eight years; Girls at seven months and shed them at
	seven yearsPŏ Chỳ: A thing not worth talking about.
益	A root of herb, the same as Pě Chỳ
哆	To open the mouthTo have a great mouthHaving thick lips hanging
V. Chè	downChỳ Yên: With universal consent.
侈	To waste profuselyXē Chỳ: A prodigal
誃	Sŷ Piĕ Yè: To withdraw

ċ

To strike with the handTo drag aboutTo drag along the ground
Kāy Ÿ Ling Yè: To undo the collar of a garmentPý Chỳ: To take great
steps in walking
It is also read $\mathbf{\hat{K}\hat{y}}$ in the same sense
Mŏ Ming. Kŷ Sing Này Xĕ Kú Iung Goêy Tiến Çù Chy Kuōn: A root of
tree that the damp cannot hurt, and therefore they use it for making the
Emperor's coffin
Xān Çào: To pull herbs up by the roots
Tis also read <b>Tý</b> in the same sense and is used also for剃
D. reads it ChýYeú Chŏ: Bamboos
Newly cut downThe same as 注重
To attain toTo arrive atThe topQuite up toAdded to the positions it
makes them superlatives Chý Mińg: Most holy Chý Kēn: Until
nowHiá Chý: The summer solsticeTung Chý: The winter solstice
Siào Chý: The day before the winter solstice.
Hiēn Chý, Chě Ciến Kāo Yǔe Hien, Ciến Hiá Yuě Chý: A carriage which
is high in the forepart is called <b>Hiēn</b> , If in the hinder part it is called <b>Chý</b>
To attainTo arrive at the topTo give an occasionTo consult
Up to, or until Chý Mińg: To explore one's life Chý Nú: To provoke to
anger
Çing Chý: A thing very fine and thinPiāo Chý: Beautiful

智	WisdomPrudenceWise
志	Sin Chy Sò Chy Chy Góey Chý: That on which the will is bent is called
	Chý: an intentionTo rememberTo knowTińg Chý: To propose
	firmly
	It is also the same with. 誌
痣	Sû Váy Hĕ Çù: Black spots on the surface of the skin.
盐	Ký Chý: Books of the antiquities of particular places
	Mú Chý: A history of the actions of any one that is dead
摰	To take hold with the handTo arrive atA certain kingdom
	It is also the same as 贄 鷙 致 輊
忮	To hateTo offendobstinate.
	伎
質	Lieû Gin Goêy Tang, Y Yao Sin Yè: To leave an hostage or surety as an
V. Chý	assurance of fidelitya Hostage or suretyÝ Kỳ Vě Táng Yñ Gin Goéy
	Chy Chý: To give things to another in pawn
	It is also used for 贄
躓	To slip downTo fallTo hinderan obstacle
	It is the same as that below 疐

礩	The stone basis of a pillar
值	To take hold with the handTo placeChý Yû: To meet with
置	To placeTo cast awayRunners or postmen that carry common letters and
	are changed every three leagues; If they ride they are called <b>Chý</b> , if they go
	on food YeûFuèn Piĕ Chù Chý: To assign to every thing its proper place.
窴	It is the same with the next aboveAlso to cast awayTo detain
	To destroy or pull down
	真
制	To moderateGovernRule overTo forbid the doing of a thing^ Xū:
	The Emperor's letter Tú: L. reads it Fă Tú: LawsRules Cắŷ ^: To
	dispose in order <b>Kin</b> ^: To forbid <b>Súy</b> ^: A man of 60 years old who every
	year, Xŷ ^: A man of seventy, who in each of the four seasons, or every
	quarter of the year Yue ^: A man of eighty who every month ought to prepare
	himself for deathLú Sù ^: The governors execute the orders of the
	Emperor even to death
	制利制
製	Hing Sû Túng Chung Yŭe Chý: He that makes use of the service many to
	accomplish any thing is called <b>Chý</b> to doTo work.
	To compose, as you do books
掣	To dragTo draw along the ground
V. Chě	
<b>制</b>	A sort of fish the flesh of which, after it is cut small and seasoned with salt,
	serves as sauce for meat, it is highly valuedFrom hence the proverb, <b>Ning</b>
	Kiú Liú Liú Xý Cẽ Pŏ Kiú Chý Yû Ghẽ: Better a house that has stood
	many ages should fall than the fish's (Chý Yû) head

熱	Birds of prey in generalTo seizeTo carry away by force
	Also beasts of prey, and the furious ones are called <b>Chý</b>
贄	Ç <sup>v</sup> Kién Sò Chĕ Chỹ Ŷ Vĕ Yè: Presents which are offered to any one at his
	first visitTo offer a present
	<b>擎</b>
摰	It is used for the same as that immediately above
戡	Yû Çù Çiáng: Sauce for meat made of the spawn of fish
滯	To coagulateTo gather togetherTo detainTo be detained.
	To stop any oneTo destroyTo plunge in waterCù Chý: An
	impediment Chý Pińg: A difficulty of making the excrements puts through
	behind
	It is also the same with 蹛 and 殢
濇	Chēn Chý: Dissonant voices
帶	Kiểù Lỳ Pŏ Chỳ Yè: Ä dysentery of long standing with a tenesmus
庤	Chû Chý Vŏ Hiá: To lay up at home corn after it is gathered (L. reads it) To
	reserve or lay by for use for the time to come
	To prepareTo go before
	峙

痔	An ulcer in the backside
14	
	Chý Chổang: The piles.
	If the humor uses off, if they bleed they are called <b>Chý Léu</b>
偫	To do any thing from hopes of a thing
	Yeu So Váng LÎ Váng: To gather up corn togetherTo lay it by for future
	use.
	程寺
雉	A mountain henA pheasantA rope which is put into the noses of
	oxenChý King: To hill one's self by hanging.
	垁 Yě Chý: Ten Chinese feet.
穉	The stalks of rice as yet but smallFân Vẽ Chý Yéu Siào Kiāy Goêy Chỹ
	<b>Chŷ:</b> All little newly grown things are called <b>Chŷ</b>
	稚
識	To rememberMě Chý; Pŏ Yên LÎ Cûn Chū Sin: To meditate in
V. Xĕ	silence Kŷ Chý: A flag raised for a signal.
誐	Chý Vě Sù Siāng Tāng: To take any things and reduce them to an equality.
豸	Chung Chý, Yeu Çŏ Yŭe Chûng, Vû Çŏ Yŭe Chý: Animals that have legs
V. Cháy	are called <b>Chûng</b> , without legs <b>Chý</b> Reptiles
== <u>+</u>	Chū Mù: A sowA certain countryA sirname
170	
疐	Jin Yŏ Kit, Lî Chỳ Chỹ Yè: To detain any one that desires to go awayNot
	to be able to go an account of some impediment to hinder
	<b>走</b>
	It is also the same as 蔕

懥	Fuèn Chý: To be angryAnger
	質
角單	A vessel full of wine is called <b>Xāng</b> , and empty one <b>Chý</b>
	To order one to drink by way of punishment, as is done when we play at any
	thing.
乿	治
V. ° ^	
翅	WingsPŏ Cĥý: Not only
	雅
熾	A great fireA burningTo set on fire.
幟	A sort of standard or flag
織	Used for the character immediately above
V. Chỷ	
啻	Pŏ Chý: Not onlyMore thanKàn Chỹ Pŏ Chý Fú Mù: He acknowledged
	he owed more to him, than to his father or mother

ć

饎	Xě Xě Yè: Virtual dressedTo dress victualsChý Gin: A cook
	糟
緻	To laugh atTo deride
傺	To stopTo set downTo detainChá Chý: Concerned because he could
	not compass what he intended
<b>李</b>	To lead downTo hand.

## Chẳ or Chẳ

· [	質	The matter of thingsTo establishTo finish in the presence of.
	V.	A strait instrument to cut off a man's head with Ky ^: (In Sing
		Lỳ) Chẽ, as if is opposed to $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ is grosser matter or a material thing as it is
		affected by the elementary and accidental qualities proceeding from
		thense $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{\xi}}$ Che: Natural complectionNatural habilityChe Po:
		SincereOne of veracity.
		Moêy Chě: An excellent disposition.
		<b>價</b> 負
	礩	Chú Çů: The stone basis of a pillar
	鑕	An instrument to cut off the head
	拓	^ <b>Tý:</b> To extend his lands

厔	Chēu Chy. Xùy Kiŏ Yŭe Chy, Xān Kiŏ Yŭe Chīu. Chy is water that winds
	as if flows. Chēu: A mountain winding about. From hence a certain city of
	the lower order looking towards Sù Gān Fù in the province of Xèn Sỹ
	bordering upon such a water and mountain as this is called Chēu Chỹ
侄	StrongHardRude or roughChỹ Yě: One who cannot go on
	<b>D.</b> Use it, improperly for the following
姪	Hiūng Tý Chỹ Çù: The children of brothers, or Nephews and Nieces both
	male and female.
桎	Çŏ Hiáy: FettersAn impediment
蛭	Xùy Chě: A leechA blood sucker, commonly called Mà Hoâng
秷	Ý Hô Xing: The noise rice makes while it is reaping
	挃
銍	Ý Hô Tuòn Liên: A little hook to reap rice
窒	To shut upTo obstruct
	It is also used for 室 B. reads it Tie in the same sense

直	Vû Sò Yù Cổng Chỹ Goéy Chỹ: He that hides nothing is called Chỹ
<u> </u>	
	RightTrueTo do rightRight thingsTo standThe price
	Value of a thing.
	直直
值	Kiá Chě: The price of a thingPŏ Chě Tě: It is not worth while
	Chě Yú: To meet in the wayChỹ Hiũng Hó: To fall into
	misfortunesChá Chẽ Tếng Tung: To feel pain on a sudden
	<b>Y</b> Chě Pâo Yuěn: To make returns to our enemies, according to right season,
	not as our passions direct
植	To erectTo placeTo plant
	Çāy Chǐ: To transplant
恒	SingularlyOnly <b>D.</b>
殖	To increaseTo cultivateTo collect togetherChy Chy: To said of what
	is strait and level Hó Cấŷ Çù Siĕ Y Góey Chỹ Chỹ: The Right which an
	one gains by trade is also called <b>Chỹ</b> .
執	To receiveTo takeDetainKeep inTo watch over oneself
	Chě Yeù: An intimate friendFú Chỹ: The Colleagues of a father
	Kú Chỹ: PertinaciousObstinateFirm
	執
槸	Chě Sú Chỹ Gin: Priests that attend at the altar and sacrifices
	Also any one that attendsTo take any office upon oneself
蟄	Chế Chung: Earthworms that hide themselves in holes in Autumn and come
	out in spring at the noise of thunder
	Chỹ Chỹ: In great numbers
縶	To entangle the feetThe fetter for fetlocks of horses
	馬

職	To governTo rule overTo manage by virtue of an office,
HEX	
	Proper officeProper dutyKuōn Chě: A governmentChe Fuén: Proper
	partsÇiń Chỹ: To perform fully all the duties of an office
	Chỹ Chỹ: Many
織	To wear out
擲	Pắō Kiổ Yè Tếû Tế Yè: To fling awayTo throw upon the ground
V. Jiĕ	To throwTo throw away $\mathbf{K}\hat{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{Ch}\mathbf{\check{y}}$
	擿
躑	Chỹ Chỹ: To go a great pace
V. Jiĕ	写適
摭	Kiung Chy: To collect together
蹠	Kiŏ Chàng Yè: The soles of the feetTo head uponTo dance
抶	Chy Sie Yè: To heat with rods
秩	To gather togetherTo put togetherorderTo bring into orderAlways
	Rice growing againThe severence that is assigned by Emperors to
	governorsChỹ Çữ Hay. Chỹ Chỹ: Is spoken of a wise man; also of men
	ranged together each according to his rankAlso of laws well-contrived. It
	also signifies respectfully. Yĕ Chĕ: The space of ten years.
	<b>  </b>
	It is also used for the character next following.

袟	Vańg Chỹ: To sacrifice to rivers and mountains greatly distant from him
	who offers the sacrifice
帙	Xū Y Yè: The coverings to books that is their easesThe outside
	coveringXū Kuién Piēn Çú Yè: The order of chapters or sections
	Also it is the paragraphs of a book
	袟 袠
紩	Fûng Ÿ Yè: To sew garments
	鉄
袠	Puôn Chỹ: A little bag which women particularly make use of
	<b>Y</b> Chě: The space of ten years
	The same as 秩
	The covering of booksA row of books 帙
隻	Fân Vě Chỹ Tān Chè Kiāy Yǔe Chỹ: The numeral character for such
	things as are single when belonging to pairsAlso for ships and birds.
炙	Ý Hò Hũng Jŏ Yè: To roast meat
陟	To ascendTo go forwardTo be promoted
隲	A mana gentle horseTo ascendTo establish

	汁	Jŏ Tång Ye: The juice of fleshGravySnow and rain falling
		togetherThe juice squeezed out of apples
		It is also the same as 協
	潪	A watry piece of ground Chý: A certain river
	櫛	A combTo comb
	V. Çiĕ	D. reads it Çiĕ
	卙	To gather togetherChĕ Chĕ: Very abundantly.
c°	尺	A Chinese foot or covidIt is not every where the same, but it is generally
		reckoned about 1A <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> inches English
		Sān Chỹ Fă: The Emperor's laws
		FearfulChy Jen: Timorously
	喫	To eat and drinkChỹ Kèn: A thing very necessaryChỹ Kôù: To suffer
		painChỳ Kuēy: To swallow an affrontTo be cheated
	赤	Flesh colorChy: Sincerewithout deceitChy Çù: A little infant
		Chy Xin: NakedChy Kio: Without shoesChy Xèu: Empty
		handedChy Piĥ: Extreamly poor

叱	Chỹ Chá: Outward expressions of anger
	去 ^ <b>Kiú:</b> To drive away with indignation
敕	RightFirmTrueChỹ Nińg: The Emperor's mandate in writingKiấy
	Chy: This mandate forbidding a thing to be done
	物 勅
刜鳥	A water bird.
斥	To extendDilateEnlargeReproveChỳ Chỹ: To point out any thing
	with the finger, and by words at the same time.
	Chu Chy: To expelTo cart or thrust outChy Heu: To spy with a glass
	from any high place or tower of observation.
舒	StrongDurableTo put togetherTo adorn
V. Xĕ	餘
跮	Chá Cien Chá Kiŏ Yè: To go forwards suddenlyTo go backwards
	suddenly

-	真	RightTruePerfectChin Gin: A man that has wholly withdrawn
		himself from all secular affairsKiểu Chin: A certain kingdom.

唇	FearTo be afraid
	唇
	It is commonly used for Xûn 唇 The lips
侲	Yéu Tung Tiến Chin Vúi Cho Chè: Children not arrived to puberty
	A feeder of horsesChin Çù: Children from ten to twelve years old
帳	Mà Tếu Nang: A bag in which is kept the head piece of an horse
振	Chin Chin: Very manyAlso very piousVery faithful
V.	
桭	Leàng Yng Kien: Between two pillars, that is to say a beam laid across
	which joins one pillar to another
	柜
椹	Chin Pàn: A table upon which meat is cut.
V. Xiń	砧
碪	A smooth stone upon which any thing is beat to be made smooth and to have
<u>п<del>рс</del></u>	no wrinklesKāo Chiā: A stone upon which country men pound men
	pound rice
	砧 数
斟	Chin Cho Cieù Cung Ping King Yue Chin Y Cho Ye Çiu Yue Cho: To
	pour wine out of one vessel into another is called Chin, To take wine out of
	a vessel with a spoon is called Chŏ
	Chin Cho: To considerTo think again

箴	A needle which physicians make use of to cure certain distempers
	To prick with this needleTo call off any one from being vicious by
	reproofChin Kuēy: RulesCustomsChin Kiáy: Precepts
鱵	Round bodied fish less than eels
鍼	Sò Ý Fûng Yè: A needle to sew withChin Çu: L reads Chin Teû: The
	sameTing Chin: A needle with a head to it. (A pin)
	Hiŏ Siĕ Chin̄ Sień: To learn to sew
	針
籈	A musical instrument made of wood, one foot long
	Kiến: A sort of bamboo
珍	Of great valueBeautifulChiū Ve: A thing of great value
	珎 Chin Hién: To offerChin Pào: NecklaceChin Chu: Pearls
	Chin Vý: A very fine relish
甄	A potterTo examineTo distinguishChiñ Piaò: A pattern used also in
	a moral sense
薽	Liĕ Chiñ: A medicinal herb, which is also called Tiến Muên Çing, and by
	many other names
謓	AngerTo be angry
	嗔

-		
c <sup>-</sup>	瑱	Nú LÎ Chāng Mŏ Yè: An angry lookEyes breathing anger
	琛	Things of great value
c^	陳	a certain country in the province of $X \in S\bar{y}$ The way from the court to the
	V.	great gateTo set out in orderTo set forth To recite things
		distinctlyOldA long timeThe crops of former yearsChù Chý Tĕ Ŷ
		Góey Chỹ Chiể: To place things in their right and proper order is called
		Chiể
	塵	DustYêu Chiế: AtomsChiế Fŏ: The manners of the age.
		Lŏ Chin. Ears, Nose, Tongue, Eyes, The Body and will, are called by the
		Idolators <b>Lŏ Chiĥ</b>
	臣	The king's servants who have devoted themselves to the king's service
		Tá Chiế: The great officers of stateXý Chiế: One that is happy in a father
		and ancestors who served the Emperor faithfully.
	岑	Xān Siào LÎ Kâo: A small but high mountain A certain herb whose root is
		eatableChiĥ Cù: A certain kingdomChiĥ Chiĥ: Very mildYù: A
		way at the bottom of a mountainThe edges or ridges of mountains
	諶	HeartyFaithfulTrueTiến Nân Chiế: There is no presuming upon
		heaven, why? Because it exults those are virtuous; But if afterwards they
		are defiled by wickedness it casts them out
		忱
	沉	Mǒ Yū Xùy Tỳ (沒于水底): To be plunged in water Chiế Sū: To think
		deeply
		Feû Chin: Signifies books or letters that are lostChin Ō: An insurable
		distemper.
		沈湛

杌	A certain treeAn oak
V.`.	
疹	Yìn Chin. Pỷ Váy Siào Kỷ: Little pimples coming through the skin (It is a
	pack of the small kind which does not run up to sores or ulcers)
	Têû Chin: The small pox
	庫多一胗
診	To observeDisputeExamineChiù Mě: To examine the pulse
	<b>親                                    </b>
掺	Yù Lý Yè: To exhort to evil.
眕	Mŏ Yù Sò Hén LÎ Chỳ: To turn the eyes from things we have an aversion
	toHén LÎ Nêng Chin Chè Sièn Y: There are but few that hate who can
	dissemble their hatred.
	断
袗	A festival garmentA plain garment
	裖
	It is also read <b>Chiń</b> in the same sense
軫	Yû Sú Mién Mŏ Kuang Lo Ching Yû Chè Yè: The four sides of a
	carriage that makes the carriageWood laid cross wire in the hinder part of
	a carriageA certain constellation in the SouthThat part in the musical
	instruments to which the strings are fattened in such a manner that by its
	motion they can be drawn tight or slackened in expressed by
聄	To hearTo put in mindKáo Yū Kuèy Xin Yè: To signify to the spirits
	11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.

畛	Cing Tiến Kien Táo: A way in the middle of fields To sacrifice to the
	spirits in such places as these
	町
紾	Chuèn Xing Yè: To twist ropesTo bindTo disturb or vex
	It is also read <b>Tien</b> in the same senseIt is also used for
縝	Chin Mie: A thing fine and finished Chin Fo: To see the hairs of the head
	in nice order, as women do
鬒	Thick hairBlackBeautiful hair
	黑具
	里真
賑	RichWealthyAbounding
V.	
西北	Wine poisoned
	鴆
	Tán: Merry
枕	Chin Teû: A pillowFŏ Chin: To take to one's bed, being sick.
V. °^.′	Kūng Chin: WivesKȳ Min̂g Chin: A pillow which the Chinese put
	under a dead man's headGen Chin Lî Gó: To sleep quietly
	A bone in a fish's brain.
	机
戡	To cut offTo kill or heat
V. Kån	

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	疢	A disease proceeding from heat or repletion
	震	The eastern part of the worldTo fearTo adviseTo move
	振	To shake offTo receiveTo stir upTo be stirred upChiń <b>Y</b> : To shake
	V. <sup>-</sup>	off a garmentChiń Tún: To give or take courage
		Chiń Yĕ: To shake the wings in order to flyChiń Kỳ: To bring helpKiu
		Chin or Çŏ Chiń: To mend in a natural and moral sense.
		(See) Chin The same as 袗
	侲	Chin: angerTo be angry
	V. c-	
	賑	Chiń Çý: To succourTo bring help
	陳	Chiń Xý: To draw up an army before an engagement Yén Chiń: A flight
		of cranes ranged in order of battleFung Chiń: To disorder or
		confoundYù Chiń: A great shower
		陣
	陳	Used for that immediately above
	V. e^	
	鎮	To keep guardTo prevent the enemy from doing mischief
		To press togetherA villageFortified towns where the country people retire
		to
		填鎮
		^ ⊟ Day by all day long.

沈	To put under water.
V. c	
枕	Ý Xèu Kiā Chiù: To lean the head upon a pillow, Also to lean the head upon
V. c^ .`	the arm, or a table
瓞	A sort of gourd.
朕	I the KingFormerly all stiled themselves so
日之	Mŏ Pý LÎ Vŷ Lú Kŷ Çing: An eye closed, but shews a little of the pupil.
少大	The pupil of the eye in which sense it is also read Çiĕ
挋	To wipe offTo clean.
揕	To strike, or wound any one.
趁	To make use of an opportunityTo pursue afterTo attain by pursuing
	afterChiế Cắờ: ImmediatelyWithout any delay
	Chiế Xŷ: To make use of one's timeChiế Cien: To gain
	Chiế Chuên: To go on board a ship when opportunity offers
	Others read it Chińg

ć

親	Tần Tến Sũ Kũng: To look by stealth
	向見
嶌	To stretch out the head to spy out a thingTo look by stealth is commonly
	read Choang

## Ching

-	貞	Chińg LÎ Kú Yè Sin Sūy Chińg LÎ Xéu Pŏ Kú Fy Ching Yè:
		UprightSteady in uprightnessIf one of an upright heart does not keep to
		his integrity he is not called <b>ChingChing Cie:</b> A chaste woman <b>Tung</b>
		Ching: A virginChung Chung: A servant of the kings of unshaken
		fidelityNiù Ching: A certain tree.
	楨	Niù Ching: A certain treeChing Kán: The top of the boards between
		which earthen walls are raised are called <b>Ching</b> , The sides are called <b>Kán</b>
	禛	HappinessChing Çiang: Prognostics are omens of happiness
		<b></b>
	偵	Used for貞
	V. <sup>c–</sup>	遉
	正	Sūy Chỹ Xèu Yuĕ Goĕy Ching Yuĕ: The first month of every year is called
	V.e´	Ching Yue, and that in which the sun enters into Pisces Ching KoA butt
		to shoot at with arrowsThat part of the horse which looks towards the south
		It is also the same as. 征

Ching 181

怔	Ching Sung or Ching Yng: TimorousAfraid
征	To goTributeTo receive or exact tributeTo punish the offence of
	subjects by making was upon themFor a prince to subdue his rebellions
	subjects
	延
鉦	The upper part of a bellA sort of drum made of stoneXin Ching: Two
	drums made of stone on a certain mountain that making a noise of themselves
	presage some misfortuneTwo broad plates which the Bonzes are in their
	superstitions, and by striking them against each other they make a noise
烝	To boil any thing to the heat of boiling waterTo blow up the fire
	To distillTo have carnal conversation with an elder or superior
	A sacrifice offered in winterTo flourish, in a moral sense.
	Ching Xūy: Distilled waterChing Min: The common people
	Lin Ching: A King
脀	Ý Seng Tỳ Xĕ Tèng Yè: A vessel full of flesh to be offered in sacrifices
	Xě Teng Yuě Ching Xě Çù Yŭe Çáy: Full it is called Ching Çù, Empty it
	is called Çáy q
	載 a
濕	Kŏ Ching: A disorder in the bones
徵	Chiế g Chũng Ling Váy, Goéy Chỹ Ching: To shew abroad or display an
	inward perfectionEffectedTo bear witnessTo lay open
	Ching PingChing is to call any one to youPing Is to invite by sending
	presentsHieū Ching: An omen of happiness
	Kièu Ching: An unhappy omen
	Chỳ: one of the five tones or accents and it is the same as 證
癥	Fŏ Núy Kiĕ Pińg: A disease in the belly, or the humor in the belly compacted
	together so that they form as it were a stoneSě Ching: A disease, by which
	when any one is quite wastes away, he longs to drink warm blood.

c<sup>-</sup>

c^

蒸	A taper or torch made of straw to give lightSin Ching: All
	combustiblesThe grosser are called <b>Sin</b> , and the finer are called <b>Ching</b>
穪	To praiseto give a name toTo callTo by the weighty things
	King Çién Chỹ Ching: A common name which is used when they hold any
	one in contempt or cheap
	稱一秤
儞	Chińg Chińg: RudeIgnorantFoolishFoolishly
蟶	A small shell fish of an oval figure, the flesh of which is called <b>Ching Kān</b> .
	L reads it Ching Chang
檉	A root of willow of a reddish color which grows near the water
遉	Ching Çú: To search out
V	偵
赬	A reddish color wire dyed.
	<b>顏</b>
成	To finishPerfectFill upTo quiet seditionsThe numeral character of
	tunesKiểû Ching: To sue for peaceHièn Ching: Things which being
	quite finished are exposed for saleYĕ Ching: One square league of
	landKåy Vě Çý Vú Yŭe Ching: The first inventor of necessary things is
	called Ching

城	City wallsTo raise the walls of a cityTo renewTo patch, or mend
	Kiā Ching: Burial placesChĕ Ching: A certain mountainChĕ Fū Ching
	Ching, Che Fu King Ching: A wise husband builds cities, a wise wife pulls
	them downSèng ^: A metropolis
盛	Yung Xéu Yè: To takeTo containFân Chù Vě Yū Ký Yǔe Ching: To
V. Xińg	shut up any thing in a vessel is called ChingÇū Ching: Corn offered in
	sacrificesChing Vé Yū Ký: To put any thing in a vessel
誠	Natural rectitudeTrueRealNot feignedFaithfulOf
	veracityMetaphysical truth^ Sin: HeartilyChy ^: A most compleat
	manYèu Tiến Jên Chỹ Ching Yeù Jin Luĕ Ching: These are two sorts of
	perfection, the one natural the other acquired the first in Chūng Yung is
	called ^ Chè and is that which acts right naturally without using any
	application or endeavors, which is peculiar to SaintsThe other is called ^
	Chy Chè and is that by the means of which anyone pitching upon a right
	thing which he ought to do and applying to it with all his might, buries
	himself about it till he has compleated his end, which is peculiar to wise
	men
成	A certain kingdom
呈	To offer anything to a Superior is expressed by Ciń ChingTo
	boast of one's self is called Xin Ching PinKeù Pe Yue Pin Chy Choáng
	Yǔe Chiốg: To signify anything by word of mouth is called Più, But by
	writing ChingChing Çù: An accusation
	A complaint
	呈
埕	a wine vessel
珵	A certain precious stone
裎	Lú Tý Yé: To make the body nakedA plain garment °

程	A patternA boundaryYĕ Ching: Places provided for the refreshment of
	public persons upon their journeyKŏ Ching: A settled orders for the
	actions of every dayChāng Ching. Chang is the art of accounting, but
	Ching is the art of weighing and measuringMeasure in general. Ten hairs
	breath one Chingten Ching make one FuénTen Fuén one Çún10
	Çún one Chĕ or Chinese foot or covidKin̄g Chin̂g: A great vessel of
	winePresents especially eatables, which are made to those who are setting
	out upon a journey
酲	Pińg Cieù: A disorder that proceeds from drinkingCieù Vý Sing Yè: A
	drunken fit not yet got overKiày Ching Tang: A draught to carry off the
	drunken fit
承	To offerTo receiveFuńg Ching: To he flatteredXĕ Chung: The stone
V. Xińg	basis of a pillarChing Çáy: L reads it Ching Cie: To support
	Chihg Xáng Kỳ Hiá Chy Çu: A being joined together
	丞 舜
乘	A carriageTo ascendTo governChing Mà: To mount an horse
	Ching Ky: L reads it Xy: To make use of the opportunity
	Chihg Fung: To take advantage of a fair wind.
	乗
澄	Undisturbed clear water
	澂
陾	A multitudeMany
繩	a RopeRightTo rectifyTo restrainTo bridleTo imitate or describe
V. Xing	the actions of other menChung Ching: Very many, also succeeding one
	another without interruptionYŏ Ching: A certain starYng Çaò Hân Xĕ
	Yuĕ Yńg: Herbs that already bear seed are called Yńg
	縄
堘	Tiến Chung Hŷ Liĕ
	騰 畻

懲	To restrainChing Kiáy: To reproveTo correctChing Chý: To repent
	To reprove one's selfChing Choang: To excite to goodnessChing
	Chāng: To severelyNiên Ching: A barren year
整	To set in orderTo adornTo rectify or bring to right order.
	Cŷ Ching: Nicely dressed. and trimmedChing Kó: Entire
	Sieū Ching: To put together.
氶	To offerTo receiveOrdera sirname
	It is used for the character immediately following and for 🛣
拯	To helpSuccourTo being suppliesTo lift up on high.
	拼   撜
逐	The feet
逞	Ciĕ Hing Yè: To go very fastTo board oneselfTo indulge one's
	geniusChing Ý: JoyfulContentedPo Ching: Headstrong
騁	A horse at speed
	Used for the above character
正	RightJustTrueAgreeable toEqualTo do rightAt the very
	whenAlsoChińg Yáo Vén Xŷ: At the very, time when he intended to
	enquireChińg Chè: A kingChińg Poéy. Ching is the forepart of
	thingsChińg Tańg: The whose ability answers to his virtue and whose
	virtue answers to his station

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政	Chińg Kiáo; Ý Fă Chińg Mih Yuĕ Chiáy .Ý Táo Hoéy Jin Yuĕ Kiáo: To
	bring the people to right order by laws is called <b>Chińg</b> . To instruct
	men by learning is called <b>Kiáo</b> LawsGovernmentÇů <b>n̂g</b> ^: The name of
	a government^ <b>Sú:</b> Laws considered as proceeding from the KingLaws
	about things of greater moment are called <b>Ching</b> Laws as they are received
	by the subjects, actions in law about private affairs, Laws about things of less
	moment are called <b>Sú</b>
証	To correct any one in order to make him mend his manners
	To testifyTo proveKān Chińg: L reads it Túy Chińg: A witness.
	證
症	InfirmitySicknessChińg Mà: A sick horse
鄭	A certain kingdom
穪	Sò Ý Ching Vẽ Chỹ King Chúng Chè: That by which things are weigheda
	balanceSiāng Chińg: Proportioned to each other
	稱秤

•	卓	FirmStableHighRemoteVery high and overtopping 章
	倬	Very high and overtoppingRemote.
		<b>D.</b> reads it also <b>Chŏ</b>

桌	HighLoftythe same as 卓
	It is commonly used for a table Cho Çú
	禚 The name of a country in the kingdom of Çý
勺	To draw, as drink
V. Xŏ	
灼	To burnTo illuminateChŏ Chŏ: Is spoken of a great number of flowers
彴	Hung Mo Çie Xùy Yue Cho: Wood layed across by which water is stopped
	out
妁	Moèy Cho: Those who treat about the terms of entering into marriage,
	between any parties
豹	Xéu LÎ Páo Yen Chỳ: A four footed animal spotted like a Tyger
酌	To draw wineCieù Xen LÎ Hing Yuĕ Chŏ: To choose and do what is good
	is called ChoÇan Cho: To examine which to chooseTo considerTo
	addTo initiate the virtue of others
1137	Mào Ý Hóey Kiển: To peck at food or any thing else with a beak
13	卓

琢	Chý Yŏ Yè: To work stones Táy Chŏ: To choose and pick out
諑	Çéu Yen Yè: Envyings and detractionsTo reproveTo correct
涿	Xùy Hiá Tiě: To distil down drop by drop.
豚	To strikeTo drive forward
	硺 豥
捉	To takeTo receiveChŏ Lúng: To deludeTo laugh at
	To put tricks uponÇŏ Siāng Çŏ: Very near to each other
	D. reads it also Chō and Chŏ
浞	DirtyMade wetFor liquors to be spilt about and soak through
擢	To bring helpTo raise upTo promoteTo choose one out of many
藉	Sŏ Chŏ Çåò: Cinque foil

濯	To wash any thing in water by shaking itIn a moral sense, to take a better
	courseTo cleanse from viceChŏ Chŏ: Is spoken of mountains without
	herbageAlso of a fat soilAlso of the renown of virtuous actions, which
	enflames others to the imitation of themAlso of any thing shining and
	bright.
	To washAny thing great
著	To place^ <b>Tý:</b> To stick fast to the ground^ <b>Jin̂:</b> To send away one <b>Yúng</b>
V. Chú	Pŏ ^: It has no useYúng Tă ^: It has useYú Pŏ ^: I have not found it
	Kiàng Tě Chǒ: The speaks wellChǒ Lǒ: Vû Chǒ Lǒ: There is no sign or
	proof
	^ Che Tà: To strike stoutly^ Kin: Very diligentlyCho \(\bar{Y}\): To put on a
	garmentSin Miên ^ Y: To stuff a garment with new cotton, or to put new
	cotton into a garment <b>Y</b> Chy Yèu ^ Chè: A garment which is stuffed
	箸 着
	To stay upon, as the ivy does upon a tree
赭	A ruddy face.
鎽	To cut offTo scale, as you do fish
	斫 斱 蕃
	<b>D.</b> also reads it <b>Chā</b> sometimes
濁	DirtyA certain river
燭	Sin Po Gan Po Lo: Restless and sad
鐲	Little bellsRather made of brassXèu Chŏ: What women wear about their
	arms or wristsBracelets
斵	To chipA chip axTo make smooth with an ax.
	Chŏ Tiāo: To engraveTo carve
	核

Raw silk...Çāng Cho: A little rope to which an arrow is tied that it may be 繳 V. Hiào drawn back again... c -綽 Large and spacious...How...Cho Yo: To gratify appetites according to our own pleasure 巡 婥 Chō Yō: Is spoken of what is beautiful, also of anything weak or tender. 淖 Cho Yo: Is spoken of him whose affairs go on prosperously 齪 Vŏ Chŏ: Is spoken of teeth thick set, which press close to each other It signifies also being reduced to straits...Also the gnashing of the teeth... 齱 Kắy Kung Kiú: Instrument to make a hole **D.** also reads it **Cho** in the same sense

Choang: Chŏ & Chŏ vide Chŭ & Cḧu

-	莊	Tiến Kiēn Xé Yè: A house in the fieldsA way with which others
		communicateTo reverenceStrongTo set out in the nicest order
		Very much adornedChoāng Kia: A husbandmanChoāng Yen:
		DignityMajesty.
		<u></u>
	裝	A place to put cloaths inTo lay up any thing in the bosom or
		heartChoāng Kuò: To muffle and hide^ Xĕ: To adorn, to prepare^
		<b>Tińg</b> or ^ <b>Xū</b> : To make up loose paper into a book^ <b>Lién</b> : To dress a dead
		body^ Çáy: To load a carriage or ship
		赛

Choang 191

	裝	Choāng Xĕ: PaintTo do over with paintDressChoāng Lien: L. reads
		it <b>Kiá Choāng:</b> The implements of the bride
	椿	Mŏ Choāng: A pale or stake made pointedChoāng Kiŭe: Stakes on the
		shore to which vessels are fastened.
		椿
c <sup>-</sup>	窗	A windowChoang Hú: The doors of the windowTung Choang:
		School fellowsChoang Hiá: Intent upon studyTiế n Choang: Windows
		upon housesSky lights
		牕 窻 牎 囪
	瘡	SoresScars of woundsKiāy Choang: The itchChý Choang: The
		piles
		創办
c^	床	Gó Tă Yè: A bedA cough.
		牀
	幢	To hide or coverFān Choâng: A flag
`	忸	Pŏ Yŭe Yè: Not contented.
c`	闖	To stretch out the head to spy something outTo thrust oneself in ^
	V. Chin'	An intruding KingAn usurper of the royal dignityTo look by stealth

192 Choang

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,	壯	StrongStoutHeatComelyBeautifulThirty years old
		The eighth mouthThe numeral character for burnings or cauterising which
		the Chinese are medicinally
		壮
	撞	To beatTo strikeTo set upon or attackTo meet by chance
		To run againstTo hit against, as against a stoneChóang Tŏ: L reads it
		Chung Choáng: To answer insolentlySiāng Choang: To set upon each
		other
	狀	FormFigureSpeciesTo describe any one by wordsKáo Choáng: An
		accusationTo accuse before governorsÇú Choáng Kŷ Kuó: To tell one's
		own faults by little and littleVû Choáng: An infamous person who is
		ashamed to be appearChoang Yuên: He whom the Emperor chose first
		from among the approved Doctors
c <sup>'</sup>	憩	RudeUncivilÇt Choáng: ClownishUncultivated
		意
	凔	Coldly
	創	To begin^ Xỳ: L reads it ^ Çáó: To begin doing anything
		^ <b>Niĕ:</b> To found a family <b>Chîng Choٌang:</b> To reproveCorrect Chastise
		刃 剏
	愴	Çīy Choắng: To compassionate
	觳	Makes fastened into the ground to fasten any thing to, or for other uses

竹	A bambooChŭ Kān: A pike made of bamboo
竺	A certain kingdom in the East Indies where it is said <b>Fŏe</b> was born the famous
	author of a sect in those parts
築	To beat and poundChu Çiang: To raise eastern walls which is done by
	pounding the earth
<i>KK</i>	A certain musical instrument
筑	
妯	Chǔ Ly: The younger brother's wife calls the elder brother's wife Chǔ, and
	the elder brothers wife calls the younger brothers Lỳ
	Cheu: To fearTo be afraidTo be disturbedTo Compassionate
軸	Lûn Chung Hung Mo Leàng Têû Kuón Je Ko Chung: The axis of a
	wheelAlso the axis of any machineThe axis is called
	ChuChearfullyWellChu Ché: contented.
舟由	The stern of a shipa long piece of wood at the stern by which the rudder is
	directed, which the sailors called To Mo: The Tiller
	Chuên Hêu Kán Tổ Chỹ Tá Mŏ Chûen Gin Goéy Chỹ Tổ Mŏ
柚	Chù Chǔ are weaver's instrumentsChù or as others read it Chù: Is that
V. Yéu	which receives the cross threads in weaving A shuttle, Chu is what receives
	the strait threadsIt is also called $K\bar{y}$

香	Tá Yù Yè: A great rain Sŏ Y Yù Lin Yū Xin Yǔe Chǔ Xě: Being wet
佳	through with rain is commonly called Chu Xĕ
屬	Ting Chu: To commend over and over againTo toubleTo believeTo
V. Xŏ	gather men togetherChǔ Chǔ: SincerelyFrom the heart
	属
燭	Ý Kuāng Cháo Yuèn: To enlighten distant parts with torches
	Xèu Chāng Sò Chĕ Chỹ Hò Pā: TapersTorches that are carried about in
	the handsLă Chǔ: Wax candlesYeû Chǒ: Candles made of tallowYŏ
	Chǔ: The four seasons of the yearIf any one of them is seasonable, they
	are called Yŏ Chŭ
屬	Chữ Fú: To commend any thing to any oneChữ Tổ: The same
	Chū Ting Chǔ: To inculcate a thing over and over again
	Ŷ Chǔ: A testament the last will of a dying person
躅	A footstepFāng Chu, Çiến Jin Chy Ŷ Çie Yè: The footsteps of virtue
	which our ancestors have leftKiŏ Chŭ: Is said of a very fleet horse
	躅
矚	Xin Chý Yè: To look into a thing narrowly
啄	Kin Niào Xĕ Vĕ, Yéu Ỳ Hoéy Xāng Vĕ: Is used for the manner in which
	birds take their foodor to peck at with the bill
逐	To pursueTo follow afterTo follow QuicklySwiftly
	To send outTo drive outChu Chu: From the heartIt is also used for
	pursuing any thing without being sick of it
	Chǔ Lý: To gape after gain

	粥	Dissolved riceGrain boiled and fit for drinkChǔ Chǔ: Weak
		鸅
	祝	PrayersTo signify to the spiritsTo cut offTo take away life, is spoken
		of heavens destroying any one Chữ Fă: To cut off hairs Chữ Yung: The
		spirit of the fire that resides in the southern parts <b>Tá Chǔ:</b> The name of
		the master whose business it is at the sacrifices to repeat the prayers called
		Chu^ Vên: A petition offered to the gods whether it prays for good
		things or devotes with curses Chú Chú Yŏ: A certain medicine
		It is read also ChúIt is the same 囑 with this character also
c	畜	Lŏ Chu: The six species of domestic animalsA horseCows
	V. Hiŏ	SheepCocks and hensDogsSwineChu Seng: The noise of beasts.
	蓄	To collectTo gather togetherTo hide
	V. Hiŏ	
	慉	Túng LÎ Tung Yè: To be put into pain by the motion of the body.
	V. Hiŏ	
	塚	Nieû Mà Cién Chú: A place for horses and cowsTrampled upon by the
	冰	feet
ن	柷	A musical instrument
c	觸	Niêu Yang Y Kiŏ Siāng Tỳ Is used for cattle or sheep sticking at each
		other with their feetChǔ Nú: To provoke to angerTo stir upChǔ Fán:
		Daringly to transgress the laws or commands of our accustomsTo
		attachTo sail at^ Ching Lî Sù: Dashing his head against the walls he
		diedChữ King Chūng Hoêy: To be disturbed at the sight of anything
		觕

歜	Xing Nu Ye: Great wrath
斣	Ý V <b>ě</b> Y <b>ě Vo</b> L <b>Î Kiá Chě Kiú Teng:</b> To exchange one thing for another of
	the same value
柷	Chǔ Yù: Musical instruments, Chǔ: The first played upon
V. Chŭ	Yù: The last played upon in learning music
直	RightEqualLoftyTo lift up on high
	It is also read Ching in the same sense

-	朱	A tree whose pith or heart is red like the cypress or pineA deep redTo
	V. c _	distinguish it from Chě which signifies a faint redChū Jû: A pigmyChū
		Xā: A certain red color
	咮	Tiě Chū or Lùng Chū: Too verbose, full of wordsChú or Chū: The voices
		of birdsTheir bills or beaks
		哇
	侏	Chū Jû: Short of stature A pigmy Yung Máo Tuòn Siào: A short pillar
		upon a great beam or piece of timber is called Chū Jû.

洙	A certain river in the province of Xān TūngChū Fú: The place where
//\	
	Confucius taught
株	The trunk of a treeThe numeral character for treesChū Jû: A short pillar
	<b>Xèu</b> Chū: Is said of one who for sakes his employment in hopes of things
	not to be expected. This had its rise from henceIn the kingdom of Sunga
	hare by chance in running dashed himself against a tree of a certain
	husbandman and died upon the spot. The husbandman seeing this, flings
	away his spades and other tools and gives up his whole wine to watching the
	tree expecting that the same accident might happen to another hare.
袾	Chū Jû: A short garment.
	Also the same as 朱
珠	Chin Chu: PearlsYé Ming Chu: The carbuncleMany other precious
	stones are called <b>ChūChū Mù:</b> The shells which produce pearls
	Mén Chū: Beads used at prayers
	人淚
硃	Xĕ Chū: A stone of a red colorYû Chū: A red color made of quicksilver.
蛛	Chỹ Chū: A spiderChỹ Chū Vàng: A web made like a net to catch flies,
	for which season a spider is called Vàng Kūng
	集電
袾	ImprecationsTo curse.
跦	Niào Tiáo Hing Máo: Is said of birds that hop.

	誅	To reproveTo correctTo punish with deathTo killÇŏ Chū: To
		destroy a whole familyVŏ Chū: Not to put any one to death publicly, but
		at his own house
	邾	A certain kingdom
	猪	a hogYè Chū: A boarA wild hog. A place where waters are collected
		together that they may flow again.
		豬
	瀦	Hô Chūng Siào Chēu: A small island in the middle of a river.
		渚
	諸	AllInToA particle of the dative careTo hidePien Chu: The
		border of a garmentChū Heû: ViceroysIn Chū: A certain prison
		It is used also for 儲
	椓	A tree dead before it is rooted up
		木立死也
	禂	Chū Seng Chū Mà: To derive of the spirit of a victim or horse that the victim
		or horse to be sacrificed may grow fat and fit for that purpose
		It is read also Tào in the same sense
$c^{-}$	樗	Gŏ Mŏ Yè: A bad tree, that is a tree of no other use but to be burnt
		Goêy Kắn Goêy Sin

	樞	A hinge or that upon which doors are turnedThe name of a star that is one
		league from the northern poleTiến Chữ: The axis of heavenChữ Tē:
		The cardinal virtues
	攄	MerryOppressed with no trouble.
	姝	BeautifulTo followTo adorn
c^	除	The steps of the Imperial palaceY Sin Ye Kiéu: To change old for
		newSin Kiéu Súy Chy Kiao, Yŭe Súy Chû: When the new year is joined
		with the old that is the last day of the year, it is called <b>Súy ChûChû Kiú:</b>
		To throw awayTo shut outTo dig outTo carry outChû Liaò Gò:
		Excepting me
	瘀	Sears
	V.	It is also the same as 躕 Chu: DoubtfulIrresolute
	篨	Kiể Chế Çễ Chữ Siế: A grosser sort of mat made of seeds
		Kiể Chế: A hump or hunch before and behind
	滁	A certain river Chû Cheū: A certain city in the province of Nân Kiñ
	蜍	Chên Chû: A weak house that cannot go on.
	V. Yû	

厨	Paô Chữ Pâo Çày Xă Chỹ Chữ Pếng Jin Chỹ Sò Pắô: It is the place
127	
	where things are killed to be dressed. But $\mathbf{Ch\hat{\hat{u}}}$ is a place where you
	dress what you killA kitchenA high upright storeroom
	廚
躇	Chŷ Chû: L reads it Cheû Chû: DoubtfulFull of thought
	<b>閩 厨 跦 蹰</b>
朱	Chữ Xỹ: Silver. So called from the city Chữ Xŷ which it comes from, and
V	which abounds in silver
茱	Chữ Yû: A certain medicineSiào Chữ Yâ Çào: Blood wort
	Tắ Chữ Yâ Çào: Great burdock
殊	DifferentThe differenceTo extirpateBlot outDestroy utterlyChāng
	LÎ Vý Çiŭe Yè: Wounded but not killed
	Chữ Sù: To cut off the head
銖	The twenty fourth part of a Chinese piece of silver Cū Chû: L reads it Chỹ
	Chû: A trifling thing of no momentToo nice in the carting up an account.
	B. reads it Xû
殳	A staff or military weapon
禂	A canopy or bed curtain
V. Chêu. Tāo	

N.4v	
儲	To lay by any thing for use at a proper timeTo help.
	<b>Chu Kiūn:</b> The son that is heir to the crown
主	A LordTo ruleTo preside over^ Kiáo: A bishop. ^ Çý: A priestA
	kingThat which is the chief and principal part in anything^ Cháng: To
	have the case of^ Chèu: To keep. To watch overCú ^: Free will. To act
	of one's own free willVû ^ Y: Doubtful how to act^ Cày: To
	governKūng ^: The King's daughtersChàng Kāng: Kings
	sistersGhen ^: A benefactorTien ^: The Lord of heavenGod. Tie n
	^: An Innholder^ Piń. ^ Is a guest to be received. Piń: A guest received.
	Xin ^: L reads it Miáo ^. And ^ alone without any thing added. So called
	these tablets which are set up in the temples or sepulchres of or ancestors,
	that the spirit of the deceased may reside these
	Cung Miáo Liế Chỹ Ý Cỹ Xin Yè. D explains Xin ^ Xin Chỹ Sò ^: The
	place where the spirit exercises dominion. Unless we explain it with $\pm$ $^{\cdot}$ :
	that is <b>Lo:</b> the place where the spirit sits or seat of the spirit which answers
	to Xin̂ Goéy
主	A stone repository in the aforesaid temples and monuments of our ancestors,
	in which are kept the aforesaid tablets with the names of the deceased.
	砫
哇	Chù Chù: The voice of one calling the poultry together
拄	A propA support
	Chù Cháng: A staff
	柱
炷	Sweet scented twigs burnt
V.	Numeral character for such twigs
塵	Lŏ Chỹ Tá Chè: Larger sort of deer.
黑主	To advise and instruct him how to go on with a work who has left off for
	want of ability, is called Chù Tien
煮	To boil in waterTo boilChù Lán: Very much boiled
	煑

\- <u>F</u> /	T
渚	A little island
	D. reads it also Chū and Chù
宁	A place between the first gate of the palace, and a building opposite to itTo
	gather together.
	D reads it Chú and Chû
荢	Chù Mâ: A white and finer sort of hemp
V. Tểng	D. reads it Chú
佇	Kièu Liĕ Yè: To stand a great while
	<b></b>
貯	To hideTo dwellTo increaseChù Kểú: To lay up in a treasury
	<b>宁</b>
	1
	D reads it also Chu
羜	Ù Yŭe Chỹ Yung: A sheep five months old.
	D. reads it Chú
紵	Chù Sū: A sort of damask web, made of silk not of hemp
	D reads it Chú It is also the same 🛱 as this character
虜	To larryTo restTo set in orderTo set or placeChù Chý: To govern.
	To chastise Cèng Mò Chữ: Any remedy Chữ Niù: A virgin or unmarried
	woman. Chù Sú: A learned man that has not got a government. Chù Fuēn:
	To distinguishTo set in orderFuēn Piĕ Chử Chý Yǔe Kiữ Chử Kiú
	Chu: To distinguish or mark out what is to be done, also to assign to every
	thing its proper placeSomethingAnything
	Yèu Tuổg Chủ: It has something of a likeness
	處処

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杵	A pounderA pestleChin Chù Chin is a stone and Chù a piece of wood
	with which cloaths are beat upon a stone to make them while
楮	The name of a tree out of the back of which paper is made.
	Chữ Çắŷ: A heap of money made of paper
	柠
褚	Ý Siú Siu Ý: To put cotton into a double garment Ý Múon Feú Kūon: To
	cover a coffin with a pallTo roll over
	Four square piece of cloth. To roll up anything in it
	褚
抒	To draw out water by a bucket or any other thing
V. Xū	
杼	A weaver's shuttleThat instrument which they are to throw the transverse
V. Xū. Siú	threads into the direct ones. Commonly called Sō Çù
	柔 等
Q	To propTo supportThe same with the side characterA pillar
柱	A rafter raised to support a beamChú Kǔe: A certain supreme
V. ´	governmentKŭe Chú: The support of the kingdom
	拄
著	To discoverTo manifestTo bring to lightTo publish, as booksPiào
V. Tchŏ	Chý: To place every one according to his rank
箸	Round smooth sticks which the Chinese make use of that they may not take
	the meat with their hands, called by us Chop stick
	筯 櫡

注	To waterTo let out water, or to let water run from one place to
	anotherKiuén Chú: To look back uponTo intend.
	Chú Ý: To intend anything with loveChú Çun: To be thankful
	It is the same with this character 註 below E
住	To stopTo standTo tarryKiū Chú. L reads it Chú Çáy: To dwell
	Çáy Ná Lý: Where dose the dwell? Çáy Ché Lỳ: He remains or is here
	Jiù Pŏ Chú: I cannot bear itI cannot contain myselfChú Xèu: To leave
	off workingLiêu Chú: To detainTing Chú Kio: He stops
	Chú Kŏ: To keep in one's tears
	· 连
炷	Sweet scented twigs burntTheir numeral Character
V.`	
柱	See the sixth character before this Q
	拄
筀	An instrument by which musical instruments are tuned
	Yŏ Kỷ Sò Ỳ Tiắô Hiuên
蛀	Chú Chung: A mothLittle worms that eat the thing from whence they
	proceed
註E	To commentExplainA glossaryA commentKý Sú Vě Ýe Yǔe Chú:
	To write down a thing that it may not slip out of the memory
	It is also called <b>Chú</b>
駐	To stop a horse (Spoken of the rider) Chú Pie: A place where the King,
	when upon a progress, rests a small time

馵	a horse whose hinder left foot is white, or whose kneel are quite white
	馬
翥	Fý Kiù Yè: To be carried up on high by flying
学	A white finer sort of hemp
	<b></b>
貯	To hideTo lay byTo dwellTo add
V.`	
鑄	To melt metalsTo cast metals in their mouldsTo form any thing out of
	them Yung Kin Je Fán Yŭe Chú
	鑄
瘀	Chỹ Chú: Foolish
V. °	It is also read <b>Chû</b>
虜	A placeAn inn <b>Hiá Chú:</b> A place where one takes up lodgings for a
	little whilePŏ Táo Tiĕ Chǘ. DeadTáng Yèu Pŏ Táo Tiĕ Chǘ: If I
	shall have erred in any thingSúy Chứ: F read it Táo Chứ: In every
	placeEvery whereA country
	Chữ Çù: A virgin
	處 処 子
絮	Chu Keng: To make broth
V. Siû. Nâ	
	<ul><li></li></ul>

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	豉	ValiantTo do
		<b>Xý:</b> A sort of seasoning for pulse
, [	黑出	Chữ Túy: To depose from an officeTo turn down from his rank
		To degrade
	怵	To fearTo be afraidTo be seized with fear. Chu Tie
	V. Xý	It is the same with請能
	出	Çú Núy LÎ Váy: used for one that goes out of doorsTo go outTo bring
	V. Chúy	outTo vomitTo send outChữ Teú: To break out in pimples
		Chữ Jiń: To go to bear the office of a magistrateChữ Chuńg: Excelling
		all
		Nâ Chu: To pass by what ought to have been punishedTing Chu: To
		chuse a thing out of manyA sister's children
		It is also the same with 黜

## Chua

<b></b>	A certain coarse head dress which women wear in the time of mourning
檛	Mà Piēn: A horse which
撾	To strikeTo beat a drum
	Çań Chūa: To express a particular way of beating upon a drum.
	Xeù Chūa: To take victuals with your hands.
	參

Chue 207

柮	Leâng Xańg Tuòn Chú: A short pillar upon a beam
	稅
拙	Luòn Yū Çåŷ Nêng Yè: Not at all apsA block headStupid
	Rude, or ignorantIt is read out of humility ^ Piĕ that is my unpolished
	manner of writingMy unskillful pen
茁	Çào Cữ Chữ. Choáng Xing Máo: Is said of herbs that are rank from their
	first springing outChuě Xoáng: Fat.
	It is also read Chă
啜	Yên Tō Pŏ Chỳ: Too talkativeIt is also spoken of one that weeps
	It is also the same as <b>Chue</b> below
惙	Chue Chue: Is spoken of one that is sorrowful
錣	A pointed piece of iron, which is fixed either to that end of a staff which goes
	to the ground, or to the staves by which houses or oxen are urged to go ona
	goad make of iron
綴	To Restrain
V. Chúy	
餟	Çý Lúy Cièu Yè: For many to offer wine in sacrifices.
	To sup up.
	西叕

208 Chue

	設	Yên Tō Pŏ Chińg: To blab out many things not altogether so proper
	西妥	To drink off great glassesTo drink too much
	輟	To desistTo leave off
e <sup>-</sup>	蓋欠	To drinkLiêu Chǔe: To drench with wine Tá Hì Yè
		餟 橇 嚽

### Chuen

-	專	Signifies the endeavors of the mind as Chūen Vú. L reads it Chūen Yĕ and
	V. Juôn	Chuen Chung: To apply ones whole mind to any thing
		Chūen Sin: With all the heartÇú Chūen: According to one's own will
		and pleasureXén Chuēn: To act according to our own will and fancy
		when we ought to obey the will of others
		割
	甎	Burnt bricksLo Chūen: Large bricks.
		磚 塼
	鱄	A certain fishA very excellent fish
		This character differs from $\mathbf{P}^{\overline{\mathbf{v}}}$ which signifies the hogfish and is
		found in the river <b>Kiang</b>

Chuen 209

	等	To break a seed or bamboo and take omens from them
	顓	Xûn Yĕ Vû Nâo: To be entirely taken up with any business and not to be
		taken off from it on any accountChūen Mung: Quite rudeAll over
		clownishChūen Chý: To determine any thing unalterably
c-	穿	To boreTo penetrateTo open an holeTo make one's way through
		narrow places.
		Chúen Chúen Kuón: To string upon thread as you do praying beadsKuón
		Chuén Lŏ King: Comprehended all the six classic books
		空管
-		
	][[	Rivers flowingY Héu Kiáo: The hole under the tail of animalsVán
		Chuen Kuey Lày Lî Po Yng: All rivers run into the sea, and the sea does
		not run over
c^	椽	Little pieces of stick or laths that support the tiles
c^	船	A ship in generalA collar for a garment
		Hiá Chuên: To go on board a ship.
,	tta	松 船 舡
	轉	To turnTo returnTo move sphericallyTo change
		To change one's intent Chùen ÝTo turn about Fàn Chuèn.
		Chèu Chuèn: To turn oneself sometimes this sometimes that wayChèn
		Chuèn Fàn Çĕ is spoken of one who not being able to sleep, does nothing
		else but turn himself from one side to the other
		Yùn Chùen: ComplyingFlexibleChèn Chùen: To be moved without
	\tu	end
	短	QuicklySwiftly
è	<i>55</i>	To goTo return.
C	篆	Chuèn Xù: Old characters such as are used in sealsThe outro and
		ornament of bells like the bells that go round a vessel.
-	士入	D. reads it Chúen
	輇	Chế Lûng Vû Fố: A carriage wheel without spokes
		Chuên Chě: A carriage loaded with a coffin. It is also the same as 詮
-		Cha Gú Yè: To wander
	7 <del>4</del>	
		Siāng Poey Yè: To contradict Çổ Luón Yè: To disturb
		少年
}	 傳	VI
	ノヤ	

210 Chuen

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囀 Xing Chùen Yue Chuén: The turns of the voice 喘 To pant...To fetch the breath from the bottom of the breast. 敝 嚅 Cho Chuen: Bracelets...Cho: With which that part of the arms is adorned 釧 next to the hand. But  $\mathbf{Ch\acute{u}en}$  signifies those with which the arms are adorned above the elbow 饌 vessels in which victuals are put Yìn Xě Chỹ Yè: To eat. L reads it. To drink 串 King Chúen Xiń Jin Chy Sò Tu Gôey King Hiên Jin Chy Xě King Ming 傳 **Chúen:** The instructions of holy men are **King**. The comments of wise upon them are called Chúen Books of wise men...Historical books ^ Xé...Houses upon the road for refreshment of travellers...Yĕ Chúen: To give from one to another...To carry the letters of superiors...  $^{\wedge}$  Che are the carriages which are changed to convey such letters ... Kūan ^: A passport which makes it safe to go into or out of a foreign country

#### Chuy

撰	To makeTo publish, as booksA rule to regulate business
	撰。譔
	杜 Chúen: A fictionA comment
追	To followTo go behind any oneTo call back one that is going
V. Jūy	awayChūy Sū or Chūy Siang: L. reads it Chūy Niéu: To thick over again
	on what is past
	To pull back
雈	A medicinal herb like wormwood, but the leaves are finer and they are of a
V. Huôn	pleasant smellCommonly called Yĕ Mù Chào
錐	An awlA steel pointMâo Chūy: A pencil to write with
騅	A horse of a sky color mixed with black or white.

	鷦	The general name for birds with short tails
		隹
-	吹	To blowTo blow uponTo blow awayTo fetch breathBlowing to
		cool anything is called $Ch\dot{u}\bar{y}$ Blowing to heat anything is called
		HiūChuy Hiū: To solicit a favor for anyoneChuy Mie: To extinguish
		by blowing Chuş Kuōn: A pair of bellows
		· 索 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	炊	To raise up a fire by blowing Chuy Çúon: A cook
	推	To chuseTo promoteTo argueTo search outTo enquire.
	V. Jůÿ	Chuş Lún or Chuş Kiū: To infer one thing from another
		Chuş Kuon: The name of a supreme office whose business it is to examine
		criminals
	蓷	A certain herb
	V. Jůţ	
•	搥	To strikeChuŷ Hiūng: To beat the breast
	槌	To beatA malletTo cast awayPán Chuŷ: A piece of wood with which
		cloaths are beat whilst they are washing
		Chuŷ Tuńg Is spoken of stupid rude persons
	鎚	A malletThe weights of a clock <b>D.</b> reads it to melt metals
		The same as 錘 below

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212 Chuy

脂	Çiĕ Leâng Chỹ Kŏ Çiĕ Yèn LÎ Xĕ Yĕ Çiĕ Mòey Yĕ Ciĕ Goéy Chỹ Yĕ
	Chuŷ(脊梁之骨節也。脊骨有二十一節,每一節謂之一體): The joints in
	the back bone. The back bone has 21 joints. Every joint is called Yĕ Chúŷ
	顀
埀	Çú Xáng Chuŷ Hiá Yè: To hangHanging downHanging over a
	superior's showing regard to his inferior, if out of affection it is called <b>Chuŷ</b>
	Gáy. if our of compassion or pity Chuŷ Liên Chuŷ Fă: To prescribe
	lawsChuŷ Fán Héu Lây: To leave an example to posterityLì Chuŷ
	<b>Tān:</b> Pendants for the ears
	A boundaryTo hang up
	垂 垂
烝	To hangIt is properly spoken of herbs or trees whose boughs, being
	overloaded with fruit, hang down
倕	To repeat over and over again
陲	BoundsConfines
錘	A malletThe weights of a clock
	It is also read <b>Chùy</b>
箠	To strikeA horsewhipA staff
捶	<b>Y</b> Cháng Kiế Yè: To strike with a staff
	B also reads it Chùy
	大 <del></del>

Chuy 213

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椎	A malletTo poundTo strike
魋	The hairs of the head tied in a knot. Teû Ký
V. Jůŷ	
揣	To argueTo infer one thing from anotherTo conjectureTo consider
	To search outThe better to find out the height. Chuỳ To: To infer by
	discoursingY Xeu Muen Vě Yuě Chůý: To search for any thing by
	feeling with the hand is called Chuỳ
	趾 摶
隊	To fallTo destroy
	It is also the same as the character directly beneath
墜	To fallTo fall downHiuên Kúa Yè: To hang up, or suspend
	Chuý Tay: Abortives
裰	Chung Çý Yè: A sacrifice repeatedTo sacrifice again and again
錣	A sharp pointed piece of iron, which either fastened to that part of the staff
	which goes next the ground, or those sticks with which horses or oxen are
	pricked forwardA point made of steelA goad
綴	To restrainTo join together or connect, as the parts of a speechIt signifies
V. Chuĕ	also the mixture of the several parts of a picture and the order of
	dancesTien Chúy: To set off with different colors

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214 Chuy

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畷	A certain path through the fields
縋	<b>Y</b> Ching Yèu Sò Hiûen Yè: To let down by a ropeAny thing pendulous
	or that hangs down from a thread or rope
惴	To fearTo be sorrowfulFaint hearted
贅	Ý Vě Chý Cien: To give anything in pledgeJŏ Hiûen Chŏ King: A flesh
	tumor hanging down the neckNân Fú Niń Kiā Goêy Chy Fý: A son in
	law who stays at his mother in law's house, as she removes or travels from
	one place to another
吹	The windTo play upon a horn, trumpet, or such like instrumentsChuś
	Xèu: A trumpeter
毛	any thing to lay onA carpetA floor clothFeathers which grow upon
	the breast of fowls, Birds Chuý Ý: A garment made of wood Hò Chuý:
	An incombustible web
橇	Chúy Tào: To pound hard.
	乘

Chun 215

屯	Vě Chỹ Xỳ Seng Yè: Things just beginning to growThe first buddings of
V. Tûn	tress and herbsChun Chen: An affair of difficulty
	A business hard to be accomplished
窀	Chūn Siě: A graveTo bringSiě signifies a long night. But no night is
	longer than that which reigns over those that are in the grave
迍	Chūn Chēn: An affair of difficultyA business hard to be accomplished
忳	Chūn Chūn Hóey Yên Chung Sŏ Yè: Repeated instructions
V. Tun	諄 訰
畦	Chūn Chūn Yên Pô Lào Yè: Too verbose
肫	Fleck quite dried up Chūn Kān: The entrails of birds. Chūn is the stomach
	or gizzard of birds, <b>Kān</b> The lives <b>Chūn Chūn:</b> Very vehemently.
淳	To pour out water to wash the hands
V. Xûn	
諄	Chūn Chūn Hóey Yêu Chūn Sŏ Yè: To inculcate anythingTo teach over
	and over again.
	肫

216 Chun

	惇	Lin Xĕ Yè: From the heart
e -	V. Tūn	
	亭	Chūn Chūn: To inculcate anything again and again
		諄
	衠	RightUnmixed
	春	The springChun Fung: winds that blow in the springProsperity
		HappinessCheerfulnessVû Jě Pŏ Chūn Fūng: He counts all his days
		happyChun Fung Mùon Lièn: Of a merry joyful countenance.
	椿	A certain treeChun Hiuen: A father and mother
	輴	Çáy Kieú Chể: A carriage loaded with a dead body
		朝 桂
`	凖	Revisors express their approbation in books by this letter
		To approve of Chùn Pý: To prepare^ ^: Very certainly
		準 准 埻 The butt for arrows
ċ	蠢	Yâo Túng Yè: To shake aboutTo movePŏ Sún Yè: Arrogant
		<b>煮</b>

Chun 217

偆	RichwealthyAbounding
	賰

## Chung

中	Pŏ Piēn Pŏ Y LÎ Vû Kúo Pŏ Kiĕ Chỹ Góey: What declines to no side
V.	neither exceeds nor is defective is called <b>Chūng</b> Natural rectitudeThe
	seeds of virtue implanted in man by heavenHalfEqualWithin
	In the middleJin ^: That part of man that is between his nostrils and upper
	lipChūng Jin: A mediatorLân ^: A physician^ Ciŭe: To break
	offTān ^: The middlePŏ Chūng Yúng: It is of no useChūng: The
	Emperor's eunuchs
忠	UprightFaithfulPerfectHe that dose all the duties of his office
	faithfullyChūng Chin: A vassal faithful to his king
衷	Natural rectitudeThe principles in men of doing what is right implanted in
	them by heaven from their very birthRightJust
	EqualGoodPerfectPô Chūng Xin: Disproportionable to the
	bodyChě Chūng: To purge or cleanseTo distinguish right doctrine from
	what is not right. ^ Chang . Chy Yu: Sincere words
	It is also the same as
螽	A locust of which there are several sorts Chūng Sū: Locusts which bring
	forth ninety nine at a birth
終	An endTo endDeathTo fillYeù Xỳ Vû Chūng: He has a beginning
	but no end, that is, he does not in the least finish what he begins
	Vû Chūng: A certain kingdomChūng Nân: A certain mountain
鍾	Çieù Ký Yè: A gobbet of wineA certain measureA bucketA bell
	To join togetherXān Chuēn Sien Ký Sò Chung: He recovered his health
	by the benefits of the purer aid of the mountains and Rivers
	Lûng Chūng: The weakness of old ageChūng Kuōn: He that is set over
	the coining of moneyThe mint master

218 Chung

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鐘	A bellA musical instrument
冲	Yeú Siaò Yè: Very littleChūng Chūng: Is spoken of ornaments that
	hang down. It is the same as . To ascend on high
	沖一翀
	It is also the same as the character below
沖	To move muchTo shake aboutTo fly on highVain or empty
	DeepChung Tiến Chy Chý: An aiming beyond our strength, as his was
	who presumed he could reach heaven by flying
	Tá Yng Jo Chung: Is said of an humble man, who though many virtues
	adorn him, yet books upon himself as vain and insignificantChung
	Chung: The noise it makes when it breaks
仲	SadSorrowful
种	Miâo Chỹ Xỳ Sēng Yè: Rise which begins to grow
充	HighLongFullBeautifulSolidFilled up againTo fill up
	againTo cover very many things all over 'Jin: He who sees and takes
	case that the victim grows fat^ Çŏ: Wealthy^ Kiūng: The fourth sort
	of punishment among the Chinese, which is to banish any one to the
	frontiers of the kingdom there to serve as a soldierYĕ Xin Nân Chung
	Lî. Yŭ: One cannot supply two distinct officesPŏ Nêng Chung Muòn
	Jin Sin: He cannot please or satisfy othersLikewise, It cannot fill, or
	satisfy the heart of man
	克 充
十克	To be disturbed at the heart
憧	Ý Pŏ Tińg: DoubtfulDubiousUncertain what to do.

Chung 219

罿	A net to catch birds
衝	Tung Táo Yè: A place where many places terminate together
	To assaultTo attackLin ^: A sort of carriageChung Choang: To
	attack any one with insolent language
	衝 沖
舂	Tào Số Chữ Mỳ: To get the hull from the rise by pounding it
	Mỳ Is rise without the hullSŏ Is rise with the hull, or what we call
	paddyTo poundKāo Chung, Hiá Chung: Two different places where
	the sunsets.
虫	Commonly used for the character immediately below
	<b>重</b>
塩	Hán Tiến Jẽ Kỷ (旱天熱氣): A day fair season
蟲	Yeù Çŏ Yǔe Chúng, Vû Çŏ Yǔe Chý (有足曰蟲,無足曰豸): The common
	name of animals that have feet. But Chý of animals running upon their
	feetIt is also the common name of animals that have feathers, and of these
	there are three hundred and sixty sorts, the chief of which is the eagle. Or of
	animals that have wool and of these there are three hundred and sixty sorts,
	the chief of which is the <b>Kỳ</b> Li <b>n</b> or of animals that have scales, and there are
	three hundred and sixty sorts the chief of which is the dragonOr of animals
	that have shells and there are three hundred and sixty sorts the chief of which
	is the tortoiseOr they come into the world naked and there are 360 sorts
	the chief of which is Man. Chẳng Chung: A viper
盅	Hiū Kỷ Yè (虛氣也): An empty vessel.
重	DoubleAgainTo repeatThe name of a certain tablet which when a
V.	parent died they placed in the great court of the house that the spirit residing
	there, might again take upon himself the government of the house
	It is used for 童 and 穜
冢	The top of a mountainGreatA burial placeChùng Çày: The name of
	the highest government. Chùng Çù: The elder son
	Chùng Tử: The earth thrown up in a heap, upon which sacrifices are
	offered

c^

220 Chung

塚	A burial place
種	Fân Yèu Çù LÎ Neng Fă Sēng Chè Kiāy Goêy Chỹ Chùng: Every seed
	that can sprout out is called Chùng. Seed. Different sorts of things
	ChùngChùng Chùng. In spreading any thing of different things
	It is also spoken of hairs not alike, or black and white hairs mixed
	Chùng Hò: To cover over the fire that the seed as it were of the fire may be
	preserved.
踵	Cŏ Héu Kēn Yè: The heelThe ancleThe lowest part of the foot
	To tread uponCiĕ Chùng: One after another without interruption
	Chùng Muên: To put one's feet to the gate, or to beat or knock at the gate.
	<b>歱</b> 種
腫	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}} \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{\hat{u}} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{\hat{u}} \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{\hat{y}} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{g}$ : The air and water that are between the skin
	and the fleshTo be puffed upTo swell
	Anything liquid
	氣与水在
	皮膚中也
瘇	A swellingTo swellA swelling in the feet
	<b>尰</b> 種
寵	The favor of superiorsSignal favorLoveHonorKiū Chung Sū
	Goêy: He who is high in the favor of kings, let him think of the danger of
	losing itNúg Chung: A concubine
中	To reach the maskTo be approved upon trialChúng Ý: Agreable to one's
V	wishesChúng Fung: Infirm by the inclemency of the wind
	Chúng Kŭe: The Empire of China, so called because the Chinese dream that
	their Empire is situated in the middle of the earth, and it is as if it were called
	the Empire in the middle, <b>Chúng</b> , which also signifies in the middle
仲	The second brotherThe second month in any of the four quarters of the
	yearA musical instrumentChúng Nŷ: The name of Confucius whom the
	Chinese called Çú

ċ

眾	A multitude of menManyAllThe common peopleThe numeral
	character for the Bonzes
種	To sowTo plantTo extendTo throw about
V.`	
重	Vě Chỹ Pố King Chỳ Yè: An affair not triflingWeighty
V. °^	Chūng Kúey: To value at a very high rate
銃	An instrument used in war, or a great guns
	/ 全克
聚	Chung Xe: To introduce oneself to an entertainment without being invited
	不召而來
	飘
窟	
抗	To dance
	抗 Vû Tuōn. Tŏ Chŭ Góey Chy Chung Chu
	無端突出

222 Fa

法	LawsStatutesRulesTo initiateArtMethodIndustry
	Liào Fă: To imitateÇiù Fă: To take exampleVû Fă: By no reason
	Hing Fă: LawsHoushold GodsFă Tú: LawsFă Mà: Known weights
	which are put into one scale of the beam, that the weight of the thing may be
	known which is put into other scale.
	灋
	Fa 駕 A carriage of the Kings
割	To correctTo punishXàng Fă: Reward and punishment
髮	The hairs of the headKiě Fă: To contract matrimony the first time
	Kiung Fă: A land without herbage Yŏ Fă: A two headed snake
	Chỳ Fă: A certain worm that eats the mulberry tree. Xĕ Fă: Moss, or a very
	soft herb like green hairs that grows upon stone
	巨玄 岩土
	· 农文   目文
發	To bring forthTo proceedTo break outTo budTo puff up as with
	leaven. Fă Páo: To be angryTà Fă: To sendTo send awayTo send as
	an ambassador. Fă Tuōn: To beginFă Ký: To be angryFă Xỳ: To shoot
	with a bowFă Xý: To swearFă Ming: To explain clearlyFă Yang: To
	publish abroad. Yŭe ^: Much moreFă Fúen: To exert one's strength^
	Ping: To raise soldiers^ Ping: To be sick. ^ Je: To have a fewer^ Pang:
	To grow fatSú Fă Leào: The thing was already known. Piě ^: A cold wind.
	Spring and summer are called ^ autumn and winter Lién^ Kō: To attain
	to the degree in learning which is called Kiú Jin. ^ Kia: To attain to the
	Doctor's degree which is called Çiń Siu
	—————————————————————————————————————
墢	To turn up the earth with a plough or spade to make it fit to receive the
	grainFă Tu: The same
	垈
乏	Kite Kień Yè: A deficiencyWantNecessityWeariedKúen Fă:
	Very much fatigued.
疙	Pŷ Kiuén: WearinessWeariedTriedFatigued
伐	Ching Fă. Y Xáng Fă Hiá Yŭe Ching. Pỳ Çb Siang Kiế Yŭe Fă: For a
	prince to subdue his subjects is called <b>Ching</b> . To attack each other is called
	FăHang Kŷ, Gó Kù Yuĕ Sin. Kaò Chūng Ming Kù Yǔe Fă: To attack
	with the colors concealed and without beat of drum is called $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{i}}$ To attack
	with colors flying and by beat of drum is called <b>Fă</b>
	A certain starone that goes between parties to make up a marriage

Fa 223

筏	Fū Fă: commonly Pắŷ: A ship or vesselMŏ Pắŷ Yǔe Fă, Chŏ Pắŷ Yǔe
	Fă, Yéu Tá Fă Yŭe Fă Siào Fă Yŭe Fā: A float or raft made of wood is
	called Fū, one made of reeds FāA large ship or vessel is called FāA
	small one <b>Fā</b>
	I call a vessel or ship whatever consists of planks joined together and floats
	upon the water.
閥	Fă Yŭe Çú Siú Kŷ Kūng Cheáng Yè: To relate one's own deservings and
	famous actions

-	番	Yĕ Fān, LÍ Fān: OnceTwiceTiāo Fān: L. reads it Kēng Fān
	V. Pien. Po	To remove governors from one post to another.
	Puōn	<b></b>
		Fân: The feet of four footed animals
	憣	Sin Pién Tung Yè: To alter one's design
	幡	Fān Fān: Is said of leaves moving aboutAlso of one that does not observe
		gravity in his looks
	旛	$\mathbf{K}^{\hat{\mathbf{v}}}_{\mathbf{y}}$ <b>Chāng Chè:</b> Oblong standards
	膰	Tá Fŏ Yè: A great belly.

c^

繙	To comment upon booksPin Fan: Is spoken of the wind waving about a
ν	standard
 藩	Siĕ Mỳ Chĕ: Water in which rice is washed
,	新米汁也
翻	To run flyingTo rollTo roll backTo return. To changeTo be
V.`	changed. as, Fān Sĕ: To change colorFān Chuèn: To invertFān Hoèy:
	To go back fromLiĕ Yŏ Chỹ Héu, Leàng Piēn Pŏ Hiù Fān Hoèy: After
	contract is settled if is not allowed to either party to go back from it
	Pińg Fān, Pińg Is to inflict a just penalty upon one who has been sentenced
	to a severer one than he deserved, but <b>Fān</b> Is to discharge a person from goal
	who had been unjustly imprisoned.
	反
飜	The same with the foregoing •
拚	The same with the character immediately following
	Fuen: It is the same with 糞 Also to fling awayTo cast forth
	It is also the same as 抃 <b>Pién</b>
	林
樊	A hedgeInclosed inTo surround with a hedge
	Fâng Lung: A cage or den forbids or beasts. Fân Jên: Mixed together
礬	The stone they use in dyeing is of many sortsBlueWhite
	YellowRedBlackFě Fån: AllumXāng Fån a certain flower
煩	TroublesomeImportunateSadWeariedHotTo make hot
	Fån Lâo: Trouble in doing a thingA complaisant expression
	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{a}\hat{\mathbf{n}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$ Tay: To beg the favor of any one to take the trouble upon himself
	As also to carrySin Lỳ Xẽ Suén Pǒ Náy Fắn: It highly displeasesI
	cannot hear it with any patience

敏系	ManyVery manyMany things mixed togetherMany affairs
	Sý Fån: Prating unseasonablyVery troublesomeFân Vên: A literary
	composition which by repeating the same thing over and over again surfeits
	onePuon: ornaments for horses hairsAlso the girdle with which the
	horse's belly is gist Puon Ing: Flogs of red wool which hang before the
	breast of the horse which the governess make use of
蘩	A certain herb whose leaves are thin and with these they feed the silk worms
	first hatched, tile being pretty near come to their perfection, they are able to
	eat the leaves of the mulberry tree
凡	AllFor the most partCommonlyCommonFâu Fū: A man of no
	accountFy Fân: No common man
	九
帆	Sò Y Ching Fung Çin Chuên Chè: That which catches the wind in order
	to make the ship go forwardA sailcommonly Called Fūng Pung
	<b>利風</b>
蕃	Çào Méu Yè: Bank herbage, or the rankness of herbage.
	Fân Pý: To incloseTo hedge inFân Siĕ: Things very much
	multipliedFân Xú: Very manyFân Taŷ: A judge and a judge in capital
	causes is also so called
	藩
燔	To roastTo broilTo make hot
璠	A certain precious stone
蟠	Worms which breed in the lowest part of the belly
V. Půôn	

膰	Çý Yû Jŏ: To sacrifice flesh which is now called Çú Jo (See) Çú. Xin Fân:
	Raw flesh offered in sacrifice is called <b>Xin</b> . when dressed <b>Fan</b>
	潘
墦	A burial place
蹯	$X\acute{e}u X\mathring{y}$ Chàng Yè: The sole of the foot of a four footed animal
	番
籓	A great chest made of bamboosTo coverTo cover all over
反	Hià Puón Cháng Yè: For an inferior to rebel against a superior
V	On the other handcontrariesSiāng Fàn: Contradictions
	Fàn Fŏ: To overturnAlso to repeat once and againFàn Fŏ Pŏ Tińg:
	Unsteady, in a moral senseÇú Fàn: To examine oneselfTo search into
	oneselfFàn Chaó: Beams of the sun. To be returned back
	It is also the same as 販
坂	Tù Po Chỹ Kāo, LÎ Hiên Chè: A high craggy bank Po Fàn: A bank of
	earth to prevent the water breaking out
阪	The same as the following
返	To return back

<b>車</b> 凡	Chē Xĕ Ciến: The fore part of a piece of wood laid across a carriage, upon
	whom which he leans that sits in it
	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
飯	Mỳ Xẽ Yǔe Fán: Rice boiled is called Fán
	食
	Fàn: To feed others with rice
販	Çién Mày Kuey Máy Yŭe Fán: To buy cheap and sell dear is called Fán.
	To follow merchandizingTo sell againFán Çù: Those that sell
	againLiŏ Fán: The men who buy that they may sell again to advantage
	反
疲	Gŏ Fán. Hiūng Chūng Goéy Gŏ Cháng Yùng: Foul matter in the stomach
	which causes vomitingFán Góey: An inclination to vomit
犯	To transgress, as lawspreceptsFán Çúy: To offendChŏ Fán:
	To contradict our elders $\mathbf{Cin}^{\overline{c}}$ <b>Fán:</b> To take to oneself what is another
	man'sChúng Nú Nân Fán: It is very difficult to make a stand against
	people when enraged. Fán
	Fan 界 To go beyond the bounds
范	A certain herbA piece of wood or board, upon which he that sits in a
	carriage leans with his arms
	It is also the same with 菑 and that immediately below
笵	A rulePatternLawsCustomsMoulds made of bamboo
範	A rulePatternLawsThe first idea

泛	To swim upon the waterTo extend oneself muchFán Lán: To
	overflowFán Chēu: To sailÇing Po Çin Çie: Superficially not heartily
	<b>流</b> 泡
梵	Fán Vâng: A certain idolA common name for certain books of prayer
	which the Bonzes use, taken from Fán: A Bonze
	Fán Yn: A certain idolatrous prayer which is not understood by the
	heavensFor this season unintelligible doctrines are called <b>Fán Y</b> n̄

## Fang

方	A placeRuleMannerMethodA broad place boundedA vessel or
	shipA sacrifice offered to the air of the four quarters of the world
	Fāng Liŏ: A stratagem ^ Yuên. ^ Four square, Yuên Round
	Sú ^: The four path of the worldAlso the whole worldTý ^: A place
	^ Çûń: The heartPỳ ^: A companion. Yǒ ^: A prescription in physicA
	recipe
芳	Fāng Fāng: Is spoken of the fragrance of herbs and flowersFuēn Fāng:
	Fragrance of flowers diffusing itself far and wideFāng Hiāng. Hiāng is
	the fragrance of flowers, Fāng of herbsFāng does not only express the
	fragrance of herbs, but likewise the beauty of their colors
坊	A placeGenerally used for country town and villagesAlso any
	shopPåŷ Fāng: A triumphal archMagnificent gates
	Monuments, or inscriptions put up to the praise of and memory of any one
	It is also the same as 防 the sixth character below
枋	A certain tree fit for making carriagesA vessel or anything of that kind
	made of wood as a raft Muên Fāng: The rides of a gate
妨	An impedimentobstacleLossPŏ Fāng: It makes no difference
	It is no hindrance or damage

Fang 229

,
Fatness
To sacrifice to the four quarters of the world, or to the air of the four quarters
of the world, in acknowledgement that the air composes all things
<b>D.</b> in. 方
Kūng Xě Chỹ Chúng Yñg Goêy Ching Xě, Ching Xě Chỹ Leàng
Pång Góey Chy Fâng: It is in the construction of houses the middle part is
called Chińg Xĕ. The chambers on the side are called FångFång Çù: L
reads it Fång Xĕ, and Fång Vŏ: A houseCién ^: A quiverFūng ^: A
place for beehives. <b>Lien ^:</b> The beds where water lilies growÇang ^: A
barnPy ^: My wife. Pien ^: A concubineChińg ^: The principal lawful
wife Tá ^: A table on which are put meats to be offered in sacrifices A
certain constellation.
Chŏ Tù Goêy Ty, Y Fâng Xùy Yè: To cast up a bank of earth in order to
resist the force of waterA certain sacrificeFâng Pý: To prepare oneself
before handFång Po Çe: L reads it Fång Po Yû
To guard beforehand against unexpected accidents
Yû Ming. Têû Siào LÎ Xin Tá: A certain fish with a great head and little
body
Fàng Fŏe Kién Pŏ Xin Yè: To distinguish well by the sight a slight likeness
to a thingSiāng Fang Făe: One is like the other
彷 眆
Jĕ Çū Chu Yè: The sun beginning to riseTo begin
Fang Çiĕ Niù Kūng Chy Xèu Vú YèFang and Çiĕ Is the principal
apartment of womenFàng Is to spin with a wheel Çiĕ Is to join together
the threads of hemp to make them fit for spinning

c^

230 Fang

訪	To search outTo enquire diligentlySiāng Fang: To seek for anyone
	Çă Fang: To examineFang Kiểu: To enquire into
舫	RaftsTwo rafts fastened togetherA raft built four square
髣	The same as the above character 仿
	仿 彷
放	To conform oneselfTo imitateTo come to
V.	Used for 倣
倣	A patternÇūn Hing Yè: To imitateHiao ^ also ^ Hiao: To imitate
放	To dismissTo set looseTo unlooseTo throw aboutTo set in a
	place^ Sin: To unbend the mindTo lay aside care^ Châng: To sell
	upon trust. ^ Cháy: To lend money to be repaid with interest ^ Chúng: To
	let off a gun ^ Sú: L. reads it ^ Çúng: To use too great liberty To give
	himself up to his desires and appetitesTo live dissolutely^ Sēng: To
	restore to liberty animals that have been taken (A work of great merit among
	the idolatrous Chinese) ^ Hiá To depose or lay aside^ Çáy Ché Lỳ: Place
	it hereHoā Fáng Leào: The flowers have budded out.

Feu

^	浮	Fân Vẽ Chỹ Piao Yū Xùy Mién Kiāy Goêy Chỹ Fêu: Whatever swims
		upon the water is called FêuTo flow down with currentTo over
		flowFêu Xùy: To swim

Feu 231

蜉	Fêu Yeû: A certain worm that breeds in dung, which comes to life in the
	morning and dies in the evening
淳	Fêu Kỷ Lây: To smellSwelling proceeds from heat
芣	<b>Fêu Ý:</b> The plantain commonly called $Ch^{\frac{\overline{c}}{6}}$ Çiên Çào It is called likewise
	Tung Táo Its seeds are medicinal and are good in hard labor
紑	Y Sien Kie Máo: Is spoken of a new and neat garment
枹	The stick with which a drum is beat
V. Sū	桴
不	It is used for that character immediately following (sometimes)
V. Pŏ	
否	Pŏ Jěn Yè: It is not soPŏ Hŏ Yū Ly Yè: It is not conformable to
	reasonNot otherwiseBut if not so wellAn interrogative
	A particle at the end of a word
阜	Tử Xān Yŭe Feù: A mountain of earth is called Fèu
	Hiāng Fèu: The temples of the sect of FŏeSiún Fèu: To level away
	B. and C. read it Féu

缶	Vā Kổ Sò Ching Çièu Siāng: Earthen vessels to keep wine in. Also for
	drawing water out of a wellIt was also anciently a musical instrument
	缻 缶
偩	To imitateTo expressTo represent as a looking glass does objects
	It is also read <b>Fú</b>
復	Againover againTo repeat
V. Fŏ	
覆	To cover all overTo coverTo lay soldiers in ambush
V. Fŏ	
伏	Kin Páo Luòn: To brood cover, or set upon eggs
V. Fŏ	

非	Pŏ Xý Yè: FalseNotTo approveA deficiencyTo speak against
	through envy $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{\check{u}e}\ \mathbf{X}\mathbf{\acute{y}}\ \mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{\bar{v}}}_{\mathbf{\dot{y}}}$ : To give bad languageTo murmur
	Jun Yèu Kiù Sú Chý Tāng LÎ Hoĕ Yèu Fỹ Chỹ Chè: Are those who
	attempt a thing right enough in itself and yet are disapproved of by some. <b>Xý</b>
	Chè Xý Chỹ, Fỹ Chè Fỹ Chỹ: To approve of the good and disapprove of
	the bad.
菲	Fāng Fỹ: Any thing sweet scented and beautiful. Fāng expresses the
	fragrancy, Fy the beauty

扉	Folding doors made of woodCháŷ Fỹ: Low cottagesHoân Fỹ: The
	doors of a prison
霏	Fy Fy: Is spoken of snow fallingAlso of small rain
匪	Hing LÎ Yùĕ Vên Yè: A very composed gait
	篚
韭	It was anciently used for $F\bar{y}$ $\Re$ to fly. $F\bar{y}$ : A worm that gnaws the seed
	sown, or standing cornA locustA sort of animal like an ox with a white
	head.
騑	When four horses go abreast, the two side ones are called $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{\bar{y}}$ $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\hat{a}}$ . The two
	middle one's are called $F\check{o}$ $M\grave{a}F\bar{y}$ $F\bar{y}$ Is spoken of horses going on without
	stopping
緋	RedFy Påô: A red garment
裶	Fÿ Fÿ: Is spoken of a garment pretty long
馡	SmellFragrancy

妃	Tấy Çù Chỹ Tiế Xẽ Yǔe Fỹ: The lawful wife of a prince that succeeds is
	called $F\bar{y}$ Anciently all the Emperors wives were called $F\bar{y}$ . Now $F\bar{y}$ is the
	name for the wives that are next in rank to the Queen. <b>Tien Fy:</b> The spirit of
	the watersA certain idol of a woman
	<b></b>
飛	To fly
無	Flying fish
肥	FatThickRich, in a natural and moral senseThe name of a kingdom
淝	Sò Chù. Tung Sò Kuey Ý Chè Goéy Fŷ Çiuên: Waters which rising from
	the same spring, take different courses a[re] called Fŷ Ciùèn: A certain river
疤	Fūng Pińg: A disorder proceeding from wind
	痱
<b></b>	To Fŷ: A certain bird like a man in the face, having but one footHe that
	wears cloaths stitched together with the feathers of this bird does not fear
	thunder
腓	A bootTo cover overMetaphorically taken, To be sick
	To avoidTo fly from

斐	AdornedDressed out
匪	篚 Not the same as . Also the same as 篚 A round chest made of Reeds,
	But a square one is called <b>Kuāng</b>
	It is used also for the character immediately above
誹	To speak againstTo murmurFỳ Páng: To detract
	Jin Vé Piě Fy, Lî Fy Ý Chy Yè: To lay a fault upon any one which perhaps
	he has not
俳	Kểù Yŏ Yen LÎ Vý Neng Chy Máo: Is spoken of one who would speak but
	cannotFỳ Fỳ: Is spoken of an inward desire
	1
	1年
棑	A certain tree bearing fruit almost like a pistachio nut which are called Fỳ
	Çú In taste they resemble those of Avila in Spain
費	Çâŷ Yúng Sàn Chu Jû Tang Foe Yè: To fling away money like water
	To spend extravagantly. To scatter it aboutTo waste riotously
	To make an end ofFý Yuńg: ChargesExpencesLán Fý. L. reads it
	Hōa Fý: To pend immoderatelySeng Fý: To be sparing of chargesFý
	Sin: To be too sollicitousFý Xŷ: To spend time unprofitablyFý Çú: A
	thing of difficulty
沸	Tang Kuèn Pŏ Chỳ: To be violent hot. Spoken of a man in a great rage.
V. Foĕ	灣
市	Fù Kin Chỹ Yû Fỹ Chè: Little bits of wood which fall down when wood is
714	cut or planedChips
	14 44 44
	梯 梯 4

芾	Pý Fý: Is spoken of trees adorned with a great many branches and leaves
肺	The lungs
	Pốéy Pốéy Pốéy: Spoken of a great abundance of leaves on trees
褎	To destroyTo be destroyedTo cast awayTo be altered for the
	worseTo deposeTo destroy an EmperorTo divorce a wife
	To disinherit a sonTo drive a king out of his kingdomTo depose him is
	called <b>FýFý LiĕFý</b> Is to deprive anyone of his dignity <b>Liĕ</b> Is for any
	one being raised to a dignity
癈	Pŏ Kỳ Chy Çiĕ: A distemper from which one cannot recover
	Fý Jin: One laboring under an incurable distemperOne of on use
ヺE 习习	A certain bird
	D. reads it Fỳ
厞	HiddenConcealed
	To hide.
吠	The backing of dogsTo bark
	To bite. Kiuèn Háo Yè

## Foe Fo Fu

J	弗	NotIt is not lawfulTo act contrary or to thwart.
		A sacrifice to avert evilsThe same with Foe Fu
		Quickly, or swiftly

Foe, Fo, Fu 237

佛	WishedSpitefulAn enemyA famous founder of a sect in the
Fŏ	IndiesFàng Fŏe: To imitateAn obscure representation
	It is also used for 弼
怫	To be angry against natureTo be sorrowfulTo be streightened in mind.
彿	Fàng Fŏe: An obscure likeness of a thingTo representLike
拂	To wipe outTo rubTo contradictTo thwartAn instrument to drive
	away flies, likewise to get the rice out of the ear
	commonly called Liên Kiā
柫	Liên Kiā Yuńg Y Tò Kŏ Chè: An instrument used in husbandry consisting
	of two pieces of wood joined loose together with one of which they thresh
	the corn to get the grain out of the ear
	A flail
紼	Tufts or flocs of flaw silk with which the seals of the governors are
	adornedThe rope with which, formerly, they drew the coffin along
	<i>綍</i>
	It is also the same as 菁
沸	Piĕ Foĕ: A water flowing out of a spring
Fý	
茀	A great quantity of herbageHappinessTo cover over
	Curtains in chariots drawn by four horsesTo cultivate herbage

238 Foe Fo Fu

咈	To contradictOpposeResist
髴	<b>Fàng Foĕ</b> (See the side character above Q
	佛 Q

Fo

艴	The look of one that is angry
	It is also read <b>Pĕ</b> and <b>Poéy</b> in the same sense
市	A web, with which anciently before the use of coats was introduced, they
	covered the forepart of the body down to the knees
带	Chẳng Chỹ Siào Chè Y Pĕ Yŏ Fŏ Ché Pý Ciến Héu Goéy Chỹ Foĕ: A
V. Fý	short government consisting of one part of a web which covers a man behind
	and before
祓	Chû Gŏ Çý Yè, Chữ Çāy Kiên Fŏ Çý Yè: A sacrifice to avert evil and
	obtain good thingsTo drive awayTo shut outNeat
	でである。
紱	The tufts or flocs of silk which are set round the seals of the
	GovernorsChū Foĕ: A stomacher. See with which it is the same, in this
	sense
	<b>飯 紱</b>

栽	Fù Fŏe: A stomacher consisting of seven parts of a web, in the two middle
	parts of which are worked with a needle, an ax and the character Foĕ
	This stomacher is called <b>Sieū Chang</b> . The ax embroidered upon it is called
	Fù, because it consists of black and white colors but the character Foĕ
	consists of black and blue. It is called Foĕ
	<b>造</b>
袚	A stomacher

夫	Fū Chè Y Çắŷ Sŏ Jin Chè Yè Fū: Is one who for his wisdom and other
	endowments is qualified to govern others. This character signifies to give
	help and therefore it is only used for this purpose. Tá Fū: Superior
	magistrates whose business it is to propose to the Emperor such person as
	are qualified for a government Cháng ^: A hero of great virtue, also a
	husband^ Çù: A master. ^ ^: That manPiĕ ^: A man of no account^
	<b>Jin̂:</b> The wife of a Viceroy. <b>Jŏ Fū Jin̂:</b> This concubine beloved as much as
	if she was his lawful wife Ye ^: One man. Ming ^: Porters
	Kūng ^: WorkPŏ Tĕ Kung ^: Not at leisurePŏ ^: A hired servant
趺	Kiā Fū: To set one leg across the other, as the Turks and Tartars do
扶	Çĕ Xèu Yĕu Fū. Pổ Fū Chỹ Yǔe Fū: A measure of the length of the four
V.^	fingers when the hand is stretched open Fū Fū: Is spoken of little infants
玞	Xĕ Çu Yŏ Chè: A precious stone inferior to a jewel
	砆
秩	Rice growing again
	再生稻也
紶	Y Ciến Kin: The fifth part of the fore, or outside of a Chinese garment
	<b> </b>

鈇	An ax
孚	To agreeAgreeing together
	Siang Fu: Mutually faithful each to the other
莩	Kiā Fū: A skin sticking to the inner part of water reeds
	学 咿
	It is the same also with
俘	Tang Ching Lî Seng Kin Chè Goêy Fu: CaptivesTo take captive in war
桴	a ship or vesselPiēn Chŏ Mŏ Y Feû Xùy Yè: Any Rafts or vessels going
	upon the water planked together either with wood or reed
	If great they are called Fă, If small Fū
稃	秩 Hoā Chỹ Niǒ Yuě Fū 柎 Kǒ Chỹ Pễ Yuě 稃 Fū
	The Buds or cups of flowers before they openThe husk of corn
	Bank or rind. The husk of wheat is called Fū but are expressed by different
	characters
	Mě Chỹ Pỷ Yuě 麩
郛	The outward walls of a city
秆	Hŏ Pŷ: The husk of corn
麩	Siào Mĕ Pŷ: The husk of corn
	麩 麵 麪 麬

敷	To sow up and downTo scatter abroadTo extendTo publish
	[勇專] 勇
憨	To thinkTo rejoice
	总 Piě Fū: Of a merry disposition
鄜	^ Chēu: The name of the city of the province
膚	Kỹ Fũ Pỷ Ch ung Xún Jŏ Góey Kỹ, Pỷ Váy Pŏ Ṭ, Goéy Fũ: Tender flesh
	next to the skin is called $K\bar{y}$ . The fine skin or scarf skin which covers the
	under skin is called <b>Fū Kỹ Fū</b> : The skin <b>Fū Vên</b> : An inelegant
	compositionGreatThe skin and flesh of animalsThe back of a tree.
	膚
栬	Kiĕ Kù Cháng Yè: A stick with which a drum is beat
V. Feû. Pāo	
夫	An auxiliary CharacterA particle of doubtingThe beginning to
	speakA final characterFû Jin: No oneNotFû Yû: A certain
	kingdom
芙	Fû Kiû: water liliesFû Yung: A sort of flower which grows in autumn by
	the water side, and alters its color three times in a day
蚨	Çing Fû: A sort of worm
颫	Xáng Hing Yang Kio Fung Yè: A violent wind rising up high in an eddy /A
	whirlwind) Fû Yâo: The sameA great wind

邦	A certain country which is also called Lâng Yê
苻	A sort of herb called also Kuèy Niŏ Çào
符	A governors sealsA writing the public seals
	Siāng Fû. L reads it Fû Hŏ: For one thing to correspond exactly with another
铥	The sound of a drum
	It is also read <b>Fù</b> in the same sense
妷	CovetousGreedy
扶	Fû Çú: L reads it Fû Chŷ: To helpFû Chŷ properly signifies to suppose
V	one that is inferior under his right and left arm to enable him to walkFû
	Yaô: A wind rising high in an eddy
	Fû Fūng: A certain land.
衭	Çý Ming: A certain sacrifice
鳧	Wild ducks

府 A cityAn assemblyA campThe treasuryA paplaceKūon Fù	: The
common name for governorSú Fù: The four quarters of the year	
Also the four classical books Ye, Xū, Xy, Chun Ciếu To Fù Water.	Fire
TreesMetalsEarthFruits of the earthÇáng Fù: The belly. The	name
for cities of the first rank and their governorsSù Kiang Ning Fù: Sig	nifies
the city and its governor	
俯 CrookedTo bendTo bowFù Xèu: To bow the head.	
俛	
拊 To beat or poundTo strike gentlyFù Siûn: To stroak with the hand	Fù
Xèu: To strike hand against handFù Kin ? To play upon the Chinese	harp.
附 Fù Lêu: A small mountain	
附 Chūng Chỹ Chūng Yāng Pá Xèu Chu: That part in the middle of the	bow
which is taken hold of by the hand	
府 A hunch, commonly called Tοˆ Çù	
腑 <b>Lo Fu:</b> The bladderThe gallThe stomachThe great gut through	vhich
the dung passesThe less through which the urine passes	
The bladder and Sān Çiāo are called Seu Fù	
腐 Anything petrifiedTo petrifyTéu Fù: A lump of curd mad	le of
Callivances which is the common food of the ChineseFù Hi	ig: A
punishment by which the private parts are cut off	

父	Nân Çù Chỹ Moèy Ching Yè: A little of honor given to men
V.	An old man Yû Fù: A fisherman
	Ciắô Fù: A woodman
㕮	^ . Ciū Fù: To chew meal with the teeth; But Çiū signifies to taste in
	eatingTo eat.
斧	Fù Yŭe: A large ax is called Yŭe. A smaller ax FùFù Teû: An ax
	Fân Ý Fù Chŏ Vě Yŭe Fù: When anything is cut with an ax it is called
	FùFù Y: A sort of scaffold because axes are painted upon them
	黼 It is also the same as the other
	Fù: Things necessary for useAll things needful for a journey
釜	A brazen or iron vessel to dress victuals in commonly called <b>Kŏ Çù</b> A
	certain measure
甫	GreatMuchA beginningTo beginIA little of honor
	Leâng Fù, Sin Fù: Names of mountains
俌	To help
脯	Kān Jŏ: Flesh dryed up
輔	Leàng Pắng Kiă Che Mö: Pieces of wood. The sides which make the
	carriage, and keep the things put into the carriage from tumbling out
	The cheek or jaw boneTo assistTo helpThe minister of kings
	Sú Fù: Four stars near the north pole.
簠	Fù Kùey. Fù Váy Fang LÎ Núy Yuên. Kuèy Váy Yuên LÎ Núy Fang
	Fù and Kuèy are two vessels which they are in sacrifices and fill them with
	the flour of rice. Fù If that vessel which is square without and round
	within, Kuèy Is that which is round without and square within

黼	Out of six thing worked with a needle in a sort of Chinese stomacher
	consisting of seven parts, one is an ax of a black and white color
	The other is the character Faĕ: black and sky blue. The ax is called Fù. The
	character FŏeSee above
	Fù Fŏe Pĕ Hĕ Siang Çt Chỹ Vên: A dress of black and white
鬲甫	A certain measure
	釜
撫	To soothTo comfortTo encourageTo touch lightlyTo stroak
	Fù Kién: To lay the hand upon the sword
	捬 It is also the same as 柎
頫	Tē Têû Yè: To bow or incline the head
付	To giveKiāo Fú: To deliverChŏ Fú: To recommend. Fuēn Fú: To
	instructFú To: To trust anything to anyoneTo put a confidence inFú
	Pý: To pour into
	It is also used for the character immediately below
袝	Hỗ Fú Yũ Çù Miáo Yè: To perform funeral rites to our decreased parents
	and ancestors at the same time, or to sacrifice on their monuments and
	temples, or to bury anyone in a place where anyone has been buries before
附	To depend uponTo put a confidence inAppendicesAdditions
v.`	To followTo approachTo come very near to <b>Fú Kiń</b> Related by blood
	Fý FúA certain small kingdom Fú Yung
魣	To helpTo assistSwiftFú Mà: The Emperor's Son in Law

跗	Çŏ Poéy Yè: The Emperor's back
	It is read also Fū in the same sense
魣	Little fish now called Çie Yŭ
父	A fatherFú Kiù Yè. Goêy Kỷ Çù Chỹ Kin Çĕ Yè. Fú: Is a rule or pattern,
	that is to lay, a copy for children to imitate Fú Mù: A father and
	motherMin Chy Fú Mù: A kingKy Fú: L reads it Héu Fú: My
	mother's husband after the death of my fatherNû Fú: A soldierPě Fú
	Xố Fú: The father's brother Cû Fú: A grand father Fú Cin: A father. A
	real father by whom one is begottenTo deal with one like a parentThe
	author of any book writes himself <b>Fú</b>
婦	A married womanBeautifulFú Jin: A womanFú Fú: A husband and
	wifeKiåò Fú: The name of a bird
	媍
負	Poéy Hó Vě Yè: To carry any thing upon the shoulders. Xéu Táy Pŏ Chang
	Yèu Tě Pŏ Paó Yě Yuě Fú: Things lent and borrowed not restoredNot to
	return kindness is also called <b>FúFú Ghēn:</b> ungrateful
	Fú Cháy: A debtorKù Fú: To be disappointedTo disappoint
	Lào Fú: A motherÇú Fú: To think himself so and soÝ Çắŷ Çù Çú Fú:
	To think he excels in the endowments of understanding
	A certain kingdom
	頁
仆	To overthrowTo cast downTo fallTo fall down
	路
	It is used also for 匐 Fŏ
言卜	Káo Fang Chy Yen Yue Fú: Words by which anyone has notice given him
Q	about any one's being buried, which are delivered running as it were
31	To run beyond
	卧
V. Pê	It is also the same with 匐 Fǒ

To goRunFlyTo admonishFú Kào: To go on for the examination
for degrees in learning Fú Yén: To go to an entertainment
It is the same as the second character above o
Fung Yū Çåŷ Yè: Abounding in wealthRichBorn a few years since is
called Fú Yū Chun Ciếu
富
To hideTo lay up °
To helpAn assistantOf the second rankAn ornament upon the
Queen's head which she uses at the time of sacrifice
Fu: To lay over (for example) colors. So we say. Fú Yên Sĕ, Fú Chiń Yeû:
L reads it Chūng Fú: To apply the sacred unctionsL Extreme unction
$\mathbf{S}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ $\mathbf{F}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ : He that waits upon the Emperor's personThe master of the king's
sonsAlso a master that teaches mechanicsFu Hoey: To call a meeting
for the sake of consulting
It is also used for 附
Ý Hó Çắŷ Çú Sāng Fú Yè: To contribute to any one's funeral ExpensesTo
help
Fú Xúy: Taxes paid to the EmperorIf in corn they are called Xúy
If in money or any other thing, they are caked $\mathbf{F}\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ To order the subjects of
the Emperor to bring in their taxes may be expressed by $\mathbf{F}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ . To set forth and
declare any thing in plain Terms, not by a metaphor (See $X\bar{y}$ $Ki\bar{n}g$ called
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\xi}$ )To supply out of year substance.
Fú Ping: To place soldiers in ambush

ت

縛	To tieTo bindPang Fo Ta: Bind him
福	HappinessVirtueProsperitySupernatural assistance
	A perfect conformity to right season in every thing
	福富
幅	The numeral character for the pasts of a web Y Fo L'I Fo: One part Two
V. Piĕ	partsPien Fo: The border of garmentsThe end of a districtThe
	numeral character for images
楅	Ý Hûng Mŏ Chŏ Niêu Kiŏ Fang Kŷ Tỳ Chŏ: A piece of wood laid across
	the horns of an ax that he may not butt
輻	Lûn Chūng Chỹ Chě Mŏ: Spokes of wheels
蝠	Piến Fǔ Fý Xù Yè: A bat, which is also called Siēn Xù: A flying mouse
葍	A sort of herb whose root is white
	蕧
匐	$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\hat{\mathbf{c}}}$ F <b>u</b> : To creep. To walk upon hands and feet, whether out of respect, or on
	account of infirmity

佛	A famous founder of a sect, who corrupted with his doctrines the East Indies
	to China and Japan
腹	The bellySin Fo Tie Jin: Very intimateOne whom we trust every thing
	with
輹	Chě Cho Yè: The axle of a wheel.
復	AgainTo returnÇiế Jế Lây Fŏ: He came and returned in the space of
	seven daysFo Ming: To give an account of things committed to one's
	chargeFàn Fŏ: Again and againFŏ Hŭo: To arise
	$\mathbf{K}\dot{\hat{\mathbf{y}}}$ $\mathbf{F}\check{\mathbf{u}}$ : After a thing is done, to begin again our former employments $\mathbf{F}\check{\mathbf{o}}$
	Chéû: To take revengeA ceremony by which dying men are called upon
	not to departThose that are dead are called upon to return.
複	Chung Y Yè: A double garmentFân Vě Chy Ching Chè, Kiāy Goéy,
	Chỹ Fố: Any thing that is double or twofold is called FốFố Táo: A
	double way round the wallsFŏ Piĕ: Double wallsFŏ Sińg: A sirname
	consisting of a double character
堰	A double caveTừ Hiữe Goéy Chỹ Tắô Cung Tắô LÎ Cáy Jẽ Yẽ Tắô
	Goéy Chỹ Fố: A subterraneous cave is called TắôIf another cave is dug
	out of this it is called <b>Fŏ</b>
	<b></b>
癁	Pińg Chung Fă Yè: Relapsing again into a disease
	瘦
覆	Tý Xě: A caveA den.

覆	To destroyOverthrowCast downTo turn upside downTien Fu:
	1
V. Féu	Reduced to povertyFàn Fǔ: To overturnTo repeat the same thing over
	and over againUnsteady
蝮	Fǔ Taô: A sort of locustFǔ Xě: A very venomous serpentA viper
馥	Fāng Fǔ: Is spoken of fragrance that diffuses itself very far
伏	To humble oneselfTo lay prostrateTo subject himself and othersTo
V. Féu	hideTo lay upMây Fŏ: To lay in waitFŭ Vańg: To hope with humility
	L reads it to ask or beg humblyThe sixth moon is divided into three
	FǔThe first Çū Fǔ The second Chūng FǔThe third Mǒ FǔTherefore
	Sān Fǔ signifies very hot weather
茯	Fŏ Ling. Fung Pĕ Chy Chy Jĕ Tý Çiến Niên Sò Hóa Chè: A medicinal
	wood among the Chinese which is produced from the gum of the pine and
	cypress laid under ground one thousand years
垘	Xùy Chūng Chỹ Kāo Tử Yè: Land rising in the middle of water
袱	Pāo Fŏ: A square cloth to roll anything up in
服	To be accustomedBusinessDiligent in his employmentTo
	surrenderΤο yield <b>Y Fõ:</b> A garment <b>Yuên Fǔ:</b> A cap like a pyramid
	Fǔ Yǒ: To take a medicineFǔ Mà: The two middle horses when a carriage
	is drawn by four abreastPoēy Fŭ: To return thanks
	Fǔ Sú: To serveFǔ Xuỳ Tử: To live in a happy climateSin Fǔ: To assent
	from the heart to any doctrines Hiang Fo: To submit
	Fǔ Chè: A carriage drawn by four horses

箙	Ching Kung Xỳ Ký: A Bow and quiver
菔	Sû Fǔ: RadishesRape
鵬	Pŏ Çiång Chy Niào Yè: A bird of ill omen
宓	This character is used for 伏 <b>Fǔ Hy</b> , and for that directly flowing
V. Niĕ	
虑	Like a Tyger
	It is used also for 伏 <b>Fǔ Hō</b> : A very ancient Emperor of China

## Fuen

-	分	To giveTo divideTo shareTo openHalfThe one hundredth part of
		a Chinese foot or covidAlso the one hundredth part of a tale or Chinese
		weight silver equal to about £ 0.6.8 sterling
		Fuēn Piáo: To distributeFuēn Piě: To distinguish^ Lŷ: To sell
		^ Kav: To divideTo cut asunder^ Mien: To bring forth young. ^ Fú
	芬	A fragrance of herbs and flowers that diffuses itself Fang: To exhale
		sweet odours
		岁

252 Fuen

紛	To mix togetherA multitude
	ManyFuēn Fuēn Confusedly
	A coarser sort of web, to wipe away any filth or dirtThe same as.
粉	A certain tree
	It is also read Fuên
<b>禁</b>	Fuên Fuên: without orderConfusedlyFuen: The beam of a roof
雰	Mists congealed upon treesCongealed to ice and looking like white
	snowFuēn Fuēn: Is spoken of driving snow
氛	Fuēn Ký: Corrupt airHaỳ ^: Sea robbers. PiratesKuĕn ^: The plague
	of a kingdom Yaò Fuēn: Disturbers of the public peace
	Ling ^: An augur who foresees truly, so called from an ancient augur who
	was called by this name
餴	Ching Mỳ Yŭe, Xŏ, Y Xùy Vŏ LÎ Çáy Ching Yuĕ Fuēn: To pour water
	over rice after it has been once boiled over hot water and to dress it again in
	the same manner is called <b>Fūen</b>
濆	Tá Xùy. Yĕ Chǔ, Piĕ Goêy Siào Liêu: A great river which by overflowing
	makes a small oneThe margin of a water <b>Jû Fuên:</b> A certain river.
墳	Tử Chỹ Kão Chè: Earth raisedA heap of earthA great sepulchre
	Fuên Mú: A burial placeA great bank of earthSān ^: The books of three
	emperors who began the Monarchy viz.
	Fŏ HȳChin NenAnd Hoan Tý. D
幩	A sort of ornament for a bridle.

Fuen 253

羵	Fuên Yang. Tử Chũng Kuáy: A land monster. Also a certain spirit of the
	earthA sheep or goat with a great head
蔵	Çă Hiāng Çåò Yéu Çåò Mŏ Tō Xĕ: Herbs of different sorts togetherIt
	also expresses the seeds of herbs, and fruits of trees, when very
	abundantHemp seed
	蕡
	It is also read Fuèn in the same sense
汾	A certain riverA certain country.
肦	Tá Xeù Máo: Is used for those that have great heads
私	Fuên Yún: A great fragrance
羒	Mèu Yang: A goat
焚	To burn upTo burn
	墳
粉	Mỳ Fuèn: The flour of rice, or other flour/ when the corn is taken away
	which is called Mién) is called Fuèn.
	Fuèn Mỳ: Rice white as flourPaint which women use
	To do or daub with paint

Fuen Fuen

鼢	Lý Chūng Hing Xù: A subterraneous mouse
分	Vě Ký Fuēn LÎ Kŏ Tě Sò Yeù Yuě Fuén: Signifies when a thing is divided,
V	the part which belongs to any one is called Fuén. A partPortionChě
	Fuén: The proper parts which belong to each one Kắn Nỳ LÎ Çù Fuén
	Xáng Liên Nỳ Sińg Mińg: I do not kill you on account of your sonAlso
	the state, condition or rank of any one
忿	AngerTo be angryFuén Niú: To be angry. (Fă Nú: L read it Nào Nú:
	The same
賁	To overthrowTo put to flight
V. Pý. Puēn	Fuén: A great drumA great or remarkable action
僨	To destroyOverturnYĕ Yen Fuén Sú: one word overturned the whole
	business
憤	To be angryAngryFuén Chè Sin Kiếû Tung LÎ Vý Tế Chỳ Ý Fuén
	signifies not to be able to attain to what one desires to know inwardly
	賁
糞	DungA dunghillAny filthiness
	To clean away dirt by brushing in which is properly written as the above: 叁
	Fúen
	真
	攩 撛 叁 拚 This letter 拚 is the same as 抃 and 拌 Puōn
奮	Çú Hiá Çiĕ Xáng Yè: To arrive quickly from the lowest to the highest
	SoonFă Fúen: To apply one's endeavorsTo exert one's strength <b>Fúen</b>
	$ar{\mathbf{Y}}$ : To shake dusk out of cloathsThe cock, goat, creatures of courage, and
	warriors are called Fuén
	奮奮

風	A wind. <b>Xún</b> ^: A fair or favorable wind. <b>Niĕ</b> ^: A contrary wind
	<b>Ting</b> ^: The sameThe moralsInstructions, and examples of kings are
	called <b>Fūng</b> , because like a wind they move their subjects to imitate them,
	which imitation is called SoFung So: MannersCustoms
	Mûen ^: The name of a family, be it good or bad ^ Xing. L. reads it Lieu
	^: Fame^ Siāng: A pair of bellows. Tang Xŷ Vúy Kắy Çử Fũng: This
	custom was not then as yet introduced
	凮
楓	A certain tree
瘋	A foolFūng Kều: A mad dogTếû Fūng: A pain in the head
	Fung Tien: MadSillyFoolish
題豆	RichAboundingPlenteousA certain herbA certain country
	A certain cityFung Niên. Tá Yeù Niên Yè: A very fruitful year is called
	Fung Niên
	豊
僼	Vŏ Fung: The name of a certain Xin Sien
澧	A certain river
豐了	A certain countryA certain kingdomA certain mountain in Sú
	ChūenKin̄ Fŏ Chûên Tý Yŏ Çáy Fūng Tù Xān Hiá, Pŏ Chȳ Hô Kiú.
	<b>D.</b> According to the Chinese dictionary. Now the story is that hell is under
	the mountain Fūng Tù I know not what foundation it has
	豐
丰	Fat in the face.
	丰

夆	Siāng Niĕ Yú Yè: To be contrary each to the other
峯	The top of a mountain
	峰
蜂	Mie Fung: BeesFung Mie: Honey 叛 Pouon 逆 Nie ^ 起 Kỳ Rebellions
	are rained in all quartersHoâng Fūng: Wasps
	逢蟅
烽	A fire upon little towers to warn those that are abroad of dangers that are
	approachingFūng Yēn: Fire and smoak
	Fūng Hò: To make fire upon lofty places to give warning to those that are
	abroadA beacon
鋒	SharpThe edge of a sword <b>Kiāo Fung:</b> To fightTo engage together.
桻	The tops of trees that rise up like a mountainMŏ Mŏ
封	Fung Xén. Lúy Tử Çeng Kão Goêy Fung. Chữ Tý, Ý Cý Yuĕ Xén: Earth
	brought into an heap is called <b>Fūng</b> , but when made hollow for sacrifices it
	is called <b>Xén</b> GreatTo heap upThe numeral character for epistles <b>Yĕ</b>
	Fung Xu: An epistleFung Xu: To close lettersA district of fifty, (L
	reads it one hundred) Chinese stadiaTo be honored with letters patent from
	the EmperorTo assign to anyone who governs a district The dignity of a
	viceroy or prefect
	封
葑	Kiáy Çấy Chỹ Tá Kēn LÎ Kố Chế Chè Yè: The great root of mustard seed
	that is fit to eat. D. according to others an herb whose sprouts are eaten in
	spring, the heart in summer, the stalk in autumn and the roots in winterIt
	is commonly called Chū Kŏ Çåý

馮	Fûng Kūng. Pě Cŏ Chung: A worm with an hundred feet
V. Pinĝ	A sirname
逢	Pŏ Kỹ LÎ Yú Góey Chỹ Siāng Fûng: To meet any one by chance is called
V. Pinĝ	Siāng FungKiổ Ý Yng Ho Gócy Chy Fung Yng: To submit your
	opinion when contrary to that of another person is called Fûng
	YngGreatFûng Yĕ: A garment somehow long
捀	Chŏ Koēy Kuōn Cháo: To roast a tortoise to see what it forebodes
	灼龜觀兆
	D. also reads it Fūng
縫	To sewÇåŷ Fung: A taylor
	<b>隆</b>
丰	To offer any thing with both hands <b>Fung Ching:</b> To pay court to the worthy
平	and unworthyTo flatten.
	奉
唪	Loud laughterImmoderate laughterIt is spoken of a great multitude of
	gourds growing together
捧	To offer any thing with both hands
覂	To turn upside down

Fûng Ching LÎ Sién Çiĕ Hièn Cun Góey Chy Fung: The marks of thread 縫 which appear in cloaths after they are sewn together, are called Fúng...Fúng: A seam...Fûng: To sew 鳳 Fúng Hoâng: The queen of birds or Chinese phoenix...The Eagle 諷 To read distinctly...To repeat by heart...A song...To sing...A tune Fung Kién: L reads it Ky Fung: A prudent reproof...To reprove prudently...Xáng Ý Fúng Hóa Hiá. Hiá Ý Fúng Çú Xắng: Superiors by their Fúng or example, bring over those that all under them to imitate their manners. But inferiors by their Fúng or reproofs, gall their superiors 奉 Fân Ý Vě Hién Xáng Chè Kiāy Goéy Chỹ Fúng: Whatever is offered to a V.` superior. To offer this is called Fúng...Fúng Sú: L reads it Sú Fung: To serve...Fúng Mińg: To do any thing at the command of a superior...Fúng Yang: To maintain our parents It is also the same with the next character below 俸 Fung Lo: Revenues settled upon the governors or others by the Emperor

#### Gay, Ngay

-	哀	Min Tung Hing Yū Xing Yè: Commiseration expressed by words
		To compassionate griefSorrowGāy Liên: Compassion.
		Gāy Kŏ: To weep in a lamentable mannersNińg Gāy: A pretended
		pityFeigned tears
	獃	Chỹ Gāy: RudeFoolish
		呆
		<b>D.</b> reads it $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{a}\bar{\mathbf{y}}}^{\mathbf{c}}$

Gay, Ngay 259

埃	Fâng Fūng Kỷ Xā Kiāy Yuĕ Gāy: Small dust raised by the wind.
	Atoms.
	It is read also Yây by B. and D
欸	Kin Jin Chá Kién Po Jên Chy Sú Pie Chu Xing Yue Gay: If so be any one
	sees unexpectedly what displeases him, he certainly calls out saying Gāy.
	An interjection expressing grief and wonder togetherÇien Yâ Gāy: To
	gnash the teeth and to be angry
	唉
皚	Xoāng Siŭe Chy Pe Yŭe Gāy: The whiteness of frost and snow is called
	Gāy
唉	Xĕ Pào Xing: To belch from repletion
V.	
雲受	Gày Táy Clouds thick togetherClouds that hide the sun. Also glasses for
	the eyes. Also spying glasses commonly called Cien Lỳ KingLào Jin
	Pién Sý Xū Y Cử Yèn Mŏ Çĕ Ming: Old men that cannot distinguish small
	writing put these glasses before their eyes and see clearly.
該	Çào Mŏ Cū Seng Sin Nún Sien Yên Ling Jin Kổ Gáy Goéy Chỹ Yǔe
	Gày. Kú Gin Vèn Hô Kổ Çin Yŭe Gày Jin: Herbs and trees when they
	first spring up, are loved for their tenderness and beauty, and are called Gày.
	For their reason those that are amiable on account of their mildness and
	goodness of their nature are called Gày Jên
	Gày Gày: Very manyIt is spoken of herbs and trees very pleasant and
	odoriferous
	譪
靄	Gày Gày: Is said of clouds gathered togetherYēn Gày: Is spoken of
	smoak and clouds mixed together
毒	Vû Hińg Jin: A very vile fellowLáo Gày: A term of reproach for le.wd
	fellows; Taken from a man of this stamp who was called by that name

愛	Sẽ Yũ Fú Yǔe Gáy: Niggardly in giving is called Gáy. Covetous
	To loveLoveTo sympathizeTo do goodTo rejoiceA good turn
	Chùng Gáy: The favor of superiorsLing Gáy: Your lordships
	daughterKŏ Jŏ Chy Gáy
	爱
愛	As ifGáy Jên: As it wereGáy Yě: A sighKý Pŏ Xū Yè: Difficulty of
	breathing
噯	Pŏ Jên Chỹ Xing: The voice of one that disapproves of any thing
	A sighDifficulty of breathing
曖	Yèn Gáy Jỹ Pŏ Ming Yè: The sun covered with a cloud
薆	To hideTo cover overTo protectYèn Gáy: FragranceUng Gáy: Is
	spoken of trees growing thick, and so making a shade
	It is spoken also of the rankness of herbs and trees.
礙	To obstructTo hinderAn obstacleVû Gáy: There is nothing to hinder
	碍 閡
乂	Ciun Gáy: Excelling the rest in virtue and ability
V. Ý	
艾	A certain herb with which the Chinese cauterize medicinally.
	An old man of fifty yearsMore than halfTo restA sort of
	wormwoodYéu Gáy: A little older or greater Xào Gaý: A beautiful
	womanŶ Gáy: To nourish or bring up
	Yé Vé Gáy: Half the night is not yet past.

Gay, Ngay 261

蕩	Féu Káy Yè: To cover over
藹	A sirname
V.	
餲	Vý Pién Yè: To be altered in flavour
唉	Pŏ Ping Xing. Fuén Héu Xing: The expressions of one in anger
閡	To hinderA hinderanceThe same with the side character
	礙

### Gan: L reads Ngan

安 E	Q Mà Gān: What is put upon, or a saddle which is put upon a horse's back
	What is read immediately below belongs to this character, but what we read
	in this paragraph is to be put in the place of the following
鞍q	RestTo restTo make firmTo establishPeaceGood healthHow
	WhereforeTo leave off. Sin Vû Kuēy: One whose conscience does not
	sting him
	Ping Gan: SoundQuietGan Goéy: To comfort^ Lo: To rejoice
	^ Paŷ: To set in order (L. renders it) To prepare. ^ ^: Very pleasantly
	Without using any violence. ^ Cang: Retired from public company
	^ Hië: To be rest. ^ Tún or ^ Fańg: To provide for necessaries
	^ Fuen: Contented with his condition
	安賽

暗	a long lamentation even till the voice is gone
V. Yīn	It is also read Gàn in the same sense, and also Yū
計	To call to mindTo remember
	To know perfectlyTo know
	Gān Xŏ: L reads it Gān Lièn: Skillful in business
啽	Gān Mě: Silently
諱	Ký Ý: L reads it Yě: To remember
腌	Gān Çāng: FilthyUnclean
	醃
庵	A house which is roundA little house covered with straw
	The monasteries of religious men and women in China
	菴
毚	Gān Xûn
	鹌
陰	Leâng 諒 ^: For the Emperor's being in affliction or mourning
	(See Yn̄) 亮 ^: The same
巖	CraggyA high craggy mountainCaverns in mountains of stone. Gān
V. Yên	Lâng
	岩品
俺	I. (in writing)

Gan, Ngan 263

唵	Xèu Nă Xĕ Yè: L reads it Y Xèu Nùy Xĕ: To take meat with one's hands
	without chop sticks
閨	ObscureDark, in a natural and moral senseAn eclipse of the sun and
	moonFân Yēu Yō Chỹ Chữ Kiāy Yuĕ Gàn: All dark places are called
	GànAnything hiddenTo shut the doors
黑音	A deep blackGàn Tan: ObscureDark
	田卒
	野
黑弇	BlackGàn Jên: SuddenlyUnexpectedlyGàn Tan: Is spoken of fruits
	which being over ripe incline to blackness
晏	To restA splendid garmentThe heavens without clouds
	Çào Gán: Morning and eveningGán Jên: QuietlyGán Gán: Hind or
	bearing good willKindly
按	Yĕ Chỹ Sù Hiá Yè: To hold in anythingTo keep inTo detain
	To depend uponTo soothTo examineGán Chẳ Sú: A judge in
	criminal causesGán Kién: To draw a sword^ Ping: To keep in^ Pý:
	To manage an horse^ Kiuén: A judicial process
	Chă ^: To examine according to evidenceGán Mŏ: To rub (for example)
	the part that is hurt.
案	A tableA sort of wood fit for making tablesTo set down in public
	registersGán Tỳ: An adjudged caseA sentence pronouncedGán Xeù:
	The first of the literati of the lower class whom they call Sien Cas
	桉桉
岸	Yây Chỹ Kão Chè, Yŭe Gán: A very high coast is called GánA
	prisonTo confine to prisonGán Çĕ: To uncover the forehead
	Kuey Gán: BraveValiant. Higher spirited than the rest
	F

264 Gan, Ngan

豻	Yùe Kiuen: A wild dog like a fox, but lessA PrisonA butt for arrows
	犴
矸	Xĕ Cińg Máo: Is spoken of precious stones polished and clear as water
暗	Jě Pǒ Ming Yè. Jin Sin Mûng Móey Yè: The sun darkened
	The heart darkenedHĕ Tý Yè: ObscureDark
諺	Kang Meng Yè: CruelImplacable
V. Yén	

### Gang, Ngang

-	姎	Fú Jin Çú Ching Yè: The women called themselves so (I, a woman)
^	昻	Jě Kāo Kin Yè: For the sun to be risen very highClean
		A certain starGâng Gâng: Very loftyGâng Çắng: Proud
		Gân Têû: To lift up the head
		昂
	印	I./ masculine) HighTo raise up. <b>Gâng Gân</b> g Very many things
	V. Niàng	Kiào Xèu Váng To look with the head erect.

昂	Kiù Mŏ Xý Yè: To lift up the eyes to look
馬卬	Mà Xèu Kāo Kiù Máo: Is said of an horse that holds his head up
块	Dust
	It is also read <b>Gáng</b> in the same sense
<b>西</b> 盘	Foul wine
盎	A vessel to wash the feet inBroad but not
	deepFullAboundingOverflowingGáng Çý: A sort of wine
胦	Pĕ. L reads it Po Gańg: The navel.

### Yao or Ngao

-	鏖	Çiń Sù Xă Jin Yŭe Gāo: To kill one's enemies without any fear of death is
		called Gāo. To fight courageously.

熬	Fân Ý Hô Çiēn Ù Kŏ Chỹ Lúy: Whatever grain is dressed in a frying pan,
	Also to roast, broil, or fryNân Gâo: Hard to be born
	<b></b>
嗷	Gân Gâo Chúng Kểu Çểu Yè: The voices of many lamenting
	togetherChúng Kểu Gâu Gâo: All are waiting for food. (from N.)
	<u> </u>
敖	LongTediousTo wander about in the kingdom of 楚 Tsau. So they
	were called who aspiring to a crown could not gain it
	It is also the same with 遨翱熬暮螯 and with that above
厫	A barnGranary
獒	Kiuèn Kāo Sú Che: A dog four feet highAn animal like an ox, with four
	horns, and hairs set very thick, which devours even men.
	獓
遨	Gâo Yêu: To spend time at one's own pleasureTo saunter aboutTo
	amuse time
敖魚	Hày Chũng Tá Yû. Xin Nêng Tēng Hán Xèu Kổ Táy Xān: Ä great sea
	fish which can fly through the air and bear a mountain upon his head, and
	therefore he is the chief of the fish, and is called <b>Tŏ Chén Gaô Tcû</b>
整	Hày Chúng: Ta' Pie: A great sea tortoise

Gao, Ngao 267

整	Hiây Tá Çŏ: The great claws of crabsThe fore claws of crabs
	<b></b>
翱	Gâo Çiâng: To run flying
囂	The voices of those that lamentAlso of those that rejoice
	器
襖	Ÿ Chỹ Chố Siú Chè Çiế Kin Miên Gào: A garment into which cotton is put
	is called Gào
懊	Gào Nào: To be angry
芺	Cào Ming Chế Chỹ Kổ $\dot{\mathbf{Y}}$ Kiá Kỹ: The name of an herb, the eating of
	which express wind backwards
媼	Lào Gào: An old womanA spirit of the earth.
奥	Xě Sỹ Nân Yú: The corner of an house that looks South west
V. CůónYŏ	Gáo Ção: Herbs gathered together
	<b>與</b>

268 Gao, Ngao

懊	Gáo Hòey: To repentTo be sorry for what is past
墺	Land near a coastGround fit to build an house upon
	<b>墨</b>
澳	Chùy Chỹ Xin Chu: The deeper parts of water
V. Yŏ	
敖	Proud
V.^	The same with the characters directly following
傲	To be proudUngovernableProudNot to be tamed
	Kiūo Gáo: ProudHaughty.
	<b></b>
煮	Pŏ Ciang Niào: A bird of bad omen
	It is read also Gâo in the snese
驁	Mà Pŏ Siûn Ming: An ungovernable horseTo rejoice
	Táy Gáo: LawlessHeadstrongIndulging one's desires
	Gâo: A gentle horse
鏊	Xão Ping Tiế Gáo: An iron oven to bake bread

Gao, Ngao 269

扷	Pŏ Ting Xing Hŏ, Mán Tên Ý Leáng Yé: To measure any thing by the eye,
	or by guess without any certain measure

### Ghe or Nghe

厄	A calamityRings fastened close to the bridle
	<b>ラ</b> ブ
	$G\grave{o} K \acute{o}^- G \acute{o}$ : The knobs or joints of trees.
呃	Heû Chūng Ký Nič Xing: Sighs or groansTo sigh or groan
	記
蚆	CankerwormsWorms like silkworms, which are also called <b>Fúng Siēn</b>
	Chūng
扼	To receiveTo takeTo take with the handTo encounter
	溢 <b></b>
阿豆	LaborCalamityMisfortune
飽	Hunger
	<b> </b>
証	The noise of one laughing (See Gù)

軛	A yoke that is put on horses or oxenYuên, Tūon Hûng Mŏ Y Kiá Mà
	Ling Chè
	栀
詻	Kiáo Lińg Yên Yè: Laws or precepts vigorous enoughTo accuse
額	The foreheadGhĕ Kiŏ: The temples of the headGhĕ Kuēy: A constant
	ruleAn established rule for doing any thing
	Hiay Nghě: A set number of learned men among the Chinese, or Kiù Gin,
	or Kūng Seng

## Ghen or Nghen

-	恩	A kindnessTo do goodThe kindness of superiors to inferiors
		LoveGhēn Chù: A benefactorSié Ghēn: To return thanks
		Kàn Ghēn: To thankPáo Ghēn: To return thanks
		<b></b>

# or Ngheng

,	碩	StrongHardStubbornInflexible
	100	StrongnaraStabbonnimexioie

出	A certain measureNghēu Niě: To lay up
	區
漚	Xùy Paō: A bubble of water
塸	Xā Çiéu Yè: A heap of sand
謳	To many to sing togetherSongs
區力	Çŏ Kin: The nerves of the feet
歐欠	Kỷ Chữ LÎ Kō: To singTo hiss
	謳
區島	A certain water bird, found in the sea and in rivers
甌瓦	A sort of dish, which they use for drinking Cha^

祻	Siào LÎ Siên Y: A bib for infants to prevent their cloaths being daubed with
	spittle.
齒円	Chỷ Çắn Çữ Yè: uneven teethChŏ Ghêu: Supernumerary teeth, growing
	by the side of the others, which are also called <b>Chỳ Pién</b>
偶	Fûng Vě Chỹ Chế Chè Y Vế Kỹ, Xoãng Chế Yuế Ghèu: A single thing or
	an old number is called $K\bar{y}$ A double thing or even number is called $Gh\grave{e}u$ .
	EqualFy Gò Gheù Yè: He is not equal to me
	Ghèu Jen: By chanceAccidentallyGhèu Jin: The image of a man made
	of earth or wood
耦	LÎ Jin Ping Kēn Yŭe Ghèu: Two men ploughing together are called
	GhèuFân L'I Jin Yŭe Yĕ Ghèu: Two men are one Ghèu
藕	Hô Kēn Yè: The root of the water lily.
匾	Ghèu Tu: To vomit
	Ghēu is the same as $\cong$ GhēuAlso Nŷ Ghēu: The cries of infants
歐	To vomit
	It is the same with the foregoing character, and some made it the same with
	the following
匠	To strike.

漚	To soak hemp in water a great while is called <b>Nghéu Mâ</b>

## Go or Ngo

莪	Çåō Chỹ Kiāo Nún Chè Yè: The thinner sort of herbs are called Gô.
	$\mathbf{F}\bar{\mathbf{y}}\;\mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{o}}$ Herbs fit to eat are called $\mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{o}}.$ Herbs not eatable are called $\mathbf{F}\bar{\mathbf{y}}\;\mathbf{o}.$
	a 匪
哦	Yū Ngô: The moaning of those that lament
娥	Moèy Hào Yè: FairBeautifulA beautiful woman
	Gô Gô: Is spoken of anything very tender Chẳng Gô: The woman
	Xin Sien who lives in the moon
誐	Words acceptable to the ear
	It is also the same as 哦
俄	Go King: In a moment of timeImmediatelyVery suddenly
	BentNot straight
峩	Çổ - Gô: Spoken of a high mountain. Also a certain mountain in the
	province of Xèn SỹGô Moêy: Another mountain in
	峨 the province of <b>Sú Chuēn</b>

274 Go, Ngo

## A winged worm or moth that comes out of the silk worm's bags.  A silk worm is called ÇââBeing changed to a chrysalis in its bag it is called YungAs soon as it has got wings, it is called Gô.  Gô Moèy: Is spoken of the fine eye brows of womenTeng Gô: Moths which fly to the flame  ## A tame goose; But a wild goose is called Yén  ## ## To translate out of one language into another according to the idiom  V. Moèy. Yeû Tame birds which fowlers make use of to decay and take wild ones commonly called Nião Môey  It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy  ## FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words  ## ## ## *# Kŷ Cû Goéy Yè: A word by which any one names himself. I. Vû ^: Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power  Ngô Tiẽ: MineMy own.  ## Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while  Kỹ LÎ Chý Cù Yẽ Yũc Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger; But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  ## That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately  ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		
called YungAs soon as it has got wings, it is called Gô. Gô Moèy: Is spoken of the fine eye brows of womenTeng Gô: Moths which fly to the flame A tame goose; But a wild goose is called Yén 意 蛾  To translate out of one language into another according to the idiom V. Moèy. Yeû Tame birds which fowlers make use of to decay and take wild ones commonly called Niào Môey It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moèy  FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words	蛾	A winged worm or moth that comes out of the silk worm's bags.
Bô Moèy: Is spoken of the fine eye brows of womenTeng Gô: Moths which fly to the flame  A tame goose; But a wild goose is called Yén 意 默  To translate out of one language into another according to the idiom  V. Moèy. Yeû Tame birds which fowlers make use of to decay and take wild ones commonly called Niào Môey  It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy  FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words		A silk worm is called ÇånBeing changed to a chrysalis in its bag it is
## Which fly to the flame  A tame goose; But a wild goose is called Yén		called <b>Yung</b> As soon as it has got wings, it is called <b>Gô</b> .
題 A tame goose; But a wild goose is called Yén 意		Gô Moèy: Is spoken of the fine eye brows of womenTeng Gô: Moths
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V. Moêy. Yeû Tame birds which fowlers make use of to decay and take wild ones commonly called Niào Môey It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy  FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words it		鵞
commonly called Niào Môey It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy  FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words 計 調  Kỳ Çú Goéy Yè: A word by which any one names himself. I. Vû ^: Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power Ngò Tiĕ: MineMy own.  Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yẽ Yũe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger; But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately	囮	To translate out of one language into another according to the idiom
It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy  FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words  能 爲  Kỳ Çú Goéy Yè: A word by which any one names himself. I. Vû ^: Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power Ngò Tiĕ: MineMy own.  Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yẽ Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger; But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Min̂g Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately	V. Moêy. Yeû	Tame birds which fowlers make use of to decay and take wild ones
形 FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words		commonly called Niào Môey
我 <b>Kỳ Çú Goéy Yè:</b> A word by which any one names himself. I. <b>Vû</b> ^: Corrupted by no vicious self love <b>Çáy</b> ^: It is in my power		It is also read Yeû in the same sense. D and F read it Moêy
Kỳ Çú Goéy Yè: A word by which any one names himself. I. Vû ^:     Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power     Ngò Tiě: MineMy own.      Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while     Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yẽ Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger;     But moderate hunger is called Kỹ      To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.      That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately	叱	FalseTo turn aboutTo be movedGô Yên: Deceitful words
Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power Ngò Tiě: MineMy own.  Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while  Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yẽ Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger;  But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		訛 譌
Ngò Tiě: MineMy own.  Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while  Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yě Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger;  But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately	我	Kỳ Çú Goéy Yè: A word by which any one names himself. I. Vû ^:
Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chỹ Gó: To suffer hunger a great while  Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yẽ Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger; But moderate hunger is called Kỹ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		Corrupted by no vicious self loveÇáy ^: It is in my power
Ky Lî Chý Çù Yě Yǔe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger; But moderate hunger is called Ky  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		Ngò Tiě: MineMy own.
But moderate hunger is called <b>K</b> ÿ  To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) <b>Gó Ming Lý:</b> To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately	餓	Kieù Gó Chè Góey Chy Gó: To suffer hunger a great while
To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo withdraw himself (for example) <b>Gó Ming Lý:</b> To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		Kỹ LÎ Chý Çù Yĕ Yŭe Gó: To die with hunger is called GóGreat hunger;
withdraw himself (for example) <b>Gó Ming Lý:</b> To turn the thought from honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.  That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		But moderate hunger is called <b>K</b> ȳ
honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.	卧	To sleepTo restTo lye downTo leave offA bed chamberTo
萼 That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately		withdraw himself (for example) Gó Ming Lý: To turn the thought from
		honors and profits, or, To lay aside all desire of honors and profit.
樗	萼	That part of a flower to which the leaves join immediately
		樗

Go, Ngo 275

DD	To fearTo put in fear
5	To beat a drum for diversion 惡
	See <b>Ŏ</b> and <b>Gū</b> ′
	号 考
愕	Çù Gáy Pŏ Ȳ Çung Yè: To be againstÇŏ Gŏ: Seized with a sudden
V. Yú	dread
鍔	Tāo Kién Chỹ Lý Jiń Yè: The edge of the sword
	蜀[
諤	Chě Yên Yè: Brotherly correction
	The state of the s
鰐	Gŏ Yû: A crocodile
	鰮
盎号	Kểu Chũng Chỹ Xáng Hiá Leàng Gŏ Yè: The upper and lower part of the
	mouth, within which the tongue is contained is called Leàng Gŏ
	37
鄂	A certain kingdomA sirnameA boundaryGŏ Yen: Is spoken of any
	thing appearing without doors. Publicly known
鶚	A great ravenous bird of the hawk kind

276 Go, Ngo

顎	<b>Yên Kińg Máo:</b> Is spoken of a solemn countenance full of majesty.
37.1	
遌	Sin Pŏ Yŏ Kién, LÎ Kién: To see what one does not chuse to see
	To meet by accident
田田	Yên Fŏ Máo: A countenance or look breathing majesty
櫱	Mŏ Kán Chūng Chĕ, LÎ Pång Chỹ Fŏ Sēng Yè: A tree which after the
	trunk is broken brings forth other branches from the side.
	爪
蘖	Twigs of trees coming out of the side of the trunk
	枿
	This character with that directly above are used for the same.
哈	Yû Kêù Túng Yè: The motion of a fish's mouthHiā Hiā Cù: The
	Emperor's householdHă: A Turkish sirnameHŏ Y Keù Hì Chǔe Yè:
	To drink sipping

-	姜	A certain herb producing very small white flowers
	V.´.`	

倭	Is spoken of diligent personAlso of one that is compliant
V. Vō	
逶	Goēy Ŷ: Is spoken of one who does not walk straight, as those that are drunk
蜲	Ȳ Goēy: A little insect that is bred in marshy places, with many feet of a dust
	color, which is called <b>Xù</b>
	Fú and Xĕ Sēng Chung
猥	Kiuen Xing: BarkingThe noise a dog makesGoey So: Very difficult to
	be pleased, and squeamishGoey Pý: Of no value
	CovetousToo subtle in his own affairs.
	Goēy 陋 Léu: Vile
喂	To fear
	It is also the same as畏
偎	To love.
煨	Hò Yû Yè: The remains of fireAshesY Vě Xŏ Hōey Chūng: To dress
	any thing under the ashes
隈	A bending or winding harbourGoēy Gáo: L reads Yŏ. Yây Mý Goêy
	Gáo: F. reads it Yŏ Yây Váy Goēy: The inner part of the shore is called
	Goēy. F. says, on the other hand or side
揋	Mûen Chữ Yè: The lunges of a door

威	Çūn Yên Yè, Yèu Goēy Kố Goéy Yè: MajestyHe that carries Majesty
	with him so that he is fearedTo be fearedTo be reverenced. ^ Kiûên:
	Authority $^{\hat{\mathbf{Y}}}$ : Majesty $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$ $^{\hat{\mathbf{Y}}}$ : A little insert of an ash color, with many
	feet, which is found in wet places, and also under stones, called also Xù Fú
	and Xě Seng ChûngGoey Fung: Stuffed
	It is also the same as 畏
葳	Goēy Jūy: Is spoken of trees in flourishing orderAlso a medicine
媙	Niù Yèu Goēy Ŷ Yè: A beautiful girl and very graceful
韋	Goêy Kě Kiāy Kiể Mâo Chỹ Pổ Sēng Yŭe Ke, Xŏ Yŭe GoêyGoêy and
	Kĕ are the names of skins from which the hairs are taken offIf they are
	dressed they are called <b>Goêy</b> . If not they are called <b>Kỹ</b>
	Chy ^: Is spoken of a thing very softPoéy ^: Is spoken of one naturally
	quick.
	章
	It is used for the character below and also for.   囯
違	To resistTo gainsayTo opposeTo drive into banishment
	Goêy Fă: To transgress the laws^ Pý: To refuse Y Gôey Pŏ Mińg
	Pĕ Yè. Goêy Póey Sińg Lỳ: To go against nature or reason
褘	Fú Gin Chy Gôey, Ciĕ Hiāng Nâng Yè: Bags of perfumes which women
	use.
韋	To besiegeTo surroundHalf a Chinese foot (or covid) or fire Çûń are
	called <b>Y</b> GoêyAs much as can be taken in both arms is called <b>Y</b> Gôey
	Fán Goêy: A mould to cast metals inKieù Gôey: Nine countries into
	which China was formerly divided.
罩	Miáo Chūng Siào Mûen: A little gate in the temples or monuments of our
	ancestorsKūng Chūng Siāng Tung Siaò Muên: Smaller gates through
	which any one may go to the Emperor's palace or come back.

危	DangerTo endangerInfirmityHighNot straightGôey Hièn:
	DangerGoêy Táy: An affair full of danger
峗	Sān Gôey: A certain mountain in the western parts
桅	Chuên Xáng Goêy Kún: The mast of ship to which the sails are fastened.
酷	Çúy Kiń Chỹ Ching: A common name for one that is very drunk
惟	AloneOnlyTo considerTo plot, or contriveMuch.
	Others read it Üŷ
唯	An auxiliary letterAloneOnlyThis character is used promiscuously
	with that directly above, and below
維	To tieTo bindTo fasten togetherKāng Goêy: Laws; because they bind
V. Vŷ	menKiày Gôey: To bring those that differ to an agreement^ Xŷ: At that
	timeSú ^: The four parts of the world. Tung Sy Nan Pe: Also the principal
	virtues in men. viz Duty to parentsRespect to elder brothersLoyalty to
	the KingAnd truth to all men
帷	A covering for a bedRich tapestry worksA pavilion or tentTåŷ Goêy:
	A frontlet.

嵬	Çûy Goêy, Tử Kān Chỹ Táy Xẽ Tè: A mountain of earth mixed with
	stonesIt is spoken also of a vey high mountainMà Gôey: A certain
	mountain
巍	Gôey Gôey: Is spoken of any thing great and high
	隗 催 ^ High
遺	To omitTo loseTo leave
V. Ŷ	
爲	Çáo Çó Yè: To doTo beA she apeNân ^: To be troublesome
	Yèu ^: A man of great ability Y` ^: To look upon or esteem as. Y` Xén Gôey
	Pào: To esteem virtue as very precious Y Gôey Y: To admire Y Chě
	Goêy Kiŏ: To interpret a thing in the worst senseTo the letterTo make
	a straight thing crooked.
	為
委	To deliverTo commit to any ones' caseTo trust toTo restto
V.	permitTo cast away^ Jin: L reads it Chay ^: To commit a thing to any
	one^ ^: Very beautiful^ Y: Contented and merry. Goèy Kiŏ: To
	reprove in a round about way, or in artful terms as if you were about
	something elseYuên ^. Yuên Is a fountain or spring headGoèy Is a
	collection of what flows from the fountain
痿	Paralytic. Not being able to move the feet, proceeding from moisture and
	heat
	<b>愛</b>
諉	Goèy Tŏ, or Tuy Goèy: To lay one's fault upon another
萎	Çào Mŏ Tiāo Sié Yè: Herbs or trees whose leaves are fallen, or for the leaves
	to fall from tees and herbs

偉	GreatWonderfulRare
煒	ShiningTo shineRed color
瑋	a certain gemKuēy Goèy: A thing very rareA curiosity
	K <sup>‡</sup> Vŭe
韙	To beMoèy Chỹ Chỹ Ý: To praise a thing
	偉
暐	Jŏ Kuōuang Xińg Máo: Is spoken of the sun when it shines very bright.
葦	Water canes just come up are called <b>Kiā</b> , Grown up they are called <b>Lû</b> , when
	come to perfection Goey; commonly Lû Chaŷ
	<del>艺</del>
	<b>吊</b>
<del>21</del>	Goèy Goèy: ShiningSpoken of herbs and trees very rank.
	Çåò Mŏ Fân Xińg
	韘
闖	Siê Kắy Muên Yè: Not to open the door quiteTo hold the door a jar

蔦	An herbA certain country
	A sirname
寪	The name of a peer of the Realm of Lù
唯	To agree toThe voice of one giving his assentGoèy Goèy: Is spoken of
V.^	one who is contented at home or abroad
洧	A certain river issuing out of the Province of Hô Nân
瘠	Chỳ Goèy: The mark of a blowA wheal on the flesh after whipping
鮪	A certain fishIt is also called Vâng Goèy
隗	HighLoftyA sirname
<b>骨</b> 丸	Goèy Pỳ: To relate any thing in a round about wayPă Goèy is spoken of
	trees very flourishing Y Çåŷ Goèy Fă: To suborn with gifts To bend the
	laws to your purpose
	<b>骨</b> 九
爲	AsThe cause of any thingYn Goéy: BecauseGoéy Xiń Mó:
V.^	WhereforeGoéy Nỳ: For your sake
	為

偽	False(Its opposite in <b>Chin</b> ) a liarTo deceiveTo lye
	帷
胃	The stomachPy Goéy: A ventricle, or lower belly
渭	A certain river in the province of $X en S \bar{y}$
蝟	An urchinA hedgehog, otherwise Çû Xù: A mouse all over prickles
	Ç <b>û</b> Goéy: A porcupineA land crab
	罗 猬
	JA JA
謂	Yù Chỹ Mién Yên Yè: To say a thing to any one to his faceTo tell
	To speakTo call toTo callTo beTo be toldYèu ^: It has a
	foundationVû ^: Without reasonWithout foundationAlso Yèu ^:
	A thing worthy of commendation <b>Vû</b> ^: A thing to be buried in silence
尉	To restA certain fish Hò Tèu Yŭe GóeyHò Tèu: A box iron which
	taylors use to smooth the seams in a garment; and to lay the folds even is
	called Góey, or Góey Tểû
	Others read it Yú and YǔUsed for 慰 likewise E
蔚	A certain herb not bearing seed; it comes up in the third month and bears
	flowers in the seventhIt is spoken of the fruitfulness of herbs, also of an
	elegant and neat literary composition
慰 E	To restGān Góey: To comfort.

委	The consolation of having many thingsNû Góey: Destitute of necessaries
	It is also the same as 餵
萎	Çåò Fú Xéu Yè: Herbage to feed animals, or to feed animals with herbage.
魏	A certain kingdom in the province of <b>Xān S</b> ȳ. Ō Góey: A certain medicine
	that stinks in itself and drives out all other stinksAssa-foetida
餵	Ý Mỳ Téu Fú Sēng Chỗ Yǔe Góey: Rice with calavances
	Also to feed domestic animals is called Góey
濊	Very large and deepVang Góey: The same
	浅
	Used also for the character directly under
穢	Tiến Chũng Chỹ Çã Ção Yè: Many herbs mixed together in the fieldsGú
	Goéy: DirtyFilthyUncleanBadGú Góey Pŏ Kān: Intolerable
	nastiness
	薉
位	DignityTo set in orderTo governA seatRightThe numeral
	character for noble persons, and it is used for personsFân Sò Tāng Liĕ
	Chỹ Chủ Yŭe Goéy: Any one's rank or condition is expressed by ^ ^ Lỳ:
	To rule to reign over Tý ^: A state or condition. It is also used verbally
	(See Lỳ Ký Vol: 4Fol. 18) Jin Góey Chỹ: Men allot such places for the
	residence of the spiritsLie Góey: All your lordships
畏	To fearTo dreadDiligentCautiousTo use diligence

誉	Çåò Tō Máo: Spoken of a great quantity of herbage.
遺	To give any thing to any one, or offer by way of prevention
壝	A little earthen wallSteps going round a raised ground called Tan where
	sacrifices are offered
衞	To watch overTo protectTo defendTo keepA certain kingdom.
	衛
緯	Transverse threadsThe woof of a web, the opposite to which is
	KingWandering starsEast and westTien Siáng Chy Ting Chè Goêy
	King, Tung Chè Gôey Goéy: The fixed stars are called King, But the
	planets Góey
彚	AboundingA multitudePredicamental genus or species, as they
	comprehend all things that are under themIn other dictionaries it is read
	LúyÇú Lúy: The Chinese Calepine dictionary

### Gu, Ngu, U

-	烏	BlackGū Yâ: A crowÇû Gū: A stockŸ Gū: A certain star
		島
	嗚	Gū Ū: The sounds of one sighing or groaning

汙	Chǒ Xùy Pǒ Liêu Yǔe Gū: A foul water that does not runA stagnated
V.´. Yū	waterGū Sŏ: Bad moralsKièu Jèn Gū Sŏ: The bad behavior of one's
	past life
	Va: A graving toolTo hallow with a graving tool.
汚	Is the same as the above character
杇	An instrument to daub over (or plaister) wallsTo daub over a wall.
洿	Is the same as this character 汗
	Tang Gu: Gaping after moneySordid. Filthy, both in a natural and moral
	sense.
惡	WhereforeHow.
V. Ú. Yú	
YĕŎ	
於	The sound of one sighingGū Hū: The same
V. Yñ	
吾	IKin Gû: A certain fabulous bird that drives away ill luck
	Gû Y: The murmurs of those that readKuēn Gû: A certain kingdom
梧	<b>Gû Tung:</b> A certain tree <b>Chy</b> ^: A little pillar over a beam sloping and
V.	not uprightAlso arrogant insolent words, or to contradict with insolent
	wordsKào Gû: A certain musical instrument so called because it is made
	out of this treeKāy ^: A certain kingdom. Çang ^: A certain country
	It is the same as 敔 and 啎 and 迕

Gu or Ngu 287

牾	(See the explanation of the foregoing)
V.	
<u> </u>	Çû Ngû: The lower and upper teeth not answering one another
V. Yù	Metaphorically, by no means agreeing together, whether spoken of men, or
	parts of a speech, ill put together
	D. reads it also Yù
鼯	Ngû Xu: A mouse like a little fox, winged like a bat
吳	A braggartOne that talks bigA certain kingdom. A sirname
	<b>Tien Gû:</b> The spirit of the waters who has eight heads, ten tails, the face of
	a man and the body of a tyger
	吴 吳
蜈	Gû Kūng: A worm with an hundred feet, for this reason it is called Pě Kiŏ.
	A centipee
五.	The number fiveFive
V. Ù	Tý Ù: The fifth.
隝	A bankFortificationTrench
	It is also called $\mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ or $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ in the same sense
	塢
伍	The number of five menTo gather togetherHâng Gù: An army drawn
V. Ù	upGoêy Gù: To be associated togetherChây Gû: companions of the
	same rank
誈	See Gě
	相毀也
午	The hour character, being from the eleventh hour in the morning to the first
V. `	in the afternoonXáng Ù: the forenoon. Hiá ^: AfternoonTing ^: At
	noon <b>Tuōn</b> ^: The fifth day of the fifth moonÇ <sup>t</sup> ^: A certain valley in
	the province of <b>Xèn S</b> y
	It is also the same as 迕

## Gu or Ngu

忤	DisobedientSaucyStubborn to our superiorsGù Niě: To rebel
仵	CompanionsEquals
迕	To contradictOpposeRebelTo meet any one
悞	A mistakeTo errA lyeTo deceiveGú Lèao Yĕ Jˇy Kōn Fū: Shave
	lost a dayGoêy Gú: To break one's wordGú Fán Q To offend through
	mistake.
	誤
	犯
悟	To turn toTo take notice ofTo return to oneselfYng ^: Of a ready wit.
	^ Jin: To make one to repentYúng Lie Kieù, LÎ Ye Tán Huo Jên Chy
	Goéy Gú: After great expense of pains to understand any thing at last, when
	you did not expect it is called <b>GúMing Gú:</b> The understanding
	喜
晤	Ý Yên Hiào Jin Yè: To instruct any one by word of mouth.
	Fán ^: The rays of the sun reflected back ^ Yên: Face to face or to speak
	to any one
捂	Siáng Tỳ Chŏ: To attack each the otherTo rebelTo be against
	To contradictChý Gú: A pillar that is sloping
牾	To rebelOpposeContradict
V.^	

Gu, Ngu 289

梧	Hoēy Gú: FatGreatThick
寤	Gú Móey. Gú: To be awakeAwakeMóey: To sleepSleeping
	Súy Gú: Summer timeJĕ Gú: Noontide
揺	A hearth
愕	Çổ Gú: Seized with sudden dreadTo go to meetTo meet
	D reads it also Gŏ
遻	<b>告</b> 特
污	FilthyPollutedTo polluteDefileStain.
V. Gū…ū	汙
惡	To hateTo blushTo repentHáo GúHáo: To love Gú: To hate
V. GūŎ	

290 Hay

-	措	Hāy Tēu: A net to catch pigeons
^	孩	Yng Lî Chy Xỳ Chy Hây Siáo Yè: An infant beginning to laughHây
		Tung or Hay Ty: A little infant
		Hây Siáo: The laugh of infants
		咳 夼 暟
		嬰兒之始知孩笑者也
	頦	Hiá Ngŏ Yè: The lower part of the mouthThe chin
		下占
`	海	Chúng Xùy Sò Kuēy Yè: The place whither all waters flowThe
		seaSea waterChù Hày Goêy Yên: Salt is made of sea water boiled
	醢	Jŏ Çiáng: Flesh minced small and seasoned
,	亥	The last hour character, being from nine to eleven o clock at night
	 核	Hán Túng: To shaka shout disturb Maya
	1久	Hán Túng: To shake aboutdisturbMove
	跢	Kiě Hing Yè: Those that go in a hurry

Hay 291

害	To offendTo strikeTo damageHáy Siēn: To blush
	Háy Pá': To fear Háy Pińg: To be sick
	害
犗	QuicklyMerrily
螛	Sin Pŏ Lèao Yè: He whose desires are not satisfied. Discontented
	Çi <b>ĕ Háy:</b> Envirous
	蚧
疫	Yŭ Pińg Yè: The plague

-	酣	Cièu Puón Çúy: Half drunkYn Cièn Vû Hién Yŭe Hān Cieù: A wine
		bibber or drinker of wine is called Hān Cieù
	<del>之</del> 并 P	Y Pǒ Ning (意不寧): Restless at the heartIrresoluteHān Hû: The same
	蚶	Hān Çù: Oysters or any sort of shell fish with two shells •
		The cuttlefish.

憨	Yû Chỹ Yè: FoolishSilly.
寒	Jě Xiń Ming Xû Leang Kiê Gôey Hân: Extream heat is called Xù, Extream
	cold is called HânHân Jě: An ague and fever
韓	A certain kingdomA sirname
	韓
含	To takeTo hold togetherPāo Hân or Hân Yung: To hold together
	To take is also used in a metaphorical sense, also to take any thing
	patientlyHân Jin: To bear withHân Hio: To keep any thing to oneself,
	by doing nothing that shall discover abroad, what lies concealed within
函	Yûng Xéu Yè: To take together Tâý Kiĕ Hân Sān Goêy Yĕ. Tâý Kiĕ:
	This is the first beginning of things in the book called <b>Jû Kiáo</b> It contains
	three things that are in oneTo fold inTo inclose a letter in a paper cover.
	^ Jîn: One that makes arms. an armourer^ Yûng: To support or bear
	patientlyA chestA store house, in this sense it is written as below with
	this mark or reference $AA$ coat of mail in this sense it is as at $B$
	<b>函 3</b> 含
	A. 極 a chest a store house
	B. 鍼 a coat of mail.
	Q le a certain mountain Q
涵	Abundance of watersTo be plunged under water
	Hân Hiŏ: To contain or hold together
	It is also the same with the character directly above
	涵 潘 含
/ >	1 1 2 1 1 2000 II 2000 II
極	Xùy Jẽ Chuên Yè: The water getting into a ship
	Kều Lỳ Yỗ Yề: The skin or flesh on the inside of the mouth.
	Kềù Xáng Yuĕ Kiŏ, Kềù Hiá Yuĕ Hân: The upper part, or the roof of the
	mouth is called <b>Kiŏ</b> , The lower part is called <b>Hân</b>

凾	Hân Hû: Anger breaking out, outwardly
街	Mà Kếu Chūng Lẽ Yè: A horse's bridle 枝 Poêy 拔 Pă 寒 Tcháy. Silent
V. Hûn	Fân Kểu Hân Vẽ Yuẽ Hân: To keep any thing in the mouth is called
	HânHân Mińg: He goes with a mandate from the king, or He does
	something by the kings commandTo cherish hatred
	御御御御
歛	To covetA sirname
V. Lièn	
啽	Words which any one speaks in a dreamconfused words
幹	Çing Hân, Çing Xáng Mố Lân Yè. Çing Hân: Is a wooden fence about a
V. Kán	well.
罕	RareSeldomFewBut littleA net to catch hares in
	Hàn Kiữ: A carriage which they use in huntingYûn Hàn: A great
	standardPŏ Hŷ Hàn: Not to regard.
	<b></b>
鬫	The voice of one that is angryTo cry out aboutHán: The barking of dogs
	闞
	It is also the same as 瞰
函	The chinThe sides of the chin

菡	Hàn Tần: The buds of flowers, that is flowers before they grow
揻	Yâo Túng Yè: To shake aboutTo disturbTo move
	揻
	D. reads it Hán
喊	To cry out loudTo make a noiseNoises
	ISM
暵	DryDroughtTo dry up.
	D. reads it Hán
轞	Chē Yng Xing: The sound of a carriage going along
シ丼	To fill upFull.
V. Kān	澉
頷	A chinTo nod, or consent by bending the head.
	頜
	<b>D.</b> reads it <b>Hán</b> as it signifies the chin and as it signifies the head he reads
	it Hàn
旱	DroughtDryA dry timeKièn Hán Yèn, Kièn Yù: After a long
	drowth, follows a lasting rain Hán Lú: A journey by land.

捍	To defendResistDrive off
	扞
悍	StrongValiantFierceCruel
銲	To solderTo consolidate metals togetherPlates of mail with which the
	arms are defended <b>Hán Yŏ:</b> Stuff made use of to harden iron
	釬
汗	Jin Yĕ Yè Fă: SweatFă ^ or Chu ^: To sweatFàn ^: To repeal laws,
	so expressed because as the sweat when it has been once thrown out never
	returns, so laws once established ought never to be repealed.
馯	Mà Kāo Lŏ Chě: A horse six feet high.
	Hân: A sirnameOne of the disciples of Confucius
閈	Gates by which ways are shut upA wall
鼾	To snore.
	D. reads it Hān, and F. Hàn
含	Ý Chū Yŏ Hân Sù Chè Chỹ Kèu: To put pearls or jewels into the mouth of
V.^	a dead person.

	·
浛	Xùy Hŏ Nŷ: Water mixed with mud
	Hân: For a ship sunk
唅	To put victuals into mouth with the handTo eat.
	Hán Chỹ Vẽ: Things which are put into the mouth of a dead person
熯	To dry bu the fireDry
漢	A river in the province of $\mathbf{X}\hat{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{S}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ which discharges itself into the $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{i}\bar{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{g}$ in
	the province of Hû QuàngXùy Kổ Chỹ Tếng Tiến Goêy Yûn, Xùy
	Siańg Chy Çáy Tiến Goêy Tiến Hán: The vapour of water rising through
	the air is called a cloud. The appearance of water in the heavens is called the
	river of heavenThe milky wayThe Imperial family which began to reign
	two hundred and six years before Christ and lasted to one hundred and ninety
	years after his birthFrom this the Chinese are called <b>Hán Jiñ</b>
暵	To dry by the sunDryTo dry by the fire (See the second character above)
	Others read it <b>Hàn</b>
瀚	Hán Hày: A sandy sea in TartaryHáo Hán: Very great. Spacious
翰	FeathersTo fly very highA pencilA writingWhite color
	Hôa Hán: Your letter^ Lin: The principal of the liberate belonging to the
	courtPĕ Hán: A coveringThe place where the dead are putA white
	web.
螒	Siào Chung Che Teû, Le Xin, Ye Ming Tuến Kỹ: A little animal with a red
	head and black body which they call Tien Ky

憾	To hate.

## Hang

夯	Stout and able to carry burdens
	Yōu Chèu Kiō: RudeUncultivated
	Clownish.
行	Tang Y Hia Mûen Y Núy Chy Lú, Số Goéy Chy Tung Táo: A way
V. Hing.	between the court and gate of the house which is commonly called $\mathbf{T}^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{\bar{n}}\mathbf{g}$
	Táoone of the five sacrificesA lineFurrowsA place to lodge
	merchantsCheū ^: The kings road ^ Liĕ: The placing things in a
	lineÇáy ^: PrudentPŏ Çáy Hâng: He rambles beyond all rule and
	orderImprudent.
桁	Hâng Yâng. King Çŏ Mŏ Hiáy: A piece of wood with which the feet and
V.	neck of Criminals are bound.
亢	The neck
V. Kåńg	In this sense it is also pronounced Kāng and Hàng
杭	A certain treeTiến Hang: The milky wayHang Chếu: The metropolis
	of the province of Chě Kiāng
航	For a ship to pass through a river
	杭
頑	Fý LÎ Xáng Yŭe Hiĕ, Fý LÎ Hiá Yŭe Hâng: To mount by flying is called
	Hiě E. To come down by flying is called Hâng
	Háng: To swallow down
	超
	E頡
	C. reads it also <b>Hang</b> and it signifies The neckThe throat.

298 Hang

吭	Niào Héu Yè: The throat of birds
	D. reads it Hâng
骯	Hàng Çang or Cáng: Very fatAn upright man who is not to be made to
	deviate from what is right, by any flattery.
行	Of any thing strongHardAlso of one who is immoveably upright.
V.^ & Hing	
桁	Xáy Ý Kān: Bamboos upon which cloaths are spread out to dry Ý Kiá: A
V.^ & Hen̂ǵ	place appointed for drying cloaths
	統
沆	Háng Táng Is spoken of a white vapor mounting high

## Hao

-	普	Çào Chỹ Kāo Chè Yè: Herbs which are more excellent, of these
		Hāo These are different sorts, among which is reckoned the
		wormwoodCing Hāo, Tung Hāo: An herb for eating.
		苘
	薅	Pă Chǔ Tiến Chūng Chỹ Ção: To root herbs or weeds out of a field
		搞、茠

Hao 299

排	Siên Jin Pin Fă Yŭe Hāo Mâo: To pull a pluck up by the roots
311	hairs out of the face
	掃
<del></del>	17
豪	Yè Chū Yè: A boar or wild hog, whose thicker hairs are called Chū Cién.
	And when any accident happens on a sudden, they are all bristled upYeù
	Pǒ Yû Çĕ Mâo Kiāy Xú: Valiant Courageous^ Kiĕ: A Hero excelling
	others in the endowments of the mind^ Chū: A porcupine
	豪
濠	A certain riverA certain country
	It is also the same as that below
壕	Ching Hao. Ching Hiá Chy Chŷ Yè: Ditches under walls
	濠
蠔	A sort of shell fish larger than the rest
譹	Hâo Tâo: The sound of those that bewail.
毫	Mâo Chỹ Chàng Chè: Longer sort of hairThe ten thousandth part of one
	<b>Leâng</b> or tale weight equal to .1(oz).4(dwt).3(ers).84(der) Troy weight
	Hâo Lỳ: A thing exceeding small. NothingSū Hâo: An atom
	The tenth part of one LỳHâo Lỳ Pŏ Chā: He is not at all mistaken.
	It is also the same as 豪
噑	Kiáo Hâo. Xing Toàn Goêy Kiáo. Châng Yǔe Hâo: Speaking short is
	called <b>Kiáo</b> A drawling or lengthened voice is called <b>Hâo</b>
	vá –
	It is also the same as the next below

300 Hao

號	NoiseBewailingHowling
	号
好	Good (Its opposite is Tày: Bad) WellHandsomely. Hào Jû. Just as
	Hào Kỳ Çử: Many turnsHaò Chẽ Fán: It is the hour for eating
	Hào Siè': Not a little
鎬	The country in which Vù Vang dwelt
滈	Kièn Yù: A lasting rainA certain river
	It is also the same with the above
好	To loveTo desireTo be gladTo desire greatly. Its opposite is
	GúHào Hiŏ: Entirely given up to studyHáo Sĕ: Given up to luxury.
秏	A sort of rice very choice
	The same with the next following
耗	To lessenTo destroyTo wasteHáo Fý Xŷ Jě: To waste time
V. Máo	UnprofitablyHiā Háo: To make up for what is wanting in melting silver
皓	GreatWhiteGrey hairsIt is spoken of a thing very white and
	compleatTá Háo: Heaven
	<b>皓 騙 顥</b>

Hao 301

浩	Háo Miào: Water not bounded at the seaHáo Háo: Very large
	灝
號	One out of many proper names which the Chinese use
	Háo Tíng: The king's edict Κý Λ: A sign Particular marks
	Hōa Λ: To set a particular markHū Λ: To call upon
昊	GreatHáo Tiến: Summer seasonXào Háo: The name of an Emperor
	who began to reign about 2594 years before Christ and reigned 84 years

He

赫	ThiningTo shine, both in a physical and moral sense. He He: Spoken of a
	man either in great authority or with a great title
嚇	Ý Yên King Jin Yŭe Hĕ: To put any one in fear by words is called HĕTo
	be angry
	Hiá: To affright. To strike with terror
劾	Fă Yèu Çúy Yè: To punish delinquentsTo punish offenders according to
	the rules of the lawsTo examine whether the affair is co or noTo pass
	sentenceTân Hĕ: To accuse inferior judge to the Emperor
	K. reads also Háy and Hày in the same sense
核	Kùo Chūng Chỹ Hẽ Yè: The stones or kernels of fruits that grow upon
	treesHĕ Tâô: Nuts

302 He

	黑	DarkBlack.
	覈	To extort truth by tormenting or rackingTo examine whether the thing is
		so or noCruelUnmerifulThe stones or kernels of fruit.
		It is also the same as 核 and 麧
_	紇	Xŏ Leâng Hĕ: The father of ConfuciusA sirname
		It is read also <b>KěKě Tă:</b> A Knot. <b>D.</b>
	监	Ý Hě: To bike
		齒乞
	翮	The root, or stump of a feather
		It is now read <b>Kĕ</b>

## Hen

^	痕	A ScarHên Pā: The mask of a wound or soreHên Çiĕ: Lines drawn
		upon mathematical instruments, and clock's, and on glasses and tables.
`	狠	QuarrelsomeObstinateDisobedientThat will not bear correction
		很很

Hen 303

恨	Sin Yèu Sò Hân Yè: To cherish hatred in the heartTo hateHated
	Siāng Hén: Enemies Yuēn Hén: F. reads is Chếû Hén: To hate.
	Hén Pŏ Tĕ: I wishChy Hén: I am only displeased that etcaHén Kử Siēu
	<b>Hińg:</b> To study virtue without making any account of the difficulties that
	attend it

# Heng

-	亨	The influence of heaven as it gives increase to things
	V. Hiàng	
	脝	A swollen belly is called <b>Peng</b> Heng
^	衡	A yokeA lare or braid by which the hat is tied under the chin
		A certain starTo balanceTo weigh. Hên Ping: A pain of scales
		Kiûen Hếng: Is properly the weight put into the scale, but Hếng is the beam
		to which it is hung
	蘅	Từ Heng: A certain odoriferous herb
	恒	Chẳng Kièu Yè: A long timePerseveringAlwaysLiĕ Siñ
		Jû Yĕ Jĕ Goêy Hêng: Always to persevere in the same opinion is called
		HengTung Sin: To persevere
		恒 恆
	姮	<b>Heng Go:</b> A woman who after she has eaten the medicine of immortality
		went to the moon. The same as Chang Go Tân Xue Po Ço Sin: An idle
		story which deserve no credit. (so says the dictionary.)

304 Heng

珩	The clash of a shoe latchet
桁	Vŏ Hûng Mŏ: A beam laid cross way
V. Hâńg	
瓶	A cupA thing to drink out ofSomething deepen the ordinary
	It is also read <b>Hing</b>
莖	Çåò Mŏ Kān Yè: The stalks of herbageThe trunks of trees
	The handle of a sword.

## Heu

-	齁	Hēu Hán, Xúy Xŏ Piĕ Lĭe Xing: The noise any one makes through the nose
		when he sleeps soundTo snore
^	侯	The second of the five degrees of honor which were for merely conferred by
		the Emperor and there are first <b>Kung</b> , the second <b>Hêu</b> , the third <b>Pĕ</b> , the fourth
		Çù, the fifth NânA viceroyBeautiful
		An auxiliary characterA square cloth containing ten feet on every side,
		and made for a butt to shoot at. <b>Kŏ</b> is a square of four feet in the middle of
		the abovementioned cloth
		<b>俟</b> 矦
	喉	Yēn Hêu. Yēn Çhĕ Ý Yén Yì Xĕ. Hêu Chè Ý Héu Hū Hiĕ Yēn Hêu
		Yēn is the passage in the throat through which the meat is conveyed into the
		stomach (The gullet) <b>Heû:</b> If the passage for the breath (or the windpipe.)

Heu 305

篌	Kung Hêu: A musical instrument made of reeds
猴	An ape.
	猴
族	Kān Xě Yè: Dry aliment
族	Çý Kiểu Fŏ Yè: To pray for happiness by sacrificing
鍭	An anow
	猴
吽	Niêu Ming Yŭe Hèu: BellowingThe bellowing of oxen
	It is the same also with the next below
吼	Xéu Chỹ Tá Ming: The roaring of four footed beasts
後	Siēn Héu. Before and behindBefore or behindPosterity. Also those
	taken in the place of children (adopted) are called <b>Héu</b> .
	Xīn Héu: After deathJên Héu or LÎ Héu: AfterwardsHere after
	∧ Mù: A mother in law∧ Fú: The mother's last husband∧ Che: Those
	that follow. It is also a verb. To follow, To go after other.

306 Heu

后	A king. Mö Çung Xing Çe Chíng Héu Çung Kién Çe Xing: Wood if it
	yields to the rope will be straight. A king if he submit patiently under
	connections will be a saint. <b>D. Vâng Héu:</b> A queen <b>Hoâng Λ:</b> A
	queen Hoâng Tấy Λ: The King's mother Λ Tử or Xin Λ: A
	country Kāo Λ: In the kingdom of Xāng was called Ching Tang
	It is also the same with the next above
逅	Hiáy Héu. Pŏ Kỷ LÎ Yú Yè: To meet by accidents
厚	<b>Héu Pŏ:</b> Think and thinAlso wealthyWretchedAlso to valu
	To neglect or slight Kuàng Héu: Large and deep Siāng Λ: Friendly
	Λ Lo: Great revenues Táy Λ: To entertain splendidly Great Fat
	A country of year extent
候	To expectTo wait forSú Héu: The sameHéu Jin: An officer sent to
	receive strangers Chě Héu: A tower of observation. To observe from
	such a tower
堠	To defendTo helpFūng Tù Goêy Tấŷ Ý Ký Lỳ Yè Xẽ Lỳ Xoāng Héu
	Ù Lŷ Chĕ Héu: A tower made of earth heaped up, to measure out a knot of
	ground there are two of there on the space of ten stadia, and every fifth
	stadium has one
<b>と</b>	DiligentlySpeedily
	[ [ ]
鱟	Great sea crabs with many feet, of many sorts