

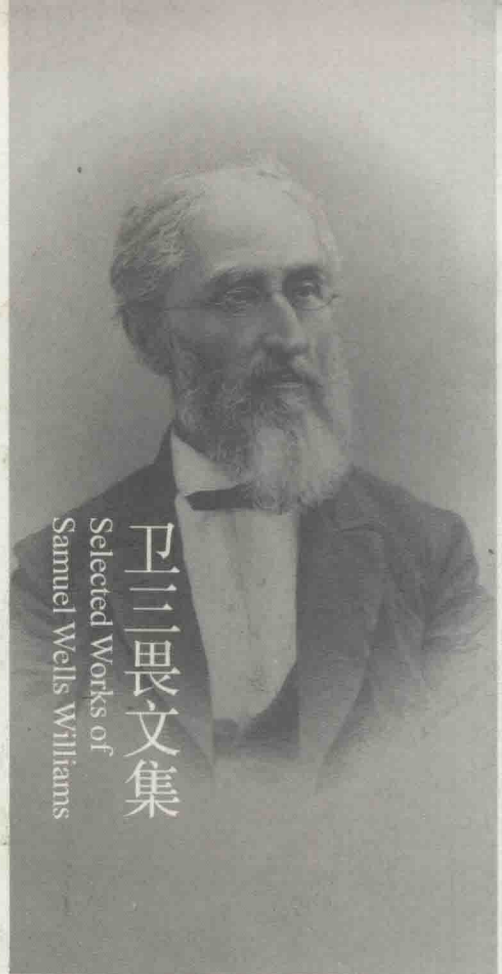
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Syllabic Dictionary of the
Chinese Language

汉英韵府

(卷下)



卫三畏文集
Selected Works of
Samuel Wells Williams

「美」
卫三畏 编著
Samuel Wells
Williams

中原出版传媒集团
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• 郑州 •

MA.

MA.

MA.

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MA

Old sounds, ma and mak. In Canton, ma; — in Swatow, ma, mo, mún, and bó; — in Amoy, ma, ba, and bó; — in Fuhchau, ma and mwaí; — in Shanghai, mò; — in Chifu, ma.

麻 Composed of 林 flowers and 广 a shelter, referring to the labor bestowed on the fibers; it forms the 200th radical of a small incongruous group.

Hemp, particularly the female (*Cannabis*) plant; a plant furnishing textile fibers, as the *Cannabis*, *Bœhmeria*, *Linum*, *Hibiscus*, and *Sida*, which all bear this name; the linen of the Chinese; hempen; sackcloth or mourning apparel; pock-marked; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for 馬 sprightly, lively, quick.

野 | the *Hibiscus cannabinus* or an allied malvaceous plant that furnishes fibers.

| 布 hempen fabrics, grasscloth.

| 栗樹板 planks of a heavy wood like teak.

| 線 linen thread.

| 布粗衣 clad in coarse hempen; — very frugal.

心亂如 | my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

| 俐 or | 俐俐 quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

| 籃 a hamper for holding 績 | or hatched hemp.

黃 | the *Sida* or abutilon hemp.

白 | and 黃 | old terms for imperial rescripts or gazettes.

山西胡 | flax, grown in Chihli.

胡 | 油 linseed oil.

王 | 子 pockmarks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally; unimportant.

| | 的 of little moment, let it pass.

| 噪 obscure, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuhchau. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obstinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

蔴 A common but unauthorized form of the last.

蔴 Sesamum; the hemp plant.

芝 | 油 sesamum oil.

| 醬 ground sesamum seeds used by cooks.

大 | 油 castor oil.

| 骨拐杖 [like] a staff of hemp; — useless dependence.

漚 | to rot hemp.

波羅 | 布 coarse gray or unbleached grasscloth.

痲 A disease of children, the measles or chicken-pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

| 子 the pits or scars left after small-pox or chicken-pox.

出 | to have the measles.

脚 | my foot is asleep.

| 瘋 leprosy. (Cantonese.)

| 痛 numb, no feeling.

味道 | a hot peppery taste.

發 | to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

磨 To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

眼 | 了 indistinct vision.

顚 An obstruction in speech.
| 顚 to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

蟆 A frog.
蝦 | a striped frog, used for food.

Read moh, A species of gnat.

鷹 A bird akin to a wild goose.
| 雀 (oftener written 麻雀) a sparrow.

山 | 雀 a small species of lark.

摩 The yak is called | 牛 in the 'Rh Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

糝 From millet and hemp.

A kind of grain allied to the panicked millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.

馬 The original form represents the head, mane, and legs of a horse; it forms the 187th radical of characters relating to colors and qualities of equine beasts.

A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the white knight in chess; quick, as a horse; emblem of 午 noon, the seventh of the twelve stems, and of heaven.

良 | a gentle horse.

兒 | or 公 | a stallion.

| 上要 I want it immediately.

千里 | a racer; a swift courier.

野 | a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

聽不出金 | 驪駒子 my golden horse has not brought forth a mule's colt; — I've made nothing on this venture.

| 頭 or 碼頭 a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

阻住 | 頭 to stop a horse's head,—so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

| 夫 a groom, a syce; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; he is also called | 王 at the south.

頂 | an attendant who rides ahead.

| 錢 doctor's fees.

| 撒歡兒 the horse is capering and curveting about.

| 極 a camp-chair.

背 | to saddle a horse.

初下 | I have just arrived.

慣騎 | 慣跌跤 the best riders know best what falls are.

下 | 酒 a dinner given to a new arrival.

| 桶 a close-chair; it is changed perhaps from | 通 horse-dung.

快 | 來 come very quickly, as a racer.

| 房 or | 號 a stable.

| 蹄 a horse's hoof; also the water chestnut. (*Eleocharis*.)

海 | a seal, probably the *Phoca equestris*; the Hippocampus.

司 | inspector of cavalry.

勉出 — | I'll serve as a horse and go on foot.

戎 | a war horse.

一匹 | one horse.

| 到成功 it will be arranged in a moment; — i. e. as if done by a fast horse.

In Cantonese used for 馮 To clamp; a stretcher; to plant the right foot firmly forward.

| 住 to clamp, as a broken dish.

好 | 步 a firm standing.

| 緊佢鷄頂 seize him by his coiled-up cue.

媽 From woman and horse as the phonetic.

ma A mare; an old woman, a dame; a mother; a waiting woman, a duenna.

婆 | a grandma. (Cantonese.)

乾 | a maid-servant, a nurse.

老 | or 阿 | a nurse; an old dame; the Manchus so call a mother.

| | mother! — so children cry.

碼 Interchanged with the next.

ma Weights for money or goods; in Canton, an English yard (imitating the word) or a French metre.

法 | or | 子 money weights.

司 | 秤 sixteen taels to a catty.

足司 | full weights.

籌 | counters used in games.

石 | a water dam of stones across a stream.

In *Batavia*. The farm of taxes.

酒 | 仔 or 酒 | 子 the arrack farm.

瑪 The agate; veined stones.

ma | 瑪 a name given to quartzose minerals having laminae or colored markings like the cornelian, chalcedony, opal, jasper, or agate.

| 瑪文 angular lines like those in fortification agate.

苴草 | 瑪 moss agate.

燈草 | 瑪 lamp-wick agate, a beautiful variety with white spiculae.

膽青 | 瑪 bloodstone.

螞 A leech; a locust.

ma | 蟻 a bloodsucker.

| 蟻搬泰山 the large ant would carry off Tai-shan; — an impossibility.

鰲 Prawns.

ma 蝦 | a small prawn; it is also called 水馬; the last is also the name of a species of water spider.

罵 From net or man and horse; the second form is obsolete, or is only used in chess as the name of the black knight.

ma To rail at, to scold; to abuse with vile language.

呪 | to curse; malisons.

| 不絕口 his mouth was full of railing.

辱 | to vilify, to scold harshly.

笑 | to ridicule and scold.

不受 | he won't bear a scolding.

不要 | 他 do not scold him.

嗎 Used for the last.

ma To berate; to scold.

Read ma. An interrogative requiring an affirmative answer; when there is an alternative, it ends the first clause.

這筆是你的 | 還是他的 is that pencil yours or his?

酒 | to gabble over one's wine.

這樣 | is it not so?

他來了 | has he come?

這不是張姓的 | does not that belong to Mr Chang?

馮 A sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; worship to the *dii viæ* when traveling.

是類是 | they worshiped Shang-ti and Mars.

佛 | a paper painted effigy or substitute for other gods, which is worshiped in houses at Shanghai, and then burned.

In Cantonese. The day after the full and new moons.

頭, | the 2d day of the 1st moon.

做, | to observe these days.

馮 A head-board, that stretches from the bed-posts to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things; to clamp, to join by clamping; a stretcher; some say that 馬桶 a close chair, is more correctly written | 桶 than the common way. 上兩個 | 子 nail on a couple of slats, — as on a pile of logs to prevent thefts.

馮 A southern name for a monkey.

ma | 猴洲 Monkey Island off Macao; in Shantung, | 子 denotes a wolf.

馮 Also read 'ma.

Advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.

| 上磚 pile up the bricks.

擠似 | 幫猪 as thick here as piled-up hogs.

MAH.

MAI.

MAI.

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MAH.

Old sound, mīt. In Canton, mat and mūt; — in Amoy, biet; — in Fuhchau, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.

搗
ma'

From hand and secret.

To strike.

佬
ma'

From man and secret.

Brawny.

1 脣 stout, strong, able to carry much.

帨
mo'
méi'

From napkin or clothes and the end; also read moh,

Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.

1 勒 a garter, often prettily embroidered.

Read méi'. A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or

stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

1 額 a fillet worn by women.

1 巾而裘 [the northern people] wear turbans and dress in skins.

1 肚 to bind or strap the waist.

1 額鳳 a bridal phoenix headband, often seen on the stage.

MAI.

Old sounds, mai, ma, and mat. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and boi; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and mai'; — in Fuhchau, mai and mǐ; — in Shanghai, ma; — in Chifu, mai.

埋
mai

From earth and village.

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to bury, to cover over without regard to the rites.

1 葬 to inter, to put into the grave.

1 藏 to hoard, to lay up in secret.

1 沒 to conceal; to take another name; *sub rosa*.

1 伏兵馬 to dispose the forces in ambush.

1 怨 to bear a grudge against.

收 1 to lay by safely.

賊 1 to falsely accuse.

1 身隴畝 to retire [from office] and hide in the country.

隱姓 1 名 to take an alias and secrete one's self.

1 沒人心 to disappoint one and not carry out his plans.

In Cantonese. To connect with; to annex; to crouch; to congeal; to set, to curdle; to harden; following other verbs it denotes up, in, with, at, to, or merely a form of the past tense.

1 岸 or 1 街 to go ashore.

做 1 done, finished, all over.

1 來 come near to me.

丢

1 to throw aside.

打得

1 agreeable, fit.

出

1 to furnish means.

1 手

to begin a job.

行

1 一邊 step aside a little.

撮

1 to abridge, to make small.

無開

1 nothing at all to give.

天煖不

1 it will not harden in warm weather.

葬
mai

Regarded as another form of the last.

To bury; to store away.

瘞 1 the place where sacrifices are offered at graves.

Read ㄌㄧ.

To stop up.

窒

1 to close, to stuff.

Read ㄨㄟ.

Filthy; to make dirty, to defile.

鑒明者

塵垢弗能 1 dust will not dirty a mirror; — conscious integrity cannot be defiled.

霾
mai

From rain and a fox.

Sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.

風雨

1 晦 the storm obscures everything.

終風且

1 the wind brings up a dust-storm.

撥

1 見天 he brushed away the mists to see the sky; — said of a clear writer.

買
mai

From property and a net, which the etymologists explain by Mencius' phrase 网市利 to net the market gains.

To buy, to purchase; to obtain.

做

1 賣 a trader.

1 受

to buy real estate.

1 入

to purchase.

1 水

to buy water at a parent's death; — a southern usage.

零碎

1 to buy by retail.

1 辦

a comprador or butler; a purveyor.

1 服民心

to win people's hearts.

收

1 古玩 curiosities bought in here; — a shop sign.

1 囑

to suborn villains to inform against; to bribe one to obey orders.

1 怕

to buy fear; — to give hush money.

潰
mai

One of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River 汨羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.

574

MAL

MAI.

MAN.

‘**噴**’ The bleating of sheep.
‘mai

‘**賈**’ From *plant* and to *buy*.
‘mai’ A name for several milky plants, of which the **菜** or **苦菜** is the chicory (*Cichorium*), and the dandelion (*Leontodon*); and also a species of sow-thistle (*Sonchus*).

水苦 | a small annual growing in damp places; applied to a *Veronica* and an *Icteris*.

莖 | a wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chicory.

‘**勸**’ To give *all* one’s *strength* to a thing; to exert it.
‘mai’ | **相國家** to aid the state energetically.

| **種德** to sedulously cultivate virtue.

‘**賣**’ From **買** to *buy* and **出** *going out* contracted.

‘mai’ To sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off.

| **貨手** a salesman.

| **了** or | **出** or | **去** sold.

| **得貴** it is held at a high rate.

出 | for sale.

| **俏** to prink one’s self out; to show off, as a woman.

| **嘴乖** to gabble, to talk glibly.

| **瘋** to give another the leprosy.

| **弄丰情** to set off one’s charms, meretricious adorning.

| **國** to betray one’s country, to serve the enemy.

| **力** to do jobs, to hire out.

| **面光** to keep up appearances; eye-service.

| **放** to let prisoners get away.

| **主求榮** to betray the king in order to get high station.

| **人情** to try to curry favor; to act officiously.

| **猪仔** sold as a pig [in a basket] — into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for coolies.

| **武** to act for people’s amusement.

| **人口** to sell people, as girls for brothels.

‘**邁**’ From to *go* and a *myriad*.

‘mai’ To pass away, to wax old; to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; energetically; to

depart; to travel far; to make a royal progress; senile, old.

年 | aged.

老 | over sixty years.

如彼行 | like any one going astray.

| **大步行** he then marched himself off.

日月既 | the days and months fly away.

| **種超羣** he surpassed them all, a *facile princeps*.

不能 | **步** he could not move a step.

視我 | | he thinks of me without regard.

時 | **其邦** he was then visiting his dependencies.

‘**講**’ To brag, to talk *ten thousand* things; to speak angrily.
‘mai’

| **不自覺** he does not know he brags.

MAN.

Old sound, man. In Canton, man and mán; — in Swatow, man, mún, and múa; — in Amoy, ban and bōan; — in Fuhchau, mang and mwang; — in Shanghai, méⁿ and mèⁿ; — in Chifu, man.

‘**蠻**’ From *insect* and to *connect*.

‘man’ A large snake found in the south; ancient name for barbarous tribes in the south of China, unreformed by Chinese civilization; the southern regions; external, barbarous people; fierce, brutish, trusting to strength alone; unreasonable, beyond reproof.

南 | an old term for people south of the Méi-ling and in Formosa.

| **夷** savages, wild tribes; southerners are still termed | **子** by the northern Chinese, as they were in Marco Polo’s time.

| **性** ungovernable.

打 | **講** you talk like a savage.

| **力** herculean strength.

| **石** rubble stone.

刁 | passionate, willful.

以先祖受命因時百 | as his ancestor had received a charge to regulate all the wild southerners.

| **邦** or | **畿** uncivilized regions.

| **悍** valiant.

In Shanghai. An adjective, obstinate, unreasonable; an adverb of comparison, very, highly, exceedingly.

| **圉** an obstinate child.

| **好** very good, first rate.

| **會話** he speaks fluently.

| **清爽** clear and distinct.

話 | **話** unreasonable opposition.

‘**攪**’ Meaning and sound both lost.

In Cantonese used for, **pan** 扳 To pull or take down; to push, to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride.

| **開門** pull open the door.

| **個件落** get down that article.

| **倍** to contest with one.

MAN.

MAN.

MAN.

575

褹 man Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are | 褹褲 referring especially to the seat not being split.

髮 man Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

貫毳爲華 | he could string hailstones to make a beautiful wreath; — said of Budha.

指 | a Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.

眞金 | [she who wears] a pure gold coiffure, — was Kanchanamala, wife of Kunala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.

縵 man Thin, plain sarcenet; undorned, simple.

操 | to play in tune.

| 田 an unploughed field.

卿雲爛兮糾 | | 兮 the rosy clouds roll up in lofty piles.

謾 man From words and long; interchanged with 慢 slow.

To deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.

| 言 exaggerated talk

大 | great disrespect.

詐 | cunning.

誕 | to draw a long bow.

饅 man Steamed bread or wheaten cakes; bread of any kind.

| 頭 a loaf of bread.

| 頭餅 a bun or dumpling.

| 頭蘿或木 | 頭 the dried fruit of the *Ficus stipulata*.

鰻 man A salt water eel, the | 鰻; there are black and yellow sorts, with large pectoral fins.

海 | 鰻 a large species of conger eel.

海 | a brown eel common at Shanghai, three feet long, allied to the *Ophisurus*.

| 鰻 eels of all kinds.

耨 man To covet; a ploughshare, name of a thorny tree.

| | to smooth, as mortar.

鞦 man An empty shoe; a bridle thong; occurs used for 'min'

憫 to pity; troubled.

In *Pekingese*. To cover with skin, as a drum or tambourine.

| 鼓皮 to stretch a drum-skin.

瞞 man From eye and even.

A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to conceal the truth.

隱 | to hide from.

包 | deceived, gulled, tricked.

欺 | to deceive, to pull wool over his eyes.

實不相 | I will keep nothing from you.

| 目 to shut or wink the eyes.

| 騙 to cheat, to palm on.

老 | a bridesmaid. (*Pekingese*.)

蹯 man To jump, as over a wall.

| 牆 to leap a wall.

Read *p'an*. To limp.

| 蹯 to reel, to walk awry or lame.

顙 man A large, full, round face.

這麼 | 顙 why are you so set to do it?

滿 man Used for 漫 to cover over.

To overlay with earth; one says, iron rust.

| 塔磚 to lay or pave with square tiles.

滿 man From water and even.

Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound;

to finish a set time; the Manchu people; Brahminic writings (*puranas*), so called on account of their completeness.

| 身 the whole body.

| 載 full, as of cargo laden in.

乘 | or 放 | packed full.

做 | 一任 complete a term of office.

| 月 the month of a confinement; a honey-moon; to pull a full bow.

| 意 quite to my liking.

志自 | 九族乃離 when he is full of his own sufficiency, his kindred all desert him.

| 到處 everywhere, here and there, all over.

| 期發賣 the time having passed, the goods were sold.

| 洲人 the Manchus.

| 口春風 fluent and eloquent.

| 招損 the presumptuous bring on their own calamities.

充 | the whole, the entire circuit.

| 載而歸 may you return home fully satisfied.

| 腹經綸 profoundly learned and clever.

| 下巴 a very full beard.

| 慈子 the son of complete compassion, a name of *Purna-maitreyani-putra* 彌多羅尼子 a budhisatwa, once a disciple of Sakya-muni.

曼 man From 冒 to feign altered and 叉 a hand; it is also read *man*.

Long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

| 衍 infinite, endless.

| 倩偷桃 [may the old fairy] Man-tsien get a peach for you;

— a wish on an old man's birthday.

路 | | a long tedious road.

Read *wan* Fine, personable; good, well taken care of, as the body; without, not having; also.

孔 | 且碩 tall and fat, a fine figure.

平脅 | 膚 an even waist and plump limbs.

| 辭以自解 with a fine apology he exonerated himself.

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MAN.

慢

man'

A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

轎 | sedan curtains.

幃 | to screen off.

錦 | embroidered screens.

嫚

man'

From *woman* and *long*; interchanged with the next.

To despise, to affront; to reproach.

汚 | to vilify.

褻 | to show contempt to.

僭 | 鬼神 to despise the gods.

侮 | to slight.

慢

man'

Interchanged with the next.

Negligent, remiss.

| 些 stop a little.

君子寬而不 | the wise man acts leisurely but is not lazy.

慢

man'

From *heart* and *long*; interchanged with the last two, and the next.

Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disobliging, supercilious, proud; to treat haughtily; late; slow, easy, sluggish; dilatory, taking a long time for.

| | 走 or | | 跑 go slower.

怠 | to insult.

不快不 | moderate, easy.

做事無急 | he'll take his own time for it.

| | or | 且 slowly, easy; stop a little while.

輕 | to disesteem, to slight.

| 手 a slow hand.

| 道如此 be careful how you speak thus.

寫太 | you write very slowly.

| 說 do not speak so; better be silent.

花開得 | the flowers are late in blossoming.

且 | stop a minute! wait a bit! — a call to one passing by.

| 不驚心 to throw off the care.

In *Cantonese*. Light weight; as 鮮 is over weight.

| 不穀 the steel-yard falls.

漫

man'

From *water* and *long*; also read *man*, and occasionally used for the last; the second form is rare.

An expanse of water; an overflow of water, spreading and ruining as it runs; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused, spreading; boundless; to set loose, to let go; vague, diffuse, as writing; expanding, as clouds; wild, reckless.

MAN.

MĀN.

爛 | all dispersed, widely diffused.

| | long and far, like a road; level, even.

水 | 河堤 the water overflows the dikes.

| 種 to sow broadcast.

指東西之 | | a view as wide as the east from the west.

汗 | illimitable, like the ocean.

彌 | 天恩 the continual blessings of heaven.

| 酸 sour eructations.

澶 | 爲樂 to give loose to one's evil desires.

肆口 | 罵 to vociferate and talk wildly; to rail and swear at.

| | 大霧 the fog is very dense.

墁

man'

To cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.

| 牆 to plaster walls.

| 地板 to lay a board floor.

毀瓦畫 | he broke the tiles, and disfigured the plastering.

鐏

man'

Interchanged with the last.

A trowel.

坭 | or | 刀 a trowel.

錢 | 兒 the obverse of a coin (*Pekingese*.)

MĀN.

Old sound, mán. In *Canton*, mún; — in *Swatow*, mǎng and bún; — in *Amoy*, bàn, nui', and bún; — in *Fukchau*, mvóng and mòng; — in *Shanghai*, mǎng; — in *Chifu*, mǎn.

門

mǎn

The original has two 戶 leaves of a door face to face; it forms the 169th radical of a natural group of characters relating to entrances.

A gate, a gateway; an outer door; a house; the family in it; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; a sect, a profession, a class; an occupation; in *anatomy*, a short duct or passage; a classifier of cannon and affairs.

| 門 the bar or bolt of a gate.

一扇 | a one-leaved door.

橫 | a side or private door.

月 | a circular entrance.

| 口 in the door; a gateway.

大 | the great or outer gate.

衡 | 之下可以棲遲 beneath my door of scantling I can rest at my leisure.

| 丁 or 看 | 的 a doorkeeper; but 公 | is the style for the porter of a palace or grandee's house.

不入 | he'll never learn his trade.

聽 | to wait for one at the gate, as at night.

敲 | to rap, to pound on the gate.

| 神 the god who guards official gateways.

| 籠子 posts to bar and secure the shop-shutters.

| 牌 the door-tablet, which contains the names of the family.

醫 | the medical profession.

冷 | obsolete, old fashioned, as an old fogey practitioner.

MǎN.

MǎN.

MǎN.

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十 | 砲 ten cannon.
 | | 曉得 he knows a little of all kinds of trades.
 | 外漢 one not in the trade.
 專 | 生意 a specialty, a single branch, as an oculist.
 | 風 the reputation of a family; usages of a household.
 開 | 七件事樣樣罷不得 seven things are absolutely necessary in housekeeping, — fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy, tea, and vinegar.
 出 | entered an office; married a husband; gone abroad, not at home.
 | 鎖上了 the door is locked.
 耳 | a small side door.
 | 上 or | 子 a gentleman's butler or major-domo; attendants at a court.
 大 | 口 a noble rich family.
 | 生 or | 人 or | 徒 a pupil, a disciple.
 | 戶不對 the families are not matched, an unsuitable alliance.
 | 路 occupation; an opening.
 朱 | or 高 | a distinguished family.
 忠節一 | a loyal and virtuous household.
 拜 | 下 to acknowledge one as a teacher or patron.
 | 包 or | 規 or | 敬 fee to the porter; his perquisites.
 金星 | the harbor of Kum-sing Moon north of Macao.
 道義之 | the path of truth and right.
 | 斗 attendants on a district school-inspector.
 幽 | and 賁 | the pylorus and cardiac orifice of the stomach.
 闌 | the obstructed passage, — is the ilio-caecal valve.

們 From *man* and *door* as the phonetic.
 們 The sign of the plural of persons.
 你 | you; often used for one person

我 | we, who are together; us.
 爺 | gentlemen, elders, uncles, official attendants; an honorable appellation for a husband.
 爺兒 | you, Sirs, spoken to the last if they are older; but if equal in rank or age, 哥兒 | is a more polite term.
 他 | they, those people.
 弟兄 | the brothers.

Read *mǎn'* Plump, full-looking.
 | 渾 fat and hearty, as a horse.

捫 From *hand* and *door* as the phonetic.
 捫 To feel, to lay the hand on; to touch, to examine, to search for, to hold; to cover; to draw a cover over.
 | 心 lay the hand on the heart; self-examination.
 | 虱 to crack lice.
 | 足 to stamp the feet in anger.
 無曰苟矣莫 | 朕舌 do not say, It is of no moment, and no one can prevent my speaking.
 | 鼓 to cover a drum.
 | 緊 pull it on tight, as a cover.
 | 黑路 a dark, unlighted road.
 | 紗 to put gauze over.
 | 書皮 to cover a book.

糜 Also read *mé*.
 糜 A variety of millet with reddish culms; now applied in Chihli to the glutinous grain of the *shu* 黍 or panicked millet (*Milium*), called | 子米, and used in distilling spirits; congee.
 維 | 維芑 there is the red millet and the white.
 | 蔗 the red sugar-cane of Fuh-kien.

璫 A jaspery stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.
 毳衣如 | his robes of state shine like a cornelian; — perhaps in allusion to the feathers on them.

楠 A species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

| 溪 or | 木 in Human, a large kind of fir allied to the *Podocarpus*, and like the 杆 of Shansi with which it is said to be identical; the tree is also called 楠 probably from a mistake in confounding the primitives.

津液暗出 | | the gum [of the fir] silently exudes in separate drops.

愧 From *heart* and *without*; it is also read *man*.

愧 Afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.

| 手忘其言 he was so dismayed he forgot what he had said.

| 密蠢愚 reserved and dull of apprehension.

悶 } From *heart* and *door* or *full*; the three are nearly synonymous, though the last refers rather to cares, while the former alludes to afflictions.

們 } Sad, unhappy; melancholy, chagrined; heavy at heart.

懣 } 消 | to dissipate sorrows.

憂 | distressed, grieved.

煩 | bothered and anxious; impertinent to.

| 得很 very much cast down.

散 | to dissipate care, to amuse one's self.

愁 | 不解 his grief is not alleviated.

必不納 | he became sorry at; melancholy.

| 得慌 perplexed, harassed; dull, *enmuye*.

作 | to turn sick from faintness or heat; a sickness at the stomach.

糲 Gruel or congee stiffened and cold.

MANG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mong and p'ong; — in Swatow, mang and buang; — in Amoy, bang and bong; — in Fuhchau, mang, mǎng, and mǒng; — in Shanghai, bong and mong; — in Chifu, mang.

犹 } From *beast*, *dog*, and *pelage*,
modified in combination; the
second form is preferred.

龙 } A shaggy haired dog, per-
haps referring to the large
Tibetan mastiff; mixed,
blended, variegated, like dif-
ferent furs.

1 服 particolored garments.

1 茸 confused, as the colors of
furs; a jargon.

無使 | 也吠 do not make the
dogs bark at you.

厖 } Like the last and the next;
the first only means a rock.

庞 } A large rock; bulky, great;
abundant, numerous, mixed;
generously provided for.

民生敦 | the people mul-
tiplied greatly.

為下國駿 | acted towards the
inferior states as a strong horse
— bears its burden

湛恩 | 洪 I have received many
liberal favors.

駮 } From *horse* and *mixed*; inter-
changed with the last.

𩇛 } A horse with a white face;
horses with white and black
hair mixed, such as the Huns once
rode; mixed, as a dog's color;
name of a savage tribe.

咙 } From *mouth* and *dog*.

𩇛 } A jargon of dialects and
sounds, such as is spoken
where people from many
regions live together.

鄉音 | 雜 each speaks his own
patois; a babel of sounds.

言 | a confused jargon.

洿 } Water.

𩇛 } 河 a small affluent of the
Yellow River in Hwai-k'ing
fu in the north of Honan.

犝 } A brindled ox, having black
and white stripes.

𩇛 } 牛 a bull.

𩇛 } 牛兒苗 a species of ge-
ranium gathered for eating when
young; it is also called 𩇛巴巴
or the woodpecker's bill, from the
shape of the seeds.

忙 } From *heart* and *dead*; it is not
the same as *wang* 忘 to forget.

𩇛 } Busy, hurried, occupied, dis-
tracted with care, fluttered;
no leisure; precipitation, undue
haste.

不要 | don't be in a hurry.

1 | 然歸 he went home in a
great hurry.

着 | flurried, as by a sudden
arrival.

急 | urgently pressed.

1 | 速 bustle, confusion and haste.

𩇛 | 或冲 | hurried overmuch,
too much to do.

1 | 甚麼 what are you so hurried
about?

1 | 碌碌 to bustle about;
fluttering and distracted.

連 | very much hurried at once.

帮 | help one in his hurry; to
lend one a hand in trouble.

慌 | 抖亂 I am overwhelmed
with work.

雲歸月 | the moon drives past
the clouds.

𩇛 } Like the last.

𩇛 } Hurried and alarmed, as by
a sudden danger.

1 | 然無以應 he was so
flurried, he did not know how to
act as he ought.

汩 } From *water* and *dead*; an old
form of the next.

𩇛 } Sudden, startling; wide, like
the ocean; name of a valley
near the capital.

茫 } Vast and vague, like the ex-
panse of the ocean; dazzling
and immense.

𩇛 } 然 on a sudden, surprising.

滄 | dreary, obscure and vast.

苦海 | | the world and its
care, — like a bitter shoreless
sea, as the Buddhists say.

1 | 堪輿 illimitable and vast,
as creation.

1 | 大海 the boundless ocean.

芒 } From *grass* and *extinct*; used
with the last.

𩇛 } The awn or beard of grain;
applied to grasses like the
Erianthus, *Eulalia*, or *Imperata*;
a sharp point; a ray of light; tail
of a comet.

光 | a flash of light; a shooting
star; twinkling rays.

鋒 | an acute point.

1 | 其稼 to sow wide a crop.

針尖遇見麥 | to meet a
wheat awn between needles'
points; — i. e. two individuals
equally obstinate and sharp.

1 | great, crowded; to become
great, as posterity.

絲 | the ground pine (*Lycopo-
dium*), from its sharp leaves.

洪水 | | 禹敷下土 when
the boundless deluge covered
the country, Yü arranged and
divided the lands.

𩇛 | the clay man, who bears a
stick as if to strike the clay ox.

𩇛 } The ridge-pole beam in a roof.
1 | 棟 heavy beams in the
framework of a roof.

𩇛 } Farmers; field-laborers who
have little education, and are
rude in speech, as if they were
懵懵 dunderheads.

以田里安 | he satisfied the
peasants with fields and villages.

MANG.

MANG.

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𠂔

The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.

𠂔

微 | very sharp.

𠂔 | 勁捷 a trenchant, animated style.

邙

Name of a hill, the 地 | 山 near Loh-yang in Hunan, where a great battle occurred A. D. 761 in the T'ang dynasty.

𦵏

To exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.

𦵏

汝乃是不 | 乃時惟不永哉 if you do not bestir yourself, you cannot be of long continuance.

𦵏

A mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, the | 硝 an impure saltpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

𦵏

Sometimes written 芒, but it is nearly identical with the last.

𦵏

A crude saltpeter.

| 硝 a form of saltpeter, so called from its acicular crystals.

𦵏

| 碣山 a noted hill, bare and stony, situated in Tang-shan hien 碣山縣 in the northwest corner of Kiangsu, famous for a battle.

𦵏

Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

𦵏

From 艸 grass repeated with 犬 dog between, denoting a hound pursuing a hare in the thickets.

𦵏

Thick grass, jungle, underbrush; matted; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic, regardless of etiquette; heedless.

草木 | | tangled, thick, like a hedge; bosage.

草 | 之臣 a countrified officer.

| 草 a plant which stupefies fish, perhaps the *Illicium religiosum* whose leaves are poisonous.

粗 | brusque and arbitrary.

| 撞 intrusive, disorderly.

| 漢 an inconsiderate fellow, a happy-go-lucky.

𦵏

The sun obscured.

𦵏

| 瞞 or | 昧 the sun not visible, cloudy.

𦵏

Perturbed, disquieted, and therefore unable to attend to business.

𦵏

鹵 | heedless, careless; inattentive and untrustworthy.

𦵏

From worm and thicket as the phonetic.

𦵏

A large serpent, the 王 | or | 蛇 a python with yellow scales found in Yunnan and Annam, twenty or more feet long.

| 袍 ceremonial robes embroidered or woven with dragons having four claws.

| 蟲 a species of snake said to eat leaves

| 龍 a horrible dragon.

巨 | 千尋 [a weapon like] a great boa, a thousand feet long.

| 神 a class of demons, called *mahoraga* by Hindu Budhists, shaped like anacondas.

𦵏

Level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

𦵏

| 浪 desert-like; a howling waste.

晨光 泱 | the morning light is still dim.

MANG.

These characters and those under MUNG are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mong and mǎng. In Canton, mǎng and mang; — in Swatow, mó and meng; — in Amoy, beng; — in Fuhchau, maing and meng; — in Shanghai, mǎng and mang; — in Chifu, mǎng.

萌

From plant and bright as the phonetic.

萌

The budding of plants; sprouting of seeds; to germinate, to shoot forth; a sprout; fixed; incipient, first risings of; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.

| 芽 to sprout, to put forth roots.

早 | 于心 he early cherished these designs.

故志復 | his old desires then revived.

| 動 risings of discontent.

意念未 | even before he had any idea of it.

盟

From dish and bright; but originally composed of 囧 window and 血 blood, referring to the mode of taking an oath by turning towards the north when calling upon heaven, after which bullock's blood was smeared.

盟

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sipped or smeared on the body, to ratify the treaties made among the princes in feudal times; an alliance, a contract, a compact; to swear, to bind one's self before the gods; to make a treaty of peace; among the Mongols, a *chutkan* or tribe.

約 | a marriage alliance.

| 誓 to swear and bind it by blood.

| 書 the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties.

| 心 guileless, consciously innocent.

| 府 a record or treaty office.

海誓山 | a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage.

| 兄弟 sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes.

| 國 allied states.

螞 A small grasshopper or locust, the 草 | or 蚱 |, often caught by children to hear it chirp.

胡 | a species of small frog.

| 虫 a small fly or gnat found near kitchens.

艚 A small boat; a pinnace, a long boat.
舢 | a gig, a junk's dingey, which can go like a grasshopper.

頭 | large junks with a square open framework on the bows, secured by transverse rails, known at Canton as the West-coast junks.

搥 From hand and eminent as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

搥 In Cantonese. To pull, to stretch; to pull to and fro, or up; to tug at; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

| 長 stretch it out; pull taut.

| 風扇 pull the punka.

| 疎 to thin out, as grain.

櫓 | a scull-tie.

| 角 pulled it off.

| 麥 to gather wheat, by pulling it up.

脚 | gaiters used by women.

緊 | | keep it tight, as a hawser; also, hard pressed for money.

粗 | very ordinary and coarse.

孟 From son and a dish to give the sound.

孟 Great, eminent; large; senior, eldest; the first month of a season or quarter; an old name for a woman's brothers; to use effort; to begin; a beginning.

| 仲季 a trio; the first, second, third of a trine series.

| 侯 an heir-apparent when he is eighteen years.

| 浪 exaggeration; to boast and vapor about.

| 夫子 the sage Mencius.

| 母三遷 the mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode.

| 晉 to exert one's self to become learned.

MAO.

Old sounds, mo and mok. In Canton, mò, mao, nao, and mia; — in Swatow, mao, bo, mo, ngio, and bau; — in Amoy, bò, bau, and mò; — in Fuhchau, mo and mau; — in Shanghai, mo; — in Chifu, mao.

毛 The original form is thought to bear a rude resemblance to the eyebrows; it forms the 82d radical of characters relating to the uses and appearances of hair and feathers; at Canton, it is used as a contraction of hao 毫 for a dime.

The covering of animals or birds, as hair, fur, pelage, feathers, or down; mold; herbage, the covering of the earth; the nap of felt; tare of goods; to deprive of hair, as by scalding.

圓 | the round haired, and 扁 | the flat haired; — i. e. quadrupeds and birds.

命若鴻 | our life [is light] as stork's down.

柔 | the soft woolled; — i. e. a sheep or goat.

二 | two sorts of hair — i. e. turning gray, grayhaired.

| 病 a flaw, a defect in an article; a failing, a queer way, an idiosyncrasy.

| 重 weight of a case, the tare.

| 管 the barrel of a quill.

| 手 | 脚 a busybody; a tricky, lively, pestering boy; a tease.

發 | to grow moldy.

不 | a victim of mixed color; also, barren land.

深入不 | he penetrated even to the deserts or wilds.

一 | 不拔 [he's too stingy] to pull out a hair for you.

食 | 踐土 [you, my people, who] eat the produce and live on the soil.

羽 | a feather, a quill.

不屬於 | am I not connected with the hair — or life, of my father?

| 血 fowls and flesh, — offered in worship.

雁過拔 | he pulls a feather from every goose which passes; — he exacts a fee from each.

鷄 | 報 an urgent notice or warning; — a white cock's feather is fastened to it.

In Shanghai. Rough, not smooth; nearly, said of a number.

旄 From flag and hair, referring to its material.

旄 A chowry or tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a high staff, to give signals on certain occasions, for which leopard's tails are now used; an old man.

| 牛 the yak or grunting-ox.

杆 | a yak's tail on a staff, — the insignia of a high grandee.

| 頭騎 to ride, as an acrobat, wildly but skillfully.

反其 | 倪 he returned the old men and children who were captured.

| 頭 a name for the Pleiades.

髦 The hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head, trimmed up on each temple, called 孝順 | or filial tufts; eminent, excelling in force; applied to long hairs which excel the rest.

| 士 eminent, picked men.

乘 | 馬 to mount a long-maned horse.

MAO.

MAO.

MAO.

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酩

Drunk.

1 酩 exceedingly drunk.

mao

牦

The hairy ox, as the character itself imports.

1 牛 a wild yak; it is described as found in Kansub and further west, and to be caught and tamed by the people.

mao

駢

A kind of feather screen or flabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

mao

茅

From plants and a lance.

High rank grass like an *Arundo*, good for thatching houses; also applied to a white striped grass; a species of low palm resembling a *Thrinax*, or perhaps a kind of scrub pine; thatched; poor, lowly.

1 舍 a cottage; my humble dwelling.

1 棚 or 寮 a lodge in a field.

草 1 下士 [I am as] the least of grass and stubble scholars; — said on receiving an honor.

1 屋 a hut, a thatched house.

1 草 quickset grass, thatch.

白 1 根 roots of couch grass; — a febrifuge.

上 1 the best grass, among Buddhists denotes the *kujā* or fragrant *Poa cynosuroides*.

求開 1 塞 pray to enlighten my dull mind.

舞 1 山 the incantations of the Tao priests to relieve evils.

1 厠 a privy, a jakes.

英英白雲露彼菅 1 the light and brilliant clouds bedew the rushes and grass.

黃 1 a tough, tall grass used for thatching.

1 廬 a poor country dwelling.

1 州 an old name for Kü-yung hien 句容縣 near Nanking.

蝥

From insects and spear, alluding to their mischief.

蝥

A grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.

mao

斑 1 a coleopterous fly (*Mylabris*), used in the native pharmacy for its blistering qualities.

1 賊 1 疾 [these evil men are like] grubs and flies in grain.

1 弧 old name for a large banner which led the van.

貓

From beast and sprout, explained as intended to denote that cats eat mice, the destroyers of young grain.

mao

A cat; the mewling of cats.

mao

淨 1 a castrated cat.

1 子 or 兒 puss.

1 兒眼石 the cat's eye.

山 1 the hill cat, (*Felis viverrinus*), a species of tiger cat.

1 狸 a striped fox.

野 1 the wild cat; and poetically used for a fox; in Peking, it denotes the hare.

1 鼠同眠 the cat and the rat are asleep together; — i. e. officers and thieves are in league.

1 兒眼 a common species of spurge. (*Euphorbia*.)

懶骨 1 a lazy cat; — met. an idle lazy-bones.

斑 1 (or more correctly 蝥蝥) the cantharides or a similar fly.

躲 1 1 blindman's buff; — lit. hiding from the cats.

氣死 1 a store-room, a cupboard, a safe to store in. (*Pekingese*.)

靈 1 the civet of the Indian Archipelago, regarded as hermaphrodite; its scent bag, called 香 1 卵, is brought from Yunnan.

1 兒嘴 a fellow who is eating constantly.

錨

An anchor; a grappling-iron.

mao

拋 1 to cast anchor.

起 1 or 絞 1 to weigh anchor.

1 泡 or 桴 an anchor-buoy.

1 纜 a hawser or cable.

船 1 an anchor.

事已落 1 the anchor is down, — the thing is settled.

卯

The old form is like an open door, said to be analogous to the springing up of vegetation in March; it is defined by 冒 a cover, as the earth is then covered; the second form is rather incorrect.

mao

The fourth of the twelve branches; belongs to wood, and is designated by the hare; it stands for the hour from 5 to 7 A.M.; and for east; morning; a time, a day; a term, an instalment; flourishing.

交 1 5 o'clock in the morning.

正 1 6 o'clock.

1 月 the second moon.

1 鐘 the matin bell in a monastery.

1 期 the third and eighth days of a moon; i. e. the 3d, 13th, and 23d, with the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

批 1 to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors.

開 1 to make the first payment, as of duties; to begin to bamboo recreant policemen.

點 1 to call the roll of clerks and employes, so called because once the names were marked at that hour, and the phrase 1 期 now denotes the periodical days on which the roster is called.

畫 1 to appear and answer to a summons.

悞 1 to fail at roll-call.

過 1 to pass by, to overdo.

應 1 to answer by a substitute.

替 1 substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboozed.

死 1 time of death.

In *Cantonese*. The buttocks, — perhaps wrongly used for 膠 to squat.

挖 1 to be taken in; to fail in a promise.

582

MAO.

MAO.

MAO.

‘**昴**’ The eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to the Pleiades; it is one of the four that always marks a Sunday in the calendar, and is the center of the seven western constellations.

‘**柳**’ A river in the southeast of Kiangsu, in Sung-kiang fu; watery; stagnant water.

‘**茆**’ An aquatic vegetable, otherwise called 芡 *duck mallows*, resembling the *Nymphaea* or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

‘**菜**’ the water chestnut (*Eleocharis*), so called in Hunan.

‘**薄菜**’ 其 | we will gather the mallows out of it.

‘**貌兒**’ From 白 *white* over 兒 *man*, to denote the expression or countenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of 豹 *a leopard*; the contracted form like 兒 is often used.

The outward mien; gait, style, manner, form, appearance, habit; the visage, the face; in definitions, denotes the abstract quality of things; or the act of doing something; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.

‘**容**’ | the aspect of; one's manner.

‘**面**’ | the countenance.

‘**美**’ | pretty, engaging.

‘**醜**’ | ugly, homely.

‘**形**’ | the outline; figure.

‘**好品**’ | elegant; noble in conduct.

‘**花容月**’ | fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon.

‘**善防心毒**’ be careful of smooth-faced fellows.

‘**用力**’ | exerting his strength.

‘**命工**’ | 妃 he bade the artist paint his concubine.

‘**憂懼**’ | the feeling of sedulous dread of offending.

‘**茅**’ From *grass* and *hair*, alluding to the appearance.

‘**茅**’ To pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.

‘**羹**’ soup of meat and greens.

‘**沼**’ | water cresses or other water greens.

‘**左右**’ | 之 on the right and left we made soup — of duckweed.

‘**耄**’ From *old* and *hair*.

‘**耄**’ An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile, decrepit, in second childhood.

‘**耄**’ a very old man.

‘**年期垂**’ | he is becoming very infirm.

‘**期**’ a centenarian.

‘**眊**’ A small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; boozy, bewildered.

‘**憤**’ | beside one's self; irate and confused, muddled.

‘**胸中不正則眸子**’ | 焉 if the heart be perverse, the eye will be unsteady.

‘**噪**’ unsuccessful and turning to drink.

‘**冒**’ From a 冒 *covering* and 目 *eye* underneath; occurs used for the next two.

A covering for the head; to go on rashly, to rush on heedless; to assume, to feign, to presume; to overspread; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, reckless; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm a falsity.

‘**名**’ to assume a name; an *alias*.

‘**犯**’ to willfully (or heedlessly) offend.

‘**假**’ | 官 to pretend to be a policeman.

‘**假**’ | 雨 indifferent to the rain.

‘**假**’ | 字 to counterfeit a label.

‘**昧**’ ignorant and rash, headstrong.

‘**這麼**’ | 失 such utter rudeness and frowardness.

‘**險**’ to brave danger.

‘**躬**’ | 矢石 he exposed himself in the battle.

‘**下土**’ 是 | [the sun] over-shadows this lower world.

‘**出**’ 來 emitted spontaneously.

‘**感**’ | 風寒 to take a slight cold.

‘**貪**’ | not wishing to know the truth; desperate, set in evil.

‘**瀆**’ to willfully insult another.

‘**涓**’ This is often written like the last.

‘**涓**’ To rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.

‘**水**’ | 出來 the water runs over.

‘**漿**’ the sap or gum oozes out.

‘**熟氣**’ the steam comes up.

‘**烟**’ the smoke comes out.

‘**出來**’ 水 the water is leaking through.

‘**媚**’ Envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.

‘**嫉**’ 以 惡 之 she hated her with jealous dislike.

‘**帽**’ A cap or head covering of any kind; *met.* an imposition, as a price above the real.

‘**店**’ a hat-shop.

‘**涼**’ | a summer hat.

‘**子**’ a hat, cap, turban, or bonnet.

‘**紅纓**’ | a cap with a red fringe.

‘**煖**’ | a winter cap.

‘**烏紗**’ | official cap of the Ming dynasty.

‘**雪**’ | a cloth hood.

‘**好**’ 戴 個 高 | 子 he loves to wear the high hat; — i. e. he loves praise.

‘**筆**’ | a pencil cap.

‘**射皮**’ | 子 a leather hat-shaped target, three feet high, shot at by horsemen.

‘**帽**’ Inordinate desire for, covetous.

ME.

MEH.

MEH.

583

ME.

Old sound, mi. In Canton, mé and mât; — in Swatow, mé and mi; — in Amoy, bé and mî; — in Fuhchau, mah, miè, and mieh; — in Shanghai, mi and mé; — in Chifu, mé.

𢵚 An unauthorized character, probably derived from 貝 *precious* or 背 *back*, and 子 *child*.

In Cantonese. To carry a child pickapack, like a papoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.

1 子 to carry a baby on the back.

1 帶 a pack-wrapper.

1 上身 to take the responsibility of a thing.

係 | is it so?

咩 From mouth and sheep; the first form is antique.

咩 The bleating of sheep.

羊 | a sheep, kid or lamb.

咩 | 羊 the cry of sheep.

乜 The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, 厮 | was a local term for necromancers.

In Cantonese read mât, An interrogative pronoun, who, what;

how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

叫 | 名 what is its name?

無 | 人 not many persons.

亞 | a term for servant boys.

老 | Mr. Such-an-one.

係 | 呢 what is it?

生 | 倒 要 來 you must come in anywise.

爲 | 事 不 做 why don't you do it?

MEH.

Old sound, mak. In Canton, māk; — in Swatow, bé, mé, and mek; — in Amoy, bek; — in Fuhchau, mah, mek, and paik; — in Shanghai, mak; — in Chifu, mäh.

麥 Composed of 來 *coming* and 夊 *a sprout*, because it is sown in autumn; it is the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat.

Wheat, or the grain with an awn, of which there are several sorts; it belongs to metal.

粗 | or 大 | barley.

莩 | or 油 | 麪 oatmeal.

三角 | or 烏 | buckwheat.

1 秋 wheat harvest.

1 芽 wheat sprouts, used in soups.

宿 | winter wheat.

1 麩子 or 1 糠 bran.

拔 | or 割 | to reap wheat.

1 餘子 wheat chaff.

𧢲 From *beast* and *hundred*; occurs wrongly used for the next.

A tribe of ancient aborigines on the north, in the valley of the River Hwai, and after in the Ortous country; quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

雖蠻 | 之邦行矣 although the barbarians of the south and north may act so.

蠻 | 不 矢 之 邦 [like the] ignorant savages, who do not know the rules of a state; — said of inexperienced people.

1 其 德 音 the fame of his virtue silently grew.

𧢲 Sometimes written like the last. The Malacca tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*), which the Chinese say was found in Sz'ch'uen, and is still found in Yunnan; they describe it as like a bear, with a black and white body, able to eat iron and copper, and having teeth that fire cannot burn; it has the nose of an elephant, eye of a rhinoceros, head of a lion, hair of a wolf, and feet of a tiger; a distorted figure of it was anciently drawn on screens as a charm.

陌 A raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.

1 上 on the street.

街 | a market-street.

1 路 人 a rude fellow, a stranger; one who treats you coldly.

1 生 人 a complete stranger.

𧢲 The 𧢲 | is described to be the offspring of an ass and a cow; probably a misprint.

𧢲 To get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.

1 越 to spring over; to pass, like a flash.

烟 底 | 沈 乘 一 葉 under the fleecy clouds see that leaf [of a shallop] skipping over the waves.

霖 Small rain; misty dew that soaks everything.

1 霖 drizzling rain; applied to imperial favors.

584

MEH.

MEL.

MEL.

脈
脉
脉
mo'From *flesh* and dispersing streams; the other forms are less common.

The pulse, the blood running in the veins; streaks or veins in wood; water courses in the ground; argument of thought, the idea running through; a line of succession; descent, parentage.

診 | 或看 | 或搭 | to feel the pulse.

| 理 philosophy of the pulse.

何處發 | where did your family come from?

| 絡相連 the veins run into each other; — *met.* the streets all lead into one another.

點 | to hit a pulse; the Chinese think an enemy can destroy health in this way.

地 | signs and streaks in the earth, marked by geomancers, indicative of internal water courses, which harmonize with the crops and health of a place.

一 | 而來 an unbroken descent.

入 | to enter upon the argument, to assume the point.

| 門 the pulse in the wrist.

脈
mo'

To look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

| | 不得語 they looked at each other, but could not converse.

涸
mo'

Shallow water; shallows, strands.

溪 | 鄰鄰 the mountain streams ripple over the stones.

礮
mieh'

Pebbly; hard, solid.

| 砢 small stones; shingle.

MEL.

Old soundss, *mél, mī, mǎi, mīk, mīt, and met.* In Canton, *múi and mī*; — in Swatow, *bai, bué, múi, múe, mī, and man*; — in Amoy, *múiⁿ, bí, bín, mòⁿ, and mǎiⁿ*; — in Fuhchau, *múi, mī, mwí, mwí, mé, ngwí, and meng*; — in Shanghai, *mé*; — in Chifu, *méi*.

梅
méiFrom *tree* and each as the phonetic.

A general name for plums, prunes, and the the bullace; the flowering almond.

酸 | sour plums; pickled plums.

楊 | the tree strawberry or arbutus. (*Myrica sapida*.)

楊 | 釘 a budo, from the resemblance to the fruit.

| 酌 the plum bumper, name of a cup drank after weddings.

| 嶺 the Plum Range lying between Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

| 月 a poetical name for the tenth moon.

標 | marriageable.

| | downhearted, mourning.

| 占百花魁 the plum stands as the first of flowers.

| 雨 summer rain.

| 花骨瘦 lean as a prune flower, refers to a girl coming of age.

| 桃 the *Prunus tomentosa*.膾
méi

The meat on the breast, between the mouth and heart.

猪 | 肉 or 夾心肉 a brisket of pork.

梅
méi

The cakes of leaven, called 酒母 wine mother, used in fermenting the grain before distilling; they are also called 煤蘖 or the intermediate barn, because they produce the result of fermentation or leavening.

莓
méi

A general name for berries, as blackberry, potentilla, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

| 苔 moss or lichens covering damp walls.

蛇 | one name for the strawberry.

蘭渚 | | the green herbage by the streams.

蔗 | a kind of red sour raspberry.

木 | a berry like the raspberry at Fuhchau.

霉
méi

Summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.

送 | 雨 the rains of July.

| 爛 spoiled by damp and mold.

| 壞 ruined from damp.

發 | turned moldy.

玫
méiFrom *gem* and *veined*.

The | 瑰 is a bright red sparkling gem, perhaps precious garnet, from whence the red rose has its name.

| 瑰油 attar of roses.

Read *wán* or *min*, but only written like the second. The stripe in an agate or jade; an orange colored jasper, called 璫 | which was once worn on the girdle by scholars..

枚
méi

A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, a switch or stick; a gag; a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails; one of, each.

銜 | a gag held inside the mouth.

猜 | to guess by throwing the fingers, the game of morra.

幾 | how many? — as plums.

一 | 釘 one nail.

| 卜功臣 to cast lots among the worthy officers.

| | close and fine work, said of temples.

MÉI.

MÉI.

MÉI.

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沫

From *water* and *not*; it is also used for 妹, and read *wi*.

mei

Name of a stream; and of a town in the state of Wéi 衛, now K'i hien 淇縣 in the north of Honan; indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper.

爰采麥矣 | 之北矣 I go to gather wheat in the north of Méi.

Also read *huui*. To wash the face.

眉

The old form represents the *eye* and the *hairs* above it.

mei

The eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

眼 | or | 毛 the eyebrows.

蛾 | arched eyebrows.

| 清目秀 beautiful eyes.

愁 | 不展 contracted eyebrows, scowling, rueful.

| 州 a prefecture on the River Min above Kia-ting fu in Sz'ch'uen.

老君 | Lao-tsz' eyebrows, — a kind of fine black tea.

蛾 | 月 the crescent, or young moon.

燃 | 之急 in as much danger as if my eyebrows were singeing.

| 壽 eyebrows which indicate long life, being bushy and long.

以介 | 壽 that he might get long life.

| 麗 beautiful eyes and brow.

揚 | 吐氣 in high spirits, jolly.

| 間白毫 white hairs between the eyes denotes the *urna*, a mark of every Budha, out of which light radiates through every universe.

楣

From *wood* and *eyebrow*.

mei

The lintel of a door or window.

橫 | a timber in the eaves.

生女作門 | to bear a daughter is like a lintel, — as it allows exit and entrance into other families when she marries.

嶓

mei

A famous peak, the 嶓 | 山 in Kiating fu in the center of Sz'ch'uen near the Ta-tu River, in a district of the same name.

微

mei

Like the next; also read *wéi*.

Fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

| 絲雨 a slow drizzling rain.

| 水 the edge of the water.

湄

mei

From *water* and *eyebrow*.

The brink of a stream; plants growing thick and tangled along the edge of a pool or river.

| 湖 a lake in Hunan.

| 潭縣 a district in the center of Kwéichou.

所謂伊人在水之 | the man of whom I speak is on the river's margin.

郾

mei

A district town in Fung-tsiang fu in the southwest of Shensi, lying on the River Wéi; name of an old town in Lu.

媒

mei

From 女 *woman* and 謀 *to consult* contracted; occurs used for 昧 *obscure*.

A go-between, an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

| 婆 an old woman who settles matches.

謝 | to remunerate go-betweens.

| 人 or 作 | a matchmaker.

誘 | an attraction, an inducement.

自 | to interfere, to thrust one's self forward.

見譽而喜者依之 | 也 he who is praised and loved gives occasion for sycophants to act.

腠

mei

The first movement of the fetus.

| 胎 to quicken; a quickened womb.

| | fat and strong, lusty; good looking.

煤

mei

Soot; coal, charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

火 | soot.

火 | 絨 tinder, punk.

硬 | or 石 | anthracite coal.

| 精 brimstone.

烟 | or 油 | soft or bituminous coal.

| 廠 a coal-dépôt.

烟 | lampblack, collected to make india-ink.

| 球 coal balls; made of coal-dust and clay.

紙 | a paper match to hold fire.

| 炭 charcoal; it is burned from chestnut and willow.

掘 | or 拉 | to dig coal.

| 根 石 jet; fossil lignite.

謀

mei

A sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.

磨

mei

Also read *mo*.

To cut, to pare off, to slice or divide up; to cut open, to dissect.

| 告 誄 誄 I now most particularly admonish you.

鉤

mei

A door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

盧 重 | the double ring on a shepherd's dog.

門 | a door-ring; a lock with rings on the bolt.

黴

mei

From *black* and *small* as the phonetic.

Moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.

老子農則 | 黧也 old farmers are usually sunburnt and have grimy faces.

| 黑 swarthy.

嫵

mei

Similar to the next.

A small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.