



餘 有 節 年

Njen Chieh Yio Yu

The Chinese characters “魚” which means “fish” and “餘” which means “surplus” are both pronounced “yu” in Chinese. In China, “fish” is the metaphoric “surplus”. The tough legs of the crustacean such as crab are used to represent the festivals of the Chinese lunar year. So fish and crab are painted in a picture to show that the surplus wealth left in every festival will be accumulated incessantly.



安 平 報 鵲

Chieh Pao P'ing An

"Magpie" is supposed to be the auspicious bird in China. When a man hears the magpie chirping merrily, he is sure to have good luck.



富 貴 圖

Fu Kwei T'u

Peony which is regarded as having the sense of wealth and high position is traditionally painted in a picture to felicitate the prosperous family. It is noted that "Fu (wealth) Kwei (high position) T'u (picture)" means "a picture of wealth and high position." Hence its name.



齡 延 鶴 松

Sung Hu Yien Ling

Both pine and stork are long in life, so in China pine and stork are used as the symbol of the longevity of an old man or an old woman.



子 貴 生 連

Lien Sheng Kuei Tzu

Rats producing young ones in multiplication and grapes yielding profusely are used as the symbol of a multitude of children in a family.



李 鐵 拐

### Li Tieh Kuai

Li Tieh Kuai literally means Li the lame, who, with a broken leg, is a male-immortal among the eight popular fairies in China.



何 仙 姑

Ho Hsien Ku

Ho Hsien Ku literally means Ho the fairy-maiden, who is a female-fairy among the eight popular fairies in China.



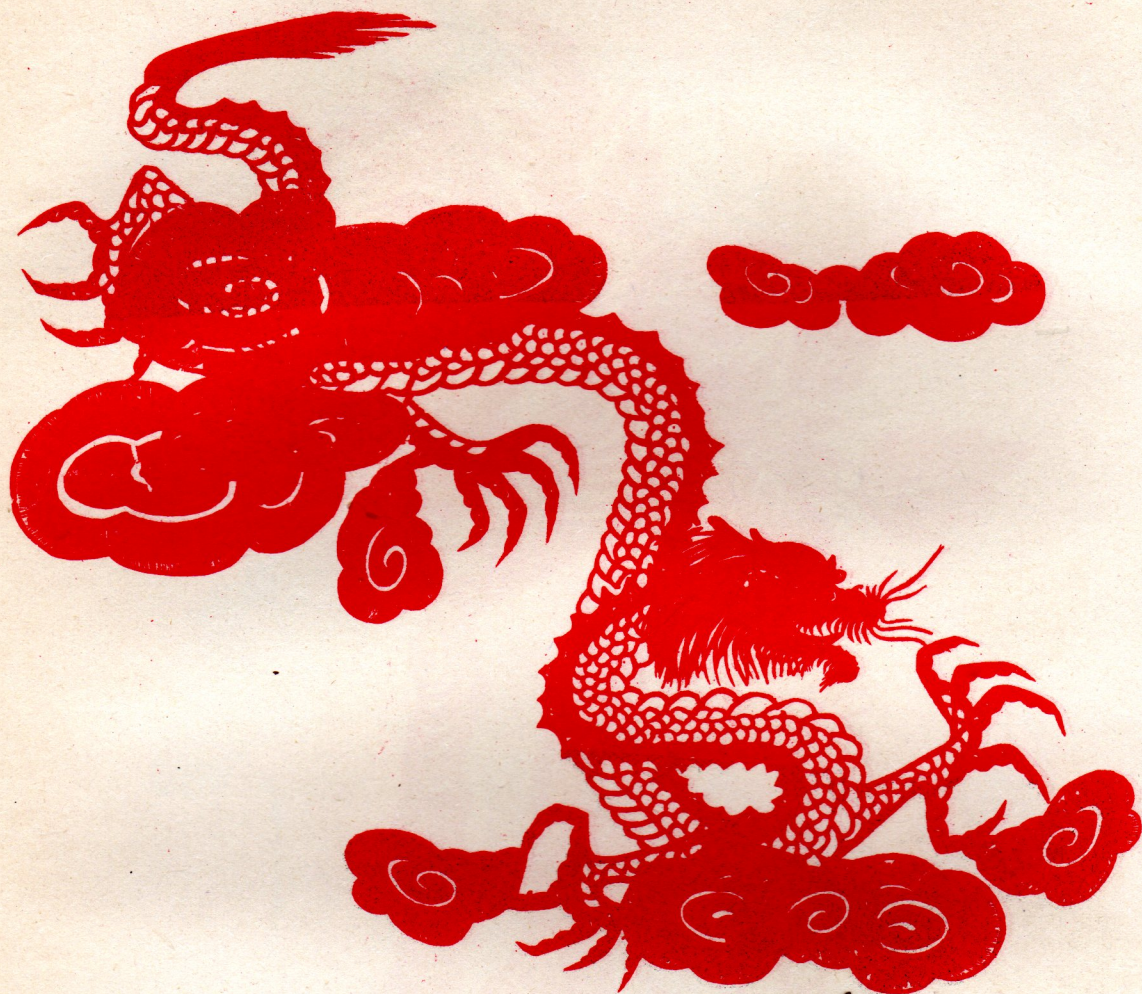
麟

麒

### Ch'i Lin

Ch'i Lin is called giraffe in English, but sometimes is also called unicorn. It is a beast of good omen in the eyes of the Chinese. In a sense, it is a clever beast.





龍

**Lung**

"Lung" is "dragon" in English. Chinese, consider the dragon is an heavenly animal. It is noble in character.



婁

紹

Tiao Ch'an

Born in 189 A. D., Tiao Chan was a wonderful girl during the later Han Dynasty. She was among the patriots to plot against the powerful traitor/prime-minister Tung Cho. (董卓) The picture shows how Tiao Chan prayed to Heaven at mid-night for realization of her wishes.



蒙 姑 奔 馬

Mon Ku Pen Ma

Mongolians, either male and female, are good at riding horses. As shown in the above picture, the Mongolian girl is riding on a galloping horse.



春 爭 雀 梅

Mei Ch'iao Cheng Chuen

Plums and sparrows race to foretell the spring-tide. When the spring season comes, the cold climate gives way to the warm one, so that the plants spring up from the seeds and the trees unfold their buds.



春 秋 配

Ch'uen Chiu P'ei

Ch'uen Chiu P'ei is the name of a well-known Peiping opera. The picture shows one of its theatrical performances in ancient costumes.



牧 野 鷹 揚

Mu Yieh Ying Yang.

Mu Yieh Ying Yang literally means an eagle flying over sheep in the wild. Ferocious as it is, the eagle is the symbol of a strong man.



石 獅

Shih Ssu

“Shih” means “stone” and “Ssu” means “Lion”. It is customary to have a couple of stone-lions standing at the gates of the Buddha temples in China.



塞 外 駝 隊

Se Wai T'o Tui

"Se Wai T'o Tui" means camel caravans in the desert of north China, where camels are used for transportation.