

## 1: Kanji - Wikipedia

The *jinmeiyō kanji* (名前用漢字, lit. Chinese characters for use in personal names) are a set of Chinese characters known as "name kanji" in [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) are a supplementary list of characters that can legally be used in registered personal names in Japan, despite not being in the official list of "commonly used characters" (jōyō kanji).

Literal Translation Kanji For the phonetic translations, the pronunciation of the name is used to translate the name, not the spelling. On the other hand, a name that is spelled the same but pronounced differently will be written differently in Japanese. Again, for phonetic translations, the pronunciation of the name is translated, never the spelling. So if you see a website that does translations of names in Japanese, but does not give the pronunciation of the name, do not trust it. As an example, the name Angel has several variations, but the pronunciations are not given. Someone using the site will have no idea which translation to use for how they pronounce their name. Unfortunately, most names in Japanese translation sites have this fundamental flaw. A good site to use for name translations is StockKanji. For example, the name Angel has four different translations because Angel can have very different pronunciations. As a specific example, the entry Angel ahn-hel, anheru has the pronunciation ahn-hel and the translation anheru. What is better, if a name is not on the site, they are happy to add it at no cost. Just let them know how you pronounce it! While the phonetic translations use how the name is pronounced, the literal translation uses the meaning of the name. Literal translations are most often used when a name is a word such as Angel, Crane, Joy, Liberty, Violet, and so on. Phonetic Translation Katakana As mentioned in the introduction, the standard way to write non-Japanese names in Japanese is to use katakana. After the end of World War II, as a part of a process to simplify the Japanese language, it was established that all non-Japanese words and names were to be written using katakana. Each katakana character is a simplified form or a part of a kanji Chinese character. Initially, it was used as a pronunciation aid for Buddhist scriptures. Later katakana was used to write grammatical and inflectional elements just as hiragana is now used. Today katakana is used to write non-Japanese words, names, and technical terms in Japanese. Along with the basic characters, there are also a few modifiers commonly used with both of the kana. Katakana has many combinations that do not exist within hiragana and kanji. It has the broadest rules as it has been modified to more accurately write non-Japanese words into Japanese. This corresponds to the dash written in romaji. An example of the enjou fugou is the last character in the name Kelly, written in the sample below. Note that the enjou fugou orientation changes depending on whether the name is being written horizontally 1 and 2, or vertically 3 and 4. The enjou fugou is the only symbol that changes orientation depending on whether it is being written horizontally or vertically. Kelly written in katakana 1, 2, and 3 horizontally from left to right 3, 4, and 5 vertically from top to bottom. Arthur is written in romaji as a-sa-. These are replaced with shi-. As a final example, Brian is burian which may seem counter-intuitive. Names are written in Japanese by how they are pronounced, not by how they are spelled. Recently katakana has been further modified to better render non-Japanese pronunciations. Katakana and Japanese Seals One problem with katakana is also its strength: This makes katakana easy to write, but the simple and angular lines do not have a cursive or even most semi-cursive fonts. Requiring that katakana be used for all non-Japanese names present problems. This script is complex and curving which makes it more difficult to forge. Because of this feature, seals have been written using Seal Scripts for thousands of years. The problem is that Seal Scripts predate the creation of katakana by several thousand years and is only defined for use with kanji. This contradiction means that a rule is going to have to be broken. And once we begin breaking rules, the best we can do is look to precedent on how to proceed. This is where things get interesting. To avoid confusion with what I have just stated, I would like to clarify one point about seals. In Japan, there are two types of seals. One is called inkan, this is used for everyday purposes. The other is called tenkoku lit. If my name were Yamada, I could go down the street to a stationary store and buy a pre-made inkan for Yamada. This seal, this inkan, could be used for all daily purposes as the Japanese equivalent of a signature. However, for legal purposes, such as for opening a bank account, this seal could not

be used. One would need to have a unique and complex seal that is registered with the government and for this purpose, the tenkoku seal must be used. To illustrate this point I compare the styles below. These are different seals for Sairei which is my professional name in Japan. Figure 1 is how the seal would look using katakana, 2 is a regular font that would be suitable for an inkan seal, and 3 is a Seal Script design which would be common design for a tenkoku seal. As Japanese is a language of syllables, it is awkward to translate initials. The method used is to translate how the letters are pronounced. Today hiragana is used to write grammatical elements, adjective and verb inflection, and native words for which kanji either does not exist or is not commonly used. In Japan, male and female given names can be written in hiragana so there is not a hard gender distinction. For non-Japanese names where the norm is to use katakana, however, it becomes an aesthetic choice. As hiragana can be much more feminine, women will sometimes prefer hiragana to write their given name. But do keep in mind that katakana has been modified so that it is particularly well-suited to write non-Japanese names and words. Standard hiragana does not have the same modifications. For example, the enjou fugo is not supposed to be used with hiragana though one does see it. With Kathy kyashii this is not an issue as many Japanese words treat the duplicate vowel as a vowel extension. And while this convention always works for Japanese words, it often falls apart for non-Japanese words. In hiragana it would be ambiguous and, in fact, one does not see it written in hiragana. This should not be used and has its own issues. Names that used the enjou fugo character in katakana would double the vowel in hiragana. Kelly written in hiragana 7 , 8 , and 9 horizontally from left to right 10 , 11 , and 12 vertically from top to bottom. As with katakana, hiragana also has sound changes called dakuten which looks like a double quotation mark and handakuten which looks like degree symbol “°” a small circle in the upper right corner. There is a long tradition of using phonetic translations to kanji that goes all the way back to when Chinese was first adapted to write Japanese. Notice with kanji we can use all of the calligraphy fonts. Here we show block, semi-cursive and cursive samples. A Phonetic translation maintains the pronunciation of the name but assigns a new meaning to the name. In general, phonetic translations work best when the name has one to three syllables. So the common solution is to simply omit elongated vowels. Though because this is a non-standard translation method, there are no hard rules. For balance, or if a particularly meaningful kanji can be found then it can be used to elongate the vowel by duplicating it. An example of a name that does not work well as a phonetic translation to kanji is Adriana which has four syllables and in Romaji is eidorianna. At best this can be translated to four kanji which is quite long for a name. It is also difficult to find a consistent and meaningful translation for such a long name. When a name translates to over three kanji, one should consider a nickname or an abbreviation. For Adriana the nickname Adrie would be eidori in romaji and would be two or three kanji which is more suitable for a phonetic translation. The result has been that there are standard ways to translate names to katakana that cannot be translated to kanji. This is because Katakana has evolved to represent sounds that are simply not found in the Japanese language. One example, as previously mentioned, is the elongated vowel symbol for which there is no equivalent in kanji. This is why one will see osuka- as a romaji representation for a katakana translation but will see osuka for a kanji translation. One common problem with a phonetic translation to kanji is that there are several syllables which exist in katakana but which have no kanji equivalent. This is very long for a first name most Japanese first and names are two characters each. A solution as mentioned previously might be to use the nickname Jenny which would be three kanji. That is, one or more kanji may exist with the right sound, but the meanings are less than acceptable. Two examples that are common in non-Japanese names, but have very few options are the single syllables he in Helen and ra as in Randy. With he the solution is to substitute hei which sounds similar and offers some kanji with appropriate meanings. As a further example, Petra is a beautiful sounding and very feminine name. Unfortunately, there is no kanji that has a natural pe sound. The solution is to use a kanji for he, but as there are no good kanji with the reading he we substitute the similar sounding hei. If you click on the link you can count that there are over 10 different readings for this one character. It can be hei, but also hyou, hira, taira, tara, hachi, hi, hitoshi, he, or hen. With katakana and hiragana this problem does not exist “°” each character has only one reading. But kanji can have an overwhelming number of possible readings.

### 2: Highest stroke count: crazy crazy kanji. | nihonshock

*Japanese personal names are usually written in kanji, although some people, usually women, may have all or part of their name in hiragana or katakana. Some name kanji are atei chosen to match the syllables of the child's name.*

We are still updating this page. Check back later or contact us and we will let you know when we finish. Whether you are looking for art suitable for displaying in your home or office or as a gift or more personally an individualized Japanese tattoo design we have thousands of names in Japanese designs to choose from. To learn more read on as we describe the translation process and the information we provide with each design. This is an important question and we have gone to great lengths so you can be completely confident with our translations. We do this by providing links to several reliable and independent sources including dictionaries, popular foreign movie sites, university research and when available Japanese Wikipedia links. For example, if you visit our order site Amanda ah-man-dah, amanda you will see links to an independent dictionary confirming the translation. We also show five celebrities currently using this translation and include links to the most popular Japanese movie website Movie Walker. With each name we provide as much support information as we can we want you to be completely comfortable with the translation. And if you have any questions about any name you can always contact us with your questions. The popular Japanese site Movie Walker also has at least one celebrity named Amanda that uses this translation to Japanese. Literal Translation To Kanji: The other fact that we stated is that the name Amanda means Love. Many times people already know the meaning of their own name but we provide links to independent sites and book references where you can confirm the meaning and much more. Again, here is the excerpt for Amanda from StockKanji. Confirm the meaning for yourself at Amanda on BehindTheName. Kolatch a book we highly recommend. As you can see, we have gone to great lengths to provide accurate translations and we give you the resources to easily confirm the translation. Well, there are three options. On the left is the PDF design suitable for a tattoo. To see, click on the design on the left. This is an actual design for Amanda with the meaning of Love. The line art is vectorized so you can increase or decrease the size and the line art will remain crisp. We also offer the design as a digital graphic suitable for a variety of uses both commercial and personal. For personal use in crafts and for commercial use we offer the design in 72, and dpi JPG format. Finally, we also offer each design as original hand-brushed art that is personally created by Master Takase when your order is placed. So you can even order this designs as an original hand-brushed work of art! If you are looking for your name in Japanese for crafts, for your business or marketing, or for something as important and lasting as a personal tattoo design, then you will find no better source anywhere.

## 3: Personal names around the world

*Attempts to convert names into kanji by various methods have been done so far. However, it took money when it was done with human's hands, and when it was done by a program, the number of characters became longer, and it was unnatural result, it was both merit and short.*

Year 5 keeps chugging along with another 20 stroke champion. Elementary school year 6 kei へい zou Stroke count: Level 4 of this test is approximately the same in difficulty as the 1st year of Japanese junior high school. Kanjikenitei level 4 kan Stroke count: Kanjikenitei Level 3 ko こ oni Stroke count: Level 3 of the Kanken covers approximately characters. Kanjikenitei Level 2 kan Stroke count: Jouyou kanji Level 2 of the kanjikenitei examination marks the completion of the widely recognized Jouyou kanji , which total characters altogether. Kanjikenitei level semi-1 utsu Stroke count: JIS Kanji hyou へい ran Stroke count: It also requires you to know highly obscure readings for all the kanji which you oh-so-mistakenly thought were easy ie. No, no my friend, it does not. This is actually where the real stroke count games begin. Remember that these are each intended to be a single character only, that is へい written between two lines on a sheet of paper. It spans 12 volumes plus 2 supplements and an index book each big enough to make the Bible look like an easy read. At the library where I checked the kanji for this post, the daikanwa took up an entire shelf. It contains, get this へい 51, kanji characters. How many kanji do you learn each week at university? At 20 kanji a week へい you would need 50 years to learn all of these kanji. So in the daikanwajiten, the mother of all kanji dictionaries, there is a tie for 1st place. How are we to resolve this dilemma? But wait, there is another. According to a newspaper article from Kumamoto, somebody in Japan was apparently using this as their personal name as recently as the s. The kanji has been included in the most comprehensive computer-based dictionary software available the konjyakumojikyuu. You write cloud three times and under it you write dragon three times. Kind of an anticlimax, really. The nihonshock award for most strokes goes to へい Now I get to add my two cents on the issue. Take a look at the 84 stroke kanji again. The same goes for both 64 stroke kanji from the daikanwa, and the 52 stroke from the koukanwa and the 48 stroke from the koukijiten. So I opened up the daikanwa myself and found the character with the most unique strokes. And the winner is へい!!! However, I have to admit that even this method ended in a tie, because there was another 44 character kanji in the daikanwa which met the requirement of having entirely unique parts. A small round of applause for the runner up, please! Well, look at it. The bottom left is a triple wing unique, but hardly difficult. Really the only trick to this kanji is remembering that top left bit. Other people may have their opinions and research on which kanji is really 1 and I welcome all comments. Let me know if you spot anything. On a final note I just want to say that for a variety of reasons, stroke count and difficulty are not the same thing.

## 4: Behind the Name: Browse Names

Since September 27, 2004, the jinmeiyō kanji (姓用字, kanji for use in personal names) consist of 3,133 characters, containing the jōyō kanji plus an additional kanji found in people's names. There were only 92 kanji in the original list published in 1982, but new additions have been made frequently.

Telephone directories in Iceland are sorted by given name. Other cultures where a person has one given name followed by a patronymic include parts of Southern India, Malaysia and Indonesia. If you refer to this person you might say Mr. The given name is Dong. Although not everyone has a generational name these days, especially in Mainland China, those who do have one expect it to be used together with their given name. Note also that the names are not separated by spaces. Other cultures, such as in Japan, Korea, and Hungary, also order names as family name followed by given name s. Chinese people who deal with Westerners will often adopt an additional given name that is easier for Westerners to use. Spanish-speaking people will commonly have two family names. However, this order may change. Russians use patronymics as their middle name but also use family names, in the order givenName-patronymic-familyName. The endings of the patronymic and family names will indicate whether the person in question is male or female. Middle initials Americans often write their name with a middle initial, for example, John Q. Often forms designed in the USA assume that this is common practice, whereas even in the UK, where people may indeed have one or more middle names, this is often seen as a very American approach. Bear in mind, also, that many people who do use an initial in their name may use it at the beginning. Inheritance of names It would be wrong to assume that members of the same family share the same family name. There is a growing trend in the West for wives to keep their own name after marriage, but there are other cultures, such as China, where this is the normal approach. If the Malay girl Zaiton married Isa, mentioned above, she may remain Mrs. Zaiton, or she may choose to become Zaiton Isa, in which case you might refer to her as Mrs. Some Hispanic names approach this slightly differently. In Manuel A. In time, he courted a girl with the apellidos Padilla Falto. The point here is that only the children in the family have the same apellidos. Others may do this too. You should also not simply assume that name adoption goes from husband to wife. Mixing it up Many cultures mix and match these differences in personal names, and add their own novelties. Achuthanandan which follows the order familyName-fathersName-givenName. In many parts of the world, parts of names are derived from titles, locations, genealogical information, caste, religious references, and so on. Here are a few examples: For more details about this rich naming tradition, see Wikipedia. In Thailand people have a nickname, that is usually not related to their actual name, and will generally use this name to address each other in non-formal situations. They will also typically introduce themselves to Westerners with this name, since it is usually only one or two syllables and therefore easier to pronounce. Often they will have different nicknames for family and friends. Although this seems similar to the Chinese example above, even in a formal situation this Prime Minister of Vietnam is referred to using his given name, ie. Ambiguity in written forms Ideographic characters in Japanese names can typically be pronounced in more than one way. In some cases this makes it difficult for people to know exactly how to pronounce a name, and also causes problems for automatic sorting and retrieval of names, which is typically done on the basis of how the name is pronounced. Furthermore, different kanji characters may be pronounced in the same way, so romanization ie. Latin script transcription tends to lose important distinctive information related to names. Some Japanese names use archaic ideographic characters, or characters that are no longer used in modern Japanese. The pronunciation of these characters may not be recognized. Because of these issues, Japanese people will commonly provide a phonetic version of their name using a non-ideographic Japanese kana alphabet along with the normal written version. Further information The information above uses only simple cases to describe a number of significant divergences in the way people construct names. The reality, even within a single culture, is typically even more complicated. It is recommended that you read more detailed the information accessed via the following links. Implications for field design As mentioned above, one possible approach is to localize forms for a particular culture. In theory this should allow you to tailor your forms exactly to the needs of the audience. Unfortunately, there

may still be a number of possible disadvantages to this approach: If you need to centralise data from several locales within a single database, using localized form layouts will simply defer the difficulties of synthesizing the information across cultures until the time when you need to store the data. Even within a single country people will typically have different ways of forming personal names. For example there may be foreigners living in the country, there may be different cultural elements within the country eg. Singaporeans have names of Chinese, Malay and South Indian origin, or there may just be more than one way of using names. Therefore your forms will often need to allow for some flexibility. In what follows we propose some general guidelines that may help. If designing a form or database that will accept names from people with a variety of backgrounds, you should ask yourself whether you really need to have separate fields for given name and family name. This will depend on what you need to do with the data, but obviously it will be simpler, where it is possible, to just use the full name as the user provides it. Your profile Full name Bear in mind that names in some cultures can be quite a lot longer than your own. Make input fields long enough to enter long names, and ensure that if the name is displayed on a web page later there is enough space for it. Also avoid limiting the field size for names in your database. In particular, do not assume that a four-character Japanese name in UTF-8 will fit in four bytes – you are likely to actually need more. In some cases you want to identify parts of a name so that you can sort a list of names alphabetically, contact them, etc. Consider whether it would make sense to have one or more extra fields, in addition to the full name field, where you ask the user to enter the parts of their name that you need to use for a specific purpose. Sometimes you may opt for separate fields because you want to be able to use part of the name to address the person directly, or refer to them. Note that not only may you have problems due to name syntax here, but you also have to account for varying expectations around the world with regards to formality not everyone is happy for a stranger to call them by their given name. It may be better to ask separately, when setting up a profile for example, how that person would like you to address them. Full name What should we call you? This extra field would also be useful for finding the appropriate name from a long list, and for handling Thai nicknames. Such pronunciation information is used for sorting Japanese names. Be careful, also, about assumptions built into algorithms that pull out the parts of a name automatically. You should be as clear as possible about telling people how to specify their name so that you capture the data you think you need. People do have names that are one letter long. These people can have problems if the form validation refuses to accept their name and demands that they supply their name in full. If you want to encourage people not to use initials, perhaps you should make that a warning message, rather than block the form submission. In cultures such as parts of Southern India, Malaysia and Indonesia, a large number of people have names that consist of a given name only, with no patronym. If you require family names, you may create significant problems in these cultures, as users enter garbage data like ". Allow the user to enter a name with spaces, eg. It seems obvious, once it is said, but it has some important consequences for designers that are often overlooked. If you are designing an English form you need to decide whether you are expecting people to enter names in their own script eg. What people will type into the form will often depend on whether the form and its page is in their language or not. Or do you plan to call them by name on a welcome page or in correspondence? If you will correspond using their name on pages written in their language, it would seem sensible to have the name in the native script. If so, you may want to ask for a Latin transcription. Or will you want to send them correspondence in their own language, but track them in your back-office in a language such as English? If so, you may want to store the name in both Latin and native scripts, in which case you probably need to ask the user to submit their name in both native script and Latin-only form, using separate fields. This could lead to a third field in the example above. UTF-8 in your pages, your back end databases and in all the software code in between. This will significantly simplify your life. A note on sorting Lists of names are not always sorted by family name around the world. For example, Thai and Icelandic people expect lists to be sorted by given name instead. In another example, it is possible that sort orders can also be different in different parts of the Spanish-speaking world. The treatment of small words such as "von", "de", and "van" brings additional complexity to sorting. Sometimes the prefixes are significant, other times they are not. Formality and honorifics Different levels of formality apply in different cultures. When addressing someone you need to take this into account. Whereas given names are

becoming a popular form of address in Western and technology circles, it is by no means universally appropriate. Contacting someone for the first time in the UK using their given name can sometimes imply that you have previously met them. On the other hand, addressing someone using a title and given name eg. "Edward" or just by their family name eg. "Tanaka". In a culture such as that in Japan, it is normal to add an honorific or job title to the name of someone you contact. For example, it would be expected to refer to someone as "Tanaka-san" or "Tanaka-sama" depending on your relationship to them.

## 5: Names in Japanese | Takase Studios

*In their comment to an answer on the question "Are foreign personal names usually written in katakana rather than Romaji?", user sawa says: Chinese names should be written in kanji rather than katakana and read by the Japanese pronunciation.*

In Chinese, most characters are associated with a single Chinese sound, though there are distinct literary and colloquial readings. Additionally, many Chinese syllables, especially those with an entering tone, did not fit the largely consonant-vowel CV phonotactics of classical Japanese. It may be that palatalized consonants before vowels other than *i* developed in Japanese as a result of Chinese borrowings, as they are virtually unknown in words of native Japanese origin, but are common in Chinese. This borrowing process is often compared to the English borrowings from Latin, Greek, and Norman French, since Chinese-borrowed terms are often more specialized, or considered to sound more erudite or formal, than their native counterparts occupying a higher linguistic register. However, Japanese already had two words for "east": *Okurigana* are not considered to be part of the internal reading of the character, although they are part of the reading of the word. A beginner in the language will rarely come across characters with long readings, but readings of three or even four syllables are not uncommon. These unusually long readings are due to a single character representing a compound word: In a number of cases, multiple kanji were assigned to cover a single Japanese word. Typically when this occurs, the different kanji refer to specific shades of meaning. Sometimes the distinction is very clear, although not always. Differences of opinion among reference works is not uncommon; one dictionary may say the kanji are equivalent, while another dictionary may draw distinctions of use. As a result, native speakers of the language may have trouble knowing which kanji to use and resort to personal preference or by writing the word in hiragana. Another notable example is *sakazuki* "sake cup", which may be spelt as at least five different kanji: This is discussed under single character *gairaigo*, below. These are the Japanese form of hybrid words. *Ateji* often use mixed readings. *Jukujikun* are when the standard kanji for a word are related to the meaning, but not the sound. The word is pronounced as a whole, not corresponding to sounds of individual kanji. Instead it is read as *ashita*, a native multisyllabic Japanese word that may be seen as a single morpheme. In rare cases *jukujikun* is also applied to inflectional words verbs and adjectives, in which case there is frequently a corresponding Chinese word. Examples of *jukujikun* for inflectional words follow. Typographically, the furigana for *jukujikun* are often written so they are centered across the entire word, or for inflectional words over the entire root—corresponding to the reading being related to the entire word—rather than each part of the word being centered over its corresponding character, as is often done for the usual phono-semantic readings. Broadly speaking, *jukujikun* can be considered a form of *ateji*, though in narrow usage "ateji" refers specifically to using characters for sound and not meaning sound-spelling, rather than meaning and not sound meaning-spelling, as in *jukujikun*. Many *jukujikun* established meaning-spellings began life as *gikun* improvised meaning-spellings.

## 6: How To Write Names in Japanese | Takase Studios

*Choosing kanji for a name can be very creative. Often, parents may also consult a priest at a temple or shrine as there exists a complex system for fortune-telling, based on the total stroke counts of certain pairs or triples in the name, family name included.*

## 7: Make your own Japanese seal (あ•°é“) in 5 min. - blog dicethekamikaze

*Write Your Name in Japanese Kanji: Convert any personal name or surname to the kanji of your choice: Kanji for over personal names and over 5, kanji variations by Sato, Nobuo and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

## 8: Behind the Name: Japanese Names

*Jinmeiyō kanji* (金名義字): the personal name kanji approved by the Japanese Minister of Justice. The 10, most common Japanese family names (in Japanese) [Share This Article](#).

## 9: Kanji for Rokugani Names - Legend of the Five Rings: The Card Game - FFG Community

There is an Anki deck that lists 10, Japanese proper nouns by their frequency on Wikipedia. It has personal names, family names, and the names of locations.

*Legrand timer switch manual Endgame? : the origins of the second peace process 1988-94 Teaching with WAC: a redesigned act in distributed learning English book for ielts A philosophy of handicap. Legionellae control in health care facilities How can we keep Christian marriages from falling apart? Passmedicine mrcp part 2 The RN as teacher Fetal programming of adrenal androgen excess: lessons from a nonhuman primate model of polycystic ovary s Dictionary of Lean Logic Well ap exam preparation guide 2nd edition The Study and Teaching of the English Bible Man and chameleons. 6. The Babi dawa among the Shaykhis and the break with Shaykhism The Mediaeval boroughs of Snowdonia Communication and service-learning: bridging the gap. Chronic myelogenous leukemia David Ospina Catalogue of the Missionary Museum, Austin Friars Pragmatic Version Control Using CVS Paddington on top Comedies of Carlo Goldoni Going under lexi ryan V.5 Classroom activities and projects Highlight an entire section of Economics of climate change Life lesson #4: learn how to listen At 50, Your Warranty Expires and Everything Falls Apart The dancing prophet A simple crystal receiver 88 Pagan Trinity Holy Trinity Exceptionality: selected readings. The Fountain and Other Poems Computability: Computable Functions, Logic, and the Foundations of Mathematics, with Computability Growth Triumphant A Student Guide to Mathematics for Computer Students The preppy murder trial 2011 suzuki tu250x owners manual Hospitaller Cartulary in the British Library (Cotton MS Nero E VI) Delirium A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References*