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松本隆「心学道話を素材にした明治前期の日本語学習資料」

付録②イビー版『鳩翁道話』一の上 1881年、一の上下 1892年

付録②の概要と見方

この付録②には、イビー編著 1881年刊『鳩翁道話、一の上』と、同 1892年刊『鳩翁道話、一の上下』の、表紙・扉・序文・本体・語彙・注釈の文字情報を収めた。文字の割り付けなどの体裁は再現していない。改行箇所も保存せず、段落だけを再現した、いわゆるベタ打ち状態の文字資料である。もと頁の下部にあった脚注は、本文の該当箇所に挿入した。表紙や扉、また本体に登場する詩歌の改行箇所は斜線「/」で示した。

1892年刊行の「一の上下」は、1881年刊行の「一の上」に修正を施したうえ、新たに「一の下」を加えた増補改訂版である。この付録②は 1892年版のテキストをもとに 1881年版の情報を加味する形で作成した。新旧両版で内容が重なる「一の上」のテキストについては【 】を用いて、1881年の旧版から 1892年の新版に至る修正加除の詳細を示した。1892年版独自の「一の下」については本文をそのまま引き写した。

変更点を示す【 】は、おもに次の3通りの用い方をした。第1は差し換えを示す用法である。例えば4頁の「kizukai【<kidzukai】」は、【 】内 1881年旧版の「kidzukai」という綴りが、1892年の新版で「kizukai」に改められたことを意味する（新版は「づ」を「dzu」でなく「zu」と綴る）。つまり「zzz【<xxx】」という記述は「xxx」から「zzz」への更新を意味する。長めの語句を書き換えて更新の範囲が分かりにくい場合は「... zzz zzz【<xxx xxx xxx】」のように該当範囲に下線を付した。次に第2の用法は、新たな語句の追加である。例えば3頁の「Tenjiku【no】 yokomachi」は、旧版になかった「の」を、新版で補ったことを意味する。第3の用法は、第2の逆で、旧版にあった語句を、新版で削除した事例である。例えば、語彙の部の「放心」の項目を、この付録②では「○ Hōshin, n.【○hanatta kokoro】 Straying heart.」とした。旧版にあった「hanatta kokoro」が新版には見えない。つまり「【○<xxx】」は「xxx」の削除を意味する。なお上例冒頭の「○」印については後述する。

表紙は〔表紙 1892年〕と〔表紙 1881年〕として別々に文字化した。また、序文と注釈のうち、両版が大きく隔たる箇所は〔1892年〕とか〔1881年〕などと明記のうえ個別に文字化した。このように〔 〕は、注釈を書き込んだり、1892年版本体の頁数を示すのに用いた。

ある語が行をまたぐ場合、原本ではハイフン「-」を用いて、例えば「goza-rimasu」や「gozari-masu」のように繋げている。付録②は、改行箇所を保存・再現しない方針なので、この種のハイフンを除いて「gozarimasu」とした。また例えば、行末の「mei-」と次の行頭の「mei」を「mei-meい」とするか「meimeい」とするかは、本文の別の箇所や語彙一覧の

語形に従った。この場合は「mei-mei」という語形が大多数なのでハイフンを残した（例外として8頁に「meimei」が1件ある）。抛るべき基準が見あたらない場合は、稿者（松本）の判断で「kuwae-aruku」（20頁）のようにハイフンを残すなどした。なお語が頁をまたぐとき、付録②では、語の後半部分を前の頁に繰り上げた。

語彙（VOCABULARY）の部では、新旧両版における項目立ての異同を4種の記号「◎、○、△、×」を用いて区別した。二重丸「◎」を付した項目は、新旧両版に共通し、語積の細部まで一致する「変更なし」の項目である。一重の丸印「○」は「一部変更あり」の項目で、細部に違いが見られる。その差異を【 】内に記した。三角「△」は1881年版にだけ見られる項目で、1892年の新版で削除されたことを示す。バツ印「×」は、その逆に、1881年版になく1892年版で新たに加えられた項目である。「×」の多くは新版で増補された「一の下」の語彙である。例えば「○ Amado, n. 【Rain-door;】 shutter-slides 【<Shutter】 .」という項目は、「Amado」が新旧両版の語彙表に見られるが、旧版では単に「Amado, n. Shutter.」という簡略な記述であったことを示す。また「○ Gyōgi 【<Giōgi】 , n. Conduct.」は旧版で「Giōgi」と綴られていたことを示す。この項目は別の「△ Giōgi 【>Gyōgi】 , n. Conduct.」という項目と対をなす。この「△」印の項目は、旧版にだけ「Giōgi」が見られ、新版ではそれを廃して「Gyōgi」に改めたことを示している。

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〔表紙 1892年〕

KIŪŌ DŌWA. / TWO SERMONS. / WITH / VOCABULARY. / Transliterated and Edited / BY / CHAS. S. EBY. / Tokyo / Z. P. MARUYA & Co. / 1892. / Printed by Shueisha / PRICE: 30 Cents.

〔扉 1892年〕

KYŪŌ DŌWA. / ICHI NO JŌ and ICHI NO GE / WITH / VOCABULARY. / TRANSLITERATED AND EDITED. / BY / CHAS. S. EBY. / Tokyo: / Z. P. MARUYA & Co. / 1892.

〔表紙 1881年、扉は最後の価格表示なし、そのほか同じ〕

KIŪŌ DŌWA / ICHI NO JŌ / WITH / VOCABULARY. / Transliterated and Edited / BY / Chas. S. Eby. B.A. / YOKOHAMA / KELLY & Co., No.28, Main Street. / 1881 / Printed by First Branch Office of "Kokubunsha" / No.12, Takekawacho, Near Shimbashi, Tokio. / PRICE: 25

Cents.

[1892年I頁]

**PREFACE.**

The First Edition of *Kyūō Dōwa, Ichi no Jō*, was exhausted not long after its publication. As it was still in demand a second edition with an additional sermon was printed and has been lying for years awaiting the leisure required to revise and complete the Notes and Vocabulary. The time to do this satisfactorily not being available we send out the second edition, hoping that it will serve its modest purpose, as a Reader in Colloquial Japanese, though less complete than could be desired.

C.S.E.

[1881年I頁]

**PREFACE**

The great difficulty in the way of satisfactorily learning the Japanese language is that its literature is entombed in a mass of Chinese hieroglyphics and never ending variety of Japanese *kana*, which make the mere *a*, *-b*, *-c* of the language not child's play by any means but a bug-bear to all who have not almost unlimited leisure to plod through its weary details. To become master philologically of the language and literature of this country, familiarity with both the *kana* and Chinese character will for a long time be an absolute necessity, but for the rapid acquirement of a use of the colloquial sufficient for practical purposes, and as a basis from which gradually to extend one's researches into more difficult branches, scarcely anything more is necessary, besides the excellent helps in Dictionaries, Grammars, &c, that now exist, than a ready access to Japanese literature. This little work is an attempt at

[1881年II頁]

contributing a mite to this object, and if it meets with that kind of appreciation which will pay printer's bills, it will be followed up by more.

This is not intended as a primer but rather as a "Reader." The learner is supposed to have studied Aston's "Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language" and to have at his hand Imbrie's "Handbook of English-Japanese Etymology," Satow's "Kaiwa Hen," and Hepburn's Dictionary. The notes are therefore confined to points not specially dealt with in these works, and the vocabulary is made by no means exhaustive. It will be found however, that the mere transliteration and punctuation of the text will almost serve the purpose of an analysis.

As to any points of doubt or difference with regard to the transliteration, the reader is referred to the Editor's forthcoming manual on that subject.

In spite of careful proof-reading a few errors have crept in, as the misplacing of hyphens &c.,

but not of such a character as to require a special list of "Errata" to be appended.

[以下の 1892 年 II ~ III 頁 1. ~ 5. は、1881 年 III ~ IV 頁 1. ~ 5. と共通]

**The rules for pronunclaton are as follows:**

1.— Observe the syllabic construction of the words. Each syllable is either a vowel, or a consonant followed by a vowel, (ch, ts and sh being treated as single consonants) which takes the place of an original syllable. The consonant followed by a vowel should always be pronounced along with its accompanying vowel, the consonant which represents a syllable, whether the first of a double consonant or an *n* or *m*, should be pronounced along with the preceding syllable, and is usually dwelt on as long as would be required to pronounce the displaced syllable with a shortened vowel.

3 【<2】.— The pronunciation should be as nearly as possible an accentless gliding from one syllable into another. The Japanese in speaking have often strongly accented *words* in which the stress is laid, sometimes on one syllable and sometimes on another, following no absolute rule. But as it is almost impossible for a foreigner to read or speak without some accent, to prevent a misplacing of the emphasis, most of Mr. Satow's directions are as good as any available. In words of two syllables the accent is on the first, though sometimes on the second as *shitá*. In words of three syllables, sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second, as *Yóshina*, *kokóro*, In words of four syllables, usually compounded of two dissynables, the accent is on the first and third as *Tákayáma*, *tóshiyóri* 【Ø<, though sometimes on the second as Shimónosaki. etc】 .

3.— The consonants as a rule are pronounced as in English, *k*, *f*, *w*, *t*, *d* have sometimes a peculiar sound which can only be learned by ear. *G* at beginning of a word is hard like *g* in *go*, *gun*. In the particle *ga* however, and in the body of a word, or at the beginning where the preceding word turns a normal *k* into *g*, it is pronounced like *ng* in *song*, except in words formed by reduplication, as *goro-goro* etc. where both *gs* are like *g* in *go*. *N*, when followed by a word or syllable beginning with a vowel, *f*, *h*, *w*, or *y*, is nearly final *n* in French. When followed by *ch*, *d*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, or *z* it is like the English *n*. When followed by *b*, *m*, or *p* it is pronounced like *m*, when followed by *g* or *k* it is like *ng* in *sing*. (See Satow's Dict.)

4.— The vowels have generally what may be called the continental pronunciation:—

*a* is like *a* in *father*.

*e* ,, *ay* in *may*, *day* or *ey* in *they*.

*i* ,, *ee* in *feet*, *keep*, or *i* in *machine*. When followed by *n* or a double consonant like *i* in *fin*, *sip*.

*o* ,, *o* in *sore*, *more*.

*u* ,, *oo* in *book*, only shorter, or like *u* in *pulpit*.

The long mark as ā, ō, ū, or â, ô, û, &c., indicate that the sound is prolonged, the short as ă, ǔ, etc., that the letter is almost eliminated. I do not think the latter mark largely necessary, and therefore use it very sparingly.

5.— When two vowels come together, they are as far as possible pronounced as separated syllables, and where they do blend so as to become like one syllable, resembling a diphthong in English, the two elementary sounds are retained and can be represented by no single vowel. If this is borne in mind no 【Ø<specific】 directions need be given with regard to vowel combinations.

【以下 1881 のみ】

In Tokio *ae* sometimes becomes *ai*, and *i* before *u* is usually short, eliminated in fact, leaving only its *y* influence with the *u* which is pronounced almost like *yu*. The same remark is generally true with regard to the *i* before *o* and *a*. There are however exceptions to this rule, as *oshiuru* and *kioki*, etc., where *i* retains the usual length of an ordinal vowel. 【以上 1881 のみ】

[1 頁、本文]

**KYUŌ DŌWA.** 【<KIUŌ DŌWA.>】

**ICHI NO JŌ.** 【<Ichi no Jō.>】

Mōshi no iwaku "Jin wa hito no kokoro nari, gi wa hito no michi nari; sono michi wo sutete, yorazu; sono kokoro wo hanatte, motomuru wo shirazu, kanashii kana!"

Kore wa Mōshi Kokushi no jō ni miemasuru hommon de gozarimasu. Sate kono "jin" to mōsu wa, sho sensei iro-iro ni o chū 【<chiu】 wo nasaretaredomo, muzukashū 【<muzukashiu】 mōshite wa, jochū 【<jochiu】 gata ya kodomo shū 【<shiu】 no mimi ye iri-nikui. Sore wo tatōe 【<tatoye】 wo motte o hanashi mōshimashō.

Mukashi, Kyō 【<Kiō】 ni Imaōji nanigashi to iu mei-i ga gozatte, nadakai o hito ja. Aru toki, Kuramaguchi to iu tokoro no hito kwakuran 【<kūakuran】 no kusuri wo sei shite, uri-hiromemasuru ni tsuki, kamban wo Imaōji sensei ni o negai mōshite, kaite morawaremashita. Sono kamban ni "Hakuran no Kusuri" to kana de o kaki nasareta. Sokode, tanonda hito ga togamemashita:—

"Sensei, kore wa *kwakuran* 【<kūakuran】 no kusuri de wa gozarimasenu ka, nani yue 【<yuye】 'hakuran' to wa nasaremashita zo?"

Sensei warōte, "Kuramaguchi wa Kyō 【<Kiō】 ye de-iri

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no zaiguchi, ōrai wa kikori, yamagatsu, hyakushō 【<hiakushō】 bakari, 'kwakuran' 【<kūakuran】 to kaite wa wakaranu; 'hakuran' to kaite koso tsuyō wa suru nare. Shinjitsu no koto de mo wakaranu toki wa yaku ni tatanu. Tatoi 'hakuran' to kaite mo, kusuri sae kōnō ga areba, yoi de wa nai ka" to ōseremashita.

Ikasama, kore wa omoshiroi koto de gozarimasu. Seijin no michi mo chimpunkan de wa, jochū 【<jochiu】 ya kodomo shū 【<shiu】 no mimi ni tsūzenu. Shingaku dōwa 【<dōwa】 wa shikisha no tame ni mōkemashita koto de wa gozarimasenu. Tada kagyō 【<kagiō】 ni owarete, hima no nai o hyakushō 【<hiakushō】 ya, chōnin shū ye, seijin no michi aru koto wo o shirase mōshitai to, senshi no kokorozashi de gozarimasuru yue 【<yuye】 , zuibun kotoba wo hiratō shite, tateo 【<tatoye】 wo tori, aruiwa otoshi-banashi wo itashite, ri ni chikai koto wa, Shintō 【<shintō】 de mo, Butsudō 【<butsudō】 de mo, nan de mo ka de mo, torikonde o hanashi mōshimasu. Kanarazu karuguchi-banashi no yō na to o warai kudasare na 【<kudasaruna】 . Kore wa hon-i de wa gozaranedomo, tada tsūji-yasui yō ni mōsu no de gozarimasu. Toki ni, "jin" to mōsu koto wa hikkyō 【<hikkiō】 tonto *muri no nai* to mōsu koto de gozarimasu. Kono muri no nai no ga sunawachi "hito 【<"sunawachi hito】 no kokoro" ja to Mōshi wa oseraremashita. Kono muri no nai kokoro wo motte oya ni tsukaemasuru to, kōkō ni nari; shū 【<shu】 ni tsukaemasuru to, chū 【<chiu】 ni nari; fūfu, kyōdai 【<kiōdai】 , hōyū 【<hōyū】 no aida mo mata-mata kono tōri de, go rin 【<gorin】 no michi wa yasuraka ni totonoimasu. Sono muri no nai shiyō wa, oya wa oya no arubeki yō, ko wa ko no arubeki yō, otto wa otto no arubeki yō, nyōbō 【<niōbo】 wa nyōbō 【<niōbo】 no arubeki yō. Kono 【<kono】 arubeki yō ga muri no nai tokoro de, sunawachi jin nari, mata hito no kokoro de gozarimasu. Tatoete 【<Tatoyete】 mōsaba kono ōgi wa tare ga mite mo ōgi ja. Ōgi to shitte, kore de hana-kamu hito mo, kami wo yū hito mo nai. Kore wa kore, ōgi no arubeki yō, reigi ni o mochii 【<mochi】

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nasareru ka; hiraite, kaze wo motomeru ka; kono hoka ni shiyō wa nai. Kono kendai mo sono tōri de, tana no kawari ni mo narazu, mata makura no kawari ni mo narimasenu. Yahari kendai wa kendai no arubeki yō ni o tsukai nasaru. Shikareba oyago sama wo oyago 【<oya go】 sama to gorōjitaraba, go kōkō ni nasareru ga kotaru mono no arubeki yō, kore ga jin nari, hito no kokoro de gozarimasu. Kayō ni mōshite iru to, yoso no hanashi no yō naredomo, sunawachi go mei-mei sama no on kokoro ga tonto muri no nai jin no marumuku, ima anata gata no o kokoro no tana-oroshi wo itashite imasuru no ja. Yosogoto no yō ni o kiki nasarete wa meiwaku ni zonjimasu. Moshi anata gata ga oyago ye kuchi-gotae wo nasaretari, mata oya wo nakasetari, shujin ni shimpai sasetari, nangi wo kaketari, otto ni hara wo tatesasetari, nyōbō 【<niōbo】 ni kokoro-zukai 【<kokoro-dzukai】 wo kaketari, otōto wo nikundari, ani wo anadottari, seken ye nangi wo kake-chirasu wa mina ōgi de kami wo yui, kendai wo makura ni shite gozaru to iu mono ja. Go tōsho 【<Gotōsho】 ni wa sayō no hitogara wa gozarumai keredomo Tenjiku 【no】 yokomachi ni wa kono renjū 【<renjiu】 ga tanto aru. Go yōjin nasarimase.

Tsuku-zuku 【<Tsuku-dzuku】 omōte mireba, iji no warui umaretsuki de mo itashikata 【<itashi-kata】 ga gozarimasenu ni, saiwai ni o tagai ni muri no nai kokoro wo motte umaremashita wa, sen man kin ni mo kaerarenu arigatai koto de wa gozarimasenu ka? Kono muri no nai kokoro wo, waga hō de, honshin to mōshimasu. Mottomo "jin" to "honshin" to tonae-dokoro ni yotte, sukoshi no

shabetsu wa aredomo, sonna koto no gimmi suru to nagō naru. Tada honshin wa muri no nai mono to oboshimeshite machigai wa gozarimasenu. Konnichi ono-ono sama ni o hitori-bitori o me ni kakarai demo, ono-ono sama gata no o kokoro ni sukoshi mo muri wa

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gozarimasenu to shiremasuru. Sono shōko wa iu-majiki koto wo iu ka, su-majiki koto wo suru to, tachimachi hara no uchi ga nani to yara, kokoro-warū oboeru. Kore muri no nai kokoro wo motte, muri wo suru yue, kokoro ga nejurete kokoro-warui no de gazarimasu.

Kore wa kore, sen nin man nin mina onaji koto de gozarimasu. Koka ni:—

"Naru-taki no / Yoru no arashi ni / Kudakarete,  
Chiru tamagoto ni / Yadoru tsuki-kage."

Kore, tsuki wa hitotsu naredomo chiru tamagoto ni ono ono 【<ono-ono】 sono kage wo yadosu tenri no myōyō 【<miō yō】 ; jin wa hitotsu no jin naredomo, man nin mina kore wo wakete motte imasuru. Sokode sekai-jū 【<sekai jiu】 no hito no kokoro ni muri no nai to iu koto ga chanto kanjō 【<kanjo】 ga dekimasuru. Saru ni yotte kono muri no nai kokoro ni shitagōte, monogoto wo sureba, mina arubeki yō ni natte, kōkō chūgi 【<chiugi】 mo onozukara dekimasuru. Nanto hayai gakumon de wa gozarimasenu ka! Tatta hitotsu gaten suru to hyaku 【<hiaku】 nen gakumon shita hito to okonai ni oite, nani mo kawatta koto wa gozarimasenu. Dōzo honshin ni o shitagai nasare. Kore wo sensei to shite go keiko wo nasaru ga yoroshū 【<yoroshu】 gozarimasu. Waga honshin wo shishō ni sureba go shūgi 【<shugi】 mo irazu 【<iradzu】 , shokan no mimai ni mo oyobazu 【<oyobadzu】 , kokoro-yasū chū-kō 【<chiu-kō】 wa tsutomaru arigatai oshie de gozarimasu. Shikashi amari yasui to ete o utagai no okoru mono ja! Kesshite yasumono de mo, o kaikaburi no kizukai 【<kizukai】 no aru no de wa gozarimasenu. Oshikitte honshin ni o shitagai nasareru ga yoroshū 【<yoroshu】 gozarimasu. Chūyō 【<Chiu-yō】 ni wa "Sei ni shitagō, kore wo michi to iu" to kitto go shōmon no ukeai ga gozarimasu. O kizukai nashi ni o tsutome nasarenmase.

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Sate, "gi wa hito no michi nari" to wa; "gi" to iu wa *muri wo senu* koto nari. Muri wo seneba, hitomajiwari wa mōsu ni oyobazu 【<oyobadzu】 , bambutsu to majiwaite yoroshi. Karu 【<yoroshik'aru】 ga yue 【<yuye】 ni, kojin "gi wa gi nari" to ōseraremashita. Kerai to shite wa, hōkō ni sei wo idasu wa yoroshii; yome to shite wa, shūto 【<shiuto】 shūtome 【<shiutome】 ni kōkō ni shi, otto wo taisetsu ni suru ga yoroshii ja gozarimasenu ka? Sono hoka nanigoto demo yoroshii no ga gi de gozarimasuru. Sono yoroshii no ga hito no michi ja.

Michi to wa kojin no iwaku, "Michi wa nao tairo no gotoshi" to, Yedo ye yuku mo, Nagasaki ye yuku mo, omote ye deru mo, ura ye deru mo, tonari ye yuku mo, mina sore-zore ni michi ga aru. Moshi michi wo yukanu to, yane-goshi wo shitari, mizo ye hamattari, no-goshi, yama-goshi totsuke mo nai tokoro ye urotaemasuru. Kore to onaji koto de, hito no ue de mo, yoroshū 【<yoroshu】 nai koto

wo suru to, michi de wa gozarimasenu. Ko wa oya ni kō, tsuma wa otto ni tei, hōyū wa tagai ni shin, ichi-chi iwai demo shirete aru. Sono tōri sae suru to michi ja ni yotte, tagai ni yoroshikeredo oya wo nakasetari, otto ni hara tatesasetari, hito wo urandari, uramaretari, kore mina yoroshū 【<yoroshū】 nai koto ja. Kore ga michi de nai yue 【<yuyue】 ni, kawa ye hamattari, ibara no naka ye kake-kondari, dobu ye tobi-kondari suru to onaji koto de, sate mo nangi semban na mono de gozarimasu. Mottomo michi wa dokora ni aru yara, tokuto kangaeneba narimasenu. Saiwai Nakazawa Dōni sensei no o hanashi wo uketamawari-tsutaemashita koto ga gozarimasu. Tsuide ni o hanashi mōshimashō. Nakazawa sensei hito-tose Sesshū Ikeda 【<Sesshiu-Ikeda】 ye dōwa ni mairaremashita. Aru gōka ni tōryū 【<tōriu】 itashita tokoro ga, sono ie no aruji moto yori shingaku shūshin 【<shuishin】 yue 【<yuyue】 , sensei wo motenashi no amari, jū shi go 【<jiu-shi-go】 naru musume wo

〔6頁〕

yobi idashi, Dōni sensei wo kyō-ō 【<kiō-ō】 saseraremashita. Kono musumego kiryō 【<kiriō】 mo sugure, gyōgi 【<giōgi】 mo yoku, hana wo ire, cha wo tate, koto wo hiki, mata sensei wo nagusame, uta nado wo yomaremashita. Sokode sensei sono oya tachi ye aisatsu ni:—

"Kore hodo ni o sodate nasareru wa nami-nami no koto de wa gozarumai," to mōsaretareba, oya tachi ga zu 【<dzu】 ni nori:—

"Yome-iri shite, sempō de haji wo kakimasenu yō ni to, tadaima itashita hoka ni, taimatsu, hana-musubi, e mo sukoshi wa narawasemashita" to, dandan to musume-jiman. Sokode sensei ga:

"Sore wa naka-naka taitei no koto de wa gozarimasumai. Sore nareba sadamete kata-koshi wo momu amma no keiko mo o shikomi nasareta de aro 【<arō】 " to iwareta. Shujin mutto shitaru kaotsuki de:—

"Bimbō wa itashite iredomo, musume ni amma no keiko wa mada narawasemasenu" to iwareta. Dō ni sensei warai-nagara:—

"Sore wa chikagoro o kokoroe-chigai 【<kokoroye-chigai】 de gozarimashō 【<gozarimasho】 . Bimbō kanemochi ni yorazu 【<yoradzu】 , onna wa otto no ie ni kashizukeba 【<kashi-dzukeba】 , sempō no oya tachi wo waga oya to shite, tsukaeru ga michi ja. Sono taisetsu na shūto 【<shiuto】 shūtomego 【<shiutomego】 ga go byōki 【<biōki】 no toki ni, e-kaki, hana-musubi, cha ya hana de wa go kaihōwa dekimasenu. Deiri 【<De-iri】 no amma ya onago shū 【<shiu】 no te wo karazu 【<karadzu】 , yomego ga shinjitsu ni oya tachi no kata-koshi wo nade-sasuri shite, go kaihō wo nasaruru ga yomego no michi de gozarimasu. Sono michi no shugyō 【<shugiō】 ni amma no go keiko wa mada ka to mōshita no de gozarimasu. Tokaku yaku ni tatsu go keiko ga kanyō ja," to iwaremashita. Sasuga no shujin mo ōki ni ga wo ori, sekimen shite o wabi wo mōsareta to uketamawarimashita. Naruhodo, koto samisen mo yoroshii ga, nade-sasuri no kaihō wo

〔7頁〕

kokoro-gakeru ga ko taru 【<kotaru】 mono no michi ja. Kore de michi wa doko ni aru yara tokuto o



kangae nasaremase. Yūsho-jikai tokoro de wa, ete wa musume no ko ni koto samisen wo keiko sasete, geisha no fūzoku wo mi-narawasu. Ja ni yotte musume-rashū 【<musume-rashū】 sodatsu ga sukunō gozarimashite, oya no me wo nusunde, nigetari, hashittari ga ō gozarimasu. Kore wa musumego 【<musume go】 no warui no ja nai. Oyago no sodate no warui no ja. Mottomo koto, samisen, ha-uta, jōruri, yaku ni tatanu to mōsu no de wa gozarimasenu. Kokoro wo tsukete mimaureba, ha-uta hitotsu de mo mina zen wo susume, aku wo korasu no oshie de gozarimasu. Ano Yotsu no Sode to mōsu ha-uta ni:—

"Uki-naka no / Narai to shiraba / Kakubakari —

Hana no yūbe no / Chigiri to naru mo!"

Kono shōka de o kangae nasarete gorōjimase. Kore wa kore, wakai otoko to onna to oya no yurusanu en musubi 【<en-musubi】 , omoshirokarō 【<omoshirok'arō】 to 【Ø<】 omoi no hoka, omou 【<omō】 yō ni naranu. Ui-tsurai yo no naka ja to shittara, kō wa semai mono to kōkwai 【<kōkai】 shita monku de gozarimasu. Konna koto wa, seken ni wa mama aru koto, yome wo morōtara omoshirokarō 【<omoshirok'arō】 no, setai wo mottara ureshikarō 【<ureshik'arō】 no to "nabejiri kogasanu, hatake-zuiren" no mucha-kucha jian, omoi no hoka ni shotai motte miru to omoshirō mo nan to mo nai. Tada konnichi ni oimawasare, kami mo katachi mo kamawaba koso, sukigami ni maedare-obi, futokoro ye ko wo neji-konde, misokoshi 【<miso-koshi】 sagete aruite mita ga yoi, dono yō na mono de arō zo! Kore mina oya no kyōkun 【<kiōkun】 wo kikazu 【<kikadzu】 , jisetsu tōrai wo matazu 【<matadzu】 shite, hayamatte niwaka-jotai, kore wa dare ga shitta koto ja. Mina onore-onore ga itazura 【<itadzura】 kara. Sore 【<kara, sore】

〔8 頁〕

wo nan no fumbetsu mo naku 【<nō】 , samisen sae hiku to, omoshiroi koto ni omoi, itsutsu ya mutsu no kamben no nai onago no ko ni ōki na samisen wo dakaesase, shikata ga nai yue 【<yuye】 tsugizao ni nobori-tsuite, kii na koe 【<koye】 idashite utōte iru wo yorokonde gozaru oya tachi wa o kinodoku semban na mono de gozarimasu. Go yudan wo nasaremasuru-na 【<nasaremasuna】 . Urotaeru to, koto samisen de sodatta ko wa oya wo sutete hashittari, kake-ochishitari suru koto ga aru mono ja. Subete uwakirashii 【<uakirashii】 hanayaka na koto ni wa, kanarazu 【<kanaradzu】 hyonna 【<hionna】 koto ga dekimasuru. Kono Yotsu no Sode mo sakusha no kokoro wa itazura 【<itadzura】 wo imashimuru oshie no michi ja.

Shibai, jōruri, hayari-uta, tokaku me no tsuke yō ga chigaimasuru to, ō machigai 【<ōmachigai】 ni naru mono de gozarimasu. Koto samisen wo oshiete, yome-iri saki de ma ni awasō to omōta ga, omoi no hoka ni; 【<ni,】 ma ni awai de yome-iri senu saki ni shinobi-otoko wo koshiraete hashiru no wa, mina me no tsuke yō no chigō ni yotte ja. Kore de omoshiroi hanashi ga gozarimasu. Mukashi Kyō 【<Kiō】 ni Sumu kairu ga kanete Osaka wo kembutsu sen to nozonde orimashita ga, kono haru omoi-tatte, Naniwa-meisho kembutsu to dekake, nota-nota to haimawari 【<hai-mawari】 ,

Nishi-no-oka mukō no Myōjin 【<Miōjin】 kara, nishi kaido wo Yamazaki ye ide, Tennō-zan 【<Ten-ō-zan】 ye nobori kakarimashita. Mata Osaka ni mo miyako 【<miako】 kembutsu sen to omoi-tatta kairu ga atte, kore mo nishi kaidō Segawa, Akutagawa, Takatsuki, Yamazaki to dekae, Tennō-zan 【<Ten-ō-zan】 ye nobori kakari, yama no itadaki de, ryōhō 【<riōhō】 ga de-aimashita. Nani ga 【<Nanika】 tagai ni nakama-dōshi nareba, meimei 【<men-men】 no kokorozashi wo hanashi; sate, ryōhō 【<riohō】 ga iu yō wa, kono yō ni kurushii me wo shite, yōyō to mada naka hodo ja. Kore kara tagai ni Kyō 【<Kiō】 Osaka ye yuginaba, ashi mo koshi mo tamarumai. Koko ga na ni ou Tennō-zan 【<Ten-ō-zan】 no itadaki, Kyō mo Osaka mo ichimen

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ni mi-watasu tokoro ja. Nanto tagai ni ashi-tsumadate, senobi shite, kembutsu shitara, ashi no itasa wo tasukarō 【<tasuk'arō】 to ai-tagai ni sōdan kiwamete, ryōhō 【<riōhō】 ga tachiagari 【<tachi-agari】 , ashi-tsumadate, mukō wo kitto mi-watashite, Kyō 【<Kiō】 no kairu ga mōshimasuru wa:—

"Oto ni kikoeta 【<kikoyeta】 Naniwa-meisho mo mireba Kyō 【<Kiō】 ni kawari wa nai. Jutsu nai me wo shite yukō yori, kore kara sugu ni kaerō" to iu; Osaka no kairu mo me wo pachi-pachi shite azawarōte iu yō:—

"Hana no miyako 【<miako】 to oto ni wa kikedo Osaka ni sukoshi mo chigawanu. Sareba warera mo kaerubeshi" to sōhō tagai ni shikidai shite, mata nosa-nosa to hōte kaerimashita. Kore ga kore, omoshiroi tatoe 【<tatoe】 de gozarimasaredo, tsui wa go gaten ga mairi-nikukarō 【<mairi-nikuk'arō】 , kairu wa mukō wo mi-watashita kokoro naredo, me no tama ga senaka ni tsuite aru yue 【<yuye】 , yappari moto no furusato wo mita no ja. Nambo hodo nirande ite mo 【<itemo】 , me no tsuke-dokoro no chigōte aru ni wa ki ga tsukanu. Urotaeta kairu no hanashi 【!】 yō kiite kudasarimase. Aru hito no hokku ni:—

"Te wa tsukedo / Me wa ue ni tsuku / Kawazu kana."

Omoshiroi hokku de gozarimasu. "Hai hai 【<Haihai】 kashikomarimashita."—"Sayō sayō 【<Sayō-sayō】 go mottomo de gozarimasu," to kuchi ni wa iedomo, "me wa ue ni tsuku kawazu kana" de ore-ga-ore-ga no mukō-mizu, kore wo, "Sono kokoro wo hanatte motomuru wo shirazu" to mōshimasu. Nambo ore-ga-ore-ga de, mono wo yari-tsukyō 【<yari-tsukiō】 to shite mo naka-naka ore-ga no saiku de wa dekimasenu. Kayō ni mōseba ore-ga 【<ore ga】 zeni wo mōkete, ore ga kuchi ni, ore ga mono wo kū no ja. Hito sama no o sewa ni wa narumai shi, ore-ga de nōte dōshite seken ga watareru 【<watareru】 mono ja, to metta ni ore-ga

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wo iu hito ga aru mono ja. Kore wa kitsui ryōkenchigai 【<riōken-chigai】 , o kami sama no go seido ga nakattara, ichi nichii mo ore-ga de wa irarenu. Mukashi Ichi-no-tani no ikusa no toki, Minamoto no Yoshitsune Kō ga Tamba no Mikusa kara Tsu no kuni ye oshi-yoseraruru toki, sanchū 【<san chiu】 ni hi wo kurashite, annai wa shirazu 【<shiradzu】 ; Musashibō Benkei wo meshite, rei no ō taimatsu wo

tomose to gyoi 【<gioi】 nasareta. Benkei kashikomatte, sho gunzei ni geji wo tsutae 【,】 hashirichitte 【<〇<,】 tani-dani ni aru ie-ie ni hi wo kakemasureba, ichimen 【<ichi men】 ni moe-agaru 【<moye-agaru】 . Kono hi no hikari wo tayori to shite Ichi-no-tani ye derareta to uketamawarimasu. Koko wo yoku kangaete gorōjimase. Kore wa ore ga kura ja no, kore wa ore ga ie ja no, kore wa ore ga denji ja no, kore wa ore ga musume ja no, kore wa ore ga nyōbō 【<niōbō】 ja no to, dono yō ni ore-ga-ore-ga wo katsugi aruite mo tenka no midarete aru toki wa, suppon no ma ni mo aimasenu. Arigatai koto ni wa shikai taihei ni osamari 【,】 go jinsei no itaranu kuma mo naku, sore-zore no o yakunin 【<yaku-nin】 sama ga yoru no mamori, hiru no mamori to o mamori nasarete gozareba koso yane no shita ni nete wa irarure, dōshite 【<irarure. Dōshite】 ore ga saiku de te-ashi nobashite nete iraruru mono de wa nai. "Amado 【<nai, amado】 wo shimeta ka, omote no to wo shimeta ka 【"】 to gimmi shi-mawatte, "mazu 【<madzu】 kore de yōjin yoshi," to ochitsuite o yasumi nasaru. Sono yōjin wa donna yōjin ja? Shibu-ita ichi-mai, shika mo ura omote kara kezurite 【<kedzurite】 , nibu-ita ichi-mai nani hodo no yōjin ja zo, ōki na kusame shite mo, hibiki wareru kurai ja. Sore wo tōzoku ga kowagatte 【<koagatte】 hairumai ka 【,】 chito shian shite gorōjimase. 【改段落なし<改段落】 Mina kore o kami sama no go jintoku. Kekkō 【<jintoku kekkō】 na mi yo ni umareawashita 【<umare-awashita】 myōga 【<miōga】 no hodo mo omowazu 【<omowadzu】 ni, ore-ga-ore-ga to kizui 【<kidzui】 kimama wo ii-tsunotte, kochi no shindai wa sen gwamme 【<gamme】 , aomuke ni nete ite mo go hyaku 【<hiaku】

〔11 頁〕

nen ya shichi hyaku 【<hiaku】 nen wa asonde kūte irareru. Kura ga itsu 【<go】 tomoe, ie-yashiki ga ni jū go 【<ni-jiu-go】 ka sho, kashi-tsuke no shōmon ga sam-byaku 【<sam-biaku】 kwamme 【<kamme】 , kore hodo aru to tosa-odori shite ogotte mo, go jū 【<go-jiu】 nen ya hyaku 【<hiaku】 nen wa bimbō suru kizukai 【<kidzukai】 wa nai to 【<to\* 〔脚注 1892 のみ⇒〕 \*Omo tokoro no, understand.】 , senaka ni me no aru kairu-ryōken 【<kairu-riōken】 , mukōmizu 【<mukō-midzu】 no muna-zanyō 【<muna-zan-yō】 , daijōbu no go yōgai ja! 【<ja.】 Nan ni mo tanomi ni wa narimasenu. Nete iru uchi ni kano ō daimatsu ni narō yara, ō jishin ga okorō yara, shirenu ga ukiyo 【<uki yo】 no arisama de gozarimasu. 【改段落<改段落なし】

Kono tanomarenu to iu ni tsuite, ima hitotsu hanashi ga aru. Ano sazae to mōsu kai wa te-jōbu na te-atsui kai de, shika mo jōbu na futa ga aru. Sokode ano sazae ga nanzo to iu to uchi kara futa wo bisshari shimete jōbu na koto ja to omōte imasuru. Tai ya suzuki ga urayamashigari:—

"Kore sazae ya, omae no yōgai wa daijōbu na mono ja, uchi kara futa wo shimeta ga saigo soto kara wa te ga sasenu. Saritote wa kekkō na mi no ue ja" to ieba, sazae ga hige wo nadete:—

"Omae gata ga sono yō ni iute kurerukeredo 【<kureru keredo】 amari jōbu na koto mo nai. Shikashi-nagara 【<Shikashi nagara】 , ma\* kō shite ireba manzara nangi na koto mo nai" to hige-jiman wo shite iru toki, zabburi to oto ga suru. Sazae ga uchi kara kyū 【<kiu】 ni futa wo

shimete, jitto kangaete i-nagara 【<inagara】 :—

"Ima no wa nan de atta shiranu, ami de arō ka, tsuribari de arō ka, kore ja ni yotte yōgai ga tsune ni shite nai to dōmo naranu. Tai ya suzuki wa torareta ka shiranu. Sate mo kokoromotonai 【<kokoro moto nai】 koto de wa aru. Shita ga 【<Shitaga】 , mazu 【<madzu】 ore wa tasukatta" to, tokaku suru uchi jikoku mo utsuri; "mō yokarō 【<yok'arō】 " to, sotto futa wo age, atama wo nutto sashi-dashite sokora wo mi-mawaseba, nani to naku 【<nō】 katte ga chigau yō na. Yoku-yoku mireba,

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Uwoyamachi 【<Uoyamachi】 no sakanaya no mise ni, "Kono sazae jū roku 【<jū-roku】 mon" to shōfuda-tsuki ni natte imashita. Nanto omoshiroi hanashi de gozarimashō ga. Ore-ga 【<ga, ore-ga】 ore-ga wo hissaraete, ie mo, kura mo, chie mo, fumbetsu mo, dai mo, gokō mo marude torarete shimōta koto wa shirazu, kinodoku na sazae! Kono yō na renjū 【<renjiu】 ga Kara ya Tenjiku ni wa ete aru mono de gozarimasu. Tokaku ore-ga-ore-ga wa tanomi ni wa narimasenu. Aru hito no dōka ni:

"Hashi nōte / Kumo no sora ye wa / Noboru to mo  
Ore-ga ore-ga wa / Tanomare wa sezu 【<sedzu】 ."

Kore wo "sono kokoro wo hanatte, motomuru wo shirazu 【<shiradzu】 " to ōserareta no de gozarimasu. Nanigoto mo waga mi ye tachikaette temae no gimmi ni wa ki mo tsukazu 【<tsukadzu】 , tada mukō ye mukō ye to me no tsuku ga hōshin de gozarimasu. "Hōshin ja" to iute, kokoro ga tonde shimau 【<shimō】 no de wa gozarimasenu. Mi ni tachikaeru koto no dekinu no ja. Subete kore made mōsu tokoro wa kingin zaihō no koto bakari de wa nai. Kiryō 【<Kiriō】 wo tanomi, hōkō wo tanomi, chie wo tanomi, fumbetsu wo tanomi, chikara wo tanomi, kakushiki wo tanomi, kore sae areba daijōbu ja to omōte gozaru hito wa, mina sazae no go renjū 【<renjiu】 ja. Tokaku nani goto mo mi ni tachikaette go gimmi ga go kanyō de gozarimasu.

(Kyūsoku 【<Kiusoku】 .)

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## ICHI NO GE.

"Hito keiken no hanaruru koto areba, kore wo motomuru wo shiru; hōshin aredomo, motomuru wo shirazu. Gakumon no michi wa, ta nashi, sono hōshin wo motomuru nomi."

Kore wa Mōshi tatoe wo motte o shimeshi nasareta no de gozarimasu. "Keiken" to wa inu, niwatori. Subete kai-neko aruiwa niwatori nado itsumo ie ye kaeru jibun ni kaeranu to, sono kainushi ga uro-uro to tazunemasuru. "Inu ni torare wa senanda ka?"; "Hebi ni torare wa senu ka?"; "Moshi ya hito ga nusunda ka?", to, mukō sangen ryō-tonari mayoigo wo tazuneru yō ni, "Moshi kochi no mike wa konata ni wa imasenu ka?"; "Niwatori wa mairimasenu ka?" to tazune aruku wa, ninjō de gozarimasu. Koko ga iriyō no tokoro ja. Inu niwatori wa funjitsu shite mo, kakubetsu gai ni wa

narimasenu. Kokoro wa mi no aruji to mōshite isshin no danna sama ja. Sono kokoro ga mono no tame ni ubawareru to, oya no iken mo mimi ye irazu, shujin no kyōkun mo sora fuku kaze, kaeru no tsura ni mizu kaketa yō ni, me bakari pachi-pachi shite, kuchi ni wa "hai hai" to iute iredo, kokoro koko ni arazareba miredomo miezu, kikedomo kikoezu, umare mo tsukanu katawamono no nakama-iri. Kore wa kore, mina kokoro no funjitsu shite aru ni yotte ja. Kono kokoro wo tazuneō to mo, sagasō to mo omowazu; oya ga warui, shu ga warui, otto ga warui, ani ga

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warui, Hachibei wa warui yatsu ja; O Matsu wa ikenu onna ja, to mukō ye bakari me wo tsukete, waga mi ni tachi-kaette, kokoro wo tazuneru koto wa senu. Nanto mugoi koto ja gozarimasenu ka. Inu niwatori wa tazunete mo, kanjin no kokoro wa tazunenu; yoku urotaeta mono de gozarimasu.

Kore ja ni yotte, seijin wa kore wo on nageki nasarete, hito no michi aru koto wo on shimeshi nasarete kudasaru. Kono on shimeshi wo uketamawaru wo gakumon to iu. Sono gakumon no shui wa kono kokoro wo tazune-sagasu no de gozarimasu. Karu ga yue ni "Gakumon no michi wa ta nashi, sono hōshin wo motomuru nomi" to ōserare mashita. "Nomi" to wa tsuki-tsukite amari naki no kotoba, kokoro wo motomuru no hoka betsu ni gakumon-rashii mono wa nai to kitto o ukeai nasareta go shōmon de gozarimasu. Anagachi, Kara, Yamato no koji raireki wo shiri, monji no sensaku bakari suru wo gakumon to wa mōshimasenu. Tokaku kokoro no koto ja! Hassen yo kwan no kyōron mo, shoshi hyakka no shomotsu mo, mina kokoro no yukue wo shirushita tokorogaki de gozarimasu. Kono kokoro wo motomuru to wa, mae motte mōsu waga mi ni tachi-kaeru koto de gozarimasu. Tachi-kaeru koto wo shiranu to osoroshii mono ja, doko made yukō yara shiremasenu. Mata tachi-kaeru to arigatai mono ja, kōshi ni mo chūshin ni mo tachidokoro ni nararemasuru. Zen-aku futatsu wa mi ni tachi-kaeru to kaeranu to no futatsu no sakai, "michi futatsu jin to fujin" to ōserareta mo go mottomo de gozarimasu.

Kore ni tsuite osoroshii mata arigatai hanashi ga gozarimasu. O nemukarō ga kiite o kurenasaremase. Saru inaka ni sō-ō ni kurasu hyakushō ga gozarimashita ga, fūfu no naka ni otoko no ko hitori. Nani ga kawaisa no amari ni, ushi ga ko wo neburu yō ni sodate

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ageraremashita. Soko de sono ko ga shidai ni ōchakumono ni nari, uma no o wo nuitari, ushi no hana wo kusubetari, kinjo no ko tachi wo karisome ni mo tataitari, nakasetari, wayaku no naka ni seijin shite, tō-tō te ni amaru fukōmono, kojikara wa aru, ōzake wa nomu, kobakuchi wa uchi-oboeru, itsushika jinji-zumō wo torioboe, karisome ni mo kenkwa kōron, jorō-kai yara, tekake-gurui yara, tama-tama oya tachi ga iken suru to ōgoe wo agete harikomi wo kuwase, "Konata shū ga 'dōrakumono ja' no, 'fukōmono ja' no to, sono fukōmono wa tare ga tanonde unda no ja? ore wa unde morōte mei waku shite iru. Sore hodo dōrakumono ga kirai nara moto no tokoro ye osamete moraō, sō suru to ore mo tasukaru" nado to, meppō na kuchigotae. Oya tachi mo senkata nō, sono mi wa mei-mei toshi wa yoru, musuko wa shidai ni ikiri oru, kawai to shiyō ga nai to de kandō mo esezu, kizui kimama wo

sasete oku to, iyo-iyo zu ni nori, kashiko de wa nageta no, koko de wa kaina wo nejitta no to, ara-arashii ōgenkwa. Sono tabi goto ni oya tachi wa iu ni oyobazu shinrui enja no munaita ni kugi utsu yō na osoroshii akutōmono ga gozarimashita. Kore wa kore, hara no uchi kara kono yō na wambakumono de wa nakeredomo ore-ga-ore-ga ga zōchō shite kokoro wo tori-ushinōta bakari de, kono yō na nansakumono. Nanto, hōshin wa osoroshii koto ja gozarimasenu ka!

Mochiron shinrui enja kara oya tachi ye kandō sei to, tabi-tabi saisoku wa suru keredomo, nanibun hitorigo no koto nari, kyō wa kandō, asu wa gizetsu to kuchi de wa iedomo, kandō mo sezu, itazura ni toshi-tsuki ga tatte kano ōchakumono ga ni jū roku sai ni narimashita. Shidai ni akugyō wa tsunoru, nochi-nochi wa shinrui enja ye dono yō na nangi wo kakeō yara, kowage ga tatta mono yue, ittō ni hyōjō shite oya tachi ye iute

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yaru ni wa "kyū ni kandō wo sassharenu to shinruijū ono-ono gata to gizetsu wo itasaneba narimasenu. Ano musuko wo ano mama ni shite okareru to, shinrui wa mōsu ni oyobazu murajū ye mo donna nangi ga kakarō yara shirenu. Go fūfu ni wa urami wa nakeredomo memmen ie ga daiji de gozaru ni yotte gizetsu wo negaimashō ka? kandō wo sassharu ka? umu no henji ga kikitai," to iute yokoshita. Sokode oya tachi mo senkata tsuki, ko yue ni shinrui gizetsu ni natte wa senzo ye mo sumanu koto, "Saraba konya mina yoriai wo shite kudasare, sōdan no ue gwansho wo shitatamemashō. Mochiron shinruijū izure go ren-in kudasaraneba naranu, go kurō nagara ingyō go jisan nite, kure sōsō yori o yori kudasarei" to hentō shirareta. Kogo ni, "Rōgyū doku wo neburī, hinko ko wo fukumu" to chikurui de mo chōrui de mo, mi ni kaete ko wo kawaigarū, mashite ya hito no ue de sono ko wo kandō senya naranu yō ni nattara, sazo kanashii koto de gozarimashō! Kore mina sono ko no hōshin kara okoru koto ja! Mi ni tachikaeri sae sureba namikaze mo nō osamaru no ni, saritote wa mi ni tachikaeru hito ga nai. Oya wa kandō shitomunōte naranu keredomo, ko no hō kara kandō shite kure to tsuki-tsukeru ni wa komatta mono ja. Kinsei Tokuhon Shōnin no uta ni:—

"Korehodo ni / Yoretsu motsuretsu / Suru Mida wo  
Aete tanomanu / Hito zo hakanaki!"

Kore wa kore, Hotoke no daiji daihi wo iu no ja. Waga hō de wa honshin ga sore wa warui kore ga yō nai to, akete mo kurete mo go sewa wo nasaruredo, mibiiki migatte no shishin shiyoku ga sō wa mairumai to, tokaku honshin ni somuki oru. Oya no ko wo

[17 頁]

omou mo, fukōmono no oya wo omowanu mo, yō nita mono ja. "Aete tanomanu hito zo hakanaki!" mei-mei honshin ni tachi-kaette o tasukari nasaremase.

Sate kano nora-musuko wa kono hi kinson de bakuchi wo utte orimashita. Ori kara mura no tomodachi ga kite, "Konya kisama wo kandō suru to shinrui ga yoriai suru gena. Nambo kisama no yō na mono de mo, kandō shiraretara sadamete nangi wo suru de arō" to hambun kikazu ni ōgoe agete,

"Nan ja, konya ore ga uchi de kandō no hyōjō ka? Koitsu omoshiroi koto ga dekite kita! Zentai oyaji ya hahaja no hoezura ga kono toshigoro mitomu nōte kishoku ga warūte kotaerareta mono ja nai. Kandō uketara ippondachi, Kara ye tobō ga Tenjiku ye yadogae shō ga, ta ga ten no uchite ga nai. Kono yō na arigatai koto wa nai zo. Sareba konya hyōjō no seki ye, norikonde, nan de ore wo kandō suru no ja, to ichiban Danjūrō wo funde yusuri kaketara, go jū ryō ya shichjū ryō no nokishiro wa kinchaku ye ireta yō na mono ja. Sono kane motte Kyō ka ōsaka ye dete misetsuki ya hajimetara, omoshiroi koto de arō. Dōzo konya shubi yō yama no ataru yō ni mae-iwai ni ippai shō" to, onaji nakama no akki tachi to chawan-zake no ōzakamori, hi no kure mae ni dorō no yō ni yōta tokoro de, "Saraba kono ikioi ni uchi ye inde hito-shōbu hatte kō" to, ōwakizashi wo bokkomi, waga imura ye kaetta jibun wa chōdo shoya mae, "ōkata ima jibun wa shinrui domo ga yori-atsumari, nai chie no soko furūte hyōjō wo shite iru de arō. Sono tokoro ye odori-konde ō dadage ni dadaketareba, hyaku ryō gurai wa tsukameru de arō" to, sude ni waga ie ye kaerō to shita ga, kitto shian shi, "Shinrui yotte iru uchi ye ore ga kao wo misetaraba, mina utsuute i oru de arō. Sono naka de ōgoe ageru mo nan to yara hyōshi ga nai, ore ga koto wo ashisama ni iute iru

[18 頁]

sono zu ni nori, odori-komanu to zatsuki ga warui. Koitsu wa ichiban shian wo shikaete ura no yabu kara zashiki no ensaki ye mawari, ikke no yatsura ga hyōjō wo tachigiki shitara, sadamete ore ga akuzo-mokuzo wo tana-oroshi suru de arō. Sono hyōshi ni to shōji keyaburi ōgaminari to dekaketara, hyōshi ga atte omoshiroi" to hitori shian shi, setta wo nuide koshi ni hasami, shiri hikkaragete ura no yabu kara kirido wo koe, ensaki ye mawatte mireba, hatashite uchi ni wa hiso-hiso to hyōjō no saichū. Amado no suki kara nozoite mireba, shinrui enja ga kurumaza ni naori. mei-mei gwansho ni han wo oshite iru. Sono gwansho ga futa oya no mae ye kuru to, kano musuko ga kore wo mite, "Sā, koko ga shōbu ja! oyaji ga han wo shiyaru wo aizu ni, kono to wo keyabutte tobikomō" to, iaigoshi ni natte iki wo tsumete nozoite iru.

Nanto hito mo osoroshii kokoro ni nareba naru mono de wa gozarimasenu ka! Mōshi no "Hito no sei wa zen nari" to ōseraretaru ni mijin mo chigai gozarimasenedomo, sono narai sei to naru toki wa, kono yō na osoroshii akutōmono ga dekimasuru. Kono toki Kōshi Mōshi ga sen nichichi michi wo o toki nasareta tote tachikaeri-sō ja nai. Kō katamatta akunin wa mugen jigoku no kama-kage to iu mono ja. Tatoesha Nyorai ga gembuku shite Tosa-odori wo mesarete mo, naka-naka shōne no tsuki-sō na koto de wa nai ga, fushigi ni kono nora-musuko ga akushin wo hirugaeshite, dai kōkō no hito ni naru to iu, kore kara ga jōbutsu no dan de gozarimasu.

"Hito no oya no kokoro wa yami ni aranedomo, ko wo omou michi ni mayoinuru kana!"

Kano oya tachi fūfu no mae ni kandō no gwansho ga mawatte kuru to, haha-oya wa ōgoe wo agete naki idasu, tete-oya wa ha mo naki haguki wo kuishibatte

[19 頁]

sashi-utsumuite iraruru. Yagate kumotta koe de, "O baba, ingyō totte gozare," haha-oya wa henji mo ide kane, naku-naku tansu no hikidashi kara kawazaifu ni itta ingyō wo tete-oya no mae ni oku to, kano nora-musuko wa amado no soto kara iki wo tsumete ukagōte iru. Sono uchi ni gote-gote to saifu no himo wo toki, ingyō wo tori idashi, niku wo tsukete, sude ni han wo osou to suru toki, haha-oya ga sono te ni sugatte, "Mazu matte kudasare" to iu. Tete-oya wa, "Kono go ni oyonde, shinruijū ga mite iraruru, miren na koto wo iwasharu na e" to iedomo kikazu, "Mā washī ga iu koto wo kiite kudasare. Mottomo ano fukōmono ni kono ie wo yuzuttara, san nen tatanu uchi ni kusa wo hayasu de gozarō. Sore ga kanashii to iute ten ni mo chi ni mo tatta hitori no ko wo kandō shitara, ato ye kawari wo morawaneba naranu. Sono morōta yōshi ga jitte de, kochira fūfu ni kōkō wo shi, ie mo sōzuku shite kurereba yokeredomo, dōmo tashika ni yōshi wa kōkō na to sadamatta mono de mo gozarumai. Moshi sono yōshi ga fukokoroe de, ie wo nohara ni shō yara, kochira no yō na kata no warui fūfu nareba sono hodo mo shirenu de wa gozaranu ka? Onaji ko yue ni tsubusu shindai nara, segare no tame ni ie wo ushinai, najinda mura wo tachinoite fūfu sodegoi ni naru to mo, waga ko no shiri kara tsuite aruitara, washī wa hommō ni omoimasu. Go jū nen kono kata issō ni ichido no negai, dōzo kiki-irete kandō wo yamete kudasare. Ko yue ni kojiki wo suru to omoeba, urami ni wa omoimasenu" to koe wo agete naku-naku iwaruru.

Shinrui mo kore wo kikite itto ni kao wo miawase, oyaji ga nani to iwaruru zo to mamori-tsumete mite ireba, tete-oya wa nani omōta ka, ingyō wo saifu ye ire, tebaya ni saifu no himo wo shimete, kano gwansho wo shinrui no mae ni sashi-modoshi, "Sate, sate, ikkejū ye

[20 頁]

taishite memboku nai koto ni gozaredomo, ima baba ga iu tokoro mottomo ni omoimasuru yue, kyōgō segare wa kandō wa itashimasumai. Kō ieba sono amai kokoro de sodateta mono yue, ano yō na fukōmono ga dekita to sadamete omaegata ga warawassharō ga, warawarete mo kurushū gozaranu. Mochiron ano segare wo kandō sneba, kono ie ga tsubureru koto wa mono san nen machi wa sumai. Waga ko yue ni senzo dai-dai no ie wo nohara ni suru no wa, senzo ye taishite sumanu to iu koto mo, yō gaten shite orimasuru. Mata kandō seneba omaegata to futsukiai ni nari, shinrui gizetsu mo gaten de gozaru. Hitsujō kochira ga mura wo tachinoku toki mushin kōryoku demo iwō ka to, sono yōjin no gizetsu de arō ga, kanarazu anjite kudasaru na. Seken no giri mo, senzo ye no fukō mo, shinrui no gizetsu mo kaeriminu no wa, ko ga kawaii bakari. Sono ko no shiri kara kojiki shite, tsuite aruku koto nareba, kochira fūfu no hommō to iu mono, kesshite omaegata ye mushin kōryoku wa iimasenu. Hate, nande shinuru mo issō ja! Kawaii ko no tame ni daidō ni notarejini, namiki no koyashi ni naru no mo, kononde sureba urami to wa zonzenu hodo ni, sōsō omaegata mo uchi ye hikittote kudasare. Asu kara mono mo iimasenu zo. Ko yue nara nan to iwarete mo kamai wa gozaranu" to, onajiku ōgoe wo agete otoko-naki ni nakaruru to, haha-oya mo kandō senu to kiite, kore mo ureshi-naki ni naku.

Shinrui enja wa amari no koto ni akirehatete, hentō mo sezu, tada fūfu no kao wo uchinagamete



iru bakari. Nanto oya no ko ni mayou aware na kokoro wo go suisatsu nasaremase! Neko ga ko wo kuwae-aruku yō ni, kage ni nari, hinata ni nari, hito no soshiri mo, senzo ye no giri mo, waga mi no tsumaranu yukusue mo kamawaba koso, ko no kawaii ni torare-kitte,

[21 頁]

mayoi ni mayōta oya no kokoro, jitsu ni aware ni kinodoku na mono de gozaimasu! Kore ga kore, kono oya tachi bakari ja nai, seken ni ko wo motta oya no kokoro wa mina kono tōri. Sensei Ishida Sensei no uta ni.

"Ko wo omou / Oya no kokoro wo / Miru ni tsuke,  
Waga kazo iro mo / Kaku ya arinan."

Hito no oya no ko ni mayou wo mite, waga chichi-haha mo kaku zo oboshimesan, to omoiariate o yomi nasareta uta ja. Jitsu ni kono tōri ni chigai wa gozarimasenu. Kono oya no daiji daihi no kōmyō ga kano fukōmono no harawata ye shimiwataru to, arigatai mono ja! sashi mo osoroshii, oni no yō na ōchakumono mo, gotai wo shimegi de shimeraruru yō ni oboe, nani to iu koto wa shiranedomo, munasaki ye namida ga tsukkake, koe wo agete nakare wa sezu, kamasu-sode wo kuchi ni kuwaete, daiji ni taorete shime-naki ni naite iru. En-i Shōnin no uta ni,

"Nanigoto no / Owashimasu ka wa / Shiranedomo,  
Katajikenasa ni / Namida koboruru."

Yō yonda uta de gozarimasu.

Kono toki kano noramusuko ga oya wo katajikenai to omōta de mo nashi, mata arigatai to omōta no de mo nai, nani ka wa shirazu, oya no jihi-shin ga, harawata ye kotaeru to, yō shita mono ja, tatte mo ite mo irarenu. Kore ga kore, hitobito koyū no honshin to iute, akiraka na toku wo umaretsuite wa iredomo, onore ga kizui kimama no migatte de shibaraku sono hikari

[22 頁]

wo kakushite ita no ja. Saredomo oya no daiji daihi no kōmyō de harawata wo tsuranukare, shizen to musuko no mochimae no kōmyō ga sasowarete kagayaki idasu to, kizui kimama no murakumo wa izuko ye yara kie-usete, shinjitsu soko kara oya no jihi ga arigatō natte kuru.

"Tokusa karu / Sonohara yama no / Konoma yori  
Migakare izuru / Tsuki no sayake sa!"

Kakubetsu no akutōmono ga honshin ni tachikaeru to, hitokiwa sugurete "Migakare izuru tsuki no sayake sa!" Nanto arigatai mono de wa gozarimasenu ka!

Sate kano musuko wa sugusama zashiki ye kakekomi, oya tachi ye wabikoto sen to wa omōtaga, mate shibashi, kono mama kakekomitaraba, shinrui enja mo odoroki, ikanaru koto wo shiidasu zo to oya tachi mo o kokorozukai de arō. Nani shiranu kao nite omoteguchi kara zashiki ye ide, shinrui ni tsuite wabikoto sen to ikketsu shite, shinobi-ashi ni ura yori omote ye mawari, waza to setta no oto takaku sekibarai to tomo ni zashiki ni tōreba, shinrui wa ōi ni odoroki, oya tachi wa nikui waga ko no

kao wo mite fūfu tomo naite gozaru to, kano musuko mo nanni mo iwazu ni sashi-utsubuite naite iru. Yaya arite shinruijū ye, "Sate, kore made wa 'kandō' 'kandō' to tabi-tabi kikimashitaredomo, sanomi tsurai to mo zonnenanda ga, konya no yoriai to uketamawari, dō shita koto yara shikiri ni kokoro-bosō oboemasuru. Nanibun kore made wa jūjū no buchōhō, kono ue wa kitto aratamemasuruni yotte konya no kandō shibaraku go yōsha wo kudasarei, nagō to wa mōshimasumai, wazuka san jū nichī no hinobe, sono uchi ni shōne ga aratamarazuba, sono toki kandō shirarete

[23 頁]

mo, ichigon mo mōshibun wa gozaranu. Dōzo omaegata no o torinashi de oya tachi ga san jū nichī hinobe wo itashite kureraruru yō o wabi wo nasarete kudasarei" to, itsu ni nai kashira wo tatami ye suritsukete tanomu. Kono toki shinruijū wa oya tachi ga tezuyoi hentō ni sono za shirakete tatsu ni mo tatarezu, hyōshi no nai orikara, kono musuko no ichigon ni kore saiwai to ittō ni kuchi wo soroe "Konya no tokoro wa matte yatte kudasare" to wabigoto suru. Oya tachi wa honshin ni tachikaerai de sae kandō wo senu kokoro, mashite ima no ichigon wo kiite, tada ureshi-naki ni naite iraruru. Shinrui mo kore wo shio ni, "Zuibun kōkō wo sasshare" to ii-sutete, sono yo no hyōjō wa yamimashita.

Kore kara kano musuko ga te no ura wo kaesu yō ni kōkō na hito ni nari, futa-oya ni tsukaeru arisama, jitsuni shōni no fubo wo shitō ga gotoku, kore made no akugyō wa ato-kata mo naku kie-usemashita. Kono koto seken ni torizata ga takō nari, han toshi tatanu uchi ni go jitō sama no o mimi ni iri, tsui ni o megane wo motte ōjōya yaku wo kano musuko ni ōse-tsukeraremashita. Kore de kano musuko no kōkō no shiwaza go suisatsu nasaremase.

Sate sono nochī san nen bakari tachite, haha-oya ga taibyō matsugo ni kano musuko dono wo yonde iwaruru ni wa, "Itsu zo ya kandō no hyōjō no setsu yori nanto omōta ka, kokorozashi ga aratamari kono ue mo nō kōkō ni shite kureru. Moshi sono toki ni sonata no kokoro ga aratamarazu, sono uchi ni ore ga shindaraba jigoku ye yukō yori hoka wa nai. Ima wa sochi ga kōkō ni shite kureru, nani mo omou koto ga nai yue ima shindara gokuraku ye yuku ni chigai wa nai. Surya, ore wo hotoke ni shite kureru wa mina sochi ga kōkō no yue ja!" to, te wo awasete ogaminagara rinjū

[24 頁]

wo shirareta to mōsu koto ja. Naruhodo "Tōrai no kwa wo motte mirai wo shiru" to, kono yo de kokoro kurushikereba mirai mo mata kokoro kurushii. Kyō no te-okure wa asu ye tsuite mawaru. Kokoro no kurushii wa jigoku, kokoro no raku na wa gokuraku. Oya no kuraku wa ko taru mono no shosa ni aru, ko zen nareba oya wa hotoke, ko aku nareba oya wa oni ni narimasuru zo e! Ittan wakage no ayamari de, nan no fumbetsu mo nō, oya ni kokorozukai kaketari, oya wo nakasetari no fukō mo, kono dōri wo wakimaete, konnichi tadaima kokorozashi wo tate-naoshi, waga mi ni tachi-kaette kōkō sureba, oyago sama wa konnichi kara gokuraku gurashi, mata tachi-kaeru koto ga naraide, kore made no fugyōjō ga yamimasenu to, oyago wa sono mama jigoku-gurashi. Jigoku gokuraku wa tada mi ni tachikaeru to kaeranu to de gozarimasu. Kono tachi-kaeru wo "Hōshin wo

motomuru" to iu. Kore sunawachi gakumon no koto ja. Nao mata ato wa myōban o hanashi mōshimashō.

(Geza)

[25 頁、語彙]

**VOCABULARY.**

【<VOCABULARY.\* [脚注 1892 のみ⇒] \*It is scarcely necessary to say that vocabulary is largely indebt to existing dictionaries, especially Dr. Hepburn's to wich the student must refer for fuller difinitions.】

A

- × Aete, adv. Daring; positively.
- Age, -ru, -ta, t.v. To raise; 【to】 present.
- △ Ai, au, or ō, atta or ōta, i.v. To meet.
- × Ai, (1) love; (2) together; mutual (in comp.)
- ◎ Aida, n. Interval; between; while.
- ◎ Aisatsu, n. Greeting; answer.
- Ai tagai 【<Ai-tagai】 ni, adv. Mutually.
- × Aizu, n. A signal; sign.
- × Ake, -ru, -ta, t.v. To open.
- × Akire, -ru, t.v. To be dumbfounded.
- × Akiraka, Clear; plain.
- × Akki, n. Bad spirit.
- ◎ Aku, n. Evil.
- × Akugyō, n. Evil deeds.
- × Akunin, n. Bad man.
- × Akushin, n. Evil heart.
- Akutagawa, n. Name of a river between Osaka and Kyōto 【<Kioto】 .
- × Akutōmono, n. Wicked fellow.
- × Akuzo mokuzo, All sort of (evil doings).
- Amado, n. 【Rain-door;】 shutter-slides 【<Shutter】 .
- × Amai, -ki, adj. Not strict.
- ◎ Amari, n. Excess. adv. exceedingly.
- ◎ Ami, n. Net.
- ◎ Amma, n. Shampooer.

- ◎ Anadori, -ru, -tta, t.v. To despise.
- × Anagachi, adv. right or wrong.
- ◎ Anata, pr. You.
- ◎ Ani, n. Elder brother.
- × Anji, -ru, -ta, i.v. To think anxiously about; concerned.
- ◎ Annai, n. Knowledge of the way.
- × Ano, That.
- Aomuke ni, adv. Looking up, i.e. 【<=】 lounging.
- × Ara-arashii, -ki, adj. Violent; boisterous.
- ◎ Arashi, n. Tempest.
- × Aratame, -ru, -ta, t.v. To renovate; make better.
- ◎ Ari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be.
- ◎ Arigatai, -ki, -ku, Excellent; matter for gratitude.
- × Arisama, n. State; condition.
- × Aru, as adj. Some; a certain.
- Aruiwa, or 【<Or】 . [1881 は次項と逆順↓]
- ◎ Aruki, -ku, -ita, i.v. To walk. [1881 は前項と逆順↑]
- × Aruji, n. Master.
- ◎ Ashi, n. Foot.
- 【wo】 tsumadate, -ru, -ta. i.v. To stand on tip-toe.
- × Ashisama ni, adv. In a bad or evil manner.
- ◎ Asobi, -bu, -nda, i.v. To sport.
- × Asu, To-morrow.
- ◎ Atama, n. Head.
- × Atari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To hit; reach; succeed as by chance.
- × Ato, n. That which come after; the succeeding.
- × Atokata, n. Mark; trace.
- × Atsumari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be assembled.
- × Aware, n. Pitty.
- × Awase, -ru, -ta, t.v. To join together.
- × Ayamachi, n. Mistake; error.
- ◎ Azawarai, -au, or -ō, -ōta, -atta, t.v. To laugh in scorn.

B

- × Baba, n. Old woman.

- ◎ Bakari, Only.
- ◎ Bambutsu, n. All things.
- × Betsu ni, adv. Separately.
- ◎ Bimbō, n. Poverty. — na, a. Poor.
- × Bisshari, With a bang.
- × Bokkomi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To hammer into.
- × Buchōhō, Bad.
- Butsudō 【<Butsudō】 , n. Buddhism.
- Byōki 【<Biōki】 , n. Sickness.

[26 頁]

C H

- ◎ Cha, n. Tea.
- × — wo tateru, v. To prepare powdered tea.
- ◎ Chanto, adv. Exactly.
- × Chawanzake, Wine drunk by cupfulls.
- × Chi, n. Earth.
- × Chichi-haha, n. Father and mother.
- ◎ Chie, n. Intelligence.
- ◎ Chgai, -au or -ō, -tta, or -ōta, i.v. To differ.
- ◎ Chigiri, n. Alliance; liaison.
- ◎ Chikai, -ki, -ku, adj. Near.
- ◎ Chikagoro, adv. Recently.
- ◎ Chikara, n. Strength.
- × Chikurui, n. Animal.
- ◎ Chimpunkan, Chinese jargon.
- Chiri, -ru, 【<tta,】 i.v. To be scattered.
- 【Chito,】 chitto, adv. A little.
- Chū 【<Chiu】 , n. (1) Comment; (2) midst 【<Midst】 .
- × Chū, = Chūgi.
- × Chūgi, n. Loyalty.
- Chūkō 【<Chiu-kō】 , n. Loyalty and filial piety.
- Chūyō 【<Chiu-yō】 , n. A book by Shishi.
- × Chōdo, adv. Just; exactly.
- × Chōrui, n. Birds.

× Chōnin, n. Merchant.

D

○ Da — de aru, Is, etc 【<is &c】 .

× Dadake, -ru, -ta, i.v. To fret; to be cross.

× Dai, n. Table.

○ Dai, (in comp.) Very 【<very】 ; great.

× Dai-dai, For generations.

× Daidō, Highway.

× Daihi, n. Great tenderness of heart, Great benvolance. (Bud.)

× Daiji, n. (1) Great benevolance; (2) earth; (3) impotant, highly valued; or esteemed.

○ Daijōbu 【<Dai-jōbu】 , adv. Strong; safe.

○ Dakaesase 【∅<Not used now】 ,= dakase, -ru, -ta, Caus. of daku, To put into 【∅<some】 one's hands.

× Dan, n. Step.

○ Dandan to, adv. Gradually.

× Danjūro, n. Name. (Famous actor)

× Danna, n. Master.

○ De, Copulative particle. (see gr.), also postposition 【<post-position】 of cause, manner, time, place, etc 【< &c】 .

○ Deai 【<De-ai】 , au or ō, atta or ōta, i.v. To meet with.

○ De, -ru, -ta, i.v. To go out, etc 【< &c】 .

○ Deiri 【<De-iri】 , n. Thoroughfare.

○ Dekake, -ru, -ta, i.v. To go about, etc 【<out】 .

× Deki, -ru, -ta, i.v. To produce; to be able.

◎ Demo, Even if.

◎ Denji, n. Plantation.

× Dobu, n. Ditch.

× Dōka, n. Ethical poetry.

○ Doko, (ra) Where. 【<Where?】

× Doku, n. Calf.

× Domo, (1) Although (2) pl. suffix.

× Dōmo, adv. or interj. expressing admiration, diffcutlty, doubt, etc.

× Donna, What kind; how.

○ Dono, 【(1)】 What? Which? 【<which?】 【(2) A title, same as sama.】

- × Dōrakumono, n. Dissolute person.
- × Dōri, n. Reason; truth.
- × Doro, n. Mud. — no yō ni yōta. Drunk as mud (dead drunk).
- Dōshite 【<Dō-shite】 , -ta, How, With 【<with】 neg. Not 【<not】 at all.
- ◎ Dōwa, n. Ethical discourse.
- Dōzo, adv. of desire 【, (please)】 【∅<.】
- △ Dzu 【>Zu】 ni noru, To take the opportunity.

[27 頁]

E

- E, n. Picture. 【<,】 [1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓]
- E-kaki, drawing. [1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑]
- × En, n. Relation.
- × En-i, Person's name.
- △ En-musubi, n. Contracting an alliance bet. a man and woman.
- × Enja, n. Relations by marriage.
- × Ensaki, n. Edge of verandah.
- × Esezu, Not able to do.
- Ete 【,】 = Tokaku. [1881 では「E」の第1項目、変則順]

F

- × Fubo, n. Father and mother.
- ◎ Fuda, Ticket. — tsuki, Labeled.
- ◎ Fūfu, n. Husband and wife.
- × Fugyōjō, n. Evil conduct; dissolute.
- × Fujin, n. (1) Inhuman conduct; (2) lady.
- × Fukō, unfilial.
- × — mono, Disobedient fellow.
- × Fukokoroe, Misconception; misapprehension.
- × Fuki, -u, -ta, i.v. To blow.
- × Fukumi, -u, -nda, t.v. To hold in the mouth; to contain.
- ◎ Fumbetsu, n. Discrimination.
- × Fumi, -u, -nda, i.v. To treat.
- × Funjitsu suru. To lose.
- ◎ Furusato, n, Native place.

- × Furui, -ū, -ūta, i.v. or t.v. To shake, sift, stir up.
- × Fushigi ni, Strangely.
- ◎ Futa, n. Cover.
- × Futa-oya, n. Parents.
- × Futatsu, n. Two.
- Futokoro, n. Boston pocket 【<Boston-pocket】 .
- × Futsukiai, n. Without friendship.
- ◎ Fūzoku, n. Customs.

G

- Ga, Sign of nom, gen, etc. (see dic.) 【< &c. (see Dict.) .】
- Ga, n. Self will 【<Self-will】 .
- × Gai, n. Harm.
- ◎ Gakumon, n. Learning.
- × — rashii, As if learned.
- Gata, plural 【<Pl.】 ending. (kata) 【<.】
- Gaten suru. To perceive; 【to】 allow.
- ◎ Geisha, n. Dancing girl.
- ◎ Geji, n. A command.
- × Gembuku suru, To become a layman.
- × Geza, descent from a pulpit.
- Gi, n. 【(1)】 Right; proper; righteousness; 【(2)】 meaning.
- ◎ Gimmi, n. Examination.
- △ Giōgi 【>Gyōgi】 , n. Conduct.
- △ Gioi 【>Gyoi】 , n. Command.
- × Giri, n. Right; just.
- × Gizetsu, n. Breaking off friendly relations or intimacy.
- Go, 【(1)】 Five; 【(2) case;】 honorific = O, after 【<o】 .
- ◎ Gōka, n. A wealthy house.
- ◎ Gokō, n. Ray (of light)
- × Gokuraku, n. Paradise of Buddhism.
- × — gurashi, Life in above.
- Go mottomo, Just so\_ 【<!】
- △ Gorin, n. The five relation ships.
- Gorōji, -ru, -ta, i.v. To look 【(honorific); consider】 .



- × Gotai, n. Five members of the body, as the head, arms, and legs; the whole body.
- × Gote-gote, Fumblingly.
- ◎ Goto, (in comp) Every.
- ◎ Gotoki, -ku, -shi, Like; same as.
- △ Go-tōsho, This place.
- ◎ Gozaru, pol. of aru.
- × Gunzei, n. Army.
- × Gurai (kurai), About.
- × Gwamme = Kwamme.
- × Gwansho, n. Petition in writing.
- Gyōgi 【<Giōgi】 , n. Conduct.
- Gyoī 【<Gioī】 , n. Command.

[28 頁]

H

- × Ha, n. tooth.
- × Hachibe, Name.
- × Haguki, n. Gums.
- × Hahaja, n. Mamma.
- × Haha-oya, n. Mother.
- Hai, Yes! 【equivalent to "I hear."】
- Haimawari 【<Hai-mawari】 , -ru, -tta, i.v. To creep around.
- ◎ Hairi, -ru, -tta, i.v. To enter.
- Haji, n. shame 【<Shame】 .
- × Hajime, -meru, -muru, v.t. To begin.
- × Hakanaki, adj. Frail; evanescent.
- Hakuran, (provincialism 【<Provincialism】 for kwakuran 【<Kwakuran】 or kakuran 【<Kakuran】 ) Cholera.
- ◎ Hamari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To fall into.
- × Hambun, n. Half.
- × Han, n. (1) Seal; (2) half.
- × — toshi, Half year.
- Hana, n. 【(1)】 Nose; 【(2)】 flower 【<Flower】 .
- — kamu, To 【<to】 blow the nose.
- — musubi, Tying 【<Tieing】 the flower-knots.

- ◎ Hanachi, -tsu, -tta, To separated from.
- × Hanare, -eru or uru, To be parted from.
- Hanashi, su. ta. 【(1)】 To separate 【Ø<from】 ; 【(2)】 to speak.
- × Hanashi, n. Story; speech.
- Hanashi mōsu 【<Hanashi-mōsu】 , (pol) To say.
- ◎ Hanayaka na, a. Gay.
- Hara, n. 【<a.】 Belly.
- ◎— wo tateru; i.v. To become angry.
- wo tatesaseru, 【(caus)】 To anger.
- × Harawata, n. Bowels.
- × Harikomi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To stretch.
- Haru, n. Spring 【Ø<time】 .
- × Hari, -u, -tta, To lay down stakes in gambling.
- × Hasami, -mu, t.v. To hold between two other things.
- ◎ Hashi, n. Bridge.
- ◎ Hashiri, -ru, -tta, i.v. To run.
- ◎— chiru, To run in every direction.
- × Hassen (hachi-sen) 8000; also hashi-sen Bridge-toll.
- Hatake zui ren 【<Hatake-zui ren】 (see notes).
- ◎ Hataraki, n. Work.
- × Hatashite, adv. Presently; just.
- × Hate, Well! exclam. of surprise or perplexity.
- × Hate, -ru, -ta, i.v. To end; to terminate.
- ◎ Hayai, -ki, -ku, Early; quick.
- ◎ Hayamari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To hasten.
- ◎ Hayari-uta, n. Pop. song.
- × Hayashi, -su, -ta, i.v. To grow.
- ◎ Ha-uta, n. Short song.
- × Hebi, n. snake.
- × Henji, n. Reply.
- × Hentō = Henji.
- Hi, n. 【(1)】 Day; 【(2)】 fire 【; (3) sun】 .
- △ Hiaku 【>Hyaku】 , A hundred.
- △ Hiakushō 【>Hyakushō】 , n. Farmer.
- ◎ Hibiki, n. Sound.

- ◎ Hige, n. Beard.
- jiman, n. Pride ill-concealed under guise of humanity 【<humility】 .
- ◎ Hikari, n. Light.
- Hiki. -u, -ta, t.v. To play (an instrument 【of music】 ) 【<.<】
- × Hikidashi, n. Drawer.
- × Hikitori, -u, -tta, i.v. To return.
- × Hikkarage, -ru, -ta, t.v. To bind, as a bundle.
- Hikkyō 【<Hikkiō】 , After all; in short.
- ◎ Hima, n. Leisure.
- × Himo, n. Cord.
- × Hinata, n. Sunshine.
- × Hinko, n. She-fox.
- × Hinobe, n. Extension of time; postponement.
- Hiratō 【<(fr. hira, flat, itaki, excessively)】 suru, To flatten out; 【<out =】 make plain.
- Hiraki, -u, -ta, i.v. 【or t.v.】 To open.
- Hiru, n. day 【<Day】 -time.
- × Hirugaeshi, -su, -ta, t.v. To turn over.
- × Hiso-hiso, adv. Secretly.
- ◎ Hissarae, -ru, -ta, t.v. To make a clean sweep.
- ◎ Hito, n. A person.
- gara, Sort 【<sort】 of men.
- [29 頁]
- ×— majiwari, Intercourse.
- × Hitokiwa, adv. Especially; more.
- Hitori, n. One person 【<man】 ; alone.
- ×— bitori, Every one.
- ×— go, n. An only child.
- × Hito shigoto, n. One work.
- × Hito shōbu, n. One game.
- Hito tose 【<Hito-tose】 , n. One year. i.e. once 【<= Once】 upon a time.
- × Hitotsu, One.
- × Hitsujō, Certain, sure.
- Hō, n. 【(1)】 Direction; part. 【(2) = hau, to creep.】
- ◎ Hodo, n. Quantity.
- × Hozura, n. The face of one crying.

- ◎ Hoka, Other.
- ◎ Hōkō, n. Service.
- Hokku, n. Verse of 17 syll 【<syl】 .
- × Hommō, n. Desire.
- ◎ Hommon, n. Text. [1881 は次項と逆順↓]
- ◎ Hon-i, n. Real intention. [1881 は前項と逆順↑]
- ◎ Honshin, n. True heart.
- Hōshin, n. 【∅<hanatta kokoro】 Straying heart.
- × Hotoke, n. Buddha; general name for the divinities worshipped by the Buddhist, who were all originally human.
- Hōyū 【<Hōyu】 , n. Friend.
- Hyaku 【<Hiaku】 , A hundred.
- Hyakushō 【<Hiakushō】 , n. Farmer.
- × Hyōjō, n. Consulation.
- × Hyon na, Strange; odd.
- × Hyōshi, n. Chance.

I

- I, n. (1) Meaning; intention (2) physician 【<Physician】 .
- × Iaigoshi ni naru, To put one's self in the postur of drawing the sword.
- ◎ Ibara, n. Thornbush.
- × Ichiban, First.
- × Ichido, Once.
- × Ichigon, One word.
- ◎ Ichimen, Whole surface.
- × Ichinichi, n. A day.
- Ichi-no-tani, 【<;】 Name of place.
- Idashi, -su, -ta, t.v. To put forth 【<putforth】 . [1881 では「Ibara」の次、変則順]
- ◎ Ide, -ru, -ta, i.v. To go out.
- ◎ Ie, n. House.
- I, iru, ita, i.v. To be 【; be in】 .
- × I oru, Same as iru.
- ◎ Ii, iu, iuta or itta, i.v. To say; speak.
- × Ii sute, t.v. To say and go away, not waiting for reply.
- ◎ Iu-majiki, Ought not to say.

- Ii-tsunori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To become violent in talking; bray 【<brag】 .
- ◎ Iji, n. Disposition.
- × Ikanaru, adj. What kind? What manner?
- Ikasama, = Naru hodo! 【<Naruhodo!】
- × Iken, n. Advice.
- × Ikenu, -nai (Will not do), bad.
- × Iki, n. Breath.
- × Ikioi, n. Power; force; influence.
- × Ikiri-oru, (see notes)
- × Ikke, n. One family having same family name.
- × Ikketsu, n. Resolution.
- ◎ Ikusa, n. War.
- Ikutsu, How many\_ 【<?】
- × Ima, n. Now.
- × Imajibun, adv. Now; at present.
- ◎ Imaōji, Man's name.
- △— Nanigashi, Some name or other.
- Imashime, -eru, or -uru, -ta, t.v. To prohibit 【; command】 .
- × Imura, Village where one lives.
- × Inaka, n. Country (as opposed to city)
- × Ini, -u, -nda, i.v. To go (now local)
- × Ingyō, n. Seal.
- × Inu, n. Dog.
- × Ippai, one cup-full.
- × Ippondachi, Independent of others.
- Irareru, Pol. 【<pol.】 of iru. To be.
- ◎ Ire, -ru, -ta, t.v. To put in.
- ◎ Iri, -ru, -tta, i.v. To enter.
- ◎ Iri-nikui, Hard to get in.
- × Iriyō, Necessary.
- × Iro, n. (1) Mamma; (2) color.
- ◎ Iro-iro, Several.
- × Ishida. Man's name.
- × Isshin, One body; whole person.
- × Isshō, Whole life.

[30 頁]

- ◎ Itadaki, n. Top.
- ◎ Itari, -u, -tta, i.v. Arrive at; result in.
- Itasa, a. 【<n.】 Pain.
- ◎ Itashi, -su, -ta, t.v. To do.
- Itashikata 【<Itashi-kata】 = Shikata.
- ◎ Itazura, Mischievous. [1881 では「Iro-iro」の次、変則順]
- × Itsu, adv. When; What time.
- × — ni naki, Not usual.
- × — mo, Always.
- × — zoya, Some time before, but uncertain when.
- × — shika, Some time.
- × Ittan, adv. Once.
- × Ittō, adv. All; whole; every one.
- ◎ Iwaku = iu, Say.
- × Iyo-iyō, adv. More and more.
- × Izuko, adv. What place; where.
- × Izure, Perhaps.

J

- Ja = (1) De aru; (2) de 【<De】 wa.
- ◎ Jian = Shian.
- × Jibun, n. (1) Time; (2) self.
- × Jigoku, n. Hell (place of punishment of Buddhists.)
- × — gurashi, Life in hell.
- × Jihi, Compassion; mercy.
- × — shin, Heart of mercy.
- ◎ Jikoku, n. Time.
- Jiman, 【<Ø<n.】 Pride.
- Jin, n. (1) Benevolence 【;】 (2) man 【<Man】 .
- × Jinji-zumō, n. Wrestling at a Shintō festival.
- Jinsei, n. Humane government 【<gov't】 .
- ◎ Jintoku, n. Humanity.
- × Jisan, n. To bring.
- ◎ Jisetsu, n. Time; season.

- ◎ Jishin, n. Earthquake.
- × Jitō, n. The lord of the soil, estate or manor.
- × Jittei, Honest; sincere.
- ◎ Jitto, Firmly.
- × Jitsu ni, adv. Really; indeed.
- × — na, Real; true.
- △ Jiu 【>Jū】 , Ten.
- Jō, n. (1) Upper 【;】 (2) First 【<first】 .
- × Jōbu, n. Strong.
- × Jōbutsu, To become a hotoke; to enter paradise.
- × Jochū, n. Woman.
- × Jōrokai, To sport with prostitute.
- Jōruri, n. Low opera 【; drama】 .
- Jū 【<Jiu】 , Ten.
- × Jūjū, adv. Repeatedly; exceedingly; over and over.
- Jutsu nai, Useless 【<useless】 .

K

- ◎ Ka, ?; or; (see gram.)
- ◎ Kaeri, -ru, -tta, i.v. To return.
- × Kaerimi, -ru, -ta, t.v. To care for; regard.
- × Kaeshi, -su, -ta, To return over.
- × Kae, -ru, -ta, t.v. To exchange; change. Mi ni kaete, To feel for others as if for himself.
- × Kagayaki, -ku, -ita, i.v. To be bright.
- ◎ Kage, n. Shadow; reflecton.
- Kagyō 【<Kagiō】 , n. Occupation.
- ◎ Kai, n. A shell-fish.
- Kaihō 【<Kai-hō】 , n. Nursing (of the sick) .
- △ Kaikaburi, ru, tta; t.v. To buy at a loss.
- △ Kairu, n. Frog.
- △ Kake, ru, ta, i.v. To start; run.
- △ — -ochi suru, i.v. Abscond.
- △ — -chirasu To scatter.
- △ — -komu, Jump into.
- △ Kaku, Thus.

- △ Kakuran 【>Kwakuran】 , or Kūakuran, n. Chōlera.
- △ Kakushiki, n. Rank.
- △ Kamai, au or ō, atta or ōta, t.v. To care for.
- △ Kamban, n. A sign.
- △ Kamben, n. Consideration.
- △ Kami, n. (1) God, (2) government, (3) hair, (4) paper.
- △ Kamme 【>Kwamme】 , n. 1000 momme, about 8 1/4 lb Eng.
- ◎ Kana, n. Japanese syllabary.
- × Kana, exclam. Used at the end of a sentence, !.
- Kanarazu 【<Kanaradzu】 , Certainly.
- ◎ Kanashii, -ki, -ku, Sad.
- kana, Alas\_ 【<!】
- × Kandō, n. Disinheriting. discarding, or turnig a disobedient son out of the family.
- × Kane, n. Money.
- mochi 【<Kane-mochi】 , n. Rich man.
- × Kane, -ru, as suffix, can not.
- [31 頁]
- ◎ Kanete, Always; previously.
- Kangae, -ru, -ta, i.v. 【<t.v.】 To think; 【to】 reflect.
- × Kanjin, n. Importance.
- ◎ Kanjō, n. Account; estimate.
- ◎ Kano, That.
- × Kanyō, n. Importance.
- na 【<Kanyō na】 , a. Important.
- × Kao, n. Face; countenance.
- ×— tsuki, Expression of the face.
- Kara, (1) China; (2) from 【<From】 ; 【(3)】 because.
- ◎ Karada, n. Body.
- Kari, -ru, -ta, t.v. 【(1)】 To borrow 【; (2) To cut】 .
- × Karisome ni, Without cause.
- Karuguchi-banashi (karui 【∅<,】 kuchi 【∅<,】 hanashi) 【,】 Silly stories.
- × Kashiko, That place.
- Kashikomari 【<Kashi-komari】 , -ru, -tta, i.v. To assent to.
- × Kashira, n. Head.
- ◎ Kashi-tsuke, n. Account of money lent.



- Kashizuke 【<Kashi-dzuke】 , -ru, -ta, (ki, -ku, -ita) t.v. To marry off. [1881 では「Kashi-komari」の次、変則順]
- ◎ Katachi, n. Form.
- Katakoshi 【<Kata-koshi】 , n. Shoulders and loins.
- × Kata no warui, adj. Unfortunate.
- × Katajikenasa, Thankfulness.
- × Katamari, -ru, -ta, i.v. To be hardened; solidified.
- × Katawa, Crippled.
- ◎ Katsugi, -gu, -ida, t.v. To carry on the shoulder.
- ◎ Katte, n. Convenience.
- × Kawai, -ki, -ku, adj. Lovable.
- ◎ Kawari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To change.
- × Kawari, n. Substitute.
- × Kawazaifu, n. Leather purse.
- Kawazu 【<Kawadzu】 , n, Frog.
- ◎ Kayō na, That sort.
- ◎ Kaze, n. Wind.
- × Kazo, n. Papa.
- △ Kedzuri 【>Kezuri】 , -ru, -tta, t.v. To plane.
- × Keiken, n. Fowls and dogs. (domestic animals.)
- ◎ Keiko, n. Lesson; task.
- Kekkō, adj. 【<a.】 Splendid.
- Kembutsu, Sightseeing 【<Sight-seeing】 .
- Kendai, n. Book rest 【<Book-rest】 .
- × Kenkwa kōron, n. Noisy quarrel.
- ◎ Kerai, n. Servant.
- ◎ Kesshite, Never.
- × Keyaburi, -ru, To break with a kick.
- Kezuri 【<Kedzuri】 , -ru, -tta, t.v. To plane.
- × Ki, kuru, kita, To come.
- × Ki, n. (1) Wood; tree; (2) Spirit.
- △ Kidzukai 【>Kizukai】 , n. Apprehension.
- × Kie-useru, i.v. Vanish; pass away.
- Kii na, adj. 【<a.】 Yellow; thin; piping.
- × Kiki-ire, -ru, -ta, t.v. To consent to.

- ◎ Kikori, n. Woodman. [1881 では「Kesshite」の次、変則順]
- × Kiki, -ku, -ita, i.v. To hear.
- × Kikareru, Pass. pot. of above.
- × Kikaseru, To tell.
- × Kikoenu, Not to heard.
- × Kin, n. Gold.
- × Kinchaku, n. Purse.
- Kingin 【<Kin-gin】 , n. Gold and silver.
- × Kinjo, n. Neighbourhood.
- Kinodoku, Feeling sorry 【for】 .
- × Kinsei, n. Recently.
- × Kinson, n. Neighbouring village.
- △ Kiō 【>Kyō】 , = Kioto 【>(1) To-day; (2) Kyōto】 .
- △ Kiōdai 【>Kyōdai】 , n. Brother.
- △ Kiōkun 【>Kyōkun】 , n. Education.
- △ Kiō-ō 【>Kyō-ō】 , n. = Motenashi.
- × Kirai, -u, -tta, t.v. To dislike.
- × Kirido, n. A small one-leaved gate in a garden or yard.
- Kiryō 【<Kiriō】 , n. (1) Countenance; (2) ability 【<Ability】 .
- × Kisama, n. You (low).
- × Kishoku, n. State of one's feelings.
- Kitsui, -ki, -ku, adj. 【<a.】 Strong.
- ◎ Kitto, Positively.
- △ Kiu ni 【>Kyū ni】 , Quickly.
- △ Kiuō 【>Kyū-ō】 , Man's 【>Author's】 name.
- ◎ Kiwamete, Definitely.
- Kizui-kimama 【<Kizui-kiman】 , Selfish and arbitrary.
- Kizukai 【<Kidzukai】 , n. Apprehension.
- Ko, kodomo, n. Child. [1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓]
- Ko taru, Of 【<of】 or pertaining to a child. [1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑]
- × Kobakuchi, Small gambling.
- × Kō = kōkō.
- Kō = kaku 【<Kaku】 . 【Thus】 .
- × Kō = koyō, To return.
- △ Koagari 【>Kowagari】 , ru, tta, i.v. To be afraid.

- × Kobore, -ru, -tta, To overflow.
- ◎ Kochi, v. a. Here.
- × Kochira, n. We (here).
- 【Koe or】 Koye, n. Voice.
- × Koe or Koye, -ru, -ta, t.v. To cross; surpass; transgress.
- Kogashi, -su, -ta, 【Ø<n.】 To char.
- × Kogo, n. Ancient saying.
- 〔32 頁〕
- × Koitsu, This thing.
- × Koji, n. Antiquities.
- × Kojikara, (ko-chikara). Some strength.
- × Kojiki, n. Beggar.
- ×— su, To beg.
- ◎ Kojin, n. Ancients.
- ◎ Koka, n. Ancient poem.
- Koko, Here.
- ◎ Kōkō, n. Filial piety.
- ◎ Kokoro, n. Heart.
- ×— bosoi, Sad; dispirited.
- gakeru 【<-gakeru】 , To fix in mind.
- motonaki 【<-motonaki】 , Doubtful.
- ×— ysui, Easy; friendly.
- zashi 【<-zashi】 , n. Design; will.
- zukai 【<-dzukai】 , n. Anxiety.
- Kokoroe 【<Kokoroye】 , 【(or ye)】 ru, -ta, t.v. To perceive.
- -chigai, n. Mistake.
- Kokushi, n. (see notes.) 【<a. Commentary Mencius.】
- Kōkwai 【<Kōkai】 , n. Penitence.
- ◎— suru, To repent.
- × Komari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be trouble.
- × Kōmyō, n. Glory; halo.
- × Konata, n. You.
- ◎ Konna, Such as this.
- ◎ Konnchi, To-day.
- × Kono, This.

- Kōnō; n. Efficacy (of med) 【Ø<.】
- × Kono kata, From that time until now.
- × Konoma, Between the branches of tree.
- × Konomi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To like; to be pleased with.
- × Konya, To-night.
- Korashi, -su, -ta, t.v. To chastise 【<correct】 .
- ◎ Kore, This.
- ×— hodo ni, To this extent.
- ×— made, Thus far.
- × Kōryoku, n. Alms.
- ◎ Koso, An emphatic particle.
- × Koshi, n. Loin.
- × Kōshi, n. Obedient son.
- × Kōshi, Confucius.
- ◎ Koshirae, -ru, -ta, n. To make. [1881 では「Kotoba」の次、変則順]
- × Kotae, -ru, -eta, (1) To reply; (2) to penetrate; (3) endure.
- Koto, n. (1) Thing; (2) a 【<A】 stringed instrument 【Ø<of music】 .
- ◎ Kotoba, n. Word.
- Kowagari 【<Koagari】 , -ru, -tta, i.v. To be afraid.
- × Koyashi, n. Manure.
- △ Koye 【>Koe or Koye】 , n. Voice.
- × Koyū, That which one possesses naturally.
- ◎ Kuchi, n. Mouth.
- gotae 【<-gotae】 , Talking back.
- Kudakare, -ru, -ta, pass. 【<part.】 of kudaki, -ku, -ita, t.v. To smash.
- ◎ Kudasare, -ru, -ta, t.v. To favor with.
- × Kugi, n. Nail.
- Kui, -u 【<ū】 , -ūta, t.v. To eat.
- × Kuishibari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To clinch the teeth.
- ◎ Kuma, n. Border; blemish.
- ◎ Kumo, n. Cloud.
- × Kumori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be cloudy.
- ◎ Kura, n. Store-house.
- ◎ Kurai, n. Quantity.
- × Kuraku, n. Pain and pleasure.

- Kuramaguchi, n. Name of 【<A>】 place.
- ◎ Kurashi, -su, -ta, i.v. To live.
- × Kure, Setting; end.
- ◎ Kure, -ru, -ta, t.v. To give.
- × Kurō, Trouble.
- × Kuru (Ki, kuru, kita,) i.v. To come.
- × Kurumaza, n. Sitting in a circle.
- Kurushii, -ki, -ku, adj. 【<a.>】 Painful.
- × Kurushime, -ru, -ta, t.v. To afflict; cause pain.
- × Kusa, n. Grass.
- ◎ Kusame, n. Sneeze.
- × Kusube, -ru, -ta, t.v. To smoke.
- Kusuri, 【<∅>n.】 Medicine.
- × Kuwae, -ru, t.v. To hold in the mouth.
- × Kuwase, Caus. of Kui.
- × Kwa, n. Effect.
- × Kwan, n. Volume.
- Kwakuran 【<Kakuran>】 , n. Cholera morbus.
- Kwamme 【<Kamme>】 , n. 1000 momme, about 8 1/4 lbs. Eng.
- Kyō 【<Kiō>】 , (1) To-day; (2) Kyōto.
- Kyōdai 【<Kiōdai>】 , n. Brother.
- [33 頁]
- × Kyōgō, adv. After this; henceforth.
- Kyōkun 【<Kiōkun>】 , n. Education; instruction.
- Kyō-ō 【<Kiō-ō>】 = Motenashi.
- × Kyōron, n. Bud. books.
- Kyū ni 【<Kiu ni>】 , Quickly.
- Kyū-ō 【<Kiuō>】 , Author's 【<Man's>】 name.
- × Kyūsoku, n. Rest.

M

- Ma, n. 【(1)】 Room; 【(2)】 opportunity. [1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓]
- ni au, To suit. [1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑]
- × Ma, Exclam. of entreaty, satisfaction, surprise or wonder.
- × Machi, -tsu, -tta, i.v. To wait; to stay.

- ◎ Machigai, n. Mistake.
- ◎ Machigai, -au, -ō, -tta, -ota, i.v. To mistake.
- ◎ Mada, Still; yet.
- × Made, To; up to.
- △ Madzu 【>Mazu】 , First; well.
- Maedareobi 【<Maedare-obi】 , Apron girdle 【<Apron-girdle】 .
- × Mae-iwai, Celebration beforehand.
- × Maemotte, Beforehand.
- ◎ Mai, Each; every. [1881では「Madzu」の次、「Maedare-obi」の前、変則順]
- × Mairumai, Can not; will not.
- Majiwari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To associate. [1881は次項とまとめて1項目↓]
- n. Association. [1881は前項とまとめて1項目↑]
- ◎ Makura, n. Pillow.
- Mama, (1) n. Condition; (2) often.
- Mamori, -ru, -tta, t.v. To protect. [1881は「— n. Protection.」とまとめて1項目↓]
- ×— tsume, Watch earnestly.
- n. Protection. [1881は「Mamori, ...」とまとめて1項目↑]
- ◎ Man, Ten thousand.
- ◎ Manzara, Not entirely.
- × Marude, Entirely; fully.
- Marumuku, (a 【<A】 round lump) Perfect; pure.
- × Mashite ya, adv. How much more!
- × Mata, adv. Again; moreover; also.
- × Mate shibashi, Wait a bit.
- × Matsu, n. (1) Pine; (2) name.
- × Matsugo, n. The time just before death.
- × Mawari, -ru, i.v. To go round; circle.
- × Mayoi, -ou, i.v. To be confused; perplexed.
- × Mayoigo, Stray child.
- Mazu 【<Madzu】 , First; well.
- Me, n. 【(1)】 Eye; 【(2)】 affair.
- ×— no tama, n. The eyeball.
- × Megane, n. Judgement.
- × O megane wo motte, With favorable notice of one's lord.
- ◎ Mei, (in comp.) Famous.

- × Mei-i, n. Famous physician.
- ◎ Mei-mei, pr. Each and all.
- ◎ Meisho, n. Sights.
- ◎ Meiwaku, n. Trouble.
- Memmen 【<Mem-men】 = Mei-mei.
- ◎ Men, n. The surface.
- × Memboku, n. Countenance; favor; honor.
- × — nai, To be out of countenance; ashamed; crestfallen.
- × Meppō, Absurd, extravagant.
- Meshi, -su, -ta, 【(1)】 To summon; 【(2) to do (pol.)】 【Ø<】 [1881 次項と逆順↓]
- Metta ni, Carelessly; (with neg.) seldom 【<Seldom】 . [1881 は前項と逆順↑]
- Mi, n. body 【<Body】 .
- ◎ — no ue, One's condition.
- ◎ Mi, -ru, -ta, t.v. To see.
- — mawashi 【<-mawashi】 , -su, -ta, To look about.
- × — narawashi, -su, -ta, To be accustomed.
- — watasu 【<-watasu】 , To 【<to】 look over.
- × — awase, Look at each other.
- △ Miako 【>Miyako】 , n. Capital city 【>= Kyōto】 .
- × Mibiiki, n. Selfishness.
- ◎ Michi, n. Way.
- × Mida = Hotoke.
- × Midare, -ru, -ta, To disturb; disordered.
- ◎ Mie, -ru, -ta, i.v. To appear.
- × Migaki, -ku, t.v. To polish; to brighten.
- × Migatte = Mibiiki
- × Mijin, n. Smallest particle; atom.
- × Mike, Name of cat.
- △ Mikusa, n. Name of Place.
- Mimai, n. Visit 【<A visit】 .
- [34 頁]
- ◎ Mimi, n. Ear.
- ◎ Mina, all.
- Minamoto, n. A name 【(one of four great family names.)】 【Ø<】
- △ Miō 【>Myō】 , Admirable.

- △ Miōga 【>Myōga】 , n. Benefaction.
- △ Miōjin 【>Myōjin】 , A god.
- × Mirai, n. Future.
- × Miren, adj. Raw; green.
- ◎ Mise, n. Shop.
- × Misetsuki = mise.
- Misokoshi 【<Miso-koshi】 , n. A filter for miso (bean sauce) .
- × Mitomu nōte = Mitomonai or Mitakunai.
- Miyako 【<Miako】 = Kyōto 【<, n. Capital city】 .
- ◎ Mizo, n. Ditch.
- × Mizu, n. Water.
- Mo, (see 【<See】 gram.)
- Mō, Exclam. of relief, etc 【< &c】 . (see dic.)
- Mochi, -tsu, -tta, t.v. To have, etc 【< &c】 .
- ◎ Mochii, -ru, -ta, t.v. To use.
- × Mochimae = Koyū.
- × Mochiron, adv. Without dispute; of course.
- ◎ Mōke, -ru, -at. t.v. To get; devise.
- ◎ Momi, -mu, -nda t.v. To rub; shampoo.
- × Mon, n. Gate.
- × Monji, Words; ideographs.
- ◎ Monku, n. Saying.
- ◎ Mono, n. Thing.
- ◎ Morai, -au, -ō, -atta, -ōta, t.v. To receive.
- × Moshi, adv. If.
- × — ya, If perchance.
- ◎ Mōshi, Mencius.
- ◎ Mōshi, -su, -ta, To say; speak.
- × Mōshibun, n. What should be said.
- ◎ Motenashi, -su, -ta, t.v. To entertain.
- × Motsureru, i.v. To be entangled.
- Mottomo, adv. Right; most. 【conj. Just so but.】
- × Moto, Origin.
- Motoyori 【<Moto-yori】 , Originally 【<originally】 ; of course.
- Motome, -muru, 【<ru, ta, t.v.】 To seek.



- 【Moe or】 Moye, -ru, -ta, i.v. To burn.
- agaru 【<-agaru】 , To burn 【<blaze】 up.
- Muchakucha 【<Mucha-kucha】 , Nonsense.
- × Mugen jigoku, The severest place of torment in the Buddhist infernum.
- × Mugoi, Cruel.
- Mukashi, n. Old times 【; ancient】 .
- Mukai, -au, ō, ota 【<atta, ōta】 , i.v. To confront.
- × Mukō, Opposite.
- ×— mizu, Adventure.
- ×— sangen, Opposite three houses. Mukō san gen ryō tonari, Neighborhood,
- × Munaita, n. Brest-bone; brest plate.
- × Munasaki, n. Pit of the stomach.
- Muna zanyō 【<Muna-zan-yō】 , n. 【Mental】 calculation 【<Calculation】 .
- × Mura, n. Village.
- ×— ju, Whole village.
- × Murakumo, n, Cluster of clouds.
- ◎ Muri, n. Unreasonableness.
- Musashibō 【<Musashi】 Benkei, Name.
- × Musin, n. Begging with reluctance for something which one wants of another.
- ◎ Musume, n. Girl; daughter.
- rashū 【<-rashiū】 , In 【<in】 the manner of girl.
- jiman 【-jiman】 , Daughter-pride.
- ◎ Mutsu, Six.
- ◎ Mutto, adv. Flushing angrily.
- Myō 【<Miō】 , Admirable.
- × Myōban, n. Tomorrow night.
- Myōga 【<Miōga】 , n. Benefaction.
- Myōjin 【<Miōjin】 , A god 【, temple】 .
- × Myōyō, n. Mystic use.

N

- Na, n. Name. [1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓]
- ni ou, Famous 【<famous】 . [1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑]
- Nabejiri, n. nabe, pot and shiri (bottom) (See notes.)  
 【<Nabejiri, n. fr. Nabe, pot and shiri, bottom. (see notes).】

- Nadakai, -ki, -ku, 【∅<a.】 Celebrated.
- × Nade, -ru, To rub gently.
- Nade sasuri 【<Nade-sasuri】 , -ru, -tta, t.v. To rub with the hand.
- × Nado, And so on; such like.
- × Nagara, adv. While; during; at the same time that; although.
- [35 頁]
- Nagasaki, n. Name of place 【<Place】 .
- ◎ Nagai, -ki, -ku, -ō, a. Long.
- × Nageki, -ku, To grieve.
- Nagusame, -ru, -ta, t.v. To comfort, 【<;】 cheer, 【<;】 amuse.
- Nai, -ki, -ku or -ō, 【-shi,】 a. Not 【; without】 .
- × Najimi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To be on familiar terms.
- ◎ Naka = Aida.
- naka 【<-naka】 , Beyond 【<beyond】 expectaion.
- hodo 【<-hodo】 , n. The middle.
- ◎ Nakama, n. Society.
- ◎ Nakama-dōshi, In company.
- × Nakaseru, Cause to weep.
- Nakazawa Dōni, (See 【<see】 notes) .
- ◎ Naki, -ku, ita, i.v. To weep.
- × Naku naku, Weeping.
- Nambo = Nini-hodo, how 【<How】 much.
- ◎ Nami, Ordinary.
- nami (Emph.) 【<— -nami (Emph.) .】
- × Namikaze, n. Wind and waves.
- × Namida, n. Tears.
- × Namiki, n. Trees planted in a row or in regular order, as along the side of a road.
- × Nan ja, What?
- Nande mo ka de mo 【<Nandemo-kademo】 , Anything or 【<&】 every thing 【<everything】 .
- ◎ Nangi, n. Trouble; calamity.
- ◎ Nani, p. What; something.
- ×— hodo, How much.
- ka or yara 【<ka, yara】 , Something or other.
- ×— ga, Of course.
- × Nanigashi, Mr. So and So.

- × Nani to naku, Without any special reason.
- × Nanibun, an exclam. I pray you, any how.
- Naniwa = Osaka. 【<Naniwa, Osaka.】
- meisho 【<-meisho】 , The sights of Naniwa.
- × Nani-goto, What reason; every thing.
- × Nansakumono, n. Obstinate one.
- × Nanto, How.
- Nao, Still 【, just】 .
- × Naori, Sit down correctly.
- ◎ Narai, -au, -ō, -atta, -ōta, t.v. To practise; imitate.
- × Narai, n. Custom; practice.
- Narawaseru, Caus. of 【Narai.】 [1881 では「Narai」の前、変則順]
- ◎ Nari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To become, be.
- ◎ Naruhodo, Indeed! Very true!
- Narutaki 【<Naru-taki】 , n. The sounding water-fall.
- ◎ Nasari, -ru, -tta, t.v. To do.
- ◎ Nashi, -su, -ta, t.v. To do.
- ◎ Ne, -ru, -ta, i.v. To sleep.
- × Neburi, -ru, To lick.
- Negai, -au, or -ō, -atta, or -ōta, t.v. To desire 【; ask】 .
- Neji, -ru, -ta, i.v. To 【screw; to】 be warped.
- komu 【<-komu】 , To screw into.
- ×— oru, -tta, To break in screwing.
- ◎ Nejire, -ru, -ta, i.v. To be twisted.
- × Neko, n. Cat.
- × Nemuke, Sleepiness.
- ◎ Nemuri-zamashi, Rousing from sleep.
- ◎ Nen, n. Year.
- Ni, (1) In 【Ø<,】 (2) two.
- × Nibu-ita, A board two bu thick.
- × Nichi, n. Day.
- ◎ Nige, -ru, -ta, i.v. To run away.
- × Niku, (1) Fresh; (2) the coloring stuff made of mogusa saturated with ink, used for sealing.
- × Nikui, adj. Hateful.
- ◎ Nikumi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To hate.

- × Ninjō, Human nature.
  - △ Niobō 【>Nyobō】 , n. Wife.
  - ◎ Nirami, -mu, -nda, t.v. To stare at.
  - ◎ Nishi, n. West.
  - Nishi no oka 【<— no oka】 , A place.
  - Nishikaidō 【<— kaidō】 , A road.
  - Niwaka jotai 【<Niwaka-jotai】 , In haste setting up house-keeping.
  - × Niwatori, n. Fowl.
  - No, of, etc. (See gram.) 【<No, Of &c. (see gram.)】
  - Nō, (1)Naku, (2) farming 【<Farming】 .
  - No goshi 【<No-goshi】 , Crossing fields.
  - ◎ Nobori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To ascend.
  - kakaru 【<kakaru】 , Begin to ascend.
  - ×— tsuite, To climb up.
  - × Nochi, After (in time.)
  - ×— nochi, (emph.)
  - × Nohara, n. Wilderness.
  - × Nokishiro, Retiring money.
  - × Nomi, Only.
  - × Nomu, t.v. To drink.
  - × Noramusuko, n. Profligate son.
  - × Norikomu, -mi, -nda, i.v. To ride into.
  - ◎ Nosa-nosa, Hop-hop.
  - ◎ Nota-nota, Wobble-wobble.
  - × Notare jini, n. Dying as an out cast in the street or field.
- [36 頁]
- × Nozoki, -ku, -ita, i.v. To look into.
  - ◎ Nozomi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To hope; expect; wish for.
  - × Nugi, -gu, -nuida, t.v. To take off, as clothes or cover.
  - × Nuki, -ku, Pull out.
  - × Nusumi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To steal.
  - Nutto, "pop." 【<Nutto, Quickly.】
  - × Nuttode, -ru, To slip out suddenly.
  - Nyōbō 【<Niobō】 , n. Wife.

○

○ O, 【(1)】 Honorific 【, (2) tail】 .

× ō = ōku, Many.

○ ō = Dai 【<dai】 , 【(in comp.)】 Great; large.

△ Oare 【>Oware】 , ru, ta, (Pass. of Oi, ou, ōta.) To be driven.

○ Oboe, -ru, -ta, i.v. To learn, 【<】 know.

◎ Obi, n. Girdle.

◎ Oboshimeshi, n. Opinion.

× ōchakumono, Rascal.

× Ochitsuki, -ku, -ite, To be calm.

× Odori komu, i.v. To jump into.

× Odoroki, -ku, i.v. To be astonished.

× Ogami, -mu, t.v. To worship; to adore.

× ōgaminari, Great thundering.

× ōgenkwa, n. Great quarrel.

◎ ōgi, n. Fan.

× ōgoe, n. Great voice.

○ Ogori, -ru, -tta, i.v. (1) To be extravagant, (2) to 【<To】 be stubborn.

× ōi ni, Greatly.

○ Oimawashi 【<Oi-mawashi】 , -su, -ta, t.v. To drive about.

× Oite, (See gram.)

× ōjoya-yaku, n. Chief official of village.

× ōkata, adv. perhaps; probably.

○ ōki, -ōku 【<ku】 , -ō, Large.

◎ ōku no, Many.

○ ōki ni = ōi ni 【<ōki ni, Greatly】 .

◎ Okonai, n. Work; deed.

○ Okonai, 【<ōi.】 -au, -ō, -tta, or -ōta, t.v. To work; do.

○ Okori, -ru, -tta, i.v. (1) To arise, 【<arise:】 (2) to be angry.

× Oki, -ku, t.v. To set; to let be.

× Omae, You.

○ Omoi, -ou, 【<ō, tta,】 -ōta, t.v. To think.

○— tatsu 【<-tatsu】 , To resolve.

○— no 【<-no】 hoka ni, Unexpectedly.

×— yari, To sympathize.

- Omoshiroi, -ki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Pleasant, etc 【<Pleasant &c】 .
- ◎ Omote, n. Outside; front.
- × — guchi, Front entrance.
- On, n. (1) Favor, (2) 【Ø<=】 hon. o.
- ◎ Onago, n. Female.
- Onaji, -ki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Same as; like.
- × Oni, n. Devil; demon.
- ◎ Onna, n. Woman.
- ◎ Ono-ono, n. Each one.
- × Ono-onogata = Omaegata.
- △ Onodzukara 【>Onozukara】 , Of oneself.
- Onore, pr. One 【<One's】 self.
- △ — -onore, Each one's self.
- Onozukara 【<Onodzukara】 , 【n.】 Of oneself.
- ◎ ōrai, n. Passers-by.
- × Ore, n. I.
- × Orega orega, Selfishness "The big I."
- Ori, -ru, -ota, otta 【<(otta),】 i.v. To be; dwell.
- × Orikara, adv. Just then.
- Osame, -ru, -ta, t.v. To regulate. 【(2) put into.】
- ◎ Osamari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be regulated; tranquil.
- ōserare, -ru, -tta 【<ta】 , To say.
- × ōsetsukerare, To be ordered.
- Oshie, n. Teaching; 【<,】 doctrine.
- Oshie, 【<—】 -ru, -ta 【<ta】 , t.v. To teach.
- Oshikitte, (from oshi to press and kiru, 【<from oshi-kiru to press and】 cut.) Daringly.
- Oshiyose 【<Oshi-yose】 , -ru, -ta, t.v. To attack.
- × Osoroshii, -ki, -ku, Terrible.
- × Oshi, -su, t.v. To seal.
- Oto, 【Ø<n.】 Sound.
- × — ni kikoeta, Famous.
- × Otoko, n. Man; male.
- Otoshi-banashi, 【Ø<n.】 Story with a pun.
- Otōto, n. 【<o.】 Younger brother.
- ◎ Otto, n. Husband.

- Oware 【<Oare】 , -ru, -ta, (pass. 【<Pass.】 of oi 【<Oi】 , ou, ōta.) To be driven.
- × Owashi, -su, i.v. To be (used only of honorable persons.)
- ◎ Oya, n. Parent.
- 〔37 頁〕
- × — go, n. Your parent.
- × Oyaji, n. Father; old man.
- Oyobi, -bu, -nda, i.v. To reach. 〔1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓〕
- Oyobazu, 【(1)Not to reach to, (2)】 unnecessary. 〔1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑〕
- × ōzakamori, n. Great entertainment; wine.
- × ōzake, Much wine.

P

- ◎ Pachi-pachi, adv. Blinking.
- Pisshari, adv, Bang. 【<Bang!】

R

- × Raireki, The past history.
- × Raku, n. Comfort; pleasure.
- ◎ Rei no, Customary.
- ◎ Reigi n. Etiquette.
- × Ren-in, n. Row of seals affixed to a document.
- ◎ Renjū, n. Company.
- Ri, n. Principle 【<Principles】 ; signification.
- × Rin, n. Relation.
- × Go rin, The five relations (Father and son, lord and subject, friends to each other, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers.)
- △ Riōhō 【>Ryōhō】 , Both sides.
- △ Riōken 【>Ryōken】 , n. Opinion.
- △ — -chigai 【>Ryōken-chigai】 , mistake.
- × Rinjū, n. Moment of death.
- × Rōgyū, n. Old cow.
- × Roku, Six.
- × Ryō, (1)Both; two, (2)yen.
- — hō 【<Riōhō】 , Both sides.
- Ryōken 【<Riōken】 , n. Opinion.

○— chigai 【<-chigai】 , Mistake 【<mistake】 .

S

○ Sasuri, -ru, -tta, t.v. To rub. [1881 では「Sasuga」の次、変則順]

× Sā, exclam. of defying, urging, or of calling the attention.

× Sadamari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be determined.

◎ Sadamete, adv. Certainly.

◎ Sae, adv. If only.

× Sagashi, -su, To search for.

◎ Sage, -ru, -ta, t.v. To let hang down.

× Sai, Year of age.

× Saichū, n. Very middle.

× Saifu, n. Purse.

◎ Saigo, n. The last of it.

◎ Saiku, n. Work.

× Saisoku, Urgency; pressure.

○ Saiwai, Happy, etc 【<Happy &c】 .

× Sakai, Boundary.

◎ Sakana, n. Fish.

○— ya 【<-ya】 , Fishmonger 【<Fish-monger】 .

◎ Saki, n. Front; point.

◎ Sakusha, n. Author.

× Sama, Respectful title appended to the names of persons, and sometimes of things.

◎ Samisen, n. Guitar.

○ San, 【Ø<n.】 【(1) Mountain 【(in comp.), (2) three】 .

× Sanchū, Within the mountains.

× Sangen, Three houses.

× Sanomi, adv. So, so much, (neg.)

× Saraba, If so; well then.

× Saredomo, conj. But; however.

◎ Saritote, However.

× Saru, A certain.

×— inaka, A country place.

× Saru, ni yotte, Therefore.

○ Sase, -ru, -ta, caus 【<Caus】 . of suru.



- Sashida-shi 【<Sashi-dashi】 , -su, -ta, t.v. To poke out.
- × Sashimo, adj. So; such a kind or degree.
- × Sashi-modoshi, -su, -ta, i.v. To sting bock.
- × Sashi, -u, To invite.
- × Sashi-utsubuku, i.v. To be turned upside down.
- × Sassharu, -re, To do.
- ◎ Sasuga, Such being the case.
- × — no, Even such a....
- [38 頁]
- Sate, Well 【∅!】 ; So 【<so】 then.
- × — mo, O; Oh; exclamation of admiration, also "to resume."
- × Sayakesa, adj. Brightness; clearness.
- ◎ Sayō, adv. Yes; so; indeed.
- Sazae, n. A shell-fish. 【(Large periwinkle.)】
- × Sazo, adv. So; how much; very.
- × Segare, n. Son (in speaking humble of one's own son to others and to the son himself.)
- ◎ Segawa, Place.
- Sei, n. (1)Nature, (2) diligent 【<Form; make, &c】 .
- △ — -do, Government.
- — suru 【<-suru】 【, shite】 , To make: to prohibit.
- Seijin, n. Sage 【<— -jin, n. A sage】 .
- × Seijin suru, i.v. Grow to manhood.
- Sekaijū 【<Sekai-jū】 , The whole world.
- ◎ Seken, n. The world.
- × Seki, A place of meeting.
- × Sekibarai, n. Cleaning the throat.
- ◎ Sekimen, n. Blushing.
- Semban, a. Thousand-fold 【; exceedingly】 .
- ◎ Sempō, n. The other party.
- ◎ Sen, Thousand.
- ◎ Senaka, n. Back.
- × Senya = Seneba.
- × Senkata, n. Means.
- Senobi, (se sei and 【<Se = senaka &】 nobiru) 【∅<,】 Stretching up.
- × Sensaku; Learn; examine; seek.

- Sensei, n. Mr. (pol. 【<polite】 ); a learned man, etc 【<man &c】 .
- Senshi, n. Dead teacher 【<Teacher】 .
- × Senzo, n. Ancestor.
- × Sesshū, n. A name of country.
- ◎ Setai, n. House-keeping.
- × Setsu, Time, when.
- × Setta, n. Sandals armed with iron heels.
- ◎ Sewa, n. Trouble; care.
- Shabetsu 【∅<,】 (sabetsu), n. Difference.
- × Shaka, Nyorai, Buddha.
- ◎ Shi, Four.
- ◎ Shian, n. Thought.
- × Shibaraku, adv. For a short time; a while.
- × Shibu-ita, A board four bu thick.
- ◎ Shichi, Seven.
- × — jū, Seventy.
- × Shidai ni, According to.
- Shika, adv. So; 【<So,】 thus.
- — mo 【<-mo】 , Besides.
- × Shikae, -ru, To change.
- ◎ Shikai, (4 seas) Japan.
- × Shikareba, Then.
- ◎ Shikashi, But.
- × Shikidai, n. Obeisance.
- × Shikiri ni, adv. Incessantly; earnestly.
- Shikisha, 【n.】 Learned man.
- ◎ Shikomi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To teach.
- ◎ Shime, -ru, -ta, t.v. To shut.
- × Shimegi, An oil press.
- × Shimenaki, n. Weeping silently.
- × Shimeshi, -su, To declare.
- × Shimiwataru, i.v. To pierce.
- Shimpai, 【n.】 Trouble; anxiety.
- × Shin, n. True; real.
- Shindai, 【n.】 Property.

- Shingaku, 【n.】 Heart-learning; morals.
- Shinjitsu, 【n.】 True.
- × Shinobi-ashi, Secret walk.
- Shinobi-otoko, 【n.】 Secret lover.
- × Shinrui, n. Kinsman.
- × 一 jū, All one's relations.
- × Shini, -nu, i.v. To die.
- Shintō, 【n.】 Way of Japanese 【<the】 gods. [1881 では「Shimpai」の前、変則順]
- × Shio, Opportunity; favorable moment.
- × Shirake, -ru, i.v. To fail.
- ◎ Shiri, -ru, -tta, t.v. To know.
- × Shiri, n. Buttock.
- × Shishin, n. Selfishness.
- ◎ Shishō, n. Teacher.
- ◎ Shitagai, -au, or -ō, -atta or -ōta, i.v. To follow.
- × Shitatame, -mu, t.v. To write.
- × Shitai, -tau, To love and long for; to follow.
- × Shitō-nō, (Shitakunai) Do not like to do.
- △ Shiu 【>Shū】 , pl. = dono, ra.
- △ Shiugi 【>Shūgi】 , n. Congratulation.
- △ Shiugiō 【>Shugyō】 , n. Conduct.
- △ Shiushin 【>Shūshin】 , Earnestness.
- △ Shiuto 【>Shūto】 , n. Father-in-law.
- △ Shiutome 【>Shūtome】 , n. Mother-in-law.
- × Shiwaza, n. Deed.
- × Shiyari, -ru, t.v. To do.
- × Shiyō, Manner of doing.
- × Shiyoku, n. Self interest.
- × Shizen, Natural; Spontaneously.
- Sho, Many (indef. plu.) 【; Several】 .
- △ Shō, Net price.
- × Shōfudatsuki, Price ticket attached.
- × Shōbu, n. Gambling; play.
- × Koko ga shōbu ja, This is the important moment to decide victory or defeat.

[39 頁]

- ◎ Shōka, n. A song.
- Shokan, Heat and 【<&】 cold.
- ◎ Shōko, n. Testimony.
- × Shōji, n. A window or door sash covered with thin paper.
- ◎ Shōmon, n. Voucher.
- × Shomotsu, n. Book.
- × Shōne, n. Sensation; temper.
- × Shōni, n. Child.
- × Shōnin, An honorable title affixed to the name of a Buddhist priest. Reverend.
- × Shosa, = Shiwaza, Deed.
- × Shoshi, Several authors; Generally used for books themselves.
- ◎ Shotai = Setai.
- × Shoya, n. Beginning of night.
- ◎ Shu, n. Master. [1881 では「Shujin」の前、変則順]
- Shū 【<Shiu】 , pl. 【∅<=】 Domo 【<dono】 , ra.
- × Shubi yō, adv. Successfully.
- Shūgi 【<Shiugi】 , n. 【Reward; fee;】 congratulation 【<Congratulation】 .
- Shugyō 【<Shugiō】 , n. Practice 【<Conduct】 .
- × Shui, n. Subject; substance.
- ◎ Shujin, n. Master.
- Shūshin 【<Shiushin】 , 【n.】 Earnestness.
- Shūto 【<Shiuto】 , n. Father-in-law.
- Shūtome 【<Shiutome】 , n. Mother-in-law.
- × Sō, adv. So; Thus.
- × Sochi, n. You. (vulgar)
- ◎ Sodachi, -tsu, -tta, i.v. To grow up.
- ◎ Sōdan, n. Consultation.
- × — no ue, After consultation.
- ◎ Sodate, -ru, -ta, t.v. To bring up.
- ◎ Sode, n. Sleeve.
- × Sodegoi = Kojiki.
- ◎ Sōhō, Both parties.
- Soko, 【(1)】 There 【, (2)n. bottom】 .
- — ra 【<-ra】 , Thereabouts.
- ◎ Sokode, Then; thereupon.

- × Somuki, -ku, -ita, To disobey; to oppse.
- × Sonata, n. You.
- Sono, That, etc 【<That &c】 .
- △ Sonna, Such as that.
- × Sonohara, n. Name of mountain.
- × Sō-ō ni, In good circumstance.
- ◎ Sora, n. Sky.
- ◎ Sore, That.
- zore 【<zore】 , Each and every.
- × Soroe, -ru, To equalize; make alike. Kuchi wo soroe, In one voice; in same tone.
- × Soshiri, n. Reproach.
- ×— ri, -ru, -itta, t.v. To reproach.
- × Sōsō, adv. Quickly; as soon as.
- × Soto, n. Outside.
- × Sotto, Secretly.
- × Sōzoku, n. Inheriting an estate.
- × Subete, adv. All.
- × Sude ni, (1) Already, (2) almost; about to.
- × Sugari, -ru, -tte, i.v. To cling to.
- ◎ Sugu ni, adv. At once.
- ◎ Sugure, -ru, -ta, i.v. To excel.
- × Sugusama = Sugu ni.
- × Suisatsu, n. Conjecture.
- × Suki, n. Crack.
- Sukigami 【<Suki-gami】 , n. Combed hair.
- × Sukoshi, A little; little while.
- Sukunai, -ki, -ku, -ō, A little 【<Little】 .
- ◎ Sumi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To dwell.
- × Sumi, -mu, i.v. To conclude, finsh.
- × Sunawachi, conj. That is; namely.
- Suppon, n. Snapping turtle 【<= chotto】 .
- × Suritsukeru, t.v. To rub.
- × Surya (sureba) So then.
- ◎ Susume, -ru, -ta, t.v. To urge on.
- × Sute, -tsu, -teru, -tete, To give up.

◎ Suzuki, n. A fish.

T

× Tabi-tabi, adv. Many times; often.

× Tabigoto, adv. Every time.

○ Tachi, -tsu, -tta, i.v. 【(1) To stand 【, (2) to pass, (3) to start】 .

○— ageru 【<-ageru】 , To arise.

×— dokoro ni, Immediately.

×— giki, Listening stealthily.

○— kaeru 【<-kaeru】 , To return.

×— noku, To depart from.

× Tatte mo ite mo, Whether stand or sitting.

○ Tachi, pl. domo, etc. 【<Tachi, pl. = domo &c.】

○ Tachimachi 【<Tachi-machi】 , adv. At once.

○ Tada, only 【<Only】 .

○ Tadaima, Now 【; just now】 .

〔40 頁〕

× Taga = Tarega.

◎ Tagai, Mutual.

◎ Tai, n. A fish.

× Tai, suru. To be opposite; to front.

× Taibyō, n. Dangerous disease.

◎ Taihei, n. Peace.

◎ Taimatsu, n. Torch.

◎ Tairo, n. Highway.

◎ Taisetsu, Important.

◎ Taitei, Generally.

× Takō = Takaku.

○ Taki, n. Waterfall 【<Water-fall】 .

◎ Tama, n. Ball.

× Tamatama, adv. Rarely.

◎ Tamari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To endure.

○ Tamba, n. A provance 【<place】 .

○ Tame, 【Ø<n.】 Sake.

◎ Tana, n. Shelf.

- oroshi, Taking stock 【<Taking down to show】 .
- ◎ Tani, n. Valley.
- ×— dani, Valleys.
- ◎ Tanomi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To trust in; to oder.
- × Tansu, n. A chest of drawers.
- ◎ Tanto, Plenty.
- × Taore, -ru, i.v. To fall down.
- Tare, Who? 【<who.】
- × Tashikani, adv. Certainly.
- ◎ Tasuke, -ru, -ta, t.v. To help.
- × Tataki, -ku, To strike.
- × Tatami, n. Floor mat.
- ◎ Tate, -ru, -ta, i.v. To set up.
- ×— naosu, To change, correct.
- × Tatsu, see tachi.
- Tatoe 【<Tatoye】 , 【(1)】 n. Illustration. 【(2)although.】
- ◎ Tatoi, Although.
- Tatta 【,】 = Tada.
- ◎ Tayori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To rely on.
- × Tazunuru, (eru) To seek.
- Te, n. Hand. [1881 は「— atsui, ...」「— jōbu, ...」 とともに 3 つを 1 項目 ↓]
- atsui, Thickly 【<thickly】 set. [1881 は「Te, ...」「— jōbu, ...」 と 3 つで 1 項目]
- ×— baya, Quickly.
- jōbu, Strongly 【<strongly】 made. [1881 は「Te, ...」「— atsui, ...」 と 3 つで 1 項目 ↑]
- ×— okure, Late in doing.
- ×— zuyoi, Resolute.
- ×— ni amaru, Unmanageable.
- ◎ Tei, n. Chastity.
- × Tekake-gurui, Mad after concubines.
- × Ten, n. (1) Heaven, (2) point.
- × Temae, (1) Oneself. (2) you (vulgar.)
- Tenjiku, 【n.】 India.
- Tenka, World 【<Japan world】 .
- Tennōzan 【<Ten-ō-zan】 , Name of mountain.
- ◎ Tenri, n. Nature.

- × Tete-oya, n. Father.
- To, (1)and, (2) 【n.】 door.
- ◎ Tobi, -bu, -nda, i.v. To jump.
- komu 【<-komu】 , To jump into.
- Togame, -ru, -ta, i.v. To blame 【<scold】 .
- Tokaku, adv. Somehow or other; for the most part, etc 【<part &c】 .
- ◎ Toki, n. Time.
- ni 【<-ni】 = Sate; Especially.
- Tokoro, n. 【(1)】 Place; 【(2)】 that which 【, when】 .
- ×— gaki, n. Address.
- × Toku, n. Virtue; human nature.
- × Toki, -ku, (1)To untie, to set at liberty; (2) to explain.
- × Tokuhon, n. Name.
- × Tokusa. n. Scouring rush.
- ◎ Tokuto, adv. Carefully.
- Tomae, num 【<Num】 . for Kura.
- × Tomo ni, adv. Together with.
- × Tomodachi, n. Friend.
- ◎ Tomoshi, -su, -ta, t.v. To light.
- ◎ Tonari, n. Neighbour.
- Tonaē, -ru, -ta, t.v. To say, recite 【<To call】 .
- dokoro, Where used. 【<— -dokoro, What they call.】
- ◎ Tōrai, n. Arrival.
- × Tōraimono, n. Present.
- × Torarekitte, To be seized.
- × Torareru, pass. of toru.
- Tori, -ru, -tta, t.v. To take 【; to steal】 .
- komu 【<-komu】 , To take and use.
- ×— nashi, Mediation; intercession.
- ×— zata, Current report.
- ×— ushinau, To loss.
- ×— oboeru (wrestling) Learn to wrestle.
- Tōri. 【Ø<n.】 Manner 【; as】 .
- × Tōri, -ru, -tta, i.v. To pass through.
- Tōryū suru 【<Tōriu】 , To stay, lodge.



- Tosa-odori<sub>2</sub> 【<=】 Bon-odori, Dancing at the feast of lanterns.
- × Toshi, n. Year.
- × — tsuki, Years.
- × — goro, For years past.
- × Tōsho, This place.
- × Tote, Though.
- × Tōtō, At length.
- ◎ Totonoi, -ou or -ō, -ōta, i.v. To be regulated; in tune.
- 〔41 頁〕
- Totsuke mo nai = Tonde mo nai, Outrageous 【<Helpless】 .
- ◎ Tōzoku, n. Robber.
- △ Tsu, Ozaka no kuni.
- × Tsu no kuni, = Sesshū, Name of province where Osaka is.
- × Tsubushi, -su, t.v. To destroy.
- Tsugizao 【<Tsugi-zao】 , Jointed pole of 【<the】 samisen. 〔1881 は「Tsuide」の前〕
- ◎ Tsui, adv. Quickly.
- — ni 【<-ni】 , 【 = (Tōtō)】 Thereupon, finally.
- ◎ Tsuide ni, In passing.
- × Tsuite, part. of tsuki.
- Tsūjiyasui 【<Tsūji-yasui】 , Easily understood.
- ◎ Tsukae, -ru, -ta, t.v. To serve.
- ◎ Tsukai, -au, or ō, -atta, or ōta, t.v. To employ.
- × Tsukamu, -mi, -nda, t.v. To grasp.
- ◎ Tsuki, n. Moon.
- — kage 【<-kage】 , Reflection of the moon.
- × Tsuki-tsukeru, Urge.
- × Tsuki-tsukite, Exhausted.
- × Tsukkake, -ru, To press upon.
- × Tsuki, -ku, -ta, To stick, be fixed to, pertain to, etc, see Dict.
- ◎ Tsuku-zuku, adv. Thoroughly.
- ◎ Tsuma, n. Wife.
- × Tsumaranu, Foolish; useless.
- Tsune, Usual. 〔1881 は次項とまとめて1項目↓〕
- — ni, Always. 〔1881 は前項とまとめて1項目↑〕
- × Tsunoru, -ri, -tta, i.v. To increase.

- × Tsuru, n. Face. (vulgar.)
- Tsurai, -ki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Cruel.
- × Tsuranuki, -ku, t.v. To pierce through.
- ◎ Tsuribari, n. Fish-hook.
- ◎ Tsutae, -ru, -ta, t.v. To transmit.
- ◎ Tsutomari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To be attended to; discharged.
- Tsūyō, n. Current; 【Ø<— suru. =】
- Tsūji, -ru, -tta 【<ta】 , i.v. To be current.
- ◎ Tsūzenu, neg. of above.

U

- △ Uaki, ku, a. Fickle, lewd.
- × Ubai, -au, -ōta, Take, steal.
- × Ubawaruru (pass)
- Uchi, (1) n. House, (2) within. 【<Uchi = naka.】
- × Uchi nagame, -mu, To gaze at.
- × Uchi oboeru, To learn to play (gamble.)
- × Uchite, n. A "boss" (see note)
- × Ue, Above, after.
- ◎ Ui-tsurai. Unbearable.
- × Ukagai, -u, t.v. To peep at, inquire.
- × Uke, -ru, -ta, i.v. To receive, to get.
- ◎ Ukeai, -au, -ō or -atta or -ōta, t.v. To guarantee.
- Uketamawari, -ru, -tta, (pol 【<pol.】 ) To hear by report.
- ◎ Uki, -ku, Floating; fickle.
- × Ukiyo, n. This changeable world.
- ◎ Umare, -ru, -ta, i.v. To be born.
- tsuki 【<-tsuki】 , By birth; nature.
- awasu 【<-awasu】 , Happen to be born.
- × Umu, -nda, To bear.
- × Uma, n. Horse.
- × Umu, Yes or no.
- Uoya machi, fishmonger 【<fish-monger】 street.
- ◎ Ura, Inside; rear.
- Uramare 【<Uramari】 , -ru, -tta, pass 【<Pass】 of.

- ◎ Urami, -mu, -nda, t.v. To dislike.
- ◎ Urayamashigari, Enviously.
- Ureshiki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Delightful.
- Urihirome 【<Uri-hirome】 , -ru, -ta, t.v. To extend the sale of.
- × Uro-uro, looking about.
- ◎ Urotae, -ru, -ta, t.v. To blunder confusedly.
- × Ushi, n. Cow; Ox.
- × Ushinai, -au, To lose.
- ◎ Uta, n. Poem.
- × Utagai, n. Doubt. -gai, au, ō, ta, t.v. To doubt.
- ◎ Utai, -au, or -ō, -atta, or -ōta. t.v. To sing.
- × Uchi, utsu, utta, t.v. To hammer.
- × Utsubushi, t.v. To lie with face down.
- Utsuri, -ru, -tta, i.v. To pass over, etc 【<over &c】 .
- × Uwakirashi, -ki, Unsettled; like a rake.
- × Uta wo yomu, To compose poems.

〔42 頁〕

W

- Wa, See gram 【<grams】 .
- ◎ Wabi, n. Apology.
- × — koto or goto, Apology.
- Waga, my 【<My】 , our.
- × Wakage, n. Youthful spirit, or temper.
- × Wakai, -ki, Young.
- ◎ Wakari, -ru, -tta, i.v. To understand.
- ◎ Wake, -ru, -ta, t.v. To divide.
- × Wakimae, -ru, i.v. To discriminate.
- × Wakizashi, n. Short sword worn in the belt.
- × Wampakumono, n. Mischievous selfish fellow.
- Warai, -au or -ō, -atta 【<tta】 or -ōta, To laugh.
- ◎ Ware, -ru, -ta, i.v. To split.
- Warui, -ki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Bad.
- × Washi, n. I.
- × Watari, -ru, To cross.

- × Wayaku, useless.
- × Waza to, Purposelly.
- × Wazuka, adv. Little; few.
- ◎ Wo, Sign of acc. case.

Y

- Ya = Ka 【Ø<; or; and &c】 .
- ◎ Ya, n. House or shop.
- × Yabu, n. Bamboo bush; thicket.
- × Yadogae, n. Change of residence.
- Yadori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To sojourn 【; to live】 .
- ◎ Yadoshi, -su, -ta, t.v. To deposit.
- × Yagate, adv. Then.
- ◎ Yahari, adv. Also.
- Yaku, n. Service 【Ø<&c】 .
- ni 【-ni】 tatsu, Useful.
- ◎ Yakunin, n. Official.
- Yama, n. 【(1) Mountain 【, (2) speculation】 .
- ×— gatsu, n. A mountaineer; woodman.
- goshi 【-goshi】 , Crossing mountains.
- × Yamato, n. Japan.
- ◎ Yamazaki, A place.
- × Yame, -ru, -ta, t.v. To stop, discontinue.
- × Yami, -mu, -nda, i.v. To stop, cease.
- × Yami, n. Dark.
- ◎ Yane, n. Roof.
- × Yagoshi, Scaling roofs.
- Yappari = Yahari 【<yahari】 .
- Yara = na 【ka】 , Dubitative.
- Yaritsuki 【<Yari-tsuki】 , -ku, -ita, i.v. 【<t.v.】 To accomplish.
- tsuke, -ru, -ta, 【t.v.】 To accomplish.
- × Yari, -ru, t.v. To send; to give.
- Yashiki, n. Mansion 【<House (of rank)】 .
- Yasui, -ki, -ku, a. 【(1) Cheap; 【(2)】 easy.
- ◎ Yasumi, -mu, -nda, i.v. To rest, sleep.

- × Yasumono, n. Cheap thing.
  - ◎ Yasuraka, Easy.
  - × Yatsu, fellow.
  - × Yaya arite, After some time.
  - Ye, To; toward 【<towards】 .
  - Yedo, Tōkyō 【<Yedo = Tokio】 .
  - × Yo, n. (1)Night, (2) more than.
  - Yō, n. Manner, etc 【<Manner, &c】 .
  - Yō = Yoku 【<yoku】 【, Also = Yaku】 .
  - × Yobi, -bu, -nda, To call.
  - Yobi idashi 【<Yobi-idashi】 , -su, -ta, t.v. To call out.
  - ◎ Yōgai, n. Fortress.
  - Yoi, -ki, -ku, -shi, 【Ø<a.】 Good; right.
  - ◎ Yōjin, n. Prudence.
  - Yokomachi, 【n.】 Cross street.
  - × Yokoshi, -su, t.v. To send, give.
  - × Yoku-yoku. Carefully.
  - ◎ Yomare, pass. or pot. of.
  - Yomi, -mu, -nda, t.v. To read 【; to compose a poem】 .
  - Yome, n. Daughter in law 【<Daughter-in-law】 【; wife】 .
  - iri 【<iri】 suru, To marry off.
  - × Yoretsu, i.v. To be twisted.
  - × Yori, From.
  - Yori, -ru, -tta, i.v. To approach; depend on 【; to assemble; to increase】 .
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- × Yoriai, n. Meeting.
  - ◎ Yorokobi, -bu, -nda, i.v. To rejoice.
  - Yoroshii, -ki, -ku, 【Ø<a.】 Good.
  - ◎ Yoru, n. Night.
  - × Yōsha, n. Pardon; forbearance.
  - Yoshi 【,】 (yoi) 【Ø<,】 All right; it is said. [1881 は「Yotsu-no sode」の次、変則順]
  - × Yōshi, n. Son-in-law.
  - ◎ Yoshitsune, n. Name.
  - ◎ Yotsu, Four.
  - no 【<-no】 sode, A book of poems.

- ◎ Yoso, Elsewhere.
- — goto 【<-goto】 , Something foreign.
- ◎ Yōyō, Important.
- ◎ Yūbe, n. Evening.
- ◎ Yudan, n. Negligence.
- × Yue, n. Reason; because.
- ◎ Yuki, -ku, -ita, i.v. To go.
- × Yukue, Direction.
- × Yukusue, n. Future; end.
- Yurushi, -su, -ta, t.v. To permit, 【<permit;】 pardon.
- Yūsho-jikai 【<Yushō-jikai】 , 【Near to brothel.】 Brothel.
- × Yusuri, -ru, t.v. To extort.
- × Yuzuri, -ru, t.v. To yield, cede.

Z

- × Za, n. Seat.
- × — tsuki, Sitting.
- × Zaburi, Splash! (onomatopoeia.)
- Zai, Country place 【<places】 .
- Zaiguchi 【<— -guchi】 , Country road.
- ◎ Zaihō, n. Treasure.
- × Zashiki, n. Parlor.
- × Zen, n. Good.
- × Zen-aku, n. Good and evil.
- ◎ Zeni, n. Small money.
- × Zentai. Properly.
- × Zōchō, To become more and more; to increase.
- × Zoe, A particle used to give emphasis to the preceding word or sentence.
- × Zonji, -zu, i.v. To think, suppose, know.
- Zu 【<Dzu】 ni nori, Take the opportunity.
- ◎ Zuibun, n. Tolerably.

[44 頁は白紙]

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## NOTES.

**Page 1.**— The full name of the preacher was Shibata Kyūō, disciple of Nakazawa Dōni whose principles and manner of teaching he followed.

This Nakazawa Dōni was founder of a system of teaching called Shingaku — heart-learning or morality. He dates from the period called Kwansei (1789-1800) and hailed from Ōzaka. His name Dōni (Dō way — ni, 2) appears to have been adopted from the thought contained in the Analects of Confucius: "There are only two roads, humanity and inhumanity" (Michi Futatsu, jin to fujin to nomi, 道二仁與不仁而已). The cause of his establishing his system and founding a sect or school, was that his righteous soul was stirred within him at the extravagance, bribery, and general corruption prevalent in his days, in connection with the government of the Shōgun. Besides this he could not endure it that contempt should be poured on every kind of learning but that imported from China, and that no one was considered a scholar who did not know tens of thousands of characters, and had not read some thousands of books, the result of which was that merchant families, and the young of all the lower classes could never aspire to the position of scholars. They could envy the proud student and honor learning from afar, and that was the only benefit any one derived from that style of learning. Dōni insisted that the secret of all learning was to practice the five virtues, maintain the five relationships as taught in the classics, and then as far as one had leisure, to give attention to literature.

Meeting with great success in Kyōto 【<Kioto】 and Ōzaka 【<Ozaka】 he came to Yedo, hired a story-teller's house and began to ventilate his teachings in the Shōgun's capital. But the Yedo people had become, like the Athenians in their later days, incapable of appreciating anything sober, and had ears itching only for humor, and wit, and war-stories, and whatever would raise a laugh. The result was that Dōni's audience

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was disappointed and dissatisfied. Many left the place in disgust, others went to sleep or yawned and stretched themselves in *ennui*, others made a noise with rude and disrespectful remarks interrupting the speaker. At the close, one old man took out his rosary and began to repeat his prayers, having mistaken the whole thing for a Buddhist discourse which he was not expected to understand. Another old man seemed to be absorbed in the subject that he could not leave the spot and remained his seat. Dōni came to him and politely thanked him for the interest he was taking in the discourse. "Oh," said he, "the fact is I have not understood a word that was said, but somehow my legs have become so benumbed under me that I cannot rise, and here I must sit," and raised a loud laugh among all who were still in the room.

Dōni, though disappointed, was not baffled. He hired another room in another part of the city, and began on a new tack. He discoursed as before on morals and economy; sometimes he wept, at others he scolded; he interspersed his talks with humor and fun, made extracts from Confucius, and

drew from Shinto and Buddhist sources illustrations to suit his purpose. This time he met with applause. During his discourse he condemned in strong terms the extravagance of Yedoites, and ridiculed the miserliness of the people of Kyōto and Ōzaka. He pointed his moral with stories and allusions which were as usual of a very unsavory character, and would need to go through a fumigating process before being presented to a foreign public. They took however with that audience amazingly and the next time crowds came to hear. At last he secured many disciples and the new school sprang into existence. Among his many hundreds of followers Kyūō 【<Kiuō】 , our auother, became the most famous, though it is said, that he never came to Yedo 【<Tokio】 .

Kyūō 【<Kiuō】 in his younger days was very studious and busied himself specially with the arts of oratory. Unfortunately when he was over forty years of age he was attacked with some sort of eye disease, and

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eventually lost his sight. At this time he heard of Dōni's work and thought that that would be a good calling for a blind man like himself; so he became a disciple and eventually a teacher. He developed a wonderful talent for humor, and his audiences having their chins well loosened\* 【〔脚注 1881/1892 ともに⇒〕 \*Ago wo toku.】 and liking the operation, crowded his hall to his heart's content. For a length of time his fame knew no bounds and even reached distant lands.

Such is the story as far as I can gather it from story-tellers and others. The Shingaku school seems to have flourished for forty or fifty years, during which time several sets of sermons were printed. It has gradually died out, although I am told that there is still a house in Tokyō where a succor of Dōni holds forth weekly, or at least his sign signifies that he is willing to do so if an audience should assemble. 【(This in 1881.)】

The text is taken from one of the commentaries of Mencius, and is simply a transliteration of the *on* of the Chinese characters arranged in Japanese order with connecting *kana*, making a not very good style of Japanese book language. It might be translated "Humanity (or charity) is the hert of man, righteousness is man's way; to leave this way and not to know how to find it, oh, how sad!" or more freely. "The heart of man is (naturally) humane(?), the actions of men are (properly) righteous; it is therefore extremely sad to think of any one turning aside from the way of righteousness, and becoming hopelessly estranged from his native benevolence." What the exact meaning of *jin* and *gi* may be, will not perhaps, be elucidated in these sermons to the satisfaction of all disputants. The idea of *jin* however, according to Kyūō, seemns to be that innate conception of obligation in the human mind which answers to our *ought*, it is in fact a conscience of the right. *Gi* is the acting in accordance with this inner monitor; and as the combined idea is developed in succeeding sermons, it approaches wonderfully near

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the Christian "golden rule," mixed of course with much that is crude and erroneous.

【以下 1892 のみ】

**Page 1.** *Kaite morawaremashita*, polite for *moratta*; not pass. or pot., (Aston, Gram. Coll. § 47.)

**Page 2.** In *Kyūō Dōwa* there occurs frequently an ellipsis of the verb "to be," as after "*kikori, yamagatsu, hyakushō bakari*" where one would naturally expect "*de gozaimashite*" or an equivalent. So sometimes at the end of sentence, where the ending would properly be "*de gozarimasu*" and elsewhere.

—— *nare*, still the speaker is a purist in the use of the perf. form after the particle *koso*. So also in the frequent use of *nari* for "to be" is a slight approach to book style.

—— *ri ni chikai koto wa*, any thing approaching the reason of things.

—— *karuguchi banashi no yō na to*, don't say "oh that's like a silly story," and laugh.

【以上 1892 のみ】

【以下 1881 のみ】

*Kūakuran*, or *Kakuran* is spelt in the original kana *kuhakuran*, the country people therefore simply left out the first syllable in their pronunciation of the word.

*Miemasuru*.— The ending *masuru* is properly used here in an adj. phrase, and in many other places where the sentence is continued, as — *gozarimasuru yuye &c.* but it is not now considered elegant Japanese to use that form as a final word. I have heard it used by good speakers when the affirmative was strongly emphasized, the accent being put on *sú*, as counterpart to the emphasized negative *gozarimasénu*. 【以上 1881 のみ】

**Page 3.** *oyago* 【<Oyago】 , the 【<The】 *go* is equivalent to the Tokyō 【<Tokio】 hon. *o* and is not now much used. 【 ( ) See Aston § 165. ( ) 】 In transliterating it seemed better to allow 【<I have allowed】 it to be printed as a part of the word to which it belongs.

【 —— *iji no warui — gozarimasenu ni*,— referring to the bad characters above cited as being in India.】 【∅<"*Iji no warui umaretsuki de mo &c.* might be put — *de attaraba &c.*】

—— *waga* 【<Waga】 *hō de*, according 【<"According】 to our 【<my】 teaching, 【<."】  
【that is Confucianism.】

【 —— *tonae-dokoro ni yotte*, according to the place where used, or as seen by context.】

—— *kakarai* 【<Kakarai】 , Kyōto 【<Kioto prov.】 for *kakaranai*. 【In the same manner the *na* of the negative is often dropped by our preacher.】

【以下 1892 のみ】

**Page 4.** *Narutaki* may be the name of some particular water-fall, or "the sounding waterfall."

1. *Naru-taki no*
2. *Yoru no arashi ni*
3. *Kudakarete*
4. *Chiru tamagoto ni*
5. *Yadoru tsukikage*

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

5. The moon's reflection which dwells
4. In every scattered drop
1. Of sounding water-fall
3. Shattered
2. By the night storm

—— *hyaku nen &c.*, so far as practice is concerned, as good as the man who has studied a hundred years. 【以上 1892 のみ】

【以下 1881 のみ】

Page 4 — *Naru-taki no*

- Yoru no arashi ni*
Kudakarete
Chiru tamagoto ni
Yadoru tsukikage

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

- The sounding waterfall  
By the night-storm  
Is shivered into spray,  
And in each scattered drop  
There dwells the moon's reflection

*Naru-taki* may be the name of some particular fall. *no* = *ga*. 【以上 1881 のみ】

[49 頁、上記の詩歌解説の後半も 49 頁にまたがる]

【 ——】 *Shūgi* or *Sekku* were holidays kept on the 7th of the 1st month, 3rd of the 3rd, 5th of the 5th, 7th of the 7th, 9th of the 9th, to which was added also the 1st of the 8th month in commemoration of the opening of Yedo by the Tokugawa. On these occasions students were expected to visit their teachers and bring salary-presents.

【 ——】 *Shokan*, summer and winter. In the height of the cold weather students were expected

to come enquiring after their teacher's health, bringing presents of fowl, game, cloth, &c; in the midst of the heated term, the visit was repeated, the presents consisting of cakes, sweetmeats, fish, &c. &c.

【 Page 5. *Gi wa gi nari*, first *gi* is righteousness, the second is "good" or "proper."】

【 ——】 *iwai* 【<*Iwai*, Kyoto】 for *iwanaï*.

【 Page 6. *dandan to musume-jiman* (wo itashimashita). 】

Page 7. *Yotsu no sode*. The name of a book of poems. *Yotsu* (4) *sode* (sleeves) "Four Sleeves," two belonging to a man and two to a woman, is title sufficiently suggestive of the subjects treated in the book.

The Poem introduced here by Kyūō is so elliptical that a literal translation is scarcely possible. A poor girl who has been led astray is lamenting her folly. The lines may be freely rendered thus. *Uki (yo) no naka no narai to shirba*, "Oh if I had only known the way (the way things always turn out) of this fickle world," *Kakubakari hana no yūbe no chigiri to naru mo* (or as it might be put, *chigiri semaji wo*.) "I never would have been guilty of this sort of a liaison, the pleasures of which fade like the flowers of evening."

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*Hana no yūbe no*, being an adj. phrase in Japanese, and a relative clause in English.

【 ——】 *nabejiri* 【<*Nabejiri*】 *kogasanu*, "Not charring the bottom of the pot" 【改段落<改段落なし】

—— *hatake zairen*, 【<"*Hatake zairen*"】 "swimming in the fields," a proverbial expression used to point out the folly of being led by ignorance and inexperience.

【 ——】 *suki* 【<*Suki*】 *-gami*, hair 【<Hair】 stuck in a comb. Japanese 【<The】 women usually have their hair well oiled and neatly brushed into set shape; 【<,】 the sloven simply strokes it back and twists it into a knob held by a comb.

【 ——】 *maedare* 【<*Maedare*】 *-obi*, women usually have a neat girdle, but the slattern uses her apton string only.

—— 【 】 *aruite, mita ga yoi*, "Just imagine yourself 【<look at her】 running about —&c."

Page 8. *Awai* 【< Kyoto】 for *Awanai*.

【 ——】 *kono haru*, the frog resolves "this spring," as if quoting a part of his cogitations.】

Page 9. The poem runs, "His hands are down, but 【<may be rendered. "The poor frog, although he puts down his hands has】 his eyes are 【<tuned】 up 【, that's a frog】 ." In 【<There seems to be some reference to the bow in】 making a true Japanese salutation the 【<. The】 hands are put 【palms】 down in front and the forehead is made to touch the floor, when of cours the eyes 【<the eyes of cours】 are hidden. But the 【<, but a】 frog, although he 【<be】 puts down his 【<"】 hands" still has his eyes up 【<,】 and can 【of course】 make no true obeisance 【nor see straight forward】 .

【 ——】 *O kami sama*, the government.

【以下 1892 のみ】

—— *nōte = nakute*.

**Page 10.** *Go jintoku (ni yoru)*.

**Page 11.** *Tosa-odori*, evidently a dance expressive of proud satisfaction.

—— *shimeta ga saigo = Shimete shimau to* — when once closed.

—— *katte*, surroundings, place. 【以上 1892 のみ】

【以下 1881 のみ】

**Page 10** — *Irarure*, after *koso* the verb ends in *e*.

*Aomuke ni nete ite mo*, In perfect retirement from all business cares.

*Ni-jiu-go ka sho*, The *ka* is purely euphonic. 【以上 1881 のみ】

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**Page 12** 【<11】 . The poem runs thus:—"Even if you can climb to the cloudy sky without a bridge (or ladder) yet your 'big I' ('my-my') is not to be trusted."

【Ø< *Nōte = nakute*. *Hashi* conveys to a Japanese mind the idea of either a bridge or a ladder or stairs.】

**Page 13.** *Umare mo tsukanu katawamono*, crippled, but not by birth, not naturally.

**Page 14.** *tsuki tsukite amari naki no kotoba*; a word which leaves no exception.

**Page 15.** *kojikara wa aru*, somewhat strong.

—— *harikomi wo kuwase, = kentsuku wo kuwase*, berated them.

—— *ikiri oru*, fast advancing.

—— *kawai to shiyō ga nai to de*,— saying "How pitiful," "it can't be helped."—

—— *kandō mo esezu = kandō suru koto mo dekizu*.

—— *hara no uchi kara* (—— *nak.*) not by birth,

—— *kandō sei = seyo*

—— *kowage ga tatta*, smitten with fear.

**Page 16.** *Namikaze mo nō* — (*nō = naku*) without wind and wave, i.e. free from care.

—— *shitomu nōte = shitō nōte = shitaku nakute*.

—— The poem is somewhat as follows —

1. *"Korehodo ni*
2. *Yoretsu motsuretsu*
3. *Suru Mida no*

4. *Aete tanomanu*

5. *Hito zo hakanaki!"*

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

5. How helpless the man

4. Who never relies

3. Upon Buddha who is

2. Entangled and twisted

1. To this extent.

Meaning that Buddha undertakes much for those who trust him. Those who do not undertake his *jikō*, voyage in the ship of charity, must perish.

Page 17. *ge na = sō da*, I hear that (Aston § 126.)

—— *ta ga ten no uchi ga nai* — no one to dot a point, — no one to say me nay.

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Page 17. *funde*, Imitate.

—— *yama no ataru yō*, — That my adventure may succeed.

—— *nai chie no soko furūte*, shake their empty wisdom bags.

—— *dadage = dadake*.

Page 18. *shiyaru wo aizu ni = aizu to shite*.

—— *kama-koge* — "pot-char of deepest hell." Bad sinners are boiled in hell; the worst of them to such an extent that they become burnt to the pot.

—— *tatoe.....nai ga*, — Shaka may be transformed, but for a bad man to show signs of coming back to man's true character (*shōne = honshin*) — is an impossibility, still —

—— *mayoinuru = mayoimasu*.

Page 19. *sashi-utsumuite*, — (*utsumuite*), — *sashi*, emphatic, — bowed low with face down.

—— *kono go ni oyonde*, — having come to this pass.

—— *go jū nen kono kata issō ni ichido no negai*, The one wish of my life for 50 years.

Page 20. *mono san nen etc.* — *mono* is without special meaning — at least to Tokyō ears.

—— *warawassharō*, = *o warai nasarō*.

—— *mushin kōryoku demo iwō ka to anjite kudasaru na.* — don't trouble yourselves with the thought that we will beg favors of you.

Page 21. 1. *Ko wo omou*

2. *Oya no kokoro wo*

3. *Miru ni tsuke*,

4. *Waga kazo iro mo*

5. *Kaku ya arinan*

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

3. When I see
2. Parent hearts
1. Wrapped up in their children,
4. (I imagine) my parents also
5. Will have likely been the same.

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1. *Nani goto no*
2. *Owashimasu ka wa*
3. *Shiranedomo,*
4. *Katajikenasa ni*
5. *Namida koboruru.*

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

3. Although I do not know
2. Whether there is
1. Anything (there in reality),
4. (My heart) filled with thankfulness
5. My tears overflow.

A famous poem expressive of the impression received when entering a house of the gods. *Nanimono* would be more grammatically near the meaning, but in reference to the gods would be impolite. *Nanigoto* is less so.

- Page 22.**
1. *Tokusa karu*
 2. *Sonohara yama no*
 3. *Konoma yori*
 4. *Migakare-izuru*
 5. *Tsuki no sayakesa!*

~~~~~ [上の和文と下の英訳を原本は左右に配置]

5. The brilliance of moon
4. Which comes polished
3. Through the intervals of the trees
2. On Mount Sonohara whence
1. The scouring rush is cut.

Notice the quaint conceit of the moon's rays being possibly polished by the scouring rush produced in quantities on this particular hill.

- Page 23.** *Tachikaerai*, = *tachikaeranai*.

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