

々至る。 country where religious services are held in contempt.

Tensei, てんせい, 天性, *n.* Natural disposition, or character.

1. 小兒を教育するには其天性を任せざるやう注意すべし。 In educating a child care must be taken not to oppose its natural disposition.

Tensho, てんしよ, 添書, *n.* A letter of introduction.

1. 添書を携へざれば首相に面會するを得ざるべし。 You can hardly hope to have an interview with the Premier without a letter of introduction.

Tenuke, てぬけ, 手抜, *n.* An unintentional omission; careless blunder; fault.

1. 受負仕事には多くの手抜けあり又手抜きあり, 前者は不親切より, 後者は狡猾より来る。 There are many defects or omissions, accidental as well as intentional, in a work done by contract; the former arises from insincerity; the latter from craftiness.

Tenun, てんうん, 天運, *n.* Fate; destiny as determined by Heaven; fortune.

1. 天運茲に循環し王政復古の盛世となれり。 With the heavenly blessing the country was enabled to return to its former system of Monarchy.

Tenurui-ki-ku-shi, てぬるい, 手鈍, *adj.* Slow, dull, or inactive in doing anything; weak.

1. こんな談判のやり方ではてぬるいモツト手厳しくやりたまへ。 You are very weak in your negotiations; you must be stronger and severer.

Teokure, てをくれ, 手後, *n.* Being too late in doing anything.

1. 醫者の來るの The doctor was too late

が遅かつたから 病人は手後れこなつて死んでしまつた。 to attend on the patient, and the latter died on that account.

Terashi-su, てらす, 照, *v. l.* To shine upon; to illuminate; to examine; to compare.

1. 晝は日が, 夜は月が世界を照らす。 In the daytime, the sun, and at night, the moon, shines upon the earth.

2. 基督は自ら“世を照らす光なり”と云へり。 Christ called himself the “Light of the world.”

Tesaguri, てさぐり, 手探, *n.* Groping with the hands.

1. 勝手の内から家だから手探りで行てもわかる。 As I know the inside of the house very well, I may go there, groping my way with my hands.

2. 目で見ずに手探りで當てるのだ。 You have to guess it by touching instead of seeing it.

Tesaki, てさき, 手先, *n.* The end of the fingers; a spy; a secret policeman; an underling.

1. あの壯士は某政客の手先を働いてゐる。 That *soshi* acts as a spy for a certain politician.

2. 身体は温かぬれども手先が冷やか也。 We feel warm in our body, but cold at the ends of our fingers.

Tesei, てせい, 手製, *adj.* Manufactured at home; made by one's self.

1. 手製の菓子一箱さし上候。 Please accept a box of cakes which I have prepared at home

2. 當方の味噌醬油は一切手製なり。 Our *miso* and *sho-yu* are all made by ourselves.

Tesu, てすう, 手散, [Tekazuを見よ].

Tesuki, てすき, 手透, *n.* Intervals of leisure from work; leisure.

1. 手透の時を見 I will call upon you
はからひ参堂可 whenever I have lei-
致候。 sure to do so.

Tetsuke, てつけ, 手付, *n.* Bargain money.

1. 折あしく所持 As I happened to have
金の少なかりし little money about me,
故百圓を手付さ I paid only one hun-
して渡し置けり。 dred *yen* as bargain
money.

Tetsumempi, てつめんぴ, 鐵面皮, *n.*
A brazen face; impudence.

1. 以前敵對した He must be a brazen
る人に世話をう faced man to ask a
けんごは實に鐵 favor from a person
面皮なる奴なり。 whom he had formerly
regarded as his enemy.

Tetsuya, てつや, 徹夜, *n.* Passing the
whole night without going to bed.

1. 予の製造所は Orders having been re-
注文に應じきれ ceived in my factory
ぬ所から近頃徹 to such an extent that
夜して製造に従 it became difficult to
事してゐる。 supply them, the work
of manufacture is now
undertaken all through
the night.

Tetsuzuki, てつずき, 手續, *n.* A pro-
cess; procedure.

1. 試験の手續が After completing a pro-
すむご受験の日 cedure for receiving the
まで一生懸命に examination, I studied
勉強した。 very hard until the day
of the examination.

Tettotetsubi, てつたうてつび, 徹頭徹尾,
adv. From begining to end; from first
to last.

1. 菊池の一族は From begining to end
徹頭徹尾勤王黨 the family of Kikuchi
こして戦ひたり。 fought as loyalists.

Tewake, てわけ, 手分, *n.* Division of
labor; division of men into parties.

1. 迷子を尋ねん Men in separate parties

ため人々は入方 were sent out in all
に手分して奔走 directions to find out
したり。 a lost child.

2. 手分して働け Everything can be im-
は何事も瞬間に medi tely completed by
成る。 means of the division
of labor.

Tezuru, てづる, 手段, *n.* Any means by
which one may obtain his object; means.

1. 官途に就くに In obtaining a position
は相當の手段を in the government the
要す。 intervention of a suita-
ble person is necessary.

2. 當今の請負事 Works which are now-
業は手段がなく a-days carried on un-
ては駄目なり。 der contract cannot be
procured without some
sort of a gobetween.

Tobaku, とはく, 賭博, *n.* Gambling.

1. 我邦の法律に There are some articles
は賭博を罰する in the laws of our
條項あり。 country which prohibit
gambling.

Tōben, とうべん, 答辯, *n.* An answer;
reply; rejoinder.

1. 昨日の公判庭 A barrister at law yes-
に於て辯護人が terday made such an
爲したる答辯は eloquent pleading as is
實に近來稀なる rarely heard.
雄辯といふべし。

Tobi-bu, とぶ, 飛, *v.i.* To fly; to jump;
to spring; to hover.

1. 鳥にして富士 Few birds can fly higher
山より高く飛ぶ than the summit of
ものは少なし。 Mt. Fuji.

Tobikakaruru, とびかゝる, 飛掛, *v.i.*
To rush upon; to spring on.

1. 獵犬は迷ぐる The hound chased a wild
猪を逐かけて其 bear which was run-
類に飛掛かりた ning away, and sprang
り。 upon its neck.

2. 捕吏は皆先を The police vied with

串ぶて五右衛門 each other to be the
に飛掛りたり。 first to rush upon Go-
emon.

Tobikoe-ru, とびこへる, 飛越, *v.t.* To
fly across; to jump *or* spring over.

1. 駿馬は一蹴し The stallion crossed
て城濠を飛越へ over the ditch of the
たり。 castle at one leap.

Tobikomi-mu, とびこむ, 飛込, *v.t.* To
fly into; to jump *or* spring into.

1. 巡査は投水者 A policeman jumped in-
を救はんさて急 to the water at once
ぎ水中に飛込み to save the man who
たり。 had attempted to com-
mit suicide by drown-
ing.

2. 不意にお客が An unexpected guest
飛込んで来た。 came in.

Tobokeru, とぼける, 惚, *v.t.* To sham;
to feign; to pretend; to dissemble; to be
silly with age.

1. あの人が惚け The fact that he became
る様になつたこ silly may be owing to
は全く老年のた his old age.
めであろう。

2. 惚けずに眞實 Don't pretend to be
を白状するがよ silly but confess the
い。 truth.

Toboshiki, とぼしい, 乏, *adj.* Deficient;
wanting; scarce; poor; destitute.

1. 某博士は學識 It is a great regret that
には富むも才に a certain Doctor,
乏しきは惜むべ learned as he is, lacks
し。 genius.

2. 何時の世も清 In every generation up-
潔の士に乏し right men are very
few.

Tōbun, どうぶん, 等分, *n.* Same weight,
length, quantity, *or* proportion; equal parts.

1. 今年の収穫は Let us divide the harvest
三人等分に分配 for this year equally
するごさ・せん。 among us three.

2. 此紐を等分に Cut this cord equally in
切つて呉れ。 two.

Tōchaku, とうちやく, 到着, *n.* Arrival.

1. 昨夜無事當地 I arrived here safely last
に到着致候。 evening.

Tochu, ちゆうり, 途中, *adv.* While on the
way; in the road.

1. 途中にて相談 As it may be quite awk-
するも疑なもの ward for us to talk by
なれば近傍の茶 the roadside, let us hire
店の一室を借る a room in a teahouse
ごさ・せん。 in the neighborhood.

2. 途中雨に遇ふ Being caught in the rain
てビシヨ濡れに on the way, I was thor-
なつた。 oughly drenched.

Todokeru, とどける, 届, *v.t.* To send,
forward, *or* deliver; to report; to inform;
to give notice.

1. 拾ひ物は警察 When you have found
署へ届けるがよ or picked up anything
い。 on the road, you must
report it to a police
station.

2. 此書状先方へ I want you to deliver
届けてもらひた this letter at its destina-
い。 tion.

Todoki-ku, とどく, 届, *v.i.* To reach;
to come to hand; to arrive.

1. 棒が少し短か The pole is a little too
いので頂上まで short to reach the top.
届きかねる。

2. 國元よりの爲 The remittance from my
替は昨夕届きた native province came
り。 to hand yesterday
evening.

Todokōri, とどこうり, 滞, *n.* A stop-
page; obstruction; stagnation; delay; ar-
rears.

1. 御婚儀も滞な I congratulate you upon
く相済み候由御 the completion of your
祝賀申上候。 wedding ceremony

which went off without a hitch.

2. 彼は三月分の宿料を滞らせた。 He has delayed the payment of his board for three months.

3. 吏員減少の結果事務は滞りがちなり。 As a result of the diminution of officers things go slowly.

Todomeru, とどめる, 止, *v.t.* To stop; to arrest; to detain; to prevent; to let remain; to keep (in mind).

1. 正行自殺せんことを其母之を止めたり。 Masatsura attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented from doing so by his mother.

2. 父が止めたる故彼は渡米を見合せたり。 He gave up his intention of sailing to America, as his father stopped him.

Todoroki-ku, とどろく, 轟, *v.i.* To rumble; to reverberate.

1. 君の雷名は遠近に轟きたり。 Your fame resounds far and near.

2. 今轟きしは雷の鳴りしか又は大砲の響か。 Was that rumbling noise thunder or the report of a gun?

Toga, とが, 科, 咎, *n.* A crime; offence; fault; transgression.

1. 主よ我罪を赦し我咎を消したまへとは基督徒の祈なり。 "O, Lord! Forgive my sins, and remember not my faults," is a prayer on the lips of every Christian.

2. お七は放火の科に依て火刑に處せられたり。 O-shichi was burned to death for her crime of arson.

Togameru, とがめる, 咎, *v.t.* To reprehend; to censure; to reprove; to blame; to scold.

1. あの巡査は少々の過失をも咎める癖がある。 The policeman is in the habit of censuring men even for their little

faults.

2. 悪事を爲せば人は知らずとも良心が咎める。 Our conscience reproves us when we commit any evil deed, though nobody else may know it.

Tōge, とうげ, 嶺, *n.* A high mountain pass; a climax, acme, summit, height; crisis.

1. 箱根八里の間には嶺の數一二にして止まらず。 In Hakone which covers a distance of 8 ri, not a few mountain passes are to be found.

2. 小兒め熱も昨夜が嶺なりし如し。 The child's fever seems to have reached its height last night.

Togeru, とげる, 遂, *v.t.i.* & *v.* To accomplish, fulfill, realise, or achieve, to succeed in; to attain.

1. 志を遂げんことをする者は如何なる難事にも不撓ならざるべからず。 He who desires to attain his object must not shrink from confronting the hardships that may lie in his path.

2. 伊藤、山縣の兩侯は大磯にて會合を遂げたり。 The two Marquises, Ito and Yamagata, held their interview at Oiso.

Togi-gu, とぎ, 磨, *v.t.* To polish; to whet; to sharpen.

1. ナイフは毎日磨がざれば使用に堪わがたし。 A knife must be sharpened every day, or it will be unfit for use.

Togireru, とぎれる, 暫絶, *v.i.* To cease for a while; to be interrupted.

1. 下女の入り来りたるため兩者の談話はとぎれたり。 As the servant came in the conversation between the two persons was interrupted for a moment.

Tōgyo-suru, とうぎよ, 統馭, *v.t.* To rule; to govern; to preside over.

1. 彼の伯は大政を統馭する能。 The Count has no ability to preside over a large

に非ず。 political party.

Toho-suru, とほする, 徒歩, *v.t.* To go on foot; to walk.

1. 市街鐵道の完成する曉には徒歩する者は益々少なるべし。 Foot passengers, or pedestrians will certainly decrease in number on the completion of the street railways.

Tohō, とほう, 途方, *n.* Way, direction.

1. 彼女は其夫に見送られ一時途方にくれたり。 Abandoned by her husband she did not know what to do for a while.

Tōhyō, とうひやう, 投票, *n.* Balloting; voting; a vote.

1. 現今の如き状態にては投票の神聖を保ち得べからず。 In the present condition of affairs the sanctity of voting can hardly be maintained.

Tōi-ki, とはい, 遠, *adj.* Far; distant; not familiar.

1. 近き朋友は遠き親族にまさること大なり。 Intimate friends are far better than distant relations.

2. 性相近く習相遠し。 Men have the same nature but habit makes them differ from each other.

Toi-au, とふ, 問, *v.t.* To inquire; to ask; to question; to call upon.

1. 彼は余の朝食を厭せし理由を問へり。 He asked me the reason why I gave up eating breakfast.

2. 旅人は路傍の農夫に道を問へり。 A traveller asked his way of a farmer on the road-side.

3. 之を刑法第〇條に問ひて懲役に處したり。 He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in accordance with article — of the Criminal Code.

Toiawase-ru, とひあはせる, 問合, *v.t.* To make inquiry about.

1. 未だ双方の問合中に候間只今は何とも確言いたし兼ね。 I cannot yet give you a definite answer as I am still making inquiries about both sides.

Toitsume-ru, とひつめる, 問詰, *v.t.* To question closely; to inquire strictly; to cross-examine.

1. 判事は被告の答辯を曖昧なりとし、實情を得るまで問詰めたり。 The judge, regarding defendant's answer as inaccurate, questioned him closely until the true circumstances were brought to light.

Tōitsu-suru, とういつ, 統一, *v.t.* To subjugate the whole country; to secure unity.

1. 目下各種の政黨を統一する首領なきを如何せん。 Is it not a pity that at present we have no leader by whom unity may be secured among the various political parties?

Tōji, たうじ, 湯治, *n.* Treatment of disease by bathing in hot-springs.

1. 病後の養生は湯治を最良とするも、費用の多きには閉口なり。 The best treatment that a person can secure immediately after his recovery from illness is bathing in a hot spring; but the trouble is that it requires great expense.

Tōji, とうじ, 當時, *adv.* At present; now; for the present time; at that time.

1. 當時は芝公園に居住致居候。 At present I am living in Shiba Park.

2. 彼は當時の外務大臣として條約改正に盡瘁したり。 He, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time, did a great deal towards the revision of the treaties.

Tojiru-zuru, とぢる, 閉, *v.t.* To close;

to shut.

1. 彼は談話の際
手を共き眼を閉
ぢる習慣あり。 He would fold his
hands and shut his
eyes, while talking.

Tōjiru-zuru, ごうする, 投, *v.t.* To
throw; to cast; to toss; to send (as a
letter).

1. 西郷は月照と
共に海に投じたり。 Saigo threw himself into
the sea with Gessho.
2. 機会に投ずる
標榜に袖断なき
を要す。 Always exercise your dis-
cretion not to lose
your opportunity.

Tojikomori-ru, ごぢこもる, 閉籠, *v.t.*
To shut or lock one's self in; to be con-
fined.

1. 北海に面せる
國々にては、冬中
家に閉籠りて外
出せず。 In the provinces facing
the North Sea, people
are confined in their
houses and do not go
out in the winter.

Tōjitsu, ごうじつ, 當日, *adv.* On that day

1. 會費壹圓五十
錢當日御持参の事。 Fee 1,50 yen to be paid
on that day.
2. 當日手落なき
様注意せられよ。 Be careful not to commit
any blunder on that day.

Tokaku, さかく, 兎角, *adv.* Somehow or
other; by all means; after all.

1. 諸種の故障を
生じて兎角涉さ
りかね候。 Various obstructions
have arisen, and the
matter somehow or
other does not make
any palpable progress
towards settlement.

2. 兎角世は意
の如く成りがた
し。 At any rate the world
does not turn out as
we wish.

Tōkan, ごうかん, 等閑, *n.* Negligent;
careless; remiss.

1. 繁忙の故に返
書せざりしまで
にて、決して等閑に
附したる譯に非ず。 It was because I was too
busy and not because I
was negligent, that I
did not give you a reply.

Tokeru, とける, 解, *v.i.* To be dissolved;
melted, untied, unravelled, or loosed, to
be cleared off; to be explained; to be re-
conciled.

1. 春風吹きたり
りて川々の氷皆
解けたり。 As the spring wind be-
gan to blow, the ice on
the rivers melted.
2. 結びかたの紐
きため紐は自然
と解けり。 The cord itself became
loose as it had not
been firmly tied.
3. 脚説明により
て疑團全く永解
せり。 Doubts were cleared
away by your expla-
nation.

Tokel, とけい, 徒刑, *n.* Imprisonment
with labor.

1. 徒刑には有期
無期の二種あり
て重罪状に科す
る者なり。 Imprisonment with labor
is of two kinds: the one
for a fixed period and
the other for life, and
is inflicted upon those
who have committed
crimes.

Toki, とき, 時, *n.* Hour; time; season;
period; a favorable time or opportunity;
occasion; the time when.

1. 西語に曰く“時
は金なり”と。 A western proverb says,
“Time is money.”
2. 今は彼の無禮
をも赦しおくべ
し、何時かは報復
の時あるべし。 I will bear his impolite-
ness for the present;
but the time will come
sooner or later, when
I may be able to have
my revenge.

3. 僕の咳拂ひし
た時を合圖ごせよ。 When I give a cough,
just take it for a signal.

Toki-ku, とく, 解, *v.t.* To dissolve; to
untie, untind, or loosen; to disentangle;
to explain; to clear away; to dispel; to
discharge.

1. 親は息子の詫
ひしが故に其縛
his father, the latter

を解きたり。 loosened the cord with which he was bound.

2. 昨日到着したる荷物は今夜中に解くべし。 The baggage which arrived here yesterday must be opened or untied to-night.

Tōki-suru, こうき, 騰貴, *v. i.* To rise in price.

1. 日清戦役後は諸物價皆騰貴したり。 After the Japan-China War, all commodities rose in price.

Tōki-suru, こうき, 登記, *v. i.* To register; to enter in a ledger.

1. 不動産は悉く登記の手続を要す。 All immovable properties must be duly registered.

Tōki, こうき, 投機, *n.* Speculation.

1. 投機めきたる事業に手を出さず勿れ, 何事も着實なるを尊ぶべし。 Refrain from participating in any speculative business, but prefer what is substantial and steady.

Tōki-akashi-su, ごきあかし, 説明, *v. i.* To explain; to expound; to make clear; to unfold.

1. 彼女は生來愚鈍故會得するまで親切に説明すべし。 As she is naturally stupid, you must kindly explain it to her until she can perfectly understand it.

Tōki-fuse-ru, ごきふせる, 説伏, *v. i.* To convince; to prevail upon, to force one to yield.

1. 予も始めは頑固に抗辯したれど終に彼の雄辯に説伏せられたり。 Though I opposed him obstinately at first, I was at last convinced by his eloquence.

Tokken, さくけん, 特權, *n.* Exclusive right or privilege; prerogative.

1. 予は親切を盡すを義務を感せず。 I do not feel it my duty to do a kindness but

や寧ろ特權なり。 rather consider it as a privilege.

2. 余は離宮拜見の特權を得たり。 I have obtained the privilege of seeing the detached palace.

Tokkō, さくかう, 德行, *n.* Virtuous conduct; virtue.

1. 中江藤樹は徳に富める人なり。 Nakaye Tōju was a man of great virtue.

Tokkyō, さくきよ, 特許, *n.* Special right; patent.

1. 予の新案は未だ特許をうくるに至らず。 I am not yet in a position to obtain a patent for my new design.

Tokoshie, ここしへ, 永久, *adv.* Always; perpetually; everlasting; forever.

1. 我君の代は永久に榮ゆべし。 May the reign of our Emperor prosper forever.

Toku, さく, 徳, *n.* Virtue; moral excellence; good influence; power.

1. 聖人は智を蓄へ徳を積みたる人なり。 The sage is a man who has acquired wisdom and attained moral excellence.

2. 徳孤ならず必ず隣あり。 Virtue never stands alone, but surely acquires friends.

Toku, さく, 得, *n.* Profit, gain.

1. 約束は損得に拘はらず之を果すべし。 A promise should be fulfilled irrespective of loss or gain.

Tokugi, さくぎ, 徳義, *n.* Morality; virtue.

1. 今日の如く徳義の頹敗したる世は稀なるべし。 An age in which morality has degenerated as much as at present can, we suppose, be seldom found.

Tokui, さくい, 得意, *n.* A customer; anything which one is well acquainted with or takes delight in.

1. 得意を増さん。 If we want to increase

ご欲せは品質を
精良にし代價を
低廉にするを要
す。

- our customers, we must improve the quality of our goods and reduce prices.
2. 高岡は縣知事
ごなれりごいふ、
彼の得意想ふべ
きなり。
- Takaoka is said to have been appointed a prefectural governor, and his joy may be well imagined.

Tokujitsu, ごくじつ, 篤實, *n.* Sincere, upright, honest.

1. 彼の篤實なる
は子の保証する
所なり。
- As to his sincerity I can assure you.
2. 子の下男は十
年間篤實に勤め
たり。
- My man-servant has served me honestly for ten years.

Tokumei-zenken-kōshi, ごくめい,
特命, *n.* Envoy Extraordinary and Min-
ister Plenipotentiary.

1. 林耀助は韓國
駐在の特命全權
公使に任ぜられ
たり。
- Hayashi Gonsuke has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Korea.

Tokumei, ごくめい, 匿名, *adj.* Anony-
mous.

1. 弊社は匿名の
投書を沒書する
規則なり。
- It is a rule of our office to give publicity to no anonymous contributions.

Tokusha, ごくしゃ, 特赦, *n.* Amnesty;
special pardon.

1. 彼は獄則を護
守したるにより、
今回特赦を得て
出獄したり。
- As he has conformed himself strictly to the rules of the prison, he has now obtained a special pardon and has been re leased.

Tokusoku-suru, ごくそくする, 督促,
v. t. To press; to dun; to importune; to
urge.

1. 彼は督促をう
けざれば其約束
を履行せざる勇
なり。
- He is the type of man that never fulfills his promise unless he is pressed to do so.

2. 山匠商人は銀
行借金の督促を
受けて大に閉口
せり。
- The speculative mer-
chants were seriously
embarrassed on ac-
count of being urged
to pay their loans from
the banks.

Tokuten, ごくてん, 特典, *n.* Special
grace, mercy or favor; a special rule.

1. 職務勉勵品行
方正の者には賞
金を給し休暇を
與ふごの特典あ
り。
- There is a special rule
providing that those
who are assiduous in
their duties and up-
right in their conduct
shall be granted a re-
ward and vacation.

Tokuto, ごくご, 篤, *adv.* Attentively;
carefully.

1. 爺は篤ご思案
の上確答申上げ
んご答へたり。
- The old man replied
that he must consider
the matter carefully be-
fore he could give a
definite answer.

Tokuyō, ごくよう, 徳用, *adj.* Profitable;
advantageous; economical.

1. 薪よりもコー
クを用ゆる方徳
用なり。
- It is more economical to
use coke than wood.
2. 靴ご下駄ごは
孰れが徳用なりや。
- Which are more econom-
ical—clogs or shoes?

Tōkyū, やたうきゅう, 等級, *n.* Rank;
grade; degree.

1. 品質に等級を
設け、等級により
て價格を定め
たり。
- The goods were divided
into several grades ac-
cording to which their
prices were deter-
mined.

Tomari-ru, ごまる, 止, *v. i.* To stop; to
cease; to roost; to perch.

1. 門前に車の止りたる音あらざりしや。 Have you heard no sound of a carriage stopping in front of the gate?

2. 燕は電線の上にとりたり。 A swallow was perched on a telegraph wire.

Tomeru, とめる, 留, *v.i.* To stop; to cause to cease; to put an end to; to arrest; to hinder; to check; to detain; to harbor; to lodge.

1. 餘り長文に相成候間此處にて筆をこめ候。 I stop my pen here as my letter is getting too long.

2. 無理にこめられて餘義なく其家に泊りたり。 Being detained against my will, I was obliged to put up in the house.

Tomi-mu, とむ, 富, *v.i.* To be rich or wealthy; to abound.

1. 彼の富みたるは高利貸を爲したる故なり。 It is by following the occupation of a usurer that he became rich.

2. 彼は機智に富める人なり。 He is a man of very quick perception.

3. 九州は石炭に富む。 Kyushu abounds in coal.

Tomokakumo, ともかくも, *adv.* However it may be; in one way or the other; at all events.

1. 御誘引は有難けれど兎も角も帰宅して後の事とせん。 I thank you for your invitation, but at all events I must decide after I have returned home.

2. 好都合の借宅を見附けたれば兎も角も借り置きたり。 As I found a suitable house to let, I rented it for the time being.

Tomonai-au, ともなふ, 伴, *v.i.* To accompany; to go along with; to lead.

1. 影の形に伴ふが如し。 It is just as a shadow follows an object.

2. 予が艱苦の境。 It was my wife alone

遇にも伴ひ來りしは只妻あるのみ。 who kept with me even in my straitened circumstances.

Tomoni, ともに, 共, *adv.* Together; in company.

1. 君を外にして誰と共に事を成さんや。 Whom, except you, can I expect to cooperate with me?

2. 此は予の名譽たると共に亦學校の名譽たりし也。 This is virtually honor both to myself and to my school.

Tomurai-au, ともらひ, 訪, 吊, *n.* To lament for; to condole; to visit.

1. 余は一ノ谷の教盛の墓を訪へり。 I visited the tomb of Atsumori at Ichinotani.

2. 妻は尼となりて夫のあごを懸に吊ひたり。 The wife, having become a nun, faithfully and sincerely offered mass for her departed husband.

Tonaeru, となへる, 唱, *v.i.* To recite; to call or name.

1. 老婆は湯の中にも念佛を唱ふ。 The old woman offers prayers to Buddha even while taking a bath.

2. 修験者は口に咒文を唱へ手に印を結ぶ。 The *shugenja* utters the words of a charm and performs incantations by twisting his hands in various ways.

Tonchi, さんち, 頓着, *n.* Ready wit; acumen.

1. 難問にも即答するは頓着ある人なり。 One who gives a quick repartee even to a difficult question must be a man of ready wit.

2. 頓着に任せて難詰を言ひのがれたり。 He has escaped from a difficult situation by means of his ready wit.

Tonjaku-suru, さんぢやく, 頓着, To be solicitous about; to take an interest

in; to be concerned about; to mind.

1. 坊主の異論な We need not be con-
さには煩着する cerned about the objec-
に及はず。 tions of the Buddhist
priests.

2. 予は禮法な I am not a man to mind
に煩着する者に the rules of decorum.
非ず。

Tonji, ごんじ, 遁辞, *n.* Excuse; subter-
fuge; evasion.

1. 遁辞に窮する Unable to find any ex-
餘り病氣と言ひ cuse the man feigned
立てたり。 to be ill.

Tonyoku, ごんよく, 貪慾, *n.* Avarice;
covetousness.

1. 貪慾なる老嫗 The avaricious old wo-
は重き萬籠を貰 man preferred to receive
受けたり。 a heavier trunk.

2. 貪慾は身を破 Covetousness is a source
滅する基なり。 of personal ruin.

Toraeru, さらへる, 捕, *v.t.* To seize;
to catch; to take hold of; to arrest.

1. 賊は北海道に The thief was arrested
て捕へられたり。 in Hokkaido.

2. 猫か鼠を捕ふ The adroitness of a cat
ることの敏捷な in catching mice can
るは筆舌の盡く hardly be described
す處に非ず。 either by pen or tongue.

Tōrai-suru, こうらい, 到来, *v.i.* To ar-
rive; to come.

1. 神戸の友人よ Some canned beef from
り薩摩の牛肉到 a friend in Kobe has
来したり。 arrived.

2. 世に頭角を顯 The time has come
はす時節到来せ when I shall be able
り。 to rise to eminence in
the world.

Tōri, そうり, 風, *n.* In the way or manner
of; like; as.

1. 仰の通り製 I will make it just as
いたすべく候。 you desire.

2. 此路を行けば This lane leads to a

大通にいづべし。 highway.

3. 予は幾通りも I have many suits of
衣服を持てり。 clothes.

Tōri-ru, ごほる, 通, *v.i.* To pass through;
to penetrate.

1. 銀座通を通る I met an unexpected man
さき珍らしき男 while passing along
に會ひたり。 the street of Ginza.

2. 此切手は何の This ticket or note will
店にも通るのだ。 be accepted at any
shop.

Tori-ru, ざる, 取, *v.t.* To take; to catch;
to seize; to pluck off; to receive; to get;
to obtain; to steal; to receive as true; to
adopt; to select.

1. 僕ならば此方 If I were you, I would
を取る。 take this one.

2. 隣の娘は嫁を The girl next door has
取りたり。 got a husband.

3. 他人の物を取 It is a bad act to steal
るは善からぬ仕 anything from others.
業なり。

4. 惡戯の報ひに In retribution for a trick
ボタンを取つた。 I took away one of his
buttons.

5. あの役人は俸 The officer receives a
山な給料を取る。 high salary.

Tori-aezu, さりあへず, 不取敢, *adv.* Im-
mediately; forthwith; in haste.

1. 空腹ならば取 If you are hungry, I will
あへず茶漬を供 immediately give you
ふべし。 boiled rice and tea.

2. 取敢へず代金 I will pay for the present
の中へ百圓だけ one hundred yen on
支拂ふべし。 the price.

Toriatsukai-au, さりあつかふ, 取扱,
v.t. To treat; to manage; to negotiate;
to entertain; to handle; to deal with.

1. 此駅では手荷 No personal baggage is
物を取扱はない。 handled or received at
this station.

2. 萬事給仕に取 You had better leave

扱はせるがよい。 every thing to the care
of your waiter or boy.

Torichigaeru, ごりちがへる, 取違, *v.t.*
To take anything by mistake; to confound.

1. 自分の子を取 How greatly confused
違へるごは何ご she must have been to
いふ周草方だ。 mistake her own child
for another's.

2. 君の話を取違 I have misunderstood
へた。 what you said to me.

Torihakarai-au, ごりはからひ, 取計,
v.t. To manage; to transact, or negoti-
ate.

1. 貨物の賣捌は I wish you would man-
一切貴意の如く age the sale of goods
御取計を願ひた entirely at your discre-
し。 tion.

Torihiki, ごりひき, 取引, *n.* Trade;
business; mercantile transactions.

1. 子の銀行にて My bank has com-
は臺灣と取引を menced its transac-
開始したり。 tions with Formosa.

2. 爾後彼れの店 We will not trade with
とは取引せず。 that shop hereafter.

Torifuru, ごりふる, 取入, *v.i.* (coll.) To
curry favor with another.

1. 重役に取入ら He has made efforts in
んごて彼は諸種 various ways so as to
の運動を試みた curry favor with the
り。 principal officers.

Torikae-ru, ごりかへる, 取替, *v.t.* To
exchange one thing for another; to barter;
to reciprocate.

1. 子は靴にて足 I have injured my feet
を痛めたり, 君の with my shoes; so I
草履と取替へら wish you would ex-
れたし。 change them for your
sandals.

Torikaeshi-su, ごりかへす, 取返, *v.t.*
To take back; to retake; to restore.

1. 彼は婿の不親 Enraged at the unkind-
切を憤り娘を取 ness of his son-in-law,

返すことに決心 the man has resolved
せり。 to take back his daugh-
ter.

2. 今の中なれば There is still some hope
刀を取返す見込 at present for the re-
あり。 covery of the sword.

Torikowashi-su, ごりかはす, 取交,
v.t. To exchange as a treaty or agree-
ment.

1. 家康は秀頼と Iyeyasu having ex-
誓文を取かはし changed a written oath
て戦闘を中止し with Hideyori suspend-
たり。 ed the war.

2. 本事件は本月 With regard to the pre-
四日に約定書を sent affair contracts
取交はせたり。 were exchanged on the
4th instant.

Torikesu, ごりけす, 取消, *v.t.* To nul-
lify; to withdraw; to retract; to annul.

1. 某新聞上に掲 As a statement concern-
載せる予に關す ing myself which ap-
る記事は無根に peared in a certain
付取消を申込み newspaper is a pure
たり。 canard without founda-
tion, I have made ap-
plication for its retrac-
tion.

Torikime-ru, ごりきめる, 取極, *v.t.* To
settle; to determine; to fix; to ratify.

1. 予は事の成否 I am thinking to decide
を今日申に取極 the issue of the affair
めたいと考へて to-day.
みる。

2. 東京興信所へ The matter of entering
勤務の件は兩三 the service of the To-
日前に取極まれ kyo Mercantile Agency
り。 was settled a few days
ago.

Torimagireru, ごりまぎれる, 取紛, *v.i.*
To be perplexed, or occupied with much
business.

1. 病人の世話に Being occupied with the

取紛れ意外に御
無沙汰致居候。

care of a patient, I
have scarcely had time
to write or visit you.

2. 公務に取紛れ
久しく訪問を構
れり。

Being perplexed with the
pressure of public busi-
ness, I have long neg-
lected to call upon you.

Torimaki-ku, とりまく, 取極, *v. t.* To
surround; to encompass; to besiege.

1. 賊軍は熊本城
を十重廿重に取
巻きたり。

The rebels besieged the
Kumamoto castle ten
or twenty deep.

2. 山形の町は高
山によりて取極
かる。

The town of Yamagata
is surrounded by lofty
mountains.

Torimodoshi-su, とりもどす, 取戻,
v. t. [Torikaisu を見よ].

Torinashi-su, とりなす, 取成, *v. t.* To
intercede; to mediate; to plead for; to
advocate the cause of another; to manage
in behalf of another.

1. 基督教にては
人間の罪は基督
の取成にて赦さ
るご説けり。

Christianity asserts that
man can obtain the
forgiveness of sin
through the interposi-
tion of Christ.

2. 兄の取成しに
よりて弟は家に
歸るを得たり。

The younger brother
was allowed to return
home through the in-
tercession of the elder
brother.

Torinozoki-ku, せりのぞく, 取除, *v. t.*
To take away; to get rid of; to make an
exception; to exclude.

1. 此事業に専心
ならざる者は我
黨の中より取除
くべし。

Every one who will not
devote his energies to
this enterprise shall be
excluded from our
party.

Torishiraberu, とりしらべる, 取調, *v. t.*
To investigate; to scrutinize; to inquire
into; to examine.

1. 昨夜の出火に
關して三助は警
察の取調をうけ
たり。

In connection with last
night's fire, Sansuke
was examined at a
police station.

2. 一件書類の取
調には數日を要
す。

It requires several days
to examine the docum-
ents.

Toritateru, とりたてる, 取立, *v. t.* To
collect; to impose; to promote; to ap-
point.

1. 高利貸は貸金
の取立に勞する
こと多し。

A usurer has often a
hard time of it in col-
lecting his loans.

2. 彼は舅の盡力
にて置役に取立
てられたり。

He was promoted to the
post of principal officer
through his father-in-
law's efforts.

Toritsugi, とりつぎ, 取次, *n.* An usher;
middleman; an agent.

1. 取次は訪客の
名刺をうけて主
人の室に入りた
り。

An usher having re-
ceived the name-card
of a visitor, entered his
master's room.

1. 予は之に賛成
したるに非ず取
次ぐまでの事なり。

I do not mean to ap-
prove of it, but simply
introduce it to you.

Toriyose-ru, とりよせる, 取寄, *v. t.* To
bring; to fetch; to procure.

1. 物を買ふには
見本を取寄せた
る後に決定すべし。

In buying anything one
should decide after pro-
curing the samples.

2. 此小蒸氣船は
英國より取寄せ
たるものなり。

This steam launch was
ordered from England.

Tōryū-suru, とうりゆうする, 逗留, *v. i.*
To stay; to sojourn.

1. 京都見物のた
めならば少くさ
め十日間は逗留
する必要あるべ
し。

One would find it neces-
sary to stay in Kyoto
for at least ten days
for purposes of sight
seeing.

2. 余は長く日光

Having sojourned for a

に逗留して費用
に欠乏を來せり。 long time in Nikko, I
now find myself short
of money.

Tōsei, たうせい, 當世, *n.* The present age.

1. 子の夏服は當
世流行の新形に
仕立て、貰ひたい。 I wish to have my sum-
mer clothes made up
in the latest fashion.

Tōsen-suru, たうせん, 當選, *v.i.* To be
elected.

1. 林太郎は大多
數を以て當選す
るの榮を荷ひた
り。 Taro Hayashi has had
the honor of being
elected by a majority
of votes.

2. 岩谷松平は東
京市選出の議員
に當選せり。 Matsuhel Iwaya was
elected as a member of
the Diet for Tokyo City.

Tosha, としゃ, 吐瀉, *n.* Vomiting and
purging.

1. 小兒は食當り
のため昨夜中數
回吐瀉を催ふし、
今朝は非常に疲
勞の体に見えたり。 As the little child vomit-
ted and was purged
several times last night
in consequence of his
being poisoned by food,
he appears much ex-
hausted this morning.

Tōshi, とうし, 凍死, *n.* Death from cold;
frozen to death.

1. 第五聯隊に属
する兵士三百餘
名は八甲山に
て凍死せり。 Over three hundred sol-
diers belonging to the
Fifth Regiment were
frozen to death on the
Hakkoda mountain.

Tōshi-su, とほす, 通, *v.t.* To cause to
pass through; to admit; to do anything
through; to filter.

1. 風を通すため
に南北に窓をあ
けたり。 Windows were made on
both the northern
and southern sides for
purposes of ventilation.

2. 此室へは無謝
に人を通すこと
You must not admit any
person into this room

相成らん。 without permission.

Tōsho, とうしよ, 投書, *n.* A contribution
to a newspaper.

1. 某新聞は投書
を歓迎せざるの
風あり。 A certain newspaper
does not seem to wel-
come contributions.

Toshoku-suru, としよく, 徒食, *v.i.*
To live idly without working.

1. 徒食するもの
は蟻にも劣るも
のさいはる。 Idlers are said to be in-
ferior even to ants.

Totonoi-ou, とのふ, 調, 齊, *v.i.* To be
regulated; to accord, to be in tune; to be
finished or completed; to arrange; to ad-
just; to prepare; to buy; to obtain.

1. 僕は婚禮の衣
服は一切白木屋
にて調へたり。 I had all my wedding
clothes made up at the
Shirokiya.

2. 借地の談判は
終に調ひたり。 The negotiations about
the lease of land have
at last been settled.

3. 彼は家財を調へ
るに三日を費せり。 He spent three days in
buying furniture.

4. 人力車を調へ
ておけ。 Get the *jinrikisha* ready.

Totsuben, とつべん, 訥辯, *n.* Slow of
speech.

1. 彼の訥辯は近
村までも知れ渡
りたり。 That he is slow of
speech is a fact known
even to the neighbour-
ing villages.

Tōwaku, とうわく, 當惑, *n.* Doubt; per-
plexity; dilemma.

1. 小兒が未だ哺
乳を要する時に
母に死なれて當
惑したるこそ一
方ならざりき。 As my wife died before
the child was weaned
I was greatly perplexed.

2. 彼の當惑想ふ
可し。 The dilemma in which
he was placed may
well be imagined.

Tōza, たうざ, 當座, *adv.* For the time being; temporarity.

1. 父は當座の用 My father has remitted
にごて拾圓を送 ten yen to me to meet
り呉れたり。 my expenses for the
time being.

Tōzakari-ru, そうざかり, 遠, *v.i.* To be separated; *or* alienated; to keep at a distance; not to be familiar with.

1. 悪友には遠ざ Bear in mind that bad
かる備心掛くべ company should al-
し。 ways be shunned.
2. 遠ざかれは骨 Even blood relations,
肉の間も愛情を when they are sepa-
失ふに至る。 rated, lose their affec-
tion for each other.

Tōzakeru, そうざける, 遠, *v.t.* To separate from; to keep at a distance; to keep away from; to alienate; to drive away.

1. 若主人は叔父 The young master does
の御言を好まず not like to be troubled
敬して遠けるこ with the advice of his
こを力め居れり。 uncle and is endeav-
ouring to keep away
from the latter by treat-
ing him only politely.

Tozen, ごせん, 徒然, *n. & adj.* Time hanging heavily; tedious hours; having nothing to do; lonely; solitary.

1. 予は病後の養 As for reasons of health
生に讀書を禁ぜ I am warned against
られたれば近來 the reading of books
は徒然に苦み居 since my recovery
れり。 form illness, I am at a
loss to know how to
beguile my time.

Tōzen, こうぜん, 當然, *adj.* Proper; right; natural.

1. 働く者が報酬 It is quite proper that
を受くるは當然 one who works should
の事なり。 receive remuneration.

2. 放蕩者が梅毒 It is but a natural retri-
を患むは當然の bution that a dissolute
報なり。 man should suffer
from syphilis.

Tsubomi-mu, つほむ, *v.i.* To be puckered; to be closed *or* shut, to be drawn; to be contracted.

1. 困窮重なり來 I feel as if my body was
りて身のつほむ contracted in consequ-
思あり。 ence of my being con-
tinually tormented by
poverty.

Tsubureru, のぶれる, 潰, *v.i.* To be broken; to be destroyed; to be burst, *or* smashed; to be effaced, *or* worn off; to be bankrupt *or* ruined.

1. 地震のため潰 Many houses were de-
れたる家多し。 stroyed by earthquake.
2. 親を睨めは目 It is said that one who
が潰れるこそ。 stares at his own par-
ents will lose his eye
sight.
3. 金融必迫のた Owing to the stringency
め彼の計畫は潰 of the money market,
れたり。 his plan has ended in
failure.

Tsubushi-su, つぶす, 潰, *v.t.* To break. to smash; to crush; to spoil; to destroy; to fill up; to rub off.

1. 遊藝に熱心な Devoting one's self to
るは家を潰をす amusing arts is tanta-
に等し。 mount to ruining one's
own house.
2. 畑を潰して家 Having filled up a vege-
を建てたり。 table field, he built a
house upon it.

Tsubuyaki-ku, つぶやき, *v.i.* To complain *or* grumble; to mutter to one's self.

1. 下女は骨折の The maid servant grum-
甲斐なしとつぶ bled that her labor was
やき居れり。 not appreciated.

2. 心に迷まねさ 主人の命令なれは是非もなしとつぶやけり。 He muttered to himself that though it was against his will, he was obliged to do as he was ordered by his master.

Tsūchi-suru, つうち, 通知, *v.t.* To report, inform, or communicate.

1. 明日臨時議會を開く旨通知ありたり。 I was informed by the manager that a special meeting of the Diet was to be convened tomorrow.
2. 父大病の通知に接し直ちに歸郷せり。 Being informed that his father was seriously ill, he immediately returned to his native province.

Tsудо, つど, 都度, *n.* Each occasion; every time.

1. 入用の都度請求するも甚だ面倒なれば今一時に百圓許預りおきたし。 As it is very troublesome to apply each time the money is needed, I request you to hand over to me one hundred yen at once.
2. 彼は試験の都者落第す。 Every time that he receives examination, he fails.

Tsuge-ru, つげる, 告, *v.t.* To tell, inform, announce, or relate.

1. 娘の事の顛末を其母に告げたり。 I have related to the mother all the particulars about her daughter.
2. 曾我兄弟は母に暇を告げんとて立返りたり。 The Soga brothers returned to bid farewell to their mother.

Tsugi-gu, つぐ, 繼, *v.t.* To join or connect one thing to another; to lengthen; to graft; to mend; to inherit; to succeed; 注, to pour into; 接, to cement.

1. 衣服の破れたる部分は切り去り新しき布にて縫ぐべし。 Any portion of a garment which is torn should be cut off, and patched with a new piece of cloth.
2. 彼は養女に家を繼がせたり。 He caused his adopted daughter to succeed to his estate.

Tsugime, つぎめ, 縫目, *n.* A seam or joint.

1. 縫目の見ねぬやう丁寧に縫ふて貰ひたい。 Sew it very carefully, that the seam cannot be seen.
2. 此洋机の板に縫目あり。 There is a joint in the board of which this desk is made.

Tsugō, つがふ, 都合, *n.* (coll.) The sum total, amount, aggregate; convenience, circumstance, condition, case, predicament.

1. 乍御氣之毒譽業上の都合にて御融通致兼ね。 I am sorry to say that I cannot accommodate you on account of circumstances connected with my business.
2. 前後の貸高を合せて都合五百圓と相成候。 The loans I have issued altogether amount to 500 yen.

Tsugunai-au, つぐなふ, 償, *v.t.* To make good; to indemnify; to commute; to compensate; to atone.

1. 器具の破損料は彼に償はしむるを當然とす。 It is quite proper that he should be required to pay the charges for articles or utensils hired.
2. 犯したる罪は償ふに途なし。 We have no means to atone for the sins we have committed.

Tsuide, ついで, 序, *n.* Order; arrangement; turn; occasion; convenience; opportunity.

1. 夫婦、父子、兄弟 If the order is strictly

の序正しからは observed between husband and wife, between parents and children, and between elder and younger brothers the family may be said to be well regulated.

2. 語の序に上村 I took the opportunity of my conversation to tell him that Uyemura is a man of noble character.

Tsuini, つひに, 終, *adv.* At last; at length; finally; after all.

1. 仲親人の盡力 In spite of great efforts made by the mediator, negotiations have at last failed to reach an amicable settlement.

2. 不運なる少女 The unfortunate little girl was finally obliged to become a prostitute.

Tsuishō, つひしやう, 追従, *n.* Flattery; adulation.

1. 追従もすまぬ Excessive flattery hurts the feelings of another.

Tsuishō-suru, つひそう, 追憶, *v.i.* To reflect upon the past; to look back upon.

1. 往時を追憶す When I reflect upon the past, my heart is filled with various associations.

2. 將軍すら亡兒 Even the *Shogun* shed tears at the recollection of his departed child.

Tsuiyashi-su, つひやす, 費, *v.i.* To waste; to spend; to squander; to consume.

1. 兵營にては米 Immense quantities of rice and wheat are consumed in barracks.

2. 徒に金銭を費 To squander money is the root of poverty.

Tsūji-ru, つうじる, 通, *v.t. & v.i.* To have secret communication or intercourse with; to pass through; to be acquainted with; to be proficient in.

1. 修繕成りて電 Repairs being made, telegraphic communication was restored.

2. 某は主君に背 He betrayed his master to the enemy.

3. 令嬢は車夫と通じて出奔した The daughter having fallen in love with a *jinrikisha* man, absconded with him.

Tsūjō, つうじやう, 通常, *adj.* Ordinary; common; usual; customary.

1. 通常の協合ならは解雇すべきも非常の際なれば見廻し置くべし。 In ordinary times he ought to be discharged from service, but at this critical moment he might be passed over.

2. 國庫の歳計には通常、臨時の別あり。 The annual accounts of the Treasury are classified as ordinary and special.

Tsukae-ru, つかへる, 奉仕, *v.i.* To serve; to wait upon; to perform official duties; to obey.

1. 武内宿禰は三代の天子に仕へ奉れり。 Take-no-uchi. Sukuné served under three Emperors.

2. 春日の神殿に仕ふる巫子の數は十餘名あり。 There are over a dozen *miko* dancers performing religious duties in the Kasuga shrine.

Tsukai, つかい, 使, *n.* A message; messenger.

1. 此品は手紙と共に使に届けさすべし。 I will send this article with a letter by a messenger.

Tsukai-au, つかふ, 使, *v.t.* To use; to spend; to perform; to employ; to handle.

1. “人を使ふは人に使はるゝが如し”は實に名言なり. “To be served is to serve” is really a wise saying.

2. 彼の大力は大石を手球の如く使ふ. He has such strength that he handles a large stone as if it were a hand ball.

Tsukaikata, つかひかた, 使方, *n.* The way or process of using.

1. 新調の西洋剃刀は實に使方のむづかしき者なり. It is very difficult to know how to use a new foreign razor.

2. 人さ剃刀さは使方によりて其用をなす. The usefulness of men, as of a razor, depends entirely on the way in which they are used.

Tsukai-komi-mu, つかひこむ, 使込, *v.t.* To embezzle; to spend money entrusted.

i. 予が主人の金を使込みしは教誨の故に非ず實は相續に失敗したる故なり. The reason that I have embezzled my master's money is not because I was addicted to debauchery but because I failed in speculation in stocks.

Tsukaikonashi-su, つかひこなす, *v.t.* To use or handle with use; to make pliant by use.

1. 居合杖が大木刀を使ひこなす應は實に大した見物なり. It is really a matter of wonder that the *Iai-nuki* should handle such a long sword with ease.

Tsukami-mu, つかみ, 捉, *v.t.* To grasp; to seize; to catch; to clutch; to lay hold of.

1. 武士は悪漢の腕を捉みて動か Grasp the arm of the knave, the warrior

せず, “悪漢者何を”と叫びたり. cried out, “You rascal what do you mean to do?”

2. 妻は夫の胸倉を掴みて昨夜の不体顔を責めたり. The wife seizing her husband by the breast of his garment, reproached him for his last night's improper conduct.

Tsukare, つかれ, 疲, *n.* Fatigue; exhaustion; weariness.

1. 昨日の遠足で疲がてゝ、今日一日休まねばならぬ. Fatigued with walking for a great distance yesterday, I have to take rest the whole of to-day.

2. 予は非常に疲れたと見えて頼りに睡氣を催ふす. I seem extremely tired, for I feel so drowsy.

Tsukasadori-ru, つかささる, 司, *v.t.* To govern; to rule; to superintend.

1. 某校に於ける父兄懇話會は同校の校長之を司されり. The Director of the school superintends the social meeting of the students' parents held in that school.

Tsukawashi-su, つかはす, 遣, *v.t.* To give; to send; to pay.

1. 私の次男は分家の養子に遣はしました. I gave my second son to be adopted by a branch of my family.

2. 天皇は藤原を勅使として河内に遣はされたり. The Emperor sent Fuji-fusa to Kawachi as his messenger.

Tsukeru, つける, 付, *v.t.* To fix; to apply; to attach; to fasten one thing to another; to put on; to write down.

1. 美服を着れば人々が目をつけるから嫌だ. I hate to be dressed gaily, for then the people fix their eyes on me.

2. 今日の日支一切を帳簿につけ The receipts and expenditures of to-day should

置くべし。 be entered in the account books.

Tsuki-ku, つく, 付, *v.i.* To stick; to follow; to adhere; to arrive; to side with.

1. 器に疵の付かぬ用心第一なり。 Care must be taken not to produce a flaw in the utensil.

2. 此船松が英國に着く頃は妹が分娩する時である。 My sister will have been delivered of her child by the time this ship reaches England.

3. 彼には狐が付いて居るこの評判だ。 They say that he is possessed by a fox.

Tsukiru, つきる, 盡, *v.i.* To be exhausted; to be used up; to be consumed; to be finished or ended.

1. 此の様に巧んだ事が露見する事は天運の盡きたのである。 The fact that all his sinister schemes should have been brought to light shows that Fortune has deserted him.

2. 糧食の盡きたるため城兵は皆敵軍に降れり。 Provisions being exhausted, all the troops in the castle surrendered to the enemies.

Tsukibarai, つきはらひ, 月拂, *n.* Monthly payment; paying by the month.

1. 私方では一切の勘定を皆月拂にして居ます。 All our payments are made by the month.

2. 月拂の約束で洋服を仕立てる店を探してゐる。 I am looking for a tailor who will make me a suit of foreign clothes for monthly payments.

Tsukigake, つきがけ, 月掛, *n.* Monthly instalments; monthly payment.

1. 生命保険料の支拂には月掛四季掛, 半年掛, 年掛の四種類あり。 Premiums for life insurance can be paid in four different ways, viz., monthly, quarterly, half yearly, and yearly.

Tsukihate-ru, つきはてる, 盡果, *v.i.* To be exhausted.

1. 如何程働くも些少の功果をもつざりし故, 概も力も盡き果てたり。 He was entirely exhausted in power and energy, so that although he worked very hard, he failed to produce any palpable result whatever.

Tsukikomi-mu, つきこむ, 突込, *v.i.* To thrust into; to rush into.

1. 若侍は鎧をしごき敵の胸先目がけて突込みたり。 The young warrior worked his spear through his hand, and thrust it at the breast of his enemy.

Tsukikuzushi-su, つきくづし, 突崩, *v.i.* To throw down anything piled up, by thrusting, battering or pushing.

1. 有名なる伊達氏の槍隊は如何に堅固なる敵陣をも突崩したりといふ。 It is said that no enemy, however strong, could stand the attacks of the famous band of spearmen of the Date clan.

Tsukimatoi-u, つきまごふ, 著纏, *v.i.* To cleave to; to follow about.

1. 妻君が申渡は小供が著纏ふために何も出来ぬ, と云ふ事である。 The wife excused herself by saying, "As children follow me every where, I can do nothing."

Tsukimodoshi-su, つきもどし, 突戻, *v.i.* To thrust back; to send back.

1. 彼は予の言振が癪にさはつて選つた品物を皆突戻した。 Being offended with my manner of address, he sent back all the articles that I had given him.

Tsukisoi-ou, つきそひ, 付添, *v.i.* To attend on; to follow; to escort; to guard.

1. 當主は若年者。 The present lord, being

の事ゆへ、後見が young, has a guardian,
 附添ひ萬事失禮 who attends upon him
 なき様に取計ふ。 to see that he is free
 from blunders in any
 way.

Tsukitomeru, つきごめる, 突留, *v.t.* To thrust into until it stops; to ascertain; to investigate thoroughly.

1. 彼は人を欺く As he has a bad habit
 悪習あれば其真 of deceiving others, I
 意のある所を突 hope you will ascertain
 留められたし。 his real motive.

Tsukuri-ru, つくる, 作, *n. & v.t.* To make; to form; to construct; to produce; to compose.

1. 英文を作るに In constructing English
 は之に用ゆる言 sentences, the mean-
 語を充分了解す ing of the words to be
 るを要す。 used for them must be
 perfectly understood.

2. 大工は家を作 Carpenters build houses,
 り百姓は田をつ farmers cultivate rice
 くる。 fields.

Tsukuroi-ou, つくろふ, 繕, *v.t.* To repair; to mend; to adjust; or put in order.

1. 自転車は繕ひ The bicycle is a thing
 の費用多きもの for which consider-
 也。 able expenses are
 needed for repair.

2. 彼男は体裁を He pays much attention
 繕ふ癖あり。 to appearances.

Tsukushi-su, つくす, 盡, *v.t.* To use up; to exhaust; to consume; to do to the utmost; to spend the whole.

1. 國民が國に盡 The loyalty or patriotism
 す忠義は單に兵 that a people may dis-
 役に従事するの play to their country
 みに非ず。 does not lie simply in
 their rendering service
 in the army or navy.

2. 酒も肴も盡く Wine and food being ex-
 したれば、早ぎ散 hausted, let us now go
 歩に行くこと。 out for a walk.
 せん。

Tsumari-ru, つまる, 塞, *v.t.* To be obstructed; to be stuffed; to be filled up; to be puzzled; to be straitened in circumstances.

1. 此頃は融通の As I have lately lost the
 途絶ゆし故金に means of obtaining ac-
 詰ること多し。 commodation, I am
 frequently embarrassed
 for money.

2. 狡猾なる彼も Cunning as he was, he
 証據顯然たる乳 was quite puzzled how
 問にハタト答に to answer in the face
 詰りたり。 of such clear evidence.

Tsumari-ru, つまる, *v.t.* To become shorter, or less in size; to shrink.

1. 此着物は洗濯 This garment seems to
 する毎に長けが get shorter every time
 詰るようだ。 it is washed.

2. 追々日がつま The days are getting
 ッて正月も近く shorter and New Year's
 なった。 Day is fast approaching.

Tsumazuku, つまづく, 躓, *v.t.* To trip in walking; to stumble.

1. 老人が小石に That an old man stum-
 躓くは身体の衰 bles even at a small
 へたる証據なり。 stone is a proof of the
 decline of his physical
 constitution.

2. 彼の失行を以 Do not cause others to
 て人を躓かす勿 stumble at your own
 れ。 faults.

Tsumeru, つめる, 詰, *v.t.* To shorten; to abridge; to reduce in size; to throng; to corner; to fill; to stuff; to pack; to attend at one's office; to do constantly.

1. 君の文章は常 Your writings are regard-
 に冗長の様あり, ed as having the de-
 今少し詰めては merit of redundanoy,

如何。

and therefore what do you think of abridging them a little?

2. 収入減少の結果は家計を大に詰めざるを得ざるに至れり。

As a result of the decrease in income, it became necessary to curtail the household expenses.

Tsumekomu, つめこむ, 詰込, *v.t.* To stuff; to fill in; to pack into; to crowd in.

1. 少しく待ち玉へ茶漬でも詰込んで行かう。
2. 此樽の中へギンギン詰込みたまへ。

Wait a little I will follow you after filling my stomach with some boiled rice in tea.
Pack in this barrel as closely as you can.

Tsumi-mu, つむ, 積, *v.t.* To pile; to accumulate; to pack; to amass; to deposit.

1. 御注文品は阿波丸に積込みたり。

The goods you ordered were shipped in the *Awamaru*.

Tsumi-horoboshi, つみほろほし, 罪滅, *n.* Blotting out one's sins.

1. 富人は時々貧民を賒はずを以て罪滅のためになせり。

Rich people often afford relief to the poor by way of blotting out their sins.

Tsumi-tate-ru, つみたてる, 積立, *v.t.* To reserve; to lay by; to set aside (money).

1. 会社は一定の金額を積立て不時の用に供す。
2. 各保険会社は少く共一ヶ年に三万圓の積立金をなすべき條命せられたり。

The company reserves a certain amount of money as a contingent fund.
The various insurance companies were ordered by the government to set apart as reserves at least 30,000 *yen* a year.

Tsumori-ru, つもる, 積, *v.t.* To be piled or heaped; to accumulate; to increase; to estimate.

1. 大工は建築の費用を積りて之を其掛りに送せり。

The carpenter having estimated the expenses for the proposed buildings, presented the document to the person in charge.

2. 借金の積もるは身を亡はすの本。

The increase in debts leads to personal ruin.

Tsumori-gaki, つもりがき, 計書, *n.* A written estimate.

1. 土蔵の積書は五五圓を超へたり。
2. 積書は一週間以内に差出し掛官の認可を受く可し。

The estimates for a go-down exceed 50,000 *yen*.
The estimates should be presented within one week, and the approval thereto of the officials in charge obtained.

Tsumugi-gu, つむぐ, 紡, *v.t.* To spin

1. 蠶は紡ぎて之を織物となす。
2. 少女は糸を紡ぎて家計の助をなせり。

Cocoons are spun and woven into cloth.
The little girl by spinning thread contributed towards the household expenses.

Tsunagi-gu, つなぐ, 繋, *v.t.* To tie, to halter to hitch; to tether; to link together; to support.

1. 義經は馬を木の枝に繋ぎて六郎の家を尋訪へり。
2. 波止場の近傍には舟を繋ぐべからず。
3. 小兒は南京珠を繋ぎて指輪を造れり。

Having tied the horse to a branch of a tree, Yoshitsune sought admittance to the house of Rokurō.
No boat should be moored near the jetty.
The children by stringing the Chinese beads made finger rings.

Tsunori-ru, つのる, 募, *v.t.* To raise; to collect; to levy, *or* enlist; to grow more severe, *or* violent; to persist in.

1. 志村氏は女子 Mr. Shimura raised 大學を建設せん funds to the amount of 200,000 *yen* with the 見て資金廿五圓 view of establishing a を募れり. woman's university.

2. 盗みたるは我 He insisted upon saying, には非ずと彼は彼 "I did not steal it." まで言ひ募れり.

Tsurai-ki, つらい, 憂, *adv.* Hard; painful; sorrowful; disagreeable.

1. 心に悲みを抱 It is hard to appear gay きて笑ひ興する when sorrow is prey- はずらものだ. ing upon the heart.

2. 如何なる仕事 Our work, whatever it も初めの様につ may be, is not so hard づらものにあ as it might have been ず. at first.

3. 彼は牢獄にあ He passes many painful けて憂い月日を days in prison. 送れり.

Tsuranuki-ku, つらなく, 貫, *v.t.* To pierce through; to string together; to accomplish.

1. 彼は劍を以て He pierced the enemy's 敵の胸を貫けり. heart with a sword.

2. 學生にして其 How many of the stu- 素志を貫く者都 dents in the capital 下漢人かある. can be expected to ac- 成し其志を貫く者都 下漢人かある. complish their end?

Tsura-tsura, つらつら, 熟, *adv.* Thoroughly; carefully; attentively; fully.

1. 余熟考ふるに When I consider careful- 靈魂不滅の説は ly I seem to be con- 何人も之を否定 veyed that the theory すること能はぎ of the immortality of するが如し. the soul can by no 手段を以て之を否 means be denied by 定するが如し. any person.

Tsure, つれ, 伴, *n.* A companion, *or*

company in traveling.

1. 余は神戸にて Having parted with my 伴を別れ直ちに companion at Kōbe, I 船に乗りたり. embarked in a ship.

Tsure-ru, つれる, 伴, *v.t.* To take in company; to go along with; to lead.

1. 店主は本日小 The owner of the shop 僧を伴れて淺草 went to Asakusa, ac- に行きたり. companied by a shop 僧.

Tsurei, つれい, 通例, *adj.* Common; customary; usual.

1. 商埠會社にて It is customary in a 通例大株主の mercantile company to 中より其取締役 select the Directors from を選挙す. among the large share- holders.

2. 能辯家は通例 Eloquent men are com- 基督教牧師に多 monly found among ず. Christian pastors.

Tsure-zure, つれづれ, 徒然, *n.* Leisure time; tedious hours.

1. 仙臺滞在中余 During my sojourn in 是ゴルドン將軍 Sendai I used to be- の傳を讀んで疲 guile the tedious hours 倦の徒然を慰めた by reading the biogra- づ. phy of General Gor- don.

Tsuri, つり, *n.* Change, *or* the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased.

1. 代價は十二圓 The price comes to 12 となるが十五圓 *yen*, can you give me にてつり錢ありや. change for 15 *yen*?

Tsuri-ru, つる, 釣, *v.t.* To suspend; to hang; to angle; to allure; to decoy; to catch by artifice.

1. 劍客は死を釣 A fencer hangs up a けて其術を練る pillow and fences with こと云ふ. it by way of improv- ing his art.

Tsūro, つうろ, 通路, *n.* An open road; communication.

- 1. 此島と彼島と There is no communication between this island and that.
- 2. 村長は行人の便を計りて山を鑿りて一の通路を開けり。 The village headman for the convenience of travellers constructed a road by excavating a mountain.

Tsuru, つる, 蔓, *n.* A vine.

- 1. 我國の蔓細工は重要輸出品の一に算へらる。 The vine products of our country are classed with staples of export.

Tsurusu, つるす, 吊, *v.t.* To hang; to suspend.

- 1. 祭日には家々のき下に赤燈籠を吊して祝意を表す。 On fete days red lanterns are hung from the eaves of houses by way of celebration.

Tsūshin, つうしん, 通信, *n.* Correspondence; communication.

- 1. 倫敦通信に依れば日本公債は追々價格騰貴の傾向ありて所有者は大に喜び居れる由。 According to the London correspondence the Japanese bonds have shown an upward tendency to the great delight of the holders thereof.
- 2. 次郎が情落せることは其友人の通信に由て明かなり。 The fact that Jiro has completely degenerated is clear from a communication from his friend.

Tsūshō, つうしやう, 通商, *n.* Foreign trade; commerce.

- 1. 通商貿易は國家の富を増す最要の方法なり。 Trade or commerce is the best means of enriching the country.
- 2. 我國と外國との通商盛んに行はれしは支那戰 height at the time of

争の折なり。 the late China war.
Tsutae-ru, しつたへる, 傳, *v.t.* To transmit; to hand down as by tradition, to teach.

- 1. 荒木又右衛門は劍道の奥儀を水見六郎に傳へたりと云ふ。 Araki Mataemon is known to have taught Mizumi Rokuro the most profound principles of the art of fencing.

- 2. 多くの財産を子孫に傳ふるは必らず家運長久の道に非らず。 To transmit a large amount of property to posterity is not always the means of maintaining the prosperity of a family.

Tsutanaï-ki, つたない, 拙, *adj.* Unskilful; inexpert; awkward; clumsy; rude, badly done.

- 1. 此書は昔は拙なしと云ふに非ざるも實すべき程のものにあらず。 This hand writing is not very clumsy, but does not deserve praise.
- 2. 僕の目下の感慨は拙き筆に盡し難し。 I can hardly describe my present feelings by pen.

Tsute, つて, 附, *n.* An introducer; mediator or go-between.

- 1. 官海に入るには相當の附を要す。 In obtaining a position in the government we must have a suitable man to act as our introducer.

Tsutome-ru, つとめる, 勤, *v.t. & v.i.* To serve; to attend; to perform a duty.

- 1. 外務省に勤むる者は他の官署よりも昇進速かなりと云ふ。 Those who attend at the Foreign Department obtain their promotion more quickly than those belonging to other Departments of the government.

2. 私立会社に勤むる者は概して富裕なり。 Persons who are in the service of private companies are generally rich.

Tsutomete, つとめて, *adv.* Industrious; diligently.

1. 余はつとめて富代の名士と交を結はんぞす。 I am diligently exerting myself to secure acquaintance with the distinguished personages of the present generation.

2. つとめて悪友を避く可し。 You must endeavour to avoid bad company.

Tsutsuki-ku, つく, *v.t.* To punch, or thrust at repeatedly; to pick; to peck.

1. 太郎は竹を以て壁をつきて穴をあけたり。 Taro made a hole by picking at the wall with a piece of bamboo.
2. 悪太郎は隣家の子の鼻をつきてワツと泣かしたり。 Akutaro, having punched the nose of a child next door, caused it to set up a loud cry.

Tsutsumi-mu, つむ, *v.t.* To wrap up; to cover; to conceal; envelope.

1. 妻は菓子を紙に包みて小供に與へたり。 The wife wrapped the cakes in paper and gave the same to the child.

2. 御世梅某は其殺せる妻を籠に包みて御茶の水橋の下に投げたり。 One Goseume, having wrapped in a coarse mat the corpse of his wife whom he had murdered, cast it under the Ochanomizu bridge.

Tsutsushimi-mu, つしむ, *v.t.* To keep a watch over one's self; to be circumspect, cautious, or careful; to be reverential, or respectful; to abstain.

1. 如何に才能あるも其行を慎まば。 A man of whatever ability or talent, is

- ざれば必らず世に棄てらる可し。 liable to be forsaken by the world unless he proves himself upright in character.

2. 人に對しては宜しく言語を慎む可し。 We must be very careful of the language we use towards others.

3. 酒と煙草を慎まざれば眞の健康を得難し。 A man will never be able to enjoy perfect health unless he abstains from *sake* and tobacco.

Tsuya, つや, 光澤, *n.* Lustre; gloss; polish.

1. 絹糸の光澤は他の糸と其趣を異にす。 The gloss of silk differs from that of any other thread.

2. 金銀多しと雖も金の光澤を有するもの一もなし。 Metals are of various kinds, but none possesses the lustre of gold.

Tsuyō, つうよう, 通用, *n.* Being in common or general use; in circulation; current.

1. 目下通用紙幣の額は五十萬圓を超ゆ。 The amount of paper money in circulation at present exceeds 50 millions of *yen*.

2. 支那のテールは支那全体に通用せず。 The Chinese *Taels* are not in circulation throughout the whole empire of China.

Tsuyoi-ki, つよい, 強, *adj.* Powerful; strong; mighty; firm; violent; healthy.

1. 惡に強き者は善にも強し。 He who is firm in doing evil is also firm in doing good.

2. 國強く民豊かなれば外敵恐るるに足らず。 If the country is strong and its people rich, no foreign enemy need be feared.

3. 彼の体の強きは
ドウ井一博士の
方法を採用せし
に由る。 The reason why he is
so healthy is because
he has adopted Dr. De-
wey's method.

Tsuzoku, つうぞく, 通俗, *n.* Popular;
suitable; to the common people.

1. 支那の通俗三
國史は青年間に
最も廣く讀まれ
たる書なり。 The popular "History
of the Three Kingdoms
of China" is a book
most universally read
by youths.

2. 時事新報は一
種通俗の文体を
以て世に歡迎せ
られたり。 The *Jiji Shimpō* was
appreciated by the pub-
lic for its own popular
style of writing.

Tsuzuke-ru, つづける, 綴, *v.i.* To con-
tinue; to do without interruption; to con-
nect.

1. 僕が「アラビヤ
ンナイト」を買ひ
し當時は往々徹
夜して讀續けた
るごともありし。 Since I bought the
"Arabian Nights" I
have often read it all
the night long.

2. 醫學博士デウ
井一氏の療法を
採用せしより余
は二週間の斷食
をなし續けたり。 Since the adoption of Dr.
Dewey's method of
treatment, I have con-
tinued to fast for two
weeks.

3. そんなに續け
て菓子を食べ
ては必らず胃を害
するに至らん。 If you continue to eat so
many cakes, you will
get your stomach out
of order.

Tsuzuki, つづき, 綴, *n.* Continuation;
connection.

1. 健康に關する
論文の續きは一
週間以内に郵送
せん。 The continuation of the
article on perfect
health will be sent to
you by post within one
week.

2. 今回の著述は
前歴史の續きご
も云ふべき性質
も云ふべき性質。 The present edition has
the character of
something like the

を帯びて居る。 continuation of my
former history.

Tsuzuki-ku, つづく, 綴, *v.i.* To con-
tinue; to occur in regular succession; to
last; to hold out; to keep up.

1. 病人は續いて
血を吐き熱を増
せり。 The patient continues to
eject blood while his
fever increases.

Tsuzume-ru, つづめる, 約, *v.t.* To
contract; to reduce in size or quantity;
to abridge; to close or conclude.

1. 長文を短文に
約めるには學識
と經驗を要す。 To abridge a long com-
position or essay to a
shorter one requires
learning and experi-
ence.

2. 君の説を約め
て云へば現内閣
を破壊するに過
ぎず。 Reduced to a few words,
your story amounts to
overthrowing the pre-
sent Cabinet.

Tsuzuri-ru, つづる, 綴, *v.t.* To sew
together; to patch; to compose (as a sen-
tence); to spell.

1. 初めに正しく
英語を綴ること
能はざる者は後
大に悔る處ある
べし。 Any person failing to
learn how to spell
English words cor-
rectly at first will have
cause for regret after-
wards.

2. 農夫の妻は繻
縵を綴りて衣服
をつくる。 The wives of farmers,
patching the rags to-
gether, make a gar-
ment.

3. 文を綴るには
数年の修養を要
す。 In composing an essay
several years's training
is necessary.

U

Ubai-au, うはう, 奪, *v.t.* To take by force; to seize; to rob; to steal; to usurp.

1. 物を奪へば賊 Rob a thing, and you
となり, 國を奪へ are a robber; rob a
は王となる。 country, and you will
be a king.

2. 今朝賊入りて A robber broke into my
余の衣類を奪ひ house this morning
去れり。 and carried away all
my clothes.

Uchi, うち, 内, 中, *adv.* Inside; Within; in; whilst; among or within.

1. 此軍箱の抽斗 The chest of drawers
は三日のうちに shall be made in three
調製すべし。 days.

2. 瓶の中より聲 A voice from behind
あり「汝の忠誠は the bamboo screen
忘れがたし。」 said: "Thy loyalty
shall never be forgot-
ten."

3. 家の内より異 The plans formed with
論生じ折角の計 much trouble or
書も破るゝに至 discretion were all
りぬ。 frustrated by objec-
tions which were
raised in the family.

4. 彼男も近頃は Even he now cares not
内を外なる身持 for his home and goes
こなれり。 abroad for diversion.

Uchi-tsu, うつ, 打, *v.t.* To strike.

1. 親の子を打つ It is with love that a
も慈悲の中なり。 parent beats his child.

2. 打てや僻せや Attack and chastise that
彼の國を彼れは country, for it is an
平和の敵なるぞ。 enemy to peace.

Uchi-ake-ru, うちあける, 打明, *v.t.* To break open; to tell something concealed; to reveal; to confess.

1. 事情を打明け Don't consent to his
ざる限りは相談 proposal so long as he
に乗るべからず。 hesitates to reveal the
exact circumstances.

2. 打明けて言へ To tell you the truth,
は僕は彼女を好 I do not like her at
まぬ。 all.

Uchi-awase-ru, うちあはせる, 打合, *v.i.* To join by beating; to inform beforehand; to give previous notice.

1. 事務打合せの You are directed to
ため横濱市役所 proceed to the Yoko-
へ出張を命ず。 hama City Office to
consult about certain
official business.

2. 双方の打合せ Work will be commen-
がすんでから申 ced when both parties
察に着手する。 have finished giving
necessary information.

Uchijini, うちじに, *v.i.* 戦死 to die in battle.

1. 正行は師直と Masatsura having, fought
四條原に戦ひ終 with Moronao at Shi-
に戦死を遂げたり。 jō-nawate, died there.

Uchimaku, うちまく, 内幕, *n.* Internal condition; secret.

1. 藝人の内幕を If we search into the
探れば中々面白 secrets of actors, story-
きことあり。 tellers and other
professional men of
art, we shall find
much that is very in-
teresting.

Uchi-tokeru, うちこける, 打解, *v.i.* To be free from doubt or suspicion; to become familiar; to feel at ease.

1. 兄弟の間柄は Brothers may consult
打解けて相談を with each other on
する事が出る。 every subject without

2. 臺灣土人は今に至るも打解けて日本人と交際する者なし。 any shade of formality. The natives of Formosa still shrink from holding intercourse with the Japanese in a familiar or friendly manner.

Udezuku, うでづく, 腕強, *n.* Force or strength of the arm.

1. 種に渡さねは腕づくで取て見せるは芝居の垂調にありそな事だ。 "Give it up, or I will take it by force," is an expression very common in theatrical performances.

Ue, うへ, 上, *n.* The higher or upper part; above; a superior; preëminence.

1. 今時此より上の品物が出来ぬ。 No superior articles can be made at present.
2. 田舎では部長より上の役人が居らぬ。 In the rural parts of the country there is no officer higher than the *Guncho*, or District Headman.
3. 世間には上に上がつて泥棒の物を掠める奴が居る。 Everything in the world is under the control of a superior power. Even robbers are liable to be robbed.

Ue, うへ, 飢, *n.* Hunger, starvation.

1. 囊中無一物となりたれば飢を忍んで三日間の旅行をつらけたり。 My purse being empty, I was obliged to bear hunger and continue my journey for three days.

Ugachi-tsu, うがつ, 穿, *v.t.* To dig; to penetrate; to pry into; to put on; to wear.

1. 石油坑には百尺以上も穿ちたるもの多からず。 Not a few kerosene deposits are dug over a hundred feet deep.
2. そは餘り穿ちすぎたる説なり。 It is a story too elaborate to believe.

Ugokashi-su, うごかす, 動, *v.t.* To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to arouse; to influence.

1. “動かざるは山の如し”の響あれど山も全く動かざるものに非ず。 We say “immovable as a mountain,” but the mountain itself is not so absolutely immovable.

2. 自由黨は伊藤侯を動かして總理をなしたり。 The Liberals have persuaded Marquis Ito to be their leader.

3. 河をり山動くも尙ほ大将は首縮たり。 The rivers rumbled and the mountains were shaken, but the general remained utterly indifferent.

4. 黄金に動くものは大器に成し難し。 He who is tempted by gold can never be great.

Ukabe-ru, うかべる, 泛, *v.t.* To float; to launch.

1. 戦艦五十隻を海上に泛べたる壯観は嘗へんに鮮なし。 Nothing can be grander to look at than a fleet of fifty men-of-war floating on the sea.

2. 彼が涙を浮べて語りしは悔悟ん微を見候さん。 We may take it as a sure sign of his repentance that he spoke in tears.

Ukagai-ou, うかがふ, 窺, *v.t.* To spy out; to peep at; to look into; to ascertain; to descry; to watch secretly; to examine; to ask; to hear.

1. 返事如何と相手の顔色を窺ひたり。 He looked in the face of the other quite anxious for the latter's reply.

2. 予は敵陣を窺ひしに哨兵すらも睡りに就きたるを見届けたり。 Looking into the enemy's camp I found that even the pickets were asleep.

3. 拘子は時計を取らんご其隙を窺へり。 The pickpocket was watching the man to rob him of his watch.

Ukare-rū, うかれる, 浮, *v.i.* To be lively, buoyant, or gay; to be in high spirits; to be fanciful; giddy.

1. 花時になれば 誰しも心の浮かれる者なり。 In the blooming season, every one becomes buoyant in spirits.
2. 彼は酒に浮かれて業務を忘るに至れり。 He was carried away with wine, and neglected his business.

Uke-ru, ちける, 受, *v.t.* To receive; to take; to accept; to be the subject of; to parry; to believe.

1. 某知事の玄関には名刺を受けらる皿を掛けたり。 At the porch of a certain Governor's house, a plate is hung to receive the cards of visitors.
2. 予の友人は首相より晚餐の招待を受けたり。 A friend of mine has received an invitation from the Premier to supper.
3. 出版書肆より送物を受けたる爲め彼は審問の末有罪に服せり。 Having accepted some presents from the book publisher, he was tried and convicted.

Uke-ai-au, うけあふ, 受合, *v.t.* To warrant; to guarantee; to assure; to insure; to certify; to pledge one's self for; to contract; to promise.

1. 此男の正直なるは私が受合ふ。 I assure you that this man is honest.
2. 官邸の建築は南組が請負ひたり。 The building of the official residence was contracted for by the Minami-gumi.

Ukedashi-su, うけだす, 受出, *v.t.* To take out; to redeem.

1. 早く典物を受出さぬは約束の期限が切れる恐あり。 Redeem your pawned articles as soon as possible; for I fear the term of contract will expire.

Ukemochi, うけもち, 受持, *n.* Keeping

or having the charge of; being under the care of; office; duty.

1. 此事は某判事の受持なれど同人病氣の故余は臨時代理を務む。 This case is placed under the charge of a certain judge; but I have to take his place for the present on account of his illness.

Ukeoi, うけおい, 請負, *n.* A contract.

1. 請負に任せたる仕事は十分の監督を要す。 Any work to be done by contract requires strict supervision.

Uketori-ru, うけとる, 受取, *v.t.* To receive.

1. 第一銀行より三百圓受取るべき約束あり。 I have been promised 300 yen from the First Bank.
2. 彼は三ヶ月分の給料を一時に受取れり。 He received three months' salary at once.

Uketsuke-ru, うけつける, 受附, *v.t.* To consent; or accede to; to receive.

1. 市役所が書面を受付けるは午後三時までなり。 The hours for receiving written reports at the Municipal Office are fixed to be until 3 P. M. every day.
2. 龍が頑固なる故息子の洋行談を受付けぬ。 The father is too obstinate to accede to his son's proposal about a foreign tour.

Ukiyo, うきよ, 浮世, *n.* This fleeting world; so full of vicissitudes.

1. 浮世は假の宿永遠の住居は天國を俟たざるべからず。 This fleeting world is our temporary residence; and we must look to the Heavenly Kingdom for our eternal dwelling.

Ukwai-suru, うくわい, 迂廻, *v.i.* To go around; to take a circuitous road.

1. 信長は山路を Taking a circuitous road

任廻して該元の
陣の背後に出で
不意を襲ひたり。
along mountain pas-
ses, Nobunaga came
behind Yoshimoto's
camp, and suddenly
stormed it.

Umai-ki, うまい, 甘旨, *adj.* Sweet; agree-
able; delightful; easy; savory; delicious;
skilful.

1. 彼は子を欺き
あつて甘い汁を吸ふ
心組なり。
He is going to deceive
me that he may have
the lion's share.

2. 空腹して後に
食ふ食物は甘か
らざるものなし。
Nothing is unpalatable
when eaten after
performing some
physical labor.

Umare-ru, うまれる, 生, *v.i.* To be born;
to be brought forth.

1. 彼家には双児
生れて晴宵の風
障一方ならずと
云ふ。
I am told that as twins
have been born in his
house, there is a great
difficulty in nourishing
them.

Umaretsuki, うまれつき, 生付, *n.* Nat-
ural constitution; character, disposition
or temperament; from birth.

1. 彼の學業の不
成績なるは愚情
の結果といはん
よりも寧ろ生れ
つきの鈍きに
歸すべし。
His failure in learning
is to be attributed to
the dullness of his
natural disposition
rather than to his
idleness.

Ume-ru, うめる, 埋, *v.i.* To bury; to
cover; to fill up; to pour in order to
reduce the temperature; to dilute.

1. 大坂の城濠を
埋めるには數百
日を要したりと
いへは其大さの
雄思ひやるべし。
As it is reported that
hundreds of days were
spent in filling up the
Osaka Castle moat, the
large dimensions of
the same may easily
be imagined.

Umi-mu, うむ, 生, *v.i.* To bear; to bring

forth; to give birth; to beget; to lay.

1. 犬は毎回四五
頭の子を生む。
The dog gives birth to
four or five pups every
time.

2. 此鶏は一年續
けて卵を生む。
This hen lays eggs
throughout the year.

Umi-mu, うむ, 熟, *v.i.* To ripen; to
come to maturity; to suppurate.

1. 葡萄の熟みた
るは其味の佳な
る之に比すべき
ものなし。
Nothing is more delicious
in taste than ripe
grapes.

2. 菓物は秋熟む
もの多し。
Most of the fruits ripen
in the autumn.

Umi-mu, うむ, 倦, *v.i.* To be tired, or
fatigued; to be weary of.

1. 近頃は暖氣の
ために身体倦み
て筆をさること
うし。
As the weather is now
getting warmer I feel
so tired that I am
hardly inclined to take
my pen.

2. 學生は讀書に
倦みて体操を始
めたり。
The student, being tired
of reading, began
gymnastic exercises.

Unmel, うんめい, 運命, *n.* Destiny;
fortune; luck.

1. 事業の成否は
勉強の如何にあ
るは勿論なれど
も亦運命に俟つ
所もなかるべか
らず。
Although success in any
enterprise depends
unquestionably upon
diligence or assiduity,
yet much has to be
expected from Fortune

Umpan, うんぱん, 運搬, *n.* Conveyance;
transportation.

1. 鐵道開通以來
物貨運搬の便大
に備はれり。
The construction of
railways has greatly
facilitated the trans-
portation of goods.

Un, うん, 運, *n.* Luck; fortune; chance;
destiny.

1. 彼が米稻場
に手を出したるは
He says that it was to
try his fortune that he

運を試さんため embarked in rice-
なりご云う。 speculation.

Unagashi-su, うながす, 促, *v.t.* To
press; to urge; to hurry; to dun.

1. 躊躇する友を Urging a hesitating
促し降しきる雲 friend to go with me.
を冒して停車場 I proceeded to the
に赴けり。 station amid the falling
snow.

2. 彼の決意如何 Press him to make a
を促されよ。 resolution at once.

Unari-ru, うなる, 呼喚, *v.i.* To hum; to
groan; to resound.

1. 下手な藝人は The poor inexperienced
歌ふにあらずし singer was ridiculed as
て呼喚るものさ humming instead of
冷評せられたり。 singing.

2. 大なる釣鐘は A large hanging bell
永く呼喚の止ま resounds for a long
ざる者なり。 time.

Unasareru, うなされる, 寤, *v.i.* To have
the nightmare; to cry out in sleep.

1. 君が昨夜甚く You cried out loud in
うなされたのは your sleep last night.
何か恐しい夢で Did you have any hor-
も見たのか。 rible dream?

Unazuki-ku, うなづく, 點頭, To nod
the head; to beckon.

1. 彼の頷りに點 Is it his habit or a sign
頭くは賛成の意 of his approval, that
を表する者なる he nods his head so
か將た又彼の癖 often?
なるか。

Unchin, うんちん, 運賃, *n.* Fees for trans-
portation; freight; carriage.

1. 石炭の運賃は Freight for coal rises
倍々騰貴す。 steadily.

2. 風車と風船に There is a great differ-
は運賃に大差あ ences in freight
り。 between steamers and
trains.

Undō, うんどう, 運動, *n.* Motion; move-
ment; exercise.

1. 健康ならんご If one desires to be
せは毎日の運動 healthy, one must not
を怠るべからず。 neglect exercise every
day.

2. 選挙期日の切 The day of election
迫したるため何 being at hand, com-
方の運動も激し petition is growing
くなれり。 keener on all sides.

Unten, うんでん, 運轉, *n.* Moving around;
revolution; circulation.

1. 彼は機関の運 He is well versed in
轉に巧なり。 handling a locomotive.

2. 彼には此の如 He has no ability to
き大機関の運轉 work such a large
に當る技能なし。 engine as this.

3. 資本の運轉に A man who skilfully
巧なる人は千圓 uses his capital uses
を一萬圓に使用 his 1000 yen as if it
す。 were 10,000.

Unubore, うぬぼれ, 自信, *n.* Self-esteem
self-love; conceit, vanity, egotism.

1. 短才不能の彼 He must be a man of
にして社長の票 extreme vanity to at-
職を得んとする tempt to procure the
は自惚も亦甚だ post of president while
し。 he has neither ability
nor talent worthy of
such distinction.

Unubore-ru, うぬぼれる, *v.i.* To be
vain, conceited, to have a high opinion
of one's self, to be egotistical.

1. 三助が下女に Sansuke flatters himself
戀慕されたさ自 that the maid-servant
惚れて居る。 has fallen in love with
him.

2. 娘は自分の容 The girl is so conceited
色を以て市中第 that she thinks herself
一なりご自惚れ to be the "pride" of
て居るが如し。 the city.

Ura, うら, 裡, *n.* The inside surface, as of

- cloth, paper, etc.; a lining; the rear; back; the opposite; contrary; the reverse.
1. 彼の話を其儘に信ずるは誤なり彼は事情の裏を語りしなり。 You are mistaken if you take him for what he tells you; he always speaks ironically.
 2. 此着物は表よりも裏が早く損じたり。 The lining of this garment is worn much more quickly than the outer cloth.

Ura-gaki, うらがき, 裏書, *n.* An indorsement.

1. 此手形は未だ裏書せられざれば効力を有せずるものご心得べし。 You must bear in mind that this note or check is invalid as it has not been indorsed yet.
2. 約束手形に裏書する者は手形發行者と同一の債務を負ふ。 Any person indorsing a promisory note incurs the same obligation as the issuer of it.

Uragiri, うらぎり, 裏切, *n.* Treachery.

1. 關ヶ原の戦は秀秋の裏切りに依て西軍の敗北ごなれり。 The battle of Sekigahara resulted in the defeat of the western army on account of Hidehira's treachery.

Urami-mu, うらみ, 恨, 怨, *v.t.* To be displeased with; to feel spite or ill will; to be vexed; to feel enmity; to regret.

1. 予が盡力したる結果却て彼に恨まる。事ごなりしは不本意千萬なり。 It is a matter of no small regret that all I did for him resulted in his entertaining hatred against me.
2. 子の無情なるを恨み母は水に投じて死せり。 Chagrined at the faithlessness of her son, the mother committed suicide by drowning.
3. 予には謝辭を受くる事はあれど彼に恨を措かざる。覺なし。 I have reason to expect thanks from him, but I do not remember anything that I have

done which might provoke ill-will towards me.

Uranai-au, うらなふ, 占, *v.t.* To predict; prognosticate, or divine.

1. 彼は事業の成否を案じて易者に占はせたり。 Anxious for his success, he asked a fortune-teller to predict the result.
2. 卜占の方法には幾種類もありて、中には滑稽ご撰む所なきもあなり。 Methods of divination are manifold, and some of them are no less absurd than a farce.

Urayami-iru, うらやむ, 羨, *v.t.* To desire to be like; to be jealous of; to envy.

1. 人の幸運を羨まず自己が従事しつゝある職分に勵むべし。 Envy not others' fortunes, but strive to attend to one's own business.
2. 他を羨むは嫉妬の存するを証す。 To feel envious of others is a sure manifestation of jealousy.

Ure-ru, うれる, 賣, *v.t.* To be sold; can be sold.

1. 書籍中にて賣れる者は小説を第一とし歴史地理に關するもの之に次ぐごいふ。 Among books in general novels are in the greatest demand; next come histories and geographies.

Urei, うれい, 患, *n.* Sorrow; distress; trouble; grief.

1. 病に罹りたる者を助け憂を懐ける人を慰めよ。 Help the sick, and comfort the sorrowful.
2. 先に別れ子を失ひて彼女の心には憂ひ滿ちたり。 Having lost her husband and child, her heart is full of grief.
3. 君王の放逸を憂ふる者實に少くなく、多くは之を Few are grieved at the debauchery of the lord; many assist him in

- 助長せんぞす。 the practice of his vice.
- Uri-ru**, うる, 賣, *v.t.* To sell.
- 彼は商賈に失敗して所有の土地并に家屋を悉く賣りたり。 Having failed in his business, he sold all the lots and houses in his possession.
 - 悪事の種類多しといへども其友を賣るほど悪しき事はない。 There are various wicked deeds, but nothing can be more wicked than to betray a friend.
- Uri-dashi-su**, うりだす, 賣出, *v.t.* To commence the sale of anything.
- 三井大丸を始め何處の呉服屋も皆夏物の賣出を始めたり。 The Mitsui and the Daimaru and all other mercers have commenced the sale of summer stock.
- Uri-kiri-ru**, うりきる, 賣切, *v.t.* To sell all; to sell out.
- 新書の評判なること非常にして第一版は發賣の翌日直に賣切れなれり。 The new work has secured such an extraordinary popularity that its first edition was sold out on the day following its publication.
- Uron**, うそん, 迂論, (coll.) Causing doubt; doubtful, questionable, suspicious, incredible.
- 其様な説明では甚だ迂論だ此上は予が實地に就て研究する。 An explanation like that is altogether incredible, and I am now resolved to make practical investigation myself.
 - 何んぞ迂論な奴ではないか。 What a suspicious fellow he is!
- Urotae-ru**, うろたへる, 狼狽, *v.t.* To be confused, bewildered, agitated, perplexed or flurried.
- 警官の不意に侵入し來りたるがため博徒は皆 The policemen having suddenly made their appearance, the

- 狼狽して罅に就くもあり窓より逃ぐるもありたり。 gamblers were thrown into confusion; and some were arrested, while others fled through the windows.
- Urotsuki-ku**, うろつく, *v.t.* To wander about; to loiter; to be bewildered.
- 昨夜の出火罹災者には宿所に窮して夜中うろつきたる者もありといふ。 Some of the sufferers from last night's fire, being unable to find shelter, wandered about all through the night.
- Uruoshi-su**, うるをす, 潤, *v.t.* To moisten; to wet; to irrigate; to enrich; to make wealthy; to fertilize.
- 降雨少なき故に湖水にて田畑を潤すことなれり。 Rain being scarce, lake water was used to irrigate the rice and other vegetable fields.
 - 彼の成功は其両親までも潤すことなれり。 His success has had the effect of enriching even his relatives.
- Urusai-ki-shi**, うるさい, *adj.* Troublesome; annoying; irksome; tiresome.
- 夕暮まぎはの急しき折に小供に泣かれるうるさ、は暫へやうもなし。 Nothing is more annoying than to be troubled by a weeping child when we are very busy toward the evening.
- Useru**, うせる, 失, *v.t.* To be lost; to vanish, or disappear; to be missing.
- 強に此抽斗に入れたる者が失ることは合點のゆかぬ話なり。 I cannot quite make out how the thing which I surely put in this drawer was lost.
- Ushinau**, うしなふ, 失, *v.t.* & *v.i.* To lose; to part with; to forfeit.
- 會社破産のため職工は一同職 The company being bankrupt, the opera-

疑を失ひたり。 tives have all lost their employment.

2. 僧は山中に道 The priest having lost his way among the mountains, he was extremely perplexed.

Uso, うそ, 虚言, *n.* Untruth; falsehood; lie.
1. 虚言で出来た A false story is self-contradictory at some point or other.

Ussuru, うつする, 鬱, *v.i.* To be dull, gloomy, or melancholy; to be depressed in spirits.

1. 此頃の様な雨 In such continued rainy weather as at present we cannot but be depressed in spirits.

2. 此部屋に這入 On entering this room I feel somewhat gloomy.

Usu-usu, うすうす, 淡淡, *adv.* Slightly; imperfectly; faintly.

1. 彼が長官を陥 I am already informed, though imperfectly, that he attempted to bring disgrace upon his chief officer, in order that he might, succeed to the latter's position.

Utagai-au, うたがふ, 疑, *v.i.* To doubt; to suspect.

1. “人を疑ふ前 Is not the saying ‘‘Examine yourself before you suspect another’’ really excellent?”

2. 下女の舉動に As there were some suspicious points in her behavior, the maid servant was finally arrested.

Utagai, うたがひ, 疑, *n.* Suspicion; doubt;

distrust.

1. 相互の間親密 There is no room for suspicion as our intimacy is such that we conceal nothing from each other.

Utai-au, うたふ, 誦, *v.i.* To sing.

1. 下手な歌手が When a poor singer sings, some of the hearers will yawn, and others will begin to doze.

Utoi-ki-shi, うごい, 疎, *adj.* Unacquainted; not familiar; distant; cold; dull.

1. 梶原の謔言に The slanderous statements of Kajiwara made Yoritomo and Yoshitsune less intimate with each other.

2. 彼の不成功は I do not know whether his failure is virtually the result of his idleness or of his natural dullness.

Utomi-mu, うごむ, 疎, *v.i.* To keep at a distance from; to shun; to be cold, or unfriendly.

1. 繼母に疎まれ Coldly treated by her step-mother, Princess Chujo lived alone on Mt. Hibari.

2. 一旦志を得れば Many who succeed in life are apt to become indifferent to their old friends.

Utsumuki-ku, うつむく, 俯, *v.i.* To look, or bend the face downward; to be turned upside down.

1. 日本に於て長 In Japan, we must put our hands on our knees with our faces

き身を俯けて物 bent a little downward
いふなり。 when we talk with
our superiors.

Utsuri-ru, うつる, 遷, 移, *v.t.* To
remove; to change; to fade; to be
stained; to be reflected; to be infectious.

1. 世態人情の遷 Are not the shifting
りゆく様は宛も scenes of life like the
走馬燈に比すべ pictures of a lantern,
きか。 called the *Kagedoro*?

2. 彼は四谷より He removed from
下谷に移れり。 Yotsuya to Shitaya.

Utsushi-su, うつす, 蘇, 移, *v.t.* To
transfer; to change from one place to
another; to transplant; to transpose; to
copy; to spend time; to communicate.

1. 予は毎年の誕 As a rule, I get my
生日に寫眞をう photograph taken every
つすを例とせり。 year on my birth day.

2. 下女は室を掃 In cleansing the room,
除せんごて器具 the maid removed all
を一切隣室に移 the furniture into the
したり。 next apartment.

Uttae-ru, うつたへる, 訴, *v.i.* To inform
against; to bring suit against; to appeal;
to institute an action.

1. 預品を償はず If you do not restore the
れは委託品費消 articles which I gave
ごして法廷に訴 you in trust, all I
へるまでの取な have to do will be to
り。 institute an action
against you at a law
court, on the charge
of misappropriation of
the goods consigned.

2. 嫁は姑の苛酷 The bride continues to
を訴へて已まず。 complain of the cruelty
of her mother-in-law.

Uwabe, うはべ, 上邊, *n.* The outside; the
external appearance.

1. 狡辯なる僮人 A cunning servant tries
は上邊を勤めて to attract the favourable

主人の注意を惹 attention of his master
かんと欲す。 by making himself
appear industrious.

2. 彼女は表面は She appears like a
佛の如しと雖も Buddha, but is a devil
内心は悪鬼と異 at heart. (She is a
ならず。 devil in the guise of a
Budda).

Uwaki, うはき, 浮氣, *n.* Lewdness;
licentiousness; fickleness.

1. 五十歳を超へ What a surprising old
て尙ほ浮氣の止 man he is, to be so
まねごは呆れ果 licentious in spite of
てたる輩なり。 his being already over
fifty years of age.

Uwasa, うはさ, 噂, *n.* Gossip; report;
rumour.

1. 人の噂によれ Rumour has it that the
は山屋の主人は master of Yamaya,
相場に大失敗し having sustained
て此頃失踪した much loss in stock
りといふ。 speculation, has lately
absconded.

2. 人の噂は七十 A rumour dies of itself
五日も立ては自 after about seventy-
然に消ゆる者な five days, as the
り。 Japanese proverb has
it.

Uwate, うはて, 上手, *n.* The best hand in
doing anything; upper part of a river,
road, etc., more skilled person.

1. 甲吉と乙松と Which is more skilled
は相撲に於て孰 in wrestling—Kōnich
れが上手なりや or Otsumatsu?

2. 予の漁場は三 My fishing place lies
藏の上手に位地 above Sanzo's.
を占めたり。

Uyamai-au, うやまふ, 敬, *v.t.* To rever-
ence, respect, or honor.

1. 孝は親を敬 Filial piety consists in

ふことにして忠
さは君を尊ぶこ
ごなり。 honoring one's par-
ents; loyalty, in pay-
ing respect to one's
lord.

2. 神を敬ふもの
馬んぞ悪事を爲
し得ん。 How can a man, who
adores god, commit
any wicked deed?

Uzukumari-ru, うづくまる, 跪, *v. t.* To
crouch down; to squat.

1. 下郎は敷石に
跪りて主人の命
の出づるを待て
り。 The servant, crouching
down on the pavement,
was ready to obey his
master's command.

2. 俄の腹痛にて
立つことを得ざ
りしかは地上に
跪りたり。 Being suddenly seized
with stomach-ache,
I became unable to
stand up, and so squat-
ted on the ground.

Uzumaki-ku, うづまく, 渦巻, *v. t.* To
whirl around; to girate.

1. 那智の瀑邊に
水の渦巻ける様
の凄さは言に言
語に絶したり。 No word can describe the
dreadful scene of the
whirl-pool at the foot
of the cascade of Nachi.

Uzuinari-ru, うづまる, 埋, *v. t.* To be
buried; to be covered over; to be filled
up. [Umeru を見よ].

Uzume-ru, うづめる, 埋, *v. t.* [Umeru
を見よ].

W

Wabi, わび, 詫, *n.* Apology.

1. 父は予の失敗
を怒りて歸宅を
許さずと主張せ
しも叔父の詫に
My father got so angry
at my failure that he
declared he would not
allow me to return

よりて漸く許さ
れたり。 home; I was however
forgiven through my
uncle's apology on
my behalf.

Wabi-ru, わびる, 詫, *v. t.* To apologize;
to beg pardon; to pray for mercy; to
confess.

1. 詫びれば許さ
れたる者を下女
が強情を張りし
により解雇され
たり。 Had the maid servant
apologized, she might
have been forgiven;
but as she remained
refractory, she was
discharged.

Waboku, わはく, 和睦, *n.* Making peace;
restoration of friendship or harmony;
reconciliation.

1. 秀吉は信長の
死を聞くや毛利
氏と和睦を結び
て京に上れり。 No sooner had Hide-
yoshi heard of the
death of Nobunaga,
than he made peace
with Mōri and proceed-
ed to the capital.

Wadakamari-ru, わだかまる, 蟠, *v. t.*
To be coiled up, as a snake; to be con-
volutated; to be tortuous.

1. 此山の奥には
常に大蛇の蟠れ
る洞穴あり。 In the deep recesses of
this mountain there is
a cave where a large
snake is always coiled
up.

2. 武田氏は甲斐
に起り今川氏は
駿遠二州に跨る。 Takeda's territory extend-
ed to Kai, while Imaga-
wa's stretched over to
the two provinces of
Suruga and Tōtōmi.

Wagamama, わがまゝ, 我儘, *n.* Will-
fulness; self-will; waywardness.

1. 一人子の教養
は餘程の注意を
せざれば成長の
緩に制すべから
If special care is not
taken for the education
of the only child, he
is sure to grow too

せる我儘者ごな willful to be controled.
るべし。

Wagō, わがう, 知合, 〃. Concord; peace; harmony.

1. 一家の和合せ A family living in
るは地上に於て concord may be said
天國の樂をうく to be enjoying in this
る者ごいふべし。 world the blessings of
the Heavenly Kingdom.

Wairo, わいろ, 賄賂, 〃. A bribe.

1. 近來賄賂の授 As a result of bribery
受大に流行した being universally
る結果種々の疑 practised nowadays,
獄を起すに至れ several persons were
り。 committed for trial on
suspicion.

Waisetsu, わいせつ, 猥褻, Obscene; lewd; immoral.

1. 藝者の風俗大 The manners of the
に亂れて猥褻な professional singing
る所行を以て其 girls became so cor-
本領ごするに至 rupt that they now
りたり。 began to regard their
immoral conduct as
something like their
chief business.

Wakare, わかれ, 別, 〃. Parting; Sepa-
ration; a branch.

1. 母は子の出立 The mother went to the
を送りて停車場 station to see her son
に至り。彼處にて off, and there each
互に別を惜めり。 showed reluctance to
part with the other.

Wakare-ru, わかれる, 別, 〃. To be
separated; to be divided; to part with;
to branch off.

1. 十数年同居し Now I feel very lonely
たる友ご別れて as I have had to part
一人住ひごなれ with a friend of mine,
る今の淋しさ。 with whom I have
lived over ten years.

2. 別れても又逢 I am comforting myself
ふまでを樂しみ with the thought that
に。 I shall have occasion
to meet you again
even after parting.

Wakari-ru, わかる, 分別, 〃. To be
divided; to understand; to branch off.

1. いくら探して I searched everywhere
も紐の在所が分 but I could not find
らない。 the cord.

2. あの人の思惑 I know his intention.
は予に分てゐる。

3. 此處で道は二 Here the road branches
筋に分る。 into two.

Wakashi-su, わかす, 沸, To cause to
boil; to boil; to fuse, or melt.

1. 冬の中は湯を In winter much time
沸すに時間ご費 and expense are
用ごを要するご generally required in
ご多し。 boiling water.

Wake, わけ, 理, 〃. The meaning; signifi-
cation; cause; reason.

1. 愚鈍の人は會 As dull witted men are
得の悪きもの故 slow of understanding,
理の分かる迄懇 earnest explanation
に就き論すべし。 must be given them
until they are perfectly
convinced of the
reason.

2. 彼が該事件に There is some reason
關して親切に働 for his not being
かざるは理のあ disposed to do his best
る事なり。 in connection with the
matter.

Wake-ru, わける, 分別, 〃. To divide;
to part; to separate; to distinguish; to
understand.

1. 彼等は同居す Living in the same
れば必ず争論す house they are apt to
る癖あり。常に別 quarrel, and therefore
けて置く方よろ it would be better to

しからん。

2. 母が道理を分けての切腹も終に息子の聽く所ならざりき。

separate them.

The earnest advice which the mother gave to her son on sound reason was unfortunately disregarded.

Wakemai, わけまい, 分前, *n.* Share; portion.

1. 某男爵の忠義立ても決して單鈍に解釋すべきに非ず新内閣成立の際には一麻の分前をうけんこの下心也。

The apparently faithful conduct of a certain Baron is not to be interpreted *or* recognised in its simple form, for in case of the organisation of a new Cabinet he desires to have some substantial share of the reward for his labor.

Waki-ku, わく, 沸, *v.i.* To boil up; to gush forth; to ferment.

1. 石油の湧出づる有様は實に凄じきものにて之を譬ふるに蒸氣の破裂したる時の如し。

The way *or* condition in which petroleum gushes forth is really astonishing; it may be compared to the scene of the explosion of a locomotive engine.

2. 虫類は漏くといふ人あれど實際は之を産みたる母虫ある也。

Some people say that insects grow of themselves but the fact is that they too have the mother from which they are born.

Wakimae-ru, わきまへ, 辨, *n. v.t.* To discriminate; to distinguish; to judge; to defray expenses.

1. 人間以外の動物には是非を辨

Animals, except men have no power to

へる力なし。

2. 他人の物を破るごきは其を辨へざる可からず。

3. 小兒が東西を辨へるほごに養育するには親の勞一方ならず。

distinguish between right and wrong.

When we break anything belonging to another, we have to defray its cost.

It requires no small trouble *or* care for parents to bring up a child until it shall be able to discriminate the east from the west.

Wananaki-ku, わななく, 戰慄, *v.i.* To tremble; to shudder at.

1. 小女は警官の威容にうたれ身体戰慄きて何等の間にも答ふるごこ能はざりき。

The little girl, being struck with the dignity of a police officer, trembled and could not utter a word in reply.

Wanryoku, わんりよく, 腕力, *n.* Arm power; physical strength; force.

1. 君が議論に負けたりさて腕力に訴ふるごは甚だ鼻怯なり。

2. 三太郎は智力に乏しきだけ腕力に於ては敵する者なし。

How cowardly you are to resort to your physical strength on account of being defeated in argument?

Santaro is deficient in intellect, but unrivalled in his physical strength.

Wappu-suru, わつぶ, 割符, *v.t.* To apportion; to distribute; to share; to divide.

1. 今夜の宴會に不足を生じたらは幹事五名に割符して支辨するごこ・定めをか

Let us decide that should any deficiency occur in the amount of expenses for tonight's entertainment, the same shall be made to be defrayed by dividing it squally

among the five promoters.

Warai-au, わらふ笑, *v. t.* To laugh; to ridicule; to smile; to chuckle.

1. 笑ふことは健康に利すること多しこの話を聞ききたる以来予は常に笑ふ様に務め居れり。 Since I was informed that laughing is advantageous to health, I have endeavoured to laugh on every occasion.
2. 此仕立の拙なる証據には縫目が笑ふてゐる。 The bad sewing of this garment may be judged by the fact that the seams are gaping, so to speak.

Ware-ru, われる, 割, 破, *v. i.* Cracked; to split; rent, *or* broken; to be divided.

1. 此の細く水にじみ出るは水瓶の割れたる徴なるべし。 That water leaks in such a way must be a sign of the fact that the urn is broken.

Wari-ru, わる, 割, 破, *v. t.* To split; to rend asunder; to divide; to crack.

1. 杏の核を割れば中より杏仁と稱する藥劑となるべき者を得べし。 Crack the seed of a peach, and you will find a stone, called *Kyonin*, which may be used in the preparation of medicine.

2. 木を割るは農業の一部なり。 Splitting wood is part of an agricultural pursuit.

Wari-ai, わりあひ, 割合, *n.* Share; rate; proportion.

1. 此は勞作に比しては割合に賃銀の長き仕事也。 This work gives us greater wages than may be proper for the labor required.

2. 水と藥劑との割合を會得する迄に多くの日子を要す。 It requires a number of days for a pharmacist to become thoroughly acquainted with the proportion of water in

a drug.

3. 此處は田舎の割合には富豪多し。 Here in spite of its being rural district we find many wealthy persons.

Warimae, わりまへ, 割前, *n.* The share allotted to each; each one's share *or* part.

1. 今回の運動會には大頭の寄附金多きゆへ會員各自の割前は極めて少額ならん。 As we have received large contributions towards the expenses for the proposed picnic, we may reasonably suppose that each of us will have to pay a very small share for it.

Waritsuke-ru, わりつける, 割付, *v. t.* To allot; to divide in equal proportion; to apportion.

1. 教育税は須らく各自平等に割付く可し。 Educational taxes should be levied upon individuals in equal proportion.

2. 維新前の道路修繕には勞力を割付けたり。 In the pre-Restoration days the construction or repair of roads was effected by allotting labour to each individual.

Warui-ki-shi, わるい, 悪, *adj.* Bad; wrong; evil; wicked; sick; unwell.

1. 人を殺すなごは扱も悪い心を出したるものかな。 To murder! what can have actuated him to commit such a wicked deed?

2. 悪い友達には必ず避くべし。 Bad company should always be avoided.

3. 他人の事は決して悪く云ふものでない。 Do not speak ill of another.

Waru-kuchi, わるくち, 悪口, *n.* Evil *or* contemptuous speaking; detraction; slander.

1. 決して他人の悪口をいふ勿れ。 Never speak ill of another.

2. 他人を惡くい
ふは却て自分の
性質の劣等なる
を現はす。 Speaking ill of another
betrays only the
meanness of one's
own character.

Wasure-ru, わづれる, 忘, *v. t.* To forget.

1. 人は兎角恨を
覺ねて恩を忘る
るの傾きあり。 Men are apt to be sen-
sible to causes of ani-
mosity, but forgetful
of gratitude.

2. 日々學校にて
教を受けたる課
は忘れざる様注
意すべし。 You must be careful not
to forget anything that
you have learned in
school every day.

Wataru-ru, わたる, 渡, *v. t.* To pass from
side to side; to cross over, as a bridge,
river, ocean, &c.; to extend over to
pervade.

1. 佐々水高綱は
名馬池月に乗り
て宇治川の急流
を渡りたり。 Sasaki Takatsuna, riding
on the famous horse,
Iketsuki, crossed over
the rapid stream of Uji.

2. 世を渡るの方
法は多けれど一
こして容易なる
業ごてはなし。 The means of living are
manifold, but none is
easy to pursue.

3. 月給は毎月廿
五日に渡る。 Salaries are paid on the
25th of each month.

4. 足尾銅山の銅
毒は數ヶ村に亘
れり。 The copper poisoning of
the Ashio Mine ex-
tends over several vil-
lages.

5. 河深くして徒
渡りすべからず。 The river is too deep to
be forded.

Watashi-su, わたす, 渡, *v. t.* To carry
across; to ferry across; to stretch any-
thing across; to deliver up; to hand over;
to pay.

1. 維新前大井川
に架橋なかりし
折には雲助の肩
によりて旅人を
渡したり。 As there was no bridge
over the river Ōi in the
pre-Restoration days,
travellers were carried
across on the shoulders

of coolies.

2. 此包は本人の
手へ直々に渡す
べし。 This package should be
handed over directly to
the legitimate person.

Wazato, わざと, 意, *adv.* Intentionally;
purposely; on purpose.

1. 父が愛子を叱
りしは他人への
義理として意こ
叱りたる也。 The father scolded his
beloved child purposely
in order that he might
be considered as just in
the eyes of another.

2. 御病人の妨害
ご存じ候儘意こ
御見舞不申上候。 I have purposely with-
held visiting the sick
person, lest I might
happen to disturb him.

Wazawai, わざわい, 禍災, *n.* Misfortune;
calamity; adversity; evil; reverse.

1. 禍災は口より
出づご雖も亦口
より入る者なる
ことを思はずん
はあらず。 Although misfortune gen-
erally proceeds from
the mouth, yet it must
be remembered that it
also enters through the
same.

2. 禍災も時日の
経過によりて幸福
ご變ずるごあり。 Even calamity turns in-
to fortune in the
course of time.

Waza-waza, ざわざわ, *adv.* Intention-
ally; on purpose; by design.

1. 御多忙の折柄
意々御報知被下
御祝切感佩罷在
候。 I am very thankful to
you for the kind infor-
mation you have spe-
cially given me in spite
of your being very
busy at present.

Wazuka, わづか, 僅, *adj. & adv.* Little;
few; only; slight.

1. 名將は僅かな
る兵數を以て敵
の大軍を破るご
ご數々なり。 It is not very seldom
that an experienced
general defeats a large
army of the enemy,
with only a small
number of men.

2. 狭小なる陋屋
は僅かに身を容
るゝに足るのみ。 My small humble house
is barely sufficient to
accommodate my per-
son.

Wazurai-ru, わづらふ, 煩, *v. i.* To be sick; to be diseased; to be troubled, *or* anxious about.

1. 天然痘流行の
徴ありて已てに
此病氣を煩へる
者數十名ありご
きく。 Small pox has shown
signs of prevalence,
and scores of persons
are already suffering
from it.
2. 近頃他人の
世話に煩はされ
て私用を果すの
暇なし。 Being lately troubled
about business on be-
half of another, I have
had no time to do my
own.

Wazurawashi-ki, わづらはしい, *adj.* Troublesome; vexatious; annoying; distressing.

1. 官廳に差出す
べき書類には煩
はしき手續あり
て人民の困難一
方ならず。 As there exists a certain
troublesome procedure
for documents to be
forwarded to govern-
ment offices, the peo-
ple are considerably
distressed.
2. 縁日に路傍の
乞食が錢をはた
るは随分煩はし
きものなり。 Beggars asking for mo-
ney *or* copper, by the
road side on the fête
days are somewhat an-
noying.

Y

Yabure-ru, やぶれる, 破, *v. i.* To be torn, broken, *or* rent; to be defeated, *or* routed; to be frustrated; to be infringed *or* violated; to be divulged.

1. いくら強い機
織でもそんなに
ひさく取扱へば
破れずにはをらん。 No machine, however
substantial it may be,
will stand such a rude
handling.
2. さすが艦勢な
る敵軍も一將軍
の裏切のために
遂に破れた。 The enemy, powerful as
it was, suffered a sig-
nal defeat at last in
consequence of the
treachery of its general.

Yaburi-ru, やぶる, 破, *v. t.* To tear, break, *or* rend; to defeat, *or* rout; to infringe; to violate; to divulge; to injure, *or* damage; to impair; to frustrate.

1. 寄宿舍の規則
を破りて彼は夜
間戸外に散歩し
た。 Violating the regulations
of the boarding-house,
he went out one even-
ing to take a walk.
2. 平田重一は平
壤の門を破れり。 Hirata Juichi destroyed
the gate of Heijo.
3. 容易く約束す
る者は又容易く
之を破る。 He who makes a prom-
ise carelessly breaks it
with equal ease.

Yadori-ru, やさる, 宿, *v. t.* To sojourn; to lodge; to roost.

1. 本村に宿るべ
き家なきにより
尙ほ三里程進で
次の村の旅宿に
入れり。 Unable to find a house
to lodge in the vill-
age, we proceeded
three miles farther and
entered an inn in the
next village.

2. 法師は山家に宿りて源左衛門に逢へり。 The priest, being sheltered in a mountain hut, met Genzaemon.

Yagate, やがて, *adv.* Presently; immediately; directly; forthwith; soon; by and by.

1. 今の嫌疑はやがて晴る。時あるべし。 The suspicion which is now cast upon me will soon be cleared off.

2. 晩餐の用意はやがて調ふことならん。 Supper will soon be ready.

Yagyō, やげふ, 夜業, *n.* Night work.

1. 年末に際て急に繁忙を極め近頃は夜業を免れない。 Business having suddenly increased towards the end of the year, we are obliged to work at night.

2. 夜業は二倍の疲勞を來たす。 Night work brings two-fold fatigue upon us.

Yahi, やひ, 野郎, *adj.* Base; mean; contemptible; vulgar.

1. 相當の教育を受けて尙ほ其性質野卑なるものあり。 Some persons even after receiving proper education, are mean in their character.

Yakamashii-ki, やかましい, 喧, *adj.* Tumultuous; noisy; clamorous; annoying; captious.

1. 神田邊は通りが喧しいので學生は誰も身の入つた勉強は出来まじと思ふ。 I suppose that in a place like Kanda, where streets are so noisy, students can hardly devote their time to diligent study.

2. 教師のやかましいのが生徒のため莫大の利あり。 The severity of the teacher is highly beneficial to the students.

3. 取賄問題は彌やかましくなつた。 People are steadily getting clamorous in connection with the

bribery question.

Yake-ru, やける, 焼, *v. i.* To burn; to be on fire; to be roasted; to be tarnished; to be sun-burnt; to be jealous.

1. 田舎の子供は大抵日に焼けて居る。 Children in the country are mostly sun-burnt.

2. 昨夜下谷に火事ありて五十軒焼けたり。 Fire broke out in Shitaya last night, and destroyed fifty houses.

Yaki-ku, やく, 焼, *v. t.* To burn; to roast; to bake; to toast.

1. 鼠鼠殺見の結果全家焼き拂はれたり。 As a result of the discovery of a dead rat, the whole house was burned down.

2. 麵包を焼くには鐵製又は煤化の竈を要す。 In baking bread an iron or brick oven is necessary.

Yakkai, やくかい, 厄介, *n.* Assistance, or support rendered to another; trouble, aid; a hanger-on; a dependent.

1. 他人の厄介にならぬ様當の心掛肝要なり。 We must always take care of ourselves not to become a burden upon others.

2. 山村は吉井の家の厄介となりて目下國民英學校に通學せり。 Yamamura has become a hanger-on in the house of Yoshii, and is now attending the Kokumin Eigakukwai.

Yaku, やく, 役, *n.* Office, duty, service, employment.

1. 彼は身体強健なるも少しも家族の役に立たず。 Stout as he is, he is of little service to his family.

2. 雇人は其主人の命に隨て各其役を勤むべし。 Employés or servants should perform their respective duties in accordance with the directions of their master.

Yaku-in, やくいん, 役員, *n.* The officers, especially managing officers of a company.

1. 役員改撰の結果も當撰の人たり。 As the result of the re-election of officials, you have been put on the list.

Yakujo, やくぢやう, 約定, *n.* A contract; an agreement; a promise; a covenant.

1. 古は武士にして約定を破るものは切腹を以て其罪を謝したり。 The *samurai* of old, when they broke their promise, apologised for their fault by committing *seppuku*, or suicide by disembowling.

2. 約定は神聖なり故に之を破るものは其神聖を潰がすこと云ふ可し。 Covenants are sacred, and therefore defaulters may legitimately be regarded as polluting their sanctity.

3. 建築は概して約定により起工す。 Buildings are mostly undertaken by contract.

Yakusoku, やくそく, 約束, *n.* [Yakujo を見よ]

Yakuyō, やくよう, 薬用, *n.* Taking medicine; medical use.

1. 禁酒會は薬用の外酒を用ゆるを禁ず。 The temperance society suffers no wine to be used except as a medicine.

2. 僕は十五年間薬用せしも病は依然として癒ぜず。 I have been taking medicine for fifteen years, but my complaint remains as bad as ever.

Yama, やま, 山, *n.* A mercantile speculation; a speculative enterprise.

1. 山が當れば金銀かくしに満るも一朝失敗するときは戻しの付かぬ滅亡を來 Speculation, when successful, fills our pockets with gold and silver, but when unsuccessful, brings an

たす。 Irretrievable ruin upon us.

Yamashi, やまし, 山師, *n.* A mercantile speculator; an adventurer.

1. 山師は僥倖を頼む故兎角失敗多し。 A speculator relies upon unexpected luck, and is therefore destined to failure after all.

2. 方今は徳義滅して山師大にびこる。 Morality being extinct at present, speculators are fast increasing in numbers.

Yame-ru, やめる, 止, *v.t.* To cease from; to stop; to give up; to abandon; to abolish; to dismiss.

1. 方に應ぜぬ書物を讀むことはやめる方がよい。 It is better for any one to give up reading books which are too difficult for his ability.

2. 早く車夫を止めて商人となりたい。 How eagerly do I wish to quit being a *jinrikisha* drawer, and become a merchant.

3. 奴隷制度を止めし以來黒人も白人も同等になつた。 Since the abolition of slavery, the blacks and whites have been placed on the same level.

Yari-ru, やる, 遣, *v.t.* To give; to send; to do; to move; to allow.

1. 今月は少々都合が悪いので十圓よりやることが出来ぬ。 Being in straitened circumstances, I cannot send you more than ten *yen* this month.

2. 此自転車を君に運るから大切に乘るがよい。 As I give you this bicycle, you will use it very carefully.

Yari-kake-ru, やりかける, *v.t.* To begin to do.

1. やりかけた事は何によらず仕 You must try to accomplish anything you

果せなくてはな
らぬ。 have once begun.

2. ワシントンは
一度やりかけた
ことは決して中
途で止めなかつた。
Washington is known to
have done nothing by
halves.

Yase-ru, やせる, 瘦, *v.i.* To be emaciated,
or thin; to become sterile, as soil.

1. 病後彼女は瘦
せ衰へて別人の
如く見ゆ。 She has become so thin
since her late illness,
that she looks like
another person.
2. 土地瘦せて収
穫大に減じ今や
村民將に餓死せ
んとす。 The soil having become
unproductive, the harv-
est has greatly decreas-
ed, and the villagers
are about to die from
starvation.

Yasegaman, やせがまん, *n.* Attempting
to do or endure persistently from vanity
or pride.

1. 昔の武士ほど
瘦我慢の強きも
のはあらざりき。 No person could endure
so obstinately from
pride as the *samurai*
of old.

Yashin, やしん, 野心, *n.* Treason; trea-
chery; inordinate ambition.

1. 野心を抱きて
成効せし者のな
きは歴史の明か
に証する處なり。 History clearly proves
that no ambitious
traitor has ever suc-
ceeded.
2. 彼が首相のた
めに蓋しつゝあ
るは何か野心あ
るにあらずや。 Is it not because he en-
tertains a sinister am-
bition that he is exert-
ing himself for the
sake of the Premier?

Yashinai-au, やしなふ, 養, *v.i.* To
nourish; to foster; to support; to main-
tain; to rear; to bring up.

1. 親は幼子を養
ふ義務ある如く As parents have the duty
of bringing up their

子も亦其両親を
養ふの責あり。 children, so the child-
ren are under the
obligation to support
their parents.

2. 物價騰貴して
一家を養ふには
少くも一ヶ月廿
五圓を要す。 Prices having risen, it
requires at least 25 *yen*
a month to support a
family.

Yasui-ki, やすい, 安, *adj.* Easy; cheap;
peaceful; free from trouble.

1. 試験問題が易
かつたので何の
苦もなく皆答ふ
ることを待たり。 The questions for ex-
amination having been
very easy, I could an-
swer them all without
any difficulty.
2. 土地は豊饒な
れども物價が安
いから此點に満
足だ。 Rustic as the place is, I
am satisfied with one
thing, namely, that
commodities are cheap.

Yasume-ru, やすめる, 休, *v.i.* To rest;
to ease; to set at rest; to make tranquil.

1. 勞働者を過度
に休めるは却て
身を放逸に導く
の恐れあり。 To give rest to labourers
in excess will, it is
feared, lead to indo-
lence.
2. 孝は取りも
直さず両親の心
を休めるなり。 Filial piety consists in
setting the minds of
one's parents at ease.

Yasumi-mu, やすむ, 休, *v.i.* To rest;
to cease from work; to go to bed; to
have a holiday.

1. 昨日は五里往
復の結果大に疲
れ早く休みたり。 As I was greatly tired
yesterday after walking
five miles and back, I
went to bed earlier
than usual.
2. 勞働者は皆一
日の仕事を休み
て花見に行きた
り。 The labourers, having
taken one day's holi-
day, went to see the
flowers.

Yasunji-zuru, やすんずる, 安, *v.i. & v.i.*

To make happy, *or* contented; to tranquilize; to govern; to preserve peace.

1. 小成に安んず
る者は到底大器
を成し難し。 Those who are satisfied with small success can never be great in any way.
2. 出で、は國家
に盡す能はず入
ては兩親を安ん
ずる能はず是小
人なり。 He who abroad is unable to render his service to the country, and at home fails to set the minds of his parents at ease, is but a low type of man.

Yatarani, やたらに, *adj.* (coll.) In a hurried *or* heedless manner; without care; indiscriminately.

1. 矢鱈に口を開
ひては却て己れ
の品格を落す。 If we speak in a hurried and heedless manner, we shall probably impair our personal character.
2. 群衆は掏摸を
捕へて矢鱈に打
撃せり。 The multitude caught a pick-pocket, and beat him most mercilessly.

Yatoi-ou, やとふ, 傭, *v.t.* To hire; to employ; to engage for service.

1. 自稱煙草大王
は壯士五十名を
傭ふて或る會社
を襲はんごせり。 The self titled "King of tobaccoists," having engaged fifty bullies known as *soshi*, attempted to attack a certain company.
2. 彼は一ヶ月廿
五圓にて黒強の
車夫を傭へり。 He hired a *jinrikisha* drawer at 25 *yen* a month.

Yatsure-ru, やつれる, 憔悴, *v.i.* To become thin, emaciated, *or* debilitated; to be ragged in appearance.

1. 婦人は大抵産
後見別け離き程
やつれるものな
A woman generally be- comes so emaciated after her confinement,

り。 that she can hardly be recognized.

2. 如何に貧なれ
はさて斯くまで
やつれるとは思
はざりき。 Poor as he was, I did not think that he should become so ragged in appearance.

Yatsushi-su, やつす, *v.t.* To disguise one's self.

1. 帝は身をやつ
して宮殿を出て
まへり。 The Emperor left his palace in disguise.
2. 手紙の字は餘
りやつしては讀
めぬ。 The letter, if its ide- ographs are excessive- ly simplified in form, will be illegible.

Yawarage-ru, やはらげる, 和, *v.t.* To soften; to appease; to pacify; to tranquilize.

1. 彼は急に怒を
和げ温言を以て
其兄弟に禁酒を
勧めたり。 Suddenly he restrained his anger, and with soft words advised his brother to abstain from *sake*.
2. 如何に粗暴な
る男も花を見て
は其心自ら和ら
ぐならん。 A man, however wild he may be, will certainly pacify his mind on seeing the flowers.

Yayanosureba, ややもすれば, 動, *adv.* Liable; pretty often; likely.

1. 謹直彼が如き
も動もすれば墮
道に陥ることあり。 Honest *or* prudent as he is, he sometimes falls into temptation.
2. 彼が奇説を唱
ふる故動もすれ
ば疑節者に見做
さるゝ事あり。 As he expresses strange views, he is frequently liable to be regarded as an apostate.

Yo, よ, 世, *n.* The world; the age; the generation; the times; the reign.

1. 君子は世と共
に押移る。 A superior man passes his life with the world.
2. 此世は忽ちに
して滅すれども
This world soon passes away, but the next

- 後の世は限りなく存す。 world exists forever.
3. 品行修らざるものは必ず世に捨てられん。 Whoever is loose in conduct will certainly be forsaken by the world.
- Yō**, よう, 用, *n.* Business; use; need.
1. 彼は商用の爲め一昨夜京都に出發せり。 He started for Kyoto the night before last on some mercantile business.
2. 此家の主人は肝心な用を棄て、花かるたを弄べり。 The master of the house has laid aside an important business and indulged himself with playing flower cards.
3. 金貨の用は其購買力にあるのみ。 The use of money depends simply upon the purchasing power it possesses.
- Yo-ban**, よはん, 夜番, *n.* A night watch.
1. 大家には必ず夜番ありて盗賊の侵入を防ぐ。 In large houses there are necessarily night watches to guard against the intrusion of robbers.
- Yobi**, よび, 豫備, *n. & adj.* Preparation; preparatory; preliminary.
1. 備荒貯蓄は凶年の豫備に過ぎず。 Rice stored under the name of "Bikocho-ohiku" is virtually a provision against years of scarcity.
2. 僕は昨年の豫備試験に合格せり。 I passed the preliminary examination last year.
- Yobi-bu**, よび, 呼ぶ, *v.t.* To call; to summon; to invite; to name or designate.
1. 僕は前の水曜日に夕食に呼ばれた。 I was invited to supper last Wednesday.
2. 長官は給仕を呼んで何事かを言付けた。 Calling the office boy, the chief officer gave orders to do something.
3. 木村は被告と Kimura was summoned

- して裁判所に呼ばれたり。 to the law court as a defendant.
4. 父が病氣の爲め今日電報を以て在京の弟を呼寄せたり。 My father being ill, I called back my brother from Tokyo to-day by telegram.
- Yobō**, よほう, 豫防, *n.* Prevention; guarding against.
1. 悪疫流行の際には充分豫防に注意せざる可からず。 Preventive measures are absolutely indispensable on the occasion of the prevalence of epidemics.
2. 石炭酸は虎列刺豫防に大効あり。 Carbolic acid is specially efficacious for the prevention of cholera.
- Yobun**, よぶん, 餘分, *n.* Excess; surplus; superfluity; more than enough.
1. 旅費に餘分あれば之を郷里の母に送られよ。 If you have any surplus in your travelling expenses, remit it to your mother in your native province.
2. 學生に餘分の學費を給するは却て惰落の本となる。 To provide students with more than sufficient expenses for schooling will become the cause of this degeneracy.
- Yochi**, よち, 餘地, *n.* Ground or space left; spare room.
1. 事實明瞭にして一懸念を入るゝの餘地なし。 The fact is so clear that there is no room for doubt.
2. 寄宿舎は職員にて最早新入生を容るゝの餘地なし。 The boarding school is now so filled that there is no spare room for new comers.
- Yōdachi-tsu**, ようだつ, 用立, *v.t.* To be of use; to lend.
1. 私にて御用に立つことあらば喜んで其勞を取 I should be very glad to exert myself if I could be of any service to

- りましょう、 you.
2. 貸生に本を用立つも一種の慈善なり。 To lend books to poor students is in itself a charity.
- Yoginai-ki**, よぎない, 餘儀無, *adj.* Indispensable; obligatory; unavoidable.
1. 今日の會には出席する筈にてありしも餘儀なき用事出来欠席す。 I had the intention of attending the meeting to-day, but I was obliged to desist on account of unavoidable business.
2. 悪人を罰するは政府の餘儀なき務なり。 To punish the wicked is a function obligatory upon the government.
- Yogore-ru**, よごれる, 汚, *v.i.* To be dirty, foul, or filthy; to be soiled.
1. 畠に出で、働たから手足が甚く汚れた。 Having been at work in the vegetable garden, I got my hands and feet all dirty.
2. 途中泥の中に轉んで本は皆汚れた。 Having fallen into a quagmire on the way, I got all my books dirty.
- Yōi**, ようい, 用意, *n.* Preparation; provision: readiness.
1. 用意周到ならざれば何事も成劫せず。 Nothing can be accomplished without a thorough preparation.
2. 入學の用意整ひたれば明日願書を差出すべし。 My preparations for entering the school being completed, I intend to present my application to-morrow.
3. 三人の客に晚餐の用意をせよ。 Make supper ready for three guests.
- Yoi-ou**, よふ, 酔, *v.i.* To be drunk, or intoxicated; to be seasick.
1. 酔ふてはは美人の膝を枕さし覺めては天下の權を握る。 When intoxicated, the successful statesman sleeps on the knee of a beautiful woman; when sober, he grasps

- the reins of government.
2. 松に酔へる善しさは實際の經驗なき人には充分知り難からん。 No man without practical experience can know how painful seasickness is.
- Yojin**, ようじん, 用心, *n.* Caution; heed; care; prudence; precaution; circumspection.
1. 用心に怪我なし。 Cautiousness keeps away danger.
2. 用心も深きに失すれば却て敗を取る。 Excessive prudence sometimes leads to failure.
3. 犬は夜中家を繞りて盜賊の用心を候す。 The dog watches round the house at night against thieves.
- Yōjō**, ようじやう, 養生, *n.* Fostering or preserving health.
1. 父事永々病氣の處養生相叶はず昨日午後四時死去いたし候。 My father, having been ill for a long time and having failed to receive any benefit from the medical treatment, died yesterday at 4 p. m.
2. 酒と煙草は養生に害あり。 Sake and tobacco are injurious to health.
3. 彼は養生の法を守らず竟に今日の病に罹れり。 Having failed to conform to the rules of hygiene, he was at last seized with his present illness.
- Yoke-ru**, よける, 避, *v.i.* To get out of the way of; to avoid, shun, or evade; to avert; to keep off; to dodge.
1. 村翁は轎車を避けそこなひて終に引殺されたり。 The rustic old man, having failed to get out of the way of a train, was run over by it, and killed.
2. 向ふより来る自轉車を避けよ。 Attempting to get out of the way of a bicycle

ふさして却て之
と衝突せり。 which was coming to-
wards me, I had the
misfortune to collide
with it.

Yokei, よけい, 餘計, [Yobun を見よ.]

Yoko, よこ, 横, *n.* Across; crosswise;
athwart; transverse; horizontal; side.

1. 彼は横に歩き
て溝の中に落ち
たり。 Walking sidewise he fell
into a ditch.

2. 刺客は彼の横
を斬きて斃せり。 The assassin killed him
by stabbing him in the
side.

3. 舟は風を横に
受けて進めり。 The ship proceeded with
the wind blowing
against her sides.

Yoko-dori, よこどり, 横取, *n.* Seizing
anything unlawfully.

1. 僕は彼に托し
て友人に贈れる
物品を彼は横取
した。 He kept to himself a pre-
sent which I sent to a
friend of mine through
him.

2. 財産を横取し
て刑に觸る者
世に少なしとせ
ず。 There are many persons
in the world who are
punished for seizing
upon the property of
others.

Yoku, よく, 慾, *n.* Lust; passion; appetite;
inordinate desire; concupiscence; covet-
ousness; selfishness.

1. 私慾の明を掩
ふは猶ほ戀愛の
如し。 Selfishness is no less
blind than love.

2. 金満家は概し
て慾深し。 The rich are generally
avaricious.

3. 君子と小人と
の別は唯其慾を
制するに否に
在るのみ。 The distinction between
superior and inferior
men lies simply in
their power of rest-
raining their passions.

Yokusei-suru, よくせい, 抑制, *v.t.* To
suppress; to restrain; to keep down.

1. 輿論を抑制す
るときは熾熾し
て革命となる。 Any attempt to suppress
public opinion will
surely lead to the out-
break of a revolution.

2. 支那に在て露
國の暴威を抑制
する者は獨り日
英あるのみ。 The extravagant power
of Russia in China can
be curbed only by Ja-
pan and England.

Yokyō, よきょう, 餘興, *n.* Additional en-
tertainment.

1. 式終つて講談
福引等の餘興あ
りたり。 After the ceremony was
over, story-telling as
well as lot drawing
were introduced by
way of additional en-
tertainment.

2. 會社の宴會に
は餘興之に伴ふ。 The feasts of companies
are necessarily attend-
ed by additional enter-
tainments.

Yomi-mu, よむ, 読, *v.t.* To read.

1. 猥褻の小説を
讀む者は必らず
墮落す。 Those who read obscene
novels are sure to de-
generate.

2. 犬はよく人間
の顔色を讀むと
云ふ。 The dog is supposed to
read the heart of man
in his face.

Yomiawaseru, よみあはせる, 讀合, *v.t.*
To read and compare; to collate.

1. 寫した後はよ
く原本と讀み合
せねばならない。 After you have copied it,
you must read and
compare it with the
original.

2. 官文書は悉く
讀合せを要す。 Collation is indispensa-
ble for all official do-
cuments.

Yomoya, よもや, *adv.* Of conjecture or
doubt; probably; perhaps; I am inclined
to think.

1. 彼にしてヨモ
ヤ放蕩等の不始
末をなすことは
I am rather inclined to
think that he should
never be tempted to

あるまじ. *indulge in debauchery or other improper conduct.*

2. ヨモヤをんな I did not think that he
に早く来ることは would come so soon.
思はなかつた.

Yondokoronai-ki, よんでころなき, 無
標, *adj.* Unavoidable; inevitable.

1. 本日は無採用 As I have some una-
車有之欠席致候. voidable business to-
day I shall not be able
to attend.

2. 無標事情あり I was obliged to dis-
て一時彼を解雇 charge him for a while
せり. under some inevitable
circumstances.

Yorokobi, よろこび, 悦, *n.* Joy; pleas-
ure; congratulation.

1. 僕が今日訪問 I have called upon you
せるは結婚のお to day to congratulate
悦びを申上げん you upon your mar-
が爲めなり. riage.

2. 悦極て悲み生 Extreme joy leads to sor-
ず. row.

Yorokobi-bu, よろこぶ, 悦, *v.i.* To re-
joice; to be pleased, or delight in; to con-
gratulate.

1. 貴兄には首尾 We are all delighted to
よく御卒業なさ learn that you have
れ候よし一同悦 successfully graduated
びをり申候 from school.

2. 軍隊は支那に Being informed that the
て大勝利を得た army has gained a
りご聞き國民舉 signal victory in China,
て悦べり. the people all rejoiced
at it.

Yoroshi-ki, よろしい, 宜, *adj.* Good;
right; proper.

1. 私の云ふだけ You may go out to play
讀んだら遊びに if you have finished
読ても宜しい. reading as far as I told
you.

2. 宜しい様に申 Give him my best
して下さい. regards.

Yōryō, ようりょう, 要領, *n.* The important
or essential part; essentials.

1. 彼の演説は流 He spoke fluently, but
暢なりしも少し we could not quite
も要領を得なか make out what he was
つた. speaking about.

2. 時間に制限あ My time being limited I
る故僕は唯要領 will relate to you only
を語らん. the essentials of what
I have to say.

Yoryoku, よりよく, 餘力, *n.* Spare time.

1. 餘力あらは何 I would study something
か研究して見よ if I had spare time,
うと思ふが此頃 but I am too busy at
は繁世を極め何 present to do anything.
事もなすことを
得ない.

2. 雇人の不幸は The misfortune of me-
主人が勉勵の餘 nial servants or em-
力を與へざるに ployees lies in the fact
在り. that their master does
not give them any
spare time for study.

Yose-ru, よせる, 寄, 集, *v.t.* To cause to
approach; to bring near; to call, to order
or stop in passing; to gather; to collect;
to assemble, to bring close together; take
refuge in; to make a pretext of, to use
figuratively.

1. 大統領は民兵 Having called the militia,
を呼び寄せて敵 the President arrayed
に備へたり. them against the
enemy.

2. 不景氣にこそ Under the pretext that
寄せて彼は寄附 times are bad, he de-
を拒めり. clined contribution.

Yōsha, ようしゃ, 容赦, *n.* Pardon; in-
dulgence; excuse; forgiveness.

1. 酔後の不体我 Any improper conduct
は容赦の限りに due to intoxication is

非ず

beyond the pale of pardon.

2. 鐵道車中婦人に不敬を加ふる者は容赦なく之を罰すべし。 Any person guilty of disrespectful acts against women in the railway cars should be punished without mercy.

Yoshimi, よしみ, 好, *n.* Friendship; intimacy; goodwill; friendly relations.

1. 彼は敵を好みを通じて味方の敗亡を來せり。 Having entered into friendly relations with the enemy, he brought a signal defeat on our army.

Yoshin, よしん, 豫審, *n.* (law) A preliminary examination of a criminal.

1. 教科書遺累者の豫審は大概了せり。 The preliminary examinations of persons implicated in the text book scandal have nearly been completed.
2. 豫審の事實は之を世間に發表することを得ず。 Facts concerning the preliminary examination of criminal defendants are not allowed to be made public.

Yōshō, ようしめう, 要償, *n.* Claim; demand for restitution.

1. 彼は損失に對して損害要償をなせり。 He made a claim for losses or damages sustained.
2. 露國が支那政府に要償する處のものは何れも列國に不利ならざるはなし。 The demands which Russia has advanced against the Chinese government are, in every respect, disadvantageous to the Powers.

Yosō, よそう, 豫想, *n.* Anticipation.

1. 八尾が詐欺取財の拘留は豫想外であつた。 I never anticipated that Yao would be arrested on a charge of fraud.

2. 兎角事は豫想通りに行かぬものなり。 Things do not come out as we expect, after all.

Yōsu, やうす, 様子, *n.* Condition; state; circumstances; personal appearance; manners.

1. 政友會の様子はこても分らぬ。 The condition of the Seiyukwai (Political Friends Party) is not known at all.
2. 彼の様子は何か疑はしい。 His manners make him suspicious.

Yōtei, よてい, 豫定, *n.* Previously fixed or arranged; predestination.

1. 教育會は豫定の如く閉會せり。 The meetings of the Educational Society were closed as previously arranged.
2. 東京には豫定の日より二日後れて到着せり。 I arrived in Tokyo two days after the day previously fixed.
3. 商品の仕入は豫定の金額を超べからず。 The purchase of stock shall not exceed the amount previously determined.

Yowai-ki, よわい, 弱, *adj.* Weak; infirm, or feeble.

1. 彼は生來體質甚だ弱し。 He is naturally very weak in his physical constitution.
2. 人は年を取るに隨て体が弱くなる。 Man becomes infirm with age.
3. 彼は腕力には強けれど談判には弱し。 He is strong in his physical power, but weak in argument.

Yowari-ru, よわる, 弱, *v. i.* To be weak, feeble, or debilitated; to be perplexed; to be fatigued, or exhausted.

1. 彼は試験に落第して非常に弱つて居る。 He is entirely discouraged at having failed to pass the examination.

2. 此度の事件に I am much troubled
は實に弱る。 about the matter at issue.

Yoyaku, よやく, 豫約, *n.* Previous contract; subscription.

1. 價格の不廉なる書籍は大抵豫約の方法に由て出版せり。 Books of higher value are mostly published according to the system of subscription.
2. 多くの書肆は著者が其豫約を履行せざるを悲めり。 Most of the book sellers complain of the writers' failure to fulfil their previous contract.

Yōyaku, やうやく, 漸, *adv.* At last; at length; after great difficulty; hardly; scarcely.

1. 彼が今回の試験に及第せしは實に漸やくの事であつた。 It was with great difficulty that he passed the last examination.

2. 兼ての計書は漸く成就せり。 My schemes have at last proved successful.

Yūbi, ゆうび, 優美, *adj.* Genteel, elegant, graceful, refined.

1. 彼は優美なるだけ事をなすに鄭重なり。 He is as careful to do things as he is graceful.

2. 日本の婦人は身も心も優美なり。 Japanese women are graceful both in body and mind.

Yūbin, ゆうびん, 郵便, *n.* A post, mail.

1. 郵便物の数は年々著しく増加する。 The amount of mail matter increases considerably year after year.

2. 郵便局の前を通行するなら此書面を出して貰いたい。 If you are passing the post office, will you please mail this letter for me?

Yudan, ゆだん, 油断, *n.* Negligence; heedlessness; remissness [Okotari を見よ.]

1. 油断する勿れ Be on your guard, or

- 然らざれば汝敗れん。 you will be beaten.

2. 油断大敵とは千古の名言である。 "Negligence is a great enemy," is one of the wisest sayings ever uttered.

Yudane-ru, ゆだねる, 委, *v.t.* To commit to the care or control of another; to intrust; to confide.

1. 此事は余く君に委ねるから宜しく頼む。 As I leave the matter with you, I hope you will do as you think best.

2. 彼は輕忽利口にして大事を委ねるに足らず。 He is too thoughtless and at the same time too garrulous a man to be entrusted with any thing of great consequence.

Yue, ゆゑ, 故, *n.* Reason, cause, sake, because of.

1. 兵士は唯其上官の命令に服従するのみ其故を問ふことを得ず。 Soldiers have only to obey the orders of their superiors, and they are not allowed to ask why.

2. 故なく人を監禁する者は刑に關る。 Any person keeping another in custody without substantial reasons will be amenable to law.

Yugami-mu, ゆがむ, 歪, *v.i.* To be inclined from a straight line; to be bent, crooked, or distorted; warped.

1. 此箱は久しく鹽運に置きて其形も歪みたり。 This box, being placed near the furnace for a long time, became a little warped.

2. 繼母の歪みたる心は到底なをる見込なし。 The crooked heart of the step mother can hardly be expected to improve.

3. 昨夜の風に土 The godown has got a

蔵は少しく歪み
たり。 little out of the perpen-
dicular in consequence
of last night's gale.

Yūgei, ゆうげい, 遊藝, *n.* Amusing arts,
such as music, dancing, or drama.

1. 學生にして遊
藝を學ぶものあ
り以て惰落の一
端を証すべし。 Some students are en-
gaged in the study of
amusing arts, and this
is certainly one proof
of their degeneracy.

Yūgi, ゆうぎ, 友誼, *n.* Friendship.

1. 「去るもの日々
に疎し」は友誼
の頼むべからざ
るを証す。 The saying, "Separa-
tion decreases intimacy
day by day" proves
the unreliability of
friendship.

2. 眞の友誼は時
と場所の上に超
然たるものなり。 Time and place can
have no influence over
true friendship.

Yūjū, ゆうじう, 優柔, *adj.* Irresolute, un-
decided, hesitating.

1. 優柔不剛決せ
ざるは支那人の
特徴なり。 Indecision, or want of
resolution is the charac-
teristic of the Chinese.

Yūki, ゆうき, 勇氣, *n.* Courage; valour;
bravery.

1. 勇氣凛々劍端
めに鳴る。 His courage is such that
it causes even his
sword to clink as if
with admiration.

2. 方今の青年は
事に當て屈せざ
るの勇氣なきが
如し。 Youths of the present
day appear to have no
courage to persist in
the cause they may
happen to espouse.

Yuki-ku, ゆく, 行, *n.* To go.

1. 山口は公務を
帯びて京都に行
きたり。 Yamaguchi has gone to
Kyoto on official busi-
ness.

2. 新宿まで電車
にて行き歸り幾
時間を要するや。 How long will it take to
go to Shinjuku by train
and come back?

Yukitodoki-ku, ゆきとどきく, 行届, *v. i.*
To extend or reach to the utmost; to be
thorough, complete or perfect; to be scrup-
ulous.

1. 彼は年に似ぬ
行き届きたる童
子なり。 He is a thoughtful boy
for his age.

2. 彼が萬事に行
き届くので大に
主人の寵愛を得
たり。 His scrupulousness about
everything made him
a great favorite with
his master.

Yukiwatari-ru, ゆきわたる, 行渡, *v. t.*
To spread over; to be able, or efficient;
competent; scrupulous.

1. 悪い評判は非
常に早く行き渡る。 A bad rumor circulates
very quickly.

2. 彼は何事にも
行き渡しておる。 He is scrupulous in do-
ing anything.

Yukusue, ゆくすゑ, 行末, *n.* The future;
the end.

1. 予は己が行末
の遙遠なるを想
へは忙然たるの
外あらざるなり。 My heart always sinks
within me in thinking
of the distant future
and of what I ought to
be.

2. 父は其放蕩息
子の行末を案じ
て終に發狂せり。 The father became in-
sane through his over-
anxiety about his prod-
igal son.

Yukwai, ゆくわい, 愉快, *n.* Pleasure, joy,
delight.

1. 日本人と西洋
人との家屋の差
は一は外に愉快
を振り一は内に
愉快を求るに過
ぎず。 The essential difference
between the house of
the Japanese and that
of the Westerners is
that the former seek
pleasure without, the
latter within.

2. 一夜の愉快は
變じて今朝の快
校となれり。 The pleasure I had on
the previous night has
virtually brought about

this morning's misfortune of dismissal from school.

Yume, ゆめ, 夢, *n.* A dream.

1. 人生夢の如し。 Life is but a dream.
2. 予は夢にも知らぬ罪を言ひ掛けられたり。 I am accused of something which I have not even dreamed of.

Yūmei, ゆうめい, 有名, *adj.* Celebrated; famous; noted; well known.

1. 伊藤侯は政友會の首領として有名なり。 Marquis Ito is well known as a leader of the Seiyukwai.
2. 井上十吉氏は英文に長ずるを以て有名なり。 Mr. Inouye is noted for his proficiency in writing English.

Yure-ru, ゆれる, 揺, *v.i.* To be shaken or rocked to and fro; swing.

1. ガリレオは釣ランブの揺れるを見て揺籃を發明せり。 Galileo invented a pendulum after seeing a lamp hung and left swinging to and fro.

Yūretsu, いうれつ, 優劣, *n.* Superiority or inferiority.

1. 此兄弟は學業に於て殆んど優劣なし。 There is hardly any difference between these two brothers in their scholarship.
2. 兩雄暫く戦ひしが遂に其優劣を判する能はざりき。 The two warriors fought with each other for some time, but no superiority or inferiority between them showed itself.

Yuri-ru, ゆる, 揺, *v.i. & v.t.* To rock; to swing; to shake.

1. 船の揺り方烈しき爲め船中の乘客一人として眩暈を感じざるはなかりき。 The rocking of the ship was so violent that none of the passengers on board could avoid sea-sickness.

Yurui-ki, ゆるい, 緩, *adj.* Slack; loose;

lax; not strict; not severe; negligent.

1. 制裁の緩き教師は却て生徒を過るの恐あり。 It may be feared that teachers who are not strict in their discipline are likely to mislead their students.

2. 此衣物は緩くて僕の体には合はぬ。 This garment is too loose for me.

Yurukase, ゆるがせ, 忽, *adj.* Negligent; careless; heedless; perfunctory.

1. 何事も忽にすれば必ず失敗を招く。 In everything negligence leads to failure.
2. 人は己の教育を忽にす可らず。 No man should neglect his own education.

Yurume-ru, ゆるめる, 緩, *v.t.* To loosen; to slacken; to make less tight, or severe; to soften; to mitigate.

1. 彼は刑一等を緩められて無期徒刑となりたり。 His punishment being mitigated by one degree, he is now sentenced to penal servitude for life.

2. 昔は神の怒を緩めるごとく犠牲を捧げたり。 In ancient times sacrifices were offered to God by way of appeasing his anger.

Yurushi-su, ゆるす, 許, *v.t.* To permit, allow, or grant; to accede to; to forgive; to unloose; to liberate; to tolerate.

1. 大赦令發せられて全國の囚人悉く宥されたり。 A general amnesty having been granted, all the prisoners in the country were liberated.

2. 政府は市街馬車の動力を電氣に變更することを許したり。 The government has permitted the motive power of the street tram cars to be changed into electricity.

3. 教科書事件にて拘留せられたる人の中には其儘容されたるも Of the persons who were arrested in connection with the text book scandal, some were

のもあり. acquitted outright.

Yūshi-sha, ゆうししや, 有志者, *n.* Men of the same spirit or desire; public spirited men; men who take interest in something at issue.

1. 有志者の發起
盡力に依て村内
に公開場を建設
せり.
- A public hall was built in the village according to the desires and through the efforts of persons interested in it.

Yūshō-reppai, ゆうしやうれつはい, 優勝劣敗, *n.* The survival of the fittest.

1. 優勝劣敗は人生の常なるか.
- Is the survival of the fittest the ordinary feature of life?
2. 優勝劣敗説は弱肉強食の別名のみ.
- The so-called survival of the fittest is but another name for the theory by which the strong are entitled to encroach upon the weak.

Yushū, ゆうしう, 憂愁, *n.* Anxiety and grief; sorrow.

1. 今回の洪水は一家を擧げて水中に葬れり其憂愁思ひ知るべし.
- As the recent inundation has swept away the whole of his family, his grief may easily be imagined.

Yushutsu, ゆしゆつ, 輸出, *n.* Exportation.

1. 生糸は日本の一大輸出品なり.
- Silk is one of the staple exports of Japan.
2. 本邦より外國に輸出する石炭は年々其量を増す.
- Coal exported from Japan to foreign countries increases in quantity year after year.

Yūtai, ゆうたい, 優待, *n.* Handsome or courteous treatment.

1. 外客の日本に遊ぶ者は殊に優待を受く.
- Foreign tourists receive specially courteous treatment in Japan.

2. 僕は明日上野に開かるべき音樂會の優待券を得たり.
- I have obtained a special ticket for a concert to be held to-morrow at Uyeno.

Yutaka-na, ゆたか, 豊, *adj.* Abundant; plentiful; fruitful; affluent.

1. 豊なる生活は往々人をして遊惰に流れしむ.
- A life of opulence leads men to dissoluteness.
2. 豊なる年に穀へざれば凶年には饑死するの憂あり.
- If no grain is laid by in years of plenty, we may happen to starve in years of scarcity.

Yūtō, いうとう, 優等, *adj.* Highest grade or quality; superfine; superior.

1. 日本茶はシーロシ茶に比して優等なり.
- Japanese tea is by far superior to that of Ceylon.
2. 彼は優等で卒業した.
- He has graduated with honor.

Yūwaku, いうわく, 誘惑, *n.* Temptation; seduction.

1. 東京は外國の誘惑強くして學生の十中八九は失敗に陥す.
- The greater number of students in Tokyo are destined to fail in their object, for they are exposed to very strong temptation.
2. 人は最高の理想なければ誘惑に打勝つこと能はず.
- Men are unable to conquer temptation without possessing the highest ideals.

Yūyo, ゆうよ, 猶豫, *n.* Hesitation; doubt; delay; leniency; grace; extension of time (in paying debt).

1. 彼は支拂期限に際して尙ほ六ヶ月の猶豫を乞へり.
- The period of payment having come, he asked for a further extension of time for six-months.
2. 僕は一時徴兵猶豫の許可を得
- I have obtained temporary exemption from

たり. enlistment as a conscript.

Yūyū, ゆうゆう, 悠々, *adv.* In an easy, quiet way; free from trouble, or anxiety.

1. 大將は兩側に The general, without taking notice of the soldiers arrayed on both sides of him, quietly went out of the gate.

Yūzū, ゆうづう, 融通, *n.* The circulation of money; fiscal matters; accommodation; lending.

1. 國中の融通金 The amount of gold coins in circulation throughout the country may be counted by millions.

2. 銀行は目下融通を中止せる爲め商人は頗る困難に陥れり. The banks having suspended accommodation for the present, merchants have fallen into a state of serious embarrassment.

Yuzuri-ru, ゆづる, 譲, *v.t.* To cede; to resign; to give up; to give place to; to relinquish; to transfer.

1. 帝は其位を譲り剃髮して法王となれり. The Emperor, having resigned his throne, shaved his head, and became a Prelate.

2. 余は商標を村井兄弟商會に譲りて金一萬圓を得たり. Having transferred my trade mark to Murai Brothers Company, I have obtained 10,000 yen in cash.

3. 馬車或は汽車の中にて婦人に席を譲るは文明國の習慣なり. It is customary in civilized countries to give up seats to ladies in an omnibus or a train.

Z

Za, ざ, 座, *n.* A seat; assembly; company; a mint.

1. 多忙にして座暖まるの時なし. I am too busy to sit long enough to keep my seat warm.

2. 其座に居合せたる人々は皆僕の説に賛成せり. All the persons, who happened to be in the same company, approved of my opinion.

Zai-i, ざいる, 在位, *n.* Being upon the throne; reign.

1. 帝の在位中は國家泰平なりしも其位を譲りし後は内亂諸方に起れり. During his reign the country was peaceful, but after his abdication insurrections broke out in several places.

Zaimoku, ざいもく, 材木, *n.* Timber; lumber.

1. 建物の堅固なるは材木にも由るご雖も之を使用する大工によるご更に大なり. The solidity of a building depends far more upon the carpenter who uses timber than upon the timber itself.

2. 北海道の材木は質堅く且つ殆ど無盡蔵なり. Timber in Hokkaido is hard in quality and almost inexhaustible.

Zakkwa, ざつくわ, 雜貨, *n.* Miscellaneous goods.

1. 支那人の横濱に居住する者多くは雜貨を購買す. Most of the Chinamen in Yokohama deal in miscellaneous goods.

Zakkyo, ざつきよ, 雜居, *n.* Mixed residence.

1. 雜居問題は一時期論の反對を The question of mixed residence was at one

受けしこともあ
りき。 time opposed by public
opinion.

Zambō, さんほう, 謔, *n.* Calumny; libel;
slander.

1. 謔は其對手
に加ふる害より
も其己を害する
こと甚だし。 Calumny is more injuri-
ous to the person who
has recourse to it than
to the person to whom
it is directed.

2. 記者は謔律
に問はれて輕禁
二ヶ月に處せ
られたり。 The editor was made
amenable to the law
of libel, and sentenced
to two months im-
prisonment.

Zange, さんげ, 誹揚, [Sange を見よ.]

Zangen, さんげん, 謔言, *n.* Slander;
calumny; detraction; defamation.

1. 菅原の道賢は
謔言に依て流罪
に處せられたり。 Sugawara Michizane
was sentenced to be
exiled in consequence
of false accusation.

2. 人の行路に横
はる妨害物にし
て謔言はさ恐る
可きものはなし。 Slander is the most fear-
ful of obstacles that lie
on the path of human
life.

Zannen, さんねん, 殘念, *n.* Regret; sor-
row; chagrin.

1. 殘念ながら今
日は参上致し難し。 I regret that I cannot go
to-day.

2. 彼は満座の中
にて辱かしめら
れたるを殘念に
思ひ終に自殺を
遂げたり。 Feeling chagrin at the
insult which he had
received before the
whole assembly, he
committed suicide.

Zannin, ざんにん, 殘忍, *adj.* Cruel, in-
human; merciless.

1. 萬朝報は馬車
鐵道會社が其馬
を便役するに甚
だ殘忍なるを責
めたり。 The *Yorozu Chō* has
reproached the Tram-
way Company for its
cruel way of employ-
ing its horses.

2. 高利貸の殘忍
酷毒なるは殆ど
人道を破る國賊
と謂ふ可し。 The cruelty as well as
severity of usurers are
such that we may re-
gard them as national
enemies violating the
principles of humanity.

Zappi, ざつび, 雜費, *n.* General, or mis-
cellaneous expenses.

1. 事業の失敗は
概して雜費の多
きに由る。 Our failure in our enter-
prise is, in most cases
due to a large amount
of miscellaneous ex-
penses.

2. 余は雜費とし
て家族に一ヶ月
金五拾圓を給す。 I allow my family the
amount of fifty *yen* a
month as miscellane-
ous expenses.

Zattō, ざつと, 粗, *adv.* Coarsely; roughly;
briefly; not minutely; without much care.

1. ザツト言へば
彼の議論は一夫
一婦を主張する
のである。 Briefly stated, his argu-
ments are in favour of
monogamy.

2. 今日は塵も立
つからザツト様
側をふけはよい。 As it is dusty to-day, you
need not be very par-
ticular about cleaning
the verandah.

Zatto, ざつと, 雜踏, *n.* Being crowded
or confused; bustling.

1. 上野向島は花
の季節に最も雜
踏を極む。 Ueno and Mukojima
are extremely crowded
at the season of flow-
ers.

2. 御通駕の節は
警官各處に奔走
して人民の雜踏
を制す。 When the Imperial car-
riage passes through
the street, the police
are on the alert to pre-
serve order among the
crowd.

Zeitaku, ぜいたく, 贅, *n.* Luxury; ex-
travagance; sumptuous way of living.

1. 贅障の生活は
彼をして遂に其
家屋敷を賣り拂
はざるを得ざる
に至らしめたり。

Having led an extrava-
gant life, he is now
obliged to sell all his
real estate.

2. 贅障品を多分
に買入る者は却
て其必要欲く可
からざるものを
買ふこと能はず。

He who buys many
articles of luxury can
often not buy those he
absolutely needs.

Zekkō-suru, ぜつかう, 絶交, *v.t.* To
break off friendship or intimacy.

1. 意見の相違は
問々人をして絶
交するに至らし
む。

Difference of opinion
often leads one to
break off one's inti-
macy with another.

2. 三たび諒めて
聞かざるときは
余は絶交するの
決心なり。

I am resolved to break
off my friendship with
him if he will not
listen to my advice
after I have repeated it
three times.

Zempi, ぜんび, 前非, *n.* Former crimes
or sins.

1. 彼は強盗殺人
罪を犯したるに
拘はらず一朝前
非を悔ひしより
全く別人となれ
り。

In spite of having com-
mitted burglary and
murder, he, after his
repentance, became
an entirely different
man.

2. 善人とは深く
其前非を悔ひ再
び徳教上の罪を
犯さざる人なり。

A good man is one who
deeply repents of his
past faults and ceases
to commit any sin
against morality.

Zen, ぜん, 善, *n.* Virtue; goodness.

1. 善は最後の勝
利者なり。

Virtue is the last victor.

2. 善を見てなさ
ざる是則ち罪な
り。

Failure to do good to
others is virtually a
sin.

3. 善を勧め悪を
To encourage virtue and

懲らすは徳教の
大本なり。

suppress vice is the
fundamental principle
of morality.

Zenchō, ぜんてう, 前兆, *n.* A prognostic;
an omen.

1. 禍必ちず前兆
あり。

Every calamity has its
omen.

2. 低気圧は暴風
雨の前兆なり。

Low atmospheric pres-
sure is a sign of a
storm.

Zen-go, ぜんご, 前後, *n.* & *adv.* Before
and behind; front and rear; more or
less; about.

1. 何事を爲すに
も前後を考へざ
れば失敗す。

In everything we are
sure to fail unless we
consider the matter by
its merits.

2. 列車は夜中其
前後に點燈す。

The train exhibits lights
at night before and
behind.

Zenken, ぜんげん, 全權, *n.* Full power or
authority.

1. 林公使は彌山
権問題に付き支
那政府に掛合ふ
べき全權を委ね
られたり。

The Ambassador Haya-
shi was vested with
full authority to nego-
tiate with China about
the question of mining
privileges.

2. 彼は露國駐劄
として日本特命
全權公使に任ぜ
られたり。

He was appointed En-
voy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipoten-
tary to Russia for Ja-
pan.

Zenshin, ぜんしん, 善心, *n.* A virtuous
mind.

1. 獄窓に呻吟せ
る囚人にして善
心に立返る者は
稀なり。

Of prisoners in jail few
recover their virtuous
mind.

Zentai, ぜんたい, 全體, *n.* & *adv.* The
whole body; the whole thing; generally;
commonly; constitutionally; properly

speaking.

1. 全体彼の爲す處はすべて突飛的である。 Properly speaking, whatever he does must be condemned as unscrupulous.

2. 全体彼は鈍い賢であるから今回も落第したのである。 He has again failed in the examination because he is naturally dull witted.

Zento, ぜんご, 前途, Ⅱ. Future career; the future.

1. 前途途遠殆ど爲す處を知らず。 The future is so dim that I know not what to do now.

2. 着京以來年を重ねる廿尙ほ前途を思はざるか。 Twenty years have already passed since you came to Tokyo, and have you still no idea of your future?

Zesshoku, ぜつしよく, 絶食, Ⅱ. Ceasing to eat; fasting.

1. 山中に陥み迷ひて三日間全く絶食せり。 Having lost my way among the mountains, I did not eat anything for three days.

2. 絶食は聖書に記せる如く罪即ち病を癒やすの本なり。 Fasting, as indicated in the Bible, is the source of being cured of sin or disease.

Zō, ざう, 像, Ⅱ. A statue; an image; idol; likeness.

1. 地藏の石像は全国到る所に在り。 The stone image of *Jizo* is to be seen every where in Japan.

2. 上野に西郷隆盛の銅像あり。 We have a bronze statue of Saigo Takamori at Uyeno.

3. 寺院には佛像を安置して衆人に之を拜せしむ。 Buddhist idols are placed in temples so that they may be worshipped by visitors.

Zōchō-suru, ぞうちやう, 増長, Ⅱ. To

become more and more; to grow worse and worse; to increase; to become puffed up.

1. 小供を餘り優しくするご我儘が増長する。 Caress a child excessively, and it will grow more and more selfish.

2. 名もなき人の文章を新聞又は雑誌に掲載するは其虚榮心を増長するに過ぎず。 The publication in a newspaper or magazine of the writings of persons possessing no reputation whatever will have the effect of only increasing their vanity.

Zōgen, ぞうげん, 増減, Ⅱ. Increase or decrease.

1. 政府の豫算には年々増減あり。 There is some increase or decrease every year in the Estimates of the government.

2. 費用少額にして少しも増減の餘地なし。 The amount allowed for expenses being small, there is no margin either for its increase or decrease.

Zōho, ぞうほ, 増補, Ⅱ. Supplementing or enlarging (as a book).

1. 本書は第一版に比すれば第二版は餘程増補せられたるが如し。 The second edition of this book seems to have been much enlarged in comparison with the first.

2. 目下出版の英和字書にして増補改訂を要するもの少からず。 Of the English Japanese dictionaries now in print many require enlargement and revision.

Zōka, ぞうか, 増加, Ⅱ. Increase.

1. 官吏俸給の増加は陛下の大問題なり。 The increase of the salaries of government officials is a great

- question of the day.
2. 輸出は輸入に
比して年々其増
加を見る。 Exports show an in-
crease over imports
year by year.
- Zoku**, ゼク, 俗 *adj.* Common; vulgar;
inelegant; unpolished; secular.
1. 事蹟に由て考
ふるに彼は尙ほ
俗吏たるを免れ
ず。 Judged from what he
has done, he cannot
escape the imputation
of being a vulgar or
petty officer.
2. 方今の學者社
會には俗物多し。 Many of the present
scholars are vulgar in
their character.
3. 彼は俗語に通
ずるも雅文を草
する能はず。 He is well versed in the
colloquial, but he can-
not compose refined
sentences.
- Zokubutsu**, ゼクぶつ, 俗物, *n.* A vulgar
person; an uneducated, or unrefined
person.
1. 方今の會社な
るものには俗物
多く共に談ずる
もの少なし。 The so called companies
of the present time are
mostly composed of
vulgar men, and we
find in them few who
are worth talking with.
- Zokumu**, ゼクむ, 俗務, *n.* Secular busi-
ness; common business of every day.
1. 俗務多端出京
の機なし。 Being overwhelmed
with private business
I have hardly time to
go to Tokyo.
2. 牧師が俗務に
纏礙するやうで
は世も教勢の發
達する見込がな
い。 If a pastor is to be busy
with secular business,
the spiritual improve-
ment of the church can
hardly be expected.
- Zombun**, ゼんぶん, 存分, *adv.* To the
heart's content; without reservation; to
one's satisfaction.
1. 曾我兄弟は存 The Soga brothers have

- 分に其父の讎を
報せり。 succeeded in avenging
the death of their father
to their satisfaction.
2. 今日と思ふ存
分に食せり。 have eaten today as
much as I could.
- Zommei**, ゼんめい, 存命, *n.* Still living;
in life.
1. 父の存命中一
度支那に渡航せ
んと欲す。 While my father is still
alive, I intend to sail
for China.
2. 母が存命であ
つたら僕の位の
昇るを見て如何
に喜びしならん。 If mother were still liv-
ing, how glad she
should be to see me so
exalted in rank!
- Zonzai**, ゼんざい, 粗略, *adv.* Inattentive;
careless; negligent; not neat; slovenly.
1. 何事もぜんざ
いにしては其効
果を見ることは
出来ぬ。 If we do anything care-
lessly, we cannot hope
to be benefited by it.
2. ゼんざいな
のは田舎漢の持
だ。 Rude manners are char-
acteristics of the
country people.
- Zōsaku**, ざうさく, 造作, *n.* Repairing a
house; fixtures.
1. 家屋の善悪は
造作の如何にあ
り。 The quality of a house
depends upon the fix-
tures made in it.
2. 或る場合には
直建よりも造作
に多額の費用を
要するものなり。 In some cases greater
expenses are needed
for fixtures than for
the original building.
- Zuibun**, ずいぶん, 随分, *adv.* Tolerably;
pretty well; as much as possible.
1. 英語作文は随
分困難である。 English composition is
pretty difficult.
2. 田村君は英文
を随分能く書く。 Mr. Tamura writes
English tolerably well.
- Zui-i**, ずい, 隨意, *n.* At one's pleasure;
according to one's mind, or convenience.
1. 課業後は隨意 We are allowed to retire

退場を許さる。 from school at our pleasure after our lessons are over.

2. 濱御殿は随意に觀覽することを得ず。 The Hama Palace is not open to public inspection.

Zurui-shi, ずるい, adj. Cunning; shrewd; knavish.

1. 僕の帽子をすり替へることは何ぞずるい奴だ。 What a cunning fellow he is to have exchanged his hat for mine!

2. 人が居ないで直ぐずるい事をする。 If no body is before him, he tries to act unfairly.

Zuruke-ru, ずるける, v. i. To be idle, or lazy; to fool away time.

1. 主人の前には忠實を凝めて居るが留守には直ぐずるける。 Though he makes himself appear diligent before his master, he soon becomes idle when he is away from him.

Zusho, ずしょ, 圖書, n. Pictures and books.

1. 今の時代ほど圖書の濫發せらるゝ時代はあるまじ。 In no generation have pictures and books been so unscrupulously published as in the present.

2. 圖書館には珍奇の圖書充滿す。 The libraries abound with rare pictures and books.

Zutsu, づつう, 頭痛, n. Headache.

1. 今日は頭痛にて出校致し難し。 I am unable to attend the school on account of headache.

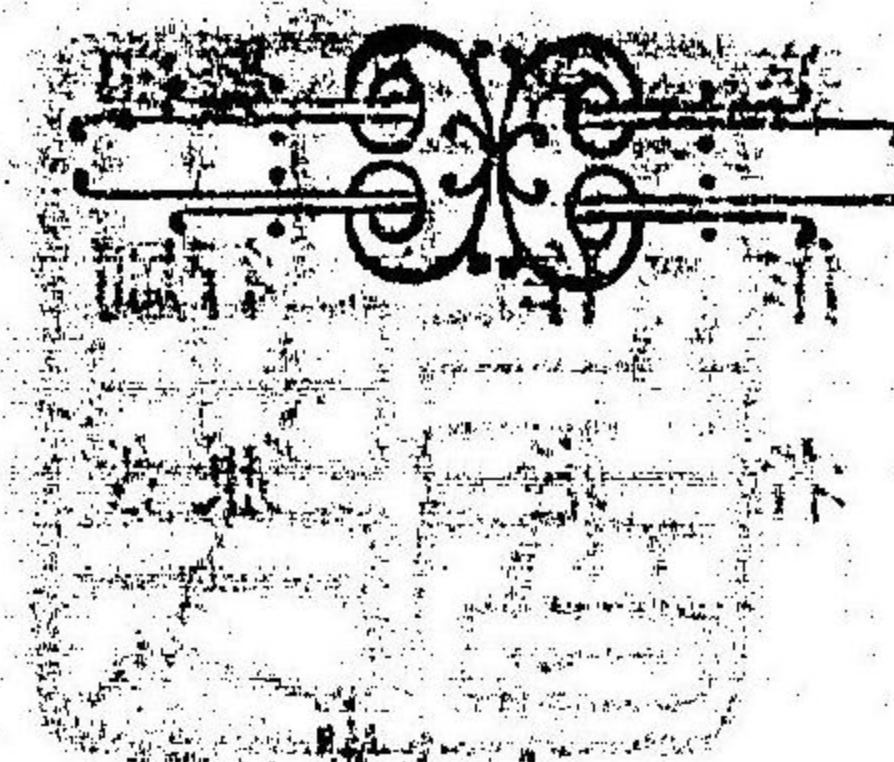
2. 頭痛は腦病の初めなり。 Headache is but a prelude to brain trouble.

Zuzan, づさん, 杜撰, adj. Fanciful; hypothetical; worthless.

1. 坊間賣ぐ處杜撰の書頗る多し。 Among books now on sale many are entirely worthless.

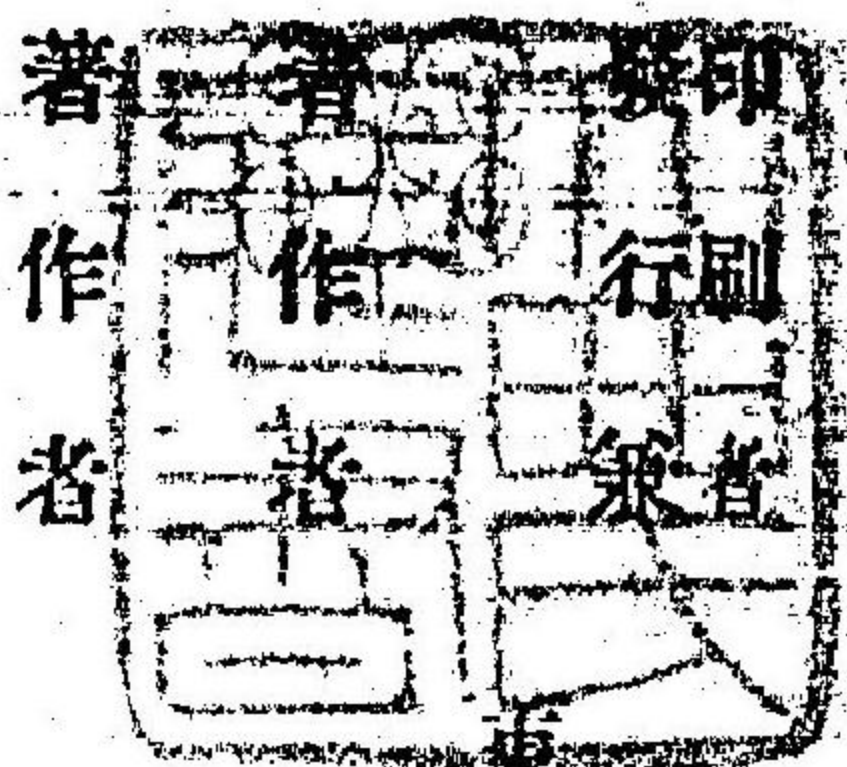
Zuzushii-ki, ずうずうし, adj. Impudent; presumptuous; audacious; pushing.

1. 新聞社の廣告取りは餘程ずうずうしくなくては成辦せぬ。 The canvassers for advertisements in various newspaper offices can never hope to be successful unless they are extremely pushing.



Vertical text on the right side of the page, including a date stamp '明治二十六年' (Meiji 26) and other characters, possibly indicating a library or collection record.

明明明明
治治治治
三三三三
十十十十
六六六六
年年年年
九九月月
月月月月
六十六十
日日日日
印發再版
刷行發行



發行者

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二十世紀 日英會話

博言博士イーストレーキ先生著
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七號活字總クロース
長形袖珍ボツケツト入 定價金 四十錢

ルナリ、名フ何人ヲ問ハズ有モ英語ヲ能クセントスルモノ一本ヲ讀ニシ新編ノ一助タラシメヨ
ノ道・細大漏サズ船達シタレバ、之レ實ニ二十世紀ノ名ニ背カズ普通一編ノ書ト同一ノ比ニ非ラサ
他ノ書物ヲ以テ學ビ能ハザル・廣告・看板用語・街物ノ表記・商用略語・俚言・俗語等ノ異近ナルモ
ナシ・此ニ於テ亦夕實ニ純然タル好箇ノ作文全書ト成スベキモノナリ・而シテ雜門ニ於テハ到底
ヘ之ヲ網羅ス・如何ニ文句ノ整齊ニシテ幾多ナル手紙ト雖モ本書ニ依ツテ其作綴ノ成ラザルハ
明セラレ且ツ有モ交際通信上ニ用ユル言語ハ、冒頭語ヨリ結尾語ニ至ルマデ、類ヲ限ニシ品ヲ變
ノ綴リ方ハ勿論・受取證書・手形・決算書等ノ形式ヨリ此等ノ用語上ノ注意ニ至ル迄詳細ニ記載
ハ順ニ依テ羅列ス・爲ニ索引ニ便ナルヲ爲中ニ物ヲ探スガ如シ・又通信ノ部門ニ於テハ普通手紙
書ノ體ヲ呈ス・會話ニハ普通部門アリ商業及技術ニ關スル部門アリ各其部門ニ從ヒ・會話ナレ
語ニ至リテハ別ニ一門ヲ設ケ專門ナル學者ノ稿卷ヲ得一々之ニ叮嚀ナル註釋ヲ爲シ宛外商業辭
會ノ説明ヨリ起リ日常必要ナル單語ハ荷モ一トシテ網羅セザルハナシ・而シテ商業上特別ナル單
本書ハ從來ノ會話篇ト其趣ヲ異ニシ篇ヲ五篇ニ分チ・更ニ之ヲ分チテ二百餘項目トス・字母五十

red or white?	が宜しう△いますか
I will take white, if you please.	何卒白葡萄酒を頂き度う△います
Your health, Sir.	サアお上り下さい(西洋にて酒を始むる時に此語を用ふ)
I drink your good health.	健康を祝します(同上)
Do you drink brandy?	焼酒を召上りますか
I will take some beer, if you please.	何卒麥酒を頂き度う△います。
Very good, indeed.	誠に善い酒です
I do not remember ever having drunk better.	此様な良き酒は飲んだ覚えがありません
If it is not nice, I beg you will say so.	甘くなければ御遠慮なく言して下さい
Do you take Japanese arrack?	日本酒をお上りなさるか
I thank you for your kind entertainment.	今日の盛宴を謝します
I don't drink Japanese sake, so pray give me some beer.	私は日本酒を飲みませんから麥酒を擇て来てくれ

9. INTRODUCTIONS

第九 紹介

Letter of introduction	Reputation	名譽
Recommendation	Help; Aid; Assistance	周旋
Testimonial	Trouble	面倒
履書(品行、才能の)	Acquaintance	知己

鐘美堂發行書目

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ABRIDGED FROM
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

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- 製 本 總 ク ロー ス 本 綴 講 義 紙 金 文 字 入
- 紙 質 舶 來 上 等 薄 紙 印 刷 鮮 明
- 紙 數 六 百 六 十 四 頁 插 圖 四 百 餘 個

西ノ原照字典ヲ以テ目サル、ウエブスター大辭
 典ヲ根據トシテ成リタル諸書ノ中袖珍ノ譯書ハ
 其數枚學ニ違アラズト雖皆夫レ夫レ長短アリ得
 失アリ未ダ以テ重寶トスベキモノアラザリキ本
 書ハ當今英米學生間ニ非常ナル歡迎ヲ受ケ優ニ
 一頭地ヲ校ケル唯一ノ好辭典ニシテ而カモ未ダ
 本邦ニ傳ハルモノ稀ナレバ鐘堂深ク之レヲ遺憾
 トシ茲ニ獨特ノ PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC 版
 ナ用井且ツ携帶索引ニ便ナラシメンガ爲メニ製
 本体紙等ニ十分改良ヲ加ヘ普テク世ノ英學者ニ
 紹介スル所以ナリ

sphere or to the heavenly orbs.— **Spher-ic-al-ness**, **Sphe-ric'i-ty** (sfē-rī's'ī-tī), *n.*— **Sphe'roid**, *n.* Body nearly spherical; solid generated by a revolving ellipse.— **Sphe-roid'al**, **Sphe-roid'ic**, **Sphe-roid'ic-al**, *a.*— **Spher'ule**, *n.* Little sphere.

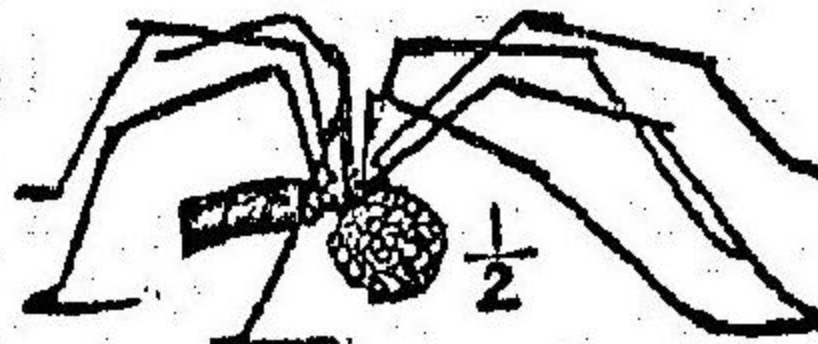
Sphinx (sfinks), *n.* Fabulous monster, which put to death those unable to solve the riddles which it propounded.



Greecian Sphinx.

Spice (spīs), *n.* Fragrant or aromatic vegetable production; anything which enriches the quality of a thing; small quantity.— *v. t.* To season; flavor.— **Spī'cy**, *a.* Fragrant; pungent; sharp; smart.— **Spī'ci-ly**, *adv.*

Spī'cu-lar (spīk'ū-lēr), *a.* Resembling a dart; sharp.— **Spī'cu-late**, *v. t.* To sharpen to a point.



Spider with its Eggs.

Spī'der (spī'dēr), *n.* Animal, resembling an insect, which spins webs for taking its prey; frying pan.

Spī'e'gel-ē'sen (spē'gēl-'sēn), *n.*, **Spī'e'gel'iron** (ī'ūr'n). White cast iron, containing much carbon, used in making Bessemer steel. [a hole in a cask.]

Spī'g'ot (spīg'ūt), *n.* Peg to stop a faucet or **Spī'ke** (spīk), *n.* Large nail; ear of corn or grain; flower cluster.— *v. t.* To fasten or set with spikes; stop the vent of (a gun, etc.) with a spike.—

Spī'ked, *a.* Furnished or stopped with spikes.— **Spī'ke'let**, *n.* Small spike making a part of a large one.— **Spī'ky**, *a.* Having sharp points.

Spī'ke'nard (spīk'nārd), *n.* Aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Spī'le (spīl), *n.* Small peg or pin, to stop a hole; pile.

Spī'l (spīl), *n.* Slender piece; peg; Spike. pin; metallic rod; wisp of paper.

Spī'l (spīl), *v. t. & i.* To run out; lose; waste.

Spī'n (spīn), *v. t. & i.* To draw out and twist into threads; extend to a great length; whirl; twirl.— **Spī'n'er**, *n.* [greens.]

Spī'n'ach (spīn'āj), *n.* Pot herb used for



鍾美堂發行書目

ノ此書實ニソノ初階ヲ推スニ足ルベシ。
 既表スルヲ得ベキニ至ラム、中學三年級以上、及ビ之下同程度ノ學級ニ於テ、英語作文ノ教科用トナスベキモ
 易キ文法上ノ誤謬ヲ指摘サレタレバ、之ニ由テ修練ノ功ヲ積ムトキ、容易ニ正格ナル英文ヲ以テ、自己ノ思想ヲ
 ミテ臆列シタル者ニ非ズ、必ズ使用スベキ文字辭句ノ如キハ、細大漏ララズ之ヲ舉ゲ、マタ我邦學生ノ特ニ習
 驗ニヨリ獨創ノ教授方法ヲ以テ編進サレシ者ニシテ、普通所謂和文英語ト相似タル者アレバ、唯父復然問題ノ
 英語作文、世上未ダ適當ノ教科書アラズ、之ニ從事スル者ノ深ク憾トスル所ナリ、本書ハ、花輪教授が多年ノ經

英作文教科書

全一册 郵税金 六錢

高等商業學校教授花輪虎太郎先生著

（五月二十五日 印刷 製本美麗）
 文部省檢定濟

以テ叮嚀ニ指導サレタレバ教科用トシテハ勿論、獨習用トシテ益シ又遺憾ナカルベシ。

之花輪教授自ラ本書緒言中ニ述ベラレタル言ナリ、則チ以テ本書ノ性質ヲ知ルニ足ルベシ、特ニ各章皆邦語ヲ
 初一・二年間便宜此書ヲ教ヘ然ル後英文教科書ニ移ラシ容易ニ英文作文ノ堂ニ上ラシムルヲ得ベキヲ信ズト

英作文初歩

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（一月二十五日 印刷 製本美麗）
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鍾美堂編輯部編
 シエー、テイー、スウ井フト先生校訂
 東京帝國大學兼高等師範學校教授

（七月二十九日 文部省檢定濟）
 自一至五 全五册

鍾美堂發行書目

即ガム下單ニ解盤ノ希望スル所ナリ
 ツルモノナシ本書發行後直ニ數十校ノ採用ヲ辱フセリ猶不嘗ク英語界ノ使用ヲ
 始書ニシテ其ノ數ノ最モ多ク印刷ノ鮮明ニシテ紙質ノ良好ナルハ本書ノ右ニ出
 ク各事皆最良ナル模範的英語トシテ倍信スルヲ得ベシ又讀本ニ最モ肝要ナルハ
 ニ注意シタルハ我學生ノ趣味學力ニ適セザルノ虞ナク又文章生硬不熟ノ嫌ヒナ
 ニ適切ニシテ英語ノ習得ニ裨益アル程度ヲ撰譯シ難易ノ程度草藪ノ配列
 Sanders' Union Reader IV. ヨリ著者が多年教授上ノ經驗ニヨリ最モ我學生
 Readers I-V. Swinton's Readers I-V. Longmans' New Readers I-V. 及
 三級中學校教授要目ニ標準讀本ト規定セラレタル Barnes' New National
 ●本書ハ我教科書トシテ久シク行ハレ來リ實際其良好ナルヲ以テ文部省訓令第
 ●學生硬不熟ニシテ興味索然且慣用ニ戻レル辭句ヲ發見スルコト少シトセズ
 ●邦人ノ手ニ成リタル英語讀本ハ或點ニ於テ我學生ニ切實ナル所アルモ勢ヒ文
 ●適合セザルモノアリ
 ●英米出版ノ讀本ハ其文章素ヨリ同然スル所ナシト雖往々我學生ノ趣味思想ニ

鍾美堂發行書目

シ無味難読ナル文典ノ弊ヲ除カレタリ
 スヘシ文例ノ如キモ維メテ平易ナル文ヲ用ヒ且ツ興味多キ小話ヲ利用シテ巧ミニ練習ノ課題ト
 ヲ經驗セラル、處ニシテ其弊ヲ正サントノ目的ヨリ邦文ヲ以テ本書ノ著述アリ以テ其特色ヲ察
 同ヲ變シ文法書ヲ讀スルノ弊ニ陥リ肝要ナル文法上ノ智識ヲ與フルニ不便多シトハ先生自
 ク加フルニ此等ノ書ハ大抵英文ヲ以テ綴レル爲メ初學者ニ教フルニ當リ字句ノ解説ニ無益ノ時
 現今中學校及其程度ノ諸學校ニ於テ教科書ニ用フル英語文典ハ我國ノ學生ニ適セザル點甚多
 A First English Grammar.

英語小文典

高等商業學校教授花輪虎太郎先生著

四六版百八十一頁 定價金三十錢

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四六版六十一頁 定價金二十錢

高等英文作文教科書

高等商業學校教授花輪虎太郎先生著

三月二十八日 文部省檢定濟

全一冊 近刊

鍾美堂發行書目

實製本の細微に深く注意せるものなし。本書は右等の缺點を補ふに於て遺憾なきものなり。蓋しして趣味深き英語を併せ學ぶの利を知れるものなれども不幸にして未だ探擿の宜しきを得ず。字體(描画)印刷、紙インツプ物語は天下の大文字にして、世界の教科書なり。我國にて夙に是を英文習得の用に供せるは、深遠なる教訓の簡

伊 蘇 普 物 語

全一冊 郵 稅 金 四 錢
定 價 金 二 十 五 錢

先生多年の教授の経験により我が學生の爲め修正増補したるものにして此書をして愈完全の域に進めたるを信す。東西思想の異は、語學研究上に影響する事殊に著しく、歐米の出版の讀本を其儘兒童に供して、鮮果を望む難し。本書は

増訂 ニューナショナルリーダー

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定 價 金 十 五 錢

東京高等師範學校教授佐伯好郎增訂

も難んずる發音練習に重きを置き、斬新なる組織によりて此の缺點を補はんことを期するものなり。年級乃至高等小學程度の讀本に前以つて用ふべき「プリマー」の世に出づる少なきは遺憾なり。本書は實に本邦學生の最中級四、五年級乃至高等師範學校程度の英語教科書は、今や既に數に於て遺憾なきの觀あるにも係らず、三年級以下殊に一

イングリッシュスタンダード プ リ ー マ ー

全一冊 郵 稅 金 四 錢
定 價 金 二 十 錢

東京高等師範學校教授オプアーツ岸本能武太著

鍾美堂發行書目

- (4) 以上の三特質を矛盾せざる限りに於て美術的なること。
- (3) 目、手、背等身體諸部の姿勢自然にして健康に適すること。
- (2) 學び易く書き易く従て速かなること。
- (1) 字體明晰にして一目瞭然読み易きこと。

要するに本習字帖の「立體」は下の四特質を有す。

適當なる入きを信す。す」などの非難を蒙むるの恐れなきは勿論書を以て一種の美術を考ふる我國人に取つては殊に之に改良を加へたるものなれば、科學的なると同時に美術的なり。故に「書」は書にして版にあら

今本習字帖が採る處の字體は最も美麗なりとの公評ある Spencerian Style の立體を基礎として劣るもの無きにあらず。一利あれば一害あり。斯く實利に於て優る「立體」の中には稍もすれば美體に於て遙かに斜體に

岸本立體習字帖

自一至六 郵 稅 各 金 二 錢
定 價 各 金 七 錢

東京高等師範學校教授オプアーツ岸本能武太著

鐘美堂發行書目

An Abridged Conversation-Grammar.
英語會話文典捷徑

博言博士イーストレーキ編

憲兵練習所御藏版

全一冊 郵税金 六十錢
四六版總クローズ製本堅牢 定價金 五十錢

書の内容を知るに足れり

して簡まり難に入り容易く英語會話に達せしめんと欲したるが爲也」は先生本書に精意をこめて記せるものにて本達せしむるにあり本書は先づ通常の疑問に習熟せしめ而して種々の題を設け練習せしむる順序を採れり是れ生徒を所なれどもそれが爲めに材料の選擇を忽にするが如きは條の得たるものに非ず要は生徒をして普通の英語會話に熟練なからず是識者の風を知る所なるべし既に英語會話を教ふる以上は英米人の正しき發音を傳ふるは最も望ましき授の一弊にも云ふべきは徒に英米人發音の抑揚聲急のみを習はしむるに汲々として實用的會話を授くるに於て遺憾りきされは本書に於ては日本の學生に適當なる材料を應集排列する點に於て多少の苦心を施したり又從來の會話教科書も從來或は會話書に基き授業を試みたることあるも其材料は彼國人に適し我國學生の習用に迂遠なるもの多か「元來會話の授業が英語教授中最も困難なるは著者多年の經驗を引證して喋々整辯を費すまでもなき事なり著者の如

English Conversation and Composition.
英語會話作文初步

高等商業學校教授花輪虎太郎著

全一冊 郵税金 四十錢
三月二十六日 文部省檢定済
明治三十六年

鐘美堂發行書目

中ヨリ抜取シルタモノナレバ中學校上級程度ノ理想的教科書ナリト云フモ過當ナラズ
要ヤス、本書ハ Gentlemanノ品位ヲ基礎トセル實際的才智ノ緊要ナルコトヲ論ゼシ數輩ノ名文ヲ同氏ノ著書スマイルズ氏ノ著書ハ其文體遊麗雅緻、其思想健全質實ニシテ青年ヲ提勵聖化スル力ノ大ナルハ今更味々々 Smile's Practical Wisdom. スマイルズ・プラクティカル・ウイズダム
全一冊 郵税金 四十錢
總クローズ製本堅牢、紙數百八十頁、
十一月十四日 文部省檢定済
明治三十四年

鐘美堂編輯部編

思想ハ特ニ日本學生ニ適切ナルモノニナレバ中學校五年級・高等學校初年級程度ノ良教科書ナリ
手ニナリテ文體變化多クレンヲ講解ノ力ヲ養フニ適シ、名家ノ精粹ヲ集メタル最上ノ英文軌範タルベク、且ツ其 Leage is power" "On Wealth" "Labor and Rest" "Love of Country" "Parents" "Conversation as a Means of Culture" 等其他悉ク教訓ト興味ニ富メル好題目ヲ取リ而カモ行文雅潔ナラズ、諸家ノ本書ハ英國近代ノ諸名家ヨリ青年學生ニ有益ナル文章ヲ採りシタル散文集ニシテ全卷四十餘篇、Know- Prose Readings from Eminent Authors.
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鐘美堂編輯部編

鐘美堂編輯部編

鐘美堂發行書目

Short Recitations.
シムートレシテーション

東京高等師範學校教諭東海林運三郎編

Stories of European Nations.

ヨーロッパの歐洲史談

鐘美堂編輯部編

Selections from Sanders' Union Fourth Reader.
ユニオン第四讀本抄

博言博士イーストレーキ編

Selections from "Pushing to the front."
プッシング・トゥー・ゼ・フロント抄

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印刷鮮明・製本美麗
三月七日 文部省檢定濟

鐘美堂發行書目

研究スルノ基礎タルベク又斯學ヲ解スルノ捷徑タルベシ
ルモノナレバ此種ノ書ヲ以テ英語ヲ修ムル者ハ本書ニ就テ其意ヲ解法ニ精通セザバ將來英語ヲ
能ク作文ハ主トシテ以テ一なしよなるらんぐまんすすうのんごん第一第二第三讀本ヨリ引用セ
テ英語セシメ然ル後ニ文話ニ及ビ再ビ本書ヲ離レテ問答セシメ以テ各章ノ目的ヲ達セシメ亦撰
タルモノニシテ全篇四十餘章ヨリ成リ而シテ各章先ヅ撰述的短文ヲ附記セシメ之ニ依テ和文
本書ハ編者ガ中學校第二級第三級若クハ此ト同一程度ノ諸學校教科書トシテ編輯セラレ

Text-Book of English Conversation and Grammar. No. 11.
新式英語會話文法教科書

下卷

郵税金 二十錢

Text-Book of English Conversation and Grammar. No. 1.
新式英語會話文法教科書

上卷

郵税金 二十錢

高等師範學校教授平田喜一
高等師範學校教授佐伯好郎 合著

四月二十一日 文部省檢定濟

四六版總クローヌ願ル美本

鐘美堂發行書目

談話書を斬新なる考案により、簡密に、難易の程度を斟酌し、會話作文及び書風の教科書として編纂せり。
會話及英文の教科書に多しからず、雖も未だ成績の見るべき物なし。本書は古今の偉人名士二百名の發削に、趣味美
Great Men and Anecdotes.
名 士 逸 話 集
全一冊 郵 税 金 四 錢
定 價 金 三 十 五 錢

又流暢にして、善く中學四年乃至五年皆しくは補習科の教科書として適當なり。
本書は非常の喝采を以て、諸方の中學校等に迎へられたる成功の秘訣 (Ethics of Success) の編纂に見て可なり。文章
How True Men have Achieved their Success?
先 哲 成 功 之 槩
全一冊 郵 税 金 四 錢
定 價 金 三 十 五 錢

鐘美堂編輯部編纂

なることを、價す。程度は第三、四年、第五、六年に適應するものなり。
奮起せしめ、趣味津津たる裡自ら成功の何たるをも解せしむるものなれば、中學校英語科教科書として最も適切なるもの
本書はウヰリヤム・マセーヤ氏の原著より、校筆せるものにして、歐米の偉人傳の逸事を流暢に記して、青年子弟を鼓舞
Ethics of Success.
成 功 之 秘 訣
全一冊 郵 税 金 四 錢
定 價 金 三 十 五 錢
總クローネ金文字入、鐘美本

鐘美堂編輯部編纂 文部省檢定済

鐘美堂發行書目

の星なれや、あはれ大方の人此書を購ひて、節も友もなされ、てよ
こきく、聞く、兩先生のものをせられたる、この書は進み行く人をあやまらせず、導くはげに暗き夜
しき事にて有職の人つねにこれを口惜し、せられたり、きされは、やこの道に優れて、天つ御座の星の
世に出て、たれも皆よき助けとなり、力を頼み、師になすべきは、なかりきいかなげか、は
外國の書の藁を御國振にすることは、いかにかたき業なれや、初學の人の讀本なき、獨り學びの書多く
ニシヨナル 第四讀本講義
上 下 卷 卷
定 價 金 二 十 錢
郵 税 金 二 十 錢

パチエラー、オプ、ロー、眞山政一郎先生共著

ニ本書ノ特質ニシテ、從來世ニ流傳スル書ト同一ノ比ニ非ザルナリ
ナカルベク、加フルニ一文ノ意解ハ日用ノ邦語ヲ用ヒ、タレバ教書ニ接解ニ直接、指テ示ク、受クルト大差
心親意以テ、本書ニ遊セラルル殊ニ其考案、得タルバ、教書ニ接解ニ直接、指テ示ク、受クルト大差
完全ナルモノナカリキ、比時ニ當リ、本書出ヅル、世ニ多カレドモ、皆夫レ欠點アリテ未ダ
ナシヨナル讀本ノ獨習書トシテ出版セラレタルモノ、世ニ多カレドモ、皆夫レ欠點アリテ未ダ
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東京專門學校々友本多正先生合著
博言博士イーストレイキ先生合著

鍾美堂發行書目

外國語研究叢書

各册定價金十八錢 郵送料各二錢

- | | | | | | |
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鍾美堂發行書目

中、最も適切な材料に據りて編纂せる、簡易にして趣味に富める未曾有の良教科書なり。時専ら泰西に行はる、兒童が知悉せる自然界の音響を藉りて發音を圖解し、興味を添へて綴字に慣れしむるもの數種易きに似て難きは英語發音綴字の教科書なり、世に未だ此種の完全なる書籍あるを見ざるは理なきにあらず。本書は現

Standard English Speller
スタンダードスペラー

國民英學學校教師 奈倉次郎 共著

り、書取専門の教科書蓋し本書を以て嚆矢とす。其の欠點を補ふて餘ある元より論を俟たず本書は久我學生が特に困難を感ずる同音異義の語を網羅して之を卷末に附せ其所を誤らば、律に要多くして効少なき恐なしとせず。本書は之に反して音韻上最も綴字を熟せしむるものなれば、上述に用ゐる讀本類の隨處一二節に就きて行へるのみ、未だ此種専門の教科書を用ゐしことなし。此法にては若し撰譯に本書は最近版く歐米に行はる、綴字、書取の教科書中より抄録せるものなり。從來我國に於ける英和書取の撰譯は、諸讀

A Text-Book on Dictation.
英語書取教科書

國民英學學校教師 奈倉次郎編

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鍾美堂發行書目

自由ニ英文ヲ讀ル事ヲ得シ
ニシテ又以テ翻譯ノ力ヲ養フノ資ニ供スベキ好著ナリ英語ヲ學ブ者本書ヲ讀讀セバ誤謬ナク
ノナレバ意義明瞭ニシテ會得容易ナリ且譯字ハ極メテ穩當ニシテ原語ヲ並列シタレバ修學ニ便
タサンガ爲メ新道ニ精通セラル、龜田先生ガ平易妥當ヲ旨トシ最親切丁寧ニ講述セラレタルモ
ルノ事情アリテ未ダ英文ノ說明ヲ解スルノ學力ナキモ文法ヲ知ルノ必要アリ本書ハ此必要ヲ充
タルモノニシテ我國諸學校ニシテモ多ク此書ヲ用フレトモ我國ニ於ケル語學ノ修養ハ急進ヲ要ス
タル所抄ナカラザルハ教育社會ノ夙ニ稱揚スル所ナリ本書ハ同氏ガ中等教科用トシテ著ハサレ
原著者子スフ井一ルド氏ガ教育事業ニ經驗深ク特ニ意ヲ東洋ニ於ケル英語ノ進歩ニ注ギ貢獻シ

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第二 英文 典 講 義

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笛川鶴田久作先生講述

鍾美堂發行書目

得ル趣多キハ雙應發聲ガ殊更本書ノ編割ヲ致テセラレタルヲ以テ其一斑ヲ知ルニ足ルベシ
字引ヲ以テシタレバ少シク英語ノ素養アルモノハ本書ニ對テ新學ノ研究ヲナサズ從來我邦出版ノ諸書ニ比シ其
一層其興味ヲ添ヘシ編中種々ノ新學ニ關スル古今ノ逸話等ヲ挿入シ卷末ニハ大家ノ略釋ト懇切ナル術語
實際的ニシテ著ク一般學生ニ新學ノ活用ヲ示シ其學少ナクシテ習識ヲ開發セシムルヲ以テ本書ノ長所トス本書ハ
迄テ平面上トシ以下ヲ立體ニ充ツ組織最新ニシテ用意周到行文平易說明該博引例問題等ノ如キ興味多ク
本書ハ雙應發聲ガ其學生ニ類タンガ爲メ鍾美堂ニ其出版ヲ命セラレシ著ニシテ體ヲ八編ニ分チ一編ヨリ五編
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ヘマンズ 平面及立体幾何學 全一冊 郵稅金十錢 定價金壹圓

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ニ於テ見ル能ハザリシ精巧緻密ノ印刷ヲ爲スヲ得ルニ到リタルハ聊カ光榮トスル所ナリ故版ニ成レル弊堂
弊堂茲ニ多年ノ攻究ニ係ル特得最新術 Photolithographic版印刷術ヲ奏功ノ運ニ達シ從來我國
從來我が國ニ於ケル歐文印刷物ニ誤植多ク且刷版ノ鮮明ナラサルハ常ニ教育家ノ遺憾トセラレ所ナリ

鍾美堂 PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC 版

鍾美堂發行書目

Barnes' New National First Reader 第一リーダ	Barnes' New National Second Reader 第二リーダ	Barnes' New National Third Reader 第三リーダ	Barnes' New National Fourth Reader 第四リーダ	Barnes' New National Fifth Reader 第五リーダ
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鍾美堂發行書目

學研究の學生間に廣く普及すべき價値あり、こゝ以て本書價値の一斑を窺ふに足らん乎。
 中の第一節からざる可らず、メンシニアリングコード曰く本書は斯學の素養なき市町村の土木工學に關する公衆及び工
 業の能はず而して本書程此の知識を該博に記す者なし、パブリックヘルス曰く本書の如きは各市町村衛生課付圖書
 批評二三を摘記せん、ゼニタリヤン曰く苟も社會衛生の事に關する者は本書に所す如き知識なくんば正當に其職務を
 町村に任じ衛生及び土木工事に當る土は座右に欲く可らざる重寶なり是れ獨り無雙の私言に非ず、試に彼地新聞雜誌の
 以て嚆矢とす而て其譯文の流暢明瞭なる以て新學專門の人士は勿論其素養なき者にも了解し得べき者なれば各府縣市
 其清淨法を述べ終に給水下水の工事設計より汚物の處分法を詳細説明したる者にして我邦衛生工學の習俗は本書を
 學大家米利曼氏の新著にして大沼先生が氏の評語を得て譯述せられたる者なり先づ社會衛生學の大要を説き次に水質
 種の方面より之を講ずる、雖も殊に重要なるは給水排水の問題とす是れ即ち衛生工學の主要なる所なり本書は米國工
 公衆の健康を増進し、病毒の延蔓を防止するは社會衛生學の目的とする所なり而して社會衛生學の範圍は廣大にして諸

衛生工學

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 內務省衛生局長谷川泰先生題辭 醫學博士岡村龍彦先生序

鍾美堂發行書目

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攻玉社工學校長大沼文哉先生譯

東京帝國大學教授工學博士原能太先生序 英國レハイ大學教授マンスフィールドメモリー先生著

内務省衛生局長長谷川泰先生題辭

醫學博士磯行龍彦先生序

學研究の學生間に深く普及すべき価値あり。之を以て本邦の衛生事業を遂げんとす。市町村の土木工學に關する公定及び工
 中の第一節たる可らず。エリクニアリングコールド曰く。本書は衛生の素養なき市町村の土木工學に關する公定及び工
 業す能はず。而して本書此の知識を故郷に記す者なし。ハブリックヘルス曰く。本書の編者は各市町村衛生官編輯書
 批評二三を編纂せん。セニタリアン曰く。衛生の事に關する者は本邦に前著の如き知識なくは正當に其職を
 町村に任じ衛生及び土木工學に當る士は。庶右に依りて可らざる。重責なり。是れ。衛生の公定に於て。各府縣の
 以て嚆矢とす。而て其譯文の流暢明瞭なる。以て。衛生専門の人士に。勿論其を讀まざる。者にして。其譯文の
 其。衛生法を達べ。終に。衛生工學の工學設計より。汚物の處分法。を詳細に説明したる。者にして。其譯文の
 學大家。木利君氏の。新著にして。大沼先生が氏の。譯文を以て。衛生工學の。大要と。論じ。次に。水質
 純の方面より。之を。講ずる。こと。殊に。衛生工學の。目的。を。是れ。即ち。衛生工學の。大要。にして。諸
 公衆の健康を増進し。疾病の延蔓を防止するは。社會衛生學の。目的。と。する。所。なり。而して。社會衛生學の。範圍。は。廣大。にして。諸

鐘美堂發行書目

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吾人如何に修辭法の必要なるかは今更喋々を要せず而して本書は有名なる修辭學を

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鍾美堂發行書目

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三版の刊行を見るに致し數個の増訂をなし益々諸氏をして黑板面教授上に於て遺憾なからしむることを期す
に取て教授用板面に適用することを得べし證し未嘗有の好評なり本書世に出るや幸にして好評を以て迎へられ忽ち第
面の法を説述せられたるのみならず同時に二百數十頁に亘れる附例を附されたるものなれば如何に初心の士と雖も直
に斯道の爲め一大快事と謂つべきにあらずや本書は著者が多年の研究に基き空論を避け實効を旨とし簡明に平易に板
教授が黑板法に習熟せざるへからざるは教育家一般の嚆矢となれり然るに未だ此法を傳へべき好參考書の無きは實
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價費	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
金金	金金	金金	金金	金金	金金
七二	八二	三三	四一	四一	五五
十五	十五	十一	十	十五	十五
五錢	五錢	二圓	十圓	十圓	三十圓

7	8	9	10	11	12
定荷	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
價費	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
金金	金金	金金	金金	金金	金金
六一	七一	九二	百二	百二	百三
十三	十五	十五	二十	三十	五十
圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢

鍾美堂發賣樂器目錄

保險附風琴改良形

1	2	3	4	5	6
定荷	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
價費	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
金金	金金	金金	金金	金金	金金
十五	二十	三十	四十	四十	五十
圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢

7	8	9	10	11	12
定荷	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
價費	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”	” ”
金金	金金	金金	金金	金金	金金
五十一	六十一	七十一	九二	百二	百三
十七	十八	十五	十五	五十	三十
圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢	圓錢

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手 風 琴

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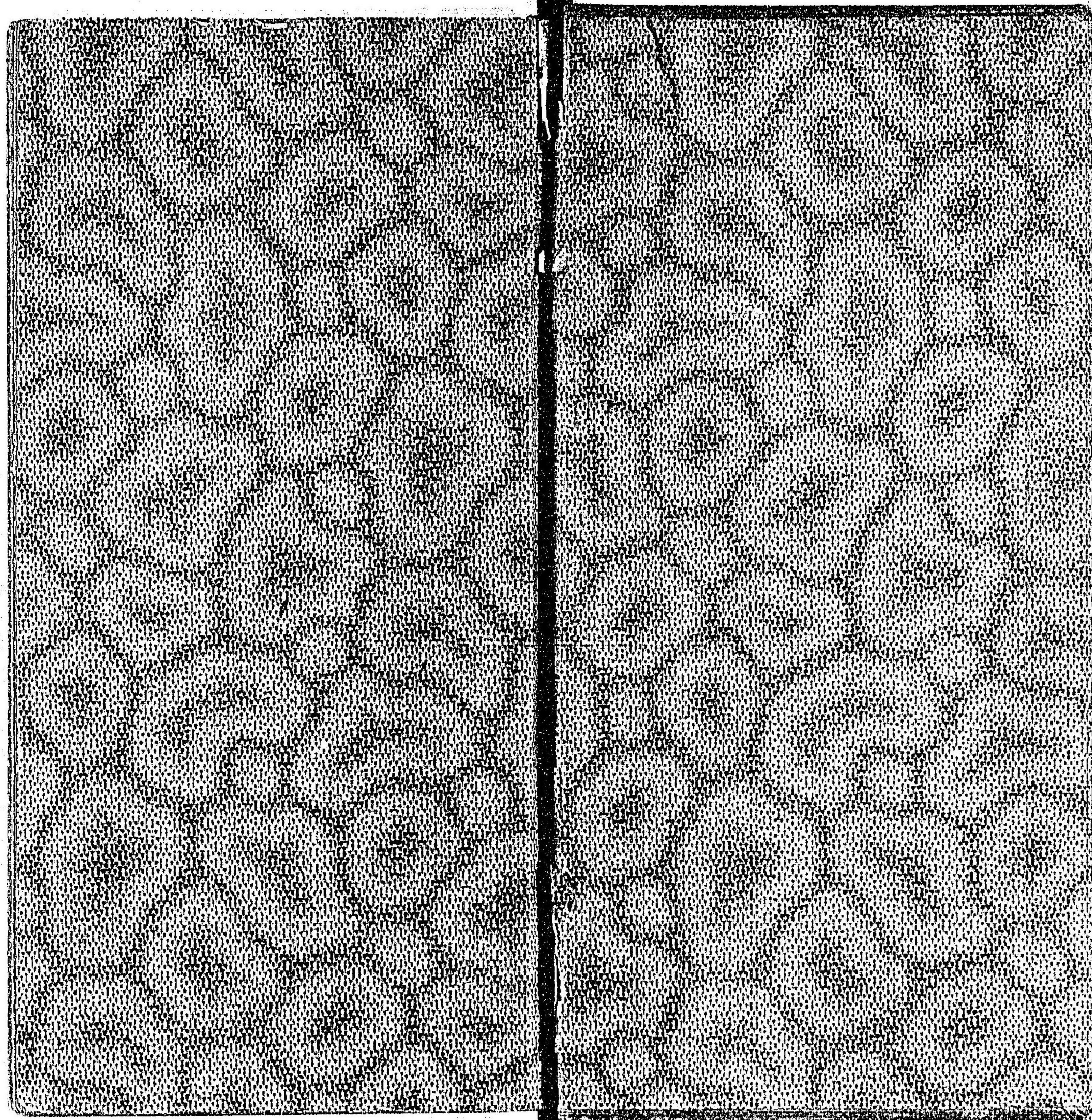
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