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Synopsis

This paper deals with the study of the relationship between Ernest Fenollosa's MSS. on Chinese poetry, which Pound used as the source for his *Cathay*, and Pound's *Cathay* poems themselves. I have presented the transcriptions of the Fenollosa MSS. on the Chinese poems which provided Pound with the material for his translation, and edited them in as compact a form as possible and juxtaposed each one with one of the *Cathay* poems.

Only the Japanese are fitted for this kind of work, because Fenollosa studied Chinese and Japanese literature in Japan under Japanese teachers. As, in the Fenollosa MSS., the pronunciation of the Chinese characters and the method of study of the Chinese poetry were the Japanized pronunciation and method, so it would in effect be nearly impossible for foreigners to examine the Fenollosa MSS.

The scope of this paper has been limited by the prescribed limit on its length. Further discussion will be given on another occasion.

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17 December 1980

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跡見学園女子大学紀要 第十四号（一九八一年三月十五日）

—— E・パウンド『中国詩』と E・フェノロサ「中国詩遺稿」
—— フェノロサ遺稿とパウンド『中国詩』の比較対照
—— 「E・パウンドの『中国詩』その四」

高
田
美
一

I

本稿はE・フェノロサの中国詩遺稿中、パウンドが『中国詩』に翻訳したものを筆写し、中国原詩との関連において、コンパクトに編集し、パウンド訳と比較対照したものである。

中国詩に関するフェノロサ断片遺稿については、L・W・チゾム『フェノロサ・極東とアメリカ文化』、H・ケナー「中国の創造」(『The Invention of China,』*Spectrum*, IX, 1, spring 1976)、『パウンドの時代』、ワイ・リム・イ『エズラ・パウンドの「中国詩」』付録、N・ストック『エズラ・パウンドの展望』(*Ezra Pound Perspectives*)などに収録され、わが国においては岩崎良三氏⁽¹⁾、児玉実英氏⁽²⁾、角田史郎氏⁽³⁾、外山定男氏⁽⁴⁾などに紹介されてきた。

ここで筆者は、パウンドの『中国詩』に結実したフェノロサ遺稿のほぼすべてを提供しようとするものであるが、フェノロサ遺稿の体裁によって転写再生するとあまりにも冗漫な紙面を要するので、できうる限り紙面の節約となるよう工夫した。

フェノロサ遺稿は、少数のものを除いて、ほとんど中国原詩が示されておらず、日本式漢字の発音の下に、それぞれの漢字一字の英語の意味が示され、その下に中国詩一行の意味の英訳が示されている。一見して、漢字の経文のローマ字式表記の音声を読み下すようで、われわれが想像する漢字の視覚的印象はなく、パウンド訳を通して原詩の知識をも

たぬ限り、フェノロサ遺稿が中国原詩のどれに相当するのか、確認することがきわめて困難である。またフェノロサ独得のスピーディな筆跡は削れるのに時間を要し、判読がきわめて困難である。

筆者は昨夏と今夏を通じ遺稿を書写したが、徐々にフェノロサの筆跡に馴れて、判読が容易になってきたものの、最初の部分の書写は、筆跡にまったく馴れていなかったため、多々、不備な点のあることをあとから発見した。今夏その不備を補うつもりであったが、思わぬ支障が生じたために、充分にその目的を果たすことができなかつたことが残念である。

しかし、パウンドの問題の『中国詩』がどのような資料から生まれたかは、この稿を通じて認識できるとおもう。このことは完全な稿が生まれても大差ないこととおもうが、いま筆者は一、二のことを頭に描いて、遺稿の再検討をする機をもちたいものと考えている。その前哨として現在の段階での記録をまとめておくこととした。

「采薇」、「古詩十九首、第二首」、「遊仙詩、第三首」、「長安古意」、「陌上桑」などを除きフェノロサ遺稿には中国詩の漢字の表記がないので、まず最初に中国原詩と日本式読みを掲げた。つぎにフェノロサ遺稿の中国詩の漢字の漢音(呉音)の表記を「」で示し、つぎに遺稿の個々の漢字のフェノロサ英語訳を()の中に示し、つぎに中国詩一行のフェノロサ訳をゴシックで示し、更に下位区分はへで示した。つまりフェノロサ遺稿の

moku	ran	shi	yei	sha	to	shu
magnolia		no	side of a	name of a tree		
		boat	probably like	keyaki		

A (fine) boat of shato wood, with sides of mokuren

は本稿IIにおいて

1 木蘭之柁沙棠舟 木蘭の柁沙棠の舟

木[moku] 蘭[ran] (木蘭 magnolia) 之[shi] (no<Jap.>) 柁
[yei] (side of a boat) 沙[sha] 棠[to] (沙棠 name of a tree,
probably like keyaki<Jap.>) 舟[shu]

A (fine) boat of shato wood, with sides of mokuren [sic]

の体裁となるのが原則である。そして最後に初版『中国詩』(一九一五)十四篇と、『ルストラ』(一九一六)において追加された初版の四篇を並置し、原詩の各行のフェノロサ訳行とパウンド訳行を対応させる番号を付した。

ケナー、ワイ・リム・イが前掲の著作で、D・デイヴィーが『彫刻家としてのエズラ・パウンド』でパウンド『中国詩』のプロソディの美点を説き、その他M・レック、⁽⁵⁾ H・ワイトメイアー、⁽⁶⁾ L・シンプソン、⁽⁷⁾ M・アレクサンダー⁽⁸⁾などがそれぞれの著作でパウンド『中国詩』を論じ、⁽⁹⁾ 筆者はパウンド中国詩に関する英米人の手になる論文を見てきた

が、フェノロサ遺稿全般にわたる検討から見たパウンド『中国詩』論はまだ現われていないとおもわれる。それはフェノロサ遺稿が日本式発音表記で、日本人教師を介した中国詩研究であるために、日本人を除いてフェノロサ遺稿の検討がきわめて困難なことによるものである。また中国原詩を介してパウンド『中国詩』を論じた英米人の手になる論文にもずいぶん皮相的な見解を得々と述べたものがある。

より広いフェノロサ遺稿の観点よりなされたパウンド論が寥々たることは、それが遺稿の性質によるものであるとしても、たしかに盲点と言わねばならない。パウンドの『中国詩』にもっぱら資料を提供したフェノロサ遺稿をここに編集し、視覚的に鑑賞容易な形式にパウンドの訳詩と並置したことが、パウンドの『中国詩』鑑賞に寄与するならば幸である。

この転写は完全なものではない。フェノロサ遺稿はふつう対応した頁が余白となっていて、余白のところどころに、「クリップ」(clip)と称する原詩理解のための背景の説明やフェノロサの意見が記されている。これは判読するのがきわめて困難である。はじめそこまで転写する配慮が及ばず、ただ李白「古風五十九首、其十八」の「クリップ」を不完全ながらも書写していたので、そのまま編集しておいた。

パウンドは広くフェノロサ遺稿を検討し、まず十八篇の中国詩を選んで英訳した。なぜパウンドが多量の遺稿中より当該の十八篇を選んだか。なぜ「能」よりも、フェノロサ未亡人の希望に背いて、⁽¹⁰⁾ 『中国詩』をさきに出したか、などの問題が、個々の詩句の比較検討に先行する重

要な課題であるように筆者にはおもわれる。

パウンドが利用した中国詩遺稿のみを検討しても、いろいろな問題が浮かぶ。たとえば、論証は他の箇所を譲るとして、中国原詩、二詩を一詩に訳した“*The River Song*”は、最初からパウンドは一詩として考えていたか、または一詩に訳す意図があったのかはともかくとして、パウンドは原遺稿の箇所を一詩としてのマークを付しているのである。

「采薇」の遺稿はあまりにもめまらかに有賀長雄の筆記であり、「玉階怨」のパウンドのタイトル“*Jewel Stairs Grievance*”、「長安古詩」の“*Old Idea of Choan*”はフエノロサのタイトルそのまゝを踏襲している。

II

『世説』「采薇」・フエノロサ遺稿・有賀長雄筆記
(*Shih-ching*, “采薇”, Fe-nollosa MS., trans. & ann. by Nagao Ariga)

(I) 采 薇 (Sai-bi)

Short Introduction

At the epoque [sic, i. e. epoch] of the last emperor of the “In” dynasty, there appeared the two powerful barbarian tribes who often invaded the empire, namely: “Kon-i”—in the western part, and “Ken-in”—in the northern part of China proper. Bunno was the commander in chief of the western princes, he had to dispatch

his army to defend against the outsiders under the order of the emperor. In that time he composed this piece, as if he was one of the soldiers, to show his sweet sympathy to them and to soften their grief and pain. As the commander was so kind against soldiers, the soldiers were glad to serve in his army. This is one of the chief reason why the “Shu” (Chou) dynasty arose and Bunno was esteemed as a Saint.

(Chinese)

(Japanese)

1 采薇采薇薇亦作止 薇を采り薇を采る薇も亦作つ

采 [sai] (to pick off) 薇 [bi] (a kind of edible fern) 采 [sai] 薇 [bi].
薇 [bi] 亦 [eki] (also) ② [saku, so] (to grow) 止 [shi]

We pick off the “*Warabi*” which first grow [sic] from the earth.

* The letter *止* is [sic] no meaning, no use, but each phrase being composed of 4 letters, this is put at the last of phrase.

2 日歸日歸歲亦暮 帰らんと日歸らんと日歸る歳も亦暮れぬ

日 [letsu] (to say) 歸 [ki] (to return) 日 [letsu] 歸 [ki]。歲 [sai] (year) 亦 [eki] (also) ② [baku] (come to last, 日 sun 莫 not, 暮 <bo>) 止 [shi]
We say to each other “When will we return to our country?”—It will be the last of the year. The rhyme [sic] is 作 saku and 莫 baku.

3 麴糵國家廢統之故 室靡へ家靡やた廢統の故なり

麴 [bi] (without) 室 [shitsu] (room) 靡 [bi] 家 [ka] (house)。麴 [ken] 統 [in] 之 [shi] (of) ② [ko] (because)

Here we are far from out home because we have the “*Ken-in*” as our enemy. 室。家 have figurative sense, i. e. 室 means wife for

11 王事靡盬不遑啓處 王事靡盬のハリとなく啓處するのこぼれぬらん

王 [wo] (royal) 事 [ji] (affair) 靡 [bi] (not) ⑤ [ko] (easy)。不 [fu] (not) 遑 [ko] (to have leisure) 啓 [kei] (sit down) ⑥ [sho] (stay)

We must be prudent for our affair (which is the order of our emperor) : we have no leisure to sit down comfortably.

12 憂心孔疚我行不來 憂心孔疚た疚む我が行来らず

憂 [yū] (sorrowful) 心 [shin] (mind) 孔 [ko] (very) 疚 [kiū] (sick)。我 [ga] (we) 行 [ko] (go) 不 [fu] (not) 来 [hai, liu] (return)

The rhyme [sic] of this piece is 疚 and 来, the scholars who prefer the new commentary by Shushi (朱子) read 疚 — lyoku and 来 — lyoku to accord rhyme [sic]; but I think it forced the sound of words. In my short view, it is much better to read 疚 — ki and 来 — li; because *lai* contract [sic] to li, and *kiu* contract [sic] to ki; but I don't know what is the opinion of Prof. Mori.

Our sorrow is very bitter; but we would not return to the country.

13 彼爾維何維常之華 彼の爾たるは維れ何ぞ維れ常の華

彼 [hi] (that) 爾 [dei < sic > i. e. ji] (blooming) 維 [wi] 何 [ka] (what)。維 [wi] (this) 常 [jo] (a kind of cherry) 之 [shi] (of) ⑦ [ka] (flower)

What is that blooming flower? — That is “Niwazakura.”

※維 is used for emphasizing the meaning of phrase.

14 彼路斯何君子之車 彼の路は斯れ何ぞ君子の車

彼 [hi] (that) 路 [lo] (chariot) 斯 [shi] (is) 何 [ka] (what)。君 — 子

[kun-shi] (prince) 之 [shi] (of) ⑧ [sha] (carriage)

Whose is that chariot? — That is our generals.

15 戎車既駕四牡業業 戎車既に駕し四牡業業たり

戎一車 [jū-sha] 既 [ki] (already) 駕 [ga] (to tie the horse)。四 [shi] (four) 牡 [bo] 業 — ⑨ [gyō gyō]

The horses are tied already to the chariot they seem to be vigorous.

16 豈敢定居一月三捷 豈敢て定居せんや一月に三捷せん

豈 [gai] (how) 敢 [kan] (dare) 定居 [tei-kyō] (repose)。一 [ichi] (one) 月 [getsu] (month) 三 [san] (three) ⑩ [shō] (victory)

Why shall we repose? We must conquer the enemy even three times in a month.

17 禦彼四牡四牡騤騤 彼の四牡に禦ち四牡騤騤たり

禦 [ga] (to tie horse) 彼 [hi] (that) 四 [shi] (four) 牡 [bo] (horse)。四 [shi] (four) 牡 [bo] (horse) 騤 — 々 [ki-ki] (strong)

That [sic] four horse [sic] are tied; they are very strong.

18 君子所依小人所腓 君子の依る所小人の腓る所

君 — 子 [kun-shi] (prince) 所 [sho] (that which) 依 [i] (ride)。小 — 人 (shō-jin) (subject) 所 [sho] ⑪ [hi] (depend)

The generals are on their back, and the soldiers are by their side.

19 四牡翼翼象弭魚服 四牡翼翼たり象弭魚服

四 [shi] (four) 牡 [bo] (//) 翼一々 [yoku-yoku] (skillful)。象 [sho] (ivory) 弭 [ji] (edge of arrow) 魚 [gyo] (fish) ⑩ [fuku] (quiver)。

The four horses are well educated, the generals have the ivory arrows and the quivers that are ornamented with the skin of fish.

20 豈不日戒獯豷孔棘 豈不日戒めちらふんや獯豷孔た棘なり

豈 [gai] (how) 不 [fu] (not) 日 [jitsu] (daily) 戒 [kai] (make attention)。獯豷 [ken-in] 孔 [kō] (very) ⑪ [kyoku] (quick)

We must be careful every day, because the enemy is very quick.

21 昔我往矣楊柳依依 昔我往ぬことき楊柳依依たりき

昔 [seki] (other time) 我 [ga] 往 [wo] (went) 矣 [i]。楊柳 [yo-liu] (willow) 依一⑫ [i-i] (drooping)

Other time when we started the willows are [sic] drooping by spring wind.

※矣 is [sic] no meaning, occupy [sic] the place only.

22 今我來思雨雪霏霏 今我來る雨雪霏霏たり

今 [kon] (now) 我 [ga] (we) 來 [lai] (come) 思 [shi] (——)。雨一雪 [wu-setsu] (it snows) 霏 [hi] (much) ⑬ [hi]

But now we come back when it snows.

23 行道遲遲載渴載飢 道を行くこと遅遅たり載ち渴し載ち飢す

行 [kō] (go) 道 [dō] (road) 遲⑭ [chi-chi] (slowly)。載 [sai] (then)

渴 [katsu] (to be thirsty) 載 [sai] ⑮ [ki] (hungry)

We go very slowly and we are thirsty and hungry.

24 我心傷悲莫知我哀 我心傷悲す我が哀きを知る莫し

我 [ga] (our) 心 [shin] (mind) 傷 [shō] (to be sorrowful) ⑯ [hi]。莫 [baku] (not) 知 [chi] (know) 我 [ga] (our) ⑰ [ai] (grief)

Our mind is full of sorrow, who will know our grief?

※哀 contract [sic] to single "i"

ペンペン (Pound)

Song of the Bowmen of Shu

From *Cathay* (1915)

1. HERE we are, picking the first fern-shoots
2. And saying: When shall we get back to our country?
3. Here we are because we have the Ken-nin for our foemen,
4. We have no comfort because of these Mongols.
5. We grub the soft fern-shoots,
6. When anyone says "Return," the others are full of sorrow.
7. Sorrowful minds, sorrow is strong, we are hungry and thirsty.
8. Our defence is not yet made sure, no one can let his friend return.
9. We grub the old fern-stalks.
10. We say: Will we be let to go back in October?

11. There is no ease in royal affairs, we have no comfort.
12. Our sorrow is bitter, but we would not return to our country.
13. What flower has come into blossom ?
14. Whose chariot? The General's.
15. Horses, his horses even, are tired. They were strong.
16. We have no rest, three battles a month.
17. By heaven, his horses are tired.
18. The generals are on them, the soldiers are by them
19. The horses are well trained, the generals have ivory arrows and quivers ornamented with fish-skin.
20. The enemy is swift, we must be careful.
21. When we set out, the willows were drooping with spring,
22. We come back in the snow,
23. We go slowly, we are hungry and thirsty,
24. Our mind is full of sorrow, who will know of our grief?

By Kulsugen.

4th Century B. C.

Ode 167

From *The Classic Anthology* (1954)

1. Pick a fern, pick a fern, ferns are high,
2. "Home," I'll say : home, the year's gone by,
3. no house, no roof, these huns on the hoof.

4. Work, work, work, that's how it runs,
4. We are here because of these huns.
5. Pick a fern, pick a fern, soft as they come,
6. I'll say "Home."
7. Hungry all of us, thirsty here,
8. no home news for nearly a year.
9. Pick a fern, pick a fern, if they scratch,
10. I'll say "Home," what's the catch?
10. I'll say "Go home," now October's come.
11. King wants us to give it all,
11. no rest, spring, summer, winter, fall,
12. Sorrow to us, sorrow to you.
12. We won't get out of here till we're through.
13. When it's cherry-time with you,
14. We'll see the captain's car go thru,
15. four big horses to pull that load.
15. That's what comes along our road,
16. What do you call three fights a month,
16. and won 'em all?
17. Four car-horses strong and tall
18. and the boss who can drive 'em all
18. as we slog along beside his car,
19. ivory bow-tips and shagreen case
20. to say nothing of what we face

20. sloggin' along in the Hien-yün war.

21. Willows were green when we set out,

22. it's blowin' an' snowin' as we go

23. down this road, muddy and slow,

23. hungry and thirsty and blue as doubt

24. (no one feels half of what we know).

枚乘(ふ)・フコノロキ (Mei Sheng 枚乘(?), Fenollosa)

(II) 古詩十九首 第二首

1 青青河畔草 青青河畔草

青 [sei] (blue) 青 [sei] (blue) 河 [ka] (river) 畔 [han] (bank, side)

草 [so] (grass)

2 綠園中 綠園中

鬱 [utsu] (luxuriantly, spreading, the willow) 鬱 [utsu] (〃) 園 [en]

(garden) 中 [chu] (in) 柳 [riu] (willow)

3 盈盈樓上女 盈盈樓上女

盈 [yei] (fill, full) 盈 [yei] (〃) (盈盈 in first bloom of youth) 樓 [ro]

(storied house) 上 [jo] (on) 女 [jo] (girl)

4 皎皎高潔 皎皎高潔

皎 [ko] (white, brilliant, luminous) 皎 [ko] (〃) 当 [to] (just, face)

窓 [so] (window) 牖 [yo < sic > i. yū] (door)

5 娥娥江粉粧 娥娥江粉粧

娥 [ga] (beauty of face) 娥 [ga] (〃) 紅 [ko] (red < of beni >) [beni is Jap.] 粉 [fun] (oshiroi < Jap. >, powder) 粧 [sic] [so < sic > i. e. syo]

6 纖纖田紫手 纖纖田紫手

纖 [sen] (slender) 纖 [sen] (slender) 出 [shutsu] (put forth) 紫 [so] (white, ordinary weaving, "blank" or "ground" or "not dyed, originally white) 手 [shu] (hand)

7 昔為倡家女 昔為倡家女

昔 [seki] (in former times) 為 [i] (was < did >) 倡 [sho] (courtesan) 家 [ka] (house) 女 [jo] (girl)

8 今為蕩子婦 今為蕩子婦

今 [kon] (now) 為 [i] (is) 蕩 [to] (dissipated) 子 [shi] (son's) 婦 [fu] (wife)

9 蕩子行不歸 蕩子行不歸

蕩 [to] (dissipated) 子 [shi] (son) 行 [ko] (go away) 不 [fu] (no) 歸 [ki] (return)

10 空牀難獨守 空牀難獨守

空 [ku] (empty) 牀 [sho] (bed) 難 [nan] (hard) 獨 [doku] (only one, alone) 守 [shu] (keep)

〆ハハム (Pound)

The Beautiful Toilet

1. BLUE, blue is the grass about the river
2. And the willows have overfilled the close garden.
3. And within, the mistress, in the midst of her youth,
- 4,5. White, white of face, hesitates, passing the door.
6. Slender, she puts forth a slender hand,
7. And she was a courtesan in the old days,
8. And she has married a sot,
9. Who now goes drunkenly out
10. And leaves her too much alone.

By Mei Sheng.

B. C. 140.

春田・ハナノロキ (Ri Po 李白, i. e. Jap. Rihaku, Fenollosa)

(III) 江上吟

- 1 木蘭之榭沙棠舟 木蘭の榭かいらん沙棠さとうの舟
木 [moku] 蘭 [ran] (木蘭 magnolia) 之 [shi] (no <Jap.>) 榭 [yei] (side of a boat) 沙 [sha] 棠 [to] (沙棠 name of a tree, probably like keyaki <Jap.>) 舟 [shu]

A (fine) boat of shato wood, with sides of mokuren [sic]

- 2 玉簫金管坐頭 玉簫金管頭ぎんぱん坐ま
玉 [gioku] (jewel) 簫 [sho] (Aute) 金 [kin] (gold) 管 [kan] (pipe) 坐 [za] (sit) 両 [ryo] (both) 頭 [to] (heads)

Jeweled Aute, and gold pipe, and (musicians) sitting in row on both sides.

- 3 美酒樽中十斛 美酒樽中けちやく十じゅう斛こく加
美 [bi] (fine) 酒 [shu] (wine) 樽 [son] (wine tub) 中 [chu] (in) 置 [chi] (put) 十 [sen] (1000) 斛 [goku] (measure=100 sho <Jap.>) (and) with fine wine put in casks to amount of 100 sho.

- 4 載妓隨波任去流 妓こ載を波を隨ひつつ去を流に任す
載 [sai] (carry) 妓 [gi] (courtesan, singer) 隨 [zui] (follow) 波 [ha] (waves) 任 [nin] (confide oneself to, passive, let things go, laisser faire) 去 [kio] (go away) 流 [riu] (stop <?>)

Carrying also singing girls (those that sit on both sides), and following passing course of waves, going or stopping as the boat will.

- 5 仙人有待乘黃鶴 仙人待つ有りて黃鶴に乘じ
仙 [sen] 人 [nin] (仙人 sennin) 有 [yu] (is) 待 [tai] (wait) 乘 [jo] (ride) 黃 [ko] (yellow) 鶴 [kaku] (stork)
Sennin is in need of a yellow stork to ride on.

- 6 海客無心隨白鷗 海客の無心隨白鷗を
海 [kai] (sea) 客 [kaku] (guest) (海客 fisherman) 無 [mu] (not, no) 心 [shin] (mind) 隨 [zui] (follow) 白 [haku] (white) 鷗 [o] (gull)
Whereas (contrary) a sea man without intentions, follows the white

gulls (whether they go or come).

7 屈平詞賦懸日月 屈平の詞賦は日月を懸け

屈 [kutsu] 平 [pei] (屈平 Kutsugen, Kuppei) 詞 [shi] (prose, lit.: words rhymed) 賦 [fu] (song, measured prose) 懸 [ken] (hang on) 日 [jitsu] (sun) 月 [getsu] (moon)

Kutsugen's prose and poems hanging together with sun & moon. i. e. (are handed down to posterity never changing in brightness, fame, like sun & moon)

8 楚王臺榭空山 楚王の台榭は空の山

楚 [so] (So province) 王 [o] (king) 台 [dai] (terrace) 榭 [sha] (palace) 空 [ku] (vacantly) 山 [san] (mountain) 丘 [kiu] (hill)

(Whereas) the terraces & palaces of the king of So have left nothing behind but mountains & hills. (Mr. Mori thinks that mts. here means what served as foundations, rather than heaps of ruins!)

9 興酣落筆搖五岳 興酣おたごし筆を落や五岳を揺かご

興 [kio] (pleasure, merriment) 酣 [kan] (at its hight) 落 [raku] (let fall, brandished rapidly) 筆 [hitsu] (pen) 搖 [yo] (make move) 五 [go] (five) 岳 [gaku] (peaks)

At the height of the merriment, I sweep my pen, and write poems in such powerful strokes as to cause the 5 peaks to tremble.

10 詩成嘯傲凌滄洲 詩成つて嘯傲すれば滄州を凌ぐ

詩 [shi] (poems) 成 [sei] (is made) 嘯 [sho] (laugh) 傲 [go] (pride, assume proud countenance <a verb>) 凌 [rio] (compete with, prevail) 滄 [so] (blue) 洲 [shu] (a group of islands as the <word illegible>)

The poem being now made, I laugh with all pride in my heart, pride which spreads over (as wide as) the blue islands beyond.

11 功名富貴長存 功名富貴長く存る

功 [ko] (merit) 名 [mei] (fame) 富 [fu] (wealth) 貴 [ki] (nobility) 若 [jaku] (if) 長 [cho] (long) 在 [zai] (exist)

If merits, fame, wealth & nobility were to last for ever.

12 漢水亦應西北流 漢水も亦た西北に流る

漢 [kan] (name of the Kan Ko, Han river) 水 [sui] (water) 亦 [yeki] (also) 応 [o] (will, ought to) 西 [sei] (west) 北 [bokku] (north) 流 [riu] (flow)

The water of this Han River ought to flow north west (instead of S. E. as now).

13 侍從宜春苑奉詔 宜春苑に侍從し詔を奉る

侍從 [ji] (attendant) 宜春苑 [shun] (spring garden) 詔 [sho] (decree, order) 賦 [fu] (compose <poem on the subject of>)

龍 [ryu] (dragon) 池 [chi] (pond) 柳 [riu] (willow) 色 [shoku] (color) 初 [sho] (for the first time) 青 [sei] (blue) 聽 [cho] (hear)

(here <sic>) 新 [shin] (new) 鶯 [o] (nightingale, uguisu <Jap.>, <word illegible> of) 百 [hiaku] (100) 転 [ten] (warble) 歌 [ka] (the song about)

All this is name, or rather description by (word illegible) of pre-diction, instead of a name. (with Genso)

14 東風已緑瀛洲草 東風已緑す瀛洲の草

東 [to] (eastern) 風 [fu] (wind) 已 [ki] (already) 緑 [rioku] (green) 瀛 [yei] 洲 [shu] (瀛洲 yei island) 草 [so] (grass)

The eastern wind has already made green the grass of yei shu Island.

15 紫殿紅樓覺春好 紫殿紅樓春の好きを覺ゆ

紫 [shi] (purple) 殿 [den] (hall, palace) 紅 [ko] (crimson) 樓 [ro] (storied) 覺 [kaku] (feel, become conscious) 春 [shun] (spring) 好 [ko] (balminess)

On purple hall and crimson story one can feel the spring balminess (of aspect).

16 池裡柳色斗青青 池裡の柳色斗は青青

池 [chi] (pond) 南 [nan] (south) 柳 [riu] (willow) 色 [shoku] (color) 半 [nan] (half) 青 [sei] (blue) 青 [sei] (blue)

South of the pond (sunny) the willows are already half blue.

17 紫煙曼娜拂綺城 煙を紫の曼娜とて綺城を拂ゆ

紫 [kei] (twining about) 煙 [yen] (smoke mist) 曼 [jo, cho] (tender

<ness of female drapery>> 娜 [na] (tenderness of female body grace, personal) 払 [futsu] (sweep) 綺 [ki] (varied colored cloth <beautiful>) 城 [jo] (fortress, imperial abode)

Their tender threads entwine about the mist, or brush against the brocade-like palace (on the roof).

18 垂絲百尺桂雕欄 糸を垂るる百尺雕欄は桂なり

垂 [sui] (hang down) 糸 [shi] (threads) 百 [hiaku] (100) 尺 [shaku] (feet) 桂 [kei] (hang on) 雕 [cho] (carved) 欄 [yei] (balcony rail)

Hanging in threads of 100 feet (long) they hang (cling) on the carved railings of the balconies.

19 上有好鳥相和鳴 上に好鳥有り相和して鳴也

上 [jo] (above) 有 [yu] (there are) 好 [ko] (lovely) 鳥 [cho] (birds) 相 [sho] (mutually) 和 [wa] (harmonizing) 鳴 [mei] (sing)

Above (these willows) are seen lovely birds singing in mutual harmony.

20 聞關早得春風情 聞關とて早へ春風の情を得たり

“聞 [kwan] 關 [kwan]” (onomatopoeia for singing of birds) 早 [so] (early) 得 [toku] (acquired) 春 [shun] (spring) 風 [pu] (wind) 情 [jo] (emotion)

Then “kan kan” already resounds the emotions of the spring winds— (foretell=) (spring not yet come) (they get the feeling from the wind)

21 春風卷入碧雲去 春風巻いて碧雲に入り去り

春 [shun] (spring) 風 [pu] (wind) 卷 [ken] (roll) 入 [niu] (go in) 碧 [heki] (blue) 雲 [wun] (cloud) 去 [kio] (pass away)

As the spring wind (coming in itself then harmonious sounds) blow up into the sky, and pass away —

(turn)

The guards first appear coming out of the golden palace, and then armors glitter against the sun (so following) motion.

22 千門萬戶皆春聲 千門万户皆春声

千 [sen] (1,000) 門 [mon] (gates) 万 [ban] (10,000) 戶 [ko] (doors) 皆 [kai] (all) 春 [shun] (spring) 聲 [sei] (voice)

(So these sounds are heard) at every one of the gates and door (of the palaces) filling them with spring tone.

26 天回玉輦繞花行 天は玉輦を回らして花を繞りて行へ

天 [ten] (heaven) 回 [kwai] (turn) 玉 [gioku] (jewel) 輦 [ren] (sedan chair or hand chariot of Emperor) 繞 [gio] (going round) 花 [ka] (flowers) 行 [ko] (proceed)

Heaven (Emperor) comes in his jewel (hand drawn) chariot to make detour-going winding about where flowers are.

23 是世無王在 是の世無王在 京の在り

是 [shi] (this) 時 [ji] (time) 君 [kun] (master) 王 [wo] (king) 在 [zai] (is, stops lives) 錦 [ko] (old name for Choan) 京 [kei] (capital)

This time the Emperor is in the Ko capital.

27 始向蓬萊看舞鶴 始は蓬萊に向って舞鶴を看

始 [shi] (at first) 向 [ko] (going towards) 蓬 [ho] 萊 [rai] (蓬萊 Horai, name given to part of garden) 看 [kan] (sees) 舞 [bu] (dancing) 鶴 [kaku] (stork)

First it (the chariot) proceeds towards Horai, and (the Emperor) sees the dancing stork (flapping wings).

24 五雲垂耀紫清 五雲垂や耀ひし紫清に耀へ

五 [go] (five) 雲 [wun] (cloud) 垂 [sui] (hang down) 曜 [ki] (Bright-ness) 耀 [yo] (shine against) 紫 [shi] (purple) 清 [sei] (clean)

And the five clouds (sign of peace) hang alone & shine against the purple sky.

28 還過若蘭新鶯 還は若蘭を過りて新鶯を聴へ

還 [kwan] (going back) 過 [kwa] (pass by) 蘭 [sai] (orchid) 若 [seki <sic> i. e. jaku] (籠若 name of a rock in garden) 聽 [tei] (hear) 新 [shin] (new) 鶯 [wo] (nightingale, uguisu <Jap.>)

Returning he passes by the Sai rock where he for the first time catches the noise of the new nightingale.

25 伏出金宮隨日轉 伏は金宮を出して日を随ひて轉る

伏 [jo] (imperial guard's troop) 出 [shutsu] (going out of) 金 [kin] (gold) 宮 [kiu] (palace) 隨 [zui] (following) 日 [jitsu] (sun) 転 [ten]

29 新鶯飛繞上林苑 新鶯飛び繞る上林苑

新 [shin] (new) 鶯 [wo] (nightingale) 飛 [hi] (fly) 繞 [gio] (going round) 上 [jo] (high) 林 [rin] (forest) 苑 [yen] (上林苑 Jorin garden, name of whole garden)

This (fresh new spring) nightingales, seeing the Emperor coming, fly about the whole garden (not stay on willows).

30 願入蕭韶雜鳳笙 願々くは蕭韶に入つて鳳笙に雜べらるるをいふ也

願 [gwan] (wishing to) 入 [niu] (enter) 蕭 [sho] (flute) 韶 [sho] (tune, melody) 雜 [zatsu] (mixed with) 鳳 [ho] (phoenix birds) 笙 [sho] (flute)

As if they wished that their melody might enter into (harmonize with) the flutes line, and mixed with the mouth organ. (12 pipes, form shibi <Jap. > of Ho's tail) (the two shos are played together) Why? because not only is instrument an imperial instrument, but the bird is the king of birds.

くたへし (Pound)

The River Song

1. This boat is of shato-wood, and its gunwales are cut magnolia,
2. Musicians with jewelled flutes and with pipes of gold
- 2,3. Fill full the sides in rows, and our wine
3. Is rich for a thousand cups.
4. We carry singing girls, drift with the drifting water,
5. Yet Sennin needs
- 5,6. A yellow stork for a charger, and all our seamen

6. Would follow the white gulls or ride them.
7. Kutsu's prose song
7. Hangs with the sun and moon.

8. King So's terraced palace
is now but a barren hill,

9. But I draw pen on this barge
9. Causing the five peaks to tremble,

10. And I have joy in these words
like the joy of blue islands.

11. (If glory could last forever
12. Then the waters of Han would flow northward.)

13. And I have moped in the Emperor's garden, awaiting an order-to-write!

13. I looked at the dragon-pond, with its willow-coloured water

13. Just reflecting the sky's tinge,
13. And heard the five-score nightingales aimlessly singing.

14. The eastern wind brings the green colour into the island grasses at Yei-shu,

15. The purple house and the crimson are full of Spring softness.

16. South of the pond the willow-tips are half-blue and bluer,

17. Their cords tangle in mist, against the brocade-like palace.

18. Vine-strings a hundred feet long hang down from
carved railings,
19. And high over the willows, the fine birds sing to
each other, and listen,
20. Crying—"Kwan, Kuan," for the early wind, and the
feel of it.
21. The wind bundles itself into a bluish cloud and
wanders off.
22. Over a thousand gates, over a thousand doors are
the sounds of spring singing,
23. And the Emperor is at Ko.
24. Five clouds hang aloft, bright on the purple sky,
25. The imperial guards come forth from the golden
house with their armour a-gleaming.
26. The emperor in his jewelled car goes out to inspect
his flowers,
27. He goes out to Hori, to look at the wing-flapping
storks,
28. He returns by way of Sei rock, to hear the new
nighthingales,
29. For the gardens at Jo-run are full of new nightin-
gales,
30. Their sound is mixed in this flute,
30. Their voice is in the twelve pipes here.

By Rihaku.
8th century A. D.

柿田・ハナノホナ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(IV) 長于行二首 其一

- 1 妾髮初覆額 妾が髪初めて額を覆ふ
妾 [sho] (mistress, Chinese lady's I or my) 髮 [hatsu] (hair) 初 [shō]
(first, beginning) 覆 [fuku] (cover) 額 [gaku] (brow)

My hair was at fist covering my brows (child's method of wearing hair)

- 2 折花門前劇 花を折つて門前に劇なま
折 [setsu] (break) 花 [kwa] (flowers) 門 [mon] (gate) 前 [zen] (front)
劇 [geki] (play)

Breaking flower branches I was frolicking in front of our gate

- 3 郎騎竹馬來 郎は竹馬に騎りて来り
郎 [rō] (second person masculine, you, young man, lit. young man)
騎 [ki] (ride on) 竹 [chiku] (bamboo) 馬 [ba] (horse) 来 [rai] (come)
when you came riding on bamboo stilts

- 4 遊妹弄青遊 妹を遊べし青遊を弄す
遊 [gio] (going round) 妹 [sho] (seat) 弄 [ro] (play with) 青 [sei]
(blue) 梅 [bai] (plums <fruit>)

And going about my seat you played with the blue plums

- 5 回頭嘆牛頭 回つて牛頭の頭を嘆ふ

同 [do] (same) 居 [kiō] (dwell) 長 [cho] 于 [kan] 里 [ri] (village) (長

千理 Cho Kan Village)

Together we dwelt in the same Chokan Village

6 面おもて小無嫌猜おもてなき嫌猜無

面 [rio] (double, “the two”) 小 [sho] (small) 無 [mu] (not) 嫌 [ken] (dislike) 猜 [sai] (suspicion)

And we two little ones had neither mutual dislike or [sic] suspicion.

7 十四しよ爲君婦しよ君が婦

十 [ju] 四 [shi] (十四 fourteen) 為 [i] (become) 君 [kun] (lord's, your) 婦 [fu] (wife)

At fourteen I became your wife

8 羞顔未嘗開羞顔未だ嘗し開か

羞 [shu] (bashful) 顔 [gan] (face) 未 [mi] (not yet) 嘗 [jo] (ever) 開 [kai] (open)

Bashful, I never opened my face (I never laughed)

9 低頭ていとう暗壁暗壁 頭かぶを低ひむむ暗壁くを向む

低 [tei] (lowering) 頭 [to] (head) 向 [ko] (face) 暗 [am] (black) 壁 [peki] (wall)

But lowering my head I always faced toward a dark wall ashamed to see anybody—she sat in dark corners

10 千ち懸げ一いっ回ぱい 千ちだだひひ懸げははるるひひ一いっだだひひ回まらわち

千 [sen] (thousand) 喚 [kan] (call) 不 [fu] (not)—[itsu] (once) 回 [kai] (look back)

And though a thousand times called, not once did I look around.

11 十五じふご始展眉始めり眉を展

十 [ju] 五 [go] (十五 15) 始 [shi] (first time) 展 [ten] (open) 眉 [bi] (eye brows)

At fifteen I first opened my brows i. e., I first knew what married life meant—now she opens her eyebrows, i. e. smooths out the wrinkles between her brows—She now began to understand love, and to be happy

12 願ねが同どう塵じん與よ灰はい 願ねがわくはは塵じんとと灰はいとと同どうくくせせん

願 [gan] (desire) 同 [do] (same) 塵 [dust<sic>]. i. jin] 與 [yo] (together with, and) 灰 [bai] (ashes)

And so I desired to live and die with you—even after death, I wish to be with you, even as dust, and even as ashes partners together.

13 常じょう存ぞん抱ほう柱ちゆう信しん 常じょうにに抱ほう柱ちゆうのの信しんをを存ぞんす

常 [jo] (eternally) 存 [son] (preserve) 抱 [ho] (embrace) 柱 [chu] (pillar) 信 [shin] (faith)

I always had in me the faith of holding to pillars

14 豈あ上じやう頭とう夫ふ臺たい 豈あにに上じやうららんんやや臺たい夫ふ夫ふ

豈 [ki] (why should) 上 [jo] (climb) 望 [ho] (lookout) 夫 [fu] (husband)

台 [dai] (terrace)

And why should I think of climbing the husband looking out terrace?

15 十六君遠行 十六君聲行上

十 [ju] 六 [roku] (十六 16) 君 [kun] (you) 遠 [en] (far) 行 [ko] (go)

At 16, however, you had to go far away

16 麗塘瀾預堆 麗塘の瀾預堆

麗 [ku] (fearful) 塘 [to] (river side) (麗塘 name of locality) 瀾 [yen] 預 [yo] (Yenyo, eddy? both Yen & Yo are adi. expressing forms of water rushing over hidden rock) 堆 [tai] rock

Toward Shoku, passing through the difficult place of Yenyo tai at Kuto

17 五月不可觸 五月觸の可からず

五 [go] (5) 月 [getsu] (month) 不 [fu] (no) 可 [ka] (must) 觸 [shoku] (touch)

In May not to be touched. The ship must be careful of them in May.

18 猿聲天上哀 猿声天上に哀

猿 [en] (monkeys) 声 [sei] (voices) 天 [ten] (heaven) 上 [jo] (above) 哀 [ai] (sorrowful)

Monkeys cry sorrowful above heaven.

19 門前遲行跡 門前行跡遅

門 [mon] (gate) 前 [zen] (front) 遲 [chi] (late, reluctant) 行 [ko] (go) 跡 [seki] (foot step)

Your footsteps, made by your reluctant departure, in front of our gate

20 一一其綠如 一一其聲如

一 [itsu] (one) 一 [itsu] (one) 生 [sei] (grow) 綠 [rioku] (green) 苔 [tai] (mosses)

One by one have been grown up with green moss.

21 苔深不能掃 苔深くこつ掃ふ能はず

苔 [tai] (mosses) 深 [shin] (deep) 不 [fu] (not) 能 [no] (can) 掃 [so] (wipe away)

These mosses have grown so deep that it is difficult to wipe them away

22 落葉秋風早 落葉秋風早

落 [raku] (fallen) 葉 [yo] (leaves) 秋 [shu] (autumn) 風 [fu] (wind) 早 [so] (early)

And the fallen leaves indicate autumn wind which (to my thought only) appear to come earlier than usual

23 八月蝴蝶來 八月蝴蝶来

八 [hachi] (8 th) 月 [gatsu] (month) 蝴 [ko] 蝶 [cho] (butterflies) 来 [rai, ko] (yellow)

It being already August, the butterflies are yellow

24 雙飛西園草 双飛す西園の草

双 [so] (pairs) 飛 [hi] (fly) 西 [sei] (Western) 園 [yen] (garden) 草 [so] (grass)

And yellow as they are, they fly in pairs on the Western garden grass

29 相成不類 相成らず類もあはれぬ

相 [sho] (mutually) 迎 [gei] (meeting, coming to meet) 不 [fu] (not) 道 [do] (say) 遠 [yen] (far)

For I will go out to meet, not saying that the way be far, coming

25 感此傷苦心 此に感こひ妾が心を傷めしめ

感 [kan] (affected) 此 [shi] (<by> this) 傷 [sho] (hurt, wound, pained) 妾 [sho] (<word illegible> my) 心 [shin] (mind)

Affected at this (absence), my heart pains

30 直中風急 直ぐに届ふ之風急

直 [choku] (directly) 至 [shi] (arrive) 長 [cho] (long) 風 [fu] (wind) 沙 [sa] (sand) (長風沙 a port on the Yangtsu)

And will directly come to Chofusa. [the port — (word illegible) this side of Sampa]

26 坐愁紅顔老 坐こ愁こい紅顔老

坐 [za] (gradually) 愁 [shu] (lament) 紅 [ko] (crimson) 顔 [gan] (face) 老 [ro] (decay-olden, become old)

The longer absence lasts, the deeper I mourn, my early fine painted face, will pass to oldness, to my regret.

河合ハヤヒ (Pound)

The River-Merchant's Wife : a

Letter

27 早晚三田 早晚三田をたふ

早 [so] 晚 [ban] (早晚 sooner <or> later) 下 [ka] (descend) 三 [san] (three) 巴 [pa] whirls) three whirls=name of spot on Yangtsu Kiang, when water whirl)

If you be coming down as far as the three narrows sooner or later

1. WHILE my hair was still cut straight across my forehead

2. I played about the front gate, pulling flowers.

3. You came by on bamboo stilts, playing horse,

4. You walked about my seat, playing with blue plums.

5. And we went on living in the village of Chokan :

6. Two small people, without dislike or suspicion.

28 預將書報家 預め書を待って家に報せ

7. At fourteen I married My Lord you.
8. I never laughed, being bashful.
9. Lowering my head, I looked at the wall.
10. Called to, a thousand times, I never looked back.
11. At fifteen I stopped scowling,
12. I desired my dust to be mingled with yours
13. Forever and forever, and forever.
14. Why should I climb the look out?
15. At sixteen you departed,
16. You went into far Ku-to-Yen, by the river of swirling eddies,
17. And you have been gone five months.
18. The monkeys make sorrowful noise overhead.
19. You dragged your feet when you went out
20. By the gate now, the moss is grown, the different mosses,
21. Too deep to clear them away!
22. The leaves fall early this autumn, in wind.
23. The paired butterflies are already yellow with August
August
24. Over the grass in the West garden,
25. They hurt me.
26. I grow older,
27. If you are coming down through the narrows of the
river Kiang,
28. Please let me know beforehand,

29. And I will come out to meet you,

30. As far as Cho-fu-Sa.

By Rihaku.

李白・フコノロサ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(V) 古風五十九首 其十八

1 天津三月時 天津三月の時

天 [ten] 津 [shin] (天津 name of bridge in Rakuyo "Heaven ferry")

三 [san] (3d) 月 [getsu] (month) 時 [ji] (time)

At Tenshin bridge in March time

2 千門桃與李 千門桃と李と

千 [sen] (1000) 門 [mon] (gates) 桃 [to] (peaches) 與 [yo] (with) 李 [ri] (apricots)

The 1000 gates have peaches & apricots (gates of morning)

3 朝爲斷腸花 朝には断腸の花と萎り

朝 [cho] (morning) 爲 [i] (become) 断 [dan] (cut, rend) 腸 [cho] (intestine) (断腸 intestine emotion) 花 [ka] (flowers)

In the morning they are unbearably beautiful flowers

4 暮逐東流水 暮には東流の水を逐う

暮 [bo] (evening) 逐 [chiku] (pursue, drive on) 東 [to] (east) 流 [riu] (going) 水 [sui] (water)

By the evening they decay and follow the eastern flowing water.

5 前水復後水 前水復た後水

前 [zen] (front) 水 [sui] (water) 復 [fuku] (also) 後 [ko] (behind) 水 [sui] (water)

The front going water and hind going water, water in continuous flow, water after water

6 古今相續流 古今相續いで流ぬ

古 [ko] (old) 今 [kon] (new) 相 [sho] (mutually) 続 [zoku] (connecting) 流 [riu] (flow)

The past and present in continuous flow

verso 80 (i. e. 3-5)

In this description is contained the idea of change of fortune.

Now we pass to what one sees standing at the bridge.

7 新人非舊人 新人は旧人に非ず

新 [shin] (new) 人 [jin] (man) 非 [hi] (are not) 旧 [kiu] (past) 人 [jin] (man)

The men of today are not the men of the past

8 年年橋上遊 年年橋上に遊ば

年 [nen] (year) 年 [nen] (year) 橋 [kio] (bridge) 上 [jo] (on) 遊 [yu] (play, wander)

(And yet) year after year, they wander on the same bridge

9 鷄鳴海色動 鷄鳴いて海色動か

鷄 [kei] (cock) 鳴 [mei] (crowing) (鷄鳴 early morning) 海 [kai] (sea) 色 [shoku] (color) 動 [do] (move)

In early dawn the color of the sky moves

10 謁帝羅公候 帝に謁して公候を羅ぬ

謁 [etsu] (wait on) 帝 [tei] (emperor) 羅 [ra] (stand in row) 公 [ko] (princes) 候 [ko] (dukes)

In order to wait on the Emperor, princes & earls go about in rank

11 月落西陽上 月は西陽上落と落ふ

月 [getsu] (moon) 落 [raku] (falls) 西 [sei] 上 [jo] 陽 [yo] (西上陽 <on> western upper yang, name of a gate in Rakuyo)

The moon lies behind the western Yo gate

12 餘輝半城樓 余輝城樓に半ばなり

餘 [yo] (sinking) 輝 [ki] (moonlight) 半 [han] (half) 城 [jo] (city wall) 樓 [ro] (building atop of gate)

And the sinking light is still seen on half of the storied gate

verso 82 (i. e. 10-12)

(word illegible) description of these (word illegible)

13 衣冠照日 衣冠日や照る

衣 [i] (dress) 冠 [kwan] (hat) 照 [sho] (shine against) 日 [jitsu] (sun) (cloud) 日 [jitsu] (sun)

(By and by they return) with the dresses & head coverings glitter-

ing against cloud and sun

14 朝下散皇州 朝より下りて皇州に散す

朝 [cho] (court) 下 [ka] (descending) 散 [san] (disperse) 皇 [ko] (imperial) 州 [shu] (province) (皇州 capital)

Descending from court they disperse themselves throughout the capital,

15 鞍馬如飛龍 鞍馬飛龍の如く

鞍 [am] (harnessed) 馬 [ba] (horse) 如 [jo] (like) 飛 [hi] (flying) 龍 [rio] (dragon)

The horses they ride on, are like flying dragon

16 黃金絡馬頭 黃金馬頭に絡む

黃 [o] (yellow) 金 [gon] (metal) 絡 [raku] (tied to) 馬 [ba] (horse) 頭 [to] (head)

Gold trappings are tied to the horse's heads

17 行人皆關易 行人皆關易し

行 [ko] (going) 人 [jin] (men) 皆 [kai] (all) 關 [heki] (go aside) 易 [eki] (change) (關易 stand aside)

The street men all stand aside (in amazement)

18 志氣横高丘 志氣高丘に横たむ

志 [shi] (will) 氣 [ki] (mental state, aspect) 横 [o] (lie parallel to)

高 [su] (high) 丘 [kiu] (hill) (髙丘 name)

Their mental air is lofty as yonder Su hills (near Rakuyo)

verso 84 (i. e. 16-18)

Now we come to their (word illegible) at (word illegible) then first served on urns

19 入門上高堂 門に入りて高堂の上れ

入 [niu] (entering) 門 [mun] (gate) 上 [jo] (ascend) 高 [ko] (high) 堂 [do] (hall)

Entering the banquets they go up into high halls

20 列鼎錯珍羞 鼎を列ねし珍羞を錯む

列 [retsū] (in row) 鼎 [tei] (urns) 錯 [saku] (<contain> mixed) 珍 [chin] (curious, excellent) 羞 [shu] (food)

There the rows of urn have mixed rare dainties

21 香風引舞 香風舞を引物

香 [ko] (fragrant) 風 [fu] (wind) 引 [in] (draw) 舞 [cho] (<cho> girls) 舞 [bu] (dance)

(while feasting goes on songs are sung & flutes are played) As the girls have Cho dance the fragrant wind draws

verso 85 (i. e. 19-21)

Quotation from old Kan song on subject of the life of a rich man, along song, in which occurs the line "The 12 (mandarin ducks) naturally make a row," here he uses this to raise the whole thought by this (word illegible) poet, only a very rich man has so many in

his gardens

22 清管隨齊謳 清管齊謳に隨ふ

清 [sei] (clear) 管 [kwan] (flute) 隨 [zui] (follow) 齊 [sei] (sei <girls>)
謳 [o] (song)

As the Sei girls sing, the clear flute follows

23 七十紫鸞舞 七十紫鸞舞

七 [shichi] (seven) 十 [ju] (ten) 紫 [shi] (purple) 鸞 [yen] (male
duck) 舞 [wo] (female duck) (鸞舞 ducks <word illegible>)

seventy people mandarin ducks

24 雙雙戲庭幽 双双庭幽に戯る

双 [so] (double) 双 [so] (double) 戲 [gi] (frolic) 庭 [tei] (garden) 幽
[yu] (corners)

In pair & pair they frolic in corners of the gardens. [probably
implied that man & women go off on pairs]

verso 86 (i. e. 22-24)

Now comes R's comment, the usual expression is deeds accomplished ”
and “ones self-retiring, that is way of Heaven,” (word illegible)
this is appositive (?)

25 行樂爭書夜 行樂厚夜を争ふ

行 [ko] (practice) 樂 [raku] (pleasure) 争 [so] (struggle, force) 厚
[chu] (day) 夜 [ya] (night)

In practice of pleasures they force night into day.

26 自言度千秋 自か言ひ千秋を度る

自 [ji] (self) 言 [gen] (say) 度 [do] (pass over) 千 [sen] (1000) 秋 [shu]
(autumns)

They themselves say that they will thus pass through the looo
autumns

27 功成身不返 功成りし身返らなやられ

功 [ko] (merit, deed) 成 [sei] (accomplished <end>) 身 [shin] (body,
self) 不 [fu] (isn't) 返 [tai] (retiring)

The deed accomplished and the body isn't retiring

verso 87 (i. e. 25-27)

Refers to life of Rishi—favorite of Shikotei but did not retire with
death of Emperor served (two words illegible), was outwitted by
his rival, Choko, and imprinted (?) with false crime and beheaded.
On leaving his house for execution, he pointed to his yellow dog
and said to his children, “pleasant were the days on which we hunted
with that dog—we can do so no more.” All this is referred to. Here
another reference to Sekisu. A very rich statesman in time of later
Shin, who had a very beautiful concubine, called Riokushu, but one
of the princes of his master wished to have her—and, on S. refusing,
the prince charged him with false crime, and destroyed him. It is
said the mistress on seeing the soldier coming, threw herself down
and killed herself.

28 自古多愆尤 右はえより愆せう尤ゆう多たし

自 [ji] (from) 古 [ko] (old time) 多 [ta] (many) 愆 [yen < sic, i. e. ken >] (errors) 尤 [yu] (failure)

If so, such life has from oldest days known to be full of errors (thorns) & failures.

29 黄犬空歎息 黄犬わうけん空くう歎たん息そく

黄 [ko] (yellow) 犬 [ken] (dogs) 空 [ku] (vacant, useless) 歎 [tan] (sigh) 息 [soku] (inspiration < ? >) (歎息 lament)

The yellow dog to no purport, lamenting

30 綠珠成寶鑑 綠珠りよくしゆ成な寶鑑ほうかん也や矣や

綠 [rioku] (green) 珠 [shu] (jewel) (綠珠 female name) 成 [sei] (become produce) 寶 [kin] (word illegible) 鑑 [shu] (evermore < ? > animosities)

Riokushu becomes the cause of (word illegible) and hatred

verso 88 (i. e. 28-30)

Hanrei was rich, and after (three words illegible), went away rowing no (two words illegible) where, with his mistress.

31 何如驢夷子 何なぞ如ごとかかかここなな驢夷ろひ子こ

何 [ka] (how) 如 [jo] (is it) 驢 [shi] (wine) 夷 [i] (bottle) 子 [shi] (Mr) (驢夷子 name of a philosopher, Hanrei — from lit. of the wine bottle)

How are such things (those men are doing) compared with what

Shiishi has done.

32 散髮掉麗舟 髮かみをを掉おしし麗れい舟ふねやや掉おちちぬぬ

散 [san] (untrimmed) 髮 [patsuu] (hair) 掉 [to] (pole) 麗 [hen] (flat) 舟 [shu] (boat)

who with untrimmed hair poled away in flat boat.

くわんしん (Pound)

Poem by the Bridge at Ten-Shin

1. MARCH has come to the bridge head,
2. Peach boughs and apricot boughs hang over a thousand gates,
3. At morning there are flowers to cut the heart,
4. And evening drives them on the eastward-flowing waters.
- 5, 6. Petals are on the gone waters and on the going.

And on the back-swirling eddies,

7. But to-day's men are not the men of the old days,
8. Though they hang in the same way over the bridge-rail
9. The sea's colour moves at the dawn
10. And the princes still stand in rows, about the throne,
11. And the moon falls over the portals of Sei-go-yo,
12. And clings to the walls and the gate-top.
13. With head-gear glittering against the cloud and sun,

14. The lords go forth from the court, and into far borders.
15. They ride upon dragon-like horses,
16. Upon horses with head-trappings of yellow-metal,
17. And the streets make way for their passage.
Haughty their passing,
- 18, 19. Haughty their steps as they go into great banquets,
19, 20. To high halls and curious food,
21. To the pertumed air and girls dancing,
22. To clear flutes and clear singing ;
23. To the dance of the seventy couples ;
24. To the mad chase through the gardens.
25. Night and day are given over to pleasure
26. And they think it will last a thousand autumns,
Unwearying autumns.
29. For them the yellow dogs howl portents in vain,
30. And what are they compared to the lady Rikushu,
That was cause of hate !
31. Who among them is a man like Han-rei
Who departed alone with his mistress,
32. With her hair unbound, and he his own skiffs-man !
By Rihaku.
- 神田・ハレノホホ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

Ⅵ 玉階怨 Jewel Stairs Grievance

玉階怨 [gyoku] (jewel) 階 [kai] (stairs) 怨 [yen] (grievance)
Ladder grief, slightly angered with hatred, resent.

- 1 玉階生白露 玉階之白露生
玉 [gyoku] (jewel) 階 [kai] (steps) 生 [sei] (grow) 白 [haku] (white)
露 [ro] (dew)
The jewel stairs have already become white—with dew.
(dew in <four words are illegible)
- 2 夜久侵羅襪 夜は久しくして羅襪を侵す
夜 [ya] (night) 久 [kiu] (long) 侵 [shin] (permeate, attack) 羅 [ra]
(transparent gauze) 襪 [betsu] (stocking)
Far gone is the night, the dew has come up to my gauze socks
- 3 却下水晶簾 水晶の簾を却下
却 [kiaku] (let) 下 [ka] (down) 水 [sui] (water) 晶 [sho] (crystal) (水
晶 crystal) 簾 [ren] (sudare <Jap.>)
so I let down the crystal curtain
- 4 玲瓏望秋月 玲瓏秋月を望む
玲 [rei] (transparent) 瓏 [ro] (clear) 望 [bo] (look at) 秋 [shu] (autumn)
月 [getsu] (moon)
And still look on the bright moon shining beyond.
玲瓏 (Pound)

The Jewel Stairs' Grievance

1. THE jewelled steps are already quite white with
dew,

2. It is so late that the dew soaks my gauze stockings,
3. And I let down the crystal curtain
4. And watch the moon through the clear autumn.

By Rihaku.

NOTE. — Jewel stairs, therefore a palace. Grievance, therefore there is something to complain of. Gauze stockings, therefore a court lady, not a servant who complains. Clear autumn, therefore he has no excuse on account of weather. Also she has come early, for the dew has not merely whitened the stairs, but has soaked her stockings. The poem is especially prized because she utters no direct reproach.

李白・フハノロホ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(VII) 古風五十九首 其十四

1 胡關饒風沙 胡關風沙饒々

胡 [kō] (north barbarian region around) 關 [kwan] (gate) 饒 [gio] (much) 風 [fu] (wind) 沙 [shā] (sand)

Fortgate against barbarians abound in wind and sand

2 蕭索竟終古 蕭索終古に竟る

蕭 [sho] 索 [saku] (蕭索 severe, lonely) 竟 [kio] (finally, till now) [saku] 終 [shu] (end) 古 [ko] (old)

Lonely from the beginning of time till now.

3 木落秋草黃 木落ちて秋草黄はみ

木 [moku] (tree) 落 [raku] (fall) 秋 [shu] (autumn) 草 [so] (grass) 黄 [kō] (yellow)

The trees fall (drop leaves), and autumn grasses are yellow

4 登高望遠 高を以て望んで遠くを望む

登 [to] (ascend) 高 [kō] (high) 望 [bo] (look out) 戎 [ju] (barbarous) 虜 [riō] (prisoner) (戎虜 enemies force)

Ascending on high and looking out toward where the barbarians lived.

5 荒城空大漠 荒城を空に大漠

荒 [ko] (desolate) 城 [jo] (castle) 空 [ku] (sky, vacant) 大 [tai] (large) 漠 [baku] (desert)

Is a ruin fortress in a vast blank desert

6 邊城無警 戍邊之警無一

邊 [hen] (frontier) 邑 [yu] (village) 無 [mū] (not) 遣 [ji] (left) 堵 [tō] (wall)

The frontier villages have not even walls left

7 白骨橫千霜 白骨千霜を横に横む

白 [haku] (white) 骨 [kotsu] (bones) 横 [o] (lie) 千 [sen] (thousand) 霜 [so] (frost, years)

The white bones lie there through a thousand frosts

8 嵯峨蔽榛莽 嵯峨としし榛莽に蔽むる

嵯 [sa] (steep) 蔽 [ga] (steep) 蔽 [hei] (cover) 榛 [shin] (trees) 莽 [bo] (grass)

(bones) making steep heaps, covered by thorning trees and grass

9 借問誰陵虐 借問す誰か陵虐す

借 [sa] (sic, i. e. shaku) 問 [mon] (ask) 誰 [sui] (who) 陵 [rio] 虐 [giaku] (陵虐 devastate)

Let me ask who has caused this cruel devastation ? (speaking to himself)

10 天驕毒威武 天驕威武を毒す

天 [ten] (heaven) 驕 [kio] (active horse) (天驕 barbarian kings) 毒 [doku] (poisonous) 威 [i] (power, influence) 武 [bu] (military force)

It is the barbarian kings spreading the poisonous influence of their military power

11 赫怒我聖皇 我が聖皇を赫怒せしむ

赫 [kaku] (burning) 怒 [do] (anger) 我 [ga] (our) 聖 [sei] (sacred, sage) 皇 [ko] (emperor)

So as to have caused our sage emperor to burn with anger (appears to praise Gens. <?>)

12 勞師事鼙鼓 師を勞して鼙鼓を事とす

勞 [ro] (giving work to letting serve) 師 [shi] (army) 事 [ji] (make

business of) 鼙 [hei] (drums) 鼓 [ko] (different kind of drum)

Resulting in his employment of forces—in devotion to warfare.

13 陽和變殺氣 陽和は殺氣に變じ

陽 [yo] (yang) 和 [wa] (mild) 變 [hen] (change into) 殺 [satsu] (slaughtering < sic >) 氣 [ki] (atmosphere) (殺氣 autumn)

The balmy spring changes suddenly into slaughtering [sic] (blood thirsty) autumn.

14 發卒騷中土 卒を發し中土を騷がしむ

發 [hatsu] (send out) 卒 [sotsu] (soldiers) 騷 [so] (disturb) 中 [chu] (middle) 土 [do] (realm)

Sending out soldiers, there by causing disturbance in the middle realm.

15 三十六萬人 三十六万人

三 [san] + 十 [ju] 六 [roku] 万 [man] 人 [nin] (三十六万人 360,000)

These 360,000 men—no verb—only suggestion

16 哀淚如雨 哀哀としし涙雨の如し

哀 [ai] (melancholy) 淚 [ai] (melancholy) 淚 [ru] (tears) 如 [jo] (like) 雨 [u] (rain)

One is filled with sorrow, and tears run down like rain.

17 且悲就行役 且し悲しんで行役に就く

且 [sa] (and) (light meaning) 悲 [hi] (regret) 就 [ju] (follow) 行 [ko] (go) 役 [eki] (service) (行役 conscription)

[sai] (wolves) 虎 [ko] (tigers)

At both ends—the going out for service, and the consequent lack of hands for agriculture—make one regret—

This is like giving frontier guards as food for wolves and tigers (i. e. barbarous)

18 安得營農圃 安んぞ農圃を営むを得ん

アハハハ (Pound)

Lament of the Frontier Guard

安 [an] (how) 得 [toku] (can) 營 [yei] (occupy with) 農 [no] (farm) 圃 [ho] (yard)

19 不見征戎兒 征戎の兒を見ずんぞ

不 [fu] (not) 見 [ken] (see) 征 [sei] (offensive) 戎 [ju] (defensive) 兒 [ji] (child) (征戎兒 soldiers)

without seeing—the soldiers—personally

20 豈知關山苦 豈に關山の苦しみを知らんぞ

豈 [ki] (how) 知 [chi] (know) 關 [kwan] (fortress gate) 山 [zan] (mountain) 苦 [ku] (hardship)

How can we know the hardship of the fortress mt.? (Emperor at peace can't know)

21 李牧今不在 李牧今在らず

李 [ri] 牧 [bokū] (李牧 name) 今 [kin] (now) 不 [fu] (not) 在 [zai] (exist)

22 邊人飼豺虎 辺人豺虎の飼となる

辺 [hen] (frontier) 人 [jin] (men) 飼 [shi] (make food or nourish) 豺

1. By the North Gate, the wind blows full of sand,
2. Lonely from the beginning of time until now!
3. Trees fall, the grass goes yellow with autumn.
4. I climb the towers and towers
to watch out the barbarous land:

5. Desolate castle, the sky, the wide desert.
6. There is no wall left to this village.
7. Bones white with a thousand frosts,
8. High heaps, covered with trees and grass;
9. Who brought this to pass?
10. Who has brought the fanning imperial anger?
11. Who has brought the army with drums and with kettle-drums?
12. Barbarous kings.
13. A gracious spring, turned to blood-ravenous autumn,
14. A turmoil of wars-men, spread over the middle kingdom,
15. Three hundred and sixty thousand,
16. And sorrow, sorrow like rain.
17. Sorrow to go, and sorrow, sorrow returning,
17. Desolate, desolate fields,

19. And no children of warfare upon them,

No longer the men for offence and defence.

20. Ah, how shall you know the dreary sorrow at the

North Gate,

21. With Rihoku's name forgotten,

22. And we guardsmen fed to the tigers.

Rihaku.

李口・ノ・ヘ・ノ・ロ・サ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(VII) 憶舊遊寄誰郡元參軍

憶 (recollecting) 旧 (past, old) 遊 (pleasure making) 寄 (write to) 誰 (name, no meaning) 郡 (district) 元 (family name) 參 (council) 軍 (war) (参軍title)

1 憶昔洛陽董糟丘 憶昔洛陽の董糟丘

憶 [oku] (recollect) 昔 [seki] (ancient) 洛 [raku] 陽 [yo] (洛陽 Raku-yo) 董 [to] (name of family) 糟 [so] (kasu <Jap. >) 丘 [kiu] (糟丘 lit. name, husk-hill)

I now remember that it was To—So Kiu of Rakuyo

2 爲余天津橋南造酒樓 余が爲に天津橋南に酒樓を造る

爲 [i] (for) 余 [yo] (me) 天 [ten] (heaven) 津 [shin] (port) 橋 [kiou] (bridge) 南 [nan] (south) 造 [zo] (make, build) 酒 [shu] (wine) 樓 [ro] (storied house)

Who for me specially built a tavern to the South of the Tenshin bridge

3 黄金白璧買歡笑 黄金白璧買歡笑を賦ふ

黄 [lo] (yellow) 金 [gon] (gold) 白 [haku] (white) 璧 [heki] (jewel) 買 [bai] (buy) 歌 [ka] (songs) 笑 [sho] (laughter)

(Where) buying songs and laughter with gold and jewels

4 一醉一月輕王侯 一醉月を重むり王侯を輕ふ

一 [itsu] (one, once) 醉 [sui] (drink, drunk) 累 [ru] (successive) 月 [getsu] (months) 輕 [kei] (disdain) 王 [o] (king) 侯 [ko] (princes) (王侯 king & princes)

(And) once drink [sic] for months together & despised king & princes.

5 海内賢豪青雲客 海内の賢豪青雲の客

海 [kai] (sea) 内 [dai] (interior) 賢 [ken] (wise) 豪 [go] (great) 青 [sei] (blue) 雲 [wun] (cloud) 客 [kaku] (guest)

From all parts of the Empire came flocking wise and great guests in prosperous court life (to the <two words illegible> there)

6 就中與君心莫別 就中と君と心とを別べた

就 [shu] 中 [chu] (就中 “especially”, take middle) 與 [yo] (with) 君 [kun] (lord) 心 [shin] (mind) 莫 [baku] (no) 逆 [giaku] (run counter, oppose)

And amongst them it was with you especially that are [sic] minds had nothing running counter.

7 廻山轉海不作難 山を廻らば海を轉すは難しと作らば

廻 [kwai] (to make roll) 山 [zan] (mt.) 転 [ten] (to make turn) 海
 [kai] (sea) 不 [fu] (not) 作 [saku] (make consider) 難 [nan] (hard)
 (You) considering it nothing even if you had to roll over mts. and
 turn back the oceans for me. (determind to go <words illegible> for
 my sake)

8 傾情倒意無所惜 情を傾け意を倒して一切を惜しむ所無し
 傾 [kei] (inclining, "make incline," pour into=here, "tip") 情 [jo]
 (emotion) 倒 [to] invert=give (?) entirely to <upset> 意 [i] (mind,
 will) 無 [mu] (not) 所 [sho] (what) 惜 [saku <sic, i. e. shaku>] (lament,
 regret)

And pour out all your emotion of will, without regret (devote your
 mind for me)

9 我回淮南攀桂枝 我は淮南に桂の枝を攀る
 我 [ga] (I) 向 [ko] (facing) 淮 [wai] (name of river) 南 [nan] (south)
 攀 [hon] (climb up) 桂 [kei] (katsura <jap.>, <word illegible>, laurel)
 枝 [shi] (leaves <sic, i. e. branches>)

I facing the region south of the wai, climbed the laurel trees (they
 are abundant there, and then is a poem of some from <?> by old king
 of heaven) along a poetical way of saying he had to go there.

10 君留洛北愁夢思 君は洛北に留まりし夢思を秋の
 君 [kun] (lord you) 留 [riu] (remaining) 洛 [raku] (name of water)
 北 [hoku] (north) 愁 [shu] (feeling sorry) 夢 [mu] (dream) 思 [shi]
 (thought)

And you remained north of the Raku river, so that we had to under-

go of thinking of each other in dream long

11 不忍別 別は忍びず
 不 [fu] (not) 忍 [jin] (forbear) 別 [betsu] (separate)
 And as we could not forbear being separated,

12 還相隨 還た相隨つ
 還 [kan] (again) 相 [sho] (mutually) 隨 [zui] (follow)
 We again came together

13 相隨遠過訪仙城 相隨つて遠過仙城を訪つ
 相 [sho] (mutually) 隨 [zui] (following) 遠 [sho <sic, i. e. cho>] (far) 過
 [sho] (far) 訪 [ho] (visit) 仙 [sen] (sennin <jap.>) 城 [jo] (fortress)
 (仙城 name of mt.)

And accompanying each other we travelled far into the Senjo mts.

14 三十六曲水廻繁 三十六曲水廻り繁
 三 [san] + 十 [ju] 六 [roku] (三十六 36) 曲 [kioku] (fold, bent) 水 [sui]
 (water) 廻 [kwai] (twirling) 繁 [yei] (bent, thread, twist)
 When the 36 fold bending waters Twine & Twist

15 一溪初入千花明 一溪初めつ入れば千花明らかに
 一 [itsu] (one) 溪 [kei] (valley, watery valley) 初 [sho] (first) 入 [riu]
 (entered) 千 [sen] (1000) 花 [ka] (flowers) 明 [mei] (bright)

And entering the first valley (one aloud <?> echos <?> the scene 1st <?>

entering changed) then being 1000 different bright flowers.

16 萬聲度盡松風聲 万聲度り尽す松風の声

万 [ban] (1000) 聲 [gaku] (valleyed, <-valley>) 度 [do] (run through)
尽 [jin] (lit. = "spent", entirely) 松 [sho] (pine) 風 [fu] (wind) 声
[sei] (voice)

And after passing through (word illegible) of (word illegible) valleys one comes to a calmer region where we hear nothing but the voice of the pine wind.

17 銀鞍金線玉到 銀鞍金線玉到の馬は

銀 [gin] (silver) 鞍 [an] (harness, saddle) 金 [kin] (gold) 絡 [raku]
(reined) 到 [to] (ojigi <Jap. >, bow, prostrate=lit.=inverted, "upside
down") 平 [hei] (flat) 地 [chi] (ground)

(Presently) comes the governor of the East of the Kan To

18 漢東大守來相見 漢東の大守来りし相見

漢 [kan] (Han River) 東 [to] (East) 太 [tai] (grand) 守 [shu] (guard)
(太守 governor) 来 [rai] (come) 相 [sho] (mutually) 迎 [gei] (meet)
meet us riding (on horses) of silver saddle & gold rein and prostrating himself on the flat ground

19 紫塵ノ真人 紫塵の真人

紫 [shi] (purple) 塵 [yo] (yang <Chin. >) 之 [shi] ('s) 真 [shin] (true)
人 [jin] (man) (真人 sennin <Jap. >)

There also came the Sennin of Shiyo to meet me

20 遊我大王遊 我遊べし玉遊ぶかへ

遊 [yo] (coming to meet) 我 [ga] (me) 吹 [sui] (play) 玉 [gioku] (jewel)
笙 [sho] (mouth organ)

playing a jewelled mouth organ.

21 霞樓上動仙樂 霞樓上仙樂を動かす

霞 [san] (feast) 霞 [ka] (mist) 楼 [ro] (storied house) (霞楼 name)
上 [jo] (on) 動 [do] (move) 仙 [sen] (sennin <Jap. >) 樂 [gaku] (music)

In Sanka storied house they gave us entertainment of Sennin music

22 嘈然宛似鸞鳳鳴 嘈然とこし宛の鸞鳳の鳴くに似たり

嘈 [so] (loud symphonic sounds of merry notes) 然 [zen] (adj. ending,-
like) 宛 [en] (exactly) 似 [ji] (resemble) 鸞 [ram] (young <sic, i. e. name
of a bird>) 鳳 [ho] (ho) 鳴 [mei] (singing & crying)

Whose loud symphony resembled the crying of young & old ho

(phoenix) birds singing

23 埤埤聲響於鐘磬 埤埤聲響於鐘磬の管

袖 [shu] (sleeves) 長 [cho] (long) 管 [kwan] (<by> pipe flute, tube of
the sho <Jap. >) 催 [sai] (becoming excited) 欲 [yoku] (want to) 輕
[kei] (lightly) 拳 [kio] (rise)

The governor of Kan Chu, drinks, stands and

24 漢中大守節冠 漢東の大守節冠の舞

漢 [kan] (kan water) 中 [chu] (middle) 太 [tai] (great) 守 [shu] (defend-

ers) (大守 greatest) 醉 [sui] (drink) 起 [ki] (stand up) 舞 [bu] (dance)
dances, because being long sleeves, exulted by the pipes, could not
but rise lightly of its own accord

25 手持持覆持奇 手は持覆や持し持奇や覆ひ
手 [shu] (hand) 持 [ji] (holding) 錦 [kim] (brocade) 袍 [po] (upper
garment) 覆 [fuku] (cover) 我 [ga] (my) 身 [shin] (body, self)
I, drunk, lay down, with my head pillowed on his thigh

26 我醉横眠枕其股 我酔い横眠し其の股を枕ごす
我 [ga] (I) 醉 [sui] (drink) 横 [o] (horizontal, lying down) 眠 [min]
(sleep) 枕 [chin] (pillow) 其 [ki] (its, his) 股 [ko] (thigh)
and he with his brocade garment in hand covered me.

27 當筵意氣凌九霄 筵に当りて意氣九霄を凌ゆ
当 [to] (this day, occasion) 筵 [yen] (lit., “carpet,” dinner entertain-
ment) 意 [i] (will) 氣 [ki] (spirit) (意氣 state of mind) 凌 [rio] (pre-
vail) 九 [kiu] (9) 霄 [sho] (sky)
At this entertainment I felt as if my spiritedness prevailed all things
in the 9 heavens

28 星離雨散不終朝 星離雨散朝の終べす
星 [sei] (stars) 離 [ri] (separate) 雨 [u] (rain) 散 [san] (disperse) 不
[fu] (not) 終 [shu] (end) 朝 [cho] (morning)
(but) before the end of the day (before evening) we had to disperse

like stars and rain

29 分飛楚關山水遙 分れ飛んで楚關山水遙かなり
分 [bum] (separate) 飛 [pi] (fly) 楚 [so] (name of place) 関 [kan] (楚
関 So's frontier gate) 山 [san] 水 [sui] 遙 [yo]
I had to fly apart toward the So frontier, and mts. & waters part
[sic] us far apart.

30 余既還山尋故巢 余既に山に還りて故巢を尋ぞ
余 [yo] (I) 既 [ki] (already) 還 [kwan] (return) 山 [zan] (mt.) 尋 [jin]
(ask after, search) 故 [ko] (old) 巢 [so] (nest)
I already returned to the mt. and had to search for my old nest.

31 君亦歸家度渭橋 君も亦た家へ歸りて渭橋を度ぬ
君 [kun] (lord you) 亦 [yeki] (also) 歸 [ki] (return) 家 [ka] (house)
度 [do] (pass over) 渭 [i] (name of river) 橋 [kio] (bridge)
And you, going home, would have passed on the I bridge

32 君家嚴君勇獅虎 君が家の嚴君獅虎よらみ勇たふ
君 [kun] (lord you) 家 [ka] (house) 嚴 [gen] (strict) 君 [kun] (lord)
(嚴君 your father) 勇 [yu] (brave) 獅 [hi] (leopard) 虎 [ko] (tiger)
Your father “brave like leopards or tigers” (issued in Shokio <i. e.
書經> classic of ——)

33 作尹并州邊戎虜 并州に尹と作りし戎虜を邊む
作 [saku] (←——→ become) 尹 [in] (governor) 并 [hei] (name of prov-

ince) 州 [shu] (province) 遇 [kwatsu] (put down) 戎 [iu] (barbarian)
虜 [rio] (prisoners=hordes)

**Having become the governor of Heishu, was occupied in putting
down the barbarian hordes.**

34 五月相呼度大行 五月相呼へり大行を度る

五 [go] (five) 月 [getsu] (month) 相 [so] (mutually) 呼 [kō] (calling)
度 [tō] (pass over) 大 [tai] (great) 行 [ko] (journey=march)

**In May he caused you to call me, (travelling) across Taiko (a name
of a Mt.**

35 轉纏大道并腸苦 轉や纏ふ道と并腸の苦

摧 [sai] (break) 輪 [rin] (wheel) 不 [fu] (not) 道 [do] (say) 羊 [yo]
(sheep) 腸 [cho] (intestines) 苦 [kū] (difficulty=hardship)

**Where, although wheels be broken, I will not say, the hardships of
travelling through mountains winding like sheeps' intestines (sheeps'
intestins are words winding)**

36 行來北涼歲月深 行ふ北涼に來れば歲月深し

行 [ko] (go) 來 [rai] (come) 北 [hoku] (north) 涼 [rio] (cool) 歲 [sai]
(year) 月 [getsu] (month) 深 [shin] (deep)

**Going (— travelling) I come, and (when) the north wind is already
cold, being advanced in year**

37 感君貴義輕黃金 感ず君が義を貴んじ黄金を輕んずる

感 [kan] (feel) 君 [kun] (lord's, your) 貴 [ki] (noble) 義 [gi] (faithful

to friend) 輕 [kei] (despise, disdain) 黃 [o] (yellow) 金 [gon] (kin
<Jap.>, gold)

I was struck by your esteem of faithfulness and disdain of gold

38 瓊杯綺食青玉案 瓊杯綺食青玉案

瓊 [kei] (gems, jewels) 杯 [hai] (cup) 綺 [ki] (beautiful) 食 [shoku]
(food) 青 [sei] (blue) 玉 [gioku] (jade, enamel) 案 [an] (stand)

Red Jade cup and fine colored food, placed on the jewelled table

39 使我醉飽無歸心 我や酔り飽る歸心無なること

使 [shi] (make) 我 [ga] (me) 醉 [sui] (drunk) 飽 [ho] (full) 無 [mu]
(no) 歸 [ki] (return) 心 [shin] (mind)

have made me drunk and satisfied, and forgetful of returning

40 時日向城廻曲 時日向城廻曲

時 [ji] (time) 時 [ji] (time) 出 [shutsu] (go out) 向 [ko] (face) 城 [jo]
(castle) 西 [sei] (west) 曲 [kioku] (corner <or of two windings>)

**From time to time you took me at towards western corner of the
city**

41 晉祠流水如碧玉 晉祠の流水碧玉の如し

晉 [shin] (dynastic shrine) 祠 [shi] (temple, shrine) 流 [riu] (flow) 水
[sui] (water) 如 [jo] (is like) 碧 [heki] (deep blue) 玉 [gioku] (jade)

**Where (as I remember) (around) the Shin Shrine is surrounded by
running water, clear as blue gems**

42 浮舟弄水簫鼓鳴 舟を浮かべ水を弄して簫鼓鳴り

浮 [fu] (making float) 舟 [shu] (boat) 弄 [ro] (play with) 水 [sui]
(water) 簫 [sho] (mouth organ) 鼓 [ko] (drum) 鳴 [mei] (sing, play
out, make noise)

**There we floated a boat, and played with the water (in hand),
sounding on flutes & drums**

43 微波龍鱗莎草綠 微波龍鱗莎草綠ひばりゅうりんしゃくそう

微 [bi] (faint) 波 [ha] (waves) (微波 ripples) 龍 [rio] (dragon) 鱗 [rin]
(scales) 莎 [sho] (sic, i. e. sa) (water floating) 草 [so] (grass) 綠 [rioku]
(green)

**The small ripples resembled the scales of dragons, and the water
grass was green.**

44 興來攜妓恣經過 興来れば妓を携えて恣に經過す

興 [kio] (pleasure) 来 [rai] (come, coming) 携 [kei] (bring with) 妓
[gi] (courtizan) 恣 [shi] (free of ones will (social)) 經 [kei] (pass) 過
[kwa] (pass)

**At the height of pleasure, we took with us courtizans, and passed
along (parts of water) in utter liberty**

45 其若楊花似雪何 其れ楊花の雪に似たるを若何せん

其 [ki] (that) 若 [jaku] (like) 楊 [yo] (willow) 花 [kwa] (flower) 似
[ji] (resemble) 雪 [setsu] (snow) 何 [ka] (how!)

**How (what) shall I do with the willow flower falling like snow (It
is to be regretted that willow flowers fall — expression of repent-**

ance)

46 紅粧欲醉宜斜日 紅粧酔ふべし欲こぼれ斜日に傾かたむくべ

紅 [ko] (crimson and vermilion) 粧 [sho] (paint (on face)) 欲 [yoku]
(want to) 醉 [sui] (drink) 宜 [gi] (had better) 斜 [sha] (incline) 日
[jitsu] (sun)

**The red painted girls about to be drunk, are appropriate to the
inclining sun (lovely beautiful with glare of sun very fine in color)
the reds are referred to all of original red, also drink, also sun.**

47 百尺清潭寫翠娥 百尺清潭翠娥を写す

百 [hiaku] (hundred) 尺 [seki] (feet, shaku (Jap.)) 清 [sei] (pure) 潭
[tan] (deep) 写 [sha] (copying reflect) 翠 [sui] (green) 娥 [ga] (eyebrow)
**When the hundred feet deep clear water are reflected their green
eyebrows (its girls)**

48 翠娥輝媚初月輝 翠娥輝媚とつし初月輝あ

翠 [sui] (green) 娥 [ga] (eyebrow) 輝 [sen] (graceful) 媚 [ken] (beau-
tiful) (輝媚 beautiful (of lady & face)) 初 [sho] (early) 月 [getsu]
(moon) 輝 [ki] (shine)

**The green eyebrows are graceful and beautiful, and (like) the new
moon shining**

49 美人更唱羅衣 美人更唱べし羅衣を舞まひ

美 [bi] (beautiful) 人 [jin] (person) 更 [ko] (one another)
唱 [sho] (sing) 舞 [bu] (dance) 羅 [ra] (brocade, transparent) 衣 [i]

(clothing)
The beauties sing to one another, and some dancers with trans.
brocade clothes (with the dress)

50 清風吹歌入空去 清風歌を吹いて空に入って去り
清 [sei] (pure) 風 [fu] (wind) 吹 [sui] (blow against) 歌 [ka] (poetry,
song) 入 [niu] (enter) 空 [ku] (space) 去 [kio] (go away, vanish)
The clear wind, blowing against the song, rises with it into the
sky, (The voice seems to trace with the wind)

51 歌曲自繞行雲飛 歌曲自から行雲を繞りて飛ぶ
歌 [ka] (song) 曲 [kioku] (melody) 自 [ji] (of itself) 繞 [gio] (wind
in, involve) 行 [ko] (going, passing) 雲 [wun] (cloud) 飛 [hi] (fly)
and the songs and music of themselves fly around the passing cloud

52 此時行樂難再遇 此の時行樂再々遇ふ難く
此 [shi] (this) 時 [ji] (time) 行 [ko] 樂 [raku] (行樂 making pleasure,
pleasure making) 難 [nan] (hard) 再 [sai] (again) 遇 [gu] (meet)
That time (of that period) the pleasures cannot be met again

53 西遊因難長楊賦 西遊因こし難す長楊の賦
西 [sei] (west) 遊 [yu] (travel) 因 [in] (therefore) 賦 [ken] (offer) 長
[cho] (long) 楊 [yo] (willow) 賦 [fu] (poetry, song <to be sung>)
So I travelled westward and offered the Cho Yo song

54 北闕青雲不可期 北闕の青雲期す可からず

北 [hoku] (north) 闕 [ketsu] (lit. = gate, palace) 青 [sei] (blue) 雲
[wun] (cloud) (青雲 promotion) 不 [fu] (not) 可 [ka] (possible) 期
[ki] (determine, the time waited)
at the court the promotion could not be expected

55 東山白首還歸去 東山白首還た歸り去らる
東 [to] (east) 山 [zan] (mountains) 白 [haku] (white) 首 [shū] (head)
還 [kwan] (return) 歸 [ki] (return) 去 [kio] (away)
So I had to return to the eastern mt. with my head already become
white.

56 渭橋南頭一遇君 渭橋南頭一たび君と遇ふ
渭 [i] (i) 橋 [kio] (bridge) 南 [nan] (south) 頭 [to] (head) — [itsu]
(once) 遇 [gu] (meet) 君 [kun] (you)
(On my returning to Tozan) I passed over the I bridge (again) and
at its southern end I once again met you

57 鄧臺之北又難羣 鄧臺の北又た難く羣る
鄧 [san <sic, i. e. sa>] (san) 台 [tai] (palace) 之 [shi] (s) 北 [hoku]
(north) 又 [yu] (again) 難 [ri] (separate from) 羣 [gun] (crowd)
You are to go to the north of the San Terrace, so that (we) the
(word illegible) went separate

58 問余別恨今多少 余に問う別れの恨み今多少ぞ
問 [mon] (ask) 余 [yō] (me) 別 [betsu] (separation) 恨 [kon] (sadness)
今 [chi <sic, i. e. 知?>] (know <sic>) 多 [ta] (much) 少 [sho] (few)

(If you) ask me how much I regret the parting (much or little)

59 落花春暮爭紛紛 落花春暮れて争うて紛紛

落 [raku] (falling) 花 [kwa] (flowers) 春 [shun] (spring) 暮 [bo] (end)
争 [so] (compete with) 紛 [fun] (in turmoil) 紛 [pun] (same <as before>))

I would answer that my sorrow is as much as the falling flowers
at the end of spring struggling with one another in a tangle.

〆ハハヅ (Pound)

Exile's Letter

60 言亦不可盡 言も亦た尽へず言もかな
言 [gen] (words) 亦 [eki] (also) 不 [fu] (not) 可 [ka] (possible) 尽 [jin]
<<lit.> all=exhaust, turmoil in confusion <mixed>>
Words cannot be exhausted

61 情亦不可極 情も亦た極む可な
情 [jo] (emotion) 亦 [eki] (also) 不 [fu] (not) 可 [ka] (possible, to
fathom) 極 [kioku] (ultimate=end--depths)

Nor can the feelings be fathomed

62 吾兒時跪藏衣膝 兒もまだ或跪しつむの膝も藏へ

呼 [ko] (calling) 兒 [ji] (child, boy) 長 [cho] (long) 跪 [ki] (sitting on
ones knees) 藏 [kan] (seal) 此 [shi] (this) 辭 [ji] (words, letter)

So calling to me my son, I made him sit on the ground for a long
time, and write to my dictation these words (letter <words illegi-
ble>))

63 寄在千里望相變 相は寄や千里望なる相變へ

寄 [ki] (send to) 君 [kun] (you) 千 [sen] (thousand) 里 [ri] (miles) 遙
[en <sic, i. e. 遠>] (far) 相 [so] (mutually) 憶 [oku] (think of=recol-
lect)

And sending them to you over 1000 miles, we think of each other
at a distance.

1. To So-Kin of Rakuyo, ancient friend, Chancellor
of Gen.

2. Now I remember that you built me a special tavern

2. By the south side of the bridge at Ten-Shin.

3. With yellow gold and white jewels, we paid for
song and laughter

4. And we were drunk for month on month, forget-
ting the Kings and princes.

5. Intelligent men came drifting in from the sea and
from the west border,

6. And with them, and with you especially

6. There was nothing at cross purpose,

7. And they made nothing of sea-crossing or of
mountain crossing,

8. If only they could be of that fellowship,

8. And we all spoke out our hearts and minds, and
without regret.

9. And then I was sent off to South Wei,
 smothered in laurel groves,
10. And you to the north of Raku-hoku,
10. Till we had nothing but thoughts and memories in
 common.
11. And then, when separation had come to its worst,
 12,13. We met, and travelled into Sen-Go,
14. Through all the thirty-six folds of the turning and
 twisting waters,
15. Into a valley of the thousand bright flowers,
 15. That was the first valley ;
16. And into ten thousand valleys full of voices and
 pine-winds.
17. And with silver harness and reins of gold,
 18. Out come the East of Kan foreman and his
 company.
19. And there came also the "True man" of Shi-yo to
 meet me,
20. Playing on a jewelled mouth-organ.
21. In the storied houses of San-Ko they gave us more
 Sennin music,
22. Many instruments, like the sound of young phoenix
 broods.
- 23,24. The foreman of Kan Chu, drunk, danced
 because his long sleeves wouldn't keep still
 With that music-playing.
- 25,26. And I, wrapped in brocade, went to sleep with my
27. And my spirit so high it was all over the heavens,
 head on his lap,
28. And before the end of the day we were scattered like
 straws, or rain.
29. I had to be off to So, far away over the waters,
 31. You back to your river-bridge.
32. And your father, who was brave as a leopard,
 33. Was governor in Hei Shu, and put down the bar-
 barian rabble.
34. And one May he had you send for me,
 despite the long distance.
35. And what with broken wheels and so on, I won't
 say it wasn't hard going,
35. Over roads twisted like sheeps' guts.
36. And I was still going, late in the year,
 in the cutting wind from the North,
37. And thinking how little you cared for the cost,
 and you caring enough to pay it.
37. And what a reception :
38. Red jade cups, food well set on a blue jewelled table,
39. And I was drunk, and had no thought of returning.
40. And you would walk out with me to the western
 corner of the castle,
41. To the dynastic temple, with water about it clear
 as blue jade,
42. With boats floating, and the sound of mouth-
 organs and drums,

43. With ripples like dragon-scales, going grass green
on the water,
44. Pleasure lasting, with courtezans, going and coming
without hindrance,
45. With the willow flakes falling like snow,
46. And the vermilioned girls getting drunk about
sunset,
47. And the water a hundred feet deep reflecting green
eyebrows
48. — Eyebrows painted green are a fine sight in young
moonlight,
48. Gracefully painted —
49. And the girls singing back at each other,
49. Dancing in transparent brocade,
50. And the wind lifting the song, and interrupting it,
51. Tossing it up under the clouds.
52. And all this comes to an end.
52. And is not again to be met with.
53. I went up to the court for examination,
53. Tried Layu's luck, offered the Choyo song,
54. And got no promotion,
55. and went back to the East Mountains
white-headed.
56. And once again, later, we met at the South bridge-
head.
57. And then the crowd broke up, you went north to
San palace,
58. And if you ask how I regret that parting :

59. It is like the flowers falling at Spring's end
Confused, whirled in a tangle.
60. What is the use of talking, and there is no end of
talking,
61. There is no end of things in the heart.

62. I call in the boy,
62. Have him sit on his knees here
To seal this,

63. And send it a thousand miles, thinking.

By Rihaku.

季四・ノリノロキ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(XI) 春月二使安西

Another celebrated,

This is still sung by Japanese to one another on departure. Genji
was going to Ansei as messenger so another says this poem.

1 東城朝臣朝野 東城の朝臣は朝野の朝臣

酒 [i] (name) 城 [jo] (castle) 朝 [cho] (morning) 雨 [u] (rain) 酒 [no
sign of pron., i. e. yu] 輕 [kei] (light) 塵 [jin] (dust)

The castle on the I River, i. e. the walled city

2 客舍青青柳色新 客舍青青柳色新たり

客 [kaku] (guest) 舍 [sha] (house) (客舍 inn) 青 [sei] (blue) 青 [sei]

(blue) 柳 [riu] (willow) 色 [shioku] (color) 新 [shin] (new)
In the inns where you will stay hereafter, the new color of the
willow trees will be green green

3 勸君更盡一杯酒 君に勸む更に尽くせ一杯の酒

物 [kwan] (advise) 君 [kun] (you lord) 更 [ko] (newly) 尽 [jin]
(annihilate) 一 [itsu] (one) 杯 [hai] (cup) 酒 [shu] (sake <Jap.>)

I advise you, heaven, to put an end to a cup of wine

4 西出陽關無故人 西のかた陽關を出すれば故人無からん

西 [sei] (west) 出 [shutsu] (departure) 陽 [yo] 關 [kwan] (gate,
barrier) 無 [mu] (not) 故 [ko] (original old) 人 [jin] (man)

Going westward through the Yo gate there will not be any old
friend.

ㄟㄨㄢˊㄩㄥˊ (Pound)

1. *Light rain is on the light dust.*
2. *The willows of the inn-yard*
3. *Will be going greener and greener,*
4. *But you, Sir, had better take wine ere your departure,*
4. *For you will have no friends about you*
4. *When you come to the gates of Go,*

李白・フホノロキ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(X) 黄鶴樓送孟浩然之廣陵

1 故人西辭黃鶴樓 故人西のかた黃鶴樓を辞し
故 [ko] 人 [jin] (old acquaintance) 西 [sei] (west) 辞 [ji] (leave) 黃
[ko] 鶴 [kaku] 樓 [ro]

An old acquaintance, staying far the west, takes leaving K. K. R.

2 煙火三月下揚州 煙花三月揚州に下る

煙 [en] (smoke) 花 [kwa] (flowers) 三 [san] (3d) 月 [getsu] (month)
下 [ka] (go down) 揚 [yang <Chin.>] (揚州 name of province)

In the month of March, when flowers (of flowering times) are
smoky (Flowers)

3 孤帆遠影碧空盡 孤帆の遠影碧空に尽る

孤 [ko] (solitary) 帆 [han] (sail) 遠 [en] (far) 影 [yei] (shadow) 碧
[heki] (blue) 空 [ku] (sky) 尽 [jin] (terminate)

(If I look far the storied house at his boat) the distained shade
of the solitary sail is with at the sky extinct of the blue sky

4 唯見長江天際流 唯だ見る長江の天際に流るる

唯 [i] (only) 見 [ken] (see) 長 [cho] (long) 江 [ko] (Kiang River) 天
[ten] (heaven) 際 [sai] (limit) 流 [riu] (flow)

(and then moment after) I only see the long River flowing into the
horizon — horizon means approximation to Kori. (Ko river?)

ㄟㄨㄢˊㄩㄥˊ (Pound)

Separation on the River Kiang

1. KO-JIN goes west from Ko-kaku-ro,
2. The smoke-flowers are blurred over the river.
3. His lone sail blots the far sky.
4. And now I see only the river,
4. The long Kiang, reaching heaven.

李白・フハノロカ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(XI) 送友人

- 1 青山横北郭 青山北郭に横たわり
青 [sei] (blue) 山 [zan] (mt.) 横 [o] (lie horizontally) 北 [hoku] (north)
郭 [kaku] (side of walled city)

Where blue mt. peaks are visible toward the northern suburb

- 2 白水遶東城 白水東城を遶む

白 [haku] (white) 水 [sui] (water) 遶 [gio] (encircle) 東 [to] (east) 城 [jo] (castled town)

And white water flows encircling the east of the city.

- 3 此地一盤別 此の地一たび別をなす

此 [shi] (this) 地 [chi] (place) — [ichi] (once) 為 [i] (make) 別 [betsu] (separation)

At this place we have for once to separate

- 4 孤蓬萬里征 孤蓬万里を征く

孤 [ko] (solitary) 蓬 [ho] (rootless plant, dead grass, moxa <Jap.>) 万

[ban] (10000) 里 [ri] (miles) 征 [sei] (go away)

Like solitary dead grass (blown by autumn wind) the departing one goes through 10000 miles.

- 5 浮雲渡白鳥 浮雲白鳥の渡

浮 [fu] (floating) 雲 [wun] (cloud) 遊 [yu] 子 [shi] (遊子 wanderer)
意 [i] (mind)

His (or your) mind may be that of a floating cloud like wanderer.

- 6 落日故人情 落日故人の情

落 [raku] (falling, setting) 日 [jitsu] (sun) 故 [ko] (old) 人 [jin] (acquaintance) 情 [jo] (emotion)

(As for me) the sorrow of parting with on old acquaintance is comparable to the setting of the sun.

- 7 揮手百千手 手を揮ひて百千の手に

揮 [ki] (shaking, brandishing) 手 [shu] (hands) 自 [ji] (from) 茲 [ji] (this place) 去 [kio] (away)

Winging hands in despair resolution from this place it is away!

- 8 蕭蕭班馬鳴 蕭蕭バマウト班馬鳴

蕭 [sho] (onomatopoeia for a solitary horse neighing) 蕭 [sho] 班 [han] (separating) 馬 [ba] (horse) 鳴 [mei] (neigh)

(We <words illegible> decided) and yet our very horses separating, neigh sho sho.

ポンド (Pound)

Taking Leave of a Friend

1. BLUE mountains to the north of the walls,
2. White river winding about them ;
3. Here we must make separation
4. And go out through a thousand miles of dead grass.
5. Mind like a floating wide cloud.
6. Sunset like the parting of old acquaintances
7. Who bow over their clasped hands at a distance.
8. Our horse neigh to each other
as we are departing.

李白・フハノロキ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(IX) 送友人入蜀

1 見説書義路 見説書義路

見 [ken] (see) 説 [setsu] (talk) 蚕 [san] (silkworm) 叢 [so] (grouping)
路 [ro] (ways)

We hear it is said that Sanso's (Shoku) roads
(Sanso was <an> old king of Shoku) (wild silkworm in Shoku)

2 崎嶇不易行 崎嶇として行き易からず

崎 [ki] 嶇 [ku] (崎嶇 steepness of mts.) 不 [fu] (not) 易 [i] (easy) 行
[ko] (go)

are steep and not easy to go

3 山從人面起 山は人面より起リ

山 [san] (mts.) 從 [ju] (from) 人 [jin] (man) 面 [men] (face) 起 [ki]
(rise)

(heavy) mts. rise up in the very face of a man

4 雲傍馬頭生 雲は馬頭を傍うじ生チ

雲 [wun] (clouds) 傍 [bo] (alongside) 馬 [ba] (horse) 頭 [to] (head) 生
[sei] (grow out)

And clouds grow alongside the horse's head

5 芳樹籠秦棧 芳樹は秦の棧を籠ル

芳 [ho] (fragrant) 樹 [ju] (trees) 籠 [ro] (in, cover up) 秦 [shin] (Shin
Dynasts) 棧 [sen] (supported way (on mt.'s side))

(But at the same time) (this being spring time) fragrant woods
must be covering in the supported paths of Shin

6 春城聞蜀鶯 春の城は蜀の鶯を聞ル

春 [shun] (spring) 流 [riu] (flow) 遶 [gio] (encircle) 蜀 [shoku] (Shoku
<Jap.>) 城 [jo] (city <castled>)

And spring brooks must be encircling the Shoku city.

7 升沈應已定 升沈は已に定まるべき

升 [sho] (rise) 沈 [chin] (sink) (升沈 fortune) 應 [o] (ought) 已 [ki]
(already) 定 [tei] (be settled)

Men's fates are already predetermined

不 [tu] (not) 必 [hitsu] (necessarily) 訪 [mon < sic, mon = 問 ? >] (ask)
君 [kun] 平 [pei, < nio, go on >] (Kumpei, < word illegible > Kumpei))

So that you have no need to ask Kumpei (a famous old sage of
Kumpei skilled in divination < words illegible >)

くた、よ、し (Pound)

Leave-taking near Shoku

“*Sanso, king of Shoku, built roads*”

- 1, 2. THEY say the roads of Sanso are steep,
2. Sheer as the mountains.
3. The walls rise in a man's face,
4. Clouds grow out of the hill
at his horse's bridle.
5. Sweet trees are on the paved way of the Shin,
5. Their trunks burst through the paving,
6. And freshets are bursting their ice
in the midst of Shoku, a proud city

1 鳳鳳臺上鳳鳳遊 鳳鳳台上鳳鳳遊

鳳 [ho] (male phenix) 鳳 [o] (female phenix) (鳳鳳 phenix) 台 [tai]
(terrace) 上 [jo] (above) 鳳 [ho] 鳳 [o] (鳳鳳 phenix) 遊 [yu] (play)

Above the ho terrace the hoo [sic] used to play

2 鳳去臺空江自流 鳳去の台空くへく江の流る

鳳 [ho] (phenix) 去 [kio] (away) 台 [dai] (terrace) 空 [ku] (vacant)
江 [ko] (river Kiang) 自 [ji] (of itself) 流 [riu] (flow)

the how [sic] have fled, the terrace hare, the river flows away by
itself alone (seen from above)

3 吳宮花草埋幽徑 吳宮の花草は幽径に埋ふ

吳 [go] (dynastic Go) 宮 [kiu] (palace) 花 [kwa] (flower) 草 [so]
(grass) 埋 [mai] (bury) 幽 [yu] (sombre) 徑 [kei] (path)

Where the Go palace stood, flowers & grass bury up the sombre path

4 晋代表冠成古丘 晋代の衣冠は古丘と成る

晋 [shin] (dynstic Shin) 代 [dai] (dynasty) 衣 [i] (garment) 冠 [kwan]
(caps) 成 [sei] (become) 古 [ko] (old) 丘 [kiu] (hill)

Where the Shin dynasty courts have [sic] lived (clothes & caps)
the foundations of those houses have become old hills.

5 三山半落青天外 三山半ば落つ青天の外

三 [san] (3) 山 [zan] (mts.) (三山 name) 半 [han] (half) 落 [raku]
(fall) 青 [sai] (blue) 天 [ten] (heaven) 外 [gai] (outside)

登_レ金_レ陵_レ鳳_レ臺_レ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

III 登金陵鳳凰臺 “The City of Chōan”

登 [to] (climb up) 金 [kin] 陵 [rio] (金陵 name, Kin, soldier tomb) 鳳
[ho] 鳳 [o] (鳳鳳 phenix) 台 [tai] (terrace)

The triangle mts. is half disappearing beyond the blue sky

6 二水中分白鷺洲 二水中分す白鷺洲

二 [ni] (2) 水 [sui] (water) 中 [chu] (middle) 分 [bun] (divide) 白 [haku] (white) 鷺 [ro] (heron) 洲 [shu] (island) (白鷺洲 name)

And the white heron island divides the waters into two.

7 總爲浮雲能蔽日 總し浮雲の能く日を蔽ふが爲に

總 [so] (altogether, everywhere) 爲 [i] (because of) 浮 [fu] (floating) 雲 [wun] (clouds) 能 [no] (well) 蔽 [hei] (cover) 日 [jitsu] (sun)

Because everywhere the floating clouds can fully (altogether) cover up the sun.

8 長安不見使人愁 長安見えず人をして愁えしむ

長 [cho] (long) 安 [an] (peace) (長安 city, capital) 不 [fu] (not) 見 [ken] (see) 使 [shi] (let) 人 [jin] (man) 愁 [shu] (sorry)

So Choan is invisible and makes men sad.

ふたへん (Pound)

The City of Choan

1. THE phoenix are at play on their terrace.
2. The phoenix are gone, the river flows on alone.
3. Flowers and grass
3. Cover over the dark path

where lay the dynastic house of the Go.

4. The bright cloths and bright caps of Shin

4. Are now the base of old hills.

5. The Three Mountains fall through the far heaven,

6. The isle of White Heron
splits the two streams apart.

7. Now the high clouds cover the sun

8. And I can not see Choan afar

8. And I am sad.

李山・フヘノロホ (Ri Po, Fenollosa)

(IX) 古風五十九首 其六

1 代馬不思越 代馬は越を思はず

代 [dai] (place) 馬 [ba] (horse) 不 [fu] (not) 思 [shi] (think of) 越 [etsu] (Etsu, in the south)

The horses of Dai, that are taken to Etsu, care nothing for Etsu

2 越禽不戀燕 越禽は燕を恋はず

越 [etsu] (Etsu's) 禽 [kin] (birds) 不 [fu] (not) 恋 [ren] (love) 燕 [yen] (En, a north region)

So the Etsu birds have no love for an alien En.

3 情性有所習 情性習ふ所有り

情 [jo] (emotion) 性 [sei] (nature) 有 [yu] (has) 所 [sho] (that with) 習 [shu] (habitual)

Human customs and natures are things that spring from habit

鷗 an armor)

4 土風固其然 土風固より其れ然り

土 [do] (local <earth>) 風 [fu] (manners <wind>) 固 [kō] (course) 其 [ki] (that) 然 [zen] (<-ly> adj. ending) (其然 so)

10 心魂逐旌旃 心魂旌旃を逐う

心 [shin] (mind) 魂 [kon] (spirit) 逐 [chiku] (drive) 旌 [sei] (made of feathers) 旃 [sen] (Banner made of silk)

The powers which local manners have on ones mind are recurring thus.

11 苦戰功不賞 苦戰トハバツカシキ賞カハルナキ

苦 [ku] (hard) 戰 [sen] (fight) 功 [ko] (merit) 不 [fu] (not) 賞 [sho] (rewarded)

5 昔別雁門關 昔は雁門の關を別

昔 [seki] (<ancient>, former, yesterday) 別 [betsu] (separate) 雁 [gan] (wild goose) 門 [mon] (gate) 關 [kan] (fort) (雁門關 name of gate)

Although one fights so hard, his merit is not rewarded

12 忠龍難居河 忠龍河は居るに難し

忠 [chu] (loyalty) 誠 [sei] (faith) 難 [nan] (difficult) 可 [ka] (to) 宣 [sen] (tell, express)

6 今戎龍庭前 今は龍庭の前を今

今 [kin] (now) 戎 [ju] (garrison <verb>) 龍 [riu] (dragon) 庭 [tei] (yard) (龍庭 name of locality—desert) 前 [zen] (before)

(As one is not a horse or a bird) so if one were allowed to express all he feels of loyalties and faith he would be satisfied. "There is no chance to express one's loyalty and faith"

7 驚沙龍海日 驚沙海日は龍

驚 [kio] (surprised) 沙 [sha] (desert, sand-sea) 亂 [ran] (turmoil) 海 [kai] (sea) 日 [jitsu] (sun)

13 誰驚將將誰 誰を驚かす將將

誰 [sui] (who) 憐 [ren] (will be sorry for) 李 [ri] (general Ri) 飛 [hi] (flying) 將 [sho] (general of quick motion)

Who was sorry for flying general Ri

8 飛雪迷胡天 飛雪胡天を迷

飛 [hi] (flying) 雪 [setsu] (snow) 迷 [mei] (wanders, errs) 胡 [kō] (northern barbarian Tartai <sic> is) 天 [ten] (heaven)

14 白道殺三鬣 白道にハトリ三匹の鬣ヲ殺ス

9 蟻蝨生虎鷗 蟻蝨虎鷗を生

白 [haku] (white) 首 [shu] (head) 沒 [motsu <sic, i. e. motsu>] (lost) 三 [sam, san] (three) 辺 [ben, pen] (outside provinces, outskirts, border regions)

蟻 [ki] (ants) 蝨 [shitsu] (fleas, lice) 生 [sei] (grow on) 虎 [kō] (tiger <part of armor>) 鷗 [katsu] (a kind of bird famous for bravery), fights till death, soldiers wear their feathers on their helmets) (虎

くぐり (Pound)

South-Folk in Cold Country

1. THE Dai horse neighs against the bleak wind of Etsu.

2. The birds of Etsu have no love for En, in the north, 3,4. Emotion is born out of habit.

5. Yesterday we went out of the Wild-Goose gate,

6. To-day from the Dragon-Pen.¹

7. Surprised. Desert turmoil. Sea sun

8. Flying snow bewilders the barbarian heaven.

9. Lice swarm like ants over our accoutrements.

10. Mind and spirit drive on the feathery banners.

11. Hard fight gets no reward.

12. Loyalty is hard to explain.

13. Who will be sorry for General Rishogu,

the swift moving.

14. Whose white head is lost for this province?

1 *I.e.*, we have been warring from one end of the empire to the other, now east, now west, on each border.

郭璞の晋の口ナ (Kuo P'u 郭璞, i.e. Jap. Kakuhaku, Fenollosa)

(XV) 遊園詩 樂三湘

遊 [yu] (play, wandering) 仙 [sen] (sennin <Jap.>) 詩 [shi] (poem) Kakuhaku

1 翡翠戲蘭苕 翡翠蘭苕戲

翡 [hi] (red bird) 翠 [sui] (green bird) 戲 [gi] (play, to be merry) 蘭 [ran] (orchid) 苕 [cho] (clover or a kind of pea)

Red and green kingfishers play among the orchids and clovers.

2 空田風色相 空田風色相

容 [yu] (appearance) 色 [shoku] (color) 更 [ko] (interchanging) 相 [sho] (each other) 鮮 [sen] (fresh)

Their appearances are more fresh by reflecting with each other.

3 綠蘿結高林 綠蘿高林結

綠 [ryoku] (green) 蘿 [ra] (vine) 結 [ketsu] (twine, hang) 高 [ko] (high) 林 [rin] (forest)

Green vines hang on and twine the high forest.

4 蒙籠一巾 蒙籠一巾

蒙 [mo] (to wear on the head, to cover) 籠 [ro] (to put into, basket) (蒙籠 obscurs. dim) 蓋 [gai] (cover)—[ichi] (one) 出 [zan] (mountain)

Darkly (somber) they cover the whole mountain

5 中有冥寂士 中有冥寂の士

中 [chū] (in it) 有 [yū] (there is) 冥 [mei] (lit. dark, sometimes used in shutting the eyes, silent) 寂 [seki] (solitary) 士 [shi] (man)

In it—there is a silent and solitary man

6 靜嘯撫清絃 靜かに嘯いて清絃を撫す

静 [sei] (calmly) 嘯 [sho] (口 = mouth, sigh <with pride>, <when a tiger cries, this is used>) 撫 [bu] (pat) 清 [sei] (pure, clean) 絃 [gen] (string)

Calmly he sighs and pats on the pure strings.

7 放情凌霄外 情を放にして霄外を凌ぎ

放 [ho] (to throw) 情 [jo] (feeling, heart) 凌 [ryo] (rise up) 霄 [sho] (sky) 外 [gai] (beyond)

Freeing his heart, it rises up beyond the sky.

8 龍噴泉 龍の噴く泉の心

噴 [shaku] (biting) 蕊 [zui] (pistil of a flower) 把 [yu] (dip up) 飛 [hi] (spouting) 泉 [sen] (fountain)

Biting the flower pistils he dips up spouting fountain

9 赤松山上遊 赤松山上遊の體々

赤 [seki] (red) 松 [sho] (pine) (赤松 The god of rain in the time of the Emperor Shino. He makes the stone chamber of Sei Ōho in Konron Mountain) 臨 [rin] (looking) 上 [jo] (on) 遊 [yu] (wander, play)

Red Pine plays (on the sky) looking down on him

10 駕鴻乘紫烟 鴻を駕りて紫烟に乗す

駕 [ga] (making <word illegible> carriage, riding) 鴻 [ko] (large bird <perhaps a kind of swan>) 乘 [jo] (ride) 紫 [shi] (purple) 烟 [yen] (smoke)

Making "Ko" his carriage, he (refers to the god of rain) rides

on purple smoke.

11 左袖浮袖 左に浮む袖を袖

左 [sa] (left) 把 [yu] (to take up) 浮 [fu] (floating) 邱 [kyu] (hill) 袖 [shu] (sleeves)

On the left, he (the god) takes the sleeve of floating Hill (name of a "sennin" in Su Ko mountain).

12 右拍英嶺 右に英嶺を拍

右 [wu] (right) 拍 [haku] (to pat, to lay the hand on, as in a good humour) 洪 [ko] (water, all; water rushing over rocks, a torrent, a great vast) 崖 [gai] (hill, over hanging cliff, a sheer side of a hill, a cliff, a precipice) (洪崖 name of a "sennin") 肩 [ken]

On the right, he (the god) pats on the Shoulder or Water Cliff.

13 借問紫蟬 借問に紫蟬の聲

借 [sha] (sic, i.e. shaku) (temporarily, just try) 問 [mon] (ask) 蟬 [fu] 辦 [yu] (浮辦 Jap. bu yu, a gnat which is born in the morning and dies in the evening) 輩 [hai] (crowd <in contempt>)

Let me just try to ask you, oh! crowds of gnats!

14 寧知龜鶴年 寧く龜鶴の年を知らん

寧 [nei] (how) 知 [chi] (know) 龜 [ki] (turtle) 鶴 [kaku] (stork) 年 [nen] (age)

How can you know the age of turtles and storks (which lives for a thousand and ten thousand years)?

〆ハハヾ (Pound)

Sennin Poem by Kakuhaku

1. THE red and green kingfishers
flash between the orchids and clover,
2. One bird casts its gleam on another.
3. Green vines hang through the high forest,
4. They weave a whole roof to the mountain,
5. The lone man sits with shut speech,
6. He purrs and pats the clear strings.
7. He throws his heart up through the sky,
8. He bites through the flower pistil
and brings up a fine fountain.
9. The red-pine-tree god looks on him and wonders.
10. He rides through the purple smoke to visit the
sennin,
11. He takes "Floating Hill"* by the sleeve,
12. He claps his hand on the back of the great water
sennin,
13. But you, you dam'd crowd of gnats,
14. Can you even tell the age of a turtle?
*Name of a sennin.

「陌上桑」・ハハノロホ (Anon. "陌上桑", Fenollosa)

(XVI) 陌上桑

陌 [haku] (highway) 上 [jo] (on) 桑 [so] (mulberry tree)

1 日田東極懸 日田東極懸日田ヨリ

日 [nichii] (sun) 出 [shutsu] (rises) 東 [to] (east) 南 [nan] (south) 隅
[gu] (corner)

The sun rises in the south east corner

2 照我秦氏轉 我秦氏の影を照るハ

照 [sho] (shines <on> over) 我 [ga] 秦 [shin] (name of a family) 氏
[shi] (family) 樓 [ro] (two storied house)

and it shines on the villa of the Shin clan.

(Mr. Mori says these two lines are specially beautiful)

3 秦氏有好女 秦氏の好女あり

秦 [shin] (shin) 氏 [shi] (family) 有 [yu] (has) 好 [ko] (pretty) 女
[jo] (girl)

The Shin family has a pretty daughter

4 白名爲羅敷 自ら名ハハハシ羅敷ト云フ

白 [ji] (himself) 名 [mei] (name) 為 [i] (make) 羅 [ra] (gauze) 敷 [fu]
(sheet, spreading) (羅敷 girl's name)

She herself made her name gauze

5 羅敷善蠶桑 羅敷毎桑々善ハシ

羅 [ra] 敷 [fu] (羅敷 Rafu <Chin.>) 善 [zen] (excel in skill) 蚕 [san]

(silk worm) 桑 [sō] (mulberry)

Gauze veil was skillful in feeding mulberries to silk worm

6 採桑城南隅 桑を城の南隅に採る

採 [sai] (pluck) 桑 [so] (mulberry) 城 [jo] (castle used for town) 南 [nan] (south) 隅 [gu] (corner)

She plucks mulberry leaves at the south corner of the castle

7 青絲爲籠糸 青糸を爲籠糸とす

青 [sei] (green) 糸 [shi] (strings) 為 [i] (make) 籠 [ro] (basket) 糸 [kei] (warp, <distinguish for warp>)

She makes blue strings the warp of her basket. (weaves them in)

8 桂枝爲籠鉤 桂枝を爲籠鉤とす

桂 [kei] (katsura <Jap.>) 枝 [shi] (branch) 為 [i] (makes) 籠 [ro] (basket) 鉤 [kō] (shoulder strings, strings to fasten around the 2 shoulders)

She makes the shoulder straps of her basket out of ivy branches

9 頭上倭置髻 頭上には倭置の髻

頭 [to] (head) 上 [jo] (on) 倭 [wa] (like a snake, coil) 置 [da] (to one side) 髻 [kei] (hair arrangement, mage <Jap.>) (倭置髻 a special arrangement of a girl's hair that falls over left side)

On her head is coiled her one sided tress-arrangement

10 耳中明月珠 耳中には明月の珠

耳 [ji] (ear) 中 [chu] (in) 明 [mei] (bright) 月 [getsu] (moon) 珠 [shū] (gem) (明月珠 means pearls)

In her ears shine moon gems

11 華縵霞上腰 華縵を霞上腰とす

縵 [sho] (light green, moegi <Jap.>) 綺 [ki] (silk <word illegible>), special word from some kind of pattern cloth) 為 [i] (makes) 下 [ka] (under) 裾 [kio] (skirt)

Light green name for cloth she makes or uses for her under skirt

12 紫縵霞上腰 紫縵を霞上腰とす

紫 [shi] (purple) 綺 [ki] (some kind of cloth) 為 [i] (makes) 上 [jo] (upper) 襦 [ju] (vest)

purple she uses for her cover-vest

13 行者見羅敷 行へ者な羅敷を問ふ

行 [ko] (go) 者 [sha] (one who) 見 [ken] (see) 羅 [ra] 敷 [fū] (羅敷 Rafu)

Those who pass by seeing

14 上髻密結鬚 上髻に密結の鬚

下 [ka] (taking down) 担 [tan] (burden) 捋 [ratsu] (twist <the moustache>) 髭 [shi] (upper lip) 鬚 [shū] (moustache)
put down their load and pull the moustache on their upper lip.

ポンド (Pound)

A Ballad of the Mulberry Road
(*Fenollosa MSS., very early.*)

1. THE sun rises in south east corner of things
2. To look on the tall house of the Shin
3. For they have a daughter named Rafu,
(pretty girl)
4. She made the name for herself: "Gauze Veil,"
5. For she feeds mulberries to silkworms,
6. She gets them by the south wall of the
town.
7. With green strings she makes the warp of her
basket,
8. She makes the shoulder-straps of her basket
from the boughs of Katsura,
9. And she piles her hair up on the left side of her
head-piece.
10. Her earrings are made of pearl,
11. Her underskirt is of green pattern-silk,
12. Her overskirt is the same silk dyed in purple,
13. And when men going by look on Rafu
14. They set down their burdens,
14. They stand and twirl their moustaches.

Comment on To poetry by Mr. Mori

Translation of a To poem by Roshorin, are [sic] of longest & best.
572 characters.

Choan had never been burned from Kan to To. Thus poem is of
time of Sokuten Buko, the famous empress—early part of To—
Ruled as empress dowager (translated life).

There was great luxury & even immorality going on among higher
classes, but this Roshorin, [word illegible] of great literary merit,
was always sickly, and used to live outside the city. Yet his sen-
sitivity cannot now and then fail to perceive the very deplorable
picture of the city.

translation

Old Idea of Choan

長安古意

By poetical courtesy the poet pretends that he is speaking of the
Choan of Kan days, making allusions, and toyoshi [i. e. 東洋史] and
Kan [two words illegible] at the End.

(XVII) 長安古意

(I)

盧昭鄰・トハノロキ (Lu Chao-lin 盧昭鄰, i. e. Jap. Roshōrin, Fenollosa)

1 長安大道連狹斜 長安の大道狹斜まちのせま連つらな
長 (Cho [Jap.]) 安 (An [Jap.]) 大 (big) 道 (do [Jap.], road) 連 (con-

tinuous rink) 狹 (narrow) 斜 (streets) (no verb < sic, because 連 is a verb >)

Choan's broad avenues (This first line contains theme or germ of the whole.)

2 青牛白馬アサウマ 青牛白馬アサウマ

青 (blue) 牛 (cow) 白 (white) 馬 (horse) 七 (seven) 香 (fragrant woods, incense) 車 (carriage < wheeled >)

Cows are drawing these chariots made of fragrant wood, blue cow is for carriage, white horse for riders

3 玉タマ 縦横タテヨコ 玉タマ 縦横タテヨコ

玉 (jewel) 輦 (palanquin) 縱 (longitudinally) 横 (horizontally) (縱横 crossing) 過 (pass before) 主 (princes) 第 (mansion, yashiki < Jap. >)

4 金鞍カネザン 絡カケ 侯家コウケ 金鞍カネザン 絡カケ 侯家コウケ

金 (gold) 鞍 (saddle) (金鞍 golden saddles) 絡 (weaving in) 釋 (unraveling) 向 (towards) 侯 (marquis) 家 (house < ordinary house >)

5 龍リウ 銜ケン 寶ホウ 承ソウ 朝アサ 龍リウ 銜ケン 寶ホウ 承ソウ 朝アサ

龍 (dragon) 銜 (swallow, munching) 宝 (precious, costly) 蓋 (canopy, sunshade) 承 (receive) 朝 (morning) 日 (sun) Dragon means the dragon on on top of the handle. The precious canopy which the dragon swallows.

6 鳳吐流蘇ホウトリウソ 帶オビ 晚霞バンシャ 鳳吐流蘇ホウトリウソ 帶オビ 晚霞バンシャ

鳳 (hoo, hou) 吐 (vomit, emit) 流 (flowing, shaking) 蘇 (tassel < of saddle >) 帶 (imbibe, are belted by the evening haze) 晚 (evening) 霞 (fog) Ho lacquered or embroidered on the saddle. The flowing tassel which the Hos vomit.

7 巨キョウ 丈ジョウ 游ユウ 糸イト 争アライ 繞マユ 樹キ 巨キョウ 丈ジョウ 游ユウ 糸イト 争アライ 繞マユ 樹キ

百 (hundred) 丈 (jo < Jap. >, 10 feet) (百丈 for a thousand feet) 遊 (floating) 糸 (thread) 争 (vying) 繞 (intertwine, to twist about with thread) 樹 (trees < in garden >) Mr. Mori thinks it means the ripples of air which are above the outside. Cord in or (word illegible) of many gathered together, but it seems to me a vista.

8 一イチ 群グン 嬌キョウ 鳥トウ 共トモ 陪ヘイ 花カ 一イチ 群グン 嬌キョウ 鳥トウ 共トモ 陪ヘイ 花カ

一 (one) 群 (group) (一群 a flock) 嬌 (coqueting, vain) 鳥 (bird) 共 (together, mutually) 啼 (warble, chirp, naku < Jap. >) 花 (flower, to the flower) Mr. Mori thinks it is women in garden and heard from outside.

(II)

Beauty of beginning with same word as end of former stanza (words illegible)

9 蝶テフ 戲キ 千チ 門カド 側ソバ 蝶テフ 戲キ 千チ 門カド 側ソバ

蝶 (warbling) 花 (flowers) 戲 (playing) 蝶 (butterflies) 千 (thousand) 門 (gate) 側 (side) Birds understand and butterflies playing with the flowers are scenting the side of the thousand gates. (as seen down the streets)

10 碧樹銀台萬種色 碧樹銀台万種の色

碧 (white jewel, jade) 樹 (trees) 銀 (silver) 台 (platforms, terrace, in gardens seen above fences) 万 (myriad) 種 (kind, seed) 色 (colors, shoku <Chin.>, sensuous sort) Both are of myriad kind of color, color may be double, fragrance of trees, hues of (word illegible)

11 複道交窓作合歡 複道の交窓合歡を作

複 (covered) 道 (road) (複道 corridor?) 交 (interchanging, regularly intervals at various heights or may interlacing) 窓 (window-holes) 作 (make) 合 (meeting, mutual) 歡 (pleasure) That is, as they circle around the windows, they can see one another from windows. Seems to be a name for form of window.

12 雙闕與雙門鳳翼 双闕の翼雙鳳翼は門の

双 (double) 闕 (towers) 連 (continue) 翼 (tiles) 垂 (hang-down) 鳳 (hō) 翼 (wings) Turrets in row, tiles made in form of birds along the edge.

13 梁家畫閣天中起 梁家の画閣天中に起り

梁 (Rio's, some proper name, Rioki a general of Kan, Rio means beam) 家 (house) 画 (painted of Rio house) 閣 (storeys) 天 (heaven) 中 (middle) 起 (stand)

14 漢帝金華畫外直 漢帝の金華畫外に直

漢 (Kan) 帝 (emperor) 金 (golden) 華 (stalk) 雲 (cloud) 外 (beyond, outside) 直 (erect) Butei of Kan had a high golden lotos made to collect dew, a sennin idea. These things said to have still existed in To, erects itself even higher than the clouds.

15 樓前相望不相知 樓前に相望むも相知らず

樓 (building) 前 (front) 相 (mutually) 望 (seeing) 不 (not) 相 (mutually) 知 (knowing, recognize)

In front of building (people) see one another but do not know.

16 陌上相逢詎相識 陌上に相逢むも詎ぞ相識のぞ

陌 (footpaths, sidewalks) 上 (on) 相 (mutually) 逢 (meeting) 詎 (but how, why, of course they do not) 相 (mutually) 識 (knowing, acquainting)

ペーパードラム (Pound)

Old Idea of Choan by Rosorriu

1.

1. THE narrow streets cut into the wide highway at Choan,

2. Dark oxen, white horses, drag on the seven coaches with outriders.

2. The coaches are perfumed wood,

3. The jewelled chair is held up at the crossway,

3. Before the royal lodge

4. a glitter of golden saddles, awaiting the princess,

4. They eddy before the gate of the barons.

5. The canopy embroidered with dragons

drinks in and casts back the sun.

6. Evening comes.

- The trappings are bordered with mist.
7. The hundred cords of mist are spread through
and double the trees,
8. Night birds, and night women,
spread out their sounds through the
gardens.

II.

9. Birds with flowery wing, hovering butterflies
crowd over the thousand gates,
10. Trees that glitter like jade,
terraces tinged with silver,
10. The seed of a myriad hues,
11. A net-work of arbours and passages and covered
ways,
12. Double towers, winged roofs,
border the net-work of ways :
13. Riu's house stands out on the sky,
A place of felicitous meeting.
14. As Butei of Kan had made the high golden lotus
with glitter of colour
to gather his dews,
15. Before it another house which I do not know :
16. How shall we know all the friends
whom we meet on strange roadways ?

(XVIII)
停 露 四 章

“Teiwun”—Fixed (not moving) Cloud
The subject of 4 connected poems

1st

- 1 輕籠雲影 輕籠之影雲影
露 [ai] (gathering) 露 [ai] (gathering) 停 [tei] (fixed) 雲 [wun] (cloud)
- 2 懸懸世匿 懸懸之世匿匿
濛 [mo] (pattering) 濛 [mo] (pattering) 時 [ji] (temporary) 雨 [u]
(rain)
The fixed clouds gather and gather, and the intermittent showers
patters [sic] and patters [sic].
- 3 八表同暗 八表同之暗也
八 [hachi] (eight) 表 [hio] (surface) 同 [do] (same) 昏 [kon] (dark)
The earth in all directions is equal dark, the flat distance.
- 4 平路坦阻 平路之坦阻也
平 [hei] (flat) 路 [ro] (road) 伊 [i] (this) 阻 [tan < sic, i. e. so, tan=坦 >]
(wide & flat)
The level road stretches out into the flat distance.
- 5 靜寄東軒 靜かに東軒に寄り
靜 [sei] (calmly) 寄 [ki] (remain) 東 [to] (east) 軒 [ken] (room)

I remain quiet in my eastern room.

八一表 [hap-pio] 同 [do] 昏 [kon]
(same as before)

6 春 静 独 撰 春 静 独 撰

春 [shun] (spring) 静 [ryo] (home made sake) 独 [doku] (alone) 撰 [bu] (stroke)

12 平 陆 成 江 平 陆 江 成 成 中

平 [hei] 陆 [riku] 成 [sei] 江 [ko] (n. here the present writer's transcription is blank)

Solitary I stroke my spring home-made brew.

7 良 朋 幽 邃 良 朋 幽 邃 たり

良 [ryo] (good) 朋 [ho] (friend) 幽 [yu] (distant) 邃 [bo < sic, i. e. baku >]

13 有 酒 有 酒 酒 有 有 有 有

有 [yu] (is) 酒 [shu] (sake < jap. >) 有 [yu] (is) 酒 [shu] (sake < jap. >)

My good friend have grown strange or are far away

Here is wine! Here is wine!

8 搔 首 延 佇 首 を 搔 ぐ 延 佇

搔 [so] (droop) 首 [shu] (head) 延 [yen] (long) 佇 [tei < sic, i. e. cho >] (stand still)

14 閒 飲 東 窗 閒 か ち 東 窓 に 飲 ぶ

閒 [kan] (at leisure) 飲 [in] (drink) 東 [to] (east) 窗 [so] (window)
Leisurely I drink at my eastern window.

Drooping my head, I stand still for a long time

2d

15 願 言 壞 人 願 っ て 言 び 人 を 壞 べ たい ぞ

願 [gwan] (wish) 言 [gen] (speak < word >) 壞 [kai] (think of) 人 [jin] (man)

Longing for words, I think of man

9 停 雲 霧 靄 停 雲 霧 靄 たり

停 [tei] 雲 [wun] 霧 [ai] 靄 [ai]
(same as before)

10 時 雨 濛 濛 時 雨 濛 濛 たり

時 [ji] 雨 [u] 濛 [mo] 濛 [mo]
(same as before)

16 舟 車 靡 従 舟 車 の 従 っ ち も の 靡 っ

舟 [shu] (ship) 車 [sha] (carriage) 靡 [bi] (not) 従 [ju] (follow)
Alas, no ship or carriage attends me.

11 八 表 同 昏 八 表 同 じ く 昏 く

3d

17 東園之樹 東園の樹

東 [to] (east) 園 [yen] (garden) 之 [shi] (of) 樹 [ju] (tree)

On the trees of my eastern garden

18 枝條再榮 枝条再び榮ゆへ

枝 [shi] (branch) 条 [jo] (twig) 再 [sai] (again) 榮 [yei] (flourish)

boughs and sprays are again luxuriant,

19 競用新好 競うて新好を用い

競 [kio] (race, vying) 用 [yo] (use) 新 [shin] (new) 好 [ko] (good)

and vying to make the most of their new beauty

20 以招余情 以て余が情を招く

以 [i] (with) 招 [sho] (invite) 余 [yo] (my) 情 [jo] (passion)

With them they appeal to my affection

21 人亦有言 人も亦言う有り

人 [jin] (man) 亦 [shaku] (again) 有 [yu] (is) 言 [gen] (speak)

Men often are saying

22 日月于征 日月_ニ于_ニ征_ハく

日 [jitsu] (sun) 月 [getsu] (moon) 于 [kan] (here) 征 [sei] (turn)

That sun and moon have their turning.

23 安得促席 安んぞ席_ヲを促_スけて

安 [an] (tranquil) 得 [toku] (get) 促 [soku] (place) 席 [seki] (seat)

Setting my mat where I can lie at ease

24 說彼平生 彼の平生を説くを得ん

說 [setsu] (to be glad to explain) 彼 [hi] (his, its) 平 [hei] (flat) 生 [sei] (born) (平生 natural or customary)

Let me take joy in the course of nature.

4th

25 翩翩飛鳥 翩翩たる飛鳥

翻 [hen] (many wings) 翻 [hen] 飛 [hi] (flying) 鳥 [chō] (bird)

Fluttering, fluttering, the birds that fly

26 息我庭柯 我_ノ庭_ニ柯_ト息_ス

息 [soku] (rest) 我 [ga] (my) 庭 [tei] (garden) 柯 [ka] (tree <solitary large >)

Come to rest on the lone tree in my yard

27 斂翮聞止 翮_ヲ斂_ムて聞_カど止_ム

斂 [ren] (folding) 翻 [hen (sic, i. e. kaku)] wings) 聞 [kan] (quietly)

止 [shi] (stop)

Folding their wings they perch quiet

28 好聲相和 好_ク聲_ヲもつ相_ニ和_ス

好 [ko] (good, lovely) 声 [sei] (voice) 相 [so] (each other) 和 [wa] (to

be familiar)

“Wet spring in the garden.”

And with sweet voice they speak there with each other.

I.

29 豈無他人 豈他人無からんや

豈 [gai] (negative) 無 [mu] (not) 他 [ta] (other) 人 [nin] (man)

It is not that there is no other man than he

30 念子實多 下を念ひ上を慕ふ多し

念 [nen] (think of, love) 子 [shi] (you) 実 [shoku] (sic, i. e. jitsu) (truly) 多 [ta] (much)

but we love him the most of all

II

31 願言不獲 願えども言に獲ず

願 [gwan] (wish) 言 [gen] (speech) 不 [fu] (not) 獲 [kaku] (reach)

(word illegible) how longing to speak to him cannot reach him

32 抱恨如何 恨を抱くを如何せん

抱 [ho] (to bear in mind) 恨 [kon] (deep sorrow) 如 [jō] (like) 何 [ka] (what)

We hold deep sorrow in our minds, but cannot help it!

III

ト云ハシム (Pound)

To-Em-Mei's "The Unmoving Cloud"

"Wet springtime," says To-em-mei,

1. THE clouds have gathered, and gathered,

2. and the rain falls and falls,

3. The eight ply of the heavens

are all folded into one darkness,

4. And the wide, flat road stretches out.

5. I stop in my room toward the East, quiet, quiet,

6. I pat my new cask of wine.

7. My friends are estranged, or far distant,

8. I bow my head and stand still.

9,10. Rain, rain, and the clouds have gathered,

11. The eight ply of the heavens are darkness,

12. The flat land is turned into river.

13. "Wine, wine, here is wine!"

14. I drink by my eastern window.

15. I think of talking and man,

16. And no boat, no carriage, approaches.

17. The trees in my east-looking garden

18. are bursting out with new twigs,

19,20. They try to stir new affection,

21,22 And men say the sun and moon keep on moving

23, 24 because they can't find a soft seat.
25, 26, 27. The birds flutter to rest in my tree,

28. and I think I have heard them saying,

29. "It is not that there are no other men

30. But we like this fellow the best,

31. But however we long to speak

32. He can not know of our sorrow."

T'ao Yuan Ming.

A. D. 365-427.

付記 本稿の中心は『宋歌』中の詩集「白・トルコ」の詩集の訳である。

白・トルコ 『中国語』 龍井の詩集の訳である。『中国語』 龍井の詩集の訳である。

Notes

1 「Ezra Pound と Fenollosa papers」, 『英語青年』 (Nov. 1967).

2 「Fenollosa と中国詩と Pound」, 『同志社大学学術研究年報』, 16 (1965); 「エズラ・パウンドのキヤセイに関する覚え書」, 『同志社大学学術研究年報』, 28 (1977); 「パウンドの謎と Fenollosa MSS」, 『英語青年』 (Apr. 1968); "The Chinese Subjects in Ezra Pound's Poetry," *Studies in English Literature* (1970); 「エズラ・パウンドと東洋の出会い—The River-Merchant's Wife: a Letter をめぐって」, *Asphodel* (越智文雄・瀧山秀乃教授定年記念特別号), No. 13 (1980).

3 「Ezra Pound の詩における東洋文学の影響」, 『石橋幸太郎先生還暦記念論文集』 (1961); 「Ezra pound と詩経」, 『桜美林大学・桜美林短期大学紀要』 No. 11 (1971); 「The River-Merchant's Wife: a Letter 再考」, 『桜美林大学・桜美林短期大学紀要』, No. 15 (1975).

4 「パウンドの *Cathay* をめぐって」, 『函館英文学』, No. 1.

5 Michael Reck, *Ezra Pound: A Close Up* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967).

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7 Louis Simpson, *Three on the Tower* (New York: William Morrow, 1975).

8 Michael Alexander, *The Poetic Achievement of Ezra Pound* (London: Faber, 1979).

9 Pen-ti Lee and Donald Murray, "The Quality of *Cathay* ; Ezra Pound's Early Translation of Chinese Poems," *Literature East and West*, X, 3 (Sept. 1966); Angela Jung Palandri, "The stone is Alive in my Hand—Ezra Pound's Chinese Translation," *Literature East and West*, X, 3 (Sept. 1966); D. Martin, "Pound and Fenollosa: the problem of influence," *Critical Quarterly*, XX, 1 (Spring 1978).

10 Cf. Mary Fenollosa's Letter to Pound (Nov. 24 1913) at The Beinecke Library.