Samgaku but gradually brought nearer to it; and at last, a stage was made in the Imperial Palace.

1) Kwanze

Kiyaji, a native of Yamagata, is the founder of Kwanze school, and he is very skilful, and becomes Kwanami to Shogun Yoshimiten Osukikaga. The composers of the are as follows:

1) Kiyotani.
(2) Motochiyo.
(3) Sekkyo (prest)
(4) Seikoden (p)

In the era of Yoshimasa, Ashikaga, Kompan, (different schools) Tosho, and Kongo are found. Hideyoshi Taiko is very much interested in the samurai. Kita, the of Takai, becomes a teacher of D. Hideyoshi.

(1) Kyogen
Sagi + Ohira families
found their own different schools. At first, Kyo-
gen is just a part of Samgakse.
(de)

dear

to meet

with

your

sincerely,

[Signature]
Oda & Toyotomi Period
2228 – 2275

(1) Religion.
Nobunaga Oda destroyed the Enryaku-temple and Ishiyama- Hongan-temple as the enemies of the state. Because, almost all priests of the Buddhist temples were in so badly corrupted condition. But Nobunaga,
It is certain now, paid very little respect to any religions. In the time of Ieyasu, the Christianity came over to the Empire was given every privileges by Ieyasu. The Haman and Taisei-temple were built by him. At first Hideyoshi Taiko treated missionaries with respect and at last persecuted it very much. Yukinaga Konishi, the native of Sakai, and one
of the most influential Dai-
myos, is a believer of
Christian Jesus.

(2) Moral + Nature

(1) Kobunaga's time.

In short, primitive stage.

(2) Hideyoshi's time.

Laws and ordinances are
in a good condition.

Prohibition for the following:

(1) Marriage of Dairyo without
permission.

(2) Entart or agreement
without any permission.
(30)

(3) Many concubines.
(4) Carriages for young samurai.
(5) Fighting.
(6) Silk clothes.
(7) Crest of chrysanthemum and paulownia imperialis.
(8) Intoxication.
(9) Revenge by individual reasons.

Every Darumayose sized laws or constitutions.
Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the recent developments in our project. It seems that we are facing some difficulties in meeting the deadlines and maintaining the quality of our work. I understand that there have been some unexpected obstacles, but I believe that we can overcome them with better planning and coordination.

I have been trying to gather information on alternative sources of materials to ensure that we have enough supplies for the upcoming tasks. I wonder if you could provide me with some additional resources or support in this regard.

Additionally, I think it would be beneficial to have a meeting with the team to discuss our progress and any potential solutions to the challenges we are facing. I believe that this could help us stay on track and ultimately achieve our goals.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Yedo Period.
1763–1727.

(1) Religion.
(1) Christianity.

The Tokugawa Shogunate persecuted Christianity.

There were several reasons for the government to do so. In the 16th year of Keicho, some Hollander informed the Shogunate to the effect that the Portuguese in company
with the Japanese Christians of Kyushu were going to raise a civil war against the Shogunate. Since that time, the Christians has been very strictly observed and persecuted. Takeyama, Daimyo of Taka-

ha, Tama-ki of Seto, and Taitsu, Daimyo of Toba.

ii. Ise, were exiled to the from the country.
In the 14th year of Kaei, Shiro Amakura and many other Ryōnin (Samurai) arose at Shimabara but were destroyed next year.

Buddhism.

In these times, it may be safe to say that the Buddhism is the national religion of Japan. Hōgen-ji.

Kosa had two sons.
If we take the case of a lovesick person, the experience of love can be seen as a process of emotional transformation. It often involves a sense of longing and yearning, which can be intense and all-consuming. The individual may feel a deep connection to another person, even if that connection is not reciprocated. This can lead to a的状态

If we take the case of a lovesick person, the experience of love can be seen as a process of emotional transformation. It often involves a sense of longing and yearning, which can be intense and all-consuming. The individual may feel a deep connection to another person, even if that connection is not reciprocated. This can lead to a state of

ed from the

will last at least two to six weeks. It can be a

regular barrier at

expression. If the

This

that has lasted
of them. Each on found
each temple — Nishi,
Higashi, + Takada.
a school of
Obaku, the Zen sect, came
over here. The Manpukon
or eiji
Temple was built for Igen.
The famous precent of the
Obaku, from
by Sogen
Iyetama.
(3) Shintoism & Superstition.

In the ancient times, the nation of the Yamato Shinske believed that each thing had its own god. But yet, their belief has been very much changed since the coming of the Buddhism and the amalgamation of the Buddhism and Shintoism.
But, the great shrine of Izumo had, in October, a festival for the purpose of calling all the gods. The month is therefore, called "Kamimana-dzuki" (month of no god). The merchants of Daikoto believe Ebisu as their god of fortune.
(37)
is said to be the son of Ikarugami-nogi-no-mikoto while
Daikoku Makarata
(One of the Indian gods).
Besides these two gods,
there are five other gods of
fortune — Bishamonten,
Benzaiten, Fukurokujuji,
Jyunorajin, Hoteiosho.
These seven gods are called
"Hichiju-kun-jin".
to not let this slide.

With station-air in instanter
to shop cut with shears to shop with scissors —

just as —

absolutely.

Better not shaw Jopet —
The masks of Fukusa-ke and Atofuku are worshiped as "men of happiness." Shinno-tōrei is defined by physicians. Michizane Sugawara (Tenji), by scholars and men of letters. Sei-toku Taishi by artists. Yata (Hachi-man at Yamazaki of the province of Yamashiro).
by samurai Umemiya & Matao of Kyoto by wine merchants. Funadama by crews. Funadama yisher's is a daughter of So, who resurrested in the time of & Taiso. This is one opinion. The other is that it is Kwanico. (1) Kyoto.
The following Uotske or
Gods are thus worshipped:

(1) Seiō (Syto-tenno)
(2) Kan'ya.
(3) Yata.
(4) Miwa.
(5) Amida.
(6) Kwannon.
(7) Haka.
(8) Yakushi.
(9) Shōtoku-taishō.
(10) Denkōs.
(11) Kobo.
(12) Yedo.
(1) Zeishakuten
(2) Kishibojin
(3) Hyaku-Hachiju-ban
(4) Marishiten
(5) Bishamonten
(6) Emma
(7) Fudo-myô-o
(8) Inari
(9) Yata (Hachina)
(10) Gyuto-ten
(11) Karihira-tenjin
(12) Koroku-myôji
(13) Gedzu-dôgen
(4) Education.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government, encouraged to a great extent Education. Seiko Fujiiwara, who is respected by Iyeyasu, gave a hint to the revival of Teisen (a school of the Chinese...
Classics. Ranzan Hayashi, Namba, Matsumogae, and Hori are his disciples. Above all, Ranzan is paid a heavy respect by the Shogunate, and so his family is one Head of Education (daigaku no komi) of the Shogunate.

Toju Nakae, who is said "Omi-seijin" (Page
of the province of Omi), is the greatest scholar of Oyomei (a school of the Chinese Classics).

Bungo Kunazawa, the famous scholar and great Samurai as well, is Tokiji's disciple.

Juran Kinoshita, the great scholar of the era of Tenwa, is Matsu-
nagas deciple.

Hakusheki Arai, who becomes Daimyō by his scholastic ability. Kynshu Muro, Hoshu Amemori are Kinoshita's disciples. Jinsai Ito was against

the school of Shusui. Jinsai lived at Kyōto and taught for about forty years.
men from the different provinces of throughout Japan save the province of Hida, Sado, and Shikoku. Kaibara is the author of Tajiken (Instructions to Children) and Onna-daigakka (Women’s University). Harai Ogen is one of the greatest scholars.
Hakugan Yamamoto, Kin-jo Ota, and Bosai Kauna-ta are Sorai's disciples.

Tomoyoshi Tokugawa established the Shohi-to at Yushima in Tokyo in the 13th year of Tempo, H. 837. The Emperor found the Bakensho-Sho at Kyoto and different Shingen's establishments.
different schools:

(1) Fritsmaa Maeda, d. of Bizen — Kanto Gakko.

(2) Harunari Mesugi, d. of Yonegawa — Kojoka.

(3) Mito & Saga — Kōdokan.

(4) Owari — Meiin-Do.

(5) Kagoshima — Joshi-ka.

(6) Tsumanoto — Jishukan.
(9) Hagiu — Meiri-kan.
(8) Ariga — Kishinkan.
(9) Ise — Yuzokan.
(10) Sakurai — Seito-ko-Show.
(11) Sendai — Yoken do.

Private juku (schools):

(1) jinsai jito — Harikawa juku — at Kyoto.
(2) Nakai — Kuaidoku-Show — at Osaka.
(3) Kinga Shome — at Yedo.
(1) Terakaya (Three Rs schools).
There were about 8,000
Terakaya at Yedo. The number
of pupils is from 40–200.
Most teachers were Ronin
(ex-Samurai).
(2) Various Teachers.
(1) Cha.
(2) Kana.
(3) Bukko.
(4) Musics.

In the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government, Yedo is the second native place for Mitkawa. Samurai who have been so brave and gallant in the front for their Daimyō — Tokugawa. Bushido is, therefore, in the most perfect condition.
(52)
The three elements for Bushido in the condition are as follows:

(1) It is Samurais business to exercise and study matters relating to war:

(2) Loyalty:

(3) Economy & Righteousness

(1) Adultery & Fornication. Those who commit these crimes shall be cut down in the spot.

(2) Katakiuchi (Revenge).
(2) digital ray thermometer earth it

possibly as a sidereal at.

assigned is inversely in the

phases too separate of

and parthenon washing

(3) involved

financially & financially

interruption & placed

with influence of a date

let made account of

that it is needed the

agreed (introduced)
This custom already existed in the Heian period. In the Tokugawa Period, a permission shall be granted from the Government for Revenge. For Chivalry's sake, the revenge is thus justified.

(3) Commoners.

As many millionaires among merchants in the era of Genroku.
They spent a great deal of money for a mere pleasure. And so, they were naturally welcome by prostituted houses licensed. That samurai became to imitate them.

This is the age of corruption indeed.

(b) Housing.
(c) Palace.
(a) Shishinden

Pidd. a. 44. p. 710.
Each step a simple proof of a safe process. A level entrance.

Another consideration was rapid transit. Increased demands.

My new statement is to see if it is right.
(55)

(b) Gate of palace.
Pic. 1. b.

(2) Shogun’s Residence.
(1) Gate.
Pic. 2. a.

(2) Regular Gate.
Pic. 2. a. (now Double B.)

(3) Interior of the Castle.
Pic. 3.

(3) Daimy’s Gate according to their classes.
Pic. after p. 112.

(4) Commoners’ houses. Merchants’ are two storied generally sometimes
(1) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(2) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(3) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(4) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(5) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(6) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(7) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(8) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(9) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
(10) American war, Sept. 1861 - present
Three stories.

(1) Public Bath
   Different kinds:
   (1) Jigoku-buro.
   (2) Teppe-buro.
   (3) Todana-buro.
   (4) Yokus-buro.
   (5) Heso-buro.

Co-bathing.

In the era of Tenpo, Ta-dakumi Midzuno prohibited co-bathing. Since this time, there have
been two different parts in the public bath—one Otokaya (for gentlemen) the other Onnaya (for ladies).
(2) Garden.
The art of gardening flourished. Sutiyaken was found by Chajin (a gentleman at large, in another words, those who spend their time mostly in practicing Cha).
Nihon Hizoku
Shi

Vol. Ⅲ

Translated
by
K. Noda
matt

15.53

Ralph

Not Arab
Fire-men.

After the conflagration of Meireki, the Shogunate Government organized a fire guard, of which Hata-moto of more than 4 was koku should be Director, under whose guidance there were fifteen battalions consisted by Yonichi and Rokuchi. In the era of Kyoto, Echizen nohara

(1)
Oka, Gov. of Yedo, found a fire guard consisted of professional men—7 Battalions and each has a letter of Rand. A fire or conflagration was in fact the place of their graves for the fire-men. But, they were very apt to spend
[Handwritten text not legible]
Their time for pleasantry in time of peace. So called “Yedatko” (Tokyo spirited man) could be seen among the comrades of the fire-guard.

(1) Official Dress.

(a) Kyote.

In accordance with the stipula limitation of Kaiser Wilhelm II. Year of Reichs, Minister...
full dress shall be Ko-
itatare, Benjamine the
same.

(b) Darwin's + samurai.

In the era of Seneca,
Shogun Semiten largely
established the rules
concerning the full dress
of Darwin's + S.

(1) Hitatare + Eboshi.

From Shogun down to
Darwin + S. + S.
The colour of Shogun's
j. d. is either scarlet
or grape.

(3) Hitot Karigur + E.
Above the 4th degree.

(3) Samuri + E.
The 5th degree + Taifu.

(3) Hori + E.
Below the 5th d. + T.

(d) Sado + E.

Samurai.

(3) Senrokenjua.
In the era of Senroku.
I'm not sure about some of the content. It seems to be a list or notes:

1) [unreadable]
2) [unreadable]
3) [unreadable]
4) [unreadable]
5) [unreadable]
6) [unreadable]
both the upper & lower were wholly influenced by the habits and thoughts of licensed women. And so, there was a remarkable change in the clusters of men & women. That is to say, haori became longer etc. (Koda says Prof. Starr will come to the Mitakoshi Cloth Store)
Excited + happy at that
saw self in place as new
memory learned
so now eat

it is hard to extract it

I am amazed Vinyard
to see newly-style
clothes (sennake)
shown over there.

3) Subsistence.

Men generally take eat
three times, but labourers
five or six times in a
day.

4) Marriage.

a) Commoners.

Mai (keeping each other)
is made before promising
to marry.
(8)

(5) Nakado (go-between) arrange every thing.

(4) Yakudoshi (year age of calamity).

(1) Men.

24 + 41.

(2) Women.

18 + 3$2.

(6) Honkeyuwai (becoming a baby again).

When reaching 60 years of age, men + women hold a meeting or banquet for happiness.
(7) Kinoji Swai (Celebration of 77)

(8) Yonensu Swai (c. 1480)

(9) Funeral.

The dead corpse is put on a mat; incense is burned and a sword is put on the corpse. A priest reads the sacred book throughout the night. A funeral service is carried after 24 hours and generally at 6 pm, but in daytime by farmers.
Commoners.

Cremation is practiced by those who joining to the East—Haggan—Lech by the will of the deceased.

(10) Samisen. (Three strings musical instrument)

This was at first made in Korea, and imported into the land in the era of Eirakus. Some scholars say that Samisen is “Samisen” (Skin of serpent) of the Laoche. 
Island.

In the era of Keicho, Awa
zumi Kenko began
to use the instrument
with "soruri" (Recitation
of the works of Chika-
mataen) for the first time.

Chikamataen lived in
the city of Osaka.

(1) Shakuhachi (flute).

A certain Zen priest
brought it from China.
And so, the more pros. persons the sect of Zen became in this land, the more popular the flute also. A stranger taught Kasa in the period of Muromachi—Kasa to Takase Biyen-no-kami, who to Nikko-in of the Miidera, who to Shirouma Yasuda, who to Shunkan Osori, who to Kobunza Oda.
(12) No & Kyōgen.

Kranze, Hosho, Kompara, & Kongō came up to Yedo & were helped by the shogunate gov.

(12) Kabuki (Origin of Theatre)

K. is, perhaps, original by samwakamai

(dance of samwaka).

Kuni, the witch of the province of Sado,
practiced K. at Kyoto
in the 8th year of Heisei.
This is really a fine
time.
Women K were afterwards
welcome by Youngsters,
but was prohibited by
the Authorities in the
later period of Twaner.
Wakasuke K. (Handsome
young men's K.) took
the place of the W. K.
but was forbidden by
The Government.

Okuni K. (dance of licensed girls) was performed at Dotonbori in Osaka, to the era of shinanai, but prohibited by the Authorities. But afterwards, Dotonbori became the quarters of theatres, and so, Osaka & Kyoto were the places for Kabuki.

(4) Kabuki & Joruri.
The word "Daicho" is really a fundamental thing for Kabuki and the daicho is taken from Joruri.

Chaban Kyogen, Shiroto K + Kabuki.

Both Chaban + Shiroto Kyogen are derived from Kabuki.

Sumo (Wrestling match) even Seto no exercise.
in "advises" show in
transparency a fill
has included a
work note an advises it.

in

natural

advises +

stand +

material +

material and not enough

(For what?)

assure (d)
Sumo for the purpose of developing their physical strength in the times of war. The origin of Kwanji Sumo of Kyoto is the ten days' sumo fought on the festival of Kamo in the 2nd year of Seiko that of Tokyo is the July 14th. Sumo taken held by Shigemochi Akasahi in
I haven't heard from you in a while. I was really worried about you. I hope you're doing well. I was just thinking about you the other day and I couldn't help but think about how much I miss you. I hope you're happy and healthy. Write back soon. Love, [Signature]
(17) Yose (Public House)

There were seventy-five Yose at Yedo in the 12th year of Bunka.

(18) Rakugo

The origin of R. is in the Heian Period. One storage thingaemon was liked by Hidesyoshi Toyotomi for his art of Rakugo.

In the 9th year of Genwa, "Seisanisho" (眠睡笑)
was written by Tôkoden Amakura of Kegato for Lord
Takara. "Shika-no-
Kwanhitai" by Benzaiemon
Shikano of Yedo in the
era of Genroku.

(19) Fiction. (Shosetsu).

"Hyomenzo-no-Shika" and "Urate-
Shina" are already read
by the people, even in the Heira-
ku Period. In the time
of Heian, "Take-tori
monogatari", "Wancho", 

(19)
"Sumiyoshi, "Senji" are welcome among the peers while the traditions of "Suzume-no-on-hoji" and "Oni-no-kobuto" among the commoners in the Period of Kama-Kura, Namitsuchijo of Aki-no-yonaga-mono-gatari are very much read by the people.
In the P. of Munomachi,
Yashikinna - ki, Yuga-
monogatari, Toyabe-
monogatari, Fukuteri-
Soshi, and Bunrei are
read among the peers
and upper class as
well.
In the era of Manji and
Kwanbum, Otoji-soshi
and others are printed.
In the era of Tensha, Seikwaken of Osaka, one of the greatest novelists, published Koshokubōchōshaiki. In the era of Anrei and Fummei, "Kin-kin senzei Eiga no Yume" by Hamsachi. In the era of Bunkwa, "Nise-murasaki-inaka - genji" by Ryūtei.
"Yusho Hager" by Tada.

This is a description of the licensed quarters. the
Santo Kyoden wrote many a novel.

"Hakken-den" by
Bakin, one of the
greatest novelists.

(20) Yukiyose (Yukiko
picture)
As called Alone were
sold there at Fushimi + Otsu. Before or after the era of Kanroku, Yedo-e or Adzuma-e was sold at Yedo. Kiyonobu Ito recovered his own school—Toba-e, the picture board of theatres. Kichisaburo Kamimura found coloured pie in the 71st year of
of Eitō.

Masanobu Okumura.
The era of Kyoto.

Hannobu Inuzuki, who
is now called "father
of Nishiki", in the
era of Meiwa.

Hammasa Katsumura
+ Shigemasa Kitao
in the era of Tenmei.
Utamaro Kitagawa, the famous painter for painting beautiful women, is the era of Tengaishu. Toyokuni Kitagawa, the most famous for painting the faces of actors, in the era of Kwansei. Hokusai, its famous.
for painting Tanasi
(mountain + ruins) in
the same era.
Picture bet. pgs 266-267.
improved

practical use

in (ancestors + descendants)

the beginning and end of the

pickle and the wheel of the
Kinde-shizoku-shi.

History

of

Modern Customs

Manners, usages.

Vol. I.

translated

by

K. N.
Please refer to the following:

- Frank
- John

Regarding

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
I Hanami (Flower picnic)

Before the restoration of Meiji, Samurais would draw a curtain or hang their dresses and hold a meeting inside (generally drinking sake and dancing). This custom has now almost gone. And the Commoners would go out, in gay dress made especially for the purpose, this is more beautiful than the flowers itself. The women would never bring kasa (paper umbrella) with them even though it rained...
they sometimes returned home being drenched through the rain of spring.

II) Higan (Nirvana) On January 15th, a hanging picture of Buddha is hung at Buddhist temples which are visited by the people, men and women, for the purpose of worshipping Buddha.

III) Higan (Nirvana) festival

Higan takes place for a week. At Osaka, women fully dressed visit the Shiten no ji while
at Tokyo, the believers of St. Shinran (founder of the Shisui sect) visit the Hongan-ji's.

II. Hina-Ichi (Hina-market)

From January 25th. until March 4th. or 5th., Hina merchants set up their temporary stores along the streets of Chuo and Kaginmachi. This is only at Tokyo—not.

I. Mono-no-sekku (Rach-festival)

On March 3rd., so called mono-no-sekku is held by girls; they practice domestic
...they needed to stop...
lessons, that is to say, they display different figures and practice cooking. This is called “mama-goto” (rice or dinner matter). The high class girls used, before the restoration of Meiji, comparatively valuable utensils and porcelains made especially for the purpose. But the lower girls practiced it with shells.

Shioshi-gari (fishing shellfish)
(5) On the very day, the people, male or female, and young or old, go out to sea to fish, shell-fishes. The people of Tokkyo go to Su-saki and those of Osaka Amiyoshi.

II Kind of Hina.

There are eight different kinds of Hina in Japan:
(1) Muromachi-ke (Courtesan).
(2) Kyoho ("")
(3) Jirozaemon ("")
(4) Toki ("")
(5) Zeikyo (female only)
(6) Srisket (female only)

(7) Ichima-ningyo (Hina without dress)
Ichima-n
Ichima (Osaka at Kyoto) — Kodai’s princess

(8) Hime-uribina.

(1) Difference bet. Hina & Ichima.
Hina means love between a husband and wife while
Ichima a baby or babies given a birth by the wife.
And so, the former teaches love and the latter education, or nursing.

(2) Origin of Ichima-ningyo.
In the era of Genbun, a handsome actor named Ichimatsu Sanogawa lived.

(3) Hina-uri-bina (Hina-uri-
Hina
This is a toy for a child.
This was made at Takaizumi.

(4) Kasuma-so (wig-grass).
This is a common play for
a child. When dressed,
this is called "anesama" at
Tokyo.

III Hina-play.
(1) Osaka + Kyoto.
Stairs are two and covered
with a red blanket. A palace is placed in the first case and a couple of Hina areinside. A cherry and orange trees with two court samurai are by the stair. Cytherea meretrix is always cooked. At Tokyo turbo cornutus is cooked. Hamaguri

(2) Tokyo.

Seven or eight stair-cases. A couple of Hina are simply seated in the first case. A Hina-screen is folded, and a curtain is drawn at first. There are different court ladies.
in different cases and fine figures representing a band (musicians). Always fine.

III. Kusamochi (Yomogi bras - mochi) or Yomogi - mochi.

Yomogi is mugwort. The shape of a y. m. is rhombus. Its colour is green. This mochi is presented before the hina. When a girl baby is given a birth, this mochi is generally presented to relatives and friends as well. In this case a special ceremony
different causes may lead to the same result. A<br>reference was made to a paper on<br>\textit{Precession of the Equinoxes} (Kepler's Law) by<br>P. G. T. Beauregard. A discussion of the<br>method of measuring the precession of the<br>equinoxes was also included.
must be observed. That is to say, three different mochi are piled one another and their colors are green and white. The middle mochi is white. At Osaka and Kyoto, hamaguri is presented with the mochi.

II Kaicho

Some Buddhist idols are often covered by curtains. And so, the curtains are opened on an appointed day and the believers are allowed to worship them. According to
I had been thinking about how to make my little project work out. It was

At first I thought of using a computer, but then I realized that it would be

February 15, 2023
The Maekugamani, (One of the most famous Japanese classics) Fudo-son at Takinomoto, in the province of Ijima, is allowed to warship once in every thirty-three years in March.

So called Nembutshu-odori (prayer-dancing) takes place at the Jizo-do at Mibu in the vicinity of Kyoto. This dancing is also called Mibu-Kyagon (Mibu conch).

According to the Karakun-
(i)

the presentation (case of the
most promising person who
never to see the Tobermory
is not worth the candle to
in any result - patient press in
I

in relation to all of it

(better and on principle to

(better and in principle to)

better and in principle to

(better and in principle to)

(better and in principle to)

(better and in principle to)

Accorded to the (case)
taikun-zen, before a dancing a monkey—rope—passing takes place.
(v)

Please...