



Kyogi Karuta Handbook



Saitama Prefecture Karuta Association

In collaboration with the All-Japan Karuta Association Kanto branch

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Preface

This booklet is an introduction for people who want to start playing Kyogi Karuta for the first time or who have just started to play Kyogi Karuta. It offers basic information on how to play Kyogi Karuta.

Kyogi Karuta

Kyogi Karuta is a one-on-one game using the 100 tori-fuda (playing cards) of “Ogura Hyakunin-issu Karuta cards”.

You compete to take cards in your territory or your opponent’s territory faster than your opponent. When your territory’s cards are gone, you win.

The speed required to take cards is around 0.01 second, so the game is sometimes referred as “battle on the Tatami.” However the game can be played by anybody--men and women, young and old. From elementary school students to senior people, a wide range of people can enjoy the game at the same matches or practice together.

1 . How to play Kyogi Karuta

I. Arrangement -- Memorization



- (1) Sit facing each other across the cards. Bow politely, saying “Yoroshiku onegai shimasu”, which means something like “Do our best.” or “Do good game each other.”

The 25 cards picked are called "Mochi-fuda (持ち札)".
50 cards are not used in the game.

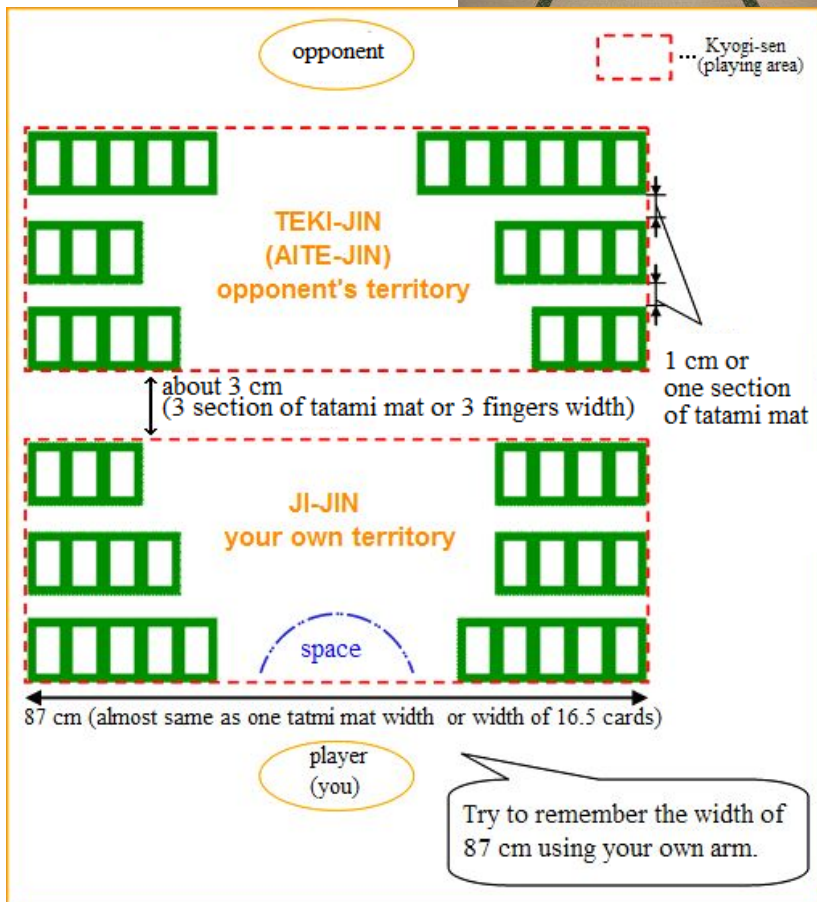


- (2) All 100 cards should lie face down and be mixed well with both hands. Then each player picks 25 cards each. You cannot look at the face of cards when picking them up.



- (3) Arrange your Mochi-fuda (持ち札, your share of the cards) in 3 rows on Tatami floor in front of you.

Arrange your Mochi-fuda according to the drawing below. The photo (right) is after finishing the arrangement.





When bowing, be sure your body faces forward to your opponent, and face forward to the reciter.

- (4) Memorize the placement of your cards and the opponent's cards for 15 minutes. After 13 minutes of memorization, a player can practice reaching fast for cards, but cannot touch the cards yet.
- (5) Players bow to each other saying “yoroshiku onega i shimasu”, and bow to the reciter.

”

Let's start the game!

II. Start of the game—— Finish the game



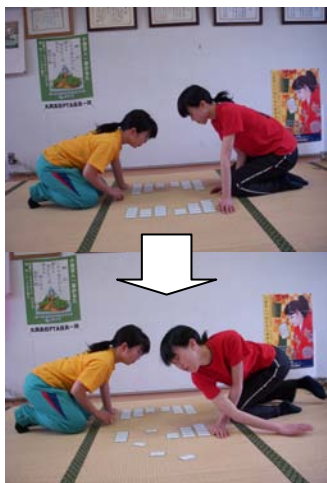
- (1) The reciter first reads a poem that is not in the Ogura Hyakunin-Isshu. The poem is called “Joka (序歌)”, meaning introduction to the game. The reciter repeats the second half of the poem (in short, the reciter reads Kami-no-ku→Shimo-no-ku

→Shimo-no-ku of Joka) and after one second pause, she/he starts to read the first half of the first poem which is chosen randomly from a box of 100 poems.

Joka (序歌)

While any poem can be used as the Joka, currently the All Japan Karuta Association uses the following poem :

難波津に 咲くやこの花 冬ごもり 今を春べと 咲くやこの花
Naniwazuni sakuvakonovana fuvuomori Imawo harubeto sakuvakonohana



- (2) When De-fuda (出札), or the matching card is in one of the two territories, players compete to take the card. There are two ways to take a card. One is to touch the correct card first. The other way is to swipe it and nearby cards out of the Kyogi-sen (競技線), or playing area faster than the opponent can (cards-pushing way). If the matching card is not in either Jin (territory), wait until the next card is read.

* The 50 cards not used in a particular game are called “Kara-fuda (空札)”.

- (3) The player who takes a card puts it face down beside her. If the card was in her Jin (territory), that means the cards in the Jin are reduced by one. If the card was in the opponent's Jin, she can give one card from her territory to her opponent. The opponent places this card in her preferred row. That means the total number of cards in the opponent's Jin remains the same.



- (4) After rearranging the cards that were swiped in the previous position, the next card will be read. When **rearranging the cards**, the player should raise one arm straight up to tell the reciter to wait.



The reciter reads Shimo-no-ku (the second half of a poem) of the previous card, then after a one-second pause, the reciter reads Kami-no-ku (the first part) of the next card.



- (5) (2) - (4) are continued until one player's cards in her Jin (territory) are cleared (no cards left). The winner is the player whose Jin is cleared first. When the game is over, two players bow to each other, then bow to the reciter. This is the end of the game.



Note: The winner is not "the player who took more cards" than the other. Even if you took more cards than your opponent, but committed a lot of fouls (Otetsuki, see next page), you may lose.

III. Fouls (Otetsuki)

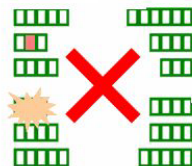
If a player touches any cards in the Jin (territory) that does not have the recited card be, it is a foul (Otetsuki). As a penalty, the player receives one card from the opponent's Jin.

If you take a card using the opposite hand from the one you are using for the game, it is not a foul, but it is considered an obstruction. The card is regarded as your opponent takes.

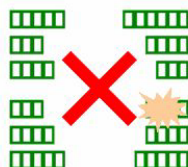
The case with an **X** mark is Otetsuki (foul).
The case with an **O** mark is NOT Otetsuki (not foul).

 ... The place you touch.  ... The place of De-fuda (the matching card)

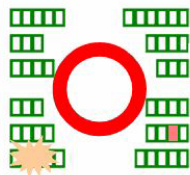
- (1) When you touch the territory where the matching card does not lie.



- (2) When Kara-fuda is read and you touch any card.



- (3) When you touch a different place in the same territory where the matching card lies.



※ More detailed explanation about fouls is in the glossary (page 24).

2. Basic form and how to take a card.

This is the form for a right handed player. For a left-handed player, please do the opposite.

- (1) Sit straight on your knee, and move right knee slightly backward.



Move right knee slightly backward like in this photo.

- (2) Your weight equally on your right and left knees, place your left hand near the left edge of your territory. Raise your waist a little and lean forward. Place your right hand between your knees and just outside your territory. (Do not clench your right hand as if you are holding an egg.)

Front view



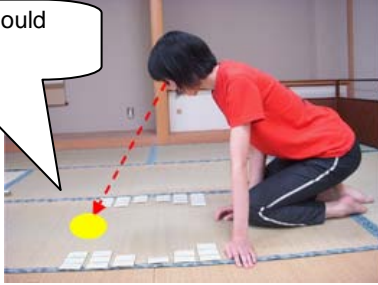
Side view



Form

Always do the same posture before taking a card to be able to move any direction.

Your eye direction should be around here.



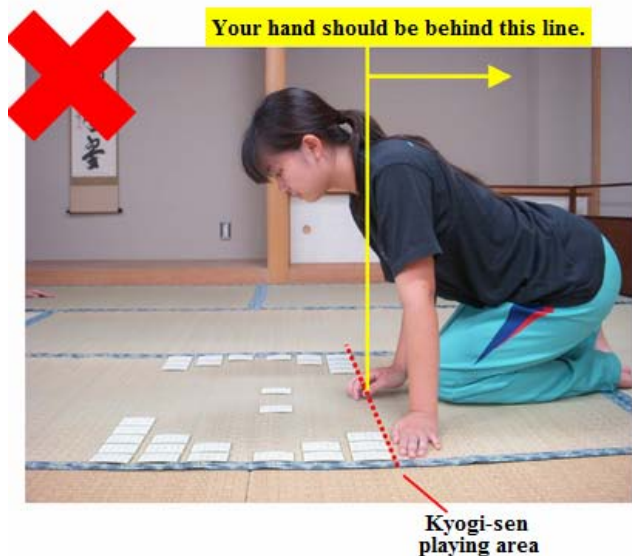
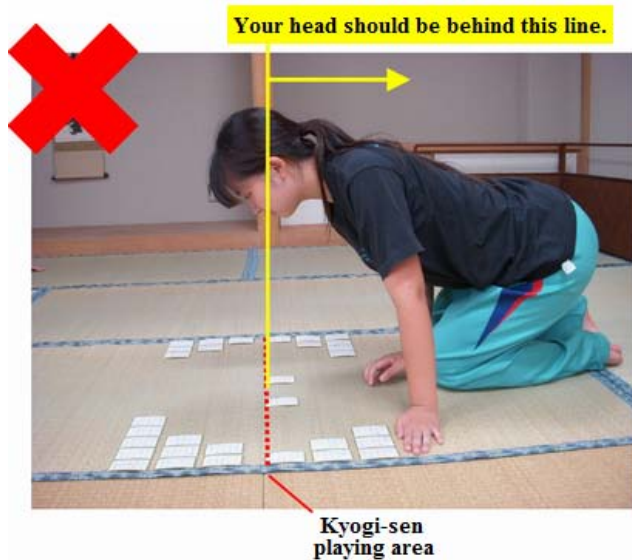
This basic form is just an example of how a player may sit. Some players sit on their toes like in photo (at bottom). The form can be modified depending on a player's body size too. Please watch the form of other players or ask their advice.

Example



Caution about the form

Do not sit your head beyond your territory. Your hand cannot be inside your territory before Kami-no-ku (the first part of the poem) is read.



Various ways to take a card

In addition to the “Osae-te” (you touch the card directly) or “Harai-te” (you swipe the right card and nearby cards out of the playing area), there are other ways such as “Kakoi-te” and “Tsuki-te”. In Kyogi Karuta, the most common and effective way is “Harai-te” as you can swipe cards at fast speed.



Kakoi-te (囲い手)

For a card with a long Kimari-ji (see page 21), you may guard a possible matching card to obstruct your opponent's hand.



Tsuki-te (突き手)

You flick a card with your finger tips. This is the usual way to take a top row card.

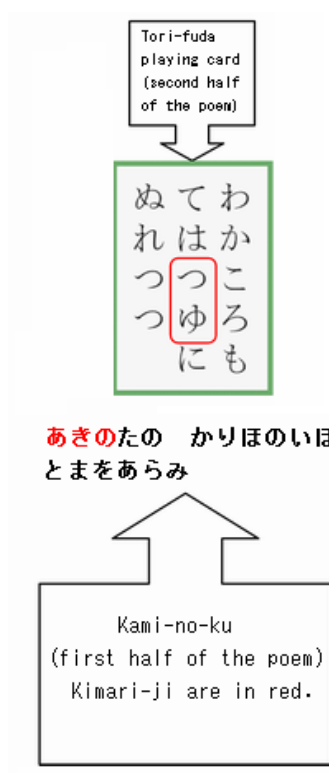
When you take a card, be sure to touch the card directly, or push the card out from the territory.

3. How to remember the cards

One important insight into Kyogi Karuta is:

“You can remind the Kimari-ji when you see the Tori-fuda (playing card).”

Kimari-ji is the first syllable(s) of Kami-no-ku in which you can identify the poem been read. Thus, if you remember Kimari-ji, you do not have to remember the rest part of the poem to play Kyogi Karuta.



4. Manner playing the game

Please bear in mind the follow the manners below:

- (1) Be sure to trim your nails before the game so you don't injure your opponent.
- (2) Take off your watch and any rings.
- (3) Do not talk to your opponent.
- (4) Do not extend your feet toward your opponent. It is impolite.
- (5) When you swipe the cards, pick up scattered cards by yourself.
- (6) Pile the cards you took neatly behind you at the opposite side of your dominant hand.
- (7) When straightening up swiped cards, please use both of your hands to save time.
- (8) Be sure your cards are arranged straight. If they are not, it is ambiguous when you or your opponent commits Otetsuki (foul).
- (9) You can move any card in your territory to a different position in the territory, but you have to tell to your opponent.
- (10) When your opponent tells you about the change of position of her card, you have to say "Ha-i (yes)" to show your agreement.

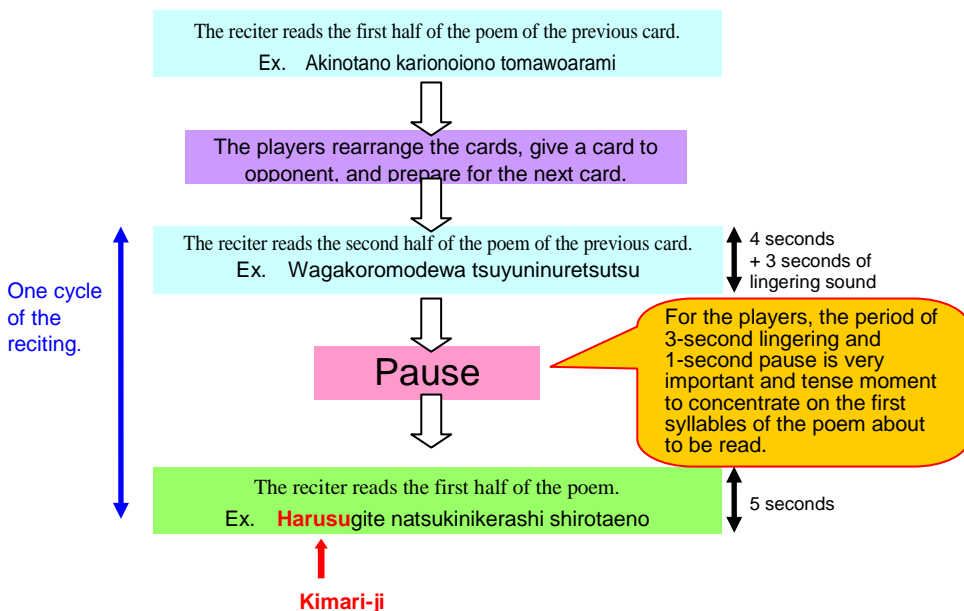
5. Manner as a spectator

Please obey the following manner for both of players and audiences to enjoy the game:

- (1) Don't take a picture using a camera and mobile phone.
- (2) Turn off your mobile phone.
- (3) Don't bring anything to the venue which can make noise, such as supermarket's plastic bag.
- (4) When reciter starts to read Shimo-no-ku, stop chatting and do NOT move.



Official rules for reciting poems of Kyogi Karuta.



6. Glossary—Jargon of Kyogi Karuta

Dabu ダブ When you commit Otetsuki and your opponent takes the matching card in your territory, your opponent can send two cards from her territory. The word “dabu” is derived from “double” in English.

Fuda-oshi 札押し A way to swipe a matching card out of Kyogi-sen (playing area) by swiping with other cards.

Harai-te 払い手 The arm-moving way to swipe the matching card, sometimes with nearby cards, out of the playing area.

Hikkake ひっかけ When you are going to take a matching card at the top row of your opponent or your arm is coming back to your territory, your fingers mistakenly touch the top row cards.

Ichi-ji-gimari 一字決まり Cards that can be identified by the first syllable of the poem. You can take the card after the first syllable of Kami-no-ku (first half of the poem) that the reciter reads. There are 7 such cards among the 100 cards. (Poems beginning with Mu, Su, Me, Fu, Sa, Ho or Se.)

Kakoi-te 囲い手 For cards with a long Kimari-ji, you may guard a possible matching card to obstruct your opponent hand.

Kami-no-ku 上の句 The first half of the poem.

Kara-dabu 空ダブ The word “dabu” is derived from “double” in English. When Kara-fuda is read, you touch both territories. In that case, your opponent gives you two cards for double fouls.

Kara-fuda 空札 50 cards that are not used in the game. “Kara(空)” means “empty” as in “Karaoke” which means empty orchestra.

Kimari-ji 決まり字 The first syllable(s) of Kami-no-ku in which you can identify the poem being read.

Oo-yama-fuda 大山札 Cards that can be identified by the first 6 syllables. There are 6 such cards among the 100 cards.

Okuri-fuda 送り札 The card you give to your opponent when you take a card from your opponent territory or when your opponent commits a foul.

Otetsuki おてつき Foul. If a player touches any cards in the Jin (territory) that does not have the recited card, it is a foul (Otetsuki). As a penalty, the player receives one card from the opponent's Jin.

Seimu セイム The word "seimu" is derived from "same" in English. You and your opponent touch the matching card at the same time. In that case, the player whose territory has the matching card takes the card.

Shimo-no-ku 下の句 The second half of the poem.

Taba-gachi 束勝ち "Taba" means stack (of cards) and "gachi (kachi)" means win. Taba-gachi means you win the game leaving more than 10 cards in your opponent's territory. When you lose with more than 10 cards left in your territory, it is called "Taba-make (束負け)". "make (負け)" means lose a game.

Tsuki-te 突き手 Flicking the top row card using your middle fingertip toward your opponent's territory.

Tei-ichi 定位置 The player's arrangement of cards in a territory. Each player has her own arrangement with a regular position for each card.

Tomo-fuda 友札 The cards share first few syllables of Kimari-ji in common, such as the poems "Akinotano Karionioiono" and "Akikazeni tanabikukumono....". These two poems are called "aki's tomo-fuda" because both poems begin with the word "aki"

Tomo-ote 共おて You and your opponent both commit a foul. In this case, neither gives a penalty card to her opponent.

Tori-zon 取り損 You take the matching card but commit a foul. In that case the number of the cards in your territory does not change, while the number of cards in your opponent's territory is reduced by one.

7. List of poems by Kimari-ji

Poems are listed in order of the number of “Tome-fuda”. Kyogi Karuta players remember poems in this order.

1-card poems (一枚札)

These 7 cards can be identified by the first syllable of Kami-no-ku. Each card has no “Tomo-fuda”, so that they are called “1-card poem”. These poems are also called “Mu Su Me Fu Sa Ho Se” (むすめふさほせ) from the first syllable of the 7 cards.

むらさめの つゆもまだひぬ まきのはに
Murasameno tsuyumomadahinu makinohani

きりたちのぼる あきのゆふぐれ
kiritachinoboru akinoyugure

すみのえの きしによるなみ よるさへや
Suminoeno kishiniyorunami yorusaeya

ゆめのかよひぢ ひとめよくらむ
yumenokayoiji hitomeyokuramu

めぐりあひて みしやそれとも わかぬまに
Meguriaite mishiyasoretomo wakanumani

くもがくれにし よはのつきかな
kumoga kurenishi yowano tsukikana

ふくからに あきのくさきの しをるれば
Hukukarani akino kusakino shiorureba

むべやまかぜを あらしといふらむ
mubeyamakazeo arashitoiuramu

さびしさに やどをたちいでて ながむれば
Sabishisani yadootachiidete nagamureba

いづこもおなじ あきのゆふぐれ
izukoomonaji akinoyugure

ほととぎす なきつるかたを ながむれば
Hototogisu nakitsurukatawo nagamureba

ただありあけの つきぞのこれる
tadaariakeno tsukizonokoreru

せをはやみ いはにせかるる たきがはの
Seohayami iwanisekaruru takigawano

われてもすゑに あはむとぞおもふ
waretemosueni awamutozo omou

2-card poems (二枚札)

Each of these 10 cards has only one tomo-fuda. There are 5 pairs, which begin with “U” (う) “Tsu” (つ) ”Shi” (し) “Mo” (も) and “Yu” (ゆ) . These cards can be identified by the first 2 syllable.

うかりける ひとをはつせの やまおろし
Ukariikeru hitoohatsuseno yamaoroshi

はげしかれとは いのらぬものを
hageshikaretowa inoranumonoo

うらみわび ほさぬそでだに あるものを
Uramiwabi hosanusodetani arumonoo

こひにくちなむ なこそをしけれ
koinikuchinamu nakosooshikere

つきみれば ちぢにものごそ かなしけれ
Tsukimireba chijinimonokoso kanashikere

わがみひとつの あきにはあらねど
wagamihitotsuno akiniwaaranedo

つくばねの みねよりおつる みなのがは
Tsukubaneno mineyoriottsuru minanogawa

こひぞつもりて ふちとなりぬる
koizotsumorite fuchitonarinuru

しのぶれど いろにいでにけり わがこひは
Shinoburedo ironiidenikeri wagakoiva

ものやおもふと ひとのとふまで
monoyaoomoto hitonotoumade

しらつゆに かぜのふきしく あきのは
Shiratsuyuni kazenofukishiku akinonowa

つらぬきとめぬ たまぞちりける
tsuranukitomenu tamazochirikeru

もしきや ふるきのきばの しのぶにも
Momoshikiya furukinokibano shinobunimo

なほあまりある むかしなりけり
naoamariaru mukashinarikeri

もろともに あはれとおもへ やまざくら
Morotomoni awareto omoie yamazakura

はなよりほかに しるひともなし
hanayorihokani shiruhitomonashi

ゆふされば かどたのいなば おとづれて
Yusareba kadotanoinaba otazurete

あしのまろやに あきかぜぞふく
ashinomaroyani akikazezofuku

ゆらのとを わたるふなびと かぢをたえ
Yuranotoo watarufunabito kajiotae

ゆくへもしらぬ こひのみちかな
yukuenoshiranu koinomichikana

3-card poems (三枚札)

Each of these 12 cards has two “tomo-fuda”. It means 3 poems begin with the same syllable. There are 4 sets of 3 poems, which begin with “I” (い) “Chi” (ち) ”Hi” (ひ) and “Ki” (き) . Each card can be identified by 2 to 6 syllables.

いにしへの ならのみやこの やへざくら
Inishieno naranomiyakono yaezakura

けふこのへに にほひぬるかな
kyokokonoeni nioinurukana

いまこむと いひしばかりに ながつきの
Imakomuto ishibakarini nagatsukino

ありあけのつきを まちいでつるかな
ariakenotsukio machiidetsurukana

いまはただ おもひたえなむ とばかりを
Imawataada omoitaenamumu tobakario

ひとつてならで いふよしもがな
hitozutentarade iuyoshimogana

ちぎりおきし させもがつづを いのちにて
Chigiriokishi sasemogatsuyuo inochinite

あはれことしの あきもいぬめり
awarekotoshino akimoinumeri

ちぎりきな かたみにそでを しぼりつつ
Chigirikina kataminisodeo shiboritsutsu

すゑのまつやま なみこさじとは
suenomatsuyama namikosajitowa

ちはやぶる かみよもきかず たつたがは
Chihayaburu kamiyomokikazu tatsutagawa

からくれなゐに みづくくるとは
karakurenaini mizukukurutowa

ひさかたの ひかりのどけき はるのひに
Hisakatano hikarinodekeki harunohini

しづごころなく はなのちるらむ
shidugokoronaku hananochiruramu

ひとはいさ こころもしらず ふるさとは
Hitowaisa kokoromoshirazu furusatowa

はなぞむかしの かににほひける
hanazomukashino kaninioikeru

ひともしし ひともうらめし あぢきなく
Hitomoshi hitomourameshi ajikinaku

よをおもふゆゑに ものおもふみは
yoomouyueni monoomoumiwa

きみがため はるののにいでて わかなつむ
Kimigatame harunononidete wakanatsumu

わがころもでに ゆきはふりつつ
wagakoromodeni yukiwafuritsutsu

きみがため をしからざりし いのちさへ
Kimigatame oshikazarishi inochisae

ながくもがなと おもひけるかな
nagakumoganato omoikerukana

きりぎりす なくやしもよの さむしろに
Kirigirisu nakuyashimoyono samushironi

ころもかたしき ひとりかもねむ
koromokatashiki hitorikamonemu

4-card poems (四枚札)

Each of these 12 cards has three “tomo-fuda”. They begin with “Ha” (は) “Yai” (や) ”Yo” (よ) and “Ka” (か) .

はなさそふ あらしのにはの ゆきならで
Hanasa sou arashinoniwano yukinarade

ふりゆくものは わがみなりけり
furiyukumonowa wagaminarikeri

はなのいろは うつりにけりな いたづらに
Hananoirowa utsurinikerina itazurani

わがみよにふる ながめせしまに
wagamiyonifuru nagameseshimani

はるすぎて なつきにけらし しろたへの
Harusugite natsukinikerashi shirotaeno

ころもほすてふ あまのかぐやま
koromohosucho amanokaguyama

はるのよの ゆめばかりなる たまくらに
Harunoyono yumebakarinaru tamakurani

かひなくたたむ なこそをしけれ
kainakutatamu nakosooshikere

やへむぐら しげれるやどの さびしきに
Yaemugura shigereruyadono sabishikini

ひとこそみえね あきはきにけり
hitokosomiene akiwakinikeri

やすらばで ねなましものを さよふけて
Yasurawade nenamashimonoo sayoukete

かたぶくまでの つきをみしかな
katabukumadeno tsukio mishikana

やまがはに かぜのかけたる しがらみは
Yamagawani kazenokaketaru shigaramiwa

ながれもあへぬ もみぢなりけり
nagaremoaenu momijinarikeri

やまざとは ふゆぞさびしき まさりける
Yamazatowa fuyuzosabishisa masarikeru

ひとめもくさも かれぬとおもへば
hitomemokusamo karenutoomoeba

よのなかは つねにもがもな なぎさこぐ
Yononakawa tsunenimogamona nagisakogu

あまのをぶねの つなでかなしも
amanoobuneno tsunadekanashimo

よのなかよ みちこそなけれ おもひいる
Yononakayo michikosonakere omoiuru

やまのおくにも しかぞなくなる
yamanookunimo shikazonakunaru

よもすがら ものおもふころは あげやらで
Yomosugara monoomoukorowa akeyarade

ねやのひまさへ つれなかりけり
neyanohimasae tsurenakarikeri

よをこめて とりのそらねは はかるとも
Yookomete torinosoranewa hakarutomo

よにあふさかの せきはゆるさじ
yoniousakano sekiwayurusaji

かくとだに えやはいぶきの さしもぐさ
Kakutodani eyawaibukino sashimogusa

さしもしらじな もゆるおもひを
sashimoshirajina moyuruomoiwo

かささぎの わたせるはしに おくしもの
Kasasagino wataseruhashini okushimono

しろきをみれば よぞふけにける
shirokio mireba yozofukenikeru

かぜそよぐ ならのをがはの ゆふぐれは
Kazesoyogu narano ogawano yugurewa

みそぎぞなつの しるしなりける
misogizonatsuno shirushinarikeru

かぜをいたみ いはうつなみの おのれのみ
Kazeoitami iwautsunamino onorenomi

くだけてものを おもふころかな
kudaketemonoo omoukorokana

5-card poems (五枚札)

There are 5 cards which begin with “Mi” (み).

みかきもり 糸じのたくひの よるはもえ
Mikakimori ejinotakuhino yoruwamoe

みかのほら わきてながるる いづみかは
Mikanohara wakitenagaruru izumigawa

みせばやな をじまのあまの そでだにも
Misebayana ojimanoamano sodedanimo

みちのくの しのぶもぢずり たれゆゑに
Michinokuno shinobumojizuri tareyueni

みよしのの やまのあきかぜ さよふけて
Miyoshinono yamanoakikaze sayofukete

ひるはきえつつ ものをこそおもへ
hiruwakietsutsu monoocosoomoe

いつみきとてか こひしかるらむ
itsumikitoteka koishikaruramu

ぬれにぞぬれし いろはかはらず
nurenizonureshi irowakawarazu

みだれそめにし われならなくに
midaresomenishi warenanarakuni

ふるさとさむく ころもうつなり
furusatosamuku koromo utsunari

6-card poems (六枚札)

There are 6 cards each beginning with “Ta” (た) and “Ko” (こ).

たかさごの をのへのさくら さきにけり
Takasagono onoenosakura sakinikeri

たきのおとは たえてひさしく なりぬれど
Takinootowa taetehisashiku narinuredo

たごのうらに うちいでてみれば しろたへの
Tagonourani uchiidetemireba shirotaeno

たちわかれ いなばのやまの みねにおふる
Tachiwakare inabanoyamano mineniouru

たまのをよ たえなばたえね ながらへば
Tamanooyo taenabataene nagaraeba

たれをかも しるひとにせむ たかさごの
Tareokamo shiruhitonisemu takasagono

こひすてふ わがなはまだき たちにけり
Koisucho waganawamadaki tachinikeri

こころあてに をらばやをらむ はつしもの
Kokoroateni orabayaoramu hatsushimono

こころにも あらでうきよに ながらへば
Kokoronimo aradeukiyoni nagaraeba

このたびは ぬさもとりあへず たむけやま
Konotabiwa nusamotoriaezu tamukeyama

こぬひとを まつほのうらの ゆふなぎに
Konuhitoo matsuhonourano yunagini

これやこの ゆくもかへるも わかれては
Koreyakono yukumokaerumo wakaretewa

とやまのかすみ たたずもあらなむ
toyamanokasumi tatazumooaranamu

なこそながれて なほきこえけれ
nakosonagarete naokikoekere

ふじのたかねに ゆきはふりつつ
fujinotakaneni yukiwafuritsutsu

まつとしきかば いまかへりこむ
matsutoshikikaba imakaerikommu

しのぶることの よわりもぞする
shinoburukotono yowarimozosuru

まつもむかしの ともならなくに
matsumomukashino tomonaranakuni

ひとしれずこそ おもひそめしか
hitoshi rezukoso omoisomeshika

おきまどはせる しらぎくのはな
okimadowaseru shiragikunohana

こひしかるべき よはのつきかな
koishikarubeki yowanotsukikana

もみぢのにしき かみのまにまに
momi jinonishiki kaminomanimani

やくやもしほの みもこがれつつ
yakuyamoshiono mimokogaretsutsu

しるもしらぬも あふさかのせき
shirumoshiranumo ousakanoseki

7-card poems (七枚札)

There are 7 cards each beginning with “O” (お) and “Wa” (わ) .

おほえやま いくののみちの とほければ
Ooe yama ikunonomichino tokereba

まだふみもみず あまのはしだて
mada fumimizu amanohashidate

おほけなく うきよのたみに おほふかな
Ookenaku ukiyonotamini ookana

わがたつそまに すみぞめのそで
wagata tsusomani sumizomenosode

あふことの たえてしなくば なかなかに
Ookotonno taeteshinakuba nakanakani

ひとをもみをも うらみざらまし
hitomomiomomomio uramizaramashi

おくやまに もみぢふみわけ なくしかの
Okuyamani momijifumiwake nakushikano

こゑきくときぞ あきはかなしき
koekikutokizo akiwakanashiki

をぐらやま みねのもみぢば こころあらば
Ogurayama minenomomijiba kokoroaraba

いまひとたびの みゆきまたなむ
imahitotabino miyukimatanamu

おとにきく たかしのはまの あだなみは
Otonikiku takashinohamano adanamiwa

かけじやそでの ぬれもこそすれ
kakejiyasodeno nuremokosure

おもひわび さてもいのちは あるものを
Omoiwabi satemoinochiwa arumono

うきにたへぬは なみだなりけり
ukinitaenuwa namidanarikeri

わがいほは みやこのたつみ しかぞすむ
Wagaiowa miyakonotatsumi shikazosumu

よをうぢやまと ひとはいふなり
youjiyamato hitowaiunari

わがそでは しほひにみえぬ おきのいしの
Wagasodewa shiohinimienunoki no ishi no

ひとこそしらね かわくまもなし
hitokososhirane kawakuma mo nashi

わすらるる みをばおもはず ちかひてし
Wasuraruru mioba omowazu chikaiteshi

ひとのいのちの をしくもあるかな
hitono inochino oshikumoarukana

わすれじの ゆくすゑまでは かたければ
Wasurejino yukusuemadewa katakereba

けふをかぎりの いのちともがな
kyokagirino inochitomogana

わたのほら こぎいでてみれば ひさかたの
Watanohara kogiidetemireba hisakatano

くもゐにまがふ おきつしらなみ
kumoinimagou okitsushiranami

わたのほら やそしまかけて こぎいでぬと
Watanohara yasoshimakakete kogiiidenuto

ひとにはつげよ あまのつりぶね
hitoniwatsugeyo amanotsuribune

わびぬれば いまはたおなじ なにはなる
Wabinureba imahataonaji naniwanaru

みをつくしても あはむとぞおもふ
motsukushitemo awamutozo omou

8-card poems (八枚札)

There are 8 cards beginning with “Na” (な) .

ながからむ こころもしらず くろかみの
Nagakarumu kokoromoshirazu kurokamino

ながらへば またこのごろや しのばれむ
Nagaraeba matakonogoroya shinobaremu

なげきつつ ひとりぬるよの あくるまは
Nagekitsutsu hitorinuruyono akurumawa

なげけとて つきやはものを おもはする
Nageketote tsukiyawamonoo omowasuru

なつのよは まだよひながら あけぬるを
Natsunoyowa madayoinagara akenuruo

なにしおはば あふさかやまの さねかづら
Nanishiohaba ousakayamano sanekazura

なにはえの あしのかりねの ひとよゆゑ
Naniwaeno ashinokarineno hitoyoyue

なにはがた みじかきあしの ふしのまも
Naniwagata mijikakiashino fushinomamo

みだれてけさは ものをこそおもへ
midaretekesawa monookoso omoe

うしとみしよぞ いまはこひしき
ushitomishiyozo imawakoishiki

いかにひさしき ものとかはしる
ikanihisashiki monotokawashiru

かこちがほなる わがなみだかな
kakochigaonaruru waganamidakana

くものいづこに つきやどるらむ
kumonoizukoni tsukiyadoruramu

ひとにしられで くるよしもがな
hitonishirarete kuruyoshimogana

みをつくしてや こひわたるべき
miotsukushiteya koiwatarubeki

あはでこのよを すぐしてよとや
awadekonoyoo sugushiteyotoya

16-card poems (十六枚札)

There are 16 cards beginning with with “A” (あ) .

あひみての のちのころに くらぶれば
Aimiteno nochinokokoroni kurabureba

むかしはものを おもはざりけり
mukashiwamonoo omowazarikeri

あきかぜに たなびくくもの たえまより
Akikazeni tanabikukumono taemayori

もれいつるつきの かげのさやけさ
moreizurutsukino kagenosayakesa

あきのたの かりほのいほの とまをあらみ
Akinotano kario no io no tomao arami

わがころもでは つゆにぬれつつ
wagakoromodewa tsuyuninuretsutsu

あけぬれば くるものとは しりながら
akenureba kururumonotowa shirinagara

なほうらめしき あさぼらけかな
nao urameshiki asaborakekana

あさちふの をのしのはら しのぶれど
Asajuno ononoshinohara shinobureto

あまりてなどか ひとのこひしき
amaritenadoka hitonokoishiki

あさぼらけ ありあけのつきと みるまでに
Asaborake ariakenotsukito mirumadeni

よしののさとに ふれるしらゆき
yoshino no satoni furerushirayuki

あさぼらけ うちのかはぎり たえだえに
Asaborake ujinokawagiri taedaeni

あらはれわたる せぜのあじろぎ
arawarewataru sezenoajirogi

あしびきの やまどりののを しだりをの
Ashibikino yamadorino no shidariono

ながながしよを ひとりかもねむ
naganagashiyoohitorikamonemu

あまつかぜ くものかよひち ふきとちよ
Amatsukaze kumonokayoiiji fukitojiyo

をとめのすがた しばしとどめむ
otomenosugata shibashitodomeму

あまのはら ふりさけみれば かすがなる
Amanohara furisakemireba kasuganaru

みかさのやまに いでしつきかも
mikanoyamani ideshitsukikamo

あらざらむ このよのほかの おもひでに
Arazaramu konoyonohokano omoideni

いまひとたびの あふこともがな
imahitotabino oukotomogana

あらしふく みむろのやまの もみぢばは
Arashifuku mimuronoyamano momijibawa

たつたのかはの にしきなりけり
tatsutanokawano nishikinarikeri

ありあけの つれなくみえし わかれより
Ariakeno tsurenakumieshi wakareyori

あかつきばかり うきものはなし
akatsukibakari ukimonowanashi

ありまやま ゐなのささはら かせふけば
Arimayama inanosasahara kazefukeba

いでそよひとを わすれやはする
idesoyohitoowasureyawasuru

あはぢしま かよふちどりの なくこゑに
Awajishima kayouchidorino nakukoeni

いくよねざめぬ すまのせきもり
ikuyonezamenu sumanosekimori

あはれとも いふべきひとは おもほえて
Awaretomo iubekihitowa omoode

みのいたづらに なりぬべきかな
minoitazurani narinubekikana

8. List of poems by Shimo-no-ku

The poems are listed in order of Hiragana of Shimo-no-ku.

Shimo-no-ku

あ

あかつきばかり うきものはなし
akatsukibakari ukimonowanashi

あしのまるやに あきかぜぞふく
ashinomaroyani akikazezofuku

あはでこのよを すぐしてよとや
Awadekonoyoo sugushiteyotoya

あはれことしの あきもいぬめり
awarekotoshino akimoinumeri

あまのをぶねの つなでかなしも
amanoobuneno tsunadekanashimo

あまりてなどか ひとのこひしき
amaritenadoka hitonokoishiki

あらはれわたる せぜのあじろぎ
arawarewataru sezenoajirogi

ありあけのつきを まちいでつるかな
ariakenotsukio machiidetsurukana

い

いかにひさしき ものとかはしる
ikanihisashiki monotokawashiru

いくよねざめぬ すまのせきもり
ikyonezamenu sumanosekimori

いづこもおなじ あきのゆふぐれ
izukoomonaji akinoyugure

いつみきとてか こひしかるらむ
itsumikitoteka koishikaruramu

いでそよひとを わすれやはする
idesoyohitoo wasureyawasuru

いまひとたびの あふこともがな
imahitotabino oukotomogana

いまひとたびの みゆきまたなむ
imahitotabino miyukimatanamu

Kami-no-ku

ありあけの つれなくみえし わかれより
Ariakeno tsurenakumieshi wakareyori

ゆふされば かどたのいなば おとづれて
Yusareba kadotanoinaba otozurete

なにはがた みじかきあしの ふしのまも
Naniwagata mijikakiashino fushinomamo

ちぎりおきし させもがつゆを いのちにて
Chigiriokishi sasemogatsuyu inochinite

よのなかは つねにもがもな なぎさこぐ
Yononakawa tsunenimogamona nagisakogu

あさぢふの をののしのはら しのぶれど
Asajifuno ononoshinohara shinobureto

あさぼらけ うぢのかはぎり たえだえに
Asaborake ujinokawagiri taedaeni

いまこむと いひしばかりに ながつきの
Imakomuto ishibakarini nagatsukino

なげきつつ ひとりぬるよの あくるまは
Nagekittsutsu hitorinuruyono akurumawa

あはぢしま かよふちどりの なくこゑに
Awajishima kayouchidorino nakukoeni

さびしさに やどをたちいでて ながむれば
Sabishisani yadotachiidete nagamureba

みかの はら わきてながるる いづみがは
Mikanohara wakitenagaruru izumigawa

ありまやま ゐなのささはら かせふけば
Arimayama inanosasahara kazefukeba

あらざらむ このよのほかの おもひでに
Arazaramu konoyonohokano omoideni

をぐらやま みねのもみぢば ころろあらば
Ogurayama minenomomijiba kokoroaraba

う

うきにたへぬは なみだなりけり
ukinitaenuwa namidanarikeri

おもひわび さてもいのちは あるものを
Omoiwabi satemoinochiwa arumonoo

うしとみしよぞ いまはこひしき
ushitomisshiyozo imawakoishiki

ながらへば またこのごろや しのばれむ
Nagaraeba matakonogoroya shinobaremu

お

おきまどはせる しらぎくのはな
okimadowaseru shiragikunohana

こころあてに をらばやをらむ はつしもの
Kokoroateni orabayaoramu hatsushimono

(をとめのすがた しばしとどめむ
otomenosugata shibashitodomemu

あまつかぜ くものかよひぢ ふきとぢよ
Amatsukaze kumonokayoiiji fukitojiyo

か

かけじやそでの ぬれもこそすれ
kakejiyasodeno nuremokosure

おとにきく たかしのはまの あだなみは
Otonikiku takashinohamano adanamiwa

かこちがほなる わがなみだかな
kakochigaonaruru waganamidakana

なげけとて つきやはものを おもはする
Nageketote tsukiyawamonoo omowasuru

かたぶくまでの つきをみしかな
katabukumadeno tsukiomishikana

やすらはで ねなましものを さよふけて
Yasurawade nenamashimono osayoukete

かひなくたたむ なこそをしけれ
kainakutatamu nakosooshikere

はるのよの ゆめばかりなる たまくらに
Harunoyono yumebakarinaru tamakurani

からくれなゐに みづくくるとは
karakurenaini mizukukurutowa

ちはやぶる かみよもきかず たつたがは
Chihayaburu kamiyomokikazu tatsutagawa

き

きりたちのぼる あきのゆふぐれ
kiritachinoboru akinoyugure

むらさめの つゆもまだひぬ まきのはに
Murasame no tsuyumo madahinu makinohani

く

くだけでものを おもふころかな
Kudaketemonoo omoukorokana

かぜをいたみ いはうつなみの おのれのみ
Kazeoitami iwautsunamino onorenomi

くもがくれにし よはのつきかな
kumoga kurenishi yowano tsukikana

めぐりあひて みしやそれとも わかぬまに
Meguriaite mishiyasoretomo wakanumani

くものいづくに つきやどるらむ
kumonoizukuni tsukiyadoruramu

なつのよは まだよひながら あけぬるを
Natsunoyowa madayoinagara akenuruo

くもにまがふ おきつしらなみ
kumoinimagou okitsushiranami

わたのはら こぎいでてみれば ひさかたの
Watanohara kogiidetemireba hisakatano

け

けふここのへに にほひぬるかな
kyo kokonoeni nihoiurukana

いにしへの ならのみやこの やへざくら
Inishieno naranomiyakono yaezakura

けふをかぎりの いのちともがな
kyookagirino inochitomogana
こ

こひしかるべき よはのつきかな
koishikarubeki yowanotsukikana

こひぞつもりて ふちとなりぬる
koizotsumorite fuchitonarinuru

こひにくちなむ なこそをしけれ
koinikuchinamu nakosooshikere

ころもかたしき ひとりかもねむ
koromokatashiki hitorikamonemu

ころもほすてふ あまのかぐやま
koromohosute amanokaguyama

こゑきくときぞ あきはかなしき
koekikutokizo akiwakanashiki

さ

さしもしらじな もゆるおもひを
sashimoshirajina moyuruomoi o

し

しづごころなく はなのちるらむ
shizugokoronaku hananochiruramu

しのぶることの よわりもぞする
shinoburukotono yowarimozosuru

しるもしらぬも あふさかのせき
shirumoshiranumo ousakanoseki

しろきをみれば よぞふけにける
shirokiomireba yozofukenikeru

す

すゑのまつやま なみこさじとは
suenomatsuyama namikosajitowa

た

ただありあけの つきぞのこれる
tadaariakeno tsukizonokoreru

たつたのかはの にしきなりけり
tatsutanokawano nishikinarikeri

わすれじの ゆくすゑまでは かたければ
Wasurejino yukusuemadewa katakereba

こころにも あらでうきよに ながらへば
Kokoroni mo aradeukiyoni nagaraeba

つくばねの みねよりおつる みなのがは
Tsukubaneno mineyoriotsuru minanogawa

うらみわび ほさぬそでだに あるものを
Uramiwabi hosanusodetani arumonoo

きりぎりす なくやしもよの さむしろに
Kirigirisu nakyashimoyono samushironi

はるすぎて なつきにけらし しろたへの
Harusugite natsukinikerashi shirotaeno

おくやまに もみぢふみわけ なくしかの
Okuyamani momijifumiwake nakushikano

かくとだに えやはいぶきの さしもぐさ
Kakutodani eyawaibukino sashimogusa

ひさかたの ひかりのどけき はるのひに
Hisakatano hikarinodekeki harunohini

たまのをよ たえなばたえね ながらへば
Tamano oyo taenabataene nagaraeba

これやこの ゆくもかへるも わかれては、
Koreyakono yukumokaerumo wakaretewa

かささぎの わたせるはしに おくしもの
Kasagino wataseruhashini okushimono

ちぎりきな かたみにそでを しぼりつつ
Chigirikina kataminisodeoshiboritsutsu

ほととぎす なきつるかたを ながむれば
Hototogisu nakitsurukatawa nagamureba

あらしふく みむろのやまの もみぢばは
Arashifuku mimuronoyamano momijibawa

つ

つらぬきとめぬ たまぞちりける
tsuranukitomenu tamazochirikeru

しらつゆに かぜのふきしく あきののは
Shiratsuyuni kazenofukishiku akinonowa

と

とやまのかすみ たたずもあらなむ
toyamanokasumi tatazumooaranamu

たかさごの をのへのさくら さきにけり
Takasagono onoenosakura sakinikeri

な

ながくもがなと おもひけるかな
nagakumoganato omoikerukana

きみがため をしからざりし いのちさへ
Kimagatame oshikarazarishi inochisae

ながながしよを ひとりかもねむ
Naganagashiyoo hitorikamonemu

あしびきの やまどりののを しだりをの
Ashibikino yamadorinoono shidariono

ながれもあへぬ もみぢなりけり
nagaremoaenu momijinarikeri

やまがはに かぜのかけたる しがらみは
Yamagawani kazenokaketaru shigaramiwa

なこそながれて なほきこえけれ
れど
nakosonagarete naokioekere

たきのおとは たえてひさしく なりぬ

Takinootowa taetehisashiku narinuredo

なほあまりある むかしなりけり
naoamariaru mukashinarikeri

ももしきや ふるきのきばの しのぶにも
Momoshikiya furukinokibano shinobunimo

なほうらめしき あさぼらけかな
nao urameshiki asaborakekana

あけぬれば くるものとは しりながら
akenureba kururumonotowa shirinagara

ぬ

ぬれにぞぬれし いろはかはらず
nurenizonureshi irowakawarazu

みせばやな をじまのあまの そでだにも
Misebayana ojimanoamano sodedanimo

ね

ねやのひまさへ つれなかりけり
neyanohimasae tsurenakarikeri

よもすगरा ものおもふころは あけやらで
Yomosugara monoomoukorowa akeyarade

は

はげしかれとは いのらぬものを
hageshikaretowa inoranumonoo

うかりける ひとをはつせの やまおろし
Ukarikeru hitoohatsuseno yamaoroshi

はなぞむかしの かににほひける
hanazomukashino kaninioikeru

ひとはいさ ころもしらず ふるさとは
Hitowaisa kokoromoshirazu furusatowa

はなよりほかに しるひともなし
hanayorihokani shiruhitomonashi

もろともに あはれとおもへ やまぎくら
Morotomoni awareto omoeyamazakura

ひ

ひとこそしらね かわくまもなし
hitokososhi rane kawakuma mo nashi

ひとこそみえね あきはきにけり
hitokosomi ene akiwakinikeri

ひとしれずこそ おもひそめしか
hitoshi rezukoso omoisomeshika

ひとづてならで いふよしもがな
hitozutenarade iuyoshimogana

ひとにしられで くるよしもがな
hitonishirarete kuryuyoshimogana

ひとにはつげよ あまのつりぶね
hitoniwatsugeyo amanotsuribune

ひとのいのちの をしくもあるかな
hitono inochino oshikumoarukana

ひとめもくさも かれぬとおもへば
hitomemokusamo karenuto omoeba

ひとをみもみも うらみざらまし
hitoomiomio uramizaramashi

ひるはきえつつ ものをこそおもへ
hiruwakietsutsu monoookoso omo

わがそでは しほひにみえぬ おきのいしの
Wagasodewa shiohinimien uki no ishi no

やへむぐら しげれるやどの さびしきに
Yaemugura shigereruyadono sabishikini

こひすてふ わがなはまだき たちにけり
Koisucho waganawamadaki tachinikeri

いまはただ おもひたえなむ とばかりを
Imawatada omoitaenamu tobakario

なにしおはば あふさかやまの さねかづら
Nanishi ohaba ousakayamano sanekazura

わたのはら やそしまかけて こぎいでぬと
Watanohara yasoshimakakete kogiidenu to

わすらるる みをばおもはず ちかひてし
Wasuraruru miobaomowazu chikaiteshi

やまざとは ふゆぞさびしさ まさりける
Yamazatowa fuyuzosabishisa masarikeru

あふことの たえてしなくば なかなかに
Oukotono taeteshinakuba nakanakani

みかきもり 糸じのたくひの よるはもえ
Mikakimori ejinotakuhino yoruwamoe

ふ

ふじのたかねに ゆきはふりつつ
fujinotakaneni yukiwafuritsutsu

ふりゆくものは わがみなりけり
furiyukumonowa wagaminarikeri

ふるさとさむく ころもうつなり
furusatosamuku koromo utsunari

たごのうらに うちいでてみれば しろたへの
Tagonourani uchiidetemireba shirotaeno

はなさそふ あらしのにはの ゆきならで
Hanasa sou arashinoniwano yukinarade

みよしのの やまのあきかぜ さよふけて
Miyoshinono yamanoakikaze sayofukete

ま

まだふみもみず あまのはしだて
madafumimomizu amanohashidate

まつとしきかば いまかへりこむ
matsutoshikikaba imakaerikomu

まつもむかしの ともならなくに
matsumomukashino tomonaranakuni

おほえやま いくののみちの とほければ
Oeyama ikunonomichino tokereba

たちわかれ いなばのやまの みねにおふる
Tachiwakare inabanoyamano mineniouru

たれをかも しるひとにせむ たかさごの
Tareokamo shiruhitonisemu takasagono

み

みかさのやまに いでしつきかも
mikanoyamani ideshitsukikamo

みそぎぞなつの しるしなりける
misogizonatsuno shirushinarikeru

みだれそめにし われならなくに
midaresomenishi warenaranakuni

みだれてけさは ものをこそおもへ
midaretekesawa monoookoso omoe

みのいたづらに なりぬべきかな
minoitazurani narinubekikana

みをつくしても あはむとぞおもふ
mitsukushitemo awamutozo omou

みをつくしてや こひわたるべき
mitsukushiteya koiwatarubeki

あまのはら ふりさけみれば かすがなる
Amanohara furisakemireba kasuganaru

かぜそよぐ ならのをがはの ゆふぐれは
Kazesoyogu narano ogawano yugurewa

みちのくの しのぶもぢずり たれゆゑに
Michinokuno shinobumojizuri tareyueni

ながからむ ころもしらず くろかみの
Nagakaramu kokoromoshirazu kurokamino

あはれとも いふべきひとは おもほえて
Awaretomo iubekihitowa omoede

わびぬれば いまはたおなじ なにはなる
Wabinureba imahataonaji naniwanaru

なにはえの あしのかりねの ひとよゆゑ
Naniwaeno ashinokarineno hitoyoyue

む

むかしはものを おもはざりけり
mukashiwamonoo omowazarikeri

むべやまかぜを あらしといふらむ
mubeyamakazeo arashitoiuramu

あひみての のちのころに くらぶれば
Aimiteno nochinokokoroni kurabureba

ふくからに あきのくさきの しをるれば
Fukukarani akino kusakino shiorureba

も

ものやおもふと ひとのとふまで
monoyaomouto hitonotoumade

もみぢのにしき かみのまにまに
momijinonishiki kaminomanimani

もれいづるつきの かげのさやけさ
moreizurutsukino kagenosayakesa

しのぶれど いろにいでにけり わがこひは
Shinoburedo ironiidenikeri wagakoiva

このたびは ぬさもとりあはず たむけやま
Konotabiwa nusamotoriaezu tamukeyama

あきかぜに たなびくくもの たえまより
Akikazeni tanabikukumono taemayori

や

やくやもしほの みもこがれつつ
yakuyamoshiono mimokogaretsutsu

やまのおくにも しかぞなくなる
yamanookunimo shikazonakunaru

こぬひとを まつほのうらの ゆふなぎに
Konuhitoo matsuhonourano yunagini

よのなかよ みちこそなけれ おもひいる
Yononakayo michikosonakere omoi iru

ゆ

ゆくへもしらぬ こひのみちかな
yukuenoshiranu koinomichikana

ゆめのかよひぢ ひとめよくらむ
yumeno kayoiji hitomeyokuramu

ゆらのとを わたるふなびと かぢをたえ
Yuranotoo watarufunabito kajioetae

すみのえの きしによるなみ よるさへや
Suminoe no kishiniyorunami yorusaeya

よ

よしののさとに ふれるしらゆき
yoshino no satoni furerushirayuki

よにあふさかの せきはゆるさじ
yoniousakano sekiwayurusaji

よをうぢやまと ひとはいふなり
yooujiyamato hitowaiunari

よをおもふゆゑに ものおもふみは
yoomouyueni mono omoumiwa

あさぼらけ ありあけのつきと みるまでに
Asaborake ariakenotsukito mirumadeni

よをこめて とりのそらねは はかるとも
Yookomete torinosoranewa hakarutomo

わがいほは みやこのたつみ しかぞすむ
Wagaiowa miyakonotatsumi shikazosumu

ひとをし ひとらめし あぢきなく
Hitomooshi hitourameshi ajikinaku

わ

わがころもでに ゆきはふりつつ
wagakoromodeni yukiwafuritsutsu

わがころもでは つゆにぬれつつ
wagakoromodewa tsuyuninuretsutsu

わがたつそまに すみぞめのそで
wagatatsusomani sumizomenosode

わがみひとつの あきにはあらねど
wagamihitotsuno akiniwaaranedo

わがみよにふる ながめせしまに
wagamiyonifuru nagameseshimani

われてもすゑに あはむとぞおもふ
waretemosueni awamutozo omou

きみがため はるののにいでて わかなつむ
Kimagatame harunononiidete wakanatsumu

あきのたの かりほのいほの とまをあらみ
Akinotano karionoiono tomaoarami

おほけなく うきよのたみに おほふかな
Okenaku ukiyonotamini oukana

つきみれば ちぢにものこそ かなしけれ
Tsukimireba chijinimonokoso kanashikere

はなのいろは うつりにけりな いたづらに
Hanano irowa utsurinikerina itazurani

せをはやみ いはにせかるる たきがはの
Seohayami iwanisekaruru takigawano

を

をとめのすがた しばしとどめむ
otomenosugata shibashitodomemu

あまつかぜ くものかよひぢ ふきとぢよ
Amatsukaze kumonokayoiji fukitojiyo

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