

Antedatings of Japanese Loanwords in the *OED*²

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The first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* gave particulars of some 60 Japanese words admitted as having existed or existing in the English language. However, it had an enormous number of unexpected omissions, and went out of date because of the drastic changes in the post-war world. The second edition that had been eagerly awaited appeared in 1989, and the most intriguing of its contents were the numerous additions of words of foreign origin. It contributed a generous quota to the words of Japanese origin, and contained approximately 380 Japanese loanwords, exclusive of their derivatives. The coverage of the words may be sufficient for users, but their lexical descriptions are assumed to be still far from complete.

The *OED* is particularly valuable because it attempts to provide the users with the earliest date and the context of the first appearance of a word in English literature. "The *OED* editors, however, have never claimed that the earliest quotations cited are the first to have appeared in print, and they were fully aware of the hazards of doing so. In fact, James Murray once observed that probably three-quarters of the headwords could be antedated." (Donna Lee Berg: *A Guide to the Oxford English Dictionary*, OUP, 1993, p. 91) It is, therefore, safe to assert that many Japanese words have escaped the notice of hundreds of contributors to the *OED*, and have quotation citations as first appearing in much later works. Nevertheless, to the best of my knowledge, no comprehensive examinations of quotations for Japanese borrowings earlier than those given in the *OED* have been carried out since the publication of "The Influence of Japanese on English" by E.V. Gatenby in 1931. My detailed scrutiny of about forty Eng-

lish books on Japan has revealed that about 100 Japanese loanwords, including derivatives, appeared earlier than the dates assigned in the *OED*² and its *Additions Series* (1993). The following is a list of antedatings of the Japanese borrowings, and the texts in which they occur. The former date in round brackets following the word is that of the first recorded appearance found in the *OED*² and the latter is an earlier date found by me which is to be given after an arrow in the brackets.

Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza: *The Historie of the Great and Mightie Kingdome of China and the Situation Thereof*. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke in 1588. Reprinted and edited by Sir George T. Staunton. New York: Burt Franklin, Originally published in 1854, and reprinted in 1970. 2 volumes.

- Japanese (1604 → 1588) . . . , that these Japonen in old time were Chinas, and that they came from that mightie kingdome vnto these ilands, . . . [Vol. II, p. 294] [*Japanese* in the sense of a native of Japan.]
- Ryukyu (1808 → 1588) . . . : excepting such as would of their owne good will acknowledge vassalage, and giue him tribute, and remaine friends, as vnto this day the Lechios and other nations do. [I 94]

The Voyage of Captain John Saris to Japan, 1613. Edited from contemporary records by Sir Ernest M. Satow. Reproduced by permission of Hakluyt Society from the edition originally published by the Society in 1900. New York: Kraus Reprint Limited, 1967.

- dairi (1662 → 1613) From my castell in Sorongo this 4 daye of the 9 moneth, and in the 18th yeare of our Darye according to our Computacion. [8 October, 1613, p. 137]
- Japan (*attrib.*) (1673 → 1613) George Peeterson the Flushingier did willingly exchange with Mr. Cocks 2120 Tayes Iapan monye for Royalls, . . . [17 November, 1613, 180]
- Japanner (1614 → 1613) . . . it is generally thought emongest vs that he is a naturalised Japanner. [29 July 1613, 109]
- shogun (1615 → 1613) Shongo sama, the Emperors sonne, . . . [2 August, 1613, 113] [*Sama* is a honorific affix.]
- tachi (1948 → 1613) And towards evening the King sent 2 varnished Armors, a present to his Majesty the King of England, Allso a

Tatch. . . . and a wagadash a present from him to my selfe. [2 August, 1613, 134]

William Adams no Koukaishi to Shokan. (The Log-Book and Letters of William Adams) Edited by Mutsuo Kikuno. Tokyo: Nan'undo, 1977.

- Japanese (*adj.*) (1719 → 1614) the 8 daye wind Southerll ffayr wether we rod still theis being the 18 daye of the Iappanes reckninge being thvrsdaye [p. 14]
- kotatsu (1876 → 1615) Ittem bought a *cotates* for fire [59]
- miso (1727 → 1615) Ittem pd for a barrell of *misso*5 *masse* [55]
- tabi (1616 → 1615) Ittem bought 8 payr of *tabbes* cost 012-00 *mas* [58]

Diary of Richard Cocks, Cape-Merchant in the English Factory in Japan 1615-1622, with Correspondence. 2 volumes. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. New York: Burt Franklin Publisher, 1882.

- awabi (1889 → 1616) And Joco Conde Dono sent me a present of 3 hanches salt veneson, with certen shelfish called *woby*. [March 14, 1616, Vol. I, p. 120]
- Japanese (*sb.*) (1828 → 1622) And Capt. Camps came and bought the articles which we ment to present to the King of Firandos brother and to Torazemon Dono, wrot in Japons, the coppies whereof we keepe; . . . [February 17, 1622, II 243]
- Kabuki (1899 → 1616) Capt. Adames envited all the english to a banket with *cabokes*. [December 15, 1616, I 220]
- kimono (1886 → 1615) And I made Tushma, my boy, a new *kerimon* of damask of Canton, with a cloake or gaberdyn of stript taffete. [September 4, 1615, I 51]
- koku (1727 → 1615) I received 16 boates lading of wheate ashore this day, containing 1,198 sacks, is 300 *gocos*, wanting 2 sack laid out in henne meate. [June 12, 1615, I 8]
- matsu (1727 → 1616) 79 *cakis mates nuque* of 2 *tattamy long*. [April 20, 1616, I 129] [*cakis mates nuque*: square pine lumber]
- Nippon (1727 → [1615]) Capt. Speck and the rest sent to thank me for their good entertaynment, viz, *nifon catange*. [July 3, 1615, I 18] [*nifon catange*: according to the Japanese custom]
- obang (1662 → 1615) And Andrea Dittis, the China Capt., brought

back a bar of Oban Gould, . . . [September 7, 1615, I 53]

John Ogilby: *Atlas Japonnensis: Being Remarkable Address by way of Embassy from the East-India Company of the United Provinces, to the Emperor of Japan.* Collected out of the several writings and journals by Arnoldvs Montonvs. London: Printed by the Johnson, 1670.

- Hizen (1727 → 1670) But whereas *Fesen* produces the best Porcelan [*sic*] in *Japan*; . . . [p. 434]
- Nippon (1727 → 1670) This Spacious and Wealthy Isle, by the Natives call'd Nippon, . . . [78] [See the above example.]

Engelbertus Kaempher: *The History of Japan.* Translated from his Original Manuscript by J.G. Scheuchzer. 2 volumes. London: Printed for the Translator, 1727.

- daimio (1839 → 1727) Particular Provinces are govern'd by hereditary Princes, call'd *Daimio*, which signifies *High-named*, that is, Princes and Lords of the highest rank. [Vol. I, p. 80]
- Eta (1897 → 1727) They call them by the scandalous name of *Katsuwu*, which signifies the very worst sort of Rabble, and put them upon the same foot with the *Jetta*, or *Leather-Tanners*, the most infamous sort of people in their opinion, . . . [I 261]
- hatamoto (1871 → 1727) For they took it frequently into their heads, to oppose the Governors, meerly [*sic*] to shew [*sic*] their authority, as *Fattamatto*, that is, independent Imperial Officers, which often occasion'd great confusion, . . . [I 269]
- hiragana (1822 → 1727) The *Firo Canna*, and *Catta Canna* characters, as they are call'd at the top of the several columes [*sic*] wherein they are plac'd, are common to the Japanese in general, and understood by the common people. [II, Table XLV]
- kago (1857 → 1727) Besides going on horseback, there is another more stately and expensive way of travelling in this country, and that is to be carried in *Norimons* and *Cagos*, or particular sorts of chairs, or litters. [II 401]
- koniak, koniaku (1884 → 1727) Thus out of the *Konjakf*, which is a poisonous sort of a *Dracunculus*, they prepare a sweet mealy pap. [I 122]
- kudzu (1893 → 1727) . . . ; cakes of the jelly of the *Kaads* root, which root is found upon mountains, and cut into round slices like

carrots, and roasted; . . . [II 427]

- kura (1880 → 1727) The scot of rice, or corn, amounts to somewhat more than half the crop, which the husband-man must bring to the *Okura*, or *Komegura*, (Imperial Magazines, which stand near *Mangome*, or the North-suburb) . . . [I 292] [*O* is a honorific prefix.]
- Obaku (1883 → 1727) The same year, on the third day of the fourth month, died in the famous Convent *Obaku*, the above mention'd Chinese Missionary *Ingen*, in the fourscore and second year of his age. [I 199–200]
- Rōjū (1874 → 1727) The ministers of state, and other great men at court, some of whom we were only to visit, and to make presents to others, were the five chief Imperial councillors [*sic*] of state, call'd *Goradzī*, or the five elderly men, . . . [II 527] [*Go* is a honorific prefix.]
- Ryukyuan (1958 → 1727) The Liquejans being subjects of *Japan*, you shall take none of their ships or boats. [II 384]
- sakura (1884 → 1727) Amidst the Plants stands sometimes a *Saguer*, as they call it, or scarce outlandish tree, sometimes a dwarf-tree or two. [II 426]
- sasanqua (1866 → 1727) Some put it up with common Mugwort flowers, or the young leaves of the Plant call'd *Sasanqua*, which they believe adds much to its agreeableness. [II, Appendix 15]
- sho (1876 → 1727) In the ninth year he [*sc.* Monmu] caus'd a square measure, (by the Japanese call'd *Seo* and *Maas*, by the Dutch *Ganten*, . . . [I 173]
- skimmia (1853 → 1727) Often also they [*sc.* the Japanese] put a branch of the *Fanna Skimmi* Tree over their doors, which is in like manner believ'd to bring good luck into their houses; . . . [II 418]
- Soto (1893 → 1727) *Kataisi*, is the chief convent and temple of the *Sensju*, or Sect of *Sen*, which is of the order (or rather Schism) of *Sotofa*, or *Sotosju*. [I 304] [*Fa* or *sju* signifies a sect.]
- Tanabata (1880 → 1727) They [*sc.* The Japanese] give it also the name of *Sisseki Tanabatta*, which implies as much, and *Tanomunoseku*, which is as much as to say, an *Auxiliar* [*sic*] *Festival*. [I 221]
- ujigami (1897 → 1727) Amongst the *Sin* or *Cami*, that is, the national Gods, I must mention in the first place, the *Udsigami* of this Town. *Udsigami*, is the chief God, Saint and Protector of a Province, City, or Village. [I 294]
- uta (1855 → 1727) . . . as he [*sc.* Senmei] was at the same time a

perfect master of the Cabalistic Sciences, he found out certain words, which he brought together into an *Uta*, or *Verse*, . . . [II 449]

“Comparison between the Japanese and Loo-Choo Languages,” by H. J. Clifford appended to *Account of A Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo-Choo Island*. Captain Basil Hall Chamberlain. London: John Murray, 1818.

- mousmee (1880 → 1818) *English* *Japanese* *Loo-Choo*
Daughter–Musme, gogo–Innago oongua.
- sumi (1911 → 1818) *English* *Japanese* *Loo-Choo*
Ink – Sum, sumi – Simmee.

M. Malte-Brun: *Universal Geography, or a Description of All the Parts of the World*. Volume II. Edinburgh: Printed for Adam Black; and London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1822.

- Aino (1843 → 1822) The Jesuit Father Des Anges even saw this strait, described its terrible currents, and learned that the land beyond it, the island of Seghalien, was named Aino-Moxori. This name signifies the isle of the Ainos; . . . [Book XLI, p. 508]

I. Titsingh: *Illustrations of Japan*. Translated from the French edition into English by F. Shoberl. London, 1822.

- obi (1878 → 1822) The *sita-obi*, a kind of under sash, the *woewa-obi*, or upper sash. [p. 260]

Dr. P. Franz von Siebold: *Manners and Customs of the Japanese in the Nineteenth Century*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1841. Reprinted and published by the Charles E. Tuttle Company, Tokyo, in 1973.

- inkyō (1871 → 1841) . . . ; that among no class of Japanese is the practice of *inkioe*, or abdicating in favour of a son, so prevalent as with these grandees. [p. 147]
- manyōgana (1868 → 1841) . . . ; the *manyōkana* and the *yamatogana*, the difference between which, either in their nature or use, is not explained, but they are said to exhibit the original type of the Japanese letters. [211]
- shakudo (1860 → 1841) In metallurgy they [*sc.* the Japanese] are, however, very skilful; and the beautiful article called *syakfdo*, in which

various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect resembling fine enamel, . . . [227]

Richard Hildreth: *Japan, As It Was and Is*. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Company, 1855. Reprint edition published in 1973. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources Inc.

- renga (1877 → 1855) The poems called *renga*, composed in Chinese only, may extend to a hundred or a thousand verses, each verse dependent (as the name *renga* implies) upon that which immediately precedes it, or at least upon some word in it. [p. 550]

Francis L. Hawks: *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, Performed in the Years 1852, 1853, and 1854, Under the Command of M.C. Perry*. New York: D. Appleton, 1857.

- kuroshiwo (1885 → 1857) Along this part of the coast, the influence of the stream, called by the Japanese, *Kuro-siwo*, was quite perceptible. [p. 495]
- shogi (1858 → 1857) On entering, they found some of the inmates playing at a game very similar, as it appeared, to chess. (. . .) The game is called *Sho-Ho-Yé*, and is a great favorite among the Japanese. [532]

Sir Rutherford Alcock: *The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan*. 2 volumes. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969. Originally published in 1863. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts & Green.

- keyaki (1904 → 1863) ki-a-ki, s . . . *Planera acuminata*. The Japanese elm. This is probably the finest timber in Japan. [Vol. II, p. 480]
- sayonara (1875 → 1863) And so ends our journey to Yeddo, and the panorama of the high road. — *Saionara!* the salutation of the Japanese, loses nothing in softness by contrast either with the French adieu, or the Italian addio; . . . [I 469]
- tan (1871 → 1863) In referring to the size of a farm, an *it-than* containing 300 tsoobo is the measurement generally mentioned; . . . [I 318] [*it-than*: one *tan*]
- to (1871 → 1863)
 - 10 Ischo (1 Itho) = 30 1/3 lb.
 - 10 Itho (1 Its'ko-koo) = 333 1/3 lb [I 318] [*Itho*: one *to*]

- uguisu (1871 → 1863) As we toiled slowly up, leading our horses, we heard some very sweet notes of the *unguissu*, not unlike the notes of a nightingale, and I think nearly the only bird in Japan that sings. [II 127]

Robert Fortune: *Yedo and Peking, A Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China*. London: John Murray, 1863.

- ronin (1871 → 1863) On our arrival at Kanagawa we were startled by the intelligence that H. B. M. Legation at Yedo had been attacked the night before by a band of loönins, . . . [p. 241]
- tycoonship (1964 → 1863) Thus shorn of its jewels, the crown of the Tycoonship becomes that of head of the lower Daimios only. [261–2]

W.G. Aston: *A Short Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language*. Third edition. London: Trübner and Co., 1873.

- ama (1954 → 1873) Thus *amma*, shampooer, must be pronounced differently from *ama*, a fisherwoman; . . . [p. 2]

William Elliot Griffis: *The Mikado's Empire*. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1876.

- hinin (1884 → 1876) The *hinin* (not human) were the lowest class of beggars, the squatters on waste lands, who built huts along the road, and existed by soliciting alms. [p. 280]
- netsuke (1883 → 1876) Nearly all the ivory thus imported is put to a single use. It is carved into *nitsükis*, or large buttons perforated with two holes, . . . [364]
- hanami (1891 → 1876) The scrap of text, “hanami” (“to see the flowers”), is their term for junketing in the woods; . . . [487]
- haori (1877 → 1876) We shall see in most of them, however, the clear reflection of that human heart which beats responsive beneath the toga, the camel's-hair raiment, the broadcloth, the silk *haori*. [504]
- ken (1882 → 1876) Great changes have taken place in the city since the departure of the prince, and the change of the *han* (feudal tenure) into *ken* (prefecture of the Imperial Government). [536]
- Mikadoate (1899 → 1876) XCIII. THE TEMPORARY MIKADOATE. [182]
- mon (1878 → 1876) Shallow observers — foreigners, of course — on first seeing these stretched canvas screens, supposed they were

“forts,” and the crests (*mon*) of the general, “port-holes” for cannon! [398]

- *sensei* (1884 → 1876) It is an honor to be addressed or spoken of as old. Every one called me “*sensei*” (elder-born, or teacher). [449]
- *Shin* (1877 → 1876) Among these were, in 1202, the Zen (Contemplation); in 1211, the Jōdō (Heavenly Road); in 1262, the Shin (New); in 1282, the Nichiren. [162]
- *shugo* (1893 → 1876) Also — and here was another step to military government and feudalism — that a *shiugo* — a military chief, should be placed in each province, . . . [141]

Isabella L. Bird: *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*. 2 volumes. London: John Murray, 1880.

- *geisha* (1891 → 1880) . . . ; *geishas* (professional women with the accomplishments of dancing, singing, and playing) danced, accompanied by songs whose jerking discords were most laughable; . . . [Vol. I, p. 97]
- *go* (1890 → 1880) This great resource is called *gō*, and is played with 180 white discs cut from a species of cockle shell, and 181 black ones, made from a black pebble. The board is divided into 361 squares, and the game consists in enclosing a certain space, and preventing the opponent from doing the same. The table on which the board is set, called the *gō-ban*, has a square hollow beneath it, . . . [II 32]
- *gobang* (1886 → 1880) [See *go*. This is the original sense of *gobang*.]
- *kagura* (1884 → [1880]) The *kangura fuyé*, or Japanese flute, claims an antiquity of twelve centuries, . . . [II 209]
- *kakemono* (1890 → 1880) . . . ; the *kakemons*, or wall-pictures on their side-walls, were extremely beautiful; . . . [I 98]
- *shō* (1888 → 1880) A young girl, daughter of a noble who has filled several high official positions, played on a most exquisitely made antique instrument, called the *sho*, formed of several reeds beautifully lacquered in gold, branded with silver, and set in a circular box of fine gold lacquer. [II 204–5]
- *shochu* (1938 → 1880) The only drinks in common use are tea, hot water, *saké*, and *strochiu*, less palatable even than *saké*, a form of alcohol, which is taken cold at odd hours during the hot season. [I 240]
- *soroban* (1891 → 1880) Between your offers the saleswoman makes great use of the *soroban*, a frame enclosing some rows of balls moving

on thick wires, which is used in all business transactions in Japan, . . . [I 142–3]

Sir Edward J. Reed: *Japan: Its History, Traditions, and Religions*. 2 volumes. London: John Murray, 1880.

- *mitsumata* (1889 → 1880) Paper is also made from the *mitsumata* plant (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), the first order of the eighth class, a deciduous shrub growing to seven or eight feet in height. [Vol. II, p. 43]
- *Nashiji* (1881 → 1880) In 410 an officer (Minamoto-no-Juin) published another work, in which he speaks of lacquers of gold, and likewise of other lacquers known as *nashiji*, which are of orange colour sown with sparks of gold, and the makers of which he speaks of as “very celebrated.” [II 32–3]
- *Seto* (1881 → 1880) A select display of the beautiful porcelain ware of Seto (Owari) had been brought together to interest us. [II 272]
- *Shijō* (1884 → 1880) *Shiyo Riu*. This school was founded, as previously stated, by Okio, and was characterised by a more direct and loyal resort to nature than his predecessors had allowed themselves; . . . [II 92]
- *sumi-e* (1938 → 1880) The practice of painting in Chinese (or “Indian”) ink is exceedingly common in Japan, and this form of art is designated *Sumie*. [II 92]
- *tanto* (1885 → 1880) Stiletos a foot long or less, known as *tanto* and *mamori katana*, were sometimes worn by nobles, officers, and gentlemen in place of the more cumbrous *wakizashi*. [II 270]

William D. Whitney et al.: *The Century Dictionary, An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language*. 6 volumes. New York: The Century Company, 1889–1891.

- *shogunal* (1899 → 1891) **shogunal** Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished. [p. 5583]

Sir E. Arnold: *Seas and Lands*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1892.

- *maiko* (1904 → 1892) But you would be wrong to think that any Japanese woman may put on the splendid and showy *kimonos* borne by the *Maiko*. [p. 300]

"Introduction by E. Gilbertson," in *Catalogue of Specimens of Japanese Lacquer and Metal Work Exhibited in 1894*. London: Printed for the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1894.

- suzuribako (1967 → 1894) In the temple of Hachiman, Kamakura, also, there are several pieces of lacquer dating from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 14th centuries, remarkable for their good taste and quality, among them, a *suzuri-bako*, or writing box, of *nashiji*, with chrysanthemums by a fence in gold; . . . [p. xli]

W.G. Aston: *Nihongi, Chronicles of Japan from the Earliest Times to A.D. 697*. Translated from the Original Chinese and Japanese by W. G. Aston. First Published as a Supplement to The Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. Ltd., 1896. Reprinted and published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd. in 1956.

- haniwa (1931 → 1896) So the things of clay were first set up at the tomb of Hibusu-hime no Mikoto. And a name was given to these clay objects. They were called *Hani-wa*. [Part I, pp. 180-181]
- muraji (1901 → 1896) Adzumi no Muraji is a title corresponding exactly to such English titles as "Duke of Wellington," Adzumi being the name of a place and Muraji a title of honour. It is derived from *mura*, a village or assemblage, and *ushi*, master. [I 27, Note 7]
- omi (1901 → 1896) Omi is a title of rank, probably derived from *o*, for *oho*, great and *mi*, person. The Chinese character with which it is written means minister or vassal. [I 36, Note 3]

W.G. Aston: *A History of Japanese Literature*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1901.

- terakoya (1909 → 1901) Nearly every temple had a *terakoya* attached to it, where the children of peasants, mechanics, and tradespeople were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. [p. 235]

G. Waldo Browne: *Japan, The Place and the People*. Boston: Dana Estes & Company, 1901.

- yokozuna (1966 → 1901) The honour next fell on Yoshida Oikase, . . . , and who is alone empowered to bestow upon the champion wrestler that badge of distinction which every ambitious follower of the order seeks as the ultimate reward of all his training and skill in over-

coming his rivals, the *yokozuna*, a belt braided of two strands of white silk. [p. 234] [This is the original sense of *yokozuna*.]

Arthur Diósy: *The New Far East*. Fourth Edition. London: Cassell and Company, 1904. Originally published in 1898.

- Kempeitai (1947 → [1904]) These *Kem-pei*, as they are called, are a splendid body of men, armed with rifle, sword, and revolver, and perfectly drilled, doing constabulary duty on the high roads and byways, on lonely moors and rugged mountain-paths, . . . [p. 120]
- sumotori (1973 → 1904) With professional wrestlers it is still *de ringueur*; a large *magé*, about the size and shape of a door-knocker, is as distinctive of the fat *sumōtori*, the huge wrestler who towers over his compatriots like an obese giant, . . . [69]

Douglas Sladen: *Queer Things about Japan*. Third Edition, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1904.

- Japaneseness (1965 → 1904) She [*sc.* the beautiful Countess Kuroda] received gentlemen as well as foreign ladies, but she retained her Japaneseness none the less. [p. 232]
- kata (1954 → 1904) I could not make out what was Kata and what was Jujitsu . . . [186]
- Tokyoite (1973 → 1904) The poor Tokyoite packs everything in his house in boxes slung on a bamboo, . . . [108]

Arthur Lloyd: *Every-day Japan, Written after Twenty-five Years' Residence and Work in the Country*. London: Cassell and Company, 1909.

- onsen (1933 → 1909) But the *onsen*, or hot-water springs, are distributed more widely than the active volcanoes. [p. 8]

Cap. F. Brinkley: *A History of the Japanese People, from the earliest times to the end of the Meiji era*. New York/London: The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1912.

- dojo (1942 → 1912) They opened temple-seminaries (*tera-koya*) and exercise halls (*dōjō*) . . . [p. 448]

Inazo Nitobé: *Japanese Traits and Foreign Influences*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1927.

- shibui (1947 → 1927) We also speak of great refinement of the art

that conceals art, as an astringent (*shibui*) taste, reminding one of the tannin in tea. [p. 109]

The above antedatings will surely be incorporated into the third edition of the *OED* which is to be published in 2005. And the following is an alphabetically arranged table of the antedatings of the Japanese loanwords.

JAPANESE LOANWORD	<i>OED</i> ²	ANTE-DATE	JAPANESE LOANWORD	<i>OED</i> ²	ANTE-DATE
Aino	1843	1822	Nippon	1727	1670
ama	1954	1873	Obaku	1883	1727
awabi	1889	1616	obang	1662	1615
daimio	1839	1727	obi	1878	1822
dairi	1662	1613	omi	1901	1896
dojo	1942	1912	onsen	1933	1904
Eta	1897	1727	renga	1877	1855
geisha	1891	1880	Rōjū	1874	1727
go	1890	1880	ronin	1871	1863
go-bang	1886	1880	Ryukyu	1808	1588
hanami	1891	1876	Ryukyuan	1958	1727
haniwa	1931	1896	sakura	1884	1727
haori	1877	1876	sasanqua	1866	1727
hatamoto	1871	1727	sayonara	1875	1863
hinin	1884	1876	sensei	1884	1876
hiragana	1822	1727	Seto	1881	1880
Hizen	1727	1670	shakudo	1860	1841
inkyō	1871	1841	shibui	1947	1927
Japan (<i>attrib.</i>)	1673	1613	Shijō	1884	1880
Japanese (<i>adj.</i>)	1719	1614	Shin	1877	1876
Japanese (<i>sb.</i>) ¹	1604	1588	sho	1876	1727
Japanese (<i>sb.</i>) ²	1828	1622	shō	1888	1880
Japaneseness	1965	1904	shochu	1938	1880
Japanner	1614	1613	shogi	1858	1857
Kabuki	1899	1616	shogun	1615	1613
kago	1857	1727	shogunal	1899	1891
kagura	1884	[1880]	shugo	1893	1876
kakemono	1890	1880	skimmia	1853	1727
kata	1954	1904	soroban	1891	1880
Kempeitai	1947	[1904]	Soto	1893	1727

JAPANESE LOANWORD	<i>OED</i> ²	ANTE-DATE	JAPANESE LOANWORD	<i>OED</i> ²	ANTE-DATE
ken	1882	1876	sumi	1911	1818
keyaki	1904	1863	sumi-e	1938	1880
kimono	1886	1615	sumotori	1973	1904
koku	1727	1615	suzuribako	1967	1894
koniak, koniaku	1884	1727	tabi	1616	1615
kotatsu	1876	1615	tachi	1948	1613
kudzu	1893	1727	tan	1871	1863
kura	1880	1727	Tanabata	1880	1727
kuroshiwo	1885	1857	tanto	1885	1880
maiko	1904	1892	terakoya	1909	1901
manyogana	1868	1841	to	1871	1863
matsu	1727	1616	Tokyoite	1973	1904
Mikadoate	1899	1876	tycoonship	1964	1863
miso	1727	1615	uguisu	1871	1863
mitsumata	1889	1880	ujigami	1897	1727
mon	1878	1876	uta	1855	1727
muraji	1901	1896	yokozuna	1966	1901
mousmee	1880	1818			
Nashiji	1881	1880			
netsuke	1883	1876			

Note: Japanese¹ (a native of Japan)

Japanese² (the Japanese language)

(1996年12月20日受理)