

A
DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PHRASES

English and Japanese Explanations

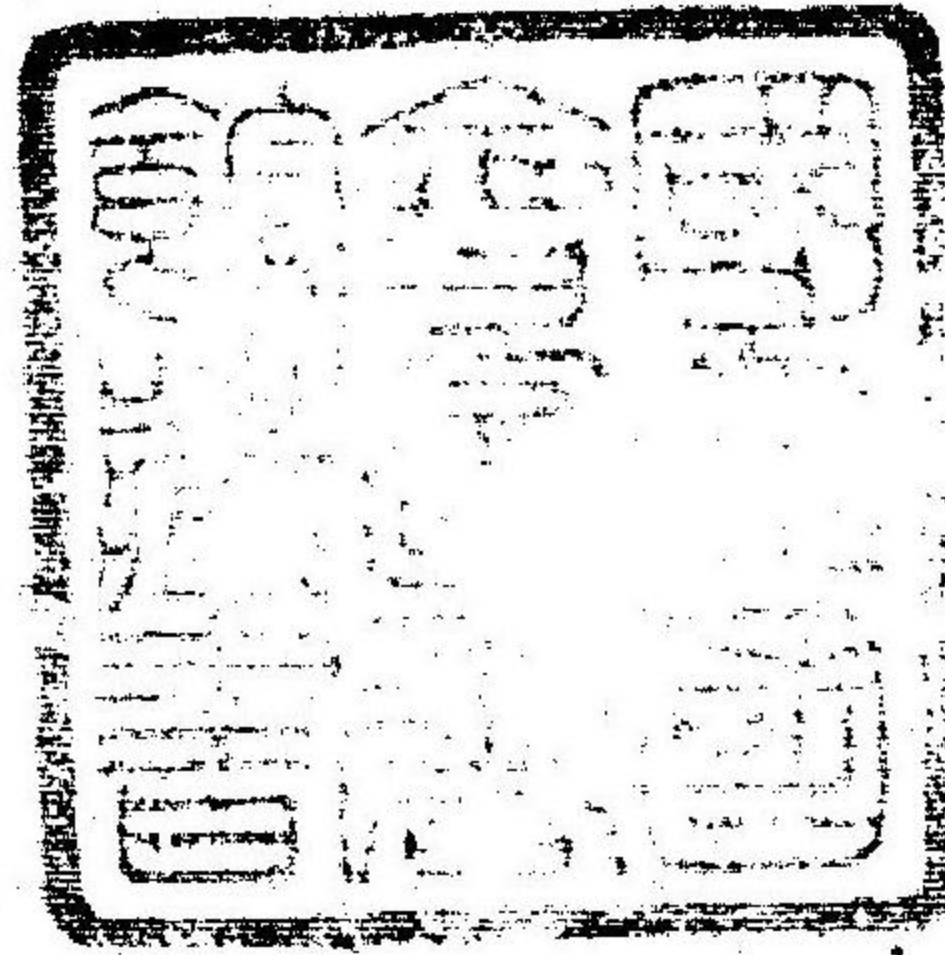
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PREFACE.

The lack of a reliable phrase dictionary on any comprehensive plan has ever been a regret and a check to thousands of students in the way of learning English. The present editors, who have suffered in this respect as much as their own pupils, have at last been compelled to try their hands at supplying the long-felt want. Far be it from their thoughts that they should ever hold up this result of their attempt as anything like perfection or even the realization of their own humble ideals. Imperfect, however, as it necessarily is in many respects, they yet think that it may be said without vanity to be unique in the number of useful phrases chosen, in the regular system of its compilation, in the fulness of explanations and the abundance of illustrative quotations, and in embodying the results of the latest researches,—in short, that it stands unrivalled for all practical purposes.

It goes without saying that a work on a scale like this could hardly have been brought through by single-handed labor. The plan was originally laid down by Mr. Katsumata of the Waseda University, collection and arrangement of materials having gone on under his guidance for more than three years. When circumstances obliged him to hand over the work to the present editors, who, aided by the skill and perseverance of Mr. Tasaburo Nagai, have at last been enabled to bring it to a successful conclusion after nearly four

years' incessant labor. Thanks are also due to several other scholars for their valuable assistance in one way or another,—especially to Mr. Ichisuke Takano, Mr. Nobuyuki Imai and Mr. Kaku Gomi.

Nor must the patient sympathy shown by the Tsukiji Type Foundry be overlooked in sending forth this volume, which, in its manuscript stage, was enough to dismay the best compositor, with its endless additions and eliminations, and which, even when set up, not infrequently needed a complete overhaul after a second or a third proof had been gone through.

As to the authorities consulted, the editors may say that they have availed themselves of nearly all within their reach,—from the gigantic "Oxford" and "Century" down to Brewer, Dixon and Kwong. But it has only served to impress them with the utter impossibility of attaining perfection in a work of this kind. While, therefore, they promise to make every improvement possible in the future, they will most thankfully receive any hints or corrections from the Courteous Reader.

N. KANDA.
T. NANNICHI.

Gakushuin, Tokyo.
Nov. 28th, 1909.

緒言

- 一。本書は主として近世の英語英文學研究に資する所あらんと欲す。故に收むる所多くは十六世紀以降の熟語成句に係る。
- 二。[俗][俚][廢][稀]等の分類諸家の言ふ所往々相乖離し人をして適從する所を知らざらしむるもの少からず。此等は已むを得ず編者の私見に従へり。
- 三。譯語は或は文章體を採り或は口語體を採り必ずしも一定せず。要するに形式の統一のために原語の意義情趣を傳ふるの或は到らざらんことを恐れたるなり。
- 四。和譯説明必ずしも英文の説く所を盡さず、委曲微細の點に至ては英文の説明に委するの却て紙面を塞ぐこと少くして効を擧ぐること多きものあればなり。されど事宜によりては日本文を以て英文に無き所を補へること亦往々之れあり。
- 五。原句に換ふるに直ちに説明文を以てしても尙よく前後の文勢を損せざる之を辭書の上乗となす。大小幾多の英辭書此點に於て遺憾なきもの蓋し少し。本書敢て遺漏なきを保せずと雖も聊か意を茲に致したるを信ず。

- 六。引用の例文一見すれば文法綴字法を犯せるが如きもの少からず。是れ時代を異にせるものを其の儘に擧げたるが爲めにして敢て印刷の粗漏に出でたるに非ず。讀者之を諒せよ。
- 七。本書一冊を以てして能く普通講學の用を辨ぜんとするは是れ編者の理想とする所なり。されど志徒らに大にして識之に伴はず、恐らくは多少の漏脱あらむ。本書を購へる士にして正當なる熟語成句の洩れたるものを看給は、願くは其出所を告げ給へ。編者は喜んで解釋の責に任ぜんと欲するなり。
- 八。熟語採集の順序に一定の方針なく人をして徒らに奔命に疲れしむるは辭書界の通弊にしてセンチュリー、スタンダード等の大辭典と雖も皆然らざるは無し。況んや其他をや。本書は茲に鑑み初めより略々一定の秩序を立てたるを以て讀者少しく之に熟せば時間を節するのみを以てしても其益する所必ずや鮮少ならじ。請ふ次に説く所を看よ。

本書使用上の注意

1. “Subject+predicate” は subject に就て看よ、例へば “*God bless the mark*” を “god” の部に求むるが如し。但し subject が pronoun 其他の不定語なる時は predicate に就て看よ、例へば “*I should smile*” を “smile” の部に求め、“*here goes*” を “go” の部に求むるが如し。
2. “Transitive verb+object” は object に就て看よ、例へば “*take place*” を “place” の部に求むるが如し。但し object が pronoun 其他の不定語なる時は verb に就て看よ、例へば “*establish oneself*” を “establish” の部に求め、“*catch it*” を “catch” の部に求むるが如し。
3. 次の組織に該當するものは凡て verb に就て看よ。
 - (1) “Verb+preposition.” 例へば “*go to*” を “go” の部に求むるが如し。
 - (2) “Verb+preposition+noun.” 例へば “*go to the hammer*” を “go” の部に求むるが如し。
 - (3) “Verb+abverb.” 例へば “*swear off*” を “swear” の部に求むるが如し。
 - (4) “Verb+adjective.” 例へば “*make merry*” を “make” の部に求むるが如し。
4. 次の組織に該當するものは noun に就て看よ。

(1) "Noun+preposition+noun" は初めの noun に就て看よ、例へば "heels over head" を "heel" の部に求むるが如し。

(2) "Noun+conjunction+noun" は初めの noun に就て看よ、例へば "heart and hand" を "heart" の部に求むるが如し。

(3) "Preposition+noun." 例へば "on paper" を "paper" の部に求むるが如し。

(4) "Adjective+noun." 例へば "heavy part" を "part" の部に求むるが如し。

(5) "Noun+adverb." 例へば "head first" を "head" の部に求むるが如し。

5. "Adjective+preposition" は adjective に就て看よ、例へば "proof against" を "proof" の部に求むるが如し。

6. "To be" を含めるものは凡て之を除きたる自餘の組織に就き上掲の方針に従うて探るべし、例へば "to be against" を "against" の部に求め、"to be on one's ground" を "ground" の部に求め、"to be all abroad" を "abroad" の部に求め、"to be awake to" を "awake" の部に求むるが如し。

7. Compound words 殊に hyphen を以て結合せるものは普通の辭書に見ゆるを以て概ね除きたりと雖も間々之を掲ぐるに方りては其主要の語によりて採れり。例へば "trade-mark" を "mark" 部に收めたるが如し。

8. 但し compound word を要素とせる成句に至りては直ちに該 compound word を基として探り、敢て更に其組織に立入らず、例へば "put one's trade-mark upon one" を "mark" の部に收めずして "trade-mark" の部に收めたるが如し。

9. 語原を異にして綴字を同じうするものは便宜上同一語の異義と見做して凡て混同収集せり、例へば "cock-and-bull story" も "the upper story" も共に同一 "story" の部に收むるが如し。

10. Noun, pronoun は特殊の場合を除く外凡て singular form を以て擧ぐ。

11. 過去分詞を基とせる熟語は凡て該動詞の部の終に就て求むべし、例へば "gone to the bow-wows" "far gone" 等を "go" の部の終に求め、"made of money" "made to order" 等を "make" の部の終に求むるが如し。

12. ~符は凡て見出しの語を當嵌むべきを示す、例へば "course" の部に "~ of events" とあるは即ち "course of events" なるを示すが如し。

13. ~ies は y を語尾とする語の變化を示すなり、例へば "lily" の部に "~ies of France" とあるは "lilies of France" なるが如し。

14. 熟語中 () 符内に收めたる部分に or を附せざるは之無きも可なるを示す。例へば "well" の部に "let ~ (enough) alone" とあるは "let well alone" "let well

enough alone” いづれにても宜しきを示し、“time”の部に“old ~ (s)”とあるは“old time” “old times”共に用ひらるゝを示すが如し。

15. Capital letter 一個に period を附したるもの多し、是れ見出しの語を頭文字にて初むべきを示す。例へば“god”の部に“G. forbid”とあるは“God forbid”の意なるが如し。

16. “One”を種々の pronoun に代用すること多し、例へば“do”の部に“~ one in the eye”とあるは“do him in the eye” “do me in the eye” “do her in the eye”等孰れにも通ずるが如し。或は亦 noun を充て、見るも可なり、例へば“do the man in the eye”の如し。

17. 同じく transitive verb にして或は“one”を object として補へるもの或は然らざるもの、必ずしも一様ならず、例へば“set at liberty”に“one”なくして“set one on his feet”に之あるが如し。此等は敢て一定の理由あるに非ざれば適宜“one”を除き或は補うて所要の句を求むべし。

18. 解釋は字面通りの解し易き意義を差しおきて譬喩的意義をのみ説くことなきにあらず。例へば“the upper story”に於て家屋に關する普通の意義を捨て、人體に關する譬喩的意義をのみ擧げたるが如し。

略 語 表

【醫】	...	...	...	醫	醫學	【言】	...	...	...	言	語言
【印】	...	...	...	醫	印論	【佛史】	...	...	...	佛	佛史
【論】	...	...	...	醫	論砲	【文】	...	...	...	文	文法
【砲】	...	...	...	醫	砲博	【古法】	...	...	...	古	古法
【博】	...	...	...	醫	博法	【骨相】	...	...	...	骨	骨相
【法】	...	...	...	醫	法簿	【國際】	...	...	...	國	國際
【簿】	...	...	...	醫	簿兵	【古物】	...	...	...	古	古物
【兵】	...	...	...	醫	兵米	【昆】	...	...	...	昆	昆蟲
【米法】	...	...	...	醫	米土	【英法】	...	...	...	英	英法
【米史】	...	...	...	醫	米動	【英史】	...	...	...	英	英史
【土】	...	...	...	醫	土動	【哲】	...	...	...	哲	哲學
【動】	...	...	...	醫	動築	【電】	...	...	...	電	電氣
【築城】	...	...	...	醫	築地	【天主】	...	...	...	天	天主教
【地質】	...	...	...	醫	地物	【幾】	...	...	...	幾	幾何
【地文】	...	...	...	醫	地倫	【機】	...	...	...	機	機械
【理】	...	...	...	醫	地解	【希史】	...	...	...	希	希臘史
【倫】	...	...	...	醫	地海	【氣象】	...	...	...	氣	氣象
【解】	...	...	...	醫	地航	【禽】	...	...	...	禽	禽學
【海保】	...	...	...	醫	地衡	【史】	...	...	...	史	史學
【航】	...	...	...	醫	地代	【植】	...	...	...	植	植物
【衡平】	...	...	...	醫	地蘇	【宗】	...	...	...	宗	宗敎
【代】	...	...	...	醫	地造	【修】	...	...	...	修	修辭
【蘇法】	...	...	...	醫	地測	【宗史】	...	...	...	宗	宗敎史
【造船】	...	...	...	醫	地羅	【寫】	...	...	...	寫	寫眞
【測】	...	...	...	醫	地羅	【手相】	...	...	...	手	手相
【羅法】	...	...	...	醫	地韻	【心】	...	...	...	心	心理
【羅史】	...	...	...	醫	地韻	【神】	...	...	...	神	神學
【韻】	...	...	...	醫	地農	【人種】	...	...	...	人	人類
【農】	...	...	...	醫	地音	【美】	...	...	...	美	美術
【音】	...	...	...	醫	地化	【病理】	...	...	...	病	病理
【化】	...	...	...	醫	地露	【紋】	...	...	...	紋	紋章
【露】	...	...	...	醫	地光	【星】	...	...	...	星	星學
【光】	...	...	...	醫	地鑽	【聖】	...	...	...	聖	聖學
【鑽】	...	...	...	醫	地藥	【生物】	...	...	...	生	生物
【藥】	...	...	...	醫	地外	【結晶】	...	...	...	結	結晶
【外】	...	...	...	醫	地經	【石】	...	...	...	石	石工
【經】	...	...	...	醫	地劇	【占星】	...	...	...	占	占星
【劇】	...	...	...	醫	地建	【水路】	...	...	...	水	水路
【建】	...	...	...	醫	地建	【數】	...	...	...	數	數學

the Board of Trade and consent of three fifths of the stock.

malicious ~. 【法】不法の遺棄(夫婦間の).—The desertion of a spouse without just cause.

abate, v.

~ into a freehold (or in lands). 【法】遺産相続者に先んじて不動産を横領す.—To enter into a freehold without right after the death of the last possessor and before the heir takes possession.

abbey, n.

bring an ~ to a grange. 【俗】浪費す, 金を散く.—To squander.

mitered ~ (or monastery). 【宗】戴冠司教大修院, 司教心得掌管大修院.—An abbey or monastery presided over by a mitered abbot.

abbot, n.

~ of ~s. 【宗】往古カッシノ山なるベネダクト派大修院長に附與せし稱號.—A title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino.

~ of misrule. お祭の世話役(中古英國に於てクリスマス等の).—The leader in some medieval festivities, as at Christmas.

~ of the people. 往古ジェノアの長官に附したる稱號.—A title formerly given to one of the chief magistrates in Genoa.

~ of unreason. 蘇國に於ける abbot of misrule の稱.—The abbot of misrule is so called in Scotland.

cardinal ~. 【宗】樞機員心得大修院長.—A title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendome who were *ex officio* cardinals.

regular ~. 【宗】律修司祭(正修院長).—An abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the function of the office.

secular ~. 【宗】俗修司祭(俗修院長).—A person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice.

abecedarium, n.

logical ~. 【哲】論理的名辭結合表.—A table of all possible combination of any finite number of logical terms.

aberration, n.

~ of light. 【星】光の収差.—A slight inclination of the telescope away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope.

annual ~. 【星】年差.—That aberration which takes place when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit.

chromatic ~. 【光】色の収差.—The failure of a lens or mirror to bring all light-rays to the same focus, due to the different refrangibility of light of different colors.

daily (or **diurnal**) ~ of the fixed stars. 【星】恒星の日差.—That part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places.

planetary ~. 【星】遊星収差.—That aberration which is due to the motion of light and the motion of the planet relative to the earth.

spherical ~. 【光】球面収差.—That aberration which is due to the spherical form of the lens or mirrors, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays.

abide, v.

~ by. ...を履行す; ...を果たす;

...を固執す; ...を甘受す.—To fulfil; carry out; refuse to depart from; accept the consequences of.

ability, n.

general ~. 【經】一般能力; 經濟的要素としての人.—Those faculties and that general knowledge and intelligence which are the common property of all the higher grades of industry; manhood as new factor in modern economics.

specialized ~. 【經】特殊能力.—That manual dexterity and that acquaintance with particular materials and processes which are required for the special purposes of individual trades.

abjuration, n.

~ of the realm (or town). 國內(又は市内)永久退去の宣誓; 宣誓追放.—An oath taken to leave it forever; a sworn banishment.

ablative, n.

~ absolute. 【文】絶對奪格; 獨立客位.—A construction in Latin in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle, both words forming a clause by themselves and being unconnected, grammatically, with the rest of the sentence: as, *Tarquinius regnante*, Pythagoras venit (Tarquinius reigning, Pythagoras came).

aboard, adv.

~ main tack! 【航】大樞帆の帆脚を引下ぐる時の號令.—An order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chess-tree.

all ~! お乗りなさい(船又は列車に); もう出ますよ.—A call to go aboard, as a ship or train.

abode, n.

make ~. 住居す, 居をトす.—To dwell or reside.

abortion, n.

cause ~. 不時に出生せしむ, 墮胎せしむ.—To cause to bring forth before the natural time.

criminal ~. 【法】墮胎罪.—The act of causing abortion or miscarriage in a pregnant woman, unless when necessary to preserve her life.

ovular ~. 初期流産.—Abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception.

abound, v.

~ in. ...に富む; ...に豊富なり.—To be wealthy in; possess so abundantly as to be characterized by: as, the ship *abounds in* conveniences.

~ in (or with) one's own sense. 【廢】自己の信する所に従ふ; 自由に行動す.—To be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

In those points...the Church leaves every man to *abound in his own sense*. *Cartwright*.

~ with. 夥しく...を有す.—To teem with; possess in great numbers: as, the ship *abounds with* rats.

about, adv.

much ~. 殆んど; すんでのこと.—Very nearly: as, I was *much about* exhausted.

That's ~ it. まあ其んなもんです; まづ左様です.—It is nearly the case; it falls little short of the mark.

to be ~. 起床着服して居る, 事務に従つて居る.—To be up and dressed or attending to one's duties.

about, prep.

while you are ~ it. 其をやつてゐる序でに; その序でに.—While you are engaged in it.

above, n.

from ~. 頭上より, 天上より.—From heaven.

to be at the ~ of. 【廢】...に勝

る; ...に卓越す, ...に打勝つ.—To be superior to; surmount or overcome.

Abraham, n.
sham ~. 【俚】假病を使ふ; 知らぬ振をする.—To feign sickness (nautical slang); also, to feign ignorance.

abreast, adv.
~ of (or with). ...と相並んで; ...と相伴うて; ...と同等に.—Side by side with; alongside of; keeping up with: as, to keep abreast of (or with) the thought of the age.

abroad, n.
from ~. 外国より, 海外より.—From foreign lands.

abroad, adv.
to be all ~. 正鵠を失せり, お門違ひ; 惑ふ, 途方に暮れる.—To be far from the mark or truth; be puzzled or bewildered.

abscess, n.
tropical ~. 【醫】熱帯潰瘍(熱帯地方に永住せるものに多き肝臓潰瘍).—Abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.

wandering ~. 【醫】匐行潰瘍.—A chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.

absence, n.
~ of mind. 放心.—The want of attention to immediate surroundings or business; abstraction.

absent, v.
~ one's self. 缺席す, 缺勤す.—To forbear or refrain from being present at a particular place.

absent, a.
~ with leave. 【兵】賜暇中の, 休暇を許されたる.—Said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough.

~ without leave. 【兵】無断缺勤中の.—Said of officers and soldiers who have absented themselves from their posts without permission.

absolution, n.
~ for the dead. 【宗】死者教誨禱.—A short prayer for the repose of the soul, said after a funeral mass.

~ from censures. 【宗】生者の教罪(免罪).—The removal of penalties imposed by the church.

~s in the breviary. 【宗】聖務日課に於ける教誨禱.—Certain short prayers said before the lessons in matins, and before the chapter at the end of prime.

abstain, v.
~ from. ...を慎む; ...を控へる.—To keep oneself from; refrain voluntarily from.

abstinence, n.
total ~. 禁酒.—Entire abstinence from intoxicants.

abstract, n.
~ of title. 【法】所有權の證據摘要.—An epitome of the evidences of ownership.

in the ~. 抽象的に; 理論的に, 概括的に.—Viewed abstractly; disregarding inessential conditions.

abstraction, n.
concrete ~. partial abstraction と同じ.
divisive ~. negative abstraction と同じ.
formal ~. 【哲】形式的抽象作用.—The mental act of abstraction, as distinguished from the resulting concept.

intentional ~. 【哲】抽象思想法.—Mental abstraction; separation in thought.

logical ~. 【哲】論理的抽象作用.

—That process of abstractive thought which produces a general concept.

mathematical ~. 【哲】數學的抽象.—That act of thinking away color, etc., so as to gain pure geometrical conceptions.

metaphysical ~. 【哲】形而上學的抽象.—A process of abstraction carried further than the mathematical.

minor ~. 【哲】陪從的抽象作用.—A kind of abstraction involved in sensuous perception, according to the Thomists.

modal ~. 【哲】特態的抽象作用.—The fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others.

negative ~. 【哲】消極的抽象.—Separation of one concept from another in the sense of denying one of the other.

objective ~. 【哲】客觀的抽象; 概念.—The concept produced by the act of abstracting.

partial ~. 【哲】部分的抽象.—The act of concentrating the attention on one integrant part of an object, and withdrawing it from others.

physical ~. 【哲】窮理的抽象作用.—Abstraction from singulars; that grade of abstraction required in physics.

precisive ~. 【哲】部分抽象作用.—The thinking of a part of a complex idea to the neglect of the rest, but without denying in thought those predicates not thought of.

real ~. 【哲】分離的抽象作用.—The real separation of one thing from another, as the (supposed) abstraction of the soul from the body in ecstasy.

ultimate ~. 【哲】終極的抽象作用.—The consideration of anything in

so far as it is described in its definition, without reference to any other circumstance.

abuse, n.
~ of distress. 【法】差押物件の濫用.—Wrongful appropriation of an animal or chattel distrained.

~ of process. 【法】① 訴訟手續の故意錯誤 ② 亂訴—① Intentional irregularity for the purpose of gaining an advantage over one's opponent. ② More commonly, the use of legal process for an illegal purpose.

accede, v.
~ to. ① 承認す; 承諾す ② 繼承す, 嗣ぐ; 獲る.—① To agree; assent. ② To succeed; come into possession.

accelerate, v.
equally ~d. 等加速度を以て—accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

acceleration, n.
~ of gravity. 【理】重力による加速度.—The acceleration due to the force of gravity amounting to about 32 feet in a second.

~ of the moon. 【星】月球加速度.—The increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times.

~ of the planets. 【星】遊星加速度.—The increasing velocity of their motion, in proceeding from the apogee to the perigee of their orbits.

diurnal ~ of the fixed stars. 【星】恒星の日加速度.—The excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of its apparent daily motion.

uniform (or constant) ~. 【理】等加速度.—The unvarying amount per second added to the velocity or rate at which a body is moving, e. g. under the influence of gravity.

accent, n.

acute ~. 揚音, 揚音符.—An accent, sharpened or raised.

aesthetic ~. 【音】審美的揚音.—A stress given to certain meters or parts of bars in a composition, irregular and depending on taste and feeling.

broad ~. 粗剛なる語調.—The tone of the voice, characterised by strength or roughness.

circumflex ~. 抑揚音, 抑揚音符.—An accent begun at acute pitch and ended at grave.

grammatical ~. 【音】正則揚音.—An accent, regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar.

grave ~. 抑音, 抑音符.—An accent at the general level of utterance.

logical ~. 論理的揚音 (チウトニツク派の國語に於ては大概語根または強き接頭語にアクセントを附するを云ふ).—The accent of Anglo-Saxon and other Germanic and like languages, on the root or strong prefix.

primary ~. 主揚音, 第一揚音.—The chief accent where there are more than one in the same word.

rhythmical ~. 律格揚音 (綴の長短に基く拉丁・希臘語の揚音).—That accent of Latin and Greek depending on the length of the syllables.

secondary ~. 次位揚音, 第二揚音.—The accent which in words of more than two syllables rests upon one or more besides that bearing the primary accent.

acceptance, n.

~ of a bill of exchange (check, draft, or order). 爲替手形(小切手, 支拂命令書又は爲替)の引受.—An engagement to pay it according to the terms.

~ of goods. 【法】贖品なることを知りながら之を購ふとこと; 故買犯.—An intelligent acceptance by a party knowing the nature of the transaction.

~ of persons. 偏頗; 依怙最貢.—Undue favor on personal grounds; partiality.

He...would do justice, without *acceptances of persons.* Macaulay.

acceptation, n.

~ of persons. 【廢】*acceptance of persons* に同じ.

formal ~. 【論】第一義; 意義.—The acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is formal.

material ~. 【論】言義, 字義, 文義.—The token of a spoken or written word as an object of thought.

simple ~. 【論】單純領會, 純義.—The acceptation of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."

acceptation, n.

~ of persons (or faces). 【廢】*acceptance of persons* に同じ.

accessary, n.

~ after the fact. 【法】犯罪幫助犯人.—A person who, knowing a felony committed, receives, comforts, conceals, or assists the felon.

~ before the fact. 【法】教唆犯人.—One who, before the fact, instigates, aids, or encourages another to

commit a felony, but is not present at its perpetration.

accession, n.

industrial ~. 【蘇法】加工による價値の添加.—The addition made to value of a subject by human art or labor exercised thereon.

accident, n.

by ~. 不意に, 偶然に, 思ひもよらず.—Unexpectedly, suddenly.

common ~. 【論】通有偶性.—A character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.

inevitable ~. ① 天災, 不時の災害. ② 天罰, 神業(狹義に於ては).—① An accident which ordinary and reasonable human care or foresight could not guard against. ② In a more strict sense, equivalent to an act of God.

inseparable ~. 【論】必件偶性.—An accident which can not be separated from its subject.

per ~. 不意に, 偶然に.—by accident.

accommodate, v.

~ one's self to. 自ら...に應ず.—To fit, or adapt one's self to: as, he *accommodated himself to* circumstances.

accompaniment, n.

~ of the scale. 【音】陪音.—The harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic, ascending and descending.

accord, n.

of one's own ~. 隨意に, 自ら進んで.—Freely, voluntarily.

She had no idea of giving up *Felix of her own accord.* Trollope.

to be at ~. 一致す, 相和す.—To be in agreement.

with one ~. 一致して, 擧つて.—With unanimity, as a man.

accord, v.

~ with. ...と一致す; ...に相應す; ...と調和す.—To agree; correspond; be in harmony.

accordance, n.

in ~ with. ...に依りて, ...に従つて.—Agreeably to, according to.

according, adv.

~ as. ...と一致して; ...と等しく; ...の割合に.—Agreeably; as precisely as; proportionately.

~ to. ...に依れば, ...に従へば; ...に依りて, ...に従うて.—In conformity with; consistent with.

account, n.

~ current. 當座勘定.—A course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account not stated.

~ rendered. 貸借精算書.—A statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charge of the former against the latter.

~ sales. 賣上勘定書.—A separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, etc.

~ stated. 明細勘定書.—An account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties.

according to all ~s. 衆説によれば; 人皆いへらく.—Every one says; all statements agree.

ballance ~s. 残高の受拂を濟す; 清算す.—To pay or receive the balance shown by a statement of account.

cast up ~s. 【俗】吐く.—To vomit.

close an ~. ① 元帳を締切る, 結算す. ② 清算す.—① To balance the credit and debit sides of an account book at some fixed time. ② To settle up an account.

find one's ~. 自己の利益を認む;

儲ける.—In anything, to find it advantageous or profitable; be profited by.

Gaul manifestly *found its account* in being conquered by the Romans.

Friestley.

for ~ of. ...の勘定に.—On behalf of: as, sold for account of A. B., that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A. B.

for the ~. 延べ取引.—For settlement on the regular settling-day, and not for cash or ready money.

from all ~s. 衆説によりて見るに.—Seeing all the statements given.

give ~ of. 物語る; 報告す.—To describe; report.

give a good ~ of. [俗] ...を立派に成し遂ぐ; ...に對して義務を果たす.—To be successful with; do one's duty by.

in ~ with. 精算勘定書を要する取引をして; 取引上の關係ある.—Having business dealings with (some one), requiring the keeping of an account.

Journey's ~. 【法】再訴許可指令.—An early English writ originally allowed for the revival of an action which had abated without plaintiff's fault.

lay one's ~ with (or for or on). 期待す; 待設ける.—To reckon upon; anticipate; expect.

You may *lay your account with* increasing rather than stemming the mischief.

Brougham.

make ~. 豫想す; 判断す; 原料す.—To form an expectation; judge; reckon.

make ~ of. 思量す; 尊重す, 重視す.—To esteem; value: generally with an adjective of quantity as *much, little, no, etc.*: as, he *makes no account of* difficulties.

mutual ~s. 差引勘定.—Accounts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other.

of ~. 大切なる; 價値ある; 有利なる.—Important; valuable; advantageous; generally with an adjective of quantity: as, it is *of much account* that boys have good companions.

on (or to) ~. 月賦拂として, 割賦拂込として.—As an instalment or interim payment.

on ~ of. の故に; ...に依りて; ...の爲めに.—Because of; by reason of; for the sake of.

on all ~s. 如何に考ふるも, 何れの點より見るも.—On all considerations or grounds.

on any ~. 決して; 如何なる理由あるも, どうしても.—For any reason; for every ground or consideration.

on joint ~. 共同出資にて; 乗合で.—In partnership in some particular or temporary transaction.

on no ~. どうしても...せず, 如何なる故あるも...せず.—For no reason or consideration.

on one's ~. ...の爲めに, ...の爲めに圖りて.—For the sake of one; on one's behalf.

on one's own ~. 自己の爲めに; 獨力で; 獨立して.—For one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk; independently: as, he has gone into business *on his own account*.

on that ~. 其故に; 夫れが爲めに.—For that reason; for the particular consideration.

open ~. *account current* に同じ.

open an ~ with. ...と取引を開始す.—To begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account.

outstanding ~s. 未済借金.—Unpaid debts, that ought to be paid.

post ~s. 仕簿帳より元帳へ轉記す; 元帳に記入す.—To carry accounts from the journal to the ledger, placing them under proper heads.

render (or send in) an ~. 支拂未済金の明細書を送る.—To give any one a statement of money due of him.

running ~. *open account* に同じ.

set ~ by. [俗] 重んず, 貴ぶ.—To value: as, I *set no account by* these things.

square ~s. *balance accounts* に同じ.

suspense ~. 假勘定.—An account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

take ~ of. 注目す; 注意す; 書留む.—To note; mark; make a note of.

take an ~ of. 記録す; ...の目録を作る.—To record; make a list of.

take an ~ of stock. 棚卸をする.—To examine the number and quantity of goods kept in a shop and making the inventory.

working ~. 營業費明細書, 事務費報告.—The statement of expenses incurred in carrying on a business, or in managing the affairs of a corporation.

account, v.

~ for. 説明す; ...の理由を明かにす.—To explain; give reason or rational explanation.

~ of. 貴ぶ; 重んず.—To esteem; value. (Now used only in the passive).

Never was preaching more *accounted of* than in the sixteenth century.

Canon Robinson.

accountant, n.

~ general. 主計總監; 會計局長官.—The head or superintending accountant in certain public offices.

accredit, v.

~ one with. ...を誰某に歸す; 云の言若しくは意見を以て誰某に出でたりと爲す.—To attribute (something) to him: as, they *accredit him with* a wise saying; Mr. Clay was *accredited with* these views.

accroach, v.

~ to one's self. 強奪す; 横領す.—To lay hold on what is not one's own; usurp, as authority or jurisdiction.

accumulation, n.

~ of degrees. 英國の大學にて同時に又は短期間に高卑二學位を獲得することをいふ.—In some of English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at a shorter interval than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules.

accumulator, n.

hydropneumatic ~. 水壓機.—An apparatus intended to be used with hydrostatic lifts and presses, and employing compressed air as the source of power.

accustom, v.

~ one's self to. ...に身を慣らす; ...に慣る.—To familiarise one's self to by use or custom; habituate oneself to.

ace, n.

~ of spades. [俗] ① 寡婦 ② 黒髪の婦人.—① A widow. ② A black-haired woman.

bate an ~. 極少し許り減する; 些少の割引をする.—To abate a jot; make a very slight reduction.

within an ~ of. 將に...せんとし; ...に類して.—Almost; very nearly.

I came *within an ace* of making my fortune. Irving.

acetification, n.

chemical ~. 醋酸醱酵.—The conversion of wine, beer, cider, and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar.

acid, n.

~ of amber. 【化】琥珀酸— $C_2H_2O_4$, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water.

acetous ~. 【化】醋酸(酢)の古名.—Vinegar or diluted acetic acid: formerly and erroneously so called, from the supposition that it contained less oxygen than acetic acid.

aerial ~. 【化】炭酸瓦斯の古名.—An old name for carbonic-acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

benzoic ~. 【化】安息香酸—(C_6H_5COOH) An aromatic acid, occurring in gum benzoin, strax, Peru and Tolu balsams.

bezoardic ~. 【化】五倍子酸—Ellagic acid.

carbonic ~. 【化】炭酸.—An acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by reoperation and combustion.

chelidonic ~. 【化】白屈菜酸(クサノオウサン)— $C_7H_6O_6$, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

chloric ~. 【化】鹽素酸—A colorless syrupy liquid ($HClO_2$) having a very acid reaction.

chollic ~. 【化】膽汁酸.—An acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

chromic ~. 【化】格魯謨— H_2CrO_4 , an acid which forms a large

number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate.

cinnamic ~. 【化】肉桂酸.—An acid found in strax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies.

cresylic ~. 【化】クワソール—Cresol.

glacial acetic ~. 【化】氷醋酸.—A colorless crystalline solid with a strongly acid and pungent smell at temperatures below $62^\circ F$.

glacial phosphoric ~. 【化】氷磷酸.—A transparent glassy colorless compound ($H_2O.P_2O_5$).

hippuric ~. 【化】馬尿酸.—A crystalline compound contained in the urine of herbivorous animals and in diabetic urine.

hydriodic ~. 【化】沃化水素—HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air.

hydrochloric ~. 【化】鹽化水素—A colorless, corrosive gaseous compound, exceedingly soluble in water, commonly called *muratic acid*.

hydrofluosilicic ~. 【化】珪弗化水素酸—A compound acid (H_2SiF_6) which is formed when silicon tetrafluoride is led into water.

iodic ~. 【化】沃素酸.—An acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis.

mallic ~. 【化】林檎酸.—A deliquescent crystalline compound with a pleasant acid taste, contained in the juice of many sour fruits or plants.

manganic ~. 【化】滿僂酸.—A hypothetical compound known chiefly by its salts, as potassium manganate.

marine ~. 【化】鹽化水素酸—A hydrochloric acid.

mineral ~s. 【化】無機酸, 礦酸.—A name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

muratic ~. 鹽酸(商用名)—The commercial name of hydrochloric acid.

nitrohydrochloric ~. 【化】王水—An acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used especially for the solution of the noble metals.

organic ~. 【化】有機酸—Acid of which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid.

oxalic ~. 【化】蓼酸—($COOH$) $_2$, the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis Acetosella*.

palmitic ~. 【化】パルミチン酸— $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerin ether in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats.

permanganic ~. 【化】過滿僂酸.—An acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid.

prussic ~. 青酸.—The common name of *hydrocyanic acid*.

pyroligneous ~. 【化】木醋酸.—Impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

pyrosulphuric ~. 【化】焦性硫酸.—Disulphuric acid.

vegetable ~s. 植物性酸.—Such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.

xanthoproteic ~. 【化】酸化硝黄.—A noncrystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

acquaint, v.

~ one's self with. 自ら求めて...

を知る; ...と近附になる.—To make one's self conversant with; form an acquaintance with.

to be ~ed with. ...に通ず; ...に親し; ...と面識あり.—To be conversant with; be familiar with.

acquaintance, n.

cut an ~ with. ...と絶交す—To sever connection or relation with.

cut one's ~ with. 某との交誼を絶つ.—To put an end to the relation with one.

make one's ~. 誰某の知己となる; 誰某に近附く.—To become acquainted with him.

make the ~ of. ...と知合になる.—To form an acquaintance with.

pick ~ with. 偶然...と知合ひになる.—To get acquainted with by chance or occasional opportunity.

scrape ~ with. 紹介を経ずして...の知己となる; ...に取入る, ...の歡心を求む.—To make one's self acquainted with in an unusual manner; curry favour with.

speaking ~. ① 一通りの交際; 義理一遍の交際; ② 表面上の知己—

① A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

② A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.

to be of ~. 懇意なる.—To be intimate.

acquiesce, v.

~ in. ...に承服す; 甘んじて...に従ふ.—To assent to; submit to without active opposition.

acquit, v.

~ one's self. 振舞ふ; 務を果す.—To behave; perform one's part.

afterfoits ~. 同一犯罪を以て既に審判せられて免訴となりたる事を

主張する答辯.—(Formerly acquitted), the plea of former acquittal.

acre, n.

burgh ~s. 王室より法人團體として特權を與へられたる都市に介在して其住民の占有に歸せる土地.—Acres of small patches of land lying in the neighborhood of royal burghs, usually feued out to and occupied by burghesses or persons resident within the burgh.

God's ~. 墓地.—Burial ground.

acrimony, n.

~ of the humors. 體液病源論者が疾病の根源なりと信じたる血液水液等の辛辣なる變化.—An imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, etc, which by the humorists was conceived to cause many diseases.

act, n.

~ and operation of law. 【法】法權の發動による權利の發生又は移轉.—Such a mode of the creation or transfer of rights as does not depend on the intention of the parties, but on the rules of law.

~ of adjournal. 【法】刑事判決書類.—The record of a sentence in a criminal cause.

~ of bankruptcy. 【法】破産行為.—An act the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt.

A. of Congress. 【米法】法令(正式に議會の協賛及び大統領の裁可を経たる法律條例).—A statute that has passed through both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and received the formal presidential assent.

~ of dominion. 【法】所有權の行使に均しき行為.—An act tantamount to an exercise of ownership.

~ of faith. 【法】西班牙宗教裁判

所の判決公告.—Public declaration of the judgment passed by the Spanish Court of Inquisition.

~ of God. 【法】天災, 不可抗力.—A result of natural forces, unexpected and not preventable by human foresight, used in an action as a plea to excuse from liability for loss or damage.

~ of grace. 【法】特赦, 特免.—An executive or legislative act or enactment declaring pardon to offenders.

~ of honor. 手形支拂保證書.—An instrument drawn by a notary public after protest of a bill of exchange, whereby a third party agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.

~ of hope, charity, contrition. 【宗】羅馬天主教常用の祈禱文句.—Forms of prayer in common use in the Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.

~ of hostility. 【國際】①挑戰的の行為 ②敵對行為.—① Any act of a diplomatic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. ② A hostile act which follows a declaration of war.

~ of indemnity. 【法】官吏免刑條例.—An act or decree for the protection of public officers from any technical or legal penalties or liabilities they may have been compelled to incur.

A. of Navigation. 【英法】航海保護條例.—An act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1651, and repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from

Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe.

A. of Oblivion. 【英法】大赦令.—An English statute of 1660, entitled "An act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offences committed during the time of the commonwealth were pardoned.

A. of Parliament. ① 【英法】法令(正式に議會の協賛及び國王の裁可を経たる). ② 宿泊兵への響應ビール.—① A statute that has passed through both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and received the formal royal assent. ② Small beer, five pints of which by an act of Parliament, a landlord was formerly obliged to give gratis to each soldier billeted upon him.

Acts of the Apostles. 使徒行傳(新約全書).—The title of the fifth book of the New Testament.

A. of the Hereditary Excise. 【英法】王室飲料税法.—An English statute of 1660, establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and setting them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance pre-emption then abolished.

Acts of the Martyrs. 【天主】殉教聖徒行傳.—Accounts of the acts of the martyrs or the saints; specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the Benedictine Ruinart first published in 1689.

Acts of Uniformity. 【英法】信教統一令.—Three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1559, and 1662, obliging all clergy, in the conduct of public service, to use only the Book of Common Prayer.

Allen A. ① 【米法】米國移民條例. ② 【英法】英國に於ける外人の歸化及び身分に関する法律.—① Any one of certain acts of Congress, passed in 1798 and now obsolete, curtailing the privileges of foreigners in the United States and conferring on the President the power to expel such as were dangerous or suspected. ② Any one of several British laws regarding the naturalization, registration, or disabilities of aliens.

Ambassadors' A. 【英法】外國使臣に對する訴訟に関する法令.—An English statute of 1708, declaring that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels, shall be altogether void.

Animals' Protection Acts. 【英法】動物保護條例.—English statutes of 1849 and 1861, for preventing cruelty to animals.

Annuity A. 【英法】恩給年金令.—An English statute of 1813, which required the registration of all instruments granting annuities and regulated such grants.

Arms-carrying A. 【英法】武器攜帶條例.—An English statute of 1689 which provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defence suitable to their conditions.

authentic ~. 【民法】公正證書.—An act or deed performed before and attested by a notary or other proper magistrate.

baby ~. 乳兒保護法(幼兒の法律上保護せらるゝを指せる俗語).—A colloquial name for the legal defence of infancy.

Bank Charter A. 【英法】兌換券發行條例.—An English statute of 1844, defining the powers of the Bank

of England in respect to the issue of notes and the amount of bullion reserve, and regulating the issue of notes of other banks. It is also known as the *Peel's Act* and *Sir Robert Peel's Act*.

Barrier A. 【宗史】宗法改正に関する規定.—An act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1607, decreeing that changes in the law of the Church, even when approved by the Assembly, shall not become law until approved also by a majority of presbyteries.

Bartholomew A. 【英法】パーソロミウ條例 (パーソロミウ尊者の祭日を施行の初日としたる法令にして信教の統一を規定せるもの).—The English Act of Uniformity, which came into force on Bartholomew day in 1662.

Black A. 【英法】浮浪取締條例 (もと烏組と稱する浮浪の徒を取締る目的にて制定せられ狩獵規則の條項違犯脅喝取財等を重罪とせるもの).—An English statute of 1722, which, being originally designed to suppress associations of the lawless persons called "blacks," made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money and similar offences.

Bounty Land A. 【米法】軍人土地給與條例.—A United States statute of 1850, granting lands to those engaged in the military service, or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service.

Bronze Coinage A. 【英法】鑄錢法を黄銅錢にも適用する事を規定せる法令.—An English statute of 1859, making the Coinage Laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coin.

Bubble A. 【英法】泡沫會社取締條例 (英國内の山師的會社を取締る爲めに制定せるもの).—An English statute of 1720, intended to restrict illusory schemes of corporate or associate organization.

Burke's A. 【英法】①パーク氏條例 (一七八二年官制改革令) ②パーク氏法 (一七七三年の制定に係る穀物條例の一として知らる).—① An English statute of 1782, abolishing certain offices and otherwise affecting the civil establishment. ② An English statute of 1773, known also as one of the corn laws; it was one of the first steps towards the free trade.

Charitable Trusts Acts. 【英法】慈善委員會條例.—English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them; one in 1853, another in 1860.

Charitable Uses A. 【英法】慈善用土地收用改正條例.—An English statute of 1861, amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses.

Chinese A. 【米法】支那移民排斥條例.—An act of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1884, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States. In 1892 its main provisions were continued for ten years.

Chinese Restriction A. 同上.

Cider A. 【英法】酒税増率令.—An English statute of 1763, imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc.

Civil Damage A. 【米法】民事損害賠償令 (酒を賣りたる者をして泥酔者の爲したる損害の賠償に任せしむるを規定せる法令).—The name, commonly given to a statute adopted,

in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated persons.

Civil Rights A. 【米法】人權保護律 (人種及び皮膚色の異同によりて諸種の排斥をなす事を禁止せるもの).—An act of the United States of 1875, forbidding the exclusion of any persons from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theatres, etc., on account of race or color.

Civil-service A. 【米法】①文官任用令制定委任法 ②文官登用法.—① A United States statute of 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe rules for the admission of persons into the civil service. ② An act of 1883, providing for competitive examinations and the suppression of political assessments.

clauses consolidation ~s. 【英法】大成法 (其場合に應じて發布せる同種の法令を編成して一とせる完成法).—A class of English statutes consolidating or combining or condensing into one system of general application provisions which had previously been frequently enacted in the same or varying forms, for each of many different instances.

Coasting A. 【米法】沿岸航海漁業條例.—A United States statute of 1793, for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

coercion ~s. 【英法】脅迫條令 (愛蘭に於ける秩序維持を目的として發布せられたる諸令を指す通稱にして秩序紊亂脅迫等の犯罪者を捕縛拘引する絶對權を許與するもの).—A name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement

of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc.

collative ~. 【論】判斷; 辨別.—The act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. (A Scotist term).

Collection A. 【米法】關稅事務條例.—A United States statute of 1799 which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and custom officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.

Commissioners Clauses A. 【英法】土木監督委員會條例大成.—A British statute of 1847, consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.

Commons A. 【英法】共有地管理法.—An English statute of 1876 for the regulation and improvements of commons.

Common-law Procedure Acts. 【英法】民事訴訟手續法.—Three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1860 which simplified the form of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.

Commonable Rights Compensation A. 【英法】土地買認等の刑罰に代ふるに金を以てするを得る法令.—An English statute of 1882, providing for the application of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of lands, etc.

Companies A. 【英法】商事會社法.—An English statute of 1862 frequently amended in later years, which

provides for the formation, management, and winding up business associations other than partnership.

Companies' Clauses A. 【英法】 刪修商事會社法.—An English statute of 1845, embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations usually included in acts creating such corporations.

complete ~. 【哲】 完全行爲.—That act of a thing to which nothing of the nature of the thing is wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes.

Compromise A. 【米法】 妥協條例(輸入税に關し米國議院内兩黨の妥協案を含める條例).—A United States statute of 1833, so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning the import duties.

Confiscation A. 【米法】 ① 暴動用什器沒收令. ② 暴動用什器の沒收及び所罰を合衆國中央裁判所の管轄とする條例.—① A United States statute of 1861 "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." ② A statute of 1862, authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States Courts.

consolidation ~s. clauses consolidation acts に同じ.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention A. 【英法】 國會議員選舉運動取締條例.—A British statute of 1883, intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

Counterfeit Medals A. 【英法】 貨幣類似勳章取締條例.—An English statute of 1883, which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins.

Crossed Checks A. 【英法】 橫線小切手條例.—An English statute of 1876, which introduced "non-negotiable" checks, that is to say, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as this transferrer had.

Debtors' A. 【英法】 負債者拘禁廢止令.—An English statute of 1869, abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors.

declaratory ~ (or statute.) 【英法】 說明條例.—An act or statute intended not to make a new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.

Dissenters' Marriages A. 【英法】 異宗徒結婚法(國教外の宗徒に結婚式法選擇の自由を與へたるもの).—An English statute of 1836, authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.

Documentary Evidence A. 【英法】 公文書證據法.—An English statute of 1868, making all laws, proclamations, and other documents which purport to be printed in the Gazette, or by the Government printers, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, if they purport to be printed by authority of His Majesty's Stationary Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.

Edmunds A. 【英法】 エドモンズ條例(多妻禁止法).—An act of Congress of March 22, 1882, punishing polygamy.

Employers and Workmen A.

【英法】 雇主被備者間の争議に關する裁判權擴張法.—An English statute of 1875, which enlarges the power of country courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.

Employers Liability A. 【英法】 被備者保護條例(雇主の怠慢により損害を生じたる際被備者を保護する規定).—An English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

Enforcement A. 【米法】 徵稅令履行法.—An act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

essential ~. 【哲】 本質行爲.—That act which is at the same time essence.

Factor's A. 【米法】 問屋條例.—A statute of New York the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consigners, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, etc., shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes.

Factory Acts. 【英法】 工場法.—A series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of children, and the regulation of factories as to hours of labour and recreation, sanitary condition, etc.

Foreign Jurisdiction A. 【英法】 領事裁判條例.—An English statute of

1843, relating to the exercise of powers in foreign countries under rights acquired by treaty or otherwise.

Foreign Process Acts. 【英法】 三四に分ちて發布せられたる法令にして或種の裁判所をして管轄地外に公訴手續を行はしむることを得る規定.—English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.

Governors' A. 【英法】 殖民地駐在地方官の犯罪を英本國に於て處断することを規定せる條例.—An English statute of 1699, making governors, their deputies, etc. of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations.

Habeas Corpus A. 【英法】 人身保護律施行條例.—An English statute of 1679, regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus and proceedings thereon.

Hinde Palmer's A. 【英法】 ハインドパーマー條例(遺産清算の際特殊契約に依れる債權に優先權を與へたる慣習法の項目を廢止せる條例).—An English statute of 1869, abolishing the preference which the common law gave to the payment of specialty debts over simple contract debts, in settling the deceased persons' estates.

Hogarth's A. 【英法】 ホーガース條例(彫刻版畫等の版權を該立案創作者に附與し殊にウィリアムホーガースの寡婦に此權を附與することを規定せるもの).—An English statute of 1766, which secured the property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to the widow of William Hogarth the property in his works.

Homestead A. 【米法】官有地給與條例—United States statute of 1862, by which a citizen or an alien who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public lands, and by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent.

in ~ to. 將に...せんとして;...せんと身構して—Prepared or ready to; on the very point: implying a certain bodily disposition or posture: as, *in act to strike*.

in the ~. 現場にて, 現行中に—In the actual performance or commission, especially of some misdeed.

This woman was taken in adultery, *in the very act*. Bible.

in the ~ of. ...の途端に; ...しかかった處に.—On the very verge of actually doing something: as, I caught him *in the act of stealing*.

Inclosure Acts. 【英法】共有地及び荒蕪地處分條例.—English statutes, especially of 1801 and 1845, for acquiring and divesting rights over common and waste lands, usually by allotting them among adjoining land-owners.

Indian Councils A. 【英法】印度大守府參事會條例.—An English statute of 1861, reorganizing the councils of the Governor-General of India.

Informant ~. 【哲】所動力の定成作用.—The perfection of passive or subjective power; that act by which matter receives a quality or form in the Aristotelian sense.

Irish Church A. 【英法】愛蘭教會廢止條例.—An act passed by Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (a branch of the

Anglican Church). It received the royal assent July 26th, 1869, and took effect January 1st, 1871.

Joint-stock Companies Acts. 【英法】株式會社法.—British statutes prescribing methods for the organization, management, and winding up of incorporated companies other than banking concerns.

Judicature Acts. 【英法】高等法院令.—English statutes regarding the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, particularly those of 1873, 1875, 1877, and 1881.

judicial ~. 【法】① 判決 ② 審判.—① An act of a court or magistrate in deciding a question of right litigated before him or referred by law to his judgment. ② An act of any public officer involving the exercise of his judgment or discretion on a question affecting the right of any party.

Judiciary A. 【米法】合衆國裁判所構成法.—An act of the United States Congress of September 24th, 1789, establishing the federal courts of the United States, defining their jurisdiction and powers, and regulating procedure: now embodied with amendments in the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

keep an ~. 卒業論講をなす (歐米大學に於てマスターの學位を與ふる前必ず爲さしむる公開論講を果すことを云ふ).—To hold an academic disputation.

Land A. 【英法】土地條例 (一に地主小作人條例及び愛蘭土地條例と稱せられ愛蘭に於ける地主小作人間の關係を規定す).—A British statute of 1870, also known as the *Landlord and Tenant Act*, or *Irish Land Act*, regulating the relation of landlord

and tenant in Ireland, and containing provisions allowing tenants to purchase their holding.

Land's Clauses Consolidation A. 【英法】奠定土地收用條例.—An English statute of 1845, which collected the provisions usually introduced into acts of Parliament relating to the acquisition of, and compensation to be made for, lands required for undertakings or works of public nature, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in similar acts.

Land-drainage A. 【英法】耕地排水條例.—An English statute of 1861 which relates to the drainage of agricultural lands.

Lord Aberdeen's A. 【英法】アバディーン卿條例 (奴隷貿易禁止に關する英伯條約の趣旨を實行するために發布せられし法令).—An English statute of 1845, carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation and final abolition of the slave-trade.

Lord Campbell's A. 【英法】① カメル卿條例 (過失行爲による死傷者の遺族に損害賠償を與へたる法令). ② カメル卿條例 (誹謗罪の所野を規定せるもの). ③ カメル卿條例 (猥褻なる印刷物の取締法を規定せるもの).—① An English statute of 1846, allowing the relatives of a person whose death has been caused by negligence or wrongful act to recover damages therefor. ② An English statute of 1843 as to defamation. ③ An English statute of 1838 as to obscene publications.

Lord Denman's A. 【法英】デナムン卿條例 (利害關係あるか又は犯罪行爲ある證人を忌避せしめたる慣習法を廢止せるもの).—An English statute of 1843, abolishing common-

law rules that excluded witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.

Lord Ellenborough's A. 【英法】エレンボロウ卿條例 (人身に危害を及ぼす所爲を所罰する條例).—An English statute punishing offences against the person.

Lord Lyndhurst's A. 【英法】① リンダルスト卿條例 (近親結婚を無効とする規定) ② リンダルスト卿條例 (異宗教會財産法).—① An English statute of 1835, invalidating marriages within prohibited degrees. ② An English statute of 1844, for conserving the property of dissenting congregations to the uses of the faith originally intended, by making 25 years' usage evidence thereof in the absence of a controlling declaration in the deed or instrument of trust.

manual ~s. 【宗】手標行爲.—The acts performed by the priest in consecrating the eucharist, such as the fraction or breaking of the bread, making the sign of the cross, laying his hand on the paten, etc.

Married Woman's A. 【英・米法】女權擴張令 (多數條例の總名にして有夫の女子が民法上不能力者と認められたる點を漸廢せるもの).—The name under which are known a number of statutes, both in England and in the United States, by which the common-law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed.

Matrimonial Causes Acts. 【英法】① 結婚裁判所法. ② 離婚別居に關する條例. ③ 婚姻條例 (婚資返還を月賦納金とすることを許し裁判所をして妻の財産を夫及び小兒等に遺贈せしむるの件を定め且つ妻子遺棄の

場合等を規定せり) — ① An English statute of 1857, which established the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, having exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and matrimonial matters.

② An English statute of 1878 relating to divorce and judicial separation.

③ An English statute of 1884, which substitutes for the restitution of conjugal rights formerly enforced periodical payments of money by the husband, authorizes the courts to order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of the husband and children, and relates to desertion and custody of children.

molety ~. 【法】報酬給與法(密告者に罰金及び没收物を折半して給與する事を規定せる條例) — A statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors.

Mortmain A. 【英法】モルトメイン條例(生前慈善の名義にて財産を蕩盡し正當の後嗣を顧みざることを禁止せるもの) — An English statute of 1736, based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheritation of their lawful heirs.

Mutiny A. 【英法】陸軍治罪法. — A series of regulations enacted from year to year after 1689 by the British Parliament for the government of the military forces of the country, merged in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 and in the Army Act of 1881.

National Bank A. 【米法】國立銀行條例. — An act of Congress of 1864, providing for the organization throughout the United States of banks whose circulating notes were

required to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds.

National Currency Acts. 【米法】兌換紙幣條例. — Statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.

natural ~. 【哲】自然行爲. — An act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause.

Naturalization A. 【英法】歸化法. — A British statute of 1870, under which aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property in the United Kingdom, with additional facilities for aliens to become British subjects and for British subjects to become aliens.

Non-intercourse A. 【米法】貿易禁止條例(佛英二國に對する報復的條例にして二國の船舶貨物の合衆國の諸港に出入するとを禁止せしもの). — An act of the United States Congress of 1809, passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States. It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

notarial ~. 【法】① 公正證書作成法. ② 公證手續. — ① The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of the notary. ② An act before a notary, so authenticated by him.

Omnipotent A. 【英法】全能條例(民事訴訟の判決言渡後形式不備の爲め執行停止を命じ又は判決を全廢

すること無からしめ受書を提出したる時の外は猶豫なく判決を施行せしむることを規定せしもの). — An English statute of 1664, providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognizance.

Peace Preservation Acts. 【英法】治安條例. — English statutes of 1870, etc., and especially the act of 1881. The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms.

Penny-banks A. 【英法】小口貯蓄銀行條例(小口貯蓄銀行慈善團體等の資金を大貯蓄銀行に投資することを許可せるもの). — An English statute of 1859, authorizing the investing of the funds of penny savings-banks, charitable societies, etc., in the money of established savings-banks.

personal ~s of Parliament. 【法】個人條例(一個人の身分等に関する法令). — Statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc.

plead the baby ~. ① 【法】未成年の故を以て契約の無効なるを主張す. ② 無經驗の故を以て無知不能を辯解せんとす. — ① To plead that a contract is void because made during one's minority. ② To attempt to excuse excessive or feigned ignorance or stupidity on the ground of professed inexperience.

private ~s. 【法】私人の利害に関する條例. — Those acts which concern private interests—that is, the interests of particular persons—as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested.

Probate A. 【英法】遺言檢證條例(宗教裁判所等の遺言檢證に関する管轄權を新設遺言檢證裁判所に移轉せしめたるもの). — An English statute, abolishing the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and other courts in matters of probate of wills and administration, and vesting it in a new Court of Probate.

Process Acts. 【米法】訴訟手續法. — United States statutes of 1789 and 1792, the first requiring the writs, executions, and other processes of the United States courts in suits at law to conform to those used in the supreme courts of the several states where such courts were held, except as to their style and teste. The second, in effect, reenacted the first, but allowed the courts or the Supreme Court of the United States by rule to make such alterations or additions as might seem expedient.

Proclamation A. 【英法】布令公達條例(國王及び顧問府の達布令を以て法律命令と同一効力を有せしむる事を規定せしもの). — An English statute of 1539, enacting that proclamations made by the king and council which did not prejudice estates, offices, etc., should be obeyed as if made by act of Parliament, and providing for the prosecution and punishment of those who refused to observe such proclamations.

public ~s. 【法】公共條例(個人 の身分等を規定せる條例と區別して社會國家一般に関する法令を云ふ). — Such acts or bills as concern the community at large, or the state or its municipalities, as distinguished from private acts.

Settled Estate A. 【英法】借地條例(或制限の下に占有せる土地の賃借

買入等を容易ならしめたる多数條例の何れをも云ふ。—Any one of a number of modern English statutes facilitating the leasing and sale, through the Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limitations or in trust.

simple ~. 【哲】本原活動(諸機能の) —That activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.

Small Penalties A. 【英法】微罪換刑條例(即決裁判により課せられたる科料の不納者を禁錮する規定) —An English statute of 1865 which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non-payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions.

Submarine Telegraph A. 【英法】海底電線條例 —A British statute of 1885, confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of submarine telegraph-cables.

The Lords' A. 【英法】破産者監禁廢止令 —An English statute of 1759 to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.

The Six Acts. 【英法】治安警察法(集會出版等の自由を制限せるもの) —English statutes of 1819, restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.

transient ~. 【哲】遷移的行爲(目的以外の物に結果を遷移して成立する行爲) —An act which consists in the production of an effect upon an object different from the subject.

Trustee Churches A. 【英法】教會財産管理條例(愛蘭に於ける教會財産の移轉に関する法令) —An English statute of 1884, which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.

University Test A. 【英法】大學宣誓條例(學位授與前信仰箇條に署名

せしむる規定を廢止せるもの) —An English statute of 1871, which abolished the subscribing to articles of faith, etc., before taking degrees.

Wills A. 【英法】遺言條例(一八三七年舊法廢止の際新たに制定せられたるもの) —An English statute of 1837, which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will.

Winding-up A. 【英法】株式會社解散法 —An act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs.

Workshop Regulation A. 【英法】工場管理條例(婦人小兒の労働時間を制限せるもの) —A British statute of 1867, which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

act, v.

~ fair and square. 正直に行動す; 正しく又は几帳面に振舞ふ —To act honestly; act justly, or straightforwardly.

~ for. ...に代りて執務す; ...の代理を務む —To do the duties of some office in the absence of.

~ on (or upon). ① ...に循つて行動す; ...を服膺す。② ...に影響す; ...を犯す。① To act in accordance with: as, to act upon a wise maxim. ② To exert an influence on; affect: as, alcohol acts on the brain.

~ on (or from) principle. 主義によりて進退す; 行ふに道を以てす。 —To have a settled rule of action, usually a good one; be governed by correct opinion and rule, rather than by impulse.

~ up to. ...を履行す; ...を實踐す —To fulfil; come up to (some belief, standard, or creed) in practice.

Your lordship acts up to your tenets. Landor.

action, n.

~ for contribution. 【法】分擔訴訟(自己分擔の義務を履行したる者が同一義務を履行せざる他人に對して提起する訴訟) —A suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

~ of account. 【法】起訴狀 —An action or writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant shall render his just account or show good cause to the contrary.

~ of adherence. 【蘇法】復歸訴訟(逃走したる夫又は妻の復歸を請求する訴訟) —A suit at law brought by a husband or a wife to compel his or her deserting spouse to return.

~ of debt. 【法】貸金請求訴訟 —An action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.

~ of ejection and intrusion. 【蘇法】家宅土地回復訴訟 —An action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.

~ of foreclosure. 【法】抵當物件取戻閉鎖訴訟 —An action brought by a mortgagee to deprive a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate.

~ of mesne profits. 【法】家宅冒認損害賠償訴訟 —The action brought after successful ejection, or the claim made in an action of ejection, to compel the disseisor to account for and pay over the mesne profits.

~ of revendication. 【法】財産權確定請求訴訟 —An action brought

to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

~ of the first impression. 【法】新訴(前例なき訴訟) —An action which has no known precedent.

~ of tort. 【法】私犯訴訟 —An action the cause or foundation of which is a wrong, as distinguished from an action on contract.

~ of trespass. 【法】損害賠償訴訟 —An action to recover damages for trespass.

~ on contract. 【法】契約履行請求訴訟 —An action brought to compel the defendant to fulfill the contract.

~ on the case. 【法】私犯行爲に基く損害賠償の訴訟 —A common law action for the recovery of damages consequential on the commission of tort or wrong.

accessory ~. 【蘇法】附帶訴訟 —An action in some degree subsequent or ancillary to another action.

amicable ~. 【法】合意訴訟(原被兩造合意の上争點を裁判所の判定に俟つもの) —An action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law.

back ~. 【機】反對働 —In marine engines, action in which the cylinder is between the cross-head or cross-tail and the crank.

bring an ~ (or a suit) against. ...に對して訴訟を提起す; ...を告訴す —To prosecute judicially; sue.

chemical ~. 【化】化學作用 —An action within a molecule, or between molecules, of matter, by which atoms are added, removed, or rearranged. It is often attended with evolution of heat and light.

civil ~. 【法】民事訴訟.—Any suit or action between persons in their private capacity, not involving prosecution for crime.

corrupting ~. 【化】腐蝕作用.—The action which destroys the thing acted on.

criminal ~. 【法】刑事訴訟.—A prosecution by indictment for the trial of one accused of a penal offense.

cross ~. 【法】反訴.—An action brought by a defendant against a plaintiff, growing out of the same cause as the original suit.

cumulative ~. 【醫】蓄積作用.—The property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.

direct ~. 【機】直動.—In a steam-engine, action in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected by a rod with the crank.

double ~. 【機】複動.—Action as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement.

droitful ~. 【法】権利上の訴訟 (財産の所有實權をも失へる者が名義のみに依りてなせる取戻訴訟).—An action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property.

equivocal ~. 【理】變質作用.—An action in which the effect is of a different species from the agent, as the action of a blow upon a drum, causing it to sound.

exercitorial ~. 【法】船長との契約に基き船主を相手取る訴訟.—An

action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

hypothecary ~. 【法】抵當品競賣請求訴訟.—An action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its sale, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt.

in ~. 活動しつゝ; 働きつゝ; 運轉せる.—In a condition of activity; in active operation.

institorial ~. 【羅法】代理者訴訟 (代務者との契約に依り本人を相手取りて起せる訴訟).—An action allowed in Roman law against the principal upon contracts of those whom he employed as managers or superintendents of a farm or any other particular branch of business.

involuntary ~. 【生理】不隨意筋の伸縮作用.—Contractions of involuntary muscles, as those of the heart.

judgment creditor's ~. 【法】既決債権の強行訴訟.—An action by a judgment creditor to enforce payment.

local ~. ①【電】局部電流作用. ②【法】事件發生地内に於て提起すべき訴訟 (地所回復訴訟の如し).—① The electrical action which is set up between different parts of a non-homogeneous plate of conducting material when it is immersed in an electrolyte. ② An action which must be brought in the particular locality where the cause of action arose, such as an action to recover lands.

mixed ~. 【法】混同訴訟.—An action partaking of the nature of both real and personal actions, wherein real estate is demanded and also personal damages for a wrong sustained in relation thereto.

noxal ~. 【法】代理者過失損害

回復訴訟.—An action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property or the slave or other subordinate of the defendant.

organic ~. 【生理】内臓作用.—A vital process in the bodily organization, as the action of the liver, of the heart, etc.

pedal ~. 【音】踏板組織.—The entire mechanism of pedals, in either a pianoforte, organ, or harp, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, trackers, levers, etc.

penal ~. 【蘇法】刑事訴訟.—An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature—that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed.

perficient ~. 物理的變化.—That action which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it.

personal ~. 【法】①親告罪に関する訴訟. ②動産回復訴訟. ③土地取戻以外の訴訟.—① An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured. ② An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels. ③ Any action other than one for the recovery of land.

petitory ~. ①【法】所有權要求訴訟. ②【蘇法】請願訴訟.—① An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. ② An action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer.

pneumatic ~. 【音】空氣作用.—

An action, as in organs, by which the actual work of opening valves, etc., is done pneumatically, the pressed key only controlling or directing the pneumatic power.

popular ~. 【法】罰金請求訴訟.—An action for a penalty given by statute to the person who sues for the same.

possessory ~. 【法】所有權確定訴訟.—An action to determine the right of possession, as distinguished from one to determine the title to the thing.

real ~. 【法】不動産回復訴訟.—An action brought to restore real property

rescissory ~. 【蘇法】證書棄却訴訟.—Those actions whereby deeds, etc., are declared void.

revocatory ~. 【民法】債權者より債務者に對する詐欺契約取消請求訴訟.—An action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice.

single ~. 【機】單動.—Action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes.

take ~. ①【法】出訴す. ②處置を執る; 取計らふ.—① To institute legal proceedings. ② Hence, generally, to take steps in regard to any matter.

taxpayers' ~. 【法】官公吏不法行為禁止請求訴訟.—An action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

activity, *n.*

organic ~. 【生理】機能的活動.—An activity dependent on a special instrument or organ.

actor, *n.*

ACT-ADD

character ~. 奇癖ある人物を演ずる俳優.—An actor who tries to represent eccentricities.

actual, adj.

the ~. 現実; 浮世.—That which is real and existing: as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible; the activities and cares of life.

actuality, n.

logical ~. 【論】論理的實在.—The satisfying of the principle of sufficient reason.

Adam, n.

~ and Eve. 蘭の一種.—The popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aplectrum hiemale*.

a faithful ~. 忠義なる老僕 (沙翁戯曲 *As You Like It* より出づ).—A faithful old servant. The character is taken from Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It*, where a retainer of that name, who had served the family sixty-three years, offers to accompany Orlando in his fight, and to share with him his thrifty savings of 500 crowns.

the old (or first) ~. 原罪 (人類固有の罪惡); 罪を贖はれざる人.—Adam, as the head of unredeemed man, stands for "original sin," or "man without regenerating grace."

the second (or new) ~. 耶蘇基督を云ふ.—Jesus Christ, as the covenant head, is so called.

add, v.

~ in. ...に加ふ.—To include in a sum or aggregate.

~ to. ...を増す.—To serve as or produce an addition to; as, to add to the grief of one.

~ to the list. 【種】去勢す; 去勢馬匹の表に上す.—To geld; add to the list of geldings in training.

~ up. 總計す.—To find the sum of.

adder, n.

flying ~. 【動】蜻蛉.—A name in Great Britain of the dragon-fly, also called *adder-bolt* and *adder-fly*.

red ~. 【動】米國に産する毒蛇.—The copperhead.

addict, v.

to be ~ed to. ...に耽る; ...に溺る.—To be given to a practise, habit, or indulgence.

addition, n.

algebraic ~. 【數】代數加法.—Addition taking account of algebraic signs, the difference between sums of the positive and of the negative quantities being sought.

compound ~. 【數】複名數加法.—The reduction and summing of numbers of different denominations.

geometrical (or vectorial) ~. 【數】幾何加法, 動徑加法.—The constructive junction of lines, or of directed quantities that can be represented by lines, by placing them end to end, leaving the original direction of each unchanged. Their sum is the line from the beginning of the first to the end of the last.

in ~ to. ...の外に; ...に加ふるに.—Besides; over and above.

logical ~. 【數】論理的加法.—A mode of combination of terms, propositions, or arguments, resulting in a compound (the sum), true, if any of the elements are true, and false only if all are false.

simple ~. 【數】單名數加法.—The summing up of simple numbers.

address, n.

inaugural ~. 就任演說.—A speech delivered by a person on his induction into office.

ADD-ADJ

pay one's ~es to. ...の歡心を買ふ (婚を求めて); ...に言ひ寄る.—To court; solicit in marriage.

valedictorian (or valedictory) ~. 告別の辭; 告別演說 (大學卒業生の).—A parting address; especially, the parting address delivered by a member of a graduating class at the graduation exercises of an educational institution, as a college.

address, v.

~ one's self to. ① ...に従事す, ...に取りかゝる. ② ...に向つて説く, ...に對して演説す.—① To apply one's self to the accomplishment of. ② To apply one's self in speech to.

adhere, v.

~ to. ...を固守す; ...に執着す, ...に嚙付く.—To cleave to; stick to.

adherence, n.

give in one's ~. 黨與たることを言明す; 加擔す.—To declare oneself an adherent; join as a supporter: as, he gave in his adherence to the party.

adhesion, n.

give (or send) in one's ~. 全上. John...and the Synod under him, sent in their adhesion to Rome. Hussey.

primary ~. 【外】化膿せずして創の癒合すること.—The healing of a wound without granulation or suppuration.

secondary ~. 【外】化膿せる後肉芽にて創の癒合すること.—Healing by the union of opposed granulating surfaces.

adieu, n.

bid ~ to. に暇乞ひす; に告別す.—To take leave of; bid good bye to.

make ~. 告別す; 別る.—To bid farewell; take leave.

take ~. 同上.

adjective n.

demonstrative ~. 【文】指示形

容詞 (指示代名詞を形容詞に轉用したるもの).—A demonstrative pronoun used as an adjective: as, *this, that, each, some*.

participial ~. 【文】分詞形容詞 (分詞を形容詞に轉用したるもの).—A participle used as an adjective: as, *cultivated mind*.

proper ~. 【文】固有形容詞.—An adjective, derived from a proper noun, as *American* from *America*.

adjourn, v.

~ sine die. 次回の期日を定めず散會す (即ち全然閉會するを謂ふ).—To adjourn "without day" e.i. finally.

to be ~ed for want of a quorum. 定員に満たずして流會す.—To be put off, as a public body, the members present not reaching the number required by law or constitution.

adjournment, n.

~ in eyre. 【古英法】巡回裁判官が次回の開廷日を指定すること.—The appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit judges, of a day for future session.

adjudication, n.

~ of bankruptcy. 【法】破産宣告.—The decision by the judicial power that the debtor is a bankrupt.

articulate ~. 【蘇法】分離裁判.—Adjudication which is often used when there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor.

effectual ~. 【蘇法】債務者不動産差押の手續.—Form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.

adjunct, n.

external ~. 【論】外的屬象.—An object, sign, or circumstance.

internal ~. 【論】內的屬象.—An adjunct which belongs to its subject irrespective of other things.

limited ~. 【論】有限屬象.—An adjunct that agrees with the subject in regard to some part, nature, time, place, or respect.

proper ~. 【論】固有屬象.—An adjunct which belongs to the whole of a species, and always, and to nothing else.

adjust, v.

~ oneself. 裝束を整ふ; 衣紋を繕ふ.—To bring into proper relations one's own clothes, armour, and the like.

adjutant, n.

~general. ① 【兵】高級副官.

② 【宗】ジュジュイト派副管長.—① The officer who is the principal assistant of the commander of an army, or of a military department or the like, in publishing orders, conducting correspondence, and regulating the details of the service. ② Among the Jesuits, a superintendent of a province or country, conducting its business and correspondence under the supervision of the General of the Order.

~major. 【兵】衛戍副司令官(英國の).—An officer of a British garrison, in rank next to the commandant.

garrison ~. 【兵】衛戍副官.—A person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a garrison organization.

post ~. 【兵】駐屯隊副官.—A person holding the office of adjutant with reference to the organization, of whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment.

regimental ~. 【兵】聯隊副官.—A person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization.

administration, n.

~ with the will annexed. 【法】遺言狀付き公定遺産處分(遺言狀ありと雖も遺言執行人を指定して無く若しくは指定の執行人が死亡辭退又は無資格の場合に行ふ處分).—Administration granted in cases where the testator has appointed no executor, or where the executors named in the will have died, or refused to serve, or are incompetent.

auxiliary ~. 【法】従たる遺産處分(死者の住所地以外の遺産に付て公許されたる處分にして住所地に於ける主たる遺産處分に対する語なり).—A subordinate administration of assets granted in a state or country other than that in which the deceased person was domiciled.

administrator, n.

public ~. 【法】遺産處分取扱官; 公定遺産管理人.—A public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

admiral, n.

A. of the Blue. 【廢】酒酌人(サケクミ).—A jocose name for a tapster (in imitation of the Admiral of the Blue Squadron) from the color of his apron.

A. of the Narrow Seas. 【俚】隣席の人の膝に嘔吐をつく人.—A man vomiting into the lap of his neighbor.

~ of the fleet. 【兵】水師提督(英國海軍に在て陸軍の元帥に相當する稱號).—A title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field marshal in the army.

A. of the Red or White or Blue Squadron. 【廢】赤旗提督(海軍大將). 白旗提督(海軍中將). 青旗提督(海軍少將).

(海軍少將). (以前英國海軍に存せし三個の階級にして其旗色により新しく區別す).—Three grades formerly existing in the British Navy; so called from the colors of the flags denoting them.

A. of the Red. 【俚】赤ら顔の大酒家, 上戸の大將, 狸々.—A punning term applied to a wine-bibber whose face and nose are very red.

A. of the White. 【俚】色白き人; 臆病者; 氣絶せる婦人.—A white-faced person; a coward; a woman in a faint.

lord high ~. 海軍卿(以前英國海軍行政長官の稱).—In Great Britain the officer formerly at the head of the naval administration.

port ~. 【兵】海軍鎮守府司令長官.—The admiral commanding at a naval port.

tap the ~. 【航】錐と藁とを以て酒樽の酒を盗む.—To tap and steal from casks of liquor by means of a gimlet and straw.

yellow ~. 昇進後海上勤務せずして退職する海軍少將を謂ふ(英海軍).—A name applied in the British navy to a rear admiral who is retired without having served afloat after his promotion.

admiration, n.

to ~. 天晴美事に; 感心する程に.—In a very admirable or excellent manner; in a manner to excite admiration.

admit, v.

~ of. ...を容る、餘地あり.—To allow: as, it admits of exceptions; this does not admit of any doubt.

~ to bail (or to take bail for). 【法】保釋を許す、保釋に附す.—To release upon security given.

ado, n.

much ~ about nothing. からさわざ、骨折損のくたびれ儲け.—Much trouble or fuss about a mere trifle.

with much ~. 大騒ぎして、やつとの事.—With much trouble or difficulty.

without more ~. 跡は雑作もなく; 其處でいきなり; 有無を云はせず.—Without further ceremony or fuss.

adoration, n.

~ of the blessed sacrament. 【天主】聖福祕蹟の拜禮.—Supreme worship paid to the eucharist.

~ of the cross. 【天主】十字架拜禮式.—That part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and "adored" by clergy and people.

~ of the host. 【天主】聖體拜禮(聖餐を基督の血肉と見做して行ふ拜禮).—The act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's body and blood.

~ of the pope. 【天主】法皇拜禮式.—A mark of homage paid to the Pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the sandal worn on his right foot.

adultery, n.

double ~. 【法】既婚者間の姦通.—Unlawful sexual intercourse between two married persons.

single ~. 【法】既婚者と獨身者との姦通.—Unlawful sexual intercourse between a married person and an unmarried one.

advance, n.

angular ~ of an eccentric. 【機】側心圓の角進行.—The angle which measures the arc described by the center of the eccentric in moving

from its position at a half stroke to that which it occupies at the commencement of the stroke of the piston.

in ~. ① 先んじて; 前に. ② 前以て; 前金にて. ③ 立替ある; 貸越ある.—① In front; before. ② Beforehand; before an equivalent is received. ③ In the state of having advanced money on account: as, I am *in advance* to him a thousand dollars.

in ~ of. ...の前に; ...に先んじて.—Before; in front of; ahead of.

make ~s. ① 近付く; 取入る; 申込む. ② 前納する; 前渡しをする; 立替へる.—① To make the first step toward the attainment of an object; make approaches; make an overture. ② To furnish something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan.

advance, v.

far ~ed in life (or years). 老年になりたる; 年取りたる.—Far along in years; aged.

advantage, n.

gain (or get or have) the ~ of. ① ...に優る; ...よりも好地位を占む. ② ...が此方を知らずして此方却て...を知る(此際は“have”に限る).—① To gain, get, or have superiority over; be in a more favorable position than. ② In particular, to have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal (only with *have*): as, you *have the advantage of me*, i.e. you know me while I do not know you.

You *have the advantage of me*, I don't remember ever to have had the honour. *Sheridan.*

make one's ~ of. ① ...を利用す; ...に由りて自ら利す. ② ...に乗す; ...に附け込む.—① To use any favor-

able condition yielded by; avail oneself of. ② To seize an accidental or unintended opportunity of profiting by; overreach.

Inclined to *make their advantage of* his necessities. *Jas. Mill.*

play upon ~. [廢] 欺く, 騙る.—To cheat.

take ~ of. ① ...を利用す; 正當の手段を用ひて...を利す. ② ...を藉着す; ...に喰はせる. ③ 藉着の種に...を利用す; ...に附け込む.—① To avail one's self of; profit by in a legitimate way. ② To overreach or impose upon. ③ To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition: as, we *took advantage of* my weakness.

to ~. 具合善く; 有利に; 好都合に.—With good effect; advantageously; favorably: as, that dress sets off her figure *to advantage*.

advantage, v.

~ oneself of. [廢] ...を利用す; ...に由りて自ら利す.—To avail one's self of.

advent, n.

Second A. 【宗】 救主基督再度の降臨.—The second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth as its king.

adventure, n.

give the ~. 一か八かやってみる; 試む.—To make the venture; try the experiment.

adventurer, n.

Merchant Adventurers. 北米其他の地に於て貿易又は殖民事業を爲せし会社の社員.—Members of one of various companies that carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and elsewhere: chartered in England from 1406 to 1638.

adverb, n.

relative ~. 【文】 關係副詞.—An

adverb derived from a relative pronoun and relating to an antecedent, as *when, where, whence, etc.*

adversary, n.

the ~. 惡魔, 冤神.—Satan, or the devil.

advert, v.

~ to. 一轉して...に及ぶ; ...に論及す; ...に説き及ぼす.—To turn the attention to in speech or writing; make a remark or remarks on.

advise, n.

invalid ~. 郵便爲替無効通知.—The advice of a money-order that is invalid, as from having remained unpaid beyond the prescribed limit.

take ~. [廢] 熟考す; 評議す.—To deliberate.

take one's ~. 忠告を容る; 忠告に従ふ.—To accept or follow his advice.

advise, v.

~ oneself. [廢] 思慮を廻らす; 熟考す.—To bethink oneself; take counsel with oneself; consider.

~ with. ...と評議す; ...と相談す.—To consult with.

advocate, n.

~ of the church. 【宗】 教會辯護士(教會又は寺院の財産を保護し法律其他に關する俗務を處理せんがために選任せられたる信徒).—A person, usually a layman, appointed, according to an ancient custom, to protect the property of a church or abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs.

devil's ~. ① 【天主】 聖列加入候補者の非難役. ② 他人の品性を非難したがる者.—① An official whose business it is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization. ② Hence, one given to bringing forward

accusations against personal character.

God's ~. 【天主】 聖列加入候補者の辯護役.—The official who advocates the merits of a candidate for sainthood.

Judge A. 【兵】 理事.—An officer detailed to conduct proceedings before and act as the legal adviser of a court martial.

King's A. 【英法】 勅選民法顧問.—An advocate of the civil-law bar appointed by the crown to maintain its interests and advise it in all matters in which civil-law learning is involved.

Lord A. 【蘇法】 檢察官兼王室主任辯護士(刑事事件に於ける).—The public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer in Scotland.

Queen's A. *King's Advocate* に同じ.

affair, n.

~ of honor. 決闘.—A duel.

~ of love. 情事; 密通.—An intrigue.

got-up ~. 拵事(コシラヘゴト); 狂言.—An affair purposely brought about; prearranged affair: as, this is a mere *got-up affair*.

wind up one's ~s. 店を仕舞ふ, 業務を片付ける.—To bring one's business establishment to a conclusion or settlement.

affection, n.

local ~. 【醫】 局部病症; 局部症.—A disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system.

marital ~. 【羅法】 婚姻的情愛(妾を蓄ふるとは異なりて正當なる一家を形成するを目的として嫁娶するを謂ふ).—The circumstance which distinguished marriage from concubinage, namely the intention to found a legal family, so that the children born

of the connection should legally have a father.

simple ~. 【論】特有属性—A character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to relation.

affinity, n.

chemical ~. 【化】親和力, 和合力.—That force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents.

elective ~. 同上.

genetic ~. 【生物】系統類縁.—Relationship by direct descent; true affinity, implying genetic relationship expressed in morphological characters, as distinguished from any superficial resemblance, however close, which results from adaptive modification.

affirmative, n.

in the ~. 肯定的に.—Answering "yes" to a question.

afford v.

~ it. 其の工面が附く, 其の算段をする, 其の餘裕あり.—To incur or bear the expense or trouble with profit, or without serious detriment.

affront, n.

offer an ~ to. ...を公然辱しむ.—To offer an open insult to.

pocket an ~ (or insult). 平然侮辱を受く, 侮辱を忍ぶ.—To receive without resenting, or at least, without seeking redress.

put an ~ upon. ...を公然辱しむ.—To offer an open insult to.

It was certainly something to have put an open affront upon the Eastern king. Freeman.

afraid, adj.

~ of one's own shadow. 自ら我影を怖れて, 非常に憶病なる.—Exceedingly timid.

aft, adv.

flat ~. 【航】出来得る丈け船尾の方に引張りて.—Hauled aft as far as possible: said of a fore-and-aft sail.

right ~. 【航】船尾と直線なして.—In a direct line with the stern.

after, prep.

to be ~. ① ...の後を追ふ. ② ...の仲間入りせんと勉む. ③ ...を追求す; ...を爲さんと勉む. ④ ...の守(守り)をする.—① To be in pursuit of. ② To try to reach or get into the company of. ③ To try to get or do. ④ To watch.

after-game, n.

~ at Irish. 雙六に似たる古代の勝負事.—An old game resembling back-gammon.

afternoon, n.

the ~ of life. 晩年.—Declining years of one's life.

again, adv.

~ and ~. 再三再四; 幾度も繰り返して.—Often; with frequent repetition.

as large (or deep or old, etc.) ~. 大いさ(深さ又は年齢等)二倍.—Twice as large (or deep or old, etc.): as, he is as old again as you.

as much (or many) ~. 二倍.—Twice as much (or as many).

half as large (or deep or old, etc.) ~. 大いさ(深さ又は年齢等)一倍半.—Once and a half as large (or deep or old, etc.): as, this house is half as large again as that.

half as much (or many) ~. 一倍半.—Once and a half as much (or many).

once ~. 今一度.—Once more.

over ~. 更に繰返して, 又もや.—Once more.

against, prep.

dead ~. ...に断然反對して.—

Decidedly against; entirely against.

over ~. ...の反對側に; ...の真正面に; ...と差し向ひに.—Directly opposite; facing; in front of; in full view of.

to be ~. ...に都合が悪い; ...の不利となる.—To be unfavorable to: as, the bid is against you, that is, in favor of some other bidder.

age, n.

~s in mythology and history. 神話及び歴史上の時代 (鐵器時代・石器時代・黄金時代の如し).—Particular periods in the life of mankind distinguished by bearing specific names.

~ of a tide. 潮の南部太平洋に起りてより一定の場所に達する迄の時間を謂ふ.—The time from the origin of a tide in the South Pacific Ocean to its arrival at a given place.

~ of acrogens. 【地質】頂生類植物時代.—The age of coal plants, or the carboniferous era, when the Sigillaria, Lepidodendra, Calamites, Ferns, etc., were the characteristic vegetation of the globe.

~ of brachiopods. 【地質】軟體動物時代; 無脊椎動物時代.—The silurian period.

~ of consent. 【法】結婚年齢.—In a woman, the age before which carnal connection, with or without consent, is rape.

~ of discretion. 【法】① 丁年. ② 未成年者が後見人を撰び得る年齢 (英國にては十四歳).—① The age at which a person may be held amenable to justice for crime. ② The age at which minors may choose their guardians.

~ of election. 【法】未成年者が後見人を撰び得る年齢 (英國にては十四歳).—Same as (2) under age of discretion.

~ of mammals. 【地質】哺乳動物時代 (人類時代以前に哺乳獸が主として地上を占有せし時代).—The Tertiary period in geology.

~ of the moon (or the moon's ~). 【星】新月の出でし以来の日数を謂ふ.—Number of days since the occurrence of the new moon.

a certain ~. 言はぬが花の年頃 (老年に近き方).—An age best not stated accurately—at least no longer young: mostly said of women.

a dog's ~. 【俗】暫の間, 久しい間.—A comparatively long time: as, I haven't seen him in a dog's age.

archeological ~. 古物學上の時代.—Particular periods with regards to prehistoric antiquities: as, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age.

Augustan ~ (of any national literature). 文學隆盛時代.—The period of its highest state of purity and refinement;—so called because the reign of Augustus Cæsar was the golden age of Roman literature.

brazen ~. ① ネプチューン (羅馬の水神) の御代にして戦亂暴虐の時代. ② 銅器時代.—① Reign of Neptune, an epoch of war and violence. ② Same as the bronze age.

bronze ~. 【古物】銅器時代.—A supposed prehistoric age of the world which followed the stone age.

canonical ~. 【天主】聖職年齢.—The age required by the canons for ordination or for the performance of any particular act.

dark ~. 暗黒時代 (歐洲歴史中第五世紀より第十三世紀に至り文明の最も衰頹せし時代).—The period in European history, beginning with the irruption of barbarian hordes before

the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476) extending to the Italian Renaissance (13th century) and characterized by the decay of civilization.

fabulous ~. 神話時代. 神代.— That period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes.

for an ~. 長らく, 久しい間.— For a long time.

from ~ to ~. 時代を逐うて; 時代を経るに従ひて.— From one age to another; as the ages pass.

full ~. 【法】丁年.— That age when one reaches the period of independent action and responsibility in personal affairs: generally 21 years.

geological ~s. 地質學的時代(無脊椎動物時代-哺乳動物時代の如し).— A great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical conditions.

golden ~. ① 四海波靜かに人民無爲にして化せし時代; 黄金時代; 桃源時代. ② 拉典文學隆盛時代; 文藝史上の黄金時代.— ① A mythical period when perfect innocence, peace and happiness reigned. ② In the *Roman Literature*, the period (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) of the finest classical writers; hence, in any country, the periods of literature most nearly corresponding to this.

green old ~. 饒饒たること; 老いて益々盛なること.— An old age healthy and vigorous.

heroic ~. 半神の英雄時代; 神代.— In *Greek history or mythology*, the age when the heroes are supposed to

have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic.

in all ~s. 古今に通じて; 古往今來.— Always; in all periods of the world.

iron ~. ① 【神話】人類最大墮落時代. ② 【古物】鐵器時代.— ① The last and most degraded of the periods of the existence of the human race as characterized by Hesiod; hence, a degenerate, unjust, or impious period. ② The last and in general the highest of the three roughly classified prehistoric stages of progress.

lawful ~. *full age* に同じ.

middle ~s. 中世紀.— The period in European history from the downfall of Rome, A. D. 476, to the transition to the modern age.

of ~. *full age* に同じ.

silver ~. ① 銀時代(拉典文學中黄金時代即ちラーガスマス時代の次を謂ふ). ② 銀時代(神話中ジュピター神の知ろしめし時代).— ① In *Latin literature*, the age, following the Augustan age, of which Martial and Tacitus are representatives. ② The age of Jupiter's rule, succeeding that of Kronos or Saturn, and preceding the brazen age.

stone ~. 【古物】石器時代.— The first and in general the lowest of the three roughly classified prehistoric stages of progress.

the ~ of a horse. 競馬又は乗馬規則中に規定せる馬の年齢にして出産せし年の一月一日より算入す.— In racing and trotting rules, is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling.

to be (or come) of ~. 丁年に達す.— To be at the age of maturity; have arrived at the age when a person attains full personal capacities.

under ~. 未成年; 未丁年.— Not yet arrived at the period when one legally ceases to be under parents and guardians.

age, v.

~ as accords. 【蘇法】適當の處置を施す.— To do what is fit and right. Here "age" is from the Latin *agere*, to do.

To set about the matter in a regular manner, or as he termed it... to 'age as accords.' Sir W. Scott.

agency, n.

detective ~ (or bureau). 秘密探偵社; 人事興信所.— An agency engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him.

free ~. 【哲】自由行動.— The power of acting without constraint of the will.

Indian ~. 阿米利加印度人の居住地にありて右種族に関する一切の事務を執る役所.— An office, fort, or settlement connected with an Indian reservation, where the government agent in charge resides and transacts his official business.

sole ~. 一手販賣.— The transaction of business as intrusted to a sole agent.

agent, n.

~ and patient. 【法】一人にて同時に権利及び義務を有すること.— A person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done.

canvassing ~. 書籍新聞雑誌の華客(トクイ)取り; 選挙運動者.— A person who is engaged in soliciting subscriptions or votes.

commercial ~. 貿易事務官.— A person residing abroad and exercising

quasi-consular authority under government appointment.

commission ~. 問屋; 口錢仲立人.— One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

consular ~. 領事代(貿易事務官の如きものにして領事又は副領事と同じ任務を有す).— An officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.

crown ~. 刑事専門辯護士(蘇格蘭の).— In Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.

first ~. 【哲】原動者.— An agent not incited by another.

forwarding ~ (or broker). 運送取扱人.— An agent in forwarding business.

free ~. 【哲】自由行動者.— One who may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will.

general ~. 一般代理人.— An agent whose authority, though it may be limited to a particular trade or business, and a particular place, is general in respect to extending to all acts of a kind ordinarily involved in the matters in agent.

house ~. 家屋周旋業者; 家屋差配人.— One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

land ~. 地所差配人.— An agent intrusted with matters relating to land-tenure.

Parliamentary ~. 國會議員の委囑を受けて議案・請願書等を起草し

賛否の動議に奔走などするを職とするもの(概ね辯士なりとす) — A person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.

shipping ~. 同漕問屋 — An agent in shipping business.

sole ~. 一手代理人; 一手販賣人 — A person to whom alone the transaction of business is intrusted by another, called his *principal*.

universal ~. 全權代理者; 總代理人 — An agent with unqualified power to act, in place of his principal, in all things which the latter can delegate, as distinguished from a *general-agent*, who has unrestricted power in respect to a particular kind of business or at a particular place.

voluntary ~. *free agent* に同じ.

agglutination, n.

immediate ~. 【外】直接癒合(創口に他物を挿入せずして癒合すること) — Union of the parts of a wound by the first intention.

mediate ~. 【外】間接癒合(創口に他物例せばリントなどを挿入して癒合すること) — Union of the parts of a wound through the interposition of some substance, as lint, between the lips of the wound.

aggregate, n.

in the ~. 相合して; 全體より見れば; 綜合すれば — Taken together; considered as a whole; collectively.

agitation, n.

repeal ~. 廢止運動(英國史中愛耳蘭の立法機關を大武烈顯に合併したる時之を廢して舊に復せしめんと愛耳蘭有志の起したる激烈なる運動).

— In *British history*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844, the agitation subsided.

agog, adv.

all ~. 【俗】熱中して; 浮立つて. — In a state of activity or restless expectation.

Six precious souls, and *all agog* To dash through thick and thin. Cowper.

agony, n.

death ~. 臨終の苦悶; 死の苦み. — The last struggle; pains of death.

pile up (or on) the ~. 【俗】大袈裟に言ふ; 仰々敷述べ立てる. — To exaggerate; use the tallest terms in lieu of the simplest: as a newspaper when writing up murder, divorce, and other sensations.

agree, v.

~ like bells. 【俗】全然一致せず, 和合せず. — To agree not at all; in allusion to the bells that want nothing but hanging.

~ like cats and dogs (or harp and harrow). 【俗】同上.

~ like pickpockets in a fair. 【俗】同上.

~ to. ...に同意す; ...を承諾す. — To yield assent to: as, I offered him 1,000 a year to do the work, and he *agreed to* the offer.

~ with. ① ...に合ふ, ...に適す. ② ...と話が纏まる; ...と折合が附く.

③ ...に似て居る. — ① To suit, or be adapted in its effects: as, the same food does not *agree with* every constitution. ② To come to terms; make stipulation, by way of settling

differences or determining a price: as, did you not *agree with* me, to work for \$ 1,00 a day? ④ To resemble: as, the picture does not *agree with* the original.

agreement, n.

~ for insurance. 保險假約定. — An agreement preliminary to the filling out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations.

external ~. 【生物】外形的一致. — Agreement in regard to an external adjunct.

generic ~. 【生物】屬性的一致. — The agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.

non-importation ~. 輸入排斥同盟(合衆國獨立以前北米各殖民地一致して英國品の輸入排斥を盟ひしを謂ふ). — An agreement made between the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies.

ague, n.

dumb ~. 【醫】惡寒を感ぜざる一種の瘧. — A popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.

leaping ~. 【醫】無暗に跳んだり轉んだり踊りたがる瘧. — A febrile disease characterized by an irresistible propensity to leap, dance, and tumble about in an abnormal and fantastic manner.

tertian ~. 【醫】隔日の瘧. — Intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day.

ahead, adv.

~ of. ① ...より進んで. ② ...に先んじて; ...の機先を制して. — ① More advanced than. ② Quicker than; having the advantage of.

aid, n.

in ~ of ...の慈善の爲めに, ...を助くるために. — By way of charitable effort for.

pray in ~. 【法】参加を申請す. — To beseech and claim assistance from some one who has a further or more permanent interest in the matter in suit.

reasonable ~. 大名が自分の娘の結婚費を徴収する爲め領内の借地人若しくは家臣に割り當てる税. — In *feudal law*, a contribution claimed of his tenants under knight-service by the lord of a fee to raise a marriage portion for his daughter.

aid, v.

~ and abet. 幫助す, 荷擔す. — To give assistance in or to: as, to *aid and abet* a crime or a criminal.

~ing and abetting. 【法】從犯. — An offence committed by one who, though not directly perpetrating a crime, is yet present at its commission and renders aid to the perpetrator.

aim, n.

cry ~. ① 【弓術】弓手の將に射んとする時見物人が「狙へ」と叫んで鼓舞すること. ② 鼓舞す, 彌次る. — ① To encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. ② Hence, it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

give ~. 【弓術】的の側に居りて弓手の放ちし矢の中り場所を示す. — To stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight.

take ~. 狙を定む. — To direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.

ail, v.

What ~s you at me? 僕に何が不服ですか(蘇格蘭の近代語). —

What cause of dissatisfaction have you with me?

air, n.

beat the ~. 徒らに戦ふ; 獨り相撲を取る.—To fight to no purpose, or against no antagonist or opposition.

clear the ~. 嵐の前の薄曇を一掃す(比喩的にも用ふ).—To purify the air from the sultry conditions which precede a storm; also fig.

compressed ~. 【理】 壓縮空氣.—Air compressed by mechanical force into a state of increased density.

dephlogesticated ~. 酸素の古名.—Oxygen.

fixed ~. 炭酸瓦斯の一名.—Carbon-dioxid gas.

give one's self ~s. 氣取る; 高ぶる.—To assume an affected manner; look big.

'And these girls used to hold their heads above mine, and their mother used to give herself such airs,' said Mrs. Baynes. Thackeray.

hepatic ~ (or gas). 硫化水素の古名.—Sulphureted hydrogen gas.

in the ~. ① 流布して; 傳播して; 一般人心に傳はりて. ② 不穩にて; 不安定にて; 覺束なき. ③ 連絡を絶たれたる; 懸軍孤立せる.—① In circulation; in the moral or intellectual atmosphere of the time; in men's minds everywhere abroad: as, the spirit of doubt is *in the air*. ② In an unfixed or uncertain state; in doubt: as, the future of the country is *in the air*. ③ In an unsupported or disconnected position; improperly exposed or separated: as, the army had its wing *in the air*.

in the open ~. 戸外にて; 野外にて.—Exposed to the air or weather.

inflammable ~. 水素の古名.—

Hydrogen: formerly so called on account of its inflammability.

liquid ~. 【理】 液體空氣.—Air liquefied.

national ~. 國歌.—The tune of a popular patriotic song recognized either officially or by general consent.

put on ~s. give one's self airs に全じ.

residual (or supplemental) ~. 【生理】 最深呼吸を以てするも尙ほ排出し得ざる肺中空氣の量.—The amount of air which remains in the chest and can not be expelled.

stationary ~. 【生理】 通常呼吸の際常に肺中に残留する空氣の量.—The amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.

take ~. 顯はれる; 世間に知れ渡る.—To be divulged; be made public: as, the story has *taken air*.

take the ~. 外出す; 運動に出る(徒歩又は車馬にて).—To go abroad; walk or ride a little distance: as, he is *taking the air* in his carriage.

tidal ~. 【生理】 通常呼吸の空氣量.—The air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration.

vital ~. 酸素の古名.—An old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

airing, n.

summer ~. 土用干; 虫干.—An airing given in summer to clothes, treasures, etc.

take an ~. 屋外に出で、運動す; 郊外散歩をなす.—To take exercise in the open air; make an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

alack, interj.

~ the day. あらうたてや; 哀い

哉; 思ひきや.—An exclamation expressive of regret, sorrow, or surprise.

alarm, n.

beat an ~. 【兵】 不時太鼓を打つ; 鼓を鳴らして急を告ぐ.—To give signal of danger by beat of drum.

electric ~. 電氣仕掛けの呼鈴.—Any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity.

low-water ~. 自動干潮警報機.—An automatic device for giving a signal by sounding a whistle when the water falls below the point of safety.

raise an ~. 大聲急を告ぐ; 警報す.—To give an alarm.

sound the ~. 非常合圖を鳴らす; 非常喇叭を吹く.—To give the alarm by a certain sound.

still ~. 火事を叫び傳ふる口上警報(合圖を用ひず).—An alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.

take the ~. 驚く; 恐れあわてる.—To be frightened; experience a panic.

thermal ~. 温度の上騰を通知する自動装置.—A name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature-alarm*.

tidal ~. 潮の満干の際鳴響して危険の個所を知らする自動装置.—A device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a spot, to warn vessels off a dangerous locality, as a shoal.

watchman's ~. 夜番用警報器(往時用ひたる).—A watchman's rattle.

albumin, n.

acid ~. 【化】 酸性蛋白質.—A

modification of albumin produced by the action of dilute acids.

alkali ~. 【化】 亞爾加里性蛋白質.—Albumin as modified by the action of alkaline substances;—called also *albuminate*.

alcohol, n.

~ of sulphur. 【化】 硫黃華.—Flower of brimstone. ("alcohol" meaning any fine impalpable powder produced especially by sublimation.)

absolute (or anhydrous) ~. 【化】 純酒精; 無水酒精.—Alcohol entirely free from water.

amylic ~. 【化】 亞美兒亞爾筒兒; 水酸化澱粉質.—One of the series of alcohols, a transparent, colorless liquid, having a peculiar odor. It is a hydroxide of amyl.

alder, n.

black ~. 【植】 ① 鼠李(クロウメモドキ)の類. ② 冬青(ソヨゴ)の一種.—① A European shrub (*Rhamnus frangula*); alder buckthorn. ② An American species of holly, bearing red berries.

alderman, n.

~ in chains. 【俚】 臘腸(チヤウヅメ)と一緒に懸かつて居る七面鳥.—A turkey hung with sausages.

ale, n.

Adam's ~. 【俗】 水の別名.—Water, as being the only beverage in Adam's time; sometimes called *Adam*.

bitter ~ (or beer). 苦味麥酒.—A clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste.

church ~. 【廢】 ① 教會祭用麥酒. ② 教會祭の酒宴.—① A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival. ② A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

clerk (or clerk's) ~. [廢] 牧師の爲めに開く饗宴.—In England, a feast for the benefit of a parish clerk.

cuckoo ~. 春季用貯藏麥酒.—Ale reserved for spring use, at the time when the cuckoo's notes are first heard.

four ~. 一クォールトの價四片の麥酒; 薄麥酒.—Beer sold at fourpence a quart; small beer.

March ~. 三月に醸造する麥酒; 彌生麥酒.—Ale brewed in March.

medicated ~. 藥用麥酒(醸造中藥草を浸して製するもの).—Ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

Midsummer ~. [廢] 聖約翰誕生祭の饗宴(六月廿四日).—The feast of Midsummer day.

six ~. 一クォールトの價六片の麥酒; 以前一樽六志にて販賣したる麥酒.—Beer sold at sixpence a quart; also, formerly, beer sold at six shillings a barrel.

small (or single) ~. 薄麥酒(ウスビール); 苦味を帯びざる麥酒.—Ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors.

white ~. ① 英國アゾオンシアにて造る一種の飲料. ② 英國南部にて醸造する飲料にして普通の麥酒に粉と卵を加味せしもの.—① A liquor made in Devonshire: said to be made of malt and hops, with flour, spices, and perhaps an unknown ingredient called *grout* or *repening*. It is drunk new and does not improve with age. ② A drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.

alee, adv.

hard ~. [航] 舵機を風下に向けむしる時の號令.—An order to put the helm to the lee side.

alert, n.

on (or upon) the ~. 目を見張つて; 氣を締めて; 警戒して.—On the lookout or watch against surprise or danger; vigilant; ready to act.

He was instructed to notify his officers to be *on the alert* for any indications of battle. *U. S. Grant.*

algebra, n.

~ of logic. [數] 代數論理學.—That kind of algebra which treats not numbers or quantities, but other objects of thought, as classes or qualities of things, or statements concerning things.

associative ~. [數] 結合代數學, 合組代數學.—A system of algebra in which multiplication is associative.

Boolean ~. [數] ブール氏代數學, 代數論理學.—A logical algebra, invented by the English mathematician George Boole (1815-64), for the solution of problem in ordinary logic.

commutative ~. [數] 交換代數學.—That branch of algebra in which the symbols obey the law of commutation.

double ~. [數] 二重代數學.—An algebra of a double nature: *a*, ordinary algebra with imaginaries; *b*, a multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.

graphic (or graphical) ~. [數] 圖形代數學.—Algebra in which curves are used to express the relations of quantities.

higher ~. [數] 高等代數學.—Usually means the theory of invariants.

logical ~. *Boolean algebra* に同じ

multiple (or n-way) ~. [數] 重代數學.—That algebra in which heterogeneous units are combined and multiplied.

pure ~. [數] 純正代數學.—An algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

rhetorical ~. [數] 言辭代數學.—An algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language.

alienation, n.

~ in mortmain. [法] 地所又は家屋の永代讓與.—An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable.

mental ~. 癡狂, 精神異常.—Insanity.

alight, v.

~ from. ...から下りる; ...から舞ひ下りてとまる(鳥など).—To get down or descend from higher places, as birds.

alive, adj.

~ and kicking (or all ~). [俗] 極めて快活なる; びん々々してゐる.—Very sprightly.

to be ~ to. ...に感ず; ...に動かされ易し.—To feel; have susceptibility, or to be easily impressed: as, I am keenly *alive to* your sufferings.

to be ~ with. ...蟻集す; ...が一面に集合活動する("with"の次なる語は即ち蟻集する物を示す).—To be crowded or thronged with; swarm with: as, the place was *alive with* insects.

The Boyne, for a quarter of a mile,

was *alive with* muskets and green boughs. *Macaulay.*

alkali, n.

fixed ~s. [化] 不揮發性亞爾加里.—Potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to ammonia, which is called *volatile alkali*.

mineral ~. [化] 曹達.—Soda.

vegetable ~s. [化] 植物性亞爾加里; 有機鹽基.—Alkaloids.

volatile (or animal) ~. [化] 揮發性(又は動物性)亞爾加里(アンモニアの別名).—Ammonia, so called in distinction from the fixed alkalis.

all, n.

~ and singular. [法] 悉皆.—Collectively and individually; one and all; all without exception.

~ and some (or sundry). [廢] 悉皆; 残らず.—One and all; all without exception.

~ in ~. ① 其れのみにて萬事足るべきもの; 無上のもの; 最愛のもの. ② 全然; 凡ての點より見て.—① All things in all respects; all or everything together; the dearest object of affection: as, she was *all in all* to her husband. ② Altogether; everything considered.

Trust me not at all, or *all in all*. *Tennyson.*

above ~. 就中; 殊に; 其中にも.—Above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.

after ~. 結局; 詰り; 矢張.—After everything has been considered; in spite of everything to the contrary; nevertheless.

and ~. 其他皆.—And everything; and everything else: used in summing up after an enumeration of particulars.

The first blast of wind laid it (the

tree) flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all. *L'Estrange.*

and ~ that. 其の邊の處, そんな様なもの.—And all the rest of it; *et cetera*: as, he believes in slate-writing, materialization, and all that.

at ~. ① どうしても; 全く. ② 苟も; 兎も角も. ③ 毫も; 少しも; 全體.—① In every way; altogether; wholly: as, she is a shrew at all. ② In any degree; in any degree whatever; in the least degree; for any reason; on any consideration: as, I was surprised at his coming at all. ③ In any way; to any extent; of any kind or character,—used in negative, interrogative or conditional clauses: as, he was not at all disturbed.

before ~. 何よりも; 取り分け.—Before everything else; beyond all.

beyond ~. 就中; 何よりも; 一番.—Beyond everything; beyond everything else; above all.

carry ~ before one. ① 非常に成功す; 向ふ所前なし. ② 非常に人望を得る.—① To conquer all obstacles; be eminently successful: as, Mr. M., from Boston, has opened a dry goods store in the city, and carries all before him. ② To be extremely popular: as, she carries all before her wherever she goes.

for ~. ① [俗] 今度限り. ② ...にも拘はらず.—① For all purposes, occasions, or times: especially in the phrases *once for all* and *for good and all*.

② Notwithstanding; in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned): followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with *that*, which is often omitted: as, *for all that*, the fact remains the same; you may do so *for all (that)* I care, or *for all me*.

for ~ one knows. *for aught one knows* に同じ.

in ~. ① 總計; 皆で. ② 全體で.—① In the whole number; all included: as, there were in all at least a hundred persons present. ② In whole: as, in part or in all.

not at ~. 決して...でない; 少しも...でなし; 何う致しまして.—Not in the least; in no wise; in no degree.

over ~. [廢] 各處に, 至る所に.—Everywhere. *Chaucer.* (Now only in its literal meaning.)

the A. 宇宙; 森羅萬象.—The universe.

the five ~. 五人立ちの銘酒屋の看板.—A public-house sign. It has five human figures, with a motto to each. (1) A king in his regalia; motto, *I govern all*. (2) A bishop in his pontificals; motto, *I pray for all*. (3) A lawyer in his gown; motto, *I plead for all*. (4) A soldier in his regimentals; motto, *I fight for all*. (5) A laborer with his tools; motto, *I pay for all*.

two (or twos or three, etc.) ~. 競技又は遊戯の際雙方とも又は各競技者悉く二點 (又は三點等) を得たるを謂ふ.—In certain games, means all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.

when ~ comes (or goes) to ~. 何と理窟を云つて見ても; 詮じ詰むれば; 歸する所.—When everything is explained; at bottom.

with ~. ① [廢] 之に加ふるに; 且又. ② ...ありと雖も; ...にも拘らず.—① Withal. ② Notwithstanding; in spite of: as, *with all his faults*, he is still a gentleman.

allegation, n.

defensive ~. 【宗】 宗教裁判庭に於ける被告の陳述 (英國にて).—In England, the mode of propounding

circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts.

positive ~. 【法】 積極陳述.—An allegation made without reserve, as distinguished from an allegation made on information and belief or argumentatively.

allegiance, n.

express ~. 特に誓を立てたる忠順の義務.—That obligation which proceeds from an express promise or oath of fidelity.

implied (or natural) ~. 所生の國家に對する自然忠順の義務 (特に誓を立てず).—That obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise.

local (or temporary) ~. 外國居留民が其居留國の政府に對する服從の義務.—That obligation which an alien owes to the government or state under or in which he resides.

alley, n.

blind ~. 通り抜けの出來ぬ小路.—An alley that is closed at the end, so as to be no thoroughfare.

the A. 英京倫敦なるチェーンジ・アリー街の通稱 (株式投機の盛なる處).—In England, particularly applied to Change Alley, London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks.

alliance, n.

Anglo-Japanese A. 日英同盟.—The alliance now existing between England and Japan.

Evangelical A. 福音同盟會.—An association of members of the various evangelical denominations to promote courtesy, intercourse, and coöperation among evangelical Chris-

tians. It was originated in London in 1846, and now has branches in most Christian churches.

Farmer's A. 商人の手を経ずして農産物を賣買する爲め設けたる農民同盟會 (合衆國にて).—A coöperative association of agriculturists formed for the purchase of supplies and sale of farm-products without the intervention of traders.

Holy A. 神聖同盟 (ナポレオン没落後奧太利・露西亞・普露西亞の三皇帝が基督教の仁愛主義を以て歐州を統治せんとて巴里に於て親しく結びし同盟).—A league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, to regulate the affairs of Europe by "the principles of Christian charity." It was signed at Paris, Sept. 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England.

in ~ with. ...と同盟して.—In league with.

vespertilionine ~. 蝙蝠の一種.—One of two series of microchiropteran bats.

allotment, n.

~ of goods. 積荷の抽籤分配.—The division of a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.

~ of land. 共有地及び不毛地の分配.—The assignment of portions of ground to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.

cottage ~. 労働者に對する菜園用小地所の分與 (英國).—An allotment of a small portion of land to a country laborer for garden cultivation (in England).

allow, v.

~ for. 差引する; 讓歩す; 酌量す。
—To make abatement or concession: as, to allow for the tare.

~ me. 請ふ...するを許せ; いざ...し参らせむ—Permit me: a phrase used in expressing opinion, compliment, offering help, etc: as, allow me to say a few words on the subject; allow me to congratulate you on your success.

~ of. ① 嘉(ヨミ)す。② ...を差問なしと認む; 容赦す。③ To approve of. ④ To permit the occurrence or existence of; admit of.

His condition would not allow of his talking longer. *Lediard.*

~ one's self to be. 云々せられても構はず; 云々せらるゝに甘んず。
—Not to mind being: as, don't allow yourself to be stamped as dishonorable.

~ upon (or on). 容る; 嘉納す。
—To approve of.

allowance, n.

at no ~. 無制限に; 氣儘に—
Without stint; at pleasure.

His people pluck him at no allowance. *Carlyle.*

barrack ~. 【兵】兵營に給與せらるゝ軍糧品の定量(英國)—A specific quantity of bread, beef, wood, coal, etc., issued by authority to British regiments stationed in barracks.

compassionate ~. 【兵】軍人遺族扶助料—A gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances.

field (service) ~. 【兵】戦時加俸—An additional allowance or salary given to those in active service.

make ~ (or ~s) for. 酌量す; 斟酌す; 差引勘定する—To take into

consideration as extenuating, qualifying or enhancing circumstances: as, you must make allowances for the inexperience of the youth.

monkey's ~. 【俚】① 食物(マベヤノ)の代りに拳骨頂戴。② 半片の御禮が獻手繰(ケタケリ)—③ Hard blows instead of food. (A sailor's phrase.) ④ More kicks than halfpence. The allusion is to the monkeys carried about for show; they pick up the halfpence, but carry them to the master, who keeps kicking or ill-treating the poor creatures to urge them to incessant tricks.

outfit ~. 支度料; 被服料—An allowance given to one for outfitting oneself.

time ~. 競争の際に未熟者が少しく先に駆け出すを許さるゝ時間又は少しく餘分に與へらるゝ得點—The length of time by which one competitor in a race is allowed to start in advance of the other or others, or the amount which is credited to him by reason of some acknowledged inferiority on his part.

ally, v.

allied to. ...と深き關係ある; ...に似たる—Closely related to, or connected with: as, loyalty is allied to patriotism.

almanac, n.

clog ~. 板曆(イタゴヨミ)(木片等に刻目又は文字を彫附けて調製せし古代の曆)—An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass.

nautical ~. 航海用天文曆書; 天體日表—An official annual publication, giving in advance the positions of the heavenly bodies, the times of

astronomical phenomena, and other data useful to mariners and astronomers; an ephemeris.

almighty, a.

the A. 全能の神—A title of God.

almoign, n.

frank ~ (or almoign or almoignage). 【宗】寺院教會等に對する地所家屋の永代無料貸與—The tenure of lands, etc., bestowed upon God, that is, given to such people as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms; perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

almond, n.

~for-a-parrot. 【俗】愚人の娛樂物; 譯もなく愚人の氣に入る物—A trifle to amuse a silly person.

~ of the ears. 【俗】① 扁桃腺。② 耳下腺—① A popular name for the tonsils. ② A popular name for the exterior lymphatic glands of the neck.

~s of the throat (or jaws). 扁桃腺—A popular name for the tonsils.

almoner, n.

Lord High A. 【宗】大施濟師, 大關施官—An ecclesiastic, usually a bishop, who dispenses the alms of the sovereign.

alms, n.

free ~. 寺院教會等に對する地所家屋の永代無料貸與—Frank almoign.

reasonable ~. 【英法】無遺言死亡者の地所の一部分配施與—A part of the estate of an intestate person allotted to the poor.

aloe, n.

American (or century) ~. 【植】龍舌蘭—The agave.

alone, adv.

post ~. 【廢】たつた獨り, 獨りはつらで—Quite alone.

along, adj.

(all) ~ of. (全然)...の故に; (全く)...の原因(セイ)で—On account of owing to.

This increase of price is all along of the foreigners. *London Punch.*

along, adv.

~ with. ...と共に; ...に伴うて; ...と連合して—Together with; accompanying; in conjunction with: as, in the mines of Pennsylvania, the coal is found along with slate.

all ~. ① 始終; 徹頭徹尾。② 端から端迄。③ 全身を投出して; 大の字に—① Throughout; uninterruptedly; from the beginning onward: as, she was faithless all along. ② From end to end. ③ At full length.

And there in gloom cast himself all along. *Tennyson.*

right ~. 【米俗】絶えず; 間斷なく—Without stopping; unceasingly: as, he walked right along without replying.

along, prep.

all ~. ...の初めより終迄; ...の道すがら—All through the course of.

alongside, adv.

~ of. ...と併行して; ...と相並んで—Parallel to; close by the side of; side by side with; also used figuratively.

Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle. *Freeman.*

alpha, n.

the ~ an. omega. 無始無終; 始にして終なるもの; 全能の者(新約全書約翰默示錄第一章八節參照)—The first and last; beginning and end; the sum total: used of Christ, Revelation, i, 8.

A hero...has this first distinction, which indeed we may call first and last, the Alpha and Omega of his whole

heroism, that he looks through the shows of things into things. *Carlyle*.

alphabet, n.

continental ~. 歐州大陸用電信符牒.—The system of telegraphic symbols used in Europe.

Cypriote ~. 古代希臘の方言サイプラス語を綴るに用ひし文字.—A syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.

deaf and dumb ~. 聾啞文字; 手眞似文字 (指にて文字の眞似を爲し以て意志を通ずるもの).—Manual alphabet made by certain movements and positions of the fingers, a method of conversing practised by the deaf and dumb.

epistolographic ~. 古代埃及にて民間の書信に用ひし文字.—The ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence.

in ~. [廢] 伊呂波順に.—In alphabetical order.

international ~. 電信符牒 (點・)とダツシユ(一)とより成れる).—A system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed.

manual ~. *deaf and dumb alphabet* に同じ.

Morse ~. (from its inventor, Prof. S. F. B. Morse). *international alphabet* に同じ.

Roman ~. 羅馬字.—The alphabet in use among most European and all American nations, adopted or derived from that used by the Romans.

telegraphic ~. 電信文字(又は符牒).—One of various alphabets used in telegraphy.

through the ~. 充分に; 全く.—Completely; from first to last.

alt, adj.

in ~. ①【音】高音階にて. ②精神激昂して; 識見漫りに高き.—① In the octave above the treble stave beginning with G. ② In an exalted or excited frame of mind; of "high-flying" views.

The fair fugitive was all in alt. *Richardson*.

I know you to be in alt, as to your religion. *Europ. Mag.*

altar, n.

high ~. 教會内の第一位の聖壇(通常入口の突當りにあり).—The chief altar in a cathedral or other church, generally at that end of the building opposite the main entrance.

portable ~. 自在に持運びの出来る聖壇.—A portable altar.

privileged ~. 【天主】特典付き聖壇(天主教に於ける特種の聖壇にして之に由りて祭祀を行ふ僧は即ち該特典を受くるなり).—In Roman Catholic church, an altar to which belong special ecclesiastical privileges to be enjoyed by the priest officiating at the same.

rob St. Peter's ~ to build one to St. Paul. *rob Peter to pay Paul* に同じ.

alteration, n.

chromatic ~ of a tone. 【音】變調(半音上り又は下るもの).—The elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮.

alternation, n.

~ of generation (or alternate generation). 【生物】轉換發生.—A mode of reproduction in which for one or more generations the offspring

are produced without union of the two sexes, and are independent of and different from the parent, but eventually revert to the parent type, as in plant-lice, ascidians, mosses, and many other animals and plants.

altitude, n.

~ of a triangle. 【數】三角形の高さ(頂點より底邊に至る垂直距離).—The perpendicular distance of any vertex to the opposite side considered as the base.

~ (or elevation) of the pole 【測】天極の高度.—The arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.

accessible ~. 【測】可接物の高度.—The altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured.

apparent ~. 【測】見測高角, 見懸けの高度.—Angular altitude as observed: opposed to *true altitude*.

in one's ~s. 【俗】①氣高い. ②元氣の好い. ③意氣揚々たる. ④一杯機嫌の.—Generic for high-mindedness. ① In lofty mood. ② In high spirits. ③ Hoity-toity. ④ Drunk.

inaccessible ~. 【測】不可接物の高度.—The altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.

meridian ~. 【測】子午高度.—The altitude of an object on the meridian.

meridian ~ of a star. 【測】星の子午高度.—An arc of the meridian between the horizon and a star on the meridian.

true ~. 【測】眞高.—The observed altitude corrected for refraction and,

when necessary, for dip of the horizon.

altogether, adv.

for ~. 未來永劫; とこしなへにこれきり.—For all time to come; as a permanent arrangement; for good and all.

the ~. 【俚】赤裸々; 素っ裸で.—Nudity; in the altogether nude state; popularised by Du Maurier's novel and play, *Trilby*.

alum, n.

basic (or cubic) ~. 明礬石.—The mineral alum-stone.

burnt (or dried) ~. 燒明礬.—Alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat.

iron ~. 鐵明礬.—A double sulphate of iron and potassium that occurs native and is then called *halotrichite*. Called also *alum-feather*.

saccharine ~. サツカリン明礬.—A composition of alum, rose-water and albumen, cooked and allowed to harden by cooling.

amalgam, n.

native ~. 【鑛】天然汞和鑛.—An amalgam of mercury with silver or gold, found crystalline, massive or semi-fluid in various countries.

amalgamation, n.

battery ~. 搗鑛汞和法(搗鑛機中に水銀を投じ以て金銀等を其鑛より分取する法).—In *mining*, amalgamation effected by placing mercury in the battery or mortars while the metalliferous rock is being stamped.

ambassador, n.

~ extraordinary. 特派大使, 特命大使.—A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state on a mission to another.

~ leger. 【廢】ordinary ambassador に同じ.

~ plenipotentiary. 全權大使.— An ambassador with full power to sign treaties, and otherwise act for his sovereign.

ordinary (or resident) ~. 常任(又は駐割)大使(即ち平時の大使).— A minister at a foreign court, of the highest rank, who there permanently represents his sovereign or country, and has a right to a personal interview with the sovereign or chief magistrate of the country in which he resides.

amber, n.

black ~. 【礦】黒玉.— Jet.

fat ~. 【礦】レモン色不透明琥珀.— A valuable opaque amber, in color resembling a lemon.

sweet ~. 弟切草(オトギリサウ)の類.— A popular name of a European species of St. John's wort *Hypericum Androsoemum*.

white ~. 鯨腦, 鯨蠟.— Spermaceti.

ambiguity, n.

latent ~. 裏面的疑點(證書などの表面上の意義以外に疑點の存するを謂ふ。譬へば "to my cousin John Doe" なる遺言の文句ありとせんに表面上の意義明白なれど若し John Doe と名のる従弟二人類れ來らんに其の孰れを指せるか明かならざるが如し).— A doubt as to the meaning of a document, not apparent on the face of the document, but raised by evidence of some extrinsic fact.

Ambree, n.

Mary ~. 【俗】氣力活潑なる婦人の總稱; 女丈夫.— Generic for a woman of strength and spirit.

ambs-ace, n.

within ~ of. 將に...せんとして; ...に瀕して.— On the very verge of: emphatic form of "within an ace of."

ambulance, n.

veterinary ~. 廢馬運搬車.— A strong wagon with inclined bottom and high sides, for conveying disabled horses.

ambush, n.

make (or construct or lay) an ~. 【兵】伏兵を設く.— To place troops in ambush.

amende, n.

~ honorable. ① 古代の佛蘭西法律にて法律・道徳又は宗教上の犯罪者が公衆の前にて爲す謝罪又は悔懺. ② 公然の謝罪.— ① In ancient French law, a species of infamous punishment in which the offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand, begged pardon of his God, the court, etc. ② In popular language, the phrase now denotes a public apology or recantation, and reparation to an injured party, for improper language or treatment.

amends, n. pl.

make ~. 賠償す; 償ふ; 埋合せをする.— To render compensation or satisfaction: as, he made amends for the loss of my horse, by presenting me with another as good.

amercement, n.

~ royal. 罰俸.— A penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

amethyst, n.

oriental ~. 堇采又は紫石英の色を帯びたる鋼玉又は青玉.— A rare violet or amethyst-colored variety of corundum or sapphire.

amiss, adj.

not ~. 【俗】不可なし; 先づは相當なる; 餘り悪くもない.— Not beside the mark; passable or fair; not so bad after all: a phrase used

to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way: as, it may not be amiss to do so.

ammonia, n.

liquid ~. 液體アムモニア (即ち通常のアムモニア).— A solution of ammonia in water, being the form in which it is commercially used.

ammunition, n.

fixed ~. 【兵】速射藥筒; 完全藥筒.— Ammunition the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of firearms or ordnance.

metallic ~. 【兵】銃包(藥莖に彈藥を填めたるもの).— Fixed ammunition for small arms, and for machine-guns and rapid-firing guns of small caliber, inclosed in brass or copper cartridge-cases.

mouth ~. 【俗】食糧.— Food.

amnesia, n.

verbal ~. 【醫】發語滯滯; 失語; 話説不隨.— The loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.

among, adv.

ever ~. 【廢】折々, 時々.— Ever and anon.

amount, n.

in ~. 要するに; 結局.— In the full effect, value or import; after all: as, the evidence, in amount, comes to this.

amount, v.

~ to. 詮する所...に歸す; 歸する所...なり.— To be equivalent to, when taken in its full force or significance; come practically to; be tantamount to.

Such a speech...seemed to her almost to amount to insult. Trollope.

amour, n.

~ propre. 自尊, 自重; 自惚, 傲慢, 虛榮心.— Self-esteem; self-respect:

sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, conceit, vanity, egotism: a French phrase now in common use.

amphora, n.

Bacchic (or Dionysiac) ~ (or vase). 【古物】バカス(酒の神)の祭禮又は物語に因める繪を描ける希臘又は羅馬のアムフツラ(酒・油等を容るゝに用ひし古代の器).— A Greek or Roman amphora or vase decorated with scenes relating to the myths or the festivals of Bacchus.

Panathenaic ~. 彩飾アムフツラの一種にして女神アスィーニー・パーセノスの像を描けるもの.— One of a class of decorated amphoræ, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athene Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games.

amplitude, n.

~ of a simple oscillation (or vibration). 【理】振幅.— The maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.

magnetic ~. 【理】磁氣の振幅.— The angular distance of a heavenly body, when on the horizon, from the magnetic east or west point as indicated by the compass. The difference between the magnetic and the true or astronomical amplitude is the "variation of the compass."

amputation, n.

subastragular ~. 【外】距骨のみを残して行ふ切斷.— Amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

subperiosteal ~. 【外】骨膜を

残して行ふ切斷.—An amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.

tarsal ~. 【外】 跗骨部切斷.—Amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.

amuse, v.

~ one's self with. ...して自ら楽しむ; ...して遊ぶ.—To be pleasantly occupied in; divert oneself with.

anachronism, n.

practical ~. 時代外れの事物.—Anything done or existing out of date: anything which was proper to a former age, but is, or, if it existed, would be, out of harmony with the present.

analogy, n.

~ of faith. 【神】 經典の一致; 聖經全體の調和.—The correspondence of the several parts of revelation with one another; the harmonious relations discovered or recognized among the revealed truths of religion.

analyse, v.

~ away. 解剖して除去す.—To get rid of by a process of analysis.

analysis, n.

ancient ~. 【數】 古代解析.—The proving of a proposition by resolving it into propositions already proved or admitted.

bowling ~. 鏡球記録(關球戲に於ける).—In cricket, a register of the result of each ball bowled.

chemical ~. 分析.—The resolution of complex bodies into their elements.

combinatorial ~. 【數】 順列及び錯列論.—A method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.

elementary ~. 【化】 元素分析.—The estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.

fluxional (or fluxionary) ~. 【數】 微積分學.—The method of fluxions.

gasometric ~. 【化】 瓦斯體分析法.—The process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body.

geometrical ~. 往時幾何學者の用ひし分析法.—The analysis of the ancient geometers.

indeterminate ~. 【數】 不定解析.—A branch of algebra in which there is always given a greater number of unknown quantities than of independent equations, on which account the number of solutions is indefinite.

infinitesimal ~. 【數】 微積分學.—The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.).

logical (or syntactic or sentence) ~. 【文】 論理的解剖(文章解剖).—The resolution of the sentence into elements performing distinct function in the expression of thought, and thus having definite relations to the whole sentence and to each other, as *subject* and *predicate* with their respective *enlargements*.

modern ~. 【數】 近世解析.—The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.

organic ~. 【化】 有機體分析; 近成分の測定; 炭・水・窒三原素又は其中に含有する他の原素の分量測定.—The analysis of organic substances;

the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them.

proximate ~. 【化】 近成分析.—The separation of a complex substance into its constituent compounds.

qualitative ~. 【化】 定性分析.—The detection of the constituents of a compound body, in distinction from quantitative analysis.

quantitative ~. 【化】 定量分析.—The determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents.

residual ~. 【數】 殘餘解析, 測差解析.—The calculus of differences. The old designation, employed by Landen, 1764.

spectrum ~. 【理】 スペクトル分析, 靑光分析.—Analysis by means of a spectroscope.

ultimate ~. 【化】 元素分析, 究極分析.—The resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.

vector ~. 【數】 動徑代數學.—The algebra of vectors.

volumetric ~. 【化】 容量分析.—That system of the quantitative analysis of solutions which employs definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents, as measured by burettes, pipettes, etc.; also, the analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

analytics, n.

posterior ~ of Aristotle. 【論】 アリストートル氏後天的思想分解法(ア氏論理學の一部).—One of the two logical treatises of Aristotle, which deals with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.

prior ~ of Aristotle. 【論】 アリストートル氏先天的思想分解法(ア氏の論理學の一部にして後世の三段論法を謂ふ).—One of the two logical treatises of Aristotle, which deals with the doctrines of the syllogism.

the new ~ of logical forms. 【論】 ハミルトン推測式; ハミルトン式三段論法.—A logical scheme of syllogism by Sir. W. Hamilton, based upon the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate.

anathema, n.

Abjuration ~. 邪教棄絶の呪詛.—The act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

anatomy, n.

animal ~. 動物解剖學.—The anatomy of animals as distinguished from that of plants; zootomy and anthropotomy as distinguished from phytotomy.

artificial ~. 人工解剖學(解剖模型製作法を謂ふ).—A term sometimes applied to the art of making anatomical models.

avian ~. 鳥類解剖學.—The dissection of birds.

clastic ~. 分解解剖學(解剖模型製作法を謂ふ. 組立てたる各部を個々に分解するより謂ふ).—The art (invented by Auzoux, 1825) of making manikins or anatomical models in papier mâché representing the natural appearance of all the parts in separate pieces, which can be joined as a whole and taken apart.

comparative ~. 比較解剖學.—The comparative study of the structure of the different kinds and classes of animals, including man.

descriptive (or special) ~. 記載解剖學.—An account of parts and organs of the body with special regard

to their structure, position or relations, but without regard to their morphological significance: the opposite of *comparative anatomy*.

gross ~. 概要解剖學—The anatomy of parts and organs discernible by the naked eye, and handled without special appliances; organology as distinguished from histology: the opposite of *minute anatomy*.

like an ~. 骸骨の如き; 覆せさらばひたる.—Almost reduced to a skeleton.

live ~. [醫] 生體解剖—Vivisection.

minute ~. 組織解剖學—Microscopic anatomy; the study of parts or organs requiring the aid of the microscope; histological anatomy.

pathological ~. 病理解剖學, 畸形解剖學—The anatomy of diseased parts, organs, or tissues, or of organic lesions or malformations, the latter being more specially called *teratological anatomy*.

practical ~. 解剖術—The art of dissection.

quick ~. [醫] *live anatomy* に同じ.

surgical ~. 外科解剖學—The anatomy of parts and organs with reference to their situation and relative position, in view of surgical operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.

systematic ~. 體系解剖學—The anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.

textural ~. 組織解剖學—A description of organs with regard to their histological structure.

topographical ~. 局處解剖學

—The descriptive and surgical anatomy of any particular region of the body, as of the axilla, the groin, the popliteal space, or the triangles of the neck.

transcendental ~. ① 超絶解剖學 (生物の體型に関する解剖學上の理論臆説を謂ひ時としては其の實際的ならざるを非難するの意をも含む) ② 形態學—① Anatomical inductions, theories, and hypotheses with reference to the type, model, or plan upon which organized bodies are constructed: sometimes used with a shade of criticism, as being "ideal" rather than actual or practical anatomy. ② Morphology.

vegetable ~. 植物解剖學—That branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.

ancestor, n.

collateral ~. 傍系的祖先 (祖父・祖母の如き直系に當る祖先にあらずして其の兄弟姉妹に當る人々を謂ふ)—Uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecessors who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.

anchor, n.

~ and collar. 重き門扉に用うる上部の蝶番 (テフツガイ)—An upper hinge used for heavy gates.

at ~. 碇泊せる.—To be kept at rest by anchor; anchored.

at single ~. [航] 一個の錨にて碇泊せる.—Having only one anchor down.

back an ~. [航] 小錨の鏈を大錨頂に結び以て大錨の流動を防ぐこと.—To lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from coming home.

cast ~. [航] 投錨す.—To let run the cathead stopper, thus releasing the anchor from the cathead, and permitting it to sink to the bottom.

cat the ~. [航] 錨を錨架に吊る.—To hoist the anchor to the cathead and pass the ring-stopper.

drag ~. [航] 錨を引きずる.—To draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.

drop ~. [航] 投錨す.—To cast anchor.

fish the ~. [航] 釣錨器にて錨を舷側の上端に引揚ぐ.—To hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the gunwale by an appliance called a *fish*, in order to stow it after it has been catted.

floating (or sea) ~. [航] 浮錨 (ウキイカリ) (碇泊所なき時海上に投じて船の漂流を防ぐ一種の錨)—An apparatus variously constructed designed to be sunk below the swell of the sea where there is no anchorage to prevent a vessel from drifting.

foul ~. ① [航] 柄又は瓜に鏈の纏へる錨. ② 英國海軍省の徽章.—① An anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes. ② The badge of the British Admiralty.

lay (or cast) an ~ to windward. 成功又は安全の策を採る.—To adopt measures for success or security.

let go an ~ to the windward of the law. [俗] 法律の明文を守る.—To keep within the letter of the law.

mooring ~. [航] 碇錨; 舫錨.—A large, heavy mass, usually of iron, placed at the bottom of a harbor or roadstead, for the purpose of fixing

a buoy, or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to vessels.

mushroom ~. [航] 蕈形 (キノコガタ) の錨.—An anchor with a saucer-shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring.

ring up the ~. [航] 錨環を吊錨架まで引寄せ.—To pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

sight an ~. [航] 錨を驗ぶる爲めに引上ぐ.—To heave it up to see its condition.

slip the ~. [航] 鏈を緩めて錨を放つ.—To let it go by letting the cable slip.

sweep the ~. [航] 錨を搜索する爲めに覆にて海底を探る.—To drag the bottom with the bight of a rope to find a lost anchor.

The ~ comes home. [航] 錨の外 (ハヅ) れ来るに云ふ.—The anchor is dragged from its hold when the ship drifts.

The ~ is acockbill. [航] 錨は仰向け (將に投錨せんとして吊錨架より垂下せる状を謂ふ)—The anchor when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cathead, ready to be let go.

The ~ is apeak. [航] 錨直立せり (錨鏈を引締めたるため船が正しく錨の上に来れる時に云ふ)—The anchor when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it.

The ~ is astrip (or aweigh). [航] 錨の水底を離れたるに云ふ.—The anchor when it is lifted out of the ground.

The ~ is awash. [航] 錨の水面まで引上げられたるに云ふ.—The anchor when it is hove up to the surface of the water.

weather ~. [航] 錨の風上に在

ること.—The anchor, lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored.

weigh ~. 【航】 拔錨す.—To heave or raise anchors from the ground; free a vessel from anchorage in preparation for sailing.

ancient, n.

the A. of Days. 神, 天帝.—The Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

and, conj.

~ all. ...等悉く; ...等一人も残らず.—Completely; wholly; in entirety: as, parents, children, servants, and all.

~ so forth. ...等.—And more of the same or similar kind.

Andrew, n.

merry ~. 道化者, 仁和賀師, 幫間(タイコモチ).—A mirth-making Andrew or domestic jester; "Andrew" being a name commonly used in old plays for a valet or a man-servant; clown or buffoon.

mounted ~. 幫間(タイコモチ), 道化者, 野師(ヤシ).—A merry Andrew or mountebank.

anemia (anæmia), n.

general ~. 【醫】 總身貧血.—Either a diminished quantity of blood (as immediately after hemorrhages, when it is called *oligemia* and is the opposite of *plethora*) or a diminution in some important constituent of the blood, especially hemoglobin.

idiopathic ~. 【醫】 自發性貧血; 特發性貧血.—A disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause. It is more common in women than in men.

local ~ (or ischemia). 【醫】

局部貧血.—A diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperemia*.

an-end, adv.

most ~. 【廢】 殆んど間断なく; 大抵何時でも; 大方.—Almost continuously; almost always; mostly.

Knew him! I was a great companion of his, I was with him *most an end*. *Bunyan.*

aneurism, n.

subclavicular ~. 【解】 鎖骨下動脈瘤.—An aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.

angel, n.

~ altogether. 【俚】 上月; のんだくれ.—A toper.

~ of death. 死の使; 死神; 死.—A divine messenger supposed to be sent by God to summon a man's soul away; death itself.

~ on horseback. 【俚】 燻肉にて巻き焼麵麩に熱盛したる牡蠣.—Oysters rolled in bacon, and served on crisp toast, very hot.

destroying ~. ① 死の使. ② モルモン宗に雇はれて其の嫌忌する人物を除きたりと想像さるゝ刺客を謂ふ.—① The angel of death. ② The name given in the early history of the Mormon church to any person believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons.

entertain an ~ unawares. 知らずして天使を饗す; 無上の善人に交りながら其の善人なるを識らず.—To be hospitable to a guest whose good qualities are unknown; be ignorant of the excellent character of a person with whom one is intimate. See the Bible, Genesis, XVIII, for the origin of the phrase.

He had always esteemed his sister; but as he now confessed to himself, for many years he had been *entertaining an angle unawares*. *J. Pryn.*

riding ~. 【俗】 肩車に乗って居る子供.—A child riding on the shoulders.

guardian ~. 守護神 (人の一身を守り給ふ天使).—An angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

recording ~. 人類の罪過を記録すと云ふ天使.—An angel whose duty it is to record the sinful acts of mankind.

the A. of the schools (or the Angelle Doctor). 十三世紀に於ける伊大の煩瑣哲學者トマス・アクウィナスの異名 (煩瑣學派の大哲學者たり且つ好んで天使の狀態性質を論ぜし故に云ふ).—A name given to Thomas Aquinas, the great scholastic philosopher, who delighted in discussing the knotty points in connection with the being and nature of angels.

angle, n.

~ of action. 【機】 働角.—The angle of revolution during which a tooth remains in contact.

~ of contact. 【數】 接角, 觸角. 接觸角.—The angle of contingency or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.

~ of crushing. 【理】 破碎角.—The angle which the fractured surface of a crushed pillar makes with the axis of the pillar.

~ of defense. 【築城】 防禦角.—The angle formed by the meeting of the line of defense with the line of the flank; the angle formed by producing the faces of the bastion.

~ of departure. 【砲】 射角と定

起角との和.—The angle which a line passing through the sights of a gun and the target makes with the tangent to the trajectory of the projectile as it leaves the gun.

~ of depression. 【數】 俯角; 低角.—The angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon.

~ of descent. 【砲】 降角; 落角.—The angle which a tangent to the trajectory of the projectile makes with the horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or the point of impact.

~ of direction. 【機】 方位角.—An angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.

~ of divergence. 【植】 分出角 (同一莖に連なりて生ずる二個の葉と葉との間の角度).—The angle between two successive leaves on the same stem.

~ of draft. 【理】 牽引角.—For vehicles or heavy bodies, the angle which the line of direction of the pulling force makes with the plane over which the body is drawn.

~ of elevation. 【砲】 仰角; 高角.—The angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target.

~ of friction. *angle of repose* に同じ.

~ of incidence. 【光】 投射角, 入射角.—The angle which a ray of light, or the line of incidence of a body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface; also formerly the complement of this angle.

~ of inclination. 【數】 傾角.—The angle made by the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two

bodies, lines, or planes toward each other.

~ of parallax. 【光】視差角.— In physiological optics, the angle which the visual axes form at their point of meeting. This angle becomes greater the nearer the point of fixation.

~ of polarization. 【光】偏(カヌヰ)の角度; 偏光角.— The angle made by a ray of light when it is polarized.

~ of position. 【星】立位角, 定位角.— The angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with a circle of declination.

~ of reflection. 【光】反射角.— The angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface.

~ of refraction. 【光】屈折角; 折光角.— The angle which a refracted ray makes with the perpendicular to the surface, separating the two media traversed by the ray.

~ of repose. 【理】静止の極角.— The inclination of a plane at which a body placed on the plane would remain at rest, or if in motion, would roll or slide down with uniform velocity; the angle at which various kinds of earth will stand when abandoned to themselves.

~ of sight (or vision). 【砲】高低角.— In ordnance, the angle between the line of sight and the line of fire.

~ of the jaw. 【解】顎角.— The point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus meets the horizontal inferior border.

~ of the wing. 【禽】翼角.— In

ornithology, the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing.

~ of torsion. 【數】傾角.— The inclination to one another of two consecutive osculating planes to a nonplane curve.

~ of total reflection. *critical angle* に同じ.

~ of traction. 【機】曳引角.— The angle made with a given plane by the line of direction in which a tractive force acts.

acute ~. 【幾】鋭角.— An angle smaller than a right one.

adjacent ~s. 【幾】隣角, 接角.— Such angles as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles.

alternate ~. 【幾】錯角.— The internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it.

at ~s with. 角を爲すやうに; 平行せずして.— So placed as to form an angle with; in opposition to *parallel to*.

at right ~s. 直角に; 垂直に.— So as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicularly.

conjugate ~s. 【幾】共軛角, 相屬角.— Two angles having a common vertex and common legs, one being concave, the other convex.

contiguous ~. *adjacent angle* に同じ.

craniofacial ~. 【解】頭面角.— The angle included between the basifacial axis and the basicranial axis.

critical ~. 【光】界角, 境角.— The limiting angle of incidence which separates the totally reflected rays from those which at least partially escape into air.

curvilinear (or curvilinear) ~. 【幾】曲線角.— An angle formed by two curved lines.

dead ~ (or space). 【築城】死角.— The space between a fortification and the nearest point which can be reached by the fire of its defenders. Within this space assailants are safe, as the missiles from the fortification pass over their heads.

double ~ of a quadrilateral. 【幾】四邊形の兩對角の和.— The sum of its two opposite angles.

eccentric ~. 【幾】離心角, 外心角, 偏心角, 側心角.— An angle connected with an ellipse; the angle made with the major axis by a radius of the circumscribing circle drawn to the point where a perpendicular to that axis through the given point meets the circle.

exterior (or external or outward) ~s. 【幾】外角.— Angles of any rectilinear figure without it, made by producing one of the sides at each vertex, the angles formed within the figures being called *interior angles*.

facial ~. 【解】面角(額の中央より鼻の下端へ畫きたる線と之より更に耳孔へ畫きたる線とによりて作りたる角度).— The angle, in a skull, included between a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, and another from this point to the center of the external auditory opening.

hour ~. 【星】時角.— The angle between the meridian of a star and the meridian of the zenith, measured from the latter toward the west, and usually expressed in hours and fractions of an hour.

interior ~. 【幾】内角.— One of

the four inside angles made by a traversal cutting two parallels.

mixtilinear (or mixtilinear) ~. 雜線角 (直線と曲線とより成る角).— An angle formed by a right line with a curved line.

normal ~. 【結晶】法角.— The angle between the normals to or poles of two planes of a crystal. It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle.

oblique ~. 【幾】斜角, 斜面上の角.— Acute and obtuse angles are both called oblique in opposition to *right angles*.

obtuse ~. 【幾】鈍角.— A greater angle than a right one.

on the ~. 斜に.— Obliquely.

optic ~. 【光】視角.— The angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye; the visual angle.

orbital ~. 【星】軌道角.— The angle between the orbital axes.

plane ~. 【幾】平面角.— The angle included between two straight lines in a plane.

polar ~. 【星】極角.— The angle at the pole formed by two meridians.

rectilinear (or rectilinear) ~. 【幾】直線角.— An angle formed by two right lines.

refracting ~ of a prism. 【光】三稜鏡の屈折角.— The angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.

right ~. 【幾】直角.— An angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

right-lined ~. *rectilinear angle* に同じ.

solid ~. 【幾】立體角; 體角.—

The angle formed by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point.

spherical ~. 【幾】球面角.—An angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which cut one another on the surface or a globe of sphere.

take the ~. 角度を測る.—To measure the angle.

unit ~. 【幾】單位角.—In circular measure, same as *radian*.

vertical ~. 【幾】頂角; 鉛直面上の角.—The opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another.

visual ~. 【光】見角, 視角.—The angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.

animadvert, *v.*

~ *on*. 評論す; 批評す; 非認す.—To comment upon; criticize; disapprove.

animal, *n.*

~ (or *beast*) of *prey*. 食肉獣; 猛獸.—A carnivorous, predatory, or rapacious animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

aggregate ~. 【動】叢棲動物.—Animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common "household" or *ceium*, as various polyps, *acalephs*, etc.

compound ~. 【動】群棲動物.—Animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole.

domesticated (or *domestic*) ~. 家畜.—Animals converted to domestic uses.

impound ~. 檻に入れてある動物.—Animals that are shut up in a pen or pound.

luminous ~. 【動】發光動物.—Those animals which emit light from the whole or some part of the body.

migratory ~. 【動】移住動物.—Those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence.

pouched ~. 【動】有袋動物.—The marsupials.

reclaimed ~. 【法】馴致動物.—In *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them.

wild ~. 野獸.—Those animals, and especially those beasts, which have not been reclaimed from the feral state, or domesticated for the use and benefit of man.

animalcule, *n.*

seminal (or *spermatie*) ~. 精蟲.—A microscopic animalcule-like particle in semen.

animation, *n.*

suspended ~. 【醫】一時正氣を失ふ事; 假死.—A temporary cessation of animation: as in persons nearly drowned; especially, *asphyxia*.

animus, *n.*

~ *furandi* 【法】竊盜意志.—The intention of stealing.

~ *manendi* 【法】永住意志.—The intention of remaining: said of one's intention to remain at a given place as a permanent home.

~ *revertendi* 【法】① 動物が其主家に歸らんと欲する意志. ② 人類の原住地に歸らんと欲する意志.—The intention of returning: said

① of the habitual disposition of animals to return to the owner's place, as opposed to return to their native wildness; ② of a person's intention of returning to his place of abode, whereby, though his absence be prolonged, he does not lose his legal residence.

announcement, *n.*

preliminary ~. 豫告.—An announcement previously made.

annoy, *n.*

work ~. 迷惑をかける; 困らせる.—To cause discomfort or trouble; molest.

annual, *n.*

~ of ~. 最小の報酬.—Quit-rent of a quit-rent; smallest possible return.

Had I but the *annual of annual* to give to my Lord Jesus, it would ease my pain. *Rutherford*.

annuity, *n.*

~ for *life* (or *life* ~). 終身年金.—An annuity payable during the life of the beneficiary.

certain ~. 有限年金.—An annuity granted for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years.

deferred (or *reversionary*) ~. 條件附年金.—An annuity that begins after a certain time or event.

grant an ~. 年金を下賜す; 年金支給の正式契約を爲す.—To make a formal contract or testamentary provision to pay an annuity.

annum, *n.*

per ~. 年に; 一年に付き.—By the year; in each year; annually.

annunciator, *n.*

electric ~. 電流表示機 (通電・停電の個所を表示する装置).—An apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an elec-

tric circuit is made or broken is indicated.

anointed, *a.*

the Lord's ~. ① 基督; 救世主. ② 猶太王又は他の國王 (凡て神聖權あるものとして謂ふ).—① Christ or the Messiah; ② A Jewish or other king by 'divine right'.

another, *pron.*

such ~. 他に同様の人又は物.—Another of the same sort: as, I never saw *such another*.

Here was a Caesar! when comes *such another*? *Shakespeare*.

answer, *n.*

strike an ~ (or *pleading*). 【法】返答 (又は辯疏) を斥く (失當又は不十分なるものとして).—To strike it out as improper or insufficient.

answer, *v.*

~ *back again*. 口答へをする.—To make answer in a surly manner to one's superior.

~ *for*. ① 保證する; 引受ける ② ...の責を負ふ; 贖ふ.—① To declare oneself responsible or accountable for; give assurance or guaranty for: as, I will *answer for* his safety. ② To suffer the consequences of; atone for: as, let his neck *answer for* his crime.

~ *to*. ...に一致す; ...に符合す.—To conform or correspond to: as, the copy *answers to* the original; the fugitive *answers to* the description.

~ *to a name*. ① 名を呼ばれて返答す. ② 何某と云ふ名を有す.—① To answer when addressed by that name, and thus to acknowledge it as one's own. ② To have the name of: as, he has a dog that *answers to the name of* John.

answerable, *adj.*

~ *for*. (某事)に對して責任ある.

—Responsible for (a thing): as, he is *answerable* for its success.

～ to. (誰某)に對して責任ある。

—Responsible to (a person): as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

answerer, n.

book～. [廢] 批評家.—A critic.

ant, n.

agricultural～. 巢の附近の草を取除く一種の蟻.—A kind of ant which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest.

anthem, n.

communion～ (or **hymn**). 聖餐式讚美歌.—An anthem sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people.

national～. 國歌.—National song or air.

anticipation, n.

in～. 豫期して; 前以て.—Expected; awaited; prepared for: as, I have a journey to the mountain *in anticipation*.

in～ of. ...を豫期して; ...を見越して; ...に先じて.—In expectation of; in view of; in such a manner as to anticipate.

antimony, v.

arsenical～. [化] 砒安質母.—A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *allemontite*.

black～. [化] 硫化安質母.—Antimonions sulphid.

antipodes, n.

at～ **with**. ...と正反對に.—In direct opposition to.

When you feel that you are *at antipodes* with a man on almost all points. Lessons Mid. Age.

anvil, n.

on (or **upon**) **the**～. 詮議中,

計畫中, 準備中, 着手中.—In a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, but not matured.

He has now *on the anvil* another scheme. Burke.

any, adj.

scarcely～. 極めて僅少の; 殆んど絶無の.—Very few: as, there are *scarcely any* plums on the tree since the storm.

anything, n.

～ **but**. ...とは全く反對; ...とは全く異なる; 決して...に非ず.—Quite contrary to; different from: as, it is *anything but* agreeable.

～ **like**. どの途; 到底.—In any respect; at all: as, I can't give *anything like* a fair copy of the original.

as～. [俗] 非常に.—Exceedingly.

for～ **one knows**. *for aught one knows* に同じ.

if～. 強いて差異を言へば; 若し差異がありとすれば.—If in any degree; if at all; if there is any difference: as, *if anything*, he is a little better to-day.

like～. [俗] 非常に.—Exceedingly.

apanage (appanage), n.

in～. 食封として所領せる.—In possession as an apanage.

apart, adv.

～ **from**. ...は別として; ...以外に.—Independently of; beside.

wide～. 頗る相隔りて; 懸け離れて.—Far from each other; widely separated.

ape, n.

god's～. [廢] 天成の愚物; 性來の馬鹿.—A natural born fool.

lead～ **in hell**. ① 地獄で猿を牽く (一生獨身の女が來世に於て授けらるると云ふ仕事、勿論冗談に云ふ). ② 老嫗にて身を終る、一生嫁せずして死す.—① The employment jocularly

assigned to old maids in the next world.

② Hence, to die an old maid.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day, And, for your love to her, *lead apes in hell*. Shakespeare.

make anyone his～. [廢] 人を馬鹿にする; 人を乗せる.—To befool him; dupe him.

play the～. 人まね物まねをする; 下らぬ真似をする.—To imitate, especially, in an inferior or spurious manner; mimic the reality.

put an～ **in one's hood**. 悪戯 (ワルサ)を仕掛ける; 騙す.—To play a trick upon one; dupe one.

sacred～. [動] 狹鼻類の猿.—Any semnopithecine monkey; specifically the entellus.

ape, v.

～ **it**. 物真似をする; 下らぬ真似をする.—To play the ape; mimic the reality.

Apollo, n.

～ **Belvedere**. 羅馬ブチカン宮なるベルギアア 畫堂に保存せるアポロ神の彫像 (人體美を最も高尚に發揮せりと云ふ).—A celebrated antique statue of Apollo, now preserved in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican Palace at Rome, and esteemed one of the noblest artistic representations of the human form.

a perfect～. アポロ. ベルギアアを謂ふ.—A model of manly beauty, referring to the Apollo Belvedere.

Delian～. 希臘アイーロス島の中央聖殿に安置せるアポロ神の像.—The Apollo of the central Hellenic sanctuary of Delos. The statue held a bow in one hand, and figures of the three Graces in the other.

Delphinian～. 航海守護のアポロ神.—Apollo as the protector of

sailors, navigation, and the marine: identified with the Delphian Apollo or Apollo of Delphi.

Phœbus～. 大日アポロ神 (アポロを光の神として謂ふ).—Apollo as the god of radiant light.

Pythian～. 妖魔退治のアポロ神 (アポロ嘗て怪龍パイソンを斬殺したるより云ふ).—The Apollo of Delphi, or the Pythian sanctuary; Appolo as the slayer of the monster Python, whom he supplanted on Parnassus.

apology, n.

lame～ (or **excuse**). 不得要領の辨解; 辻褄の合はぬ言分.—An apology or excuse which is not good or sufficient.

apoplexy, n.

pulmonary～. [醫] 肺溢血.—Hemorrhage of the lungs from the capillaries into the air-cells and surrounding tissue.

retinal～. [醫] 網膜溢血.—Hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.

simple (or nervous)～. [醫] 卒中.—Apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.

aport, adv.

hard～! [航] 左舷に舵機を廻す時の號令.—As a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apostle, n.

～ **of free trade**. 自由貿易の使徒 (コブデンを謂ふ).—Richard Cobden, an English politician and economist (1804-1865).

～ **of infidelity**. 異端の使徒 (ヴォルテールを謂ふ).—Voltaire, a French author (1694-1778).

～ **of temperance**. 禁酒の使徒

(マツシュ-を謂ふ) Father Matthew, an Irish priest (1790-1856).

~ of the sword. 帶劍上人(回々教開祖マホメットを謂ふ) So Mahomet was called, because he enforced his creed at the point of the sword.

manoeuvre the ~. [俗] 借金で融通をつける。To borrow of one to pay another; rob Peter to pay Pall.

the twelve ~. 基督を奉ぜし十二人の使徒。Christ's twelve disciples chosen and sent forth to preach the gospel to the world.

apostolate, n.

Catholic ~. 加特力慈善傳道會。One of the missionary and eleemosynary societies constituting the congregation founded in 1835 by Pallotti, a priest.

apparatus, n.

diffusion ~. 蔗糖搾取器。An apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.

electric ~. 電氣實驗機。The various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.

hatching ~. 人工孵化石。An artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat.

life-saving ~. 人命救助器(難船火災等の際に使用する救助器の總稱)。All the materials, tools, and appliances used for rescuing human life in case of shipwreck or fire, such as life-boats, wreck-ordnance, line-carrying projectiles, shotlines, etc.

light-registering ~. 燭光計量器。An automatic device for record-

ing the amount of light falling upon any particular spot during small fixed intervals.

microtelephonic ~. 顯微音器(極めて微かなる音を明亮に聴取る器械)。An apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds.

appeal, v.

~ from the chair. 長官の決定に關し評議員の意見を問ふ。To ask the sense of a deliberative body on a decision of the presiding officer.

~ to arms. 干戈に訴ふ, 武力に訴ふ。To have recourse to military power.

~ to force. 腕力に訴ふ。To resort to violence.

~ to one. 其の人の嗜好に投ず; 其の人に感心される。To suit his tastes; be appreciated by: as, such a style does not appeal to me.

~ to the country. 施政の可否を國論に訴ふ(議會を解散して)。To dissolve parliament after vote of the House of Commons adverse to the ministry, in order that the constituencies may express their mind on the question in electing the members of the new house.

appear, v.

~ before the footlights. 舞臺に出る, 登場する, 役者になる。To appear on the stage.

~ in the Gazette, (or have one's name in the Gazette). 官報に特に姓名を擧げらる; 官報にて破産宣告を告示せらる。To have one's name mentioned in any particular way in one of the British official Gazettes; specifically, in commerce, to have one's bankruptcy so announced, after a judicial decision.

appearance, n.

make an ~. 現はる, 出る。To appear.

make one's ~. 見えて来る; 出て来る。To become visible; come forward.

put in an ~. 出席する; 顔出しなす。To appear in person.

save (or keep up) ~. 體面を裝ふ; 體裁を造る; 世間體をつくらふ。To preserve a decent outside; avoid exposure of anything disgraceful or embarrassing: as, to save appearances was his only care.

It often happened that a duel was fought to keep up appearances to the world. Steele.

to all ~. どう見ても; 外見上; 一見して。So far as can be seen; apparently.

John Bull, to all appearance, is a plain, downright, matter-of-fact fellow. Irving.

voluntary ~. [法] 任意出廷(被告が召喚を受けず又原告より召喚の請求もなきに訴訟に異議を申立てんが爲めに任意に出廷するを云ふ)。The spontaneous appearance of a defendant for the purpose of resisting an action or other proceeding without having been served with process, or without requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to compel appearance.

apperception, n.

netive ~. [哲] 自動的統覺作用。That apperception which chooses one among a number of ideas that present themselves.

transcendental ~. [哲] 超絶的統覺作用; 先天的自覺。The original invariable self-consciousness, in which every thought is brought to logical unity.

appertain, v.

as ~. [廢] 相當に; かなの如く。As is proper or due.

appetite, n.

canine ~. [醫] 善飢(病的に出づる過度の食慾)。A morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

to (or after) one's ~. [廢] 自分の好きな通りに。Just as one pleases; so as to suit one's taste.

apple, n.

~s-and-pears. [俗] 段階(ダンバシゴ)。A flight of stairs.

~ of discord (or dissension or contention). 争の本; 不和の基; 嫉妬の種。The gold apple inscribed "For the fairest," fabled to have been thrown by Eris, the personification of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and contended for by Juno, Minerva, and Venus: whence, any subject of disagreement and dissension.

This great and wealthy church constantly formed an apple of discord. Freeman.

~ of Granada. [紋] 柘榴形。Pomegranate.

~ of love (or love ~). 珊瑚樹茄子, 赤茄子。An old name of the common tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*.

~ of Sodom (or Dead Sea ~).

① 死海近傍に産する果實にして外見極めて美なるも之を摘み取れば忽ち烟を放て灰に化すと傳ふるもの。② 無益の物; 人をして失望せしむるもの; 開けて悔しき玉手箱。③ A fruit said to grow on or near the site of the Biblical Sodom described by Josephus as externally of fair appearance, but turning to smoke and ashes when plucked. ④ Figuratively, some fruitless thing; something which

disappoints one's hopes or frustrates one's desires.

~ of the eye. ① 瞳子(ヒトミ); 瞳孔. ② 重用品; 大切な物; 寶; 掌中の玉.—① The pupil.—Sometimes extended to the Iris and pupil; or to the *Eyeball*; but apparently only by misunderstanding. ② Something very important, precious, or dear.

Poor Richard was to me as an eldest son, the *apple of my eye*. *Scott*.

Adam's ~ (or ~ of Adam) 喉佛(ノドボトケ).—The prominence made by the thyroid cartilage of the larynx on the front of the neck, especially prominent in males.

bitter ~. 【薬】古魯聖篤(コロシント).—The colocynth (*Oitullus Colocynthis*).

Golden A. (or A. of Gold). 英皇即位寶器中の寶珠.—The Orb in the British Regalia.

application, n.

external ~. 【醫】外用.—Application of medicine to external parts of the body.

make ~. 申込む; 出願す; 請求す.—To apply; request; solicit.

on ~. 出願次第; 申込あり次第.—As soon as application is made.

written ~. 請願書; 申告書; 申込書.—Application made by a written document.

apply, v.

~ for the Chiltern Hundreds. 議席を抛つ; 代議士の職を辭す. (*Chiltern Hundreds* の條を参照せよ). —To resign one's seat in Parliament.

~ one's self. 専心留意す, 一意事に従ふ.—To dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing): as, he *applied himself* to his studies.

~ to. ...に申請す; ...に出願す;

...に申込む.—To have recourse to; make application to.

appointment, n.

make an ~. 約定す; 協定す.—To make an arrangement; fix by a mutual agreement.

midnight ~. 夜間任命(米國にて大統領が自己任期の終に官吏を任命すること. 特に大統領ジョン・アダムスのなせるものを云ふ).—In U. S. politics, appointment made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams.

public ~. 叙任, 任官.—An official station in the service of the government to which persons may be appointed under authority conferred by law.

apprehension, n.

simple ~. 【論】單純了解.—The act of the mind by which it receives a simple notion, as *white*, *round*, distinguished from the formation of a judgment, as this is *white*, or *round*.

apprentice, n.

parish or town ~. 貧民保護者又は監督者が年奉公に入れたる貧兒.—A pauper child bound out to serve by guardians or overseers of the poor.

apprenticeship, n.

serve one's ~. 見習奉公をする.—To acquire the knowledge of a trade under the instruction of one skilled in it.

approach, n.

counter ~es. 【築城】對攻路.—Works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.

approve, v.

~ and reprobate. 【蘇法】同一證書面の一部に同意し其の他を拒否す.—To take advantage of those

portions of a deed which are in one's favor, while repudiating the rest.

appropriate, v.

~ to oneself. 私用に供す; 横領す.—To take possession of for one's own use; take to oneself.

approval, n.

on ~. 寶物を見た上に買ふと云ふ條件で, 點檢賣買の條件にて.—Subject to approval: as, please send the book on approval.

approve, v.

~d-of. 嘉納せられたる; 信用ある.—Regarded with commendation: as, an *approved-of* tinker or cobbler.

apron, n.

blue-~. 【俚】商人.—A tradesman. checkered-~. 【俚】理髮師.—A barber.

devil's-~. 昆布屬の海草.—Large, expanded, olive-brown seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*.

green-~. 【俚】俗人にして説教する者を嘲ける語.—A contemptuous term for a lay-preacher.

white-~. 【俚】娼婦, 淫賣婦.—A prostitute.

apron-string, n.

mother's ~s. 幼兒に對する慈母の注意.—A phrase used to signify 'watchful maternal care' of a child too young and strengthless to take care of itself.

apropos, adv.

~ of. ...に就て; ...に關して.—With regard to; in respect of.

spt, adj.

~ to. ① 兎角...し易き; 動もすれば. ② ...の癖が付いて居る; 何時も...し勝ちの.—① Liable to; having a tendency to—(said of things). ② Inclined to; customarily disposed to—(said of persons).

aquals, n.

equal ~. 平等に爲す; 平均を保つ, 釣合をとる.—To make things equal; bring about an equality, or proper balance or adjustment. [*Scott*].

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equal aquals*. *Scott*.

Arab, n.

street ~s. 【俚】無頼少年; コロツキ小僧.—Gamins; neglected and unruly boys who frequent the streets.

arber, erber, n.

make the ~. 【廢】獲物を割くに先づ心臓・肝臓及び肺臓を取り出す.—To take out the 'pluck,' the first stage in disembowling.—A hunting phrase.

arbitration, n.

~ of exchange. 通貨交換の比率制定(甲乙兩國間に於ける).—The settling of the ratio of exchange between the currencies of two countries so as to determine the equivalents of value between them.

arbutus, n.

trailing ~. 【植】山檀(エンコウサウ).—The *Epigaea repens*, a fragrant ericaceous creeper of the United States, blooming in the spring, and also known as *May-flower*.

arc, n.

~ of vision. 【星】星の初て顯はるゝ時地平線下の太陽の距離を測る弧線.—The arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.

circular ~. 【數】圓弧.—An arc of a circle.

concentric ~. 【數】圓心弧.—Arcs which belong to circles having the same center.

diurnal ~. 【星】日中太陽の運行に依て畫かるゝ弧線(往々星の運行にも用ふ).—The apparent arc described

by the sun from its rising to its setting: sometimes used of stars.

elliptic ~. 【數】楕圓弧.—A part of an ellipse.

hyperbolic ~. 【數】雙曲線弧.—An arc of the hyperbola.

nocturnal ~. 【星】夜間太陽及び他の天體の運行に依て畫かるゝ弧線.—The arc described by the sun, or other heavenly body, during the night.

supplemental ~s. 【數】補弧.—Arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.

voltic ~. 【電】電弧.—A bow of intensely hot and luminous flame between two electrodes connected with a powerful generator of electricity: the source of light in an arc-lamp.

arcana, n.

the great ~. 金石變質法.—The supposed art of transmuting metals.

arch, n.

triumphal ~. 凱旋門.—A monumental arch in honor of an individual, or in commemoration of an event.

archaeology, n.

classical ~. 希臘羅馬に關する古物學.—The archaeology of ancient Greece and Rome.

medieval ~. 中世古物學.—The archaeology of the middle ages.

archaic, adj.

the ~. ① 古風なる事物 ② 古樸の趣; 舊體.—① Archaic things or facts collectively. ② The style or quality of archaic objects: as, the archaic predominates in this collection.

architect, n.

naval ~. 造船技師.—One who prepares the plans of ships, and

exercises a general superintendence over the course of their construction.

architecture, n.

aerial ~. 空中樓閣を築くこと.—Building castles in the air: as, to occupy oneself with aerial architecture.

civil ~. 普通建築術.—The branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life.

military ~. 築城法, 築城術.—The branch of architecture which has to do with buildings for military purposes: to some extent coextensive with military engineering.

naval ~. 造船術.—The science and practice of the designing and construction of ships and of their engines and appurtenances.

ardor, n.

damp one's ~ for. ...の熱心を冷まさせる; ...を断念させる.—To make one give up the idea of.

area, n.

~ of characterization. 【人種】族性地域.—A portion of the earth so unique in characteristics as to leave an effect on man and his arts.

blind ~. 濕氣を避くるため地下室の周圍に設けたる空處; 周圍の境界.—A space about the basement of a house designed to prevent moisture from reaching the walls of the building; an ambit.

dry ~. 濕氣を避くるため家の土臺廻りに穿ちたる暗溝.—A covered channel round the external walls of a building to prevent damp.

arena, n.

~ of competition. 競争場.—Sphere of action where keen competition is going on.

political ~. 政界, 政權爭奪社會.—The political world.

argali, n.

American ~. ロッキー山脈中に住する一種の羊.—The Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn, *Ovis montana*.

argue, v.

~ away (or off). 言ひ抜ける.—To get rid of by argument.

~ from the staff to the corner. 問題外の質問を放つ.—To raise some other question than that under discussion.

~ one into. 人に...を勧める; 人に勧めて...を爲さしむ.—To persuade one into a course of action, an opinion or intention: as, they argued him into the adoption of the plan.

~ one out of. 人に...を思ひ止らせる, ...せぬ様に人を勧める.—To dissuade one from a course of action, an opinion or intention: as, he was argued out of his opposition.

argument, n.

~ en droit. 法律問題の論辯.—Argument of a question of law.

~ from authority. 【論】先輩證驗 (先輩の説を以て證となすの論).—Argument appealing to one's modesty, drawing its force from the opinions of persons long held in repute or reverence.

~ from design. 【論】意匠證驗 (萬物の上に見えたる意匠を以て有神の證と爲すの論).—The argument that world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.

~ from enumeration. 【論】計數證驗 (若干の實例を數へたてゝ全體の證と爲すの論).—A rude kind of induction in which the inference is made that something is true of a

whole class, because it is true of certain members of that class.

~ from example. 【論】類例證驗 (類似の例を他方面より多く蒐め來りて證と爲すの論), 比相證驗, 比論, 類推論.—The same as reasoning from analogy, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

~ from exclusion. 【論】排餘證驗 (諸餘の原因を悉く不十分として排斥し其殘留せる唯一の原因を以て眞因と爲すの論).—An argument in which, after showing that all causes but one are insufficient to account for a phenomenon, it is urged that the one remaining cause must be the true one.

clinch an ~. 立論す; 論断す.—To establish an argument; make it conclusive.

contentious ~. 【論】欺駁的辯論 (専ら欺駁若くは駁倒を目的とする議論).—An argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth.

cumulative ~. 【論】積成的辯論法 (種々の近眞的議論を累積し來りて勢を得んとする辯論法).—An argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.

dilemmatic ~. 【論】兩刀的辯論法 (全體の特徴を箇々の部分に訴へて立證せんとする論法).—One which purports to show that a whole class has a certain character by dividing it into parts, and showing that every part has that character.

disjunctive ~. 【論】撰説的辯論法.—A reasoning of the form: S is either P or Q; it is not P; hence it must be Q.

dissentaneous ~. 【論】不稱的辯論法(中名辭を反對名辭中より取て填充する論法)—A middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

extrinsic (or extrinsical) ~. 【論】外來的辯論(其證驗を自家の定義中より抽き出し來らざる論法)—An argument not drawn from a definition.

hypothetical ~. 【論】假說的(設若的)辯論法.—An argument one of whose premises is a hypothetical or conditional proposition. It is not identical with *hypothetic inference*.

put forth an ~. 立論す.—To bring forth or establish an argument.

aristocracy, n.

codfish ~. 成金黨; 鱈大黨.—Those who make a vulgar display of lately acquired wealth: formerly applied to families in Massachusetts said to have grown rich out of the fisheries.

arithmetic, n.

~ of series. 【數】三角法.—Trigonometry.

~ of sines. 【數】解標三角法.—Analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.

binary (or dyadic) ~. 【數】二進算.—Arithmetic in which the base of the notation is 2 instead of 10, so that the unit followed by one cipher (10) signifies two, two units (11) three, the units followed by two ciphers (100) four, etc.

decimal ~. 【數】十進算, 小數算.—The ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.

duodenary (or duodecimal) ~

(or scale). 【數】十二進算.—That system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve-fold proportion from right to left, instead of in the ten-fold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

higher (or theoretical) ~. 【數】高等算術.—The general theory of numbers.

literal ~. 【數】代數.—Algebra. **mental** ~. 【數】暗算.—The simpler branches of arithmetic adapted for mental training, through the performance of the operations in the mind, without writing the figures.

political ~. 【數】政治算術; 統計學.—The application of arithmetic to politics; statistics.

universal ~. 【數】代數學(ニウトンの附したる名稱).—Algebra: a name given by Newton.

ark, n.

A. of Testimony (or the Covenant). 【宗】約匣, 契約の匣.—The wooden coffer containing the tables of the law, kept in the Holiest Place of the Tabernacle.

touch (or lay hands on) the ~. 神聖を穢す; 粗暴に扱ふ.—To interfere with, or treat irreverently, what is held to be sacred. (See 2 Sam. vi, 6.)

The House of Commons only *touched the ark* of our property with half a heart. *M. Pattison.*

Laying irreverent hands on the ark of the constitution. *H. Rogers.*

arm, n.

~ and ~. "arm in arm" の訛誤.—Improper form of "arm in arm."

~ in ~. ① 互の腕を組合せて. ② 親しく相交りて.—① With arms interlinked: as, they went out *arm*

in arm. ② Hence,—in close communion: as, he always walks *arm in arm* with angels.

Philosophy... Walks *arm in arm* with Nature all his way. *Cowper.*

~ in-armly. "arm in arm" と云ふべきを戯れに "ly" を加へて副詞形にしたるもの.—Humorous form of "arm in arm."

~ of flesh. 人力; 肉の腕(舊約全書 歴代志略下書第三十二章八節參照).—Human strength or aid.

~ of the sea. 【法】入海.—A body of water in which, by connection with the sea, the tide ebbs and flows.

better ~. 【廢】利腕(キ、ウテ).—The right arm.

dagger (or stab) ~s. 【廢】短刀にて腕を刺し流血を葡萄酒に混じ之を飲みて情婦の健康を祝す(嘗て遊治郎間に行はれたる常習).—Practice once observed among gallants of piercing their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses.

give (or offer) one's ~ to. 我腕を出して人の腕と組合はすことを諾し若くは求む; 我腕に凭りかゝらせる.—To allow or invite a person to walk *arm in arm* with one, or lean on one's arm.

glass ~. 瘦れ切つてこぼりたる腕.—An arm weakened or stiffened by over-exercise, as of a pitcher in baseball.

in ~. まだ抱かれて居る.—Still carried about in the arms.

in the ~s of Murphy (or Morpheus). 【俗】眠つて.—Asleep.

Irish ~s. 太い腕.—Thick arms. **make a long** ~. 【俗】猿臂を延ばす; 一生懸命になる.—To reach out

the arm a long way after something; exert oneself to get something: as, seeing these tempting apples he *made a long arm* for them.

Queen's ~. 小銃.—A musket. **right** ~. 股肱, 片腕.—Main stay; chief executive agent.

Sir Lancelot, my *right arm*,
The mightiest of my knights.
Tennyson.

secular ~. 民事管轄權.—Civil, in contradistinction to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

strong ~ (or hand). 強力; 暴力手段; 不敵の勢; 武力.—Figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms.

take the ~. 人の言ふがまいに腕を組合はす.—To accept the invitation of one who offers his arm.

with open ~s. 心底から; 誠意を以て.—Cordially; with eager welcome.

arm, v.

~ against. 豫防策を施す; 萬全の策を講ず.—To take defensive or precautionary measures against: as, we must *arm against* the pestilence.

~ out. 【廢】武裝す(船體を).—To fit out (a ship) with arms.

~ed at all points. 甲冑一式を着けて.—Incased in a complete suit of armor.

~ed cap-a-pie. *armed at all points* に同じ.

~ed in flute (or en flûte). 一部武裝して(船艦に云ふ).—A phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

~ed to the teeth. 充分に武裝して.—Very fully or completely armed.

~ed with patience. 忍耐力を具

へたる; 辛抱強き.—Furnished with patience; possessed of patience.

armada, n.

the Spanish (or Invincible) A. 西班牙艦隊・無敵艦隊。(一五八八年英國征伐の爲め西班牙王フィリップ二世の組織せし艦隊の名)—The fleet sent against England by Philip II. of Spain in 1588. After being in part scattered and defeated, it was destroyed by storm and tempest off the Hebrides and the west of Ireland.

armor, n.

~ of proof. 安全甲裝.—Armor which has been proved trustworthy, or which is known to be trustworthy, as against ordinary weapons.

buckle on one's ~. 争闘の準備をなす.—To prepare for conflict.

in ~. [俗] 酒の勢を藉りて; 一杯機嫌で.—Pot-valiant; primed.

masceled ~. 菱形の鋼鐵板にて造れる中古の甲冑.—Medieval armor made of mascles.

submarine ~. 潜水器, 潜水服.—The water-tight covering, including breast plates, weights, air-tubes, etc., put on by divers.

teglated ~. 板金鎧, 金札(カネザネ)の鎧.—Armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

arms, n. pl.

~ of alliance. [紋] 夫婦紋(メネトモン) (男女兩家の紋を組合せたるもの).—Arms which are obtained through matrimonial alliance.

~ of assumption. [紋] 裏紋; 代紋(カヘモン).—Arms not inherited,

but borne by permission of authority or without sanction.

~ of dominion. [紋] 王室御紋章.—The national arms borne by the sovereign, in which generally the bearings inherited by the prince as an individual have come to have a certain national character.

~ of office. [紋] 官府の紋章.—Arms which are the perquisite or appendage of some public position.

~ of precision. 新式銃(旋條・照尺等を具備せる).—Firearms having modern appliances, such as rifling, graded sights, etc.

abated ~. 試合刀.—Weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament.

assumptive ~. arms of assumption に同じ.

bear ~. ① 軍に服す; 兵となる. ② 紋を附ける.—① To do military service; serve as a soldier. ② Showing or exhibiting heraldic insignia or devices.

bear ~ against. ...に鋒を向けろ; ...と戦ふ.—To fight against.

By ~. 武力を以て.—By military force: as, it is a barbarous way to extend dominion by arms.

carry ~. [兵] ① 肩へ銃(號令). ② 軍籍に入る. ③ 干戈を交ふ; 戦ふ.—① A command to soldiers to hold the piece in the right hand, the barrel nearly perpendicular and resting against the hollow of the shoulder, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard. ② To belong to the army. ③ To wage war.

Her arms were carried abroad.

Ozell.

change ~. 銃を一方の肩より他方へ移す.—To shift the musket or rifle from one shoulder to the other.

in ~. 武裝して; 喧嘩腰で.—Armed; in a hostile attitude.

lay down ~. 干戈を收む; 降服す.—To cease from armed hostility; surrender.

of all ~. あらゆる兵科の.—Of every description of troops.

They numbered about 12,000 of all arms. Gleig.

official ~. arms of office に同じ.

order ~. [兵] 銃を立てる; 立て銃.—In military drill, to bring the butt of a fire-arm to the ground, the weapon being held vertically against the right side.

present ~. [兵] 「捧げ銃」にて敬禮す; 捧げ銃.—To salute by holding weapons perpendicularly in front of the body; a command to that effect.

recover ~. [兵] 元へ銃(「狙へ」の姿勢より「構へ」の姿勢に直らしむる時の號令).—A word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.

repeating ~. 連發銃.—Arms that can be discharged a number of times without being reloaded.

rifled small ~. 旋條小銃; 旋條短銃.—Rifles, muskets, carbines, pistols, or revolvers, the bores of which are cut with spiral grooves or "rifles."

secure ~. [兵] 腕に銃; 雨天の際銃器の濕潤を避けんが爲め銃機を腋下に. 銃口を下方に向けて持つこと.—To hold a musket with the muzzle down, the lock being well up under the arm, in order to secure the weapon from becoming wet.

slope ~. [兵] 擔へ銃(號令).—A command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.

small ~. 大砲以外の小銃. 銃劍. 短銃. 拳銃. 軍刀等凡て運搬器を要せざる武器の總稱; 遊獵銃.—All weapons not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery*, and including rifles, muskets, bayonets, pistols, revolvers, sabers, and swords; also, sporting weapons.

stack ~. [兵] 銃を組む.—To stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

support ~. [兵] 左肩に銃を擔ふ.—To carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.

take (or take up) ~. 武裝す; 干戈に訴ふ.—To arm for attack or defense; draw the sword: also figuratively: as, I was obliged to take arms in self-defense.

to ~! 戦闘準備の號令.—A warning equivalent to "arm! take to your arms; make ready for battle."

To arms! to arms! the fierce Virago cries. Pope.

trail ~. 銃. 矛等を右手にて下げながら持ち運ぶ; 下げ銃(號令).—To carry in an oblique forward position, with the breech or the butt near the ground, the piece or the pike being held by the right hand near the middle; a command to that effect.

turn one's ~ against (or towards). 戈を向ける; 攻撃す.—To make war upon; attack.

under ~. 戦闘準備して(陸海軍共に用ふ).—Armed and equipped for military or naval service.

In a moment the troops were under arms. Robertson.

army, n.

~ of observation. [兵] 監視軍.—A force detached to watch the

movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of siege.

besieging ~. 包圍軍.—A force detached to lay siege to a hostile fort or city.

Blue Ribbon A. 青紐軍(青紐を勳標とする禁酒會の名)—The name of a temperance society having a blue ribbon for its badge.

Church A. 貧民間にキリスト教傳導の目的を以て組織せる英國の宗教團體.—A religious organization for the furtherance of Christianity among the poorer classes.

Flying ~. 【兵】歩騎兵の別働隊.—A strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm.

Grand A. of the Republic. 合衆國南北戦争の時北軍に屬せし軍人の組織せる會.—A secret organization composed of those enlisted in the service of the government in the civil war of 1861-1865, and honorably discharged, having for its objects the cultivation of fraternal spirit, the cherishing of loyalty, provisions for soldiers' widows and dependents, etc.

land ~. 【陸】陸軍.—Land force.

naval (or sea) ~. 【海】海軍.—

Salvation A. 【宗】救世軍.—A wide-spread organization conducted on a half-military plan, having for its objects the promotion of religion, temperance, and the like, among the neglected classes.

standing ~. 【兵】常備軍.—A permanently organized military forces kept up by a country.

the A. 一國の陸軍總體.—The whole of the regular troops or land forces of a states; military service.

aroint, *interj.*

~ thee! 嗚去れ; うせろ.—
Begone! avaunt!

Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cries. Shakespeare.

around, *adv.*

all ~. 到る所, 何處も.—In all quarters.

arrange, *v.*

~ in series. 順序を立つ, 順を追うて整列す.—To place in orderly succession.

arrangement, *n.*

philosophical ~. 【哲】アリストートルの範疇.—An Aristotelian category or predicament.

array, *n.*

challenge the ~. 【法】陪審官總體を忌避す.—To take exception to the whole panel of jurymen.

in battle ~. 戦陣を張りて.—
In posture for fighting.

in evil ~. 宜しからぬ状態にて.—
In a bad condition; badly.

array, *v.*

~ against. 相率ゐて...の反對に立たしむ.—To arrange and form into a hostile party against.

All around them seem'd array'd
Against them. Byron.

arrear, *n.*

in ~. ① 【陸】後方に. ② 退歩の状態に.—① In the hinder place or position. ② In a backward state.

The arts of medicine and surgery are somewhat *in arrear* in Spain.

Ford.

in ~. ① 負債となりて; 拂後れとなりて. ② 恩義未だ酬いず.—
In debt; behindhand in paying: as, owing to the financial difficulty of the school, the salaries of several of the teachers are *in arrears*. ② Hence used figuratively, when one is in-

debted to another for an act of kindness or favor without having repaid it.

I am very much *in arrears* to you for a thousand civilities. A. Charlett.

I am deeply *in arrears* to my correspondents. Free-thinker.

in ~ of. ...の背後に; ...より後れて.—Falling behind: as, now-a-days literature is *in arrear* of science.

arrest, *n.*

~ of judgment. 【法】裁判停止.—A stay of proceedings founded on a motion to suspend the entry of judgment on the verdict, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings.

under (an) ~. 拘留中.—Under legal restraint; in the hands of the law; arrested.

arrester, *n.*

lightning ~. 避雷器(法として電氣器械に附し以て大氣中よりの感電を防ぐもの)—A device for protecting electric instruments from lightning by deflecting the discharge into the ground.

arrival, *n.*

for ~. 着荷の上引渡すべき.—To be delivered when the ship arrives: said of cargoes.

arrive, *v.*

~ at. ① ...に達す; ...に到着す.

② 得.—① To reach: as, he has arrived at manhood. ② To gain.

We arrive at a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of facts. McCosh.

arrow, *n.*

broad ~. ① 鏃(ヤヅリ)に鏃(アゴ)のある矢; 鏃矢(カアラヤ). ② 政府の所有物に押捺する鏃形(ヤヅリガタ)の官印. ③ 【紋】鏃形の紋章.—① An arrow with a forked or barbed head. ② The broad-arrow-shaped

mark, thus (A), stamped on materials belonging to government. ③ In Heraldry, Pheon, which is properly a broad-arrow with the inner edge of the barbs indented.

Parthian ~. 逃げ乍ら(又は遁走を装うて)敵手に放つ箭; 名残りの箭.—A shaft aimed at an adversary while flying or pretending to fly from him; a parting arrow: in allusion to the manner of fighting of the ancient Parthians.

standard ~. 十五世紀の後半に行はれたる箭.—An arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations.

arse, *n.*

~ upwards. 運よく.—In good luck.

hang the ~. 尻込みする; 嫌がる; 愚圖々々する.—To hold back; be reluctant or tardy.

heavy ~. のらくら者; 愚圖(ケヅ).—A lazy fellow; a lie-a-bed.

art, *n.*

~ and part. 【蘇注】教唆; 從犯.—Instigation; abetment: a legal term used in Scotland and the North of England.

~s of design. 意匠, 圖案.—Those arts into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part.

~ of memory. 古代に行はれし一種の骨牌戯.—An old game at cards.

black ~. 妖術; 魔法.—Necromancy; magic.

curious ~. 【魔】魔術.—Magical arts.

decorative ~. 裝飾美術.—The branch of art which has for its primary object merely the pleasure of the eye, especially in decoration

which is subservient to architectural features or to form, as in ceramics.

(either) by ~ or part. 計畫上又は実行上.—Either by art in contriving a plan, or by the part taken in executing it: as, he is not concerned in the matter either by art or part.

fine ~s. 美術.—Those arts which seek expression through beautiful modes; specifically, architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving.

graphic ~s. 圖解法(製圖・彫刻・金屬版術・繪畫等凡てアルファベットの由らず線及び畫を用ひて各自の思想を表はす技術を云ふ).—Drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters to express or convey ideas.

have ~ and part in. to be art and part in に同じ.

have ~ or part in. to be art or part in に同じ.

healing ~. 醫術.—Medical art.

Hermetic ~. 鍊金術.—Alchemy, with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy.

industrial ~s. 工藝.—Those arts relating to the processes or products of manufacture or commercial production in general.

liberal ~s. 高等學藝(修辭・哲學・音樂等)(往古羅馬國にては自由民にのみ高尙の學藝を修むる事を許したるを以て斯く云ふ).—The higher branches of learning: so called because among the Romans only free men were allowed to pursue them.

magic ~. 魔術.—The black art; necromancy.

manly ~. 拳闘術.—In America, boxing.

mechanic (or mechanical) ~s. useful arts に同じ.

medieval ~. 中世紀の美術.—The art of the entire middle age of Europe, beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideals and extending to the Renaissance, or roughly to the year 1500.

military ~. 戰術.—The art of war.

Moorish ~. A—ア式美術.—The art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety.

plastic ~. 塑像術.—Sculpture, including all subordinate or related arts by which objects are represented in the round or in relief.

polite ~s. liberal arts に同じ.
the ~ of self-defense. 拳闘術.—In America, boxing.

the ~ preservative of all other arts. 印刷術.—Printing.

the healing ~. 醫術.—The art of medicine.

the noble ~. 拳闘術.—In England the art of self-defense; boxing.

to be ~ and part in. ...の計畫及び實行に與る; ...と腹を合せら.—To be accessory both by contrivance and participation; often used loosely, as a mere jingling phrase for "accessory, participating, sharing" (the sense of "art" being merged in that of "part"): as, he was art and part in committing the crime.

to be ~ or part in. ...の計畫或は實行に與る.—To be concerned either in the contrivance or execution of.

useful ~s. 手藝, 手工.—Those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind.

art, v.

~ it. 巧にやる; 手管を用ふ.—To use art or artifice.

He that can art it handsomely in the ways of dissimulation.

H. Sydenham.

artery, n.

auditory ~. 【解】聽官動脈.—A branch of the basilar artery which accompanies the auditory nerve and supplies the labyrinth of the ear.

deep auricular ~. 【解】後耳動脈.—A branch from the internal maxillary artery, supplying the external meatus of the ear.

facial ~. 【解】顔面動脈.—A large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.

frontal ~. 【解】前額動脈.—One of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.

lingual ~. 【解】舌動脈.—A branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue and associate parts. It is in man the usual second branch of the carotid, arising between the superior thyroid and the facial; its termination is the ranine artery.

meningeal ~ies. 【解】腦膜動脈.—The arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary.

mesenteric ~. 【解】腸間膜動脈.—An artery which ramifies between the two layers of a mesentery. In man there are two large arteries of this name, superior and inferior, both branches of the abdominal aorta.

nutrient ~. 【解】營養動脈.—The principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone.

ovarian ~. 【解】卵巢動脈.—The artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male.

palpebral ~. 【解】眼瞼動脈.—Two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrymal sac, and eyelids.

parotid ~. 【解】耳下腺動脈.—Small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland.

splenic ~. 【解】脾動脈.—The main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis.

tarsal ~. 【解】跗骨動脈.—A branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.

temporal ~. 【解】顳額動脈.—An arterial branch supplying the temporal region or muscle, especially the superficial temporal artery.

artichoke, n.

Jerusalem ~. 【植】きくいも.—A species of sun-flower, a native of tropical America, cultivated in Europe, having edible tuberous roots.

article, n.

~ by ~. 一品づい.—One thing after another forming a part of the same class, or belonging to the same sort.

The dress is brought before us
article by article. De Quincey.

~s of association. 定款.—The certificate filed, in conformity with a general law, by persons who desire to become a corporation, and setting forth the rules and conditions upon which the association is founded.

Articles of Confederation. 同盟條款(米の十三州の始めて聯合せる時結べる同盟條約).—The compact (1781-'89) under which the thirteen North American colonies were first united into a league.

~s of faith. 【宗】信仰箇條.—The main or essential points of religious belief; specifically, an authoritative and binding statement of such points as held by a particular church or denomination; a doctrinal creed.

~s of impeachment. 彈劾箇條書.—The accusations in writing which form the basis of an impeachment trial. They take the place of the indictment in ordinary criminal, and of the declaration or complaint in civil, actions.

~s of incorporation. 組合規約定款.—Articles of association.

~s of the peace. 豫戒令.—An obligation to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty, and with or without sureties, imposed upon an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that there is just cause to fear that the party complained of will do some harm to the complainant, or procure a third person to do it.

~s of roup (Scotch). 釋賣の條件.—Conditions of sale at an auction announced by a crier.

~s of war. 陸海軍條例; 軍律.—The code of regulations for the

government and discipline of the army and navy.

city ~. 商況欄(龍動新聞の).—The financial and commercial news articles in a London newspaper.

definite ~. 【文】定冠詞.—A word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to some particular one of the class which the noun names.

in the ~ of. ...の件に就ては; ...の點に於ては.—In the matter of; as regards.

We have been steadily going down hill, in the article of our mother-tongue.

in the ~ of death. 臨終の折に; 死期に臨んで.—At the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.

In the article of death I give you my thanks, and pray for you.

indefinite ~. 【文】不定冠詞.—A word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to indefinitely one or any one of the class which the noun names.

leading ~. 社説.—The chief editorial article of a newspaper.

marriage ~s (or contract). 婚姻契約書.—An antenuptial agreement; instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage—embodying the terms agreed or between them respecting rights of property and succession. The law, while it does not allow the parties to modify by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state, does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property.

memorandum ~s. 覺書に特記したる貨物(保険金を拂ふを要せざる物貨).—In marine insurance, things referred to in the memorandum

clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified.

of great ~. 【廢】偉大なる; 重大なる.—Of great moment; of importance.

prime ~. 【俚】別嬪, 尤物.—A handsome girl.

Schmalcald Articles. 【宗】シュマルカールデン箇條書(ルーテル自記の新教々會用懺悔文).—One of the confessional formulas of the Lutheran Church, drawn up by Luther in 1537 at the instance of the Elector and signed by the Protestant powers at Schmalcald as their response to the call of Pope Paul III. for a general council at Mantua.

Schwabach Articles. 【宗】シュワバハ箇條書(ルーテル味の記してシュワバハの傳道會議に提出したる信仰箇條).—A series of doctrinal statements drawn up by Luther and his associates and presented at a conference of evangelical princes at Schwabach, Oct. 16, 1529.

shipping ~s. 海員雇傭契約書.—A legal instrument of writing specifying the terms of the contract between owners and seamen who ship aboard a vessel.

the Five Articles. 【宗】アラムニアン宗信仰箇條書.—The doctrines of Arminianism, as opposed to the Five Points of Calvinism.

the Lambeth Articles. 【宗】ラムベス箇條書(一五九五年英國ラムベスにて起草せられたるカルヴィン派の信仰箇條にして九箇條より成る. 教會にて裁可せられず後終に無効となれり).—Nine articles drawn up in 1595 at Lambeth, England, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc.

They were never approved by the church in any regular synod and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.

the Thirty-nine Articles. 【宗】三十九條目(一五六二, 三年龍動にて開會せる國教大會にて協定布告せる三十九條の教義條目).—The thirty-nine points of doctrine formulated and promulgated by a convocation of the Church of England, held in London 1562-63.

the Twenty-five Articles. 【宗】二十五條目(三十九條目を刪修したるものにして美以教會派の特別信條).—The special doctrines of the Methodist Church, being the Thirty-nine Articles with omissions.

Torgau Articles. 【宗】トルゴウ條目(一五三〇年三月サクソニーのトルゴウに於てルーテル其同盟と選舉候に上れる教義に關する條目).—A series of doctrinal statements drawn up by Luther and his colleagues and presented to the Elector at Torgau, March, 1530.

artificer, n.

the A. of the universe (or world). 造物者; 神.—The Creator.

the great A. 同上.

artillery, n.

field ~. 【兵】野戰砲兵隊.—Same as light artillery, but often used specifically for foot-artillery, the heaviest class of field-artillery.

hying ~. 【兵】騎馬砲兵隊.—Artillery designed for very rapid evolutions, the gunners being either all mounted or accustomed to ride, upon the ammunition-chests when the pieces are to be dragged from one part of the field to another.

foot ~. 【兵】徒歩砲兵隊.—Field-artillery which is served by artillerymen on foot, as distinguished from

horse-artillery. It is used in connection with infantry.

garrison ~. 【兵】要塞砲兵隊.— Artillery employed in the defense of field-works.

heavy ~. 【兵】重砲隊.— All artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions; it is divided into *siege* and *sea-coast artillery*.

horse ~. 【兵】騎砲兵隊.— Light field- or machine-guns, of which the cannoners in manœvering or marching are mounted on horseback.

light ~. 【兵】野戦砲兵隊.— Artillery for service in the field. It is organized into batteries, and is armed with guns of different calibers according to its special function, and with machine-guns, and includes flying artillery, foot- or field-artillery, horse-artillery, and mountain-artillery. Also called *field-artillery*.

mountain ~. 【兵】山砲隊.— Light artillery of small caliber, used in mountain warfare, and mounted either on light carriages or pack-animals for transportation.

sea-coast ~. 【兵】海岸砲隊.— Artillery consisting of guns of the heaviest caliber, used for armament of permanent works, chiefly on the sea coast.

siege ~. 【兵】攻城砲兵隊.— Artillery used in attacking fortified places, and, when it accompanies armies in their operations in war, mounted on carriages for transportation; when employed in the defense of field-works it is sometimes called *garrison-artillery*.

artist, *n.*

bread ~. 【俗】單に生計の爲めに稼ぐ人.— One working merely to gain a living.

as, *conj.*

~ **about** (or **concerning** or **touching**). *as for* に同じ.

~ **for** (or **to**). ...に關しては; ...に至ては; ...は如何と云ふに.— **Concerning**; **respecting**: as, he is not yet decided *as to* the route he should take.

I know not what course others may take; but *as for* me give me liberty or give me death!

Patrick Henry.

~ **if** (or **though**). 宛も...なるが如く.— In the same manner that it would be if.

ascendant, *n.*

To be in the ~. 勢威赫々たり; 冲天の勢にあり.— To have commanding power or influence; occupy a ruling position.

ascension, *n.*

apparent right ~. 【星】外觀直昇.— The right ascension of the apparent place of a star.

oblique ~ (of a star). 【星】斜昇.— An arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox or first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.

right ~. 【星】①直昇. ②赤經.— ① In *old astronomy*, vertical rising. ② In *modern astron.*, the right ascension of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its circle of declination and the vernal equinox or first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east.

ascribable, *adj.*

~ **to**. ...に歸すべき; ...に出づと認むべき.— Capable of being ascribed to; attributable: as, his success is *ascribable to* his patience.

ascribe, *v.*

~ **to**. ① ...に歸す, ...に因るとなす. ② に有りとなす; ...の有する所となす; ...に屬すと爲す.— ① To attribute, refer, as to a cause or source; assign. ② To consider or allege to belong to.

Men are apt to acquire qualities that are continually *ascribed to* them. *Irving.*

ash, *n.*

~ **of Jerusalem**. 【植】大青; 蔘藍.— An old English name for woad or dyer's weed, *Isatis tinctoria* and *Reseda luteola*.

bitter ~. 【植】苦白木.— A West Indian name of the quassia-tree, *Picroena excelsa*.

black ~es. 【化】黒灰.— Crude soda.

blue ~es. 【化】綠灰.— A hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially. It is found native ("mountain blue") in Cumberland, England.

prickly ~. 【植】山椒.— A name given to species of *Xanthoxylum* (*X. Americanum*, the *X. Clava-Herculis*, the latter also called *sea-ash*).

quaking ~. 【植】移楊.— In Scotland, the aspen.

Russian ~. 魯西亞灰 (粗炭化ポツタシユームの俗稱. 魯西亞より輸出するを以て此名あり).— Commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.

ultramarine ~es. 【化】群青灰.— A pigment used for gray tints and made by grinding the residue from lapis lazuli after the natural ultramarine has been removed.

weeping ~. 【植】枝垂素皮.— The Variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, having the

branches arching downward instead of upward.

wild ~. 【植】「ないかまど」の英國に於ける古名.— An old English name for the mountain-ash.

yellow ~. 【植】いぬみんじゆ (荳科).— A leguminous tree of the United States. *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

aside, *adv.*

~ **from**. とは別に; とは關係なく.— Apart or separately from; in a state of withdrawal or exclusion from. This use of the word *aside* is quite peculiar to the United States.

~ **of**. 【廢. 俚】① ...と相並んで; ...に沿うて. ② ...に比べては.— ① By the side of; alongside of. ② Compared with.

We are mere carpet-knights *aside of* these indomitable savages. *Kane.*

ask, *v.*

~ **after**. 尋ね; 見舞ふ.— To inquire or make inquiry into: as, I *asked after* his health.

~ **away**. 除かんことを乞ふ; 願うて...を除く.— To do away with by asking.

His prayer is so ambitious of Prerogative, that it dares *ask away* the Prerogative of Christ himself. *Milton.*

~ **for**. ① 乞ふ; 下さいと願ふ. ② 訪ふ; 尋ね.— To solicit; seek to obtain by entreaty: as, the beggar *asked me for* a loaf of bread. ② to ask to see: as, did anyone *ask for* me while I was out?

~ **in**. 請じ入れる; 通す (客を).— To entreat (a person or persons) to enter: as, don't keep the visitor waiting, *ask him in* at once.

~ **in church**. 結婚舉行の公告をなす.— To publish banns of marriage. The verb *ask* is used in this phrase

because the publication is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.

~ of. ...に問ふ.—To put a question to; make a request to: as, he asked a strange question of his teacher; ask counsel of God.

~ out. [俗] 誘引す.—To invite.

~ up. 上に請ふ.—To entreat (a person) to come up.

asparagus, n.

French ~. [植] 佛蘭西獨活.—A name in some parts of England for the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum Pyrenacium*.

Prussian ~. 同上.

aspect, n.

~ of a plane. [數] 平面の方位.—The direction of its normal.

ambulacral ~. [動] 水足面.—That surface of an echinoderm which bears the ambulacra.

in full ~. [紋] 相對向して.—*Affronté*.

in trian ~. [紋] 對向の位置と右前足を上げて右手に向ふ位置との中間にある位置(紋章中の獸の姿勢位置をいふ).—In a position between *affronté* and *passant*.

oral ~. [動] 口邊面(口と同部分にして水足を具せる表面を云ふ).—The surface upon which some marine creatures creep, situated on the same part of the body as the mouth.

popliteal ~. 腓.—The posterior aspect of the leg.

sinister ~. [占星] 宮位の次序に従つて生ずる二星の出現(白羊宮に於ける土星と雙女宮の同位に於ける金星との出現の如し).—An appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

aspersion, n.

cast ~s on. 雜を付ける; 惡しざまに云ふ.—To sprinkle with calumnies; slander or insinuate misconduct.

I defy all the world to cast a just aspersion on my character. *Fielding*.

asphodel, n.

bog ~. [植] 百合の一種.—The name of species of *Narthecium*, *N. ossifragum* and *N. Americanum*.

false ~. [植] 岩菖蒲の屬名.—The American name of plants of genus *Tofieldia*.

aspire, v.

~ after (or at or to). ...を渴望す; 負ふ氣なくも...を望む.—To have a fixed desire or ambition for something at present above one: as, he is aspiring after a more perfect knowledge.

He does not lead the learner to aspire at anything higher. *F. Newman*.

The Barbarian still aspired to the rank of master-general of the armies of the West. *Gibbon*.

~ to the hand of. (某女)を娶らんとの野心を懐く; ...と契らんと望む.—To long to win a lady; seek to obtain the consent to marriage of.

Is it not possible that Pole secretly aspired to the hand of the princess Mary? *Keightley*.

ass, n.

~es have ears as well as pitchers. 愚人も小兒と同じく能く話を聞き取る(愚人小兒の前なりとて亂りに口外すべからず).—Children, and even the densest minds, hear and understand many a word and hint which the speaker supposed would pass unheeded. An expansion of the common saying "Little pitchers have (long) ears."

~ in a lion's skin. 懦夫にして

威振る者; 賢者を裝ふ愚人.—A coward who hectors; a fool that apes the wise man. The allusion is to the fable of an ass that put on a lion's hide, but was betrayed when he began to bray.

~ with two panniers. 婦人を左右に携へながら街上を行く男子.—A man walking the streets with a lady on each arm.

Buridan's ~. 不決斷の人.—A man of indecision: in allusion to the saying of Buridan the scholastic.

make an ~ of. [俗] ...を馬鹿にする; ...を愚弄す.—To stultify.

make an ~ of one's self. [俗] 頓馬な真似をする, 愚行を演ず.—To act stupidly or foolishly.

mount the ~. 破産する.—To become bankrupt. The allusion is to a custom very common in the sixteenth century of mounting a bankrupt on an ass, with his face to its tail. Thus mounted, the defaulter was made to ride through the principal thoroughfares of the town.

sell one's ~. 馬鹿な真似を止める.—To get rid of one's foolish ways.

The ~ waggeth his ears. [諺] 無學にして學者ぶる; 愚人にして賢者を氣取る.—This proverb is applied to those who lack learning, and yet talk as if they were very wise; men wise in their own conceit.

the two ~es. [星] 二羊星(巨蟹宮中の二星).—The stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula *Præsepe*.

till the ~ ascends the ladder. 決して...せず.—Never. A rabbinical expression.

assault, n.

~ and battery. [法] 殴打—

The striking of a person by making an unlawful attack upon him.

~ of (or at) arms. 仕合; 接戦の演習.—An attack made upon each other by two fencers, etc., as an exercise or trial of skill; in a wider sense, a display of hand-to-hand military exercise.

make (or give) ~. [兵] 強襲を行ふ.—To make a sudden rush or charge against the walls of a hostile city or fortress; make a storm: as, the enemy gave (or made) several assaults to the outworks.

assay, n.

annual ~. 年度試験(年々行はるゝ貨幣の質量重量の試験).—An annual official trial of gold and silver coin to ascertain whether the standard of fineness and weight of coinage is maintained.

at all ~s. [廢] ① 如何なる時に處しても; 何時にても; 常に. ② 萬事を暗して; 萬一の覺悟をして.—① At every trial or in every juncture; always. ② At all hazards; ready for every event.

do one's ~. [廢] 全力を盡す.—To do one's best.

assembly, n.

A. of Divines at Westminster. [宗] ウェストミンスター教役者會議(長期議會に依りて召集せられたる牧師大會にして國政及び國教の大事を議せり).—Commonly called the *Westminster Assembly*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise for the settling of the government and the liturgy of the Church of England.

A. of Notables. [佛史] 名望家會議(非常に際して國王の召集に應じ國政の諮詢を受くる國中有志家の會議にして革命前二回の分最も有名な

v).—In *French history*, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions. The two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the imminent crisis.

Constituent A. National Assembly と同じ。

General A. ①【宗】長老教會の最高審判會。②米國諸州立法議會の總名。③ニュー・ジャージー州の下院。④The highest ecclesiastical tribunal of churches of the Presbyterian order, meeting annually, and composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery within their respective national bounds. ⑤In many of the United States, the collective title of the legislature. ⑥In New Jersey, the lower house of the legislature.

Legislative A. ①合衆國のオレゴン州及び諸准州に於ける立法議會の總名；英國殖民地の下院及び一院制を取れる土地の議會。②【佛史】國民議會と區別して一七九一年後の立法議會を云ふ。③The collective title of the legislature in the State of Oregon and the territories of the United States; also, the title of the lower house or of the single legislative body in many of the British colonies. ④In *French history*, the legislative bodies of 1791-2, 1849-51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789-1791.

National A. (or Convention). 【佛史】國民議會。—In *French history*, the first of the revolutionary assemblies, in session 1789-1791. The States General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June

the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution, whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly*.

primary ~. ①公民大會。②primary meeting と同じ。③In *politics*, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from *representative parliaments*. ④Same as *primary meeting*.

rebellious ~. 【英法】凶徒聚集。—In *old English law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.

unlawful ~. 【法】暴行未遂の不法集合。—The assemblage of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist each other in the execution of some unlawful act with force and violence, and subsequent separation without action.

Westminster A. Assembly of Divines at Westminster と同じ。

assent, n.

nod ~. 點頭して承諾賛成又は許可の意を示す。—To signify consent, approval, or sanction by a forward and downward inclination of the head.

royal ~. 裁可；批准(英國)。—The formal assent of the sovereign to a legislative act passed by the two houses of Parliament.

assert, v.

~ oneself. 自己の權利を主張す、自己の權力又は勢力を張らんと勉む。—To put forward and defend

one's own claim, authority, or right, exert one's influence.

assertion, n.

self-~. 自己の權利權力の主張。—Insistence on a recognition of one's own rights or claims.

assessment, n.

political ~s. 黨費賦課(黨中の在官者へ)。—In the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon the officeholders and candidates belonging to their respective parties, in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass.

assessor, n.

~ of the vice-chancellor. 英國大學に於ける大學副總長代理。—In English universities a deputy of the vice-chancellor appointed by him to hear causes and to be his vicegerent in court.

nautical ~s. 【英法】海事顧問(裁判所の)。—Persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases.

assets, n. pl.

~ by descent. 【法】法定相續遺産。—Property in lands which descend to an heir charged with an obligation of the deceased ancestor, which the heir is bound to discharge from such property.

equitable ~. 【法】①衡平法上の遺産。②遺言者の自由意志によりて支拂金支出の財源とせられ又は衡平法上同上の目的にて管財人を定めらるゝ遺産。③Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. ④Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts

in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.

have ~. 【法】遺産相續人又は遺言執行者が死亡者の負債消却に充つるに足るべき遺産を引受くることを謂ふ。—To have goods enough to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testator's or ancestor's debts and legacies.

The heir of the tenant in tail was not bound by his ancestor's alienation unless he *had assets* by descent from his ancestor. *Digby.*

legal ~s. 【法】慣習法上の遺産。—Those assets which are subject to common-law process; such assets as do not require the intervention of equity to be recognized as assets.

marshal ~. 【法】債權執行の順序を確定す。—To arrange the order of liability of or charge upon several parcels of property or several funds to a claimant which has a right to resort for payment of his demand.

personal ~. 【法】相續動産、破産財産中の動産。—The personal property of all kinds belonging to a bankrupt, insolvent, or deceased person's estate, and distributable to creditors or heirs.

real ~. 【法】相續不動産、破産財産中の不動産。—Any landed property belonging to the estate of a bankrupt, or deceased person, subject to the payment of debts by due administration of law.

assign, v.

~ in bankruptcy. 【法】破産管財人に提供す。—To transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the

benefit of the creditors.

assignee, n.

~ in bankruptcy (or insolvency). 【法】破産管財人—A person to whom is transferred the title to the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent, for the purpose of its preservation and proper distribution among creditors.

assignment, n.

~ of dower. 【法】寡婦の受くべき遺留分を指定すること—An act of fixing the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate.

~ of errors. 【法】錯誤の舉示—Specification of the errors suggested or objected to.

general ~. (more fully, assignment for benefit of creditors.) 【法】全財産の引渡—An assignment of all the assignor's property not exempt from execution, in trust to pay his creditors.

new ~. 【法】再申立(民事訴訟に於ける原告の答辯にして被告の誤解を斥けるもの)—A method of pleading at common law to which the plaintiff was obliged to resort in his replication, for the purpose of setting the defendant right where the latter, through misapprehension of the real cause of complaint as stated in the declaration, had been led to apply his plea to a different matter from that which the plaintiff had in view.

novel ~. 同上.

partial ~. 【法】部分的財産引渡 (general assignment の條参照)—An assignment of part of one's property in trust for the payment of some debts, as distinguished from general.

assist, v.

~ pontifically. 【宗】補助監督として列席す.—To be present officially as bishop without officiating.

assistance, n.

divine ~. 【哲】冥助(執意の形成せられたる時肉體の共働を生ぜしむる神の作用)—In Cartesian philosophy, the act of God in moving the body when the soul forms a volition.

assize, n.

~ of arms. 【數】軍役賦課令.—The name under which reference is often made to several statutes in English history, requiring all freemen to provide arms to enable them to keep the peace and to serve in the field, and also providing for assizes or assessments by juries of the equipment required of each person.

Assizes of Jerusalem. 【古法】シエルサレム法典(一は貴族一は平民に對する二法典にして十字軍當初の編纂に係りシエルサレム・サイプラスの二所に行はれたるもの)—Two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon, the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people.

general ~. ① 【英法】一般巡迴裁判所. ② 往古の英國議會.—① An assize held under a commission to try all cases. ② Also anciently, the English Parliament, as the supreme legislative and judicial body of the realm.

maiden ~. 【英法】開期中刑事々件無き巡迴裁判所(以前は死刑に處せらるゝ者無きにも云ひたり)—An assize of a court for the trial of criminal cases when no criminal is found held or arraignment. In the eighteenth century and previously

the name was given to any assize at which no person was condemned to die. It is usual at such assize to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.

Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem.

【古法】シエルサレム海上法 (the Assizes of Jerusalem の一部)—A body of maritime laws constituting part of the Assize of Jerusalem.

out of ~. 法定度量に合はざる.—Not in accordance with the statutory dimensions or weight.

winter ~. 【英法】冬季巡迴裁判所—Any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January.

associate, n.

~ of the polhode. 【數】*ロイFの接合; 這極曲線—The locus of the point of contact of a plane with an ellipsoid rolling upon it and having a fixed center; herpolhode.

association, n.

~ of ideas. 【心】觀念の聯合; 聯想—An expression invented by Locke.—The tendency of a sensation, perception, feeling, volition, or thought to recall to consciousness others which have previously coexisted in consciousness with it or with states similar to it.

Evangelical A. 【宗】福音傳道協會(通俗に獨逸美以教會と稱せらる).—The proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church.

Free Religious A. 【宗】宗教自由研究會.—(一八六七年ボストンに於て創立せられたる宗教研究會)—A society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry.

Indissoluble (or inseparable) ~.

【心】觀念の不可別聯合, 不可別聯想.—An association of ideas so strong that we can not think one without also thinking the other.

mental ~. association of ideas に同じ.

old ~. 紀念品.—Souvenirs.

voluntary ~. 【法】自由團體(法人組織乃至組合組織にあらずして各會員相互間に責任なきもの)—A society which is unincorporated, but is not a partnership, in that the members are not agents for one another.

assoil, v.

whom God ~! 【廢】死者の成佛を祈る間投句—An ejaculatory prayer for the departed, thrown into a sentence.

assorter, n.

coin ~. 貨幣分類機—A device for separating coins of different sizes.

yarn ~. 綿糸検査衡, 綿糸衡—A weighing-scale for indicating the fineness of yarn by the weight of a skein; a yarn-scale.

assurance, n.

~s (or conveyances) by record. 【法】登録濟讓渡證書.—Those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.

collateral ~. 【法】讓渡證書副本.—Assurance made over and above the principal deed.

common ~s. 【法】財産讓渡證書.—The legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.

further ~. 【法】所有權讓渡副證書.—An instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

life-*~*. 生命保険.—Life-insurance.
astern, adv.

~ of. (船)の後方に.—In the rear of (a ship).

Keeping half his boat's length *astern* of the other boat. *Dickens.*

to be *~ of the reckoning.* 【航】

船が測程儀と羅針盤とによりて測定せる位置よりも實際後方に在ること.—To be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.

astride, adv.

~ of. ...に跨りて.—*Bestriding*: as, the naughty boy was sitting *astride* of the house-roof.

astrology, n.

horary ~. 【占星】時象占星術(疑問の起れる瞬間の天象を見て其解決をなす占星術の一分科).—That branch of the art which shows how to answer questions by the figure of the heavens at the moment when the question arises.

judicial (or mundane) ~. 【占星】人事占星術(星宿の運行によりて人事の成行運命を豫知すと稱する占星術の一分科).—That branch of astrology which professes to foretell human affairs. The practice of judicial astrology was forbidden under the severest penalties by the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, as implying idolatry or heresy (equivalent to high treason), and falling under the greater excommunication.

natural ~. 【占星】① 九星術(生時の星象によりて人の一生を豫言する占星術の一分科). ② 万有達觀術(自然界の變動を豫知すと稱する占星術の一分科).—① Astrology applied to determining the destiny of a person from the configuration of the planets at his birth. ② That branch of astrology which professes to predict

natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc.

astronomer, n.

A. Royal. 天文臺長(英國).—The official title of the director of a government observatory in Great Britain.

astronomy, n.

descriptive ~. 記載星學; 普通天文學.—A general description of celestial phenomena and astronomical laws; general astronomy.

meteoric ~. 隕星學.—That branch of science which treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical relations.

nautical ~. 航海星學.—That part of astronomy which is applied to navigation.

physical ~. 物理的星學.—Astronomy treated as a branch of physics; especially, the investigation of the physical constitution of the heavenly bodies, and of their motions and figures, as results of the mechanical forces which produces them.

practical ~. 應用星學.—The art and science of making observations with astronomical instruments and deriving their immediate results.

theoretical ~. 理論的星學.—The investigation of the orbits and motions of the heavenly bodies.

at, prep.

~ it. 熾んに働いて; 奮闘して; 大多忙.—Hard at work; fighting; busy.

I was *at it* till half past two o'clock on Monday morning. *Pepys.*

After having the wound dressed he was *at it* again. *Times*

ataxy (ataxia), n.

locomotor ~. 【醫】運動不隨意(手足の運動意の如くならざる病).—

Inability to co-ordinate the voluntary movements, constitutional unsteadiness in the use of legs, arms, etc.

atheism, n.

moral (or practical) ~. 無神主義の實行; 神を亡みする行爲.—Such conduct as to show one's disbelief in the existence of a God; disregard of duty to God.

Whatever doubt or doctrinal atheism you and your friend may have, don't fall into *moral atheism*.

Kingsley.

Athens, n.

~ of Ireland. 愛爾蘭の亞典(ベルファスト市の稱).—Belfast.

~ of the New World (or America). 新世界(又は米國)の亞典(ボストン市の稱).—Boston.

~ of the West. 西歐の亞典(中世紀に於ける西班牙コルドバ市の稱).—Cordova, in Spain, was so called in the Middle Ages.

the Modern ~. 近代の亞典. ① エゲンバラの稱. ② ボストンの稱.—① Edinburgh. ② Boston, Mass.

atmosphere, n.

absolute ~. 【理】絶對氣壓.—An absolute unit of pressure equal to one million grams per centimeter-second square.

electric ~. 【廢】電圍氣(感電體より發して周圍に浮動すと稱せらるゝ電流).—A supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it.

magnetic ~. 【理】磁氣の感傳範圍.—The sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.

atom, n.

chemical ~s. 【化】原子.—The smallest particles in which the elements combine either with themselves

or with each other, and thus the smallest quantity of matter known to possess the properties of a particular element.

physical ~s. 【理】分子.—The supposed ultimate particles in which matter actually exists (without reference to their divisibility or the contrary), aggregates of which held in their places by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.

atone, v.

~ for. 贖ふ; 罪滅しなす; 償ふ.—To make an expiation, as for sin or a sinner; make amends, or reparation, as for an offence or wrong; serve as a set-off, as for an error or defect: as, nothing could *atone* for the offender.

She would give him a chance of *atoning* for the past. *William Black.*

atour, adv.

by ~. 之に加ふるに; おまけに.—Moreover; in addition. (Scotch.)

attach, v.

~ on (or upon). ...に附纏ふ; ...の附き物となる.—To be fixed or fastened to; rest as an appurtenance upon.

Blame *attached upon* Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding. *Kinglake.*

~ to. ① ...に附着す; ...に伴ふ ② 愛着せしむ; 心服せしむ.—① To belong or be incident to: as, a pleasurable feeling *attaches to* the successful performance of one's duty. ② To cause to adhere to; win over: as, his kindness *attaches us all to* him.

to be ~ed to. ...に愛着する; ...に戀着する; ...に心服する.—To be joined in sympathy or affection to.

attachment, n.

Æolian ~. 空氣作用に由りてア

ノの音量を増大せしむる一種の装置。
—A contrivance attached to a piano-forte by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging and increasing the sound.

foreign ~. 【法】失踪債務者財産差押手續.—Proceedings for attaching the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor.

attack, n.

~ of a siege. 【兵】合圍攻撃.—An assault upon an enemy's field or permanent fortifications, by means of parallels, galleries, saps, trenches, mines, enfilading counter-, or breaching-batteries, or by storming parties.

deliver an ~. 【兵】攻撃を行ふ; 攻撃す.—To give battle; attack an enemy.

attain, v.

~ to. 【廢】...に到達す; 追及す; ...の身にふりかゝる.—To arrive at; overtake; befall.

attaint, p. a.

outrights ~. 【法】前科ある; 前科者たるを論ずること.—(Formerly attainted). The plea of former attaint.

attempt, n.

give ~. 【廢】次に同じ。
make an ~. 試みる; やってみる.—To make an effort; try.

attend, v.

~ on (or upon). ① ...に出席す; ...に侍る。② ...に歸依す; 信奉す。③ ...に伴ふ; ...の結果として来る.—
① To be present at; act as an attendant: as, he *attended upon* the committee. ② To fix the mind in worship: as, *attend ye upon* the Lord without distraction. ③ To be consequent upon; follow as a result.

It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should constantly *attend on* certain bad actions. *Macaulay.*

~ to. ...に注意す. ...に意を用ふ.—To give attention to; pay heed or regard to: as, one should *attend to* one's own duties.

attendance, n.

dance ~ on. ...に追従す; ...の機嫌を取る; ...のお聲の塵を拂ふ.—To wait on with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

He will wait upon your stairs a whole afternoon, and *dance attendance* with more patience than a gentleman usher. *Bp. Earle.*

in ~. 伺候して; 奉仕して.—In waiting; serving.

wait ~. 【廢】侍る; 控へて居る.—To remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

attendant, adj.

to be ~ on (or upon). ...に伴ふ; ...の結果として来る.—To be consequent upon; following as a result: as, miseries *are attendant upon* vice.

attention, n.

call ~ to. ...の注意を呼ぶ; ...を指示す.—To invite to the act of attending; point to.

call away (or off) the ~. 氣を外(ツ)らす.—To divert the attention.

devote one's ~ to. ...に熱中す; ...に専心注意す.—To concentrate one's power of attending on.

direct one's ~ to. 誰某の注意を向ける.—To bring (one) to notice.

draw ~. 注意を惹く.—To lead to the act of heeding or attending.

pay ~ to. ...に注意す; ...を顧みる.—To give attention to; heed.

pay ~s to. ...を優遇す; ...を懇懇に遇す; ...に追従す.—To perform acts of civility or courtesy toward.

attitude, n.

~ of mind. 心の状態, 心の振る様.—Deliberately adopted, or habitual, mode of regarding the object of thought.

Much depends on the *attitude of mind* we preserve while listening to or taking part in the controversy. *H. Spencer.*

strike an ~. わざとらしき身構へをする; 品(シナ)をつくる; 身振をする.—To assume an emotional posture or pose in a theatrical manner, and not as the instinctive or natural expression of feeling.

You will find him *striking* pious attitudes at every new object, of reverence. *J. Gilmour.*

attorney, n.

~at-law (or public ~). 【法】代官人.—A professional and properly qualified legal agent practising in the courts of Common Law.

~general. 【法】検事正; 検事長.—A legal officer of the state empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party.

~ in fact (or private ~). 【法】私用代辯人(交渉契約等の事務を他人の爲めに代辯するものにして法廷に出づるを得ず).—An attorney authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court.

district ~. 【法】一定の裁判區内の辯護士.—An officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.

State ~. 【法】検事.—In the United States, a lawyer chosen and commissioned to represent the State in the courts, especially in criminal prosecutions.

attraction, n.

~ of gravitation. 【理】引力.—

The tendency of all bodies to attract each other.

adhesive ~. 【理】粘着力.—Adhesion.

capillary ~. 【理】毛細管引力.—The excess of the attraction of one of two fluids (the other being generally air) for the wall of a vessel with which they have a common line of contact.

chemical ~. 【化】親和力; 和合力.—Affinity.

cohesive ~. 【理】附着力.—That attraction acting mutually among the ultimate particles of matter causing them to cohere.

counter ~. 【理】反對引力.—An opposing or contrary attraction.

electro-dynamic ~. 【電】流電接觸.—The mutual attraction of electric currents or of conductors through which they are passing.

magnetic ~. 【理】磁性引力, 磁力.—The mutual attraction between unlike magnetic poles.

molecular ~. 【理. 化】分子牽引力.—That species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.

attribution, n.

self-~. 名譽信用等を自己に歸すること; 自ら名譽信用に當れりとなすこと.—Ascription of honor or credit to one self.

auction, n.

~ by inch of candle. 蠟燭競賣(始めに小燭 蠟を點し其消ゆるまでに最高直段を付けたる者を落札者と定むる競賣法).—An old method of selling by auction, still sometimes practised, in which a small piece of

candle is lighted at the beginning of a sale, and the highest bid made before the wick falls is successful.

Dutch ~. 和蘭競賣 (競賣人より高價を付して次第に價を下げて買手を待つ競賣法); 擬競賣.—An auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.

auctioneer, n.

tip (or give) the ~. [俚] 人を打ち倒す.—To knock a man down.

audience, n.

farewell ~. 告別の謁見.—Admission of an ambassador, envoy, or other applicant to a formal interview for leave-taking with a sovereign or other high officer of government.

give (or grant) ~. ① 聴取す; 聴いてやる. ② 引見す; 謁見を賜ふ.—① To listen; give the liberty of being heard. ② To admit to a formal interview.

in (open or general) ~. [廢] 公衆の聞く處にて; 公然.—So that all may hear; publicly.

in the ~ of (or in one's ~) ...の聴く所にて; ...の面前にて.—So as to be heard by; in the presence of.

And uttereth these words *in the audience* of the congregation.

Abel Rediv.

Thou *in his audience* shouldst therefore discourse. *Cary.*

auditor, n.

~s of the Exchequer. 會計検査官.—In England, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army, and navy, and the land-revenue.

Audley, n.

John ~ it. 簡略にする 切り上げる.—To abridge it. A theatrical phrase. In the eighteenth century one Shuter had a travelling company which visited different fairs. It was his custom to lengthen out his performance till a good number of newcomers had collected on the open stage of his theatre, when a boy called out *John Audley*, and the play which was going on inside was brought to an end as soon as possible.

aught, pron.

for ~ (or anything) one knows. 某の知れる限にては; 先以て云々の方ならん; 多分.—As far as one knows; one does not know to the contrary; in all probability: as, he may be very rich *for aught I know.*

Augustinian, n.

barefooted ~s. 【宗】 オーガスタン派修行僧の一分派.—A reformed branch of the mendicant order of Austin Friars.

aura, n.

electric ~. *electric atmosphere* に同じ.

aurora, n.

~ australis. 【地文】 南光.—The aurora of the southern hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora of the north.

~ borealis. 【地文】 北光.—A luminous meteoric phenomenon of electrical character seen in northern latitudes with a tremulous motion, and giving forth streams of light.

~ polaris. 【地文】 極光.—Polar aurora; the aurora of either the northern or the southern hemisphere.

auscultation, n.

immediate ~. 【醫】 直接聴診 (耳を局部に當てて診察すること)—

Auscultation by the direct application of the ear to the external surface.

mediate ~ (or percussion). 間接聴診 (聴診器によりて診察するを云ふ).—Auscultation by means of the stethoscope.

vocal ~. 【醫】 聲音診察, 聴診 (肺及び胸壁を通じて出づる聲音を聞き、て診察するを云ふ).—Examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.

auspice, n.

under the ~s of ... の庇陰によりて; ...の保護指導によりて.—Under the patronage of; by the favorable direction of.

Published *under the auspices* of the Royal Society of Literature.

Livingstone.

authentic, n.

the Authentics. 【法】 憑據法典 (ユスチニアン新憲章の拉丁譯).—In *civil law*, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author.

author, n.

the ~ of all (or nature or the universe). 造物主; 神.—The Creator.

authority, n.

civil ~ies. 軍事以外の當局者, 文官當局者.—Non-military officers.

constituted ~ies. 官公吏.—The magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, etc.

general ~. 一般代理權限; 總代理權限.—The authority of a general agent, intended to apply to all matters which arise in the course of business, as distinguished from special instances.

local ~. 英國の市制にて埋葬 衛

生. 警察等の事務を分掌する監視委員.—In the English law of municipal corporations, a class of Boards of trustees, commissioners, etc., having the supervision of some distinct departments of municipal regulation, such as burial, sanitation, police, etc.

pilotage ~. 水先案内試験委員.—A body of men appointed to test the qualifications of applicants for pilots' licenses, and to grant or suspend such licenses, etc.

automaton, n.

bestial ~. 【哲】 動物的自動子 (アカルトの哲學にては動物を無意識無知覚なるものと假定して斯く名く).—In the Cartesian philosophy, a brute, as supposed to be devoid of consciousness and sensibility.

spiritual ~. 【哲】 心靈的自動子 (自由意志を有せず因果律によりて左右せらるゝ心).—A mind not possessing free will, but subject to necessity.

automobile, n.

electric ~. 電氣自動車.—An automobile which is propelled by an electric motor.

petroleum ~. 石油自動車.—An automobile which is propelled by a motor of the gas-engine type that uses petroleum, or such derivatives of petroleum as gasoline or naphtha.

steam ~. 蒸氣自動車.—An automobile which is propelled by a steam-engine. Also called *steam-carriages* or *steam-wagons*.

avall, n.

~ of marriage. 【蘇法】 成年納金 (被管の武家より管領家に納むる買金にして相続人の結婚期に達したる時に於てす).—A sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward-vassal on his becoming marriageable.

of no ~. 無用なる; 無益なる; 無効なる.—Of no use; unprofitable; unsuccessful.

avail, v.

~ one's self by [願] 次に同じ.
~ one's self of ...を利用す, ...に乗ず.—To take the benefit of: as, he availed himself of the opportunity.
~ upon. ...に附込む; 騙す.—To take advantage of; impose upon. (A rare phrase.)

avaunt, n.

make ~. 傲語す; 断言す.—To assert confidently; declare positively.

avenge, v.

~ one on (or upon). 人の爲めに ...に仇を復す; ...に對して人の讐を取る.—To inflict punishment on for one's sake: as, I will avenge you on them.

~ one's self on. ...に對して己が仇を復す; ...に對して自ら讐をとる.—To inflict punishment, or take vengeance in behalf of or on account of one's self.

avenger, n.

~ of blood. 仇討の権利ある人 (古代猶太政治に於ける).—The man who, in the Jewish polity, had the right of taking vengeance on him who had slain one of his kinsmen.

average, n.

general ~. 【海保】共同海損.—A contribution made by assessment in proportion to their several interests by the owners of the ship, its freight, and its cargo for loss or expenses incurred by reason of throwing goods overboard in distress at sea or other losses incurred for the general safety of ship and cargo.

on (or upon) an ~. 概して; ならして; 平均に於て; 常に.—Reckoned by averages; considered

as an average; at mean estimate; usually.

particular ~. 【海保】單獨海損.—In marine insurance, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss by perils of the sea. The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured.

take the ~. 平均を取つて見る.—To find the mean.

avizandum, n.

make ~. 【蘇法】訴件の内調査をなす (審問後一件書類を帶出して自宅にて内調査をなすを云ふ).—To consider a case privately, withdrawing the record from the court, after hearing parties.

avoidance, n.

prochein ~. 【法】住職候補者推薦權.—A power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

awake, adj.

to be ~ to. ...に充分氣が附く, 十分承知せり.—To be fully conscious of.

He was awake to the dangers. *Froude.*

wide ~. 抜からずに; よく注意して.—Quite vigilant; full on the alert: as, you can't take him in, he is wide awake.

aware, adj.

to be ~ of. ...に氣が附く; 覺る; 知る.—To be conscious of; know: as, I was not aware of his presence.

away, adv.

~ back. とつきの昔; 久しき以前に.—Far back; long ago: as, away back in the years before the war.

~ with. ① 去れ! 追出せ. ② 【廢】...と調子を合はして行く; ...を

堪へ忍ぶ.—① Used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object: as, away with you!

Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas. Bible.

② An elliptical expression for "get away with," that is, get on with; accommodate oneself to; endure.

He could not away with the fashions of his country folk. *Sir T. More.*

far ~. 【俗】① 遠方に; 遠く. ② 遙かに; 大に; 頗る.—① At a great distance. ② By far: as, of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was far away the nicest and best.

right ~. 直ちに.—At once.

awl, n.

pack up one's ~s. 屋財家財を片附ける.—To pack up all one's goods; pack bag and baggage: the pun is on "all" and "awl."

awning, n.

slat ~. 綴目除 (木又は金屬の片を綴りて造れる日除).—A wooden or metal awning made of slats.

awry, adv.

~ from. ...に背きて.—Opposed to.

Nothing more awry from the Law of God than that a Woman should give Laws to men. *Milton.*

ax, n.

an ~ to grind. 私利, 私益.—In allusion to a story told by Franklin, some private purpose to subserve, or selfish end to attain: as, in doing so, he has an ax to grind.

bullhead ~. 屠牛斧 (小槌を背に付けたる屠牛斧).—A pole-ax with a small hammer-head at the back, used in slaughter-houses.

chip ~. 手斧.—A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly

the shape to which it is to be dressed.

Danish ~. 丁抹戰斧.—A battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.

hang up one's ~. 【俗】無益の骨折を止める; 無用の計畫を中止す.—To desist from fruitless labor; abandon a useless project: the allusion is to the ancient battle-ax, hung up to the gods when the fight was done.

lay the ~ to the root of. ...を根絶せしむ; ...に痛撃を加ふ.—To thoroughly destroy; attack vigorously: as, they are trying to lay the ax to the root of this evil.

put an ~ in the helve. 疑問を解く; 緒を得; 磐根錯節を断つ.—To solve a doubt; find out a puzzle; overcome difficulties.

sacred ~. 聖斧 (支那陶器の紋にして斧に似たりとせられたるもの. 骨董家の命名なり).—A name given by collectors of Chinese porcelain to an emblem or mark supposed to resemble an ax, and found either alone or as forming part of the decoration of certain pieces said to be assigned to warriors.

send the ~ after the helve. 【俗】失望に陥る; 負債を取返さんとて却て損を招く (泥坊に追銭).—To despair; spend good money after bad, or under the hope of recovering bad debts.

axis, n.

~ of a curve. 【數】曲線の軸.—A right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so as to bisect every chord perpendicular to it, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.

~ of elasticity. 【理】彈力軸.—A direction in a solid body with

respect to which some kind of symmetry exists in the relation of stresses and strains.

~ of homology. 【數】相應軸; 相當軸.—The line upon which corresponding lines of two figures in homology intersect each other.

~ of incidence. 【數】投射軸.—The normal to a surface at the point at which a ray or body strikes upon it.

~ of perspective. 【數】透視軸.—The line in which the plane of a perspective representation cuts any plane represented.

~ of refraction. 【理】屈折の軸.—A straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray.

~ of rotation. 【理】回轉軸.—The imaginary line about which all the parts of a rotating body turn.

~ of similitude of three circles. 【數】三圓の相似軸.—A line passing through two intersections of corresponding pairs of common tangents of two pairs out of three circles: the axis of similitude also necessarily passes through a third such point, but this fact is not essential to its definition.

~ of symmetry. 【數】對稱軸.—A line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.

~ of the earth. 【地文】地軸.—The straight line connecting its two poles, and about which it performs its diurnal rotation.

~ of the eye. 【理】視軸.—The straight line passing through the centers of the pupil and crystalline lens; the optic axis.

~ of the Ionic capital. 【建】アイオニア式圓柱頭の軸(柱頭なる渦巻形裝飾の中心を通じて垂直に引ける直線).—A line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

~ of the world. 【星】天球軸.—The imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.

axes of an ellipsoid. 【數】橢圓體の軸.—Its maximum and minimum diameters and the diameter perpendicular to these.

axes of coördinates (or coördinate axes). 【數】坐標軸; 橫縱軸.—Fixed lines on which or parallel to which an element (abscissa or ordinate) of the position of a point is measured.

anticlinal ~. 【地質】逆斜軸.—The ridge of a wave-like curve from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house.

conjugate ~. 【幾】共軛軸.—An axis, especially of a hyperbola, perpendicular to the transverse axis.

focal ~. 【幾】焦點軸.—That axis of a conic which passes through the foci.

magnetic ~. 【理】磁性軸.—In a straight needle, the straight line passing through its poles.

major ~. 【數】長軸; 長徑.—That axis of a conic section that passes through its foci.

neural ~. 【解】神經系の幹軸.—The axis or central trunk of the cerebro-spinal system.

optic ~. axis of the eye に同じ.

primary ~. 【植】原軸.—The main stalk in a cluster of flowers.

principal ~. 【數】主軸(圓錐曲線學).—The axis which passes through the two foci; in the parab-

ola, the diameter passing through the focus.

vertical ~ of a crystal. 【結晶】直徑軸.—That axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position; in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.

axle, n.

blind ~. dead axle に同じ

compound ~. 【機】複式車軸(覆被心棒其他彈機仕掛などにて二部接合せる心棒).—An axle having two parts connected by a sleeve or some other locking arrangement.

crank ~. ① 【機】曲柄軸. ② 荷車の車軸.—① A shaft turned by or turning a crank. ② A wagon-axle resembling a crank in a curve.

dead ~. 【機】不導軸; 死軸; 盲軸.—One which does not impart motion; a blind axle: opposed to live axle or driving-axle.

driving ~. 【機】働軸.—In locomotive engines, the axle which receives the power from the steam-piston transmitted through the piston-

rod and connecting-rod.

leading ~. 【機】前輪軸.—In British locomotives, an axle of a wheel in front of the driving-wheel.

live ~. driving-axle. に同じ.

aye, n.

take the ~s and noes. 指名點呼を行ふ.—To call the roll on a question, recording each man's vote as spoken.

the ~s and noes. ① 賛否双方の投票. ② 賛否双方の投票者.—① The affirmative and negative votes. ② Those who so vote.

the ~s have it. 賛成の方過半数なり.—The affirmative side has more votes.

aye, adv.

for ~. 永久に.—Forever.

azimuth, n.

magnetic ~. 【理】磁石方位.—An arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian.

B

b

B. flat. 床蟲, 南京蟲(戯れに斯く稱す).—An English humorous euphemism for bug. It is also simply called B.

A stout negro of the flat back tribe—known among comic writers as B. flats. Dickens.

not knowing B from a bull's foot (or broomstick or battlesore). not knowing great A from a bull's foot に同じ.

ba, n.

say neither ~ nor bum. 【俗】

うんともすんとも云はぬ; 一言も云はぬ.—To say not a word.

babbling, n.

black ~. 中傷的談話.—Malicious talk.

babe, n.

~ in arms. 乳呑兒.—A child so young that it has to be carried in the arms.

~ in Christ. 新參の基督教信徒.—A recent convert to Christianity.

Babel, n.

a perfect ~. 上を下への大騒動, 大混雜.—A thorough confusion.

baboon, n.

pigtailed ~. 南亞弗利加産の大狒々.—A large black and gray South African baboon.

sacred ~. 樹靈 (コダマ), 樹神.—The hamadryad.

baby, n.

Bartholomew ~. 以前倫敦のバ—ソロミユ—祭の市に賣出し人形にして當時極上品として持囃されたるもの.—A kind of doll sold originally at Bartholomew fair in London, and celebrated as the best then known.

kiss the ~. [俚] 酒を飲む; にっこり笑ふ.—To take a drink; smile.

look ~ies in the eyes. [廢] 色氣を含んで相手の目色をうかがふ.—To look closely and amorously into the eyes for the reflected figures.

Sigh'd and lookt babies in his gloating Eyes. Mrs. Behn.

rag ~. ① 縋縋人形. ② [米俚] 政府發行の紙幣; 綠背紙幣.—A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. ② In U. S. political slang, the paper currency of the government; greenback money.

Babylon, n.

the modern ~. 倫敦 (富榮奢侈遊蕩の點よりして).—So London is sometimes called, on account of its wealth, luxury, and dissipation.

bachelor, n.

~ of agriculture. 農學得業士; 農學士.—A degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred by agricultural colleges.

~ of arts. 文藝得業士; 文學士.—The first or lowest degree in the liberal arts at a college or university.

budge ~s. 倫敦市長就任の際羊毛裏の長衣を纏ひて之に随伴せし贊

翁の一隊.—A company of poor o'd men clothed in long gowns; lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

cursor ~. 中世時代の大學に於て臨時講演の爲め任命されたる學士.—In medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give cursory lectures.

bacillus, n.

comma ~. 虎列刺菌.—A comma-shaped bacillus found in the intestines of cholera patients; the cholera bacillus.

tubercle ~. 結核菌.—The bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis.

back, n.

~ and belly. ① [俚] 背も腹も; 身體中; 處嫌はず. ② 衣食共; 食ふ方も着る方も.—① Before and behind; all over; as, to beat a person *back and belly*. ② With clothes and food; as, to keep a person *back and belly* (to keep him in clothes and food).

~ and breast. 十七世紀時代の鎧の總稱.—The usual term in the seventeenth century for the body-armor of the period. It consisted of a solid breastplate in one piece generally considered bullet-proof and lighter backpiece, the two secured together under the arms, usually by straps and buckles.

~ and edge. [廢] 全然; 徹頭徹尾.—Wholly; completely.

They have engaged themselves *ours back and edge*. Lady Alimony.

~ of a book. 書物の背 (表紙と表紙の中間にして書物の厚さに當る處).—That part of the cover to which the two sides are attached and on which the title is usually printed.

~ of a hand-rail. 欄杆の上部.—The upper surface; the under side is the *breast*.

~ of a rib. [建] 穹梁の外部.—The upper surface of a vaulting rib.

~ of a slate. 家根の表面.—In roofing, the upper or weather side.

~ of a window. 窓下の羽目板.—The wainscoting below the sash-frame, extending to the floor.

~ of an arch (or vault). [建] 半圓門の外弧.—The extrados, or outer curve or face.

at one's ~. ① ...の後に. ② ...の後援となつて; ...の尻押しして. ③ 追かけて; 追撃して.—① Close behind one. ② Following or supporting one.

Cæsar had the people *at his back*.

Froude.

③ Pursuing or chasing one.

Edward and Richard, like a brace of Grey-hounds, are *at our backs*.

Shakespeare.

behind ~. 窺に, 陰險に.—Clandestinely.

behind one's ~. 陰で, 窺に, 人の居ない時に.—In secret, or when one is absent.

I confess, Mr. Surface, I cannot bear to hear people attacked *behind their backs*. Sheridan.

bow down the ~. 壓制に服す; 長いものに巻かれる.—To submit to oppression.

Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see, and *bow down their backs* always. Bible.

break the ~. 荷を積過ぎて背骨を折り又は骨違ひさせる.—To strain or dislocate the vertebræ, as with too heavy a burden.

break the ~ (or neck) of. ① ...の骨子を破る; 急所を突く. ② [航]

船舶の龍骨又は底骨を破る. ③ 最も困難なる又は最も肝心の部分を成就す.—① To destroy the force or efficiency of; weaken at a vital point: as, one mistake *broke the back* of the enterprise. ② To break the keel and keelson of, as a ship. ③ Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of: as, to *break the back* of a heavy piece of business.

get one's ~ up. *put one's back up* に同じ.

get tire ~ of. ...の背後に出づ; 背面より攻撃す.—To get behind; take in the rear.

John compassed the Trachea, so that he *got the backs* of the enemy.

Holcroft.

give ~. [廢] 退却す; 敗走す.—To retreat; run away.

give (or make) a ~. [俗] 蛙飛びをさせる爲め脊を曲げる; 何處へか人を上げらせる爲め脊を曲げて踏臺となる.—To bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one by placing his hands upon the back, or to mount up to anything.

The Major was *giving a back* to Georgy.

Thackeray.

give one the ~. 振り棄てる; 素知らぬ振をする.—To leave or quit; ignore.

have one's ~ at (or to) the wall. *with one's back at the wall* を見よ.

have one's ~ up. *put one's back up* に同じ.

lazy ~. ① 椅子又は馬車などの背部の倚りかゝる所. ② 五徳 (鍋等を架する). ③ 倚りかゝる所ある (椅子などの).—① A high back-bar attached to a seat as a support for the back. It is sometimes made so as to be removable. ② An iron rest

placed over the fire to support a frying pan, etc. ③ Having a reclining back, as a chair: as, a *lazy-back* chair.

on (or upon) the ~ of. ① [廢] ...の背後に; の後方に. ② ...のすぐ後に; に引續いて. ③ ...の荷厄介となりて; ...の煩累となりて. ④ 襲撃して.—① Behind; in the rear. ② Immediately after: as, the child took the measles, and then *on the back of* that came scarlatina. ③ Weighing as a burden or incubus: as, it is rather too much to have another hanger-on *on my back*. ④ Falling upon as an assailant.

We shall have all the powers of Europe *on our backs*. *Gouv. Morris.*

one's ~ is up. 人の怒れるさまを謂ふ; 特に駝背(セムシ)の人の怒れるを嘲りて云ふこと多し.—The person is angry. Especially used as a jeer at an angry hunchbacked person.

O Lud! how *her back will be up* then when she meets me.

Vanbr. & Cibber.

put one's ~ up. 勃然として怒る; 怒らせる; 抵抗する.—To arch one's back, as angry cats do; put oneself or another into anger; resist: as, he will *put up his back* at the least mention of the affair; take care not to *put his back up*.

run-up ~. 背に二本金線のある書物.—In *book binding*, a back having two lines, usually in gold, on its outer edges, running off at top and bottom.

see the ~ of. 厄介拂ひする.—To get rid of.

set up the ~. *put one's back up* に同じ.

But the other great whig families

set up their backs against this claim of the Egremonts. *Disradi.*

take the ~ on oneself. 逃去る.—To run away.

the ~ of beyond. [俗] 僻陬の地; 遠方の土地.—A very distant or out-of-way place.

to be on another's ~. [俗] 他人の過失又は馬鹿げた行爲を厳しく非難す; 叱責す; 嘲弄す.—To be severe on one for any fault or foolish act; chide; ridicule.

to be on one's (own) ~. ① 病の床に就く. ② [俗] 二進も三進も出来ぬ; 進退維れ谷まる.—① To be laid up; as, sick and feeble, he *has been for several weeks upon his back*.

② To be at the end of one's resources; be aground.

to the ~. 骨髄までも; 全く.—To the back-bone; all through: as, he is a patriot *to the back*.

turn the ~. 振り向いて行つて仕舞ふ; 逃走す; うしろを見せる.—To turn away; go off; run away; as, at this unexpected fire the soldiers *turned the back*.

turn the ~ on (or upon) ... に冷淡輕侮の態度を示す; ...を見棄てる又は等閑にする; もぎどうに...を撥付ける.—To manifest coldness or contempt toward; forsake or neglect; refuse unceremoniously: as, he *turned his back upon* the girl.

with one's ~ to (or at) the wall. 甚く壓迫されて; 多勢を相手に苦闘して.—Hard-pressed; struggling against odds.

I ill liked to see him *with his back to the wall*. *H. Miller.*

back, v.

~ and fill. ① [航] 風が潮流と反對の方向より吹き來る時横帆船の帆を或は撥げ或はつぼめて船を潮流

に入れ潮の勢にて之を進行させること. ② 優柔断せず; 愚圖つく.—① To get a square-rigged vessel to windward in a narrow channel, when the wind is against the tide and there is no room for tacking, by alternately filling and backing the sails so as to make the ship shoot from one side of the channel to the other while being carried on by the tide. ② To be vacillating or irresolute; silly-shally.

~ astern. [航] 艦(トモ)を前にして進む; 逆航す.—To move stern foremost; go astern: said of a ship.

~ down. ① 後ろ向きになつて降る(梯子を下る時など). ② 地位を退く; 自己の主張又は意見を撤回す; 一步譲る. ③ 食言す.—① To descend as one does a ladder. ② To recede from a position; abandon an argument or opinion; give in: as, be firm, don't *back down*. ③ To eat one's words.

~ off. 接觸せざるやうに離る; 寄つても附かず.—To recede from contact with anything.

~ out. ① 後退(アトツサリ)して出る. ② 困難を避ける, 手を引く.—① To move backward out of a place without turning. ② To retreat from a difficulty or withdraw from an engagement.

Determined that Morris should not *back out* of the scrape so easily.

Scott.

~ up. ① 尻押しをする; 引立てる; 後援となる. ② 逆行させる(馬車など). ③ 逆轉させる(機關など). ④ 電氣版印刷にて版の上に字金を一定の厚さに覆ひ電氣鍍金を施すこと. ⑤ 遊撃手になる(野球). ⑥ [方] 叫ぶ; 大聲に呼ぶ.—① To lend support, aid, or assistance to; stand by; give

countenance to: as, *to back up* one's friends. ② To move or force backward: as, *to back up* a carriage. ③ To reverse, as an engine or a press. ④ In *electrotyping*, to strengthen, as the thin shell or electroplate obtained from a wax mold of a form of type, an engraved plate, etc., by depositing upon its back type-metal to a certain thickness. ⑤ In *baseball* and similar games, to stand behind, as another player, in order to stop and return any balls that may pass; as, the center-field *backs up* the second-base. ⑥ To call out: as, why didn't you *back up*? I would have come and helped you. (*Winchester.*)

to be ~ed. [俗] 死人として運搬される.—To be carried for dead.

back, adv.

~ and fore. [廢] 前後に; あなたこなたへ.—Backwards and forwards; to and fro.

~ and forth. 前後に; どちらこちらへ.—Backwards and forwards; to and fro.

~ and forward. 同上.

~ of. ...の背後に在る; ...の裏面に潜める.—Behind in position, whether literally or figuratively: as, the hills *back of* the town; the feeling *back of* his words.

backbone, n.

to the ~. 一身悉く; 徹頭徹尾; 全く.—To the utmost extent of one's nature; out and out; thoroughly.

Harry was English *to the backbone*.

Dk. Mauch.

background, n.

in the ~. 人目に觸れぬやうに; 匿して.—Out of sight; concealed: as, Mr. A is a learned man, but he always keeps his knowledge *in the background*.

backing, n.

~ of an arch. 【建】半圓門の外
孤上の石工々事—The course of
masonry which rests upon the ex-
trados of an arch.

backlash, n.

~ of a screw. 牡螺旋と牝螺旋と
の間が弛くしてガタガタする事—
The play between screw and its nut
when the latter is loosely fitted.

backstay, n.

ride down a ~. 【航】支樁索に
跨りて「タール」を塗りながら漸次降り
來ること—To come down on the
backstay for the purpose of tarring it.

traveling ~s. 【航】活環附きの

支樁索—Backstays fitted with a
traveler which slides up and down
with the top-sail-yard. The principal
support for the mast is thus kept at
that part which is just above the
yard.

backward, adv.

~ and forward. 前後に、彼方此
方—To and fro.

bacon, n.

chaw ~. 【英俗】田舎作; 赤ゲット;
鈍物—A country lout; a bumpkin;
an oaf.

cure ~. save one's bacon に同じ.
save one's ~. 危害を免る.—To
pre-serve one's self from harm.

But as he ran to save his bacon, By
hat and wig he was forsaken.

Combe.

sell one's ~. 身を賣る.—To
sell one's body.

To the Kaiser, therefore, I sold
my bacon, And by him good
charge of the whole is taken.

Schiller.

bad, n.

to the ~. ① 零落の状態に; 墮
落の境涯に. ② 負債して; 支出超過

して; 穴を明けて.—① To ruin,
financial or moral: as, he and his
affairs soon went to the bad. ② To
the wrong side of the account; in
arrear or deficit: as, I am now \$100
to the bad.

bad, adj.

~ to beat. 勝ち難き.—Difficult to
excel.

cruel ~. 非常に悪しき; 實にひどい—Very bad.

not half ~. かなり善き—Fairly
good.

badge, n.

corps ~s. 南北戦争の際合衆國
の各軍團にて用ひし記章.—Tokens
worn by the different United States
army-corps during the civil war of
1861-65, to distinguish them one
from another.

good-conduct ~. 善行徽章.—A
mark of good conduct awarded in
the United States naval service to
seamen distinguished for sobriety
and obedience.

badger, n.

drawing the ~. 籠(アナゲマ)を
桶に入れて犬に引出さしむる遊戯.—
A barbarous sport formerly common,
and still practised, generally as an
attraction to public houses of the
lowest sort. It consists in putting
a badger first into a barrel and then
dragging him out by means of one
or more dogs. The badger makes
a most savage resistance. Called
also badger-baiting.

overdraw one's ~. 當座預金の
借越をなす.—To overdraw one's
banking account.

baff, n.

say neither ~ nor buff. 【廢】
うんともすんとも言はぬ.—To say
nothing.

baffle, v.

~ out of. 欺き又は瞞着して...
を放棄せしむ.—To cheat, juggle,
cajole, or manoeuvre (one) out of
anything.

So bold as to endeavour to baffle
him out of his rights. Needham.

bag, n.

~ and baggage. ① 【兵】軍隊
の貨物一切を全うして. ② 屋財家財;
屋財家財を携へて.—① With all the
property of an army saved: as, the
general marched out (with) bag and
baggage. ② All one's belongings or
goods; with all one's belongings.

Out you shall pack bag and baggage.
Goldsmith.

~ and spoon. 浚渫機(河中の土
砂を浚ふ器械)—An arrangement
used in dredging for river-sand.

~ of bones. 非常に瘠せたる人
又は動物, 骨皮道人.—A very lean
person or animal. (Humorous.)

Such a limping bay of bones as I
was. Dickens.

~ of foulness. 炭層中にて炭化
水素(爆發氣)の充ちたる凹處.—In a
coal-seam, a cavity filled with fire-
damp.

bear the ~. 財布を握る; 金が
自由になる.—To carry the purse;
have command of the money.

These are court-admirers, And
ever echo him that bears the bag.

Fletcher.

bread ~s. 【俚】陸海軍にて輜
重に關係せる者に附する綽名.—A
nickname given in the army and
navy to any one connected with the
victualling department, as a purser
or purveyor in the commissariat.

cloak ~. 旅行用被服靴(カバン);
旅行用靴.—A bag in which a cloak
or other clothes are carried; a port-

manteau.

empty the ~. 言ふ事が盡きる;
議論に負ける.—To tell all; lose an
argument.

filtering ~. 酒・酢等の飲料を
濾(コ)すに用ふる袋.—A conical
bag made of close flannel, and kept
open at the top by means of a
hoop. It is used in filtering wine,
vinegar, etc.

give one the ~. ① 【廢】無案内
で出て行く; 竊に去る. ② 【俗・方】
人を解雇す. ③ 【廢】欺く, 騙す—
① To leave one without warning.
② To dismiss one from one's service.
③ To cheat.

Gladstone ~. 英國の旅行用靴.
—An English travelling-bag or port-
manteau of leather stretched on a
light iron frame.

have the ~s. 【俗】① 丁年に達
す. ② 價が賤い; 景氣がよい.—①
To come of age. ② To be flush
of money.

leave (or give) one the ~ to
hold.—難局に臨んで人を棄つ, 人の
困難を構はぬ.—To leave one in the
lurch; engage any one while tak-
ing the opportunity to slip away.

She gave me the bag to hold, and
was smuggling in a corner with a
rich old Puritan. Scott.

bagger, n.

carpet ~. 絨氈製旅行靴を携ふる
旅行者; 僅に旅行靴一個を携へ來て
身を立てんと計る風來人.—One who
travels with a carpet-bag; spe-
cifically, a person who takes up his
residence in a place, with no more
property than he brings in a car-
pet-bag, with a view of making
his way by enterprise.

ball, n.

common ~. 【法】普通保釋(假

空の引受人を立て保釋を得ること)。
Fictitious sureties for the default's appearance to the action.

bind ~. 【法】保釋引受人を得—
To procure persons to act as bail.

give leg ~ (or leg-~). 足のお
隆で逃げ落ちる; 脱走す.—To be be-
holden to one's own legs for escape;
run away, —a jocular phrase.

go ~. 【法】① 保釋引受人とな
る。② 保証す。③ To act as bail
or surety. ④ To vouch (for a
thing): as, I will go bail for that.

jump one's ~. 【法】保釋中に
失踪す.—To abscond in order to
avoid trial, as an indicted person,
leaving one's sureties liable for the
bail-bond.

justify (or perfect) ~. 【法】保
釋金を供する人が借財あるにも拘は
らず保釋金額に堪ふる事を誓ふ.—To
prove by the oath of the person
furnishing bail that over and above
his debts, he is worth the sum for
which he is about to become secu-
rity.

on ~. 保釋金を出して.—On
guaranties duly given for the ap-
pearance or production of a prisoner
in court at the proper time: as, he
was liberated on bail.

special ~. 【法】特別保釋 (責任
ある人が引受くる保釋).—An actual
undertaking by responsible persons
for the defendant's appearance as
required.

straw ~. 【法】無責任なる保釋
人.—Fictitious or irresponsible pro-
fessional bail.

take ~ for. admit to bail に同
じ.

ball, v.

~ out. 【法】保釋を取てやる (人
のために).—To procure the release

of (a person) by acting as his bail.

~ over to keep the peace.

【法】治安妨害せざるやう保証人を立て
させる.—To require security from
(a person) that he will keep the peace.

~ up. ① 乳を搾る際(牝牛の)頭
を横櫓の間へ入れる。② 追斜を
する前に武器を取り上げる; 武器
を棄てしむ.—① To secure the head
(of a cow) in a bail while she is
being milked. ② Hence, to disarm
preparatory to robbing; order to
throw up the arms. (Australia.)

balliff, n.

~ in husbandry. 林務執行吏。
—An overseer or understeward on
an estate, appointed to manage
forests, direct husbandry, operations,
collect rents, etc.

~ of forests. 同上.

special ~. 特別執行吏.—A per-
son named by a party in a civil
suit for the purpose of executing
some particular process therein, and
appointed by the sheriff on the ap-
plication of such party.

water ~. 密獵取締官吏.—In
England, an officer employed in
protecting a river from poachers and
from being fished at other times
or in other ways than those per-
mitted by law.

bait, n.

green ~. 鮮餌(ナマエ).—Fresh
bait, not salted.

live ~. 生餌(イキエ).—A living
worm, minnow, etc., used by anglers
for fish-bait.

natural ~. 天然餌(サエバ).—
Any article of food proper to a fish,
used to induce the fish to take the
hook, as distinguished from an arti-
ficial baits or imitation of the
fish's natural food.

soak (or soak up) ~. 【俚】釣
針にかいらずして餌のみ澤山食ふ—
To consume much bait without tak-
ing the hook, as fish. (Fishermen's
slang.)

Welsh (or Scotch) ~. 坂の上で
馬に暫く息(イキ)を繼がせること.—
Allowing a horse to stand still a
few minutes at the top of a hill.

baiting, n.

badger ~. drawing the badger に
同じ.

baked, part.

half ~. 【俗】① 智の足らざる;
出来損(テキソコナヒ)の。② 結末の
付かぬ, 不完全なる.—① Deficient
in sense; half-witted; as, he is only
half-baked. ② Inconclusive, imper-
fect. Also called *dough-baked*.

baker, n.

spell ~. 【俗】難事を成す.—To
do something difficult: supposed to
refer to baker as one of the first
words met by children in passing
from the "easy" monosyllables to
the "hard" dissyllables in the old
spelling books. (Old and colloq. U.
S.)

balance, n.

~ due. 勘定未済の金額.—The
sum still outstanding on an account.

~ in hand. 財産を悉く賣却して
債務を一切辨償したる後浮び出た
る殘金.—The sum of money remain-
ing over after realizing all assets
and discharging all liabilities.

Thou hast indeed paid me "scot
and lot": and even left a balance in
my hands. Smollett.

~ of indebtedness. 相互間貸金
の差額.—The difference between the
total amounts which two persons,
societies, or nations mutually owe
one another.

~ of power. ① 【國際】國際勢
力の均等。② 議會にて小黨が二大黨
の間に介立して其の均勢を左右し得
る勢力を謂ふ.—① A distribution
and an opposition of forces among
nations forming part of one system,
such that no state shall be in a
position, either alone or united with
others, to impose its own will on
any other state or interfere with
its independence. ② In a legisla-
tive body, the power of a small
party to join with either of two
larger ones and create a majority
of the whole.

~ of probabilities. 蓋然の權衡
(甲事よりも乙事の方或は然らんと思
はるゝ程度の強き事).—The excess of
reasons for believing one of two
alternatives over the reasons for
believing the other.

~ of trade. 貿易の差額; 輸出
入價額の差.—The difference between
the amount or value of the com-
modities exported from and im-
ported into a country. The bal-
ance is said to be *favorable for* or
in favor of a country when the
value of its exports exceeds that of
its imports and *unfavorable* when
the value of its imports exceeds that
of its exports.

automaton ~. 自動貨幣分類機。
—A machine for weighing planch-
ets and coin, and sorting the pieces
automatically, according to their
weight, as full, light, or heavy.

bent-lever ~. tangent balance に
同じ.

cash ~. 現金借方の差引殘額.—
In *Book-keeping*, the account stand-
ing on the debtor side of the cash
account.

cast the ~. 權衡を失せしむ; 勢

を轉ぜしむ.—To turn the scale; cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively.

compensation ~. 【機】切テング; 補整天秤.—A balance-wheel so constructed as to counter-act the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder.

hydrostatic ~. 水中にて物體の比重を量る秤.—A balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.

pay a ~. 差額を辨償す, 差引勘定をなす.—To pay the difference and make two accounts equal.

Roman ~. 天秤, 把秤.—A steel yard.

spring ~. センマイ秤.—A contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale.

strike a ~. 帳簿上貸借を差引く.—To compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.

tangent ~. 重に手紙の目方を量る權衡の一種.—A balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters.

to ~.

work (or bake or brew) ~. 災害を醸す.—To make mischief; prepare woe or misery.

bale, v.

~ up. 揃(スク)ひ上げる.—To scoop up.

Herrings in such surprising quantities that they can be *baled up* with a basket. Graphic.

balk, n.

make a ~. 【廢】失錯す.—To blunder; go wrong.

make a ~ of good ground.—好機會を逸す.—To waste or throw away a good chance.

The rich Corinthians, in not inviting the poor, *made balks of good ground.* Fuller.

ball, n.

~ of the eye. 眼球.—An eye-ball.

~ of the foot. 足の裏にて指の根元なる柔き部分. 踵だけを上げて立つ時地に接する所.—The protuberant part of the sole at the base of the great toe, with the smaller eminences at the bases of the other toes, upon which the body rests when the heel is elevated.

~ of the thumb. 掌の内拇指の根元なる柔き部分.—The fleshy mass at the base of the thumb on the side of the palm; the volar or thenar eminence.

a ~ fired. 【紋】紋章に用ふる寶珠の玉.—A globe with fire issuing from the top. When it is intended to represent the fire issuing in more places than one, it is so expressed in the blazon: as, *a ball fired* in four places.

blindman's ~. 盲目(めくら)鬼, 目隠し.—A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify some one of the company.

break the ~. 【俗】遊戯を初める.—To commence playing.

catch (or take) the ~ before the bound. 手廻をしておく.—To anticipate an opportunity.

It concerns you not to be over-hasty herein, not to *take the ball before the bound.* Howell.

chewing ~. 馬の食慾を助くる丸藥.—Am medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

fancy ~. 假裝舞踏會.—A ball of costume.

soul ~. 【野球】線外球.—A ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.

golden ~ s. ① 質屋の看板に用ふる三個の鍍金したる球. ② ロムバ-ディ-家の紋章.—① The three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign.

② The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.

have the ~ at one's foot (or before one). 成効すべき地位に在り; 事物の權を握る.—To be in a position to command success; have things in one's power.

keep the ~ up (or rolling).

① 話を續けて居る, 座の白らげめやうにする. ② 事業の蹉躓を豫防す.

① To keep a conversation going.

② To prevent an undertaking from flagging.

masked ~. 假面舞踏會.—A ball at which the participants appear in masks, which are usually laid aside before its conclusion.

open the ~. ① 舞踏を開始す. ② 行動を始む; 我より攻撃を始む(戰闘又は議論に於て).—① To begin the

dancing. ② Hence, figuratively, to begin operations; lead off, as in a discussion or a battle.

pawnbroker's ~. *golden ball's* (1) に同じ.

return ~. かへり球. (一種の玩具).—A plaything; a ball attached to an elastic string.

spent ~. 流彈.—A ball shot from a fire-arm, which reaches an object without having sufficient force to penetrate it: as, Were you wounded in the battle? No, I was only struck by a *spent ball.*

take up the ~. 自分の番で出る(演説其の他社交上).—To take one's turn in speaking or in any social matter.

the ~ is with you. 今度は君の番だ.—You're next.

ball, v.

~ up. 【俚】① 失敗す, 挫折す. ② まげ返す; 困らせる.—① To fail or mi-carry. ② To confuse; embarrass: as, he was all *balled up.*

ballade, n.

~ royal. 【韻】十綴七行又は八行より成れる詩の節.—Stanzas of seven or (afterwards) eight lines of ten syllables: called also *rime* or *rhythm royal.*

ballast, n.

in ~. ① 積荷のない(脚荷のみ)にして荷を積まざる船にいふ. ② 脚荷として.—① Without cargo: said of a ship laden with ballast only. ② In the capacity of ballast: said of materials.

Sea-coal was taken *in ballast.* Rogers.

balloon, n.

captiv ~. 索にて地上に結び附けてある輕氣球.—A balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of a rope, which may be

either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised at pleasure.

steering 舵機を具へたる輕氣球—A balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871.

ballot, n.

Australian 濠洲投票制度 (其特長とも云ふべきは各投票用紙に候補者の姓名を盡く載せある事. 用紙は政府之を印刷する事. 投票所を管理する事. 投票の秘密を守り得る事等なりとす.)—A system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, the arrangement and control of the polling place, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots.

blanket 各政黨の候補者の姓名を悉く擧げたる投票用紙.—A ballot bearing the names of the candidates of all parties.

cast a 投票す.—To deposit in a ballot-box, or present for deposit, a ballot or voting-paper.

cast the 投票の數を記入す.—To record, as if ascertained by ballot, the vote of an assembly or meeting. The secretary is often instructed to "cast the ballot" when for convenience the actual process, as required by rule, is dispensed with.

tissue 薄紙に印刷せる投票紙 (偽票の露見せぬやう他の投票紙と共に投票箱の中へ入れんが爲め薄紙に印刷せるもの)—Ballots printed on thin tissue-paper, to the end that a large number of fraudulent votes folded together may be smuggled

into the ballot-box without detection.

ballot, v.

~ for. ① ...の選任. 選舉又は排斥を決せんがため秘密投票をなす. ② ...を決せんがため抽籤す.—① To select (a body of officials, etc.), elect or reject (an individual candidate) by secret voting. ② To select by lot; draw lots for.

ballot-box, n.

stuff the 偽票を多く投ず (米國)—To put in many fraudulent votes.

balm, n.

Abraham's 〔植〕以太利柳の古名.—An old name for an Italian willow.

Indian 〔植〕きわがささう (百合科)—The purple trillium or birthroot, a native of North America.

balsam, n.

friar's アルコールにて溶解したる一種の刺戟劑 (負傷潰瘍等に用ふ)—An alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers.

stomachic 胃の興奮に用ふるバサルサム.—A mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of worm-wood, cloves, mace, peppermint, or orange-peel and, amber, made up in different proportions.

bamboo, n.

snared 〔植〕南天竹 (ナンテウ)—The *Nandina domestica*, a handsome evergreen berberidaceous shrub, bearing red berries and extensively cultivated in China and Japan. It is chiefly used for decoration.

ban, n.

~ of the empire. 皇族又は市の特權剝奪令.—An edict of the state taking away rights or privileges, as of a prince or city.

under 防げられて, 禁ぜられて; 法王の禁令を蒙りて.—Prevented; prohibited; interdicted: as, in the reign of John, England was under the pope's ban.

band, n.

~ of hope. 少年禁酒黨.—An association of young persons—often mere infants—pledged to lifelong abstinence from alcoholic drinks.

brass 主として管樂器を用ふる音樂隊.—A band of musicians using mostly brass instruments.

driving 〔機〕調革.—The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

full 大管絃樂隊 (通例管樂器を用うる)—Full orchestra, a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments.

military 陸軍々樂隊.—A body of musicians enlisted and attached to a regiment or military post.

naval 海軍々樂隊.—A band of musicians in the naval service.

our lady's 分娩; 臨産.—Accouchement; confinement.

string 絃樂隊.—A band of musicians using stringed instruments.

trained 訓練せる一團の人 (特に兵士をいふ)—A body of trained men, especially soldiers.

band, v.

~ together. 團結す.—To unite themselves in a league.

bandage, n.

starch 糊帶を施したる後糊を附して之を硬くしたるもの.—A bandage stiffened, after application, with starch.

tar 防腐用糊帶.—An antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.

venesection 放血用糊帶.—A simple figure of light bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

bang, n.

in a 急いで.—In a hurry.

bang, v.

~ about. 亂暴に取扱ふ.—To beat or handle roughly in any way; knock about: as, don't bang the furniture about.

~ against. 撞く; ブドンと撃つ.—To bump or thump.

~ away at. 絶えず大きな音をさせる.—To make a violent and continuous noise.

~ into one's head. 腕力で納得させる.—To convince by force.

~ it out (or about). 腕力に訴ふ; 勝負の付く迄闘ふ.—To come to blows; fight it out.

~ up. 急に打つてかいる; 飛びかいる.—To suddenly throw oneself upon; spring upon.

to be ~ed up to the eyes. 酩酊する.—To be drunk.

bank, n.

~ of clouds. 重疊せる雲, 層雲.—A mass of clouds appearing as if piled up in the form of a bank.

~ of deposit. 預金銀行.—A bank which receives money for safe keeping.

~ of issue. 紙幣發行銀行.—A

bank or banking company duly authorized by law to issue bank-notes of its own.

break the ~. 賭博に勝ちて元方が一日中の最大支出額と定めたる金を巻上げる.—To win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit which the bank is willing to lose in a single day.

in ~. ① 銀行に; 銀行に預けて. ② 用意してある; 将来得らるべき.— ① In a bank or the bank; at one's bankers.' ② Hence figuratively, in store.

The benefits in hand, besides the blessings that are *in bank*. *Evince.*

national ~. 国立銀行.—The official common name of a class of banking corporations established under the law of the United States. In Japan, the banks that were authorized by a law for a term of 20 years.

savings ~. 貯蓄銀行.—An institution for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means, and for the secure investment of saving, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business, the profits being credited or paid as interest to the depositors at certain intervals, as every month or every three or six months.

bank, v.

~ out. 運搬不行届の爲め地上に石炭などを推積し置くを云ふ.—In *coal-mining*, to stack, as coal, on the surface, in default of means for removing it.

~ up. 埋(イ)ける(火を).—To cover, as a fire, with ashes or earth so as to keep it alive, but burning low.

banking, n.

wildcat ~. 山猫的銀行業 (合衆國西部に於て條例の不備に乗じ無資本にて兌換券を亂發せし銀行又は個人の營業振を評せし語).—A name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank-notes though possessing little or no capital.

bankrupt, n.

cessionary ~. 自分の土地を債主に引渡したる人.—One who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

play the ~. ① 破産す; 負債辨償を果さず. ② 他人の金を費消す; 信を破る.— ① To become insolvent; fail to pay one's debts. ② To play false with the money of others. prove false to a trust of any kind;

bankruptcy, n.

fraudulent ~. 【法】詐偽破産 (債主に分ち得べき財産を隠匿して破産すること).—The wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.

involuntary ~. 【法】強制的破産 (債主の申請に由るもの).—Bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of creditors, showing cause why the bankrupt should not be allowed to continue in possession of his assets.

voluntary ~. 【法】任意的破産 (債務者自らの申請に由るもの).—

Bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of the debtor, indicating his desire to surrender his assets and be discharged.

banner, n.

church ~. 宗教上の儀式にのみ用ふる旗.—A banner made and used exclusively for ceremonial purposes connected with the church.

follow (or join) the ~ of. ① ...の麾下に加はる. ②...の主義を奉ず; ...に與(クミ)す.— ① To look up to as one's leader; become a vassal of. ② To espouse the cause of.

star-spangled ~. 亞米利加合衆國の旗.—The flag of the United States.

the Eight Banners. ① 八旗兵; 八旗軍. ② 滿人種; 滿人.— ① The eight divisions of the imperial Manchu army. ② The Manchus.

banns, n. pl.

ask ~. 結婚の豫告を爲す.—To give notice of intended marriage in order that those who have any objection to make thereto may state it to the proper authorities.

bid the ~. 【廢】同上.

forbid the ~. 結婚に故障を申出づ.—To make formal objection to an intended marriage.

publish the ~. *ask the banns* に同じ.

banter, v.

~ out of. 人を嘲(ダマ)して...を失はしむ.—To do out of by banter.

To banter folks out of their senses.
T. Brown.

baptism, n.

~ for the dead. 【宗】死者名代洗禮.—The baptism of a living person instead of and for the sake of one who has died unbaptized.

~ of blood. 【宗】流血洗禮 (即ち洗禮を受けずして基督教の爲めに殉死するを謂ふ. 斯る人は實際に洗禮を受けしと同様に見做さる).—Martyrdom for the sake of Christ, regarded as supplying the absence of the sacrament of baptism.

~ of fire. ① 【宗】聖靈の恵み; 洗禮の内面的恵福. ② 殉教.— ① The gift or gifts of the Holy Spirit; the grace of baptism considered separately from the outer form. ② Martyrdom.

clinic (or clinical) ~. 【宗】病床洗禮.—Baptism on a sick-bed. In the early church this was allowed only in case of impending death.

conditional (or hypothetical) ~. 【宗】再施洗禮.—In the *Roman Catholic and Anglican churches*, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have been baptized or not, or whose known baptism is of doubtful validity.

lay ~. 【宗】俗施洗禮 (司祭又は牧師に非ざる人の授くる洗禮).—Baptism administered by a layman.

private ~. 【宗】私宅洗禮.—Baptism conferred in the home or elsewhere, without the ceremonies prescribed for the rite of solemn baptism in the church.

baptist, n.

Anti-mission Baptists. 【宗】非傳道浸禮派.—A sect of Baptists so called from their extreme Calvinism, which leads them to oppose all active measures for the conversion of the world.

Free Baptists. *Freewill Baptists* に同じ.

Freewill Baptists. 【宗】自由意志浸禮派.—A sect of Baptists who admit all persons to the Lord's

Supper whether baptized in infancy or in adult age.

German Baptists. 【宗】獨逸浸禮派.—A religious body of German-Americans, properly called Brethren.

Hard-shell Baptists. *Anti-mission Baptists* を嘲りて新く謂ふ.—A contemptuous term for "Anti-mission Baptists."

Landmark Baptists. 【宗】界標浸禮派.—A sect of Baptists found principally in the South-Western United States, holding the doctrine that baptism is invalid unless administered by an ordained minister of the Baptist church who has himself been baptised in the same way.

Old-school Baptists. *Anti-mission Baptists* に同じ.

Primitive Baptists. 【宗】原始浸禮派.—An extremely Calvinistic body, opposed to an educated ministry and foreign evangelical missions.

Seventh-day Baptists. 【宗】土曜浸禮派.—A sect of Baptists who keep the seventh day of the week, a Saturday, as the Sabbath; a Sabbatarian.

the B. 基督の前驅者たる約翰.—The title of John, the forerunner of Christ.

bar, n.

~ of ground. 礫脈に迫り又は之を遮る岩層にして附近の岩層と其質を異にするもの(英國コーンウォール及び其他の地方の用語).—A term used in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere to designate a stratum or mass of rock coming near to or crossing the lode, and of a different character from that adjacent to it.

~ sinister. 【紋】*bend sinister* の

訛誤. 其の條を見よ.—A phrase erroneously used for *bend sinister*.

bastard ~. 【紋】英國にて通常「庶出」の紀號として用ふる紋章.—A bendlet sinister cut off at each end, so as not to reach the edge of the field: it is generally considered in English heraldry a mark of illegitimacy.

double ~. 【音】複縦線(譜の一節の終りに縦に引きたる複線).—Two bars placed together at the conclusion of a movement or strain. If two or four dots are added to it the strain on that side should be repeated.

in ~ of. 【法】...に對する否定防止策として; ...を豫防せんが爲めに.—As an estoppel to; to prevent.

Dauby pleaded a pardon secretly obtained from the King, *in bar of* the prosecution. *Hallam.*

mosquito ~ (or net). 蚊帳.—A net or curtain set up, as over a bed or before a window to keep out mosquitoes.

outer ~. 後進辯護士の總稱(法庭の欄干外にて辯論する資格なるが故に謂ふ).—In Great Britain, the junior barristers collectively, who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants-at-law, who are admitted to plead within the bar.

parallel ~. 平行棒(體操用の).—A pair of bars raised about 4 to 6 feet above the ground and placed about a foot and a half apart used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms.

the ~. 辯護士社會; 辯護士の職.—The barristers collectively; the legal profession: as, he went from *the bar* to the bench.

bar, v.

~ by and main. 【廢】全體に邪魔をする; 全く止めさせる.—To prevent entirely; stop altogether.

~ out. 閉め出しを食はせる(戯れに又は反抗の意味にて生徒が教師を教場又は校内へ入れぬこと).—To shut out (a school-master) from his school room or (professors) from the college buildings: done in sport or in rebellion: as, his pupils frequently *barred him out*.

~ too much. 酩酊する.—To get drunk.

barbette, n.

in (or en) ~. 【兵】胸壁上に構へたる(大砲に云ふ).—Said of guns when they are elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.

bare, adj.

the ~. ①【美】裸體. ② 素地(キチ); 本體; 本質.—The nude. (Rare.) ③ The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. (Rare.)

bare-footed, adj.

~ on the top of the head. 藥簪あたまの.—Bald.

barely, adv.

just ~. やつと, 漸く.—Just enough.

bargain, n.

~ and sale. 【法】有償財産讓渡契約.—The form of deed now in common use for the conveyance of land: so called because it is expressed as a sale for a pecuniary consideration agreed on, being thus distinguished on the one hand from a quitclaim, which is a release, and on the other hand from the old conveyance by covenant to stand seized to uses.

beat a ~. 懸引をする; 直切(ネ

ギ)る.—To make a shrewd bargain; haggle.

buy the ~ (dear). 【廢】買ひかぶる; 得失相償はぬ事をする.—To pay dearly for a thing.

close a ~. 取引を済ます, 手を打つ.—To conclude a bargain.

drive a ~. 取引をする.—To make a bargain.

drive a good ~. 割の良い取引をする; 能い儲をする.—To make a good bargain; make a good contract for the transfer of property: as, I hope you will *drive a good bargain* with Mr. A about that farm.

drive a hard ~. きつい取引をする; こすい懸引をやる.—To be oppressive or grasping in a bargain: as, he *drove a hard bargain* with the boy, and made him cut all his corn for that paltry sum of money.

Dutch (or wet) ~. 酒席で約定する取引.—A bargain sealed by the parties drinking over it.

into the ~. おまけに; 加之.—Over and above what is stipulated; moreover; besides.

She is very pretty and has a nice little fortune *into the bargain*. *Dixon.*

pick up a ~. 掘出し物をする.—To get a good bargain by chance means.

sell a ~. 【廢】① 人を釣込んで何氣なく問を掛けさせ即ち意外なる(大概野卑猥褻なる)答をする; 陥(ハ)める. ② 愚弄す; 馬鹿にする.—① To entrap one into asking innocent questions, so as to give an unexpected answer, usually a coarse or indelicate one. ② To make a fool of him; 'sell' him.

The boy hath *sold him a bargain*. *Shakespeare.*

strike a ~. 取引を済ます, 手を打つ.—To complete or ratify a bargain or an agreement, originally by striking or shaking hands.

strike up a ~. [廢] *strike a bargain* に同じ.

to be off one's ~. 解約す.—To be released from an engagement.

unconscionable ~. 【法】不法の契約.—A contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man would accept.

bargain, v.

~ away. 賣買約定の結果として引渡す, 取引の結果...を失ふ.—To part with or lose as the result of a bargain.

The heir had somehow *bargained away* the estate. G. Eliot.

~ for. ...の手筈をする; 當てにする, 勘定に入れる, 豫期する; 頼みにする.—To arrange for beforehand; include in one's reckoning, arrangements, expectations, or forecast; count on, expect.

More wind than we *bargained for*. Marryat.

In accepting Henry's money they had not *bargained for* exposure. Froude.

bark, n.

his ~ is worse than his bite. 彼は吠ゆる程には噛まず; 憤怒恐喝する人必らずしも害を加へず.—Little harm is portended by his angry threats, faultfinding, etc., as by the threatening bark of a dog which rarely or never bites.

bark, v.

~ against (or at) the moon. [俗] 無意義に怒號し又は騒ぎ廻はる.—To clamor or agitate to no purpose.

~ up the wrong tree. [米俗]

見當違をする; 見損ふ.—To make a mistake in one's object of pursuit or the means taken to attain it: as, if you think to run a rig on me, you have made a mistake in the child, and *barked up the wrong tree*.

barley, n.

naked ~. 【植】大麥, 裸麥.—A variety of *Hordeum vulgare*.

patent ~. 挽割麥.—The farina obtained by grinding pearl-barley.

Setoch ~. 穀を去りたる麥.—Hulled barley.

barley-corn, n.

John ~. 麥酒.—Beer.

barometer, n.

aneroid ~. フ子ロイド晴雨計.—A portable instrument, invented by M. Vidi of Paris, for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere without the use of mercury or any other liquid.

marine ~. 航海用晴雨計.—A cistern barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to lessen the oscillations of the mercury.

self-registering ~. 自記氣壓計.—A barograph.

baron, n.

~ and feme. 夫婦 (法律又は紋章學の用語).—In law and heraldry, husband and wife.

~ of beef. 切り離さずにある二個の腰肉.—In cookery, two sirloins not cut asunder.

~s of the Cinque Ports. シンク港選出英國下院議員.—Members of the British House of Commons formerly elected, two for each of the seven (originally five) Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

Barons of the Exchequer. 英國主稅裁判所の判事又は吏員に附したる名稱.—A title of the judges or officers of the British Court of Exchequer.

chief ~. 英國主稅裁判所長.—President of the British Court of Exchequer.

paper ~ (or lord). 一代限りの爵位又は假稱の官位を有する人.—A person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy, as a life-peer, judge, etc.

baronet, n.

~s of Ireland. 一六一九年にジェームズ第一世が設けし從男爵の位.—An order of knights baronets founded by James I. of England, in the seventeenth year of his reign (1619), for the same purpose and with the same privileges in Ireland as had been conferred on the order created in England in 1611.

~s of Scotland. 英王チャールズ第一世が一六二五年に設けし從男爵の位.—An order instituted by Charles I. of England in 1625.

barrack-master, n.

~ general. 陸軍廠舎部長.—An officer who superintends the condition and repairs of barracks, and adapts the accommodation to the requirements.

barrator, n.

common ~. 他人の訴訟争論を教唆する人.—An encourager of lawsuits or quarrels between other persons.

barrel, n.

~ of the ear. 【解】鼓膜, 中耳.—The tympanum or ear-drum.

barrister, n.

briefless ~. 訴訟依頼人のなき辨

士.—A barrister without clients.

inner ~. 法廷の欄干内にて辯論するを許さるゝ先進辯護士.—Those senior barristers who are admitted to plead within the bar.

revising ~. 郡町村の國會議員選挙を取締る爲めに指定せられたる辯護士.—One of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn.

barter, v.

~ away. 愚昧なる又は不正なる方法にて物を交換して仕舞ふ.—To dispose of by barter, especially in an unwise or dishonorable way; bargain away: as, to *barter away* human rights for the patronage of the great.

base, n.

~ of operations. 【兵】作戦根據地; 策源地.—A tract of country, protected by fortifications, strong by natural advantages, or otherwise comparatively secure from which the operations of an army proceed.

~ of supply. 【兵】給養根據地.—A tract of country from which supplies for an army are obtained.

bid the (or a) ~. 【廢】競技を申し込む; 挑戦す.—To challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, or strength, or to a trial of any kind; challenge generally.

first or second or third ~. 【野球】一壘, 二壘, 三壘; 一壘手, 二壘手, 三壘手.—The first or second or third of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base.

off one's ~. 間違つて; 誤つて。
—In the wrong; mistaken.

organic ~. 【化】アルカロイド, 有機鹽基.—A nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloid*.

prisoners' ~. 鬼ごっこに類する遊戯.—A children's game in which one player strives to touch the others as they run from one goal or base to another. When one player is thus touched, he too stands between the bases and tries to touch the rest, and so on till all are caught.

base, v.

~ **on (or upon).** ...を基として説く.—To make the foundation; use as a support: as, the speaker *based* his remarks on the editorial in the morning paper.

basement, n.

English ~. 【建築】英國式ベースメント.—The entrance-story of a city house when it is on the level of the street.

basin, n.

barber's ~. 髪受(カミウケ)(以前理髪店にて用ひたる).—A basin or bowl formerly used in shaving, having a broad rim with a semicircular opening to fit the neck of the customer, who held it directly: still in use in some parts of Europe as a barber's sign.

brass ~. 【俚】理髪師; 外科醫兼業の理髪師.—A barber; surgeon-barber.

catch ~. 貯水溝; 下水溜.—A pit or reservoir at the point where a pipe or gutter empties into a sewer to catch coarse matter not readily floated off in the sewer.

closed ~. 【地文】盆地.—A valley having no outlet.

Great B. 大盆地(北米コルディレラス地方の).—The closed basin in the Cordilleran region in the United States.

stationary ~. 据付の金盥(カナダラヒ).—A set bowl.

tidal ~. 高潮の際水の充満する船渠.—A dock which is filled at a high tide.

tip-up ~. 据付のまい傾けて水を明け得るやうに装置せる金盥(カナダラヒ).—A stationary basin arranged to empty its contents by tipping.

Venus's ~ (or bath). 【植】普通のオニナベナ的一名(其葉は水を湛ふる故に謂ふ).—A name given to common teasel, the leaves of which collect water.

basis, n.

Æolic ~. 【韻】揚抑々格の詩句の發端に用ひたる揚抑格.—A trochee (—) or its substitute at the beginning of a dactylic (—) line.

bask, v.

~ **in the sun.** ① 日なたぼこりをする. ② 恩寵に浴す.—① To lie in or exposed to the sunshine: as, the beggar is *basking* in the sun. ② To be surrounded by and enjoying the genial influences of: as, to *bask* in the favor of an emperor or of one's lady-love.

basket, n.

bread ~. 【俚】胃袋.—Stomach: as, my *bread-basket* is empty, and I am faint for want of food.

chatter ~. 【方】饒舌(オシヤベ)の子供.—A prattling child.

pin the ~. 【廢】落着をつける.—To conclude or settle the matter. Thus far in jest; but now to *pin*

the basket, May'st thou to England come? *F. Brown.*

bastion, n.

detached ~. 【築城】分派稜堡.—A bastion which is separated from the enceinte by a ditch.

bat, n.

at the ~. 打毬手の位置に; 打毬槓を有せる.—In the position of the batter or striker in base-ball and similar games; having the right to wield the bat.

on one's own ~. 【俚】獨立して.—On one's own account.

bat, v.

~ **at.** 打ち損ふ(毬などを).—To attempt unsuccessfully to knock, as a ball; strike at but miss.

bate, v.

~ **of.** 【廢】減す; 加減する.—To make a reduction in or an abatement from; lessen or moderate.

bath, n.

medicated ~. 藥湯.—A bath of liquid or vapor designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it.

plunge ~. ① 跳入し得べき大さの浴槽. ② 跳入浴.—① A bath or tank large enough to permit one to plunge into it. ② Immersion by a plunge: as, I take a *plunge-bath* every morning.

run the ~. 罐の瓦斯抜きをする.—In canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.

Russian ~. 露西亞風呂(蒸汽に浴したる後冷水を注ぐ. リウマチスに特效ありと云ふ).—A kind of bath employed in Russia, and introduced thence in other countries. The subject, after exposure to the influence of very hot vapor, with the attend-

ing kneading, lathering, etc. is suddenly and violently cooled by means of a jet of ice-cold water. It is said to be of service in alleviating rheumatism.

shower ~. 瀧風呂; 灌水浴.—An arrangement to spray water over the body or a bath taken in such a spray.

sitz ~. 坐浴, 腰湯.—A bath in which the bather sits with feet and legs outside, immersing only that part of the body about the hips.

solid ~. 固體浴(身體を泥・乾草・砂・灰等の固體若しくは半固體中に包む一種の浴法).—A form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.

succession ~. 冷温交代浴.—A bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.

Turkish ~. 土耳其風呂(身體を熱氣に洒して發汗せしめたる後 洒浴及び摩擦等を施す).—A bath in which sweating is induced by exposure to hot air, which is followed by douches of water and by rubbing, kneading, etc.

warm ~. 【醫】温浴(華氏九十二度乃至九十八度の).—In medicine, a bath in water of temperature from 92° to 98° F.

baton, n.

wield a good ~. 巧に合奏の指揮役を務む.—To conduct a musical performance well.

batten, v.

~ **down.** 【航】窄板(コクリ)で鐵ち附ける.—To fasten down with battens: as, during the storm in the passage to Yokohama, the hatches of the ship were *battened down*.

batter, v.

~ at. 【兵】...を攻撃す; 潰滅せしめんとす—To make attack upon; try to overthrow or destroy.

~ in breach. 【兵】① 破城砲隊より敵の堡壘に砲火を加ふ。② 第三平行壕に據り敵の堡壘破壊を試む。③ To direct a heavy cannonade from a breaching battery against a selected part of the wall or rampart inclosing an enemy's fortification, in order to level or destroy it, and make an effective breach or opening through which an assault in force may be made. ④ Specifically, to attempt to breach an enemy's works by means of a battery mounted in the third parallel.

battery, n.

ambulant ~. 【兵】遊動砲臺—A battery of heavy siege-guns provided with travelling-carriages to transport them from point to point.

barbette ~ (or gun). 【兵】砲臺砲.—One gun, or several, mounted in barbette.

blinded ~. 【兵】盲障砲臺—A battery in which the guns are protected by an armored parapet, by bomb-proof blinds or casemates, or by embrasure-casings or mantelets.

breaching ~. 【兵】破城砲隊(敵の墻壁破壊を任務とする砲隊).—A battery so placed that its fire is perpendicular, or nearly so, to a line of wall or parapet to be breached. It is used for making an opening in the enemy's works through which an assaulting column may enter.

cavalier ~. 【兵】封梁砲臺—A battery mounted in the cavalier, and arranged to deliver a plunging fire into the works of an assailant.

counter ~. 【兵】對抗砲隊—A

battery intended to silence and overthrow guns of the defense which bear upon the breaching-batteries. Its guns are generally so placed as to fire along the ditches of the works; any battery opposed to another.

cross ~ies. 【兵】交叉砲臺(砲火の相交又するやうに設けたる二個以上の砲臺).—Two or more batteries whose line of fire intersect.

direct ~. 【兵】直射砲臺.—A battery whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

dismounting ~. 【兵】攻城砲臺.—A battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon.

enfilading ~. 【兵】縱射砲臺.—A battery which sweeps the length of an enemy's line or takes him on the flank.

floating ~. 【兵】浮砲臺.—A battery erected either on a simple raft or on a ship's hull, for the defense of the coast or for the bombardment of an enemy's ports. The name is sometimes given to a type of ship which, though it may be provided with independent propelling power, is designed primarily not for navigation, but merely to afford support and cover to heavy guns.

gabion ~. 【兵】堡籠砲臺.—A battery with a parapet formed of gabions filled with earth or sand.

galvanic ~. 【電】ガルバニ電池.—A pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any materials susceptible of galvanic action.

horizontal ~. 【兵】平地砲臺.—A battery the interior or ter-

replein of which is on the natural level of the ground.

in ~. 【兵】① 發射の位置に在る(重砲に云ふ)。② 發射用意せる(野砲に云ふ).—① In position for firing: said of a heavy-gun. ② Prepared for action: said of a field-gun.

light ~. ① 乘馬野戰砲中隊。② 輕砲々臺.—① Mounted field-battery. ② A battery composed of small caliber.

local-circuit ~. 【電】局部回路用電池.—A battery used in a local circuit.

masked ~. 【兵】覆面砲臺.—A battery concealed until required to open upon the enemy.

mountain ~. 【兵】山砲中隊.—A battery of light guns, so fitted that the pieces and their carriages may be transported upon the backs of mules or pack-horses.

oblique ~. 【兵】斜射砲臺.—A battery whose line of fire makes an angle of 20° or more with the perpendicular to the interior crest of the enemy's works: so called in contradistinction to a direct battery.

open ~. 【兵】啓開砲臺.—A battery entirely exposed, that is, unprotected by a parapet.

raised ~. 【兵】凸起砲臺.—A battery whose terreplein is elevated considerably above the ground.

redan ~. 【兵】凸角堡砲臺; 矢堡砲臺.—A battery giving a cross or flanking fire from a salient or reentrant angle of a fortification.

reverse ~. 【兵】背射砲兵中隊(敵壘若しくは敵陣の背後に砲火を向くるもの).—A battery which fires directly or obliquely upon the rear of a work or line of troops.

siege ~. 【兵】攻城砲兵中隊.—

A battery for siege operation. Such batteries are either fixed, comprising siege-guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber and largest size, or mobile, consisting of field-guns and small mortars.

storage (or secondary) ~. 【電】蓄電池.—A combination of secondary cells or accumulators which when once charged may be used for a considerable time after as a source of an electric current.

sunken ~. 【兵】鑿地砲臺.—A battery in which the sole of the embrasure is on a level with the ground, and the platform formed from the earth excavated from the site constituting the platform.

battle, n.

~ royal. ① 素手又は棍棒を以てする争闘(三人以上の); 亂闘。② 鷄の闘合(三羽以上の).—Battle with fists or cudgels in which more than two combatants are engaged; a free fight. ③ A fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged.

deliver ~ (or an attack). 攻撃す; 襲撃す.—To give battle; attack an enemy.

do ~. join battle に同じ.

drawn ~. 無勝負の戦; 交綏(アヒロキ)の戦.—A battle in which neither party gains the victory.

fight one's ~ over again. 手柄話のお城へをする; 昔の經歷談を繰返す.—To recount one's personal history or deeds: as, the pioneer told of the hardships attending the settlement of the country and so fought his battles over again.

give ~. 攻撃す.—To attack an enemy.

half the ~. 成效の半ば; 其の

功既に半ばせる。—Half what is necessary to success; no small part of the difficulty overcome: as, in treating the sick, it is *half the battle* to know what the disease is.

Join ~. 【兵】 應戦す; 戦を始む。—Properly, to meet the attack; commonly, to begin a battle.

maiden ~. 【兵】 初陣 (ウヒザン)。—A first contest.

pitched ~. 【兵】 正戦; 彼我豫め陣を張りての戦。—A battle in which the armies are previously drawn in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

struck ~. 【兵】 激戦。—A hard-fought battle.

take ~. 戦ふ。—To fight.

battledore, battledoor, n.

~ and shuttlecock. —羽根つき; 追ひばれ。—A kind of game in which a rounded piece of cork with a crown of feathers is struck to and fro by two or more persons with battledores.

bay, n.

at ~. 進み得ざるやうに; 喰止めたる; 進路を遮りて。—A state of being kept off or of detention and expectancy: as, he kept the enemy *at bay*.

Botany B. ① 英領ニュー・サウス・ウェールズに於ける流刑地; 轉じて一般の流刑地をも謂ふ。② 遠嶺; 流獄; 長期の徒刑。③ 無頼漢の巢窟。④ ウースター大學 (牛津大學中此大學のみ遠隔せる故に謂ふ)。⑤ Trinity college の一部 (同上の理由に基づく)。—① A famous British convict settlement in New South Wales, near to what is now Sydney; any convict settlement. ② Transportation; penal servitude for a long term. ③ A home or place for rogues

or vagabonds. ④ At Oxford, Worcester College: on account of its remote situation as regards other collegiate buildings. ⑤ A certain portion of Trinity College, Dublin, for a similar reason.

over the ~. 【俗】 よっぱらって; へたれけになつて。—More than "half-seas over."

sick ~. 病兵に充てたる甲板の一部。—In vessels of war, that part of the deck appropriated to the use of the sick.

to a ~. *at bay* に同じ。

bayonet, n.

charge ~! 【兵】 着け劍構へ (號令)。—The order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack.

knife ~. 銃口に附したる銃劍兼用のナイフ。—A combined knife and bayonet arranged to fit the muzzle of a rifle, carried when not in use in a sheath attached to the waist-belt.

Spanish ~. 【植】 いとらん (百合科)。—A common name given to plants belonging to several species of *Yucca*, with narrow, rigid, spine-tipped leaves, especially to *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. canaliculata*, and *Y. baccata*.

sword ~. 【兵】 銃劍。—A short sword with a cutting edge and sharp point, made to fasten by a spring-catch to the barrel of a rifle or carbine. It is carried in a scabbard when not fixed to the piece.

trowel ~. 【兵】 鏟 (コテ) 兼用の銃劍。—A form of bayonet with a short and broad but sharp-pointed blade, intended to serve in case of need, after the manner of a trowel, as an intrenching tool.

bazaar, bazar, n.

charity ~. 慈善市。—A bazaar held in aid of some charity work.

be, v.
~ *it so.* 其れでよし, 其儘で宜し (許諾を表はす句)。—Let it be so: a phrase conveying assent.

~ *it that (or so ~).* 假りに... とすれば; 若し... の事あらば。—If it be the case that; suppose that.

And *be it indeed that* I have erred, mine error remaineth with myself.

Bible.

~ *that as it may.* 其は兎も角も, どうあらうとも。—However that may be.

Be that as it may, I do not vouch for the fact. *Irving.*

being that. ... の次第なるが故に; ... なるを以て。—It being the case that; seeing that; since.

With whom he himself had no delight in associating, '*being that* he was addicted unto profane and scurrilous jests.' *Scott.*

been and. 過去又は大過去の動詞中に投ずる贅辭。—A common vulgarity introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tense of other verbs: sometimes extended to *been and gone and.*

Sir Pitt has *been and* proposed for to marry Miss Sharp. *Thackeray.*

as it is. 實際の處は; 實地を申せば; 事實に於ては; 處が實際は。—As a matter of fact; to state the matter as it really stands. The phrase is almost always used when the speaker or writer turns to the actual fact after saying something contrary to it, and is exactly opposite in meaning to "as it were" though similar in construc-

tion: as, a month or two of country life would have gone far toward restoring his health; but *as it was,* he solely depended upon medicine, which was of little help in this dirty city.

The girl is his equal: if she were his inferior, a sum of money and provision for the child would be some, though a poor, compensation: *as it is,* he should marry her.

Byron.

as it were 言はく, 宛がら。—A phrase thrown into a statement by way of apology to show that it is to be taken figuratively and not literally: as, with this illiterate audience, he felt himself *as it were* casting pearls before swine.

as you were. 【兵】 元へ (號令)。—"Return to the position in which you were before": a command in drill.

have been (here, there, to see, or the like). 「俗」 來て行つた; 行つて來た; ... しに行つて來た; ... しに來て行つた。—To have gone or come: only with some limiting words, or plain abbreviation of them: as, the doctor *has been* here, and the patient is worse.

have been there. 【俚】 遣つて見た事がある, 覺がある。—To have had experience in the matter.

If so ~. ... の場合には; 若し... であつても。—In case; even if.

If so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious. *Bible.*

if it were not for (or were it not for). —... を考に入れず; ... の事實なかりせば。—Leaving out of consideration; but for the fact of: as, *if it were not for* your folly, we should not be in this predicament.

is to ~. なる筈なり, する筈なり, する事になつて居る.—This phrase expresses a purpose or an obligation or an event to be realized in the future.

let ~ (or let it ~). ほつて居け; 構ひ附けるな.—Leave it alone; do nothing.

what one would ~ at. 狙つてゐる事; 目星を附けて居ること; 望んで居る事.—What one aims at; what one means, wishes, or would have.

We cannot always discover *what the young lady would be at.* Fielding.

beach, n.

raised ~. 【地質】海岸に集積せる沙石; 洲(ス).—A shelf or terrace of single, gravel, and sand, elevated above the sea-level, and indicating a pause in the upheaval of the land, or a depression and subsequent upheaval; the margin of an ancient sea, now inland.

beacon, v.

~ up. 【燈】烽火(ノロシ)を擧げる.—To raise or kindle, as a beacon.

bead, n.

Baily's ~s. 【星】ベ—リ—氏の粒状光 (皆既蝕の際月球の縁に現はるゝもの).—Appearances resembling a row of bright beads, seen at the moon's limb in a total solar eclipse about the instant of internal contact. The phenomenon is due to diffraction and irradiation, and is much exaggerated in case the telescope is imperfect or out of focus. So called from the English astronomer Francis Baily who observed these objects in the annular eclipse of May 15, 1836.

bid (one's) ~s. 念珠を數へながら祈禱す.—To bid or tell off beads in praying.

Brahman's ~. 印度にて珠數・腕環・頸飾等に製する菩提樹の種子.—The name given in India to the seed of *Elæocarpus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

count one's ~s. *tell one's beads* に同じ.

draw a ~ on (or upon). ...に替く狙を附ける (銃或は其の他の火器に云ふ).—To take deliberate aim at, with a musket or other firearm.

druidical ~. 【鑽】蝟蛇石.—Alder stone.

fairly (or St. Cuthbert's) ~s.—石蓮の珠數玉.—The small perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinites, formerly much used in rosaries.

négligée ~s. 頸飾等に用ゆる珊瑚形の珠.—Beads (for a necklace or a similar ornament) of irregular form not shaped by art, especially of coral.

raise a ~. 泡を立てる (酒類を注ぎ又は酌む際に振盪して泡立つを謂ふ).—To cause a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing.

say (or tell or recite) one's ~s. 念珠を爲す (我國の百萬遍の如きもの).—To recite prayers, checking them off by the beads on a rosary.

Wilson's (or Loois's) ~s. 密度不同の球粒一揃 (以前酒類に投じ以て其の比重を驗したる).—A series of globular bodies of different densities, formerly used to determine the specific gravity of a spirit into which they were thrown one by one.

beadsman, n.

king's ~. 往時蘇格蘭にて國王の福祉を轉るを條件として特別の扱ひを受けたる托鉢僧.—One of a former order of mendicants in Scotland, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare.

beam, n.

~ and scales. 秤(ハカリ).—A balance.

a ~ in one's eye. 我身の大きな缺點.—One's own great fault. (Math. vii. 3.)

abaft the ~. ① 【航】正横後 ② 真中より後に.—① In an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed. ② Back of the center or middle of anything.

before the ~. 【航】正横前.—In a position or direction which lies before a line drawn at right angles to the keel as the midship section of the ship.

kick (or strike) the ~. 平衡を失して秤桿を打つ (輕き方の秤に云ふ); 比較的輕量なり; 取るに足らず.—To rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam; hence, to be of comparatively light weight or little consequence.

on the ~. 【航】真横に, 龍骨と直角に.—On a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.

on the port (or larboard) ~. 【航】左舷の沖合に.—Far out at sea on the left-hand side.

on the starboard ~. 【航】右舷の沖合に.—Far out at sea on the right-hand side, and at right angles to the keel.

on the weather ~. 【航】船の風に向へる方に.—On that side of a ship which faces the wind.

the common (or King's) ~. 標準天秤; 標準.—The public standard balance formerly in the custody of the Grocer's Company of London; hence an authorized standard.

A sin that seems small in the common beam of the world, may be very great in the scales of his Sanctuary. Ward.

beam-ends, n.

on the ~. ① 【航】殆んど真横に (船體の傾斜に云ふ). ② 横臥して; 逆境に在りて; 百計盡きて.—① In the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position. ② Hence, figuratively, to be on one's beam-ends, to be thrown or lying on the ground; be in bad circumstances; be at one's last shift.

Our first-lieutenant was on his beam-ends with the rheumatiz. Marryat.
Tom was thrown upon his beam-ends again for some other solution. Dickens.

bean, n.

Egyptian (or Pythagorean or sacred) ~. 【植】蓮の實.—The fruit of the lotus.

every ~ has its black. 【諺】人として瑕瑾なきはなし.—Everyone has his faults.

find the ~ in the cake. 首尾よく敵手を敗る.—To succeed in defeating one's adversaries: an allusion to the old custom of concealing a bean in the Twelfth-night cake and naming the person who found it as king of the festival.

get ~s. 叱責を招く.—To incur reproof.

horse- (or sword-) ~. 【植】 蠶豆 (ソラマメ)—A large bean given to horses.

Indian ~. 【植】 木角豆 (キサメ)—The catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*).

Molucca ~s. 【植】 しろつぶの實 (荳科)—Nicker-nuts.

navy ~. 通常の白菽豆 (海軍に在て重要な食料たるが故に斯く稱するならん)—The common dried white bean of commerce; probably so called because an important article of food in the navy.

not to know ~s. 【米俗】 無學なり、無識なり.—A colloquial American assertion of a person's ignorance, equivalent to "not to know B. from a bull's foot."

oily ~. 【植】 胡麻.—The *Sesamum Indicum*.

pea ~. 白菽豆の極小にして大に賣ばるゝもの (豌豆の如く小さき故に謂ふ)—A very small and highly esteemed variety of the edible white bean:—so called from its size.

Sahuca (or soy) ~s. 【植】 つるまめの實.—The seeds of *Glycine Soja*.

seaside ~. 【植】 濱栗 (ハマナタメ); 濱小豆 (ハマアヅキ)—A name given to some creeping leguminous plants of tropics, *Canavalia obtusifolia* and *Vigna Luteola*, common on rocky or sandy sea-shores.

bear, n.

~ sucking his paws. 家業を忘る人.—It is said that when a bear is deprived of food, it sustains life by sucking its paws. Applied to industrious idleness.

bridled ~. 隨行師傅の監督の下にある公達.—A young nobleman under the control of a travelling tutor.

buy or sell the ~. 延取引をする.—To contract to deliver stock at the future date, though not in the possession of the seller at the time the contract is made.

dance a ~. 熊の藝當を見せる; 觀せ物師になる.—To exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

What though I am obliged to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that. *Goldsmith.*

Great B. 【星】 大熊星.—Constellation Ursa Major.

hydraulic ~. 鉸釘 (カスガヒ) に孔を穿ち或は鐵を剪斷するに用ふる水壓機.—A form of hydraulic press especially designed for punching rivet-holes or shearing iron.

Little B. 【星】 小熊星.—Constellation Ursa Minor.

native ~. 濠洲に産する無尾の有袋獸.—Koala.

play the ~. 粗暴に振舞ふ.—To behave rudely and roughly.

sea-~. 海豹 (アザラシ) の一種.—Popular name of a species of seal.

take the ~ by the tooth. 自ら虎穴に入る; 飛んで火に入る.—To put one's head into the lion's mouth; needlessly to run into danger.

the B. (or Northern B.) 露西亞國の異名.—Russia.

bear, v.

~ across. 渡らしむ; 渡す.—To support (things) going across.

Finding a bridge which bore us across the crevasse. *Tyndall.*

~ against. ① ...に凭りかかる; ...を壓する. ② [廢] ...に狙ひ寄る (攻め又は捕へんがために).—① To lean against; weigh upon. ② To

approach for attack or seizure: as, a lion bears against his prey.

~ away. ① 【航】 出帆す; 帆走す. ② 博す; 獲取す (賞などを).

③ [廢] 覺えて行く.—① To sail away. ② To carry away as winner.

Such tragedies as ended unhappily bore away prizes. Spectator ③ To carry away in the mind (a thing learned.)

Easier to bear away and be retained in memorie. *Pultenham.*

~ back. 遠ざかる; 退く.—To fall back; retreat.

~ down. 壓す; 壓服す; 打ち勝つ.—To force down; figuratively, to overcome; vanquish: as, to bear down all opposition.

~ down upon (or towards.) 【航】 順風に乘じて航走す.—To sail with the wind.

~ forth. [廢] 仕送ける; 經營す; 發達せしむ.—To carry out, conduct (a matter); develop.

~ hard (or heavy or heavily). 遠々堪へる; 嫌やに思ふ; 含む.—To endure with a grudge; take (a thing) ill or amiss; have ill will to; have a resentment against.

The Ill Success was heavily born, and imputed to ill conduct.

Clarendon.

~ in. 孔を穿つ, 切り下げる.—In coal-mining, to hole, undercut, or kirve.

~ in hand. ① [廢] 人に向つて主張す; 斷言す. ② 恃みを懸けしむ; 虚言で操 (アヤツ) る; 欺く. ③ 實行す; 處理す.—① To assert or maintain to or against (a person).

If Popery and Fanaticism are so irreconcilable, as our true Protestants would bear us in hand that they are. *South.*

② To keep in hope or expectation; amuse with false pretense; deceive.

What I take from her I spend upon the other wenches; bear her in hand still. *Middleton and Dekker.*

③ To carry on; manage.

~ in mind. 記臚す; 心に留む; —To keep in remembrance; have fixed in the memory.

~ in with. 【航】 ...の方に駛す.—To run or tend toward: as, a ship bears in with the land; opposed to bear off or keep at a greater distance.

~ it. [廢] 獲取す; 強襲を以て陷る; 捷を奏す.—To carry off as a prize; 'carry' by assault; carry the day.

So may he with more facile question bear it? *Shakspeare.*

~ off. ① 支ふ; 堪ふ. ② 【航】 遠ざかる; 他物との擦合を避ける; 陸に遠ざかる. ③ 勝ち取る, 持ち去る.—① To sustain; endure.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Sir J. Hayward.*

② To remove to a distance; keep clear from rubbing against anything; steer away from land: as, to bear off a boat: ③ To gain and carry off: as, he bore off the prize.

~ on (or upon.) ① ...に重 (オモ) りかかる; ...を壓する. ② 【兵】 ...の正面 (マトモ) に向ふ; 正しく...を撃つやうに位置を占む. ③ ...に關係す.—① To weigh on; rest on as a burden: as, the sides of two inclining objects bear upon one another. ② To be pointed or situated against, or so as to hit: as, the artillery bore upon the center of the enemy. ③ To have reference to; relate to: as, every measure of legislation bears on the interests of the people.

~ one hard. [廢] 誰某に怨を懐く.—To cherish a grudge toward a person.

Though he bear me hard, I yet must do him right. B. Jonson.

~ one harmless. 誰某の安全を受け負ふ, 誰某の無事を引き受ける.—To warrant one's safety.

~ oneself. 振舞ふ; 事に臨んで身を處す; 立派な舉動をする.—To carry, conduct, or deport oneself; behave, acquit oneself. Sometimes, to conduct oneself properly.

A man may bear himself so well in disguise, as not to be discovered. Sherlock.

~ out. ① 助く, 翼賛す, 防ぐ, 支ふ. ② 確める; 實證す; 辨明す. ③ [廢] 最後迄も繼續す; 耐忍す; 耐忍するを得しむ. ④ (色が) 出る; (色合が) 顯はれる.—① To give support or countenance to; defend; uphold; second: with a personal object.

Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. South.

② To confirm; corroborate; establish; justify: with a thing for the object. ③ With a more or less indefinite it for the object; to last through; endure; enable to endure.

④ To come out effectively or with some effect: said of colors.

The colors of pigments 'bear out' with effect differing according to the liquids with which they are combined. J. Edwards.

~ through. ① 刺す, 貫く(刀劍を以て). ② 經營す, 處辨す.—① To run through with a sword or rapier. ② To conduct or manage.

~ up. ① 維持す; 意氣消沈せざらしむ. ② [廢] 整理す; 工風す; 案出す. ③ 奉(カ-)げる(碁などを).

④ [航] 船を順風に乘せしむる様に舵機を風上へ廻す. ⑤ 意氣屈せず.

—① To support; keep from sinking.

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. Addison.

② To arrange; contrive; devise.

③ To carry, holding up, as a train.

④ To put the helm up so as to bring the vessel into the direction of the wind. ⑤ To be firm; have fortitude.

How could the innocent heart bear up and live. Wordsworth.

~ up for. [航] ...に進航す.—To sail or proceed toward: as, we made all sail and bore up for Hong Kong.

~ up to. ...の方に向ふ; ...の方へ動く.—To tend or move toward; as, to bear up to one another.

~ up with (or under.) 勇壯に忍ぶ; 屈せず耐忍す.—To sustain with courage; endure without succumbing; be firm under: as, to bear up under affliction.

~ up with. [廢] ...と相並ぶ; ...と同格で通る.—To keep up with; be on the same footing.

What should be done? Fain he would have the name to be religious, fain he would bear up with his neighbours in that. Milton.

~ upon. [廢] ...の罪に歸す.—To charge upon; lay to the charge of.

~ upon the spleen. [廢] bear hard に同じ.

~ with. ① 忍ぶ; 寛恕す; 耐忍す. ② [航] ...の方へ航す; ...へ向けて出帆す.—① To endure; be indulgent to; forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Bear with our miseries manfully. Freeman.

② To sail towards.

born again. [神] 靈性一變せる; 新に生れたる(新約全書約翰傳第三章三節參照).—Regenerated by the Holy Spirit.

born in (or with). ...に生得なる; 生れながらに享有せる.—Inherited by birth; received or implanted at birth.

Wit and wisdom are born with a man. Selden.

born in the gutter. 乞食の兒に生れたる.—Said of children of beggars.

born in the Purple. 王家に生れたる.—Born of royal parents.

borne in upon one. [俗] 心底に切り付けたる, 肝に銘じて.—Forcibly impressed upon one's mind.

It is borne in upon the many...as self-evident, that religious men would not thus be jealous. J. H. Newman.

born of. ...より出でたる.—Sprung from.

None of woman born shall harm Macbeth. Shakespeare.

born on the wrong side of the blanket. 私生の.—Of illegitimate birth.

born to. 生れながらに...を享けたる, ...の境涯に生れ落ちたる.—Destined to from birth, or by right of birth.

I was born to a good estate. Swift.

born under a lucky star. born with a silver spoon in one's mouth に同じ.

born weak. やくざの(船に云ふ).—Said of a vessel feebly built.

born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. 榮耀榮華の境涯に生れたる.—Born in wealth and luxury.

light borne. 柔順なる; 御し易

き(馬に云ふ).—Easily guided; not hard-mouthed: said of horses.

not born yesterday. 世才に富める; 容易に瞞着されぬ.—Worldly-wise; not easily gulled.

to be born of God. [宗] 神の子となる.—To become a child of God.

Each man that loveth his brother, is born of God. Bible.

beard, n.

cathedral ~. 英國にて十六世紀の僧侶間に行はれたる鬚の時様(ハヤリ)にして長く胸部迄垂れたるもの.—A style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast.

make one's ~. [廢] 鬚をつくる; 騙(ダマ)す; 欺く.—Literally, to dress one's beard; hence, to play a trick upon; deceive; cheat.

make one's ~ without a razor. [廢] 斬首す, 刎頸す.—To behead.

maugre (or in spite of) one's ~. [俗] 意志に逆りて.—In opposition or defiance to a purpose.

Old-man's B. [植] ぼたんづる.—Popular name of the Traveller's Joy (Clematis Vitalba).

play with one's ~. [廢] 人を欺く; 人の鼻毛を抜く.—To deceive one.

Yet have I play'd with his beard, in knitting this knot, I promist friendship, but... I meant it not. R. Edwards.

sting one's ~. 誰某に激烈なる侮辱を加ふ.—To deal a stinging insult to one.

to be (or meet or run) in one's ~. [廢] 公然斷乎として誰某に反對す.—To oppose him openly and resolutely.

to one's ~. 誰某の面(マノ)あたり; 誰某を蔑視して—To one's face; in defiance of one.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd Their rev'rend persons to my beard. S. Butler.

with the ~ on the shoulder. 立聴の態度にて; 四方八方に目をくぼりて—In the attitude of listening to overhear something; with circumspection, looking in all directions for surprises and ambushes.

bearer, n.

~ of despatches. 公文傳達吏—A person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.

chair~. 議長 會長—Chairman.

color~. 旗持; 旗手—One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

bearing, n.

armorial ~s. 紋印, 紋章—The devices of a coat of arms.

lose one's ~s. 困惑す; 自己の立場(マチバ)が分らなくなる.—To become bewildered or puzzled; become uncertain or confused in regard to one's position.

reverse ~. 【測】反轉方位, 背向針度.—The bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.

take ~s. ① 物の方位を確かむ。② 事情を確かむ; 形勢を探る—① To ascertain the relative position of some object. ② Hence, figuratively, to ascertain the condition of things when one is in trouble or perplexity.

take one's ~s. 自己の位置を確かむ; 四邊の状況を察す—To deter-

mine one's position with regard to surrounding objects; ascertain the condition of things about oneself; as, he paused a moment at the foot of a tree to take his bearings.

beast, n.

~ of burden. 勞役又は運搬に使用する動物—An animal employed in labor or carrying burdens.

~s of the chase. 【英法】狩獵獸—In English law, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting.

~ royal. 【慶】獅子—The lion.

blatant (or blattant) ~. 讒謗; 誹謗—Calumny; scandal; symbolized by Spenser as a dreadful fiend, with a thousand tongues, begotten of Cerberus and Chimæra.

cleft (or cloven) ~s. 【慶】昆蟲—Insects.

make a ~ of. 毛物扱ひをする.—To treat as a beast.

the B. 基督の敵; 基督反對の力—Antichrist or the antichristian power.

yoke ~. *beast of burden* に同じ.

beat, n.

~ of a watch (or clock). 時計の音—The stroke made by the action of the escapement.

~ (or tuck) of drum. 【兵】號鼓—A succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or a retreat.

dead ~. 【假】無資力の人; 支拂をせずに通辭を事とする輩; ならずもの.—Formerly, a person without money or resources; now, one who never pays, but lives by evasions;

an utterly dishonest, worthless fellow.

get a ~ on. 【俗】...に優る, ...より好都合なり—To get the advantage of.

in ~. 緩急正しき (時計の音に謂ふ)—At equal intervals: said of the beat of a watch or clock.

live ~. 卓出せる人又は物—Anybody or anything that surpasses another, and the sense is not derogatory in the least.

out of ~. 緩急揃はざる (時計の音に云ふ)—At unequal intervals: said of the beat of a watch or clock.

out of one's ~. 本分以外に, 本領以外に—Not in one's sphere or department.

beat, v.

~ about. 尋れ廻る; 捜索す—To search by various means or ways; make efforts at discovery.

~ about the bush. ① *beat the bush* (1) に同じ。② 準備的行動を執る; 探りを入れる, 迂迴して要點に入る。—① Same as to *beat the bush* (1). ② To engage in preliminary operations; esp. to approach a matter in a roundabout or circumlocutory way.

Before committing myself to any distinct statement, I *beat about the bush* to find out what were my host's political opinions. Dixon.

~ all to sticks. 【英俗】十分に勝つ, 全く負かす—To outdo completely.

~ away. 穿つ, 鑿開す—In mining, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground.

~ away (or on). 打ち續ける—To go on beating.

~ back. 追ひ返す, 撃退す.—To compel to retire or return.

~ black and blue. 癖(アザ)の出来るほど打つ.—To badly bruise by blows.

~ down. 【俗】① 直切る。② 壓服す.—① To make one reduce his price. ② To overcome.

~ down to bedrock. 【俗】眞隨に入る, 事の真相を究む—To get at the bottom of matters.

~ hollow. 【米俗】散々に負かす; ...より遙かに優勢なり.—To greatly surpass; prove immeasurably superior to: as, our boat *beat* theirs all hollow.

~ in. ① 打ち込む; 衝込む。② 教へ込む, 注入する—① To drive in; thrust in. ② To inculcate.

~ into (or into the head). 繰返して教へ込む; よく敲き込む—To teach or instil by repetition of instruction.

The classics were *beaten into their heads* at school. L. Hunt

~ it on the hoof. 【慶】徒歩す.—To go on foot.

~ off. 追返す; 撃退す—To repel or drive back.

~ out. ① 先頭に立つて道を踏分ける。② 打出す; 敲出す。③ 追出す; 撃退す。④ 打擴げる; 打伸ばす。⑤ 連枷(カラザ)にて打落す(穀物を)。⑥ 十分に説く; 隈なく敷衍す; 奥義を究む; 真相を究む; 窮極に徹底す。⑦ 全く打勝つ; 疲れ果てしむ; がっかりさせる。⑧ 拍節して奏す(音楽)—① To trace out a path by treading it first; lead the way. ② To knock or force or shape out by beating. ③ To drive out by force or fighting. ④ To hammer out into a bulge; extend by hammering. ⑤ To thresh (corn). ⑥ To work out fully or get to the bottom of (a matter) laboriously.

A man thinking on his leg is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers. Cornhill Mag.

The...labours of others, which *beat out* the...sense of every word and phrase. Brinsley.

⑦ To overpower completely; exhaust (in U. S.).

They were so *beat out* with fatigue. Corr. Amer. Rev.

⑧ To measure out by beats.

At last he *beat* his music out.

The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune. Cornhill Mag.

~ *out of a thing*. 放棄せしむ、断念させる.—To cause to relinquish it, or give it up.

Nor can anything *beat* their posterity *out of it* to this day. South.

~ *out of one's head*. 説破す、説き伏せる.—To convince or persuade one to the contrary: as I *beat* the idea *out of his head*.

~ *to a mummy*. [俚] 跡形なしに毟打す; 打つて滅茶苦茶にする.—To beat so that one can not distinguish form nor feature.

~ *to arms*. [兵] 出陣用意の太鼓を打つ.—To give signal by drum for soldiers to repair to their arms.

~ *to quarters*. [兵] 太鼓を鳴らして水兵を各自戦闘の部署に就かしむ.—To summon the crew of a man-of-war by beat of drum to their stations for battle.

~ *together*. 棒を以て(液体を)混和せしむ.—To mix (liquids) by beating with a stick or other instruments.

~ *up*. ① 不意打を爲す; 驚かす。② 偶然出會す; 思ひ掛けなく見付け

る。③ 集合せしむ(太鼓等を鳴らして)。④ To attack suddenly; alarm or disturb. ⑤ Hence, to come to or upon unexpectedly: as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters. ⑥ To summon or bring together as by beat of drum: as, to *beat up* recruits.

~ *up against the wind*. [航] 逆風を闘切る; 風に勝つ.—To tack against an adverse wind; get the better of the wind.

~ *up and down*. 彼方此方(アチコチ)に走る(牡鹿に云ふ)。—In *hunting*, to run first one way and then another: said of a stag.

~ *up for recruits (or soldiers)*. 兵を募る.—To go about to enlist men into the army: a phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party was often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.

~ *upon*. [廢] 反復切言す; 繰り返す.—To enforce by repetition; reiterate.

~ *with his own staff*. 自殺的論法をなす; 自己の議論をうちこぼす.—To confute one's self by one's own words.

dead ~. 疲れ果てたる; 全敗せる.—Utterly worn out; thoroughly defeated.

beat-up, *n.*

~ *of quarters*. 襲撃; 偵察.—Assault; reconnaissance.

beatitude, *n.*

formal ~. 至善の修得.—The possession of the highest good.

objective ~. 至善.—The highest good.

bean, *n.*

~ *Ideal*. ① [廢] 理想美。② 極致; 理想的完全; 理想的模型; 理想的人物。③ Beauty in its ideal perfection. ④ Ideal excellence, or an

imaginary standard of perfection of any kind; the person in which such is realised: as, the *beau-ideal* of a minister.

beautiful, *adj.*

the ~. [美學] 美; 抽象美.—That which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract: as, *the beautiful* in nature or art; the good, the true, and *the beautiful*.

beauty, *n.*

~ *is but skin-deep*. 美しいと云ふのも皮一重; 美は是れ皮相に止まる.—Beauty is a thing which can be easily destroyed, and should not therefore be valued too highly.

~ *of the night* (or ~ *by the night*). [植] 紫茉莉(オシロイバナ).—The four-o'clock (*Mirabilis Jalapa*).

Camberwell ~. 蝶の一種(合衆國の或る地方に産する).—The *Vanesa Antiopa*, a beautiful butterfly, rare in Great Britain, but often found in some parts of the United States: so named from having been found sometimes at Camberwell, a suburb of London.

dependent ~. [美學] 關聯美.—That beauty which does not appear when the object is contemplated in itself, but only when it is considered in its adaptation to its end.

Ideal ~. [美學] 理想美.—The standard of esthetic perfection which the mind forms and seeks to express in the fine arts and in the rules which govern those arts.

it was great ~. [廢] そは絶景なりき.—It was a fine sight.

mixed ~. [美學] 混成美.—The character of an object which is beautified and at the same time affords pleasure of another kind.

pure ~. [美學] 純粹美.—A judgment of taste unmixed with other emotions.

relative ~. [美學] 相對美.—Beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.

that's the ~ of it. [俗] さうあるべき筈です、そうなくてはならん.—That's just as it should be: as affording special pleasure or satisfaction.

beaver, *n.*

in ~. [俗] 平服で、紳士姿で(大學服等に對して云ふ)。—In a tall hat and non-academical garb, as distinguished from cap and gown.

because, *adv.*

~ *of*. ...に由て; ...の故に.—On account of; by reason of.

~ *that* (or *why*). [廢] ...の理由にて.—For the reason that.

~ *to*. [廢] ...せんが爲めに.—In order to.

because, *conj.*

for ~ (or *that*). [廢] ...の故に.—Equivalent to *because*.

Not *for because* your brows are blacker. Shakespeare.

beck, *n.*

at one's ~. (or *at one's* ~ *and call*). 唯々諾々たる; 命するがまに; 維命是に従はんとせる.—Subject to one's slightest wish; obliged or ready to obey all of one's orders or desires: as, he thought that both wealth and fame were *at his beck*.

clearing ~. 綿布洗滌器.—In *calico-printing*, a vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are cleansed or scoured with soap and water.

become, *v.*

~ *of*. ① [廢] ...に基因す。② 成り行く; 遂に...となる。(何處に在り

やの意にも用ふ。—① To become out of; result from. ② To be the fate of; be the end of; be the final or subsequent condition; after *what*: as, *what will become of our commerce?* it applies to place as well as condition: *What has become of our friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?*

becoming, *p. adj.*

the ~. ① 事の宜しきを得ること; 合宜; 儀禮. ② 【哲】 將然存在.—① That which is befitting or proper; decorum.

Self-command and a fine sense of the becoming. *Macaulay.*

② That which is coming into existence.

The usual synonym for this was the *Becoming*, that is, inchoate existence. *Ferrier.*

bed, *n.*

~ and board. ① 宿泊と食事. ② 我夫との完全なる夫婦關係.—① Lodging and food. ② Full conjugal relations of a woman with her husband, as wife and mistress of the household.

~ of down (or flowers). 安樂なる場所, 暢氣(ノンキ)な位置.—any easy or comfortable place or position: as, a king does not always repose on the *bed of down*.

~ of dust. 墓.—The grave.

~ of honor. 名譽の戦死者の墓.—The grave of a soldier who has lied on the field of battle.

~ of justice. 佛國國會に於ける玉座; 佛蘭西國王の國會に親臨する事.—A throne on which the king of France was seated when he attended parliament. Hence, a formal visit of a king of France to his parliament.

~ of roses. *bed of down* に同じ.

~ of thorns. 針の蓬(△シロ); つらき境涯.—A situation of great anxiety and apprehension.

from ~ and board. 【法】 夫婦別居.—A law phrase applied to a separation of man and wife without dissolving the bonds of matrimony: now called a *judicial separation*.

have one's ~. 【廢】 分娩する.—To give birth to a child.

honor's ~. *bed of honour* に同じ.

keep one's ~. 病臥す.—To remain in bed through illness.

leave one's ~. 病氣恢復する; 床離れする.—To recover from sickness.

make a ~. 床を片付ける; 床をとる.—To put it in order after it has been used; prepare a bed for sleeping in.

make apple-pie ~s. 他人の寢床の敷布を折り重ねて其人が足を伸ばすことの出来ぬ様にする事(一種の悪戯).—To fold one of the sheets of a bed, (removing the other) so far to make it impossible for the intending occupant to stretch his legs—a common practical joke.

make one's (or one's own) ~. 自ら不幸を招く; 求めて困難に陥る.—To bring about one's own difficulties or misfortunes.

make up a ~. 新規に床を取る.—To prepare sleeping accommodation not previously available.

naked ~. 裸體のまゝに臥す寢床.—A bed in which one lies naked: from the old custom of wearing no night-linen in bed: as, he always lies in a *naked bed*.

narrow ~. 墓.—The grave.

parade ~. 葬式(特に大人物の)の際遺骸又は肖像を莊嚴に横臥せしむ

る床或は屍架.—In some ceremonial funerals, particularly of great personages, a bed or bier on which a corpse or effigy is laid out in state.

Persian ~. 裝飾的材料にて總(フサ)を付け又は表面を蔽へる褥.—A mattress, or framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as either a bed or a sofa.

red ~s. 落磯山中に在る一種の深紅なる地層.—A conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms.

restraint ~ and chair. 狂人の自殺若くは殺人の恐ある場合等に之を制御するに用ふる装置.—Forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies.

standing ~ (or bedstead). 【廢】 大形又は高き寢臺.—The large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

take a ~. 産褥に就く; 分娩する.—To be brought to bed.

bed, *v.*

~ out. 花壇に植出す.—To plant what are called "bedding-out plants" in a flower-bed.

~ up. 層々迫り来る(地層が).—To lie up in beds or strata *against*, as, the lime-stone rocks *bed up against* the coal.

bedesman, *n.*

king's ~. *king's beadsman* に同じ.

bedstead, *n.*

half-tester ~. 半ば庇(ヒサシ)のある寢臺.—A bedstead having a canopy of about half its length, and therefore supported by the posts at the head only.

bee, *n.*

have a ~ in one's bonnet. 精神稍錯亂す; 顔に空想を蓄く.—To be a little crack-brained or crazy; be flighty or full of whims or uneasy notions. (Originally Scotch.)

have a ~ (or ~s) in one's head (or brain). ① 怒り易し. ② 落着かず, 安からず. ③ 精神稍錯亂す.—① To be choleric. ② To be restless or uneasy. ③ To be somewhat crazy.

She's whiles crack-brained and has a *bee in her head*. *Scott.*

have a presidential ~ in one's bonnet. 大統領たるの希望を懐く.—To cherish the hope of becoming President (U. S.).

line ~s. 野蜂の飛びゆく跡を附けて其の巢を探る.—To track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.

take up ~s. 蜂蜜を取る爲めに硫黄を燃やして蜜蜂を殺す.—To kill bees, generally with burning sulphur, to get the honey.

the B. of Athens. *the Attic Bee* に同じ.

the Athenian B. 希臘の哲學者プラトーの渾名.—Plato. It is said that when Plato was in his cradle a swarm of bees alighted on his mouth.

the Attic B. 希臘の大劇詩人ソフクラーズの渾名.—A name given to Sophocles, the great Greek dramatist.

beef, n.

alamode ~. 豚脂を塗り野菜と共に蒸煮したる牛肉—Beef larded and stewed with vegetables.

collared ~. 牛肉を鹽漬にして野菜と香料にて調理せる巻き肉—Beef rolled, boned, slightly salted or corned and seasoned with herbs and spices.

cry (or give) (hot) ~. [俚] 警を報ず; 追ひかける; 逃ぐるを追うて叫喚す—To give an alarm; pursue; set up a hue and cry: it has been suggested that beef in this case is a rhyming synonym for thief.

dressed ~. 市場向きの牛肉—Portions of a beef-creature prepared for market.

dried ~. 燻製牛肉—Beef preserved by salting and drying, usually in smoke.

hung ~. 掛け乾にしたる牛肉—Beef cured by being hung up to dry; dried beef.

jerked ~. 乾牛肉—Beef cut in long, thin strips and dried by exposure to the atmosphere.

make ~. [俚] 逃走す; 脱奔す。To run away; decamp.

Martinmas ~. 冬期用鹽漬又は燻製牛肉 (聖マルチン祭 (十一月十一日) に製せる)—Beef salted or smoked at Martinmas for winter use.

more ~! [俚] 水夫をして餘分に働かす時の水夫長の掛け聲.—A boatswain's exhortation to extra exertion.

to be in a man's ~. [俚] 劍を以て傷く.—To wound with a sword.

beef, v.

~ it. [俚] 肉食す; 牛肉を喰ふ.—To take a meat meal, more particularly of beef: originally a provincial-

ism, but now common in the East End of London.

~ up! [俚] 精一杯やっつける; うんと漕げ.—Put on your strength! Give a long pull and a strong pull!

beefment, n.

on the ~. [俚] 油断なく; 警戒して.—On the alert; on the look out.

beer, n.

bitter ~. bitter ale. に同じ.

black ~. 黒麥酒—A kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black color and a syrupy consistence. Also called *Dantzic beer*.

broken ~. 麥酒の殘物.—Remnants or leavings of beer: as, "a bumbard of broken beer."

buttered ~. [廢] 砂糖・肉桂・牛酪及び麥酒等を混成したる一種の飲料—A beverage composed of sugar, cinnamon, butter, and beer brewed without hop.

condensed ~. 煉麥酒—Beer which has been reduced in a copper vacuum-pan to one eighteenth its bulk in solids, added to an equal quantity of alcohol.

entire ~. [廢] ノルマ—麥酒の古名 (濃褐色の麥酒)—Porter: the former name.

green ~. 生麥酒—Beer which is just made.

March ~. 三月釀造の麥酒.—Beer brewed in the month of March. Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing: hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October.

not all ~ and skittles. [俗] 飲食遊戯の楽しみのみにも非ず; 愉快なこと計りでは無い.—Not all eating, drinking, and play; not all pleasure: as, life is *not all beer and skittles*.

schenk (or young or winter) ~. 釀造後直ちに飲用し得べき麥酒.—A German beer brewed for immediate use.

small ~. 薄麥酒; 些々たる事柄; 取るに足らぬ人物.—Weak beer; hence, figuratively a trifling matter; a small or unimportant thing or person.

table ~. 常用麥酒.—Beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.

think small ~ of. [俗] ...をお茶の子扱ひにする; 輕蔑する.—To have a low opinion of; hold in slight esteem.

to be in ~. [俗] 酔っぱらって.—Drunk.

beeswax, n.

old ~. [俚] 長尻(ナガッチリ); 用もなきに人に長話をする人.—A bore; one who button-holes another.

beeswing, n.

old ~. [俚] 何人にも用ふる渾名なれど特に上戸に謂ふ.—A nickname for any one, but especially for one who takes to his liquor kindly.

beetle, n.

between the ~ and the block. 面倒なる又は危険なる位置に.—In an awkward or dangerous position.

blind ~. ① 黄金蟲の類. ② 米穀の中に居る眼なき栗色の甲蟲.—A name given to two insects; ① The cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind; ② A small chestnut-colored beetle destitute of eyes, found in rice.

beforehand, adv.

to be ~ (or ~ with the world). 囊中餘裕あり; 不時の支出に應ずる資力あり.—To have more than sufficient to meet present demands;

have money in hand for future contingencies.

I shall see how much I am *beforehand with the world* in the spring.

Miss Austen.

to be ~ with. ...を預期す; ...の機先を制す; 豫め...に備ふ.—To anticipate; be in advance of; be prepared for.

Like Napoleon, he knew the value of *being beforehand with an enemy*.

Mrs. Clarke.

beg, v.

~ off. 懇願又は辨疏に由りて所罰・責任等を免かる; 言辭して御免蒙る.—To obtain release from a penalty, obligation, etc., by entreaty or excuses: as, he promised at first to go with us, but he has since *begged off*.

~ one for a fool. [廢] 人を愚物と思ふ.—To take him for a fool.

I ~ to. 御免蒙りて...せん; 失禮ながら...致さん.—An elliptical expression for *I beg leave to*: as, I *beg to* inform you.

beggar, n.

~s should not be choosers. 惠みを乞ふものは好嫌(スキマラヒ)を云ふ可からず。(施さるゝまいに従ふべし)—Those who ask for favors should submit to terms imposed upon them.

Bedlam ~. ベッドラム病院 (顛狂院)より退院して乞食するを許されたるもの.—One discharged from Bedlam Hospital, and licensed to beg.

masterful ~. [蘇法] 暴力に訴へ又は家主を脅喝して掠奪を事とせし乞食; 押し掛け食客.—Formerly in Scots law, a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear; a sornor.

sturdy ~. 身體強健の乞食; 活計を營む力ありながら乞食となれるも

の.—In *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

beggar, v.

I'll be ~ed if, etc. [俗] 若し...ならば余は乞食となるも厭はじ; ...の如き事誓って無し.—An emphatic asseveration; i. e. I'll give up everything, even to being reduced to beggary, if, etc.

begin, v.

~ at the wrong end. 第一着歩を誤る; 方法を誤る.—To attempt to do something unmethodically.

~ upon. [俗] 攻撃す; 襲ふ.—To attack; assault.

~ with. 手始めに...をやる; ...より始む.—To enter upon first; use or employ first: as, to begin with the Latin Grammar.

to ~ with. 最初に; 先づ第一に; 説き起す.—At the outset; as the first thing to be considered; first of all: as, to begin with, I do not like its color.

Marley was dead, to begin with. Dickens.

beginning, n.

from ~ to end. 全體に透りて; 徹頭徹尾.—Through the whole length; throughout.

from the ~ (or the first).—始より絶えず.—Ever since the first mention or act.

make a ~. 着手する; 始める.—To take first steps in an enterprise or work; begin.

behalf, n.

in (or on) ~ of. ...の爲めに; ...の爲めを計りて; ...に代りて.—In the interest or service of; for the benefit or convenience of.

in this or that ~. [廢] 此に就

て, 其に就て; 此件又は其件に關して.—In respect of this or that; in this or that matter, or aspect of the matter.

Our statute in law, in this behalf ...is directed by the same spirit.

Junius.

to (or for) the ~ of. [廢] ...の爲めに; ...の爲めを計りて.—To the interest or advantage of; for the behoof of.

behavior, n.

~ as heir. [蘇法] 相続人が遺産相続と共に嗣承より生ずる負債其他一切の責任を負ふべき法律上の義務.—A passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations.

during good ~, 不都合の所爲なき限りは; 忠實に務むる間は.—As long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties or the conduct of one's life: as, I will employ him during good behavior.

on one's (good) ~. ① [俗] 世間並みの禮儀禮式を守りて. ② 嘗試(メシ)中の; 不都合の場合に糺問せらるべき.—① Behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. ② In a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

Tyrants themselves are upon their behavior to a superior power.

R. L'Estrange.

behindhand, adj.

to be ~ in one's circumstances. 收支相償はず; 身上左前になる.—To be in arrears of payment; be badly off.

being, n.

~ in itself. [哲] 自然存在物.—

Being apart from the sentient consciousness; being per se.

accidental ~. [哲] 偶然存在物.—The being of an accident, mark, or quality.

actual ~. [哲] 實在; 現實.—Complete being; being really brought to pass; actuality.

connotative ~. [哲] 相待的存在, 相關的存在.—A mode of being relative to something else.

diminute ~. [哲] 縮圖的腹案; 元案(造化の胸中に於ける).—Being in the divine mind before creation.

human ~. 人間, 人類.—One of the human race.

in ~. 生存せる; 存在せる.—Existing, extant, alive.

A legacy, to a person in being at the time the will is made.

J. Powell.

infinite ~. [哲] 無限の存在; 上帝, 神.—A being in whose mode of existence there is no defect; specifically (the Infinite Being), God; the absolute Deity.

intentional (or spiritual) ~. [哲] 心的存在物.—The being of that which is in the mind.

irrational ~. [哲] 無靈物, 畜生.—A being not possessed of reasoning powers or understanding.

material ~. [哲] 物的存在物.—What belongs to material bodies.

natural ~. [哲] 天然存在, 自然.—That which belongs to things and persons.

necessary ~. [哲] 必然(的)存在; 必有, 必在.—One whose non-existence is impossible.

objective ~. [哲] 客觀的存在; 獨立存在.—An expression formerly applied to the mode of being of an immediate object of thought, but in

a modern writing it would be understood to mean the being of a real thing existing independently of the mind.

perfect ~. [哲] 上帝; 神.—The being whose essence involves existence; God.

potential ~. [哲] 可能的存在, 可成存在, 可存.—That which belongs to something which satisfies the prerequisite conditions of existence, but is not yet complete or an actual fact.

pure ~. [哲] 純然存在; 純有; 超絶的若くは抽象的存在.—The conception of being as such, that is, devoid of all predicates; being of which nothing can be affirmed except that it is.

quidditative ~ (or ~ of essence). [哲] 實質的存在; 實質としての預先存在(造化の胸中に於ける).—That being that belongs to things before they exist, in the bosom of the eternal.

rational ~. [哲] 靈性物, 人間.—A being possessing the faculty of reasoning.

representative ~. [哲] 表現的存在(意識内に於ける), 表象.—Being as an immediate object of consciousness.

respective ~. [哲] 相關的存在, 依立(今は用はず).—Being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit.

sentient ~. [哲] 有情物.—A being possessing the powers of sense or sense-perception.

substantial ~. [哲] 實體的存在物.—The being of a substance.

the Supreme B. 上帝.—The most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe.

belay, v.

~ there. 待った! 其れで宜し(航海用俚語).—Hold! That is enough. (Nautical slang.)

belch, v.

~ forth. 嘔吐す.—To vomit spew.

belief, n.

natural ~. 【哲】自然信念, 先天的信念.—An instinctive, a priori cognition.

the B. 【聖】使徒の定めし信仰箇條.—The Apostles' Creed.

believe, v.

~ in. ① ...の存在を信す; ...の出来たること又は出来すべきことを信す. ② ...の人となりや信す; ...の特むに足るを信す; ...を信じて身を任かす. ③ ...の效能あるを信す; ...の有益なるを信す.—① To believe that the subject of the thought (if person or thing) exists, or (if an event) that it has occurred, or will occur: as, to believe in the resurrection of the dead. ② To believe that the character, abilities, and purposes of a person are worthy of entire confidence;—especially that his promises are wholly trustworthy.

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. Bible.

③ To believe that the qualities or effects of an action or state are beneficial: as, to believe in sea bathing, or in abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

~ on. 信仰す; 信奉す.—To accept implicitly as an object of religious trust or obedience; have faith in.

I ~ you. 【俗】宜しい, 承知した.—Employed to signify general assent.

make ~. 装ふ, 伴(イツハ)る; ...の風をする.—To pretend; act as if: as, he made believe not to hear her.

bell, n.

~, book, and candle. 【天主】絶交式, 破門 (新教にては往々放逐又は除名と稱す. 絶交の宣告を一書に就て朗讀し且鐘を打鳴らし燭火を消すに因て此語あり).—Attributes of the older offices of excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church, the office being read from a book, the bell rung, and the candles extinguished.

Agnus ~. 【天主】神羔鐘式(聖體秘蹟即ち聖晚餐式の一部).—The bell rung while the Agnus Dei is recited or the host elevated.

Adam B. 弓術の名手(英國北部の匪徒アダム・ベルの名に起る).—A northern outlaw, whose name has become a synonym for a good archer.

angelus ~. 【宗】御告誦鐘(おつげのとなへがれ)(天主公會に於て例へば御告誦を唱ふる時に鐘を鳴せば即ち其の鐘を angelus bell と云ふ. 御告誦と天使ガブリエルが基督の投胎を聖母馬利亞に告げたるを謂ふ).—A bell rung to remind those within hearing to recite the angelus.

answer the ~. 取次に出る.—To go and open the door, when a knock or ring has been given.

at three or five, etc. ~s. 三鐘(ミツガネ); 五鐘(イツ・ガネ)(船中の通語にして三時・五時と云ふが如し).—A term on board ship pretty nearly tantamount to our expression o'clock.

Ave (or Ave Maria or Ave Mary) ~. angelus bell に同じ.

bear (or carry) away the ~.

競走にて賞品を獲る; 競走に勝つ.—To win the prize at a race: perhaps, in allusion to a golden or silver bell sometimes given as the prize in races and other contests. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

bear the ~. 眞先に立つ, 首領となる; 拔群なり.—To be the first or leader; be the best: in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears a bell or bells on its collar.

blessed (or hallowed) ~. 【天主】祝せられたる鐘, 神鐘(天主教に於て司教の正式に祝賜したる鐘を然か云ふ).—A bell which has received the solemn-blessing of the church, in which the bishop prays that its sound may avail to summon the faithful to excite their devotion, to drive away storms, and that the powers of the air, hearing it, may tremble and flee before the standard of the holy cross of the Son of God engraved upon it, etc.

chime ~. 相合して順次音階を爲すやう調子を附したる一組の鐘, 樂鐘.—A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale.

clamor ~s. 残らず鐘を鳴らす(鐘樂を奏する際に).—To sound all the bells in a chime together.

death ~. passing bell に同じ.

Elevation ~. 【天主】奉擧鈴(天主教會に於て聖餐式中基督の聖肉たる麵麴を恭しく捧擧する時に特に敬意を催がすべく鳴らす鈴, 聖鈴).—A bell rung during the celebration of mass to give notification of the more solemn portions: now usually a small hand-bell.

gain the ~. bear the bell に同じ.

hang all one's ~s on one horse.

財産の全部を其の子に傳ふ.—To leave all one's property to one's son.

in spite of ~, book, and candle. 【宗】破門されたるも拘らず.—In spite of all the opposition which the Christian hierarchy can offer.

in the ~. ① 花盛りの【蘇語】. ② 種子を持てる, 種蒔を持てる.—① In flower (Scotch.) ② In seed, or having the seed-capsules formed, as hops.

lady ~. angelus bell に同じ.

“lady” は聖母マリアを謂ふ.

lose the ~. 負ける.—To be worsted in contest.

mass ~. sacring bell に同じ.

minute ~. 吊鐘(裏を表する爲め一分間毎に鳴らす鐘).—A bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning.

passing ~. 末後の鐘; 弔鐘.—A bell tolled at or near the time when one is dying, originally intended to invoke prayers for the departing soul; also, a funeral bell.

recording ~. 記録鐘(打印具に着け車掌等の集めたる賃金又は酒店等の入金記録するに用ふるもの).—A bell attached to a handpunch, or to an instrument of similar purpose, with which fares collected, as by a conductor, etc, or moneys taken in, as at a bar, are recorded.)

ring ~s backward. 樂鐘を亂調子に鳴らして警を報ず.—To give an alarm by ringing the bells of a chime in the wrong order, beginning with the bass bell.

ring one's own ~. 【俗】自畫自讚する.—To sound one's own praises.

ring the hallowed ~. 神鈴を鳴らす(往古其の音響は暴風雨を消散し悪疫又は悪魔を退治し出火を鎮滅

する利益(リヤク)あるものと信じたり。—To ring a bell consecrated by a priest, as was formerly done in the belief that its sound had virtue to disperse storms, drive away a pestilence or devils, and extinguish fire.

sacring ~. 【天主】聖別鈴(天主教會に於ける聖餐式の一部に特に鳴らす鈴)。—A bell rung during the celebration of the Roman Catholic mass, at the elevation of the host, at the Sanctus, and at other solemn services.

saint's ~. 同上。

Sanctus ~. *Elevation bell* に同じ。

shake the ~s. 【廢】動く、警報す。—To move, or give notice or alarm: in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck, which when sounded alarmed its prey.

take one's ~s. 出立する(鷹を放つ前に其の脚に鈴を着けたる故實に基づく)。—To take one's departure: from the custom in falconry of attaching bells to a hawk's leg before letting it fly.

tenor ~. 一組の樂鐘中主要なる鐘。—The chief bell in a set of bells.

bellow, *v.*

~ *off*. 叫んで追立てる; わめいて物を言はせぬ。—To drive off by shouting; shout down.

Fain would Reporter Rabaut speak his...last-words; but he is *bellowed off*. *Carlyle*.

bellows, *n.*

~ *to mend*. 【俚】喘氣の馬; 肺病患者; 病身もの。—A broken-winded horse; a man whose lungs are affected; one who from any cause is out of health.

blow the ~. 【廢】煽てる、唆かす、けしかける。—To stir up passion, strife, etc.

hydraulic ~. 水壓機(流動體の壓力が面積と比例することを證明する機械)。—A device for illustrating the law that fluid pressure is proportional to area.

bellows, *v.*

~ *up*. 【廢】息を溜める、息を含む。—To gather up (wind).

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to *bellows up* wind. *Richardson*,

belly, *n.*

the ~ has no ears. ひもじい時は道理が聞えぬ。(道理も絲瓜も食ありての上の事)。—A hungry man will not listen to advice or arguments.

broken-~led. 【稀】腹の裂けたる; 破壊せる、墮落せる。—Ruptured in the belly; wrecked; degenerated.

belly, *v.*

~ *out*. 鐵脈の面積の急劇に増加する事。—In mining, to increase rapidly in dimensions: said of a lode.

belly-bumper, belly-buster, *n.*

take a ~. 【俚】腹道に乗りながら橇にて滑り降る。—To ride downhill in a sled lying on one's stomach.

below, *adv.*

down ~. 下に。—An emphatic expression of *below*.

belt, *n.*

black ~. 南カロライナ、ジョージヤ、アラバマ等黒人の白人に對する比率最も多數なる南部合衆國の地方。—That region of the southern United States, comprising portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in which the ratio of the colored population to the white is greatest.

chain ~. 鏈調帶(一方より他方に動力を傳ふる爲めの鏈帶)。—A chain

forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping, or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.

endless ~. 兩端を連結せしめたる調帶。—One made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.

hold the ~. 拳闘 其他の闘技にて撰手の位置を占む; 横綱を張る。—To hold the championship in pugilism or some other athletic exercise.

hydraulic ~. 扛水調帶機(水を高處に引上げる機械)。—A water-lifting device consisting of an endless belt fitted with caps or buckets, like the lifter of a grain-elevator. The lower part works on a wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loads as they turn over an upper wheel.

marine (or three mile) ~. 【國際】*three mile limit* に同じ。

shoulder ~. 【兵】肩章・彈藥帶等繞て肩より脇下へ通す帶。—A belt passing over one shoulder and about the body on the opposite side: worn as a badge or ornament, or to sustain something, as a weapon; a bandolier, baldric, sword-belt, or the like.

under the (or one's) ~. 【俚】胃中に。—In one's stomach.

ben, *n.*

stand ~. 【俗】御馳走する、おごる。—To stand treat.

ben, *adv.*

far ~. 家の奥に立入りて; 特別の親み又は最貢を受けて。—Far within; in the innermost chamber; figuratively, admitted beyond the

ante-room, or to special intimacy or favor, 'far in.'

I admit I could not be so *far ben* as you lads. *Scott*.

o'er far ~. 親密過ぎたる。—Too intimate.

bench, *n.*

~ and bar. 裁判官と辯護士—Judges and pleaders.

~ of bishops. 監督議席(英國上院に於ける監督(僧正)議員の總稱)。—The whole body of English prelates, who sit together on a bench in the House of Lords.

common ~. 【廢】民事裁判所。—The Court of Common Pleas.

edging-and-dividing ~. 追石(セリイシ)形に木片を切斷する器械。—A machine for cutting wooden blocks into voussoir shapes, such as are used in making a certain kind of car-wheels.

episcopal ~. *bench of bishops* に同じ。

free ~. 【英法】亡夫の登記借地に對する寡婦の權利。—The right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank*.

front ~. 政黨の首領連(英國々會の慣用語にして政黨の首領株下院に於て各黨員の前方に席を占むるに由る)。—In British parliamentary usage, the leaders of a party: so called because they occupy the front benches on their respective sides of the House of Commons.

(or **Queen's**) ~. *Court of King's (or Queen's) bench* に同じ。

ministerial ~es, **opposition** ~es. 英國下院内の政府黨員及び反對黨員の席。—In the British Parliament, the benches occupied respect-

ively by the supporters and the opponents of the administration.

penniless ~. [廢] 牛津にて遊惰者流の寄りつく共同椅子; ロハ臺.—A public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford: used allusively with reference to poverty.

Upper B. 【英史】 上等裁判所 (チャールス二世の追放中王座裁判所に附したる名稱).—The name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.

bend, n.

~s of a ship. 船の兩側にて船板の最も厚く強き處.—The thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales*.

~ sinister. 【紋】 楯の左頂より右底に併行線を引きたる紋章にして庶出の表號とす.—Two parallel lines drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base of the shield: one of the marks of bastardy.

above (or beyond) one's ~. 【俗】 手に餘る; 力に及ばぬ; 獲べからざる.—Above one's ability; out of one's reach.

close-return ~. 二個の鍛鐵管の端を接合する U 形の短き管.—A short U-shaped tube joining the extremities of two wrought-iron pipes.

Grecian ~. 一時一部の婦人の街へる少し前屈みの歩み振.—A mode of walking with a slight stoop forward, at one time affected by some women.

midship ~ (or frame). 船體の中間最大の幅を有する處.—In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship.

on the ~. 【俗】 陰險に, こそこそと, 不正に.—In an underhand, oblique, or crooked way.

bend, v.

~ (or bring) to one's bow. 自己の意志又は傾向通りに強ふ; 強いて我思ふ通にやらせる.—To control, compel to one's will or inclination.

~ to the oars. 強漕す, 烈しく漕ぐ.—To row vigorously.

bent on. ... せんと決心せる.—Intent, resolved or determined to perform: as, he is *bent on* doing so; the king is fully *bent on* the project.

benediction, n.

B. of the Blessed Sacrament.

【天主】 聖體降福の祈禱 (天主教會に於て聖餐式の際司教が經軸を安置せる聖盒を執りて十字を切り跪座せる信者を祝福する式).—One of the more common religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, in which, after the solemn exposition, incensing, and adoration of the eucharist, which is inclosed in a monstrance and placed under a canopy on the altar, the officiating priest, taking the monstrance in his hands, makes the sign of the cross with it in blessing over the kneeling faithful.

~ of the waters. 【宗】 祝水式 (希臘教會に於て一切の水を祝福する儀式).—In the Greek Church, the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phial, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany.

nuptial ~. 【宗】 結婚祝禱, 天主教結婚聖別式.—An additional ceremony performed by a priest after the regular celebration of matrimony.

the Apostle ~. 哥林多後書第十三章第十四節の祝禱の言葉.—A benediction in the words of 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

benefice, n.

regular ~. 【宗】 正職 (正牧師職或は正司祭職).—A benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.

simple ~. 【宗】 略職 (簡略なる一種の聖職).—A benefice which concerns, and requires only the public church service.

benefit, n.

~ of clergy. 僧侶の恩典 (古代英法にて僧侶の犯罪を俗裁判所にて審理せざりしに謂ふ).—In *old English law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or a person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony.

by the ~ of. ... の恩誼に依りて; ... の助を藉りて.—By the kindness or favor of; by the help of.

for the ~ of. ... の爲めに; ... の爲めを慮りて.—For the advantage of; on behalf of: as, *for the benefit of the poor*; *for the benefit of one's health*.

take ~ of. 【廢】 利用す.—To take advantage of; avail oneself of.

bent, n.

dog (or brown) ~. 【植】 みやまねかひ.—*Agrostis canina*.

marsh (or creeping or fine or white) ~. 【植】 こねかぐさ.—*Agrostis vulgaris*.

out of one's ~. 本領以外なる.—Not in one's way; not in the range of one's talent.

take the ~. 野外に行く; 逃走す (蘇語).—To take to the bent; run away.

the ~ of one's bow. 【廢】 自己

の意志・傾向・氣質.—One's intention, inclination, disposition.

bereft, p. adj.

~ of reason. 理性を失ひたる; 發狂せる.—Having lost one's reason; insane.

berth, n.

foul ~. 他船と衝突の虞ある碇泊所.—A berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.

give a wide ~ to. ... より十分に離れて進航す; ... と衝突せぬやうにする; ... を避ける.—To steer quite clear of; keep well away from; avoid: as, you had better *give a wide berth* to such a dangerous man.

keep a wide ~ of. 同上.

I recommend you to *keep a wide berth* of me, sir. Thackeray.

beset, v.

to be ~ on. 【廢】 ... に心を專にす; ... に注意す.—To be occupied with; have one's mind fixed on.

to be ~ with. ... に圍まる; ... に攻めたてらる; ... に陥る.—To be hemmed in by; be set upon in attack by; be pressed upon from all sides by: as, human life is *beset with sin*.

beside, prep.

to be ~ one's self. 亂心す; 感激の餘り己を忘る; 逆上 (ノボセ) る.—To be out of one's wits or senses; be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement; lose one's self-command through strong feeling.

besom, n.

hang out the ~. 【俚】 ① 細君の留守に放埒を盡す; 女房の居ぬまに命の洗濯をする. ② 再び獨身たる生涯をやる.—① To have a fling when

one's wife is gone on a visit. ② To be a quasi-bachelor once more.

jump the ~. 結婚報告の後結婚式を略して直に夫婦となる—To omit the marriage service after the publication of banns, and live together as man and wife.

Bess, n.

~ o' Bedlam. [俚] 浮浪の狂婦人—A female lunatic vagrant. Bess is a contraction of Elizabeth.

brown ~. [俚] 賈春婦—A prostitute.

hug brown ~. [俚] 一兵卒として勤む—To serve as a private soldier.

best, n.

all for the ~. 何事も天の配剤; 神様の爲さる事に毛頭間違ひはない(不幸に際して自ら慰むる言)—All events are well and wisely arranged by God; every thing comes to pass in the best manner—an expression of confidence in God and his government, used in times of sorrow, or disappointment: as, Mr. A does not understand why his young wife should be taken from him by death, but says that it is *all for the best*.

at (the) ~. よくした所で; とゞのつまり; どう積つても.—In the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; taking the most favorable view possible; at most: as life is short *at best*.

at one's ~. 一番善い處で, 見頃で, 絶妙の趣にて, 本領の處で—At one's best state, point, or condition: as, the cherry blossoms are now *at their best*.

It exhibits man *at his best*. Smiles. *at the very ~ at (the) best* を更に強く言ひたるもの.—Emphatic form of *at (the) best*.

do one's ~. 全力を盡す, 出来得るだけ盡力す—To do all one can, or as well as one can.

do one's level ~. [俗] 全力を出す; 人として出来得るだけ盡力す.—To put forth all one's powers; do all that one can naturally and reasonably be expected to do.

for ~ [願] おさめに; 是切り變らぬやうに—Finally; for good and all.

Those constitutions...are now established *for best*, and not to be mended. Milton.

for my, his, etc. ~. [廢] 余が(彼の)最上の利益として—for my, his, etc. greatest advantage.

for the ~. 最も有利の結果を敢むる様に; 精々爲を圖りて—So as to secure the most advantageous result; with the best intentions: as, what we did we did *for the best*.

get the ~ of it. 勝つ; 優る—To conquer; win.

have the ~. [廢] 次に同じ.

have the ~ of it. 優勝を占む; 最利の地位に立つ; 不利若しくは損害を受くること最も少し.—To have the advantage in a contest, or the greatest possible advantage in a transaction, and hence, the least possible disadvantage or loss: as, from the start A. B. *had the best of it*.

You have so plainly here the *best of it*. Browning.

in the ~. *at best* に同じ.

make the ~ of. ...を及ぶ限り利用す; 精々...の利得を取る.—To use to the best advantage; get all that one can out of.

make the ~ of a bad bargain (or job). 面白からぬ事態を精々善く取り計らふ; 逆境に在つて善く己を處す.—To do the best one can in an untoward circumstance.

Accustomed to take things as they come, and to *make the best of a bad job*. Dickens.

make the ~ of both worlds. 現世の幸福を犠牲にせずして來世の幸福を得る様にする; 現當二世の利益(リヤク)を得るやうにする.—To manage so as to secure heaven, without sacrificing the good things of this world.

make the ~ of one's way. 精々都合よき道筋を取る; 成るだけ道な急ぐ.—To go by the most advantageous route; hence, to travel or proceed with all possible speed.

make the ~ of the matter. 従容不幸に安んず.—To submit to ill-luck with the best grace in one's power.

of the ~. 最上等の.—Of the best sort or quality.

After a supper which was of the *best*, they embarked. C. Croker.

Sunday ~. [俗] 日曜及び祭日の晴れ着.—Best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. (Colloq. or humorous.)

the ~. ① 第一流の人々; 何れの點より見るも最高級に位する人物(殊に社交上又は智力上より見て). ② 最上品.—① The best people collectively; those of the highest standing in any respect, but especially socially or intellectually. ② The best things, or a thing of the best quality.

to be at one's ~. 上々, 上出来.—To be in the best possible condition: as, the singer at the opera was *at her best*, last night.

to the ~ of. ...の力の及ぶ限り, ...の範囲内にては.—To the utmost extent or effort of (one's power, knowledge, belief, etc.)

to the ~ of one's abilities (or

power). 力の及ぶ限り.—As well as one is able.

She will always serve you *to the best of her abilities*. Brontë.

to the ~ of one's knowledge. 知れる限りにては.—Within one's knowledge; so far as one knows: as, there is no such word *to the best of my knowledge*.

best, v.

~ one. [俗] 利す; 益す.—To obtain an advantage.

best, adj.

I, you, etc. had ~. ...した方が一番善からう.—It would be most advantageous for me, you, etc.: as, you had *best* to do so. (Formerly we were *best*, afterwards I were *best*.)

bet, n.

hedge a ~. 雙方へ賭ける(損失何れにあるも差引大損害なき様に).—To bet on both sides—that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the result may be.

bet, v.

~ round. [俗] 競馬の際總ての馬に萬遍なく賭ける(結局大損害を避くる様に).—To lay fairly and equally against all the horses in a race, so that no great risk can be run.

you ~! [俗] 御安心なさい; いかにも; 勿論.—Be assured; certainly.

betake, v.

~ one's self to. ...を利用す; ...にたより又は身を托す; ...に着手す.—To use; avail one's self; resort to; begin.

~ one's self to one's heels (or legs). 逃走す.—To retreat in flight; run away.

bethel, n.

little ~. [俗] 公認教以外の禮拜

所 (輕蔑の語)—A place of worship other than those of the established church: in contempt.

better, n.

for the ~. 改良の爲め; 具合の好い.—By way of improvement; as, a change for the better.

get the ~ of. ...に優る; ...に勝つ.—To gain an advantage over.

the ~. ① 改良, 進歩. (通例 for the better の如き副詞句中に用ひらる). ② 利益; 卓越; 勝利. (重もに to get the better of (a person) 等の如き句中に用ひらる).—③ Improvement: generally in the adverbial phrase for the better, that is, in the direction of improvement.

If I have altered him anywhere for the better. Dryden.

④ Advantage; superiority; victory: chiefly in the phrases to get, gain, or have the better of (a person or thing.)

with the ~. [廢] 加之.—With addition; and more.

better, adj.

all the ~. 尙更宜し.—Wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

for ~ (or) for worse. 善くならうとも悪くならうとも; 善かれ悪しかれ; 善くなりてか悪くなりてか.—However the result may turn out; to the whole extent of the consequence which may make the situation either better or worse: as, she has married him for better (or) for worse.

Where there is difficulty, the individual man must come out for better for worse. Smiles.

had ~. ...する方が善からう, ...した方が増した.—The phrase had better, followed by an infinitive with-

out to, is idiomatic. The earliest form of construction was "were better" with a dative: as, "Him were better go beside" (Gower.) i. e., It would be better for him, etc. At length the nominative (I, he, they, etc.) supplanted the dative and had took the place of were. Thus we have the construction now used.

rather ~ than. 稍...より超過せる; 寧ろ...より多き.—Somewhat in excess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, rather better than three to one. G. P. R. James.

so much the ~. それならば尙宜し.—Better to that extent: as, if he refuses, so much the better.

to be ~. ① 善くなる, 改善す. ② 恢復す; 本復す.—③ To be improved, as in health, estate, etc.: as, the patient is better.

④ To be quite well again; be fully recovered. (Scotland.)

to be ~ than one's word. 約束以上の事を爲す.—To do more than one promised.

better, adv.

to be the ~. [廢] 得(トク)する; 益する.—To be profited or advantaged.

betty, n.

brown ~. 薄切の林檎とパン屑と糖蜜とにて造れる焼餅の類.—A baked pudding made of sliced apples, bread crumbs, and molasses.

betty, v.

~ about. [俗] 詰らぬ事に騒ぎ立てる.—To fuss about, like a man who busies himself with a woman's duties.

between, prep.

~ (or betwixt) and. [廢] ...の時迄.—Until, till, with noun or clause.

betwixt, adv.

~ and between. [俗] ① 中間に在て; どっちつかずに. ② 善くも悪しくもあらぬ; 平々凡々の.—③ In an intermediate position; neither the one nor the other: a colloquial intensive of betwixt or of between. ④ Also as adj.: midding, indifferent, so-so.

beware, v.

~ of a man of one book. 其道に通ぜざる者の言を辯駁せんと試みる可からず (譬へば如何なる學者も飼羊法に關しては無學の飼羊者に一籌を輸せざる可からざるが如し).—Never attempt to controvert the statement of any one in his own special subject. A shepherd who can not read will know more about sheep than the wisest book-worm. This caution is given by St. Thomas Aquinas.

beyond, prep.

to be ~ one's self. 我を忘る; 逆上(ノホセ)る; 氣拔けする.—To be beside one's self; be excessively affected with anything.

bezant, n.

white ~. 約七十仙に當る古代希臘の部會ビザンチヤムの銀貨.—A silver coin of Byzantium, worth about 70 cents.

bezique, n.

double ~. スペードのクエーン二枚とダイヤの兵士二枚 (骨牌の最高點).—The two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, the highest counting combination in bezique.

bias, n.

on the ~. 斜に; 歪んで.—Diagonally; slantingly.

bib, n.

best ~ and tucker. [俗] 晴れ衣.—Best-clothes.

nap a (or one's) ~ [俗] 泣く; 聲を揚げて泣き立てる; 嘔り泣きをする.—To weep; blubber; snivel.

bible, n.

Breeches B. Geneva Bible に同心.

Coverdale's B. 一五三四年に出版せる英人カヴァーデール氏の英譯聖書.—A translation of the Bible by Miles Coverdale, published in 1534.

Douay B. 在佛國の英國學者が羅旬語譯聖書を英譯せるもの.—The English translation of the Vulgate made by English scholars living in France.

Geneva B. 一五六〇年瑞西國ジュネヴ市にて出版せる英譯聖書にして書中偽經を收めずして各章を分節したるもの. (該書創世記第三章七節に aprons と譯すべきを Breeches と誤譯したるが故に—に Breeches Bible と稱せらる).—An English translation published in Geneva in 1560, omitting the Apocrypha and dividing the text into verses. Called also the Breeches Bible, because of the substitution of the word breeches for aprons in Gen. iii, 7.

King James B. 欽定譯聖書 (最も廣く行はるゝ英譯聖書にしてジェームス一世の治世中國會の決議に基き當時の學者に委託して舊版に修正を加へたるもの.—に Authorized Version と稱せらる).—The version in common use, being a revision made by a commission of scholars under act of Parliament during the reign of James the First (1604-1611), known also as the Authorized Version.

Mazarine B. 一四五〇年獨逸人ゲーテンベルグ氏の出版に係る聖書にして初めて活字に印刷せられたるもの.—An edition printed by Gu-

tenberg in 1450, the first book printed from movable types.

Printers' B. 古く行はれたる英譯聖書にして詩篇第百十九篇百六十一節中に *princes* とすべきを *printers* と誤植せるもの.—An early edition of the Bible in which Ps. CXIX, 161, was made to read, "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," *princes* being intended.

reference B. 引照付き聖書.—A Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.

sailors' B. [俚] 米國の數學家ボウディツチ氏の著はせる航海書.—Bowditch's Navigator. (Old slang.)

that's bible. [俗] 全くだ; そいつは素敵だ.—That's the truth; that's all.

Tyndale's B. 英人チンダルの翻譯に成れる新譯聖書(一五二六年)及び舊約聖書の最初の五篇(一五三〇年).—A translation of the New Testament (1526) and the Pentateuch (1530) by William Tyndale.

Vinegar B. 一七一七年 牛津にて出版せる聖書(其の路加傳第二章中 "Parable of the Vineyard" を "Parable of the Vinegar" と誤植せるを以て此稱あり).—An edition printed at Oxford, in 1717, with the heading to Luke XX. as the "Parable of the Vinegar, instead of the "Parable of the Vineyard."

wicked B. 一六三二年に出版せる聖書(其の十戒中第七戒の *not* の字を漏脱したるに因る).—An edition printed in 1632 in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh commandment.

Wyclif's B. 聖書全體を英譯せるもの、嚆矢にして英人ウヰクリフ氏が助手の翻譯に成り一三八二年に完

成したるもの.—The first translation of the whole Bible into English (by John Wyclif and assistants), completed and issued in 1382.

bicycle, n.

duplex ~. 合乘自轉車.—A bicycle designed for two riders sitting side by side.

bid, v.

~ against. ... と競争して直を附ける(競賣などにて).—To compete with in making bids.

~ at auction. 競賣の場で直を付ける.—To offer a price at an auction.

~ fair. 有望なり; 甘く行きさうに見ゆ.—To give good promise; seem probable: as, the proposed expedition *bade fair* to be successful.

~ up. 糶り上げる(競賣などにて).—To increase, by bidding, the amount offered for.

bidder, n.

the highest ~. ① 一番高き價を附ける人. ② 自分を最も高く用ひてくる人; 自分に最大の利益を興ふる人.—① One who offers the greatest price for a thing. ② One who offers the greatest reward, advantage or patronage: as, though he seems to be absorbed in his studies, he is secretly waiting for *the highest bidder*.

bidding, n.

do one's ~. 命のまゝに従ふ; 命令又は要求に應ず.—To obey; comply with one's orders or requests.

force the ~. どし々糶り上げる.—At a sale by auction, to run the price up rapidly.

bide, v.

~ by (rarely at). ... に與(クミ)す; ... を固守す.—To stand firm by; adhere to; stick to; maintain.

~ upon. [廢] 固く... を執て動

かす; 飽く迄主張す.—To dwell or insist upon (a point).

let (a thing) ~. 構はずに置く; 當分放任して置く.—To leave it where it is; leave it alone for the present; let it stand over.

biff, n.

give a ~ in the jaw. [俗] 面(ツラ)を張り飛ばす; 顎(アゴ)をなぐる.—To smack one's face; wipe one in the chops.

big, adj.

~ as all outdoors. [俗] 篋緯に大きい; 無性に廣い.—An expression intended to convey an idea of indefinite size or enormous capacity.

bile, n.

black ~. 沈鬱; 憂悶.—Atrabile; melancholy.

rouse one's ~. 怒らせる.—To make one angry or indignant: as, it *rouses my bile* to see him.

bill, n.

~ at sight. 一覽拂手形, 要求拂手形.—A bill to be paid on presentation.

~ of adventure. 冒險手形(船主は海上の損害に對し責任を有せざる旨を明記せる積荷の領收證).—A writing signed by a person who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

~ of costs. [法] 訴訟入費明細書.—A statement of the items which form the total amount of the costs of a party to a suit or action.

~ of credit. ① 通用紙幣. ② 信用手形.—① A paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and designed to circulate as money. ② A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods and money.

~ of debt. 約束手形.—An old term including promissory notes and bonds for the payment of money.

~ of divorce. [法] 離婚請願書.—The formal petition filed in the proper court by either a husband or a wife for a decree of divorce.

~ of entry. 税關申告證書(税關にて輸出物又は輸入品を登録せし證として交付する券).—A written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.

~ of exceptions. [法] 控訴狀.—In common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error and exceptions thereto taken on the trial.

~ of exchange. 爲替手形.—A written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person named a certain sum of money therein mentioned.

~ of fare. 獻立表.—In a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in the due course at a regular meal, or which may be ordered.

~ of health. 健康證明書(出帆の際税關・領事等が乗組人一同の健康を證明する書).—A certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port.

~ of indictment. [法] 告發狀.—A formal written accusation preferred to and presented by a grand jury.

~ of information. [法] 告訴狀.—An information; the document

or pleading stating the ground of complaint.

~ of lading. 船荷證券.—A written account of goods shipped, by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the owner or agent of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted.

~s of mortality. 死亡表.—Abstracts from public registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time.

~ of pains and penalties. 【法】特發刑法令(正式の手續を経ずして國事犯又は重罪者に普通の法律以上又は以外の刑を科する爲めに議會へ提出せる議案).—A bill introduced into Parliament to attain particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws made as a special occasion may require.

~ of parcels. 小荷物賣上證; 送り狀.—An account given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods brought and of their prices; an invoice.

~ of particulars. 【法】訴因明細書.—A writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general form in a pleading.

~ of quantities. 建築見積書.—An abstract of the probable cost of a building.

~ of rights. 【英法】民權案(英國憲法の根本的原則を成せる民權表白令にしてウリアム三世の治世に始め

て公布せられたるもの).—The solemn declaration of rights (in England) setting forth those fundamental principles of the British Constitution the observance of which was to be imposed upon William and Mary on their acceptance of the crown.

~ of sale. 【法】擔保品差入證.—An instrument in the nature of a mortgage for the transfer of title to personal property as security for a debt.

~ of sight. 一時輸入願書, 貨物假陸揚屆.—A form of entry at a custom-house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be provisionally landed for examination.

~ of stores. 航海用品積込免許狀.—A license granted at a custom-house to merchant-ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty-free.

~ of sufferance. 沿海廻漕免狀.—A coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed for examination.

~ payable. 支拂手形.—A bill of exchange, promissory note, or other written engagement to pay money.

~ receivable. 受取手形.—A promissory note, bill of exchange, or other acceptance as held by a person to whom it is payable.

accommodation ~. 融通手形.—A bill of exchange or note, given not for property transferred, but for the bearer to use as means of raising money, and thus virtually a loan.

appropriation ~. 【法】豫算流用案.—A legislative bill proposing

appropriations of money for some particular purpose, as for carrying on some department of government.

back a ~. 支拂の責任を負ふ; 勘定を持つ. To become responsible for payment.

Boston Port B. 【米法】ボストン港令(茶箱投入事件に次ぎ一七七四年に發布せられたる法令にして該港の貿易を禁じ同國の他地方より來る食物及び薪炭のみの入港を許したるもの).—An English statute of 1774 incited by the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.

Civil Rights B. 【米法】民權案(一八六六年に公布せる合衆國議會の條令にして他國の臣民に非ずして合衆國內に生れたるものは人種の如何を問はず其の以前奴隸たりしと否とを論ぜず悉く公民權を與へたるもの).—An act of the United States Congress of 1866, conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other power, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery."

clean ~ of health. bill of health と同じ.

commit a ~. 議案を委員に附托す.—To refer or intrust it to a committee or others, to be considered and reported.

cross ~. 【法】被告の答訴狀(衡平訴訟手續).—A bill filed by a defendant in an equity suit against any of the other parties to the same suit.

deceased wife's sister ~. 【英法】寡夫と亡妻の姉妹との結婚を禁じたる法律を撤去せんが爲めに再三英國

々會へ提出せる議案(一八九六年の夏議案は上院に於て三讀會を通過せり).—A bill repeatedly introduced into the British Parliament to abrogate the rule of English law which forbids a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. In the summer of 1896 it passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

document ~. 荷爲替手形.—A bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London.

draw a ~ upon one. 誰某宛に爲替を組む.—To request one to pay to a third party a certain sum designated in the bill.

exchequer ~s. 大藏省證券.—Bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer, by authority of Parliament.

Exclusion B. 【英史】英國にてヨーク公の天主教徒たる爲め帝位に即くを拒みし議案(該案は一六八〇年一六八一年の兩度とも英國下院を通過したりしが上院の否決する所となれり).—A bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680-81.

file a ~. 【法】 正當の書式に由り訴狀又は議案を法廷又は議會へ提出する。—To bring a bill before a court or legislative body by presenting proper paper in a regular way.

fill the ~. 【米俗】 あらゆる注文に叶ふ; 他の希望又は約束を履行す。—To meet all requirements; be or do what is desired or promised.

fly a ~. 融通手形を振出して金を工面する。—To raise money by an accommodation bill.

foot a ~. 手形を支拂ふ, 勘定を拂ふ。—To pay a bill.

Franchise B. ① 【法】 議員選挙権法案。② 【英史】 國會議員選挙権擴張案(一八八四年通過)。—① A bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election. ② Specifically, in *English History*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.

hang up a ~. 【俗】 議案を握り潰す。—To pass it through one or more of its stages, and then to lay it aside and defer its further consideration for a more or less indefinite period.

Home-Rule B. 【英史】 自治案(ケラッドストーンの提出せる愛耳蘭に別に國會を設けんと議案)。—A bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886 and again in 1893 when it was finally defeated in the House of Lords, to provide a separate parliament for Ireland.

honor a ~. 期日通り手形を支拂ふ。—To accept and pay it when due.

horse a ~. 【俚】 仕事の前金を取らうとする。—To try to get pay for work not yet done. (Printers' slang.)

ignore a ~. 【法】 告訴狀に「認

めず」と記す(以前陪審官が告訴狀に斯く記する時は該事件は其のまゝ停止せられ被告は放免せられしなり)。—To write on it *ignoramus* which means literally, "We take no notice of it."

long ~. 【法】 長期の入獄。—A long term of imprisonment.

note a ~ of exchange. 拒證書を作成させる(手形の裏面に)。—To get a notary public to record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dishonored, along with the date, and the reason, if assigned, of non-payment, the record being initialed by the notary.

pay a ~ at sight. ① 手形の一覽拂をする, 要求次第直に手形を支拂ふ。② (俗) 何時でも活動せんとす, 事あれかしに構へる。—① To pay a bill on presentation. ② To be always ready for action.

private ~. 個人又は一個の會社等に関する條例(一般に関する條例に對して斯く云ふ)。—An act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law.

protest a ~. 手形の拒絶證書を作成す。—To cause a formal statement to be made in writing by a public notary, under seal, that the bill was, on a certain day, presented for acceptance or payment, and that such acceptance or payment was refused; thereby making a claim against the parties for the loss or

damage which may arise to the holder.

public ~s. 一般に関する條例。—Such bills as concern the community at large, or the state or its municipalities, as distinguished from private bills.

put (up) a ~. 【廢】 款願書を提出す。—To present a petition.

rush a ~. 【俗】 議案を一瀟千里の勢で通過させる(兩院とも)。—To expedite the passing of a bill through the Senate and Congress.

shop ~. 商人の貼札, 商事廣告。—A tradesman's hand-bill or business announcement.

short ~. 【俗】 短期の入獄。—A short term of imprisonment.

skeleton ~. 手形の臺紙。—A signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.

true ~. 【法】 正當の理由ありと陪審官の認めたる告訴狀。—A bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as containing a well-founded accusation.

bill, v.

~ and coo. 相互に愛撫す(鳩に云ふ); 互に接吻愛撫して痴話狂ふ。—To interchange caresses, said of doves; kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as demonstrative lovers.

~ up. 兵營内に禁足せらる。—To be confined to barracks.

bind, v.

~ hand and foot. 固く束縛す; 全然妨害す。—To bind or clog in every way; hinder completely.

An ancient wrong binds the nation hand and foot. The Century.

~ in. 包む; 圍む。—To inclose; surround.

~ out. 年期奉公に出す, 徒弟にやる。—To place out and obligate to service, specially to apprentice: as, he was bound out to a carpenter.

~ over. 【法】 責付を許す; 豫戒令を執行す。—To hold under bond for appearance at a future time; put under bond to keep the peace.

~ to. ...に對して契約上の義務あらしむ; ...に對して法律上の義務あらしむ。—To bind by contract; subject (a person) to a definite legal obligation.

~ up. ① 一冊に綴ぢ込む。② (創を) 糊帶する。—① To bind together into one volume. ② To cover (a wound) with dressings and bandages.

bound for (or to). 某地行き; 某他行に豫定せる。—Going or intending to go to; destined for: as, he is bound for London.

How wistfully would I ... watch the parting ships bound to distant climes! Irving.

bound hand and foot. bind hand and footを看よ。

bound in honor. 體面上餘儀なくされたる; 義としてなまざる可からざる。—Obliged, as a matter of honor.

bound up in. ① ...に含有せられて; ...と切るに切れぬ關係ある。② ...に愛着して; ...に身心を捧げて。—① Embodied in; inseparably connected with.

Seeing that his life was bound up in the lad's life. Bible.

② Having all the affections centered in; entirely devoted to.

hard-bound. ① 秘結せる; 傾秘せる。② 物事に愚圖々々せる。—①

Constipated; cosive. ② Hence, slow to act.

homeward bound. 歸航中にて、歸國中.—On a return voyage or journey.

I will be bound. [俗] 受合だ.—I undertake the responsibility of the statement; I feel certain: as, you've been stealing, I'll be bound.

to be bound in solidum. [法] 主債務者となる(連帯債務者の一人に過ぎざるに拘らず全額支拂の義務を負ふ).—To be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants.

to be bound pro rata. [法] 連帯債務に對して各自按分に辨償の義務を負ふ.—To be bound only for a proportionate share of the debt when there are several obligants.

binding, n.

extra ~. [製本] 本釘装, 上製本.—Full-binding, as opposed to half or quarter binding.

half ~. [製本] 半釘装, 背皮綴.—A leather back and papered-board sides.

Prussian ~. [製本] 獨逸釘装.—A kind of twilled binding having a silk face and a cotton back.

quarter ~. [製本] 四半釘装(クロス. 皮等の背を附け側はホル紙にして紙と平面に断てるもの).—A cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves.

three-quarter ~. [製本] 三四釘装(廣背皮紙側にして四隅に皮を當てたる釘装をいふ).—A leather back of extra width with leather corners and papered-board sides.

birch, n.

weeping ~. [植] 白樺(シラカンバ)の一種(枝垂るもの).—A variety of the white birch, *Betula alba*, of a

weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament.

bird, n.

~s of a feather. 同じ毛色の人々; 一味同心の輩.—Persons of similar tastes and habits: chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together" indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities.

~ of freedom. 自由の鳥(北米合衆國國章の鷲).—The American bald eagle.

~ of ill omen. 悲觀論者(常に不吉の言をなす者).—One who always predicts evil or calamity.

~ of Jove. 鷲.—The eagle.

~ of Juno. 孔雀.—The peacock.

~ of Minerva. 梟.—The owl.

~ of night. 梟.—The owl.

~ of one's own brain. [廢]

私見, 管見.—One's own conception.

~ of one's own hatching. 自ら願ひの禍.—A mischief of one's own breeding.

~ of paradise. ① [動] 極樂鳥.

② [星] 極樂鳥宿.—① One of the

Paradisidae, oscine passerine birds related to the corvine and sturnoid

passerines, confined to the Papuan region, and long famous for magni-

ficence of plumage. ② In *astron.*, a southern constellation.

~ of passage. ① 渡り鳥; 候鳥.

② 浮浪人; 風來坊.—① A migra-

tory bird; migrant; a bird which regularly passes in the spring from

a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. ② A person of a

migratory habit.

~ of peace. 鳩.—The dove, with reference to the story of Noah.

~ of prey. [動] 肉食鳥.—Any member of the order *Raptores* or

Accipitres, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc.

~ of the year. 鳥の一年子.—A bird less than a year old.

~ of Washington. 亞米利加鷲, 秃頭鷲.—The American or bald-headed eagle (*Falco leucocephalus*).

~ of wonder. 不死鳥, 鳳凰.—The phoenix.

a ~ in the hand is worth two in the bush. [諺] 既得は豫期に勝る(徒らに未來を當てにするよりも現在持て居るものを大切にすべし).—Possession is better than expectation.

a little ~ told me (or whispered it to me). 一明言し難き方法によりて聞けり; 或筋から聞きました.—I heard in a way I will not reveal.

aerial ~s. [動] 飛行鳥.—Birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds.

aquatic ~s. [動] 水鳥.—The wading and swimming birds taken together.

Arabian ~s. 傳説に顯はれたる不死鳥の異名.—The fabulous phoenix.

bosom ~. 親友.—An intimate friend.

call ~. 罾(オトリ).—A bird trained to allure others into snare.

cherry ~. [動] ① 朝鮮鶯の一種. ② カロライナきれんじやく.—①

A book-name of the European oriole or pirol, *Oriolus galbura*. ②

The Carolina waxwing, or cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*.

chicken ~. [動] ぎやうじよしぎ(米國方言).—A name of the turn-

stone, *Strepsis interpres*. (New Eng.)

early ~. 早起きの人; 眼覺き人.—An early riser; one who gets up

betimes in the morning: in allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."

gaol ~. jail bird に同じ.

hear a ~ sing. 内報を受く; 密告に接す.—To receive private communication; be informed privately or secretly.

jail ~. 前科者.—A person who has been in jail or prison.

kill two ~s with one stone. 一舉兩得す.—To accomplish two objects at the same time or by one effort.

man-of-war ~. [動] 捕鯊類の海鳥.—The frigate bird or frigate-pelican: so called from its formidable swoop and grasp of its prey.

murdering ~ (or pie). [動] おほもづ.—The shrike or butcher-bird. Also called *nine murder*.

nocturnal ~s of prey. [動] 鷲鴞.—The owes.

old ~s are not to be caught with chaff. [諺] 甲羅經たものは容易に人の手に乗らぬ; 經驗は知識の師.—Experience teaches wisdom.

pelagic ~. [動] 海燕類.—The petrel family, *procellariidae*.

sea-cow ~. [動] 海馬鳥(三頸骨の海千鳥にして亞弗利加に住す. 旅行家チャプマン氏の命名なり).—The

treble-collared plover of Africa, *Ægialites tricoloris*: so called by Chapman, a traveler in southern Africa.

the ~ in question. 其事を内報した人; 告げ口した人.—The little bird that whispered it; the person who carried the report.

It was evident from the color that came into Anastasia's face that she was *the bird in question*. J. Paym.

the ~ in the bosom. [廢] 秘密

の誓; 良心.—One's secret pledge; conscience.

wading ~s. 【動】 渉水鳥.—The waders.

bird, v.

~ off. 【動】 多数の中から選出して撃つ.—To "pick off" with a musket, etc. (as a sportsman does a bird).

birse, n.

set up one's ~. 怒髪冠を衝かしむ; 忿激の絶頂に達せしむ; 激怒す.—To put one on his mettle; put one in a towering passion.

birth, n.

by ~. 生れによりて, 家柄で.—By virtue of one's extraction.

Cesarean ~ (or operation or section). 腹部切開分娩.—The delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen when delivery cannot take place in the natural way, as was done in the case of Julius Caesar.

give ~ to. 生む; 分娩す; 興す; 創む.—To bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of: as, religious differences have given birth to many sects.

new ~ 復活; 新たなる心霊的生涯.—Regeneration; a new spiritual life.

virgin ~ (or generation). 【生物】 単性生殖.—Parthenogenesis.

biscuit, n.

meat ~. 肉ビスケット(肉精と麥粉とを混和してビスケット形に焼けるもの).—A preparation consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits.

bisector, n.

internal ~. 【數】 内切線.—A line through the vertex of a triangle so as to bisect the angle.

bishop, n.

~ in partibus infidelium. 【天主】 異教地域内に於ける名義司教, 外國傳道宣教師間の司教.—A titular bishop in the Roman Catholic Church, whose diocese is yet in possession of infidels or heretics.

assistant ~. 【宗】 副監督.—A bishop who assists a diocesan bishop.

boy ~. 【宗】 學童の守護神ニコラス尊者の異名; 同尊者祭日に模擬監督として選ばれる唱歌班中の兒童に命ぜらるる名.—A name sometimes given to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school boys, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas's day as a mock bishop.

cardinal ~s. 【天主】 樞機員司教班.—Those highest in rank among the cardinals constituting the Sacred College at Rome.

child ~. boy-bishop に同じ.

coadjutor ~. 【宗】 補助監督.—A bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his bishopric.

diocesan ~. 【宗】 正監督.—A bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his sea-city or cathedral city), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese.

ecumenical ~. 【宗】 一統監督; 法皇(教皇)の稱號.—A title first

assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople. Gregory the Great strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. it has been used by the popes as their right.

itinerant ~. 【宗】 巡回監督(メソヂスト及び一致兄弟派等の監督).—A bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing joint authority with others over all the churches of the same organization. The bishop of the Methodist and Moravian churches are itinerant bishops.

missionary ~. 【宗】 傳導地教區監督(或は司教).—A bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country or the districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses.

prince ~. 【宗】 君主監督(政治上の君主にして兼て又宗教上の監督たる者).—Formerly, a ruler who was at once the bishop of a diocese and sovereign prince.

suffragan ~. 【宗】 屬司教(補助司教或は監督).—A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or other cause; an auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction.

bishop, v.

~ it. 監督の役目を務む.—To act as a bishop.

bisque, bisk, n.

give one fifteen, etc. and a ~. 充分のハンディキャップを與ふ; 優に勝る; したいか打負かす.—To give him long odds, to 'leave him nowhere' in a contest or comparison.

If alliteration be a mark of study and finish, the latest school of Eng-

lish poetry can give Byron thirty and a bisque. Saturday Review.

have a ~ in one's sleeve. 【戲】 豫備の手段を有す; 第二の策を有す.—To have something to fall back upon another resource, another string to one's bow.

Before the game's up, I have a Bisk in my sleeve, an appeal to the House of Peers. Bullock.

bistoury, n.

royal ~. 【醫】 外科刀の一種(佛王ルイ十四世の手術に使用せしより此名あり狭く且つ曲刃にして尖端に探針を付す).—Narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.

bit, n.

~ by ~. 少し宛; 漸次に.—Piecemeal; gradually.

~ of cavalry. 【俚】 馬.—A horse.

~ of ebony. 【俚】 黒人, 黒奴(女にもいふ); 雪球.—A negro (or negress); snowball.

~ of fat. 【俚】 ① 取引にて得たる意外の利益. ② 割のよき仕事.—① An unexpected advantage in a transaction. ② Work that pays well.

~ of jam. 【俚】 情婦, 妾.—A sweet heart; mistress.

~ of leaf. 【俚】 煙草.—Tobacco.

~ of muslin. 【俚】 少女; 婦人.—A young girl; a woman.

~ of mutton. 【俚】 婦人.—A woman.

~ of sticks. 【俚】 屍骸.—A corpse.

~ of stiff. 【俚】 銀行爲替類.—A bank note or other paper-money when not in specie, i. e. a draft or bill of exchange.

~ of stuff. 【俚】 おしゃれ; 自分の容貌才智を自負せる者; 新造—

An overdressed man; man with full confidence in his appearance and abilities; also a young woman.

a ~. [俗] 少し許り, 稍.—Little, somewhat, rather.

a ~ of blood. 純良種の動物; 純種の馬.—An animal of good pedigree; a thoroughbred.

a long ~. 十五仙を云ふ(西部合衆國の方言).—Fifteen cents. (Western U. S.)

a short ~. 十仙を云ふ(西部合衆國の方言).—Ten cents. (Western U. S.)

annular ~. 輪錐.—A boring bit which cuts an annular channel without removing the untouched center.

at ~s and starts. [廢] 不規則に; やったりやらなかったり.—Irregularly, intermittingly.

Baldwin ~. ホールドウィン馬銜(悍馬を制御する爲めに用ふる一種の銜).—A bit having two mouth-pieces, used for controlling vicious horses.

by ~s. 少し宛.—A little at a time.

coal-boring ~. 錐の一種(尖頭及び側刃ありて手元に至るに従ひ太さを増すものを云ふ).—A boring-bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges of increasing radius.

do a ~ of stiff. [俚] 約束手形を引受く.—To accept a bill.

draw ~. ① 手綱もて馬を引止める. ② 止まる, 控へ目にする.—① To stop one's horse by pulling at the reins. ② Hence figuratively, to stop, slacken speed.

Spendrift...never drawing bit.

every ~. [俗] どの點から云つても; どう見ても; 全然.—In every

respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is every bit as good as yours.

expanding ~. 自在錐.—A boring-tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable.

give a ~ of one's mind. [俗] 直言す; 打つげに云ふ; 面貫す.—To speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; express one's candid conviction unrestrained by reserve or delicacy: generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

not a ~. 少しも...なし; 毫末も...なし.—Not in the smallest degree; not in the least; not any; not a whit; as, he was not a bit afraid.

not a ~ of it. 決して左様の事なし; 決して然らず.—Emphatically no!

plug-center ~. 圓筒錐(尖端なくして中央に圓筒形の装置ある金屬の穿穴に用ふる).—A boring-tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a point. The cylinder fits a hole ready made, and the bit countersinks or removes the metal above it.

take the ~s. 口を開いて響を銜(クハ)へる.—To open the mouth to receive them.

take the ~ between (or in) the teeth. 荒れる; 反抗す; 制御を拒む.—To become unmanageable; resist; assert independence of.

to be one's ~. [廢] 誰某と相容れざる; 誰某に害ある.—To be inimical or destructive to one.

twisted ~. 螺旋錐.—A boring-tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the auger.

bite, n.

flaw ~. 些事.—A thing of no moment.

make two ~s of a cherry. [俗] 断續的に事をなす.—To do anything in parts, and not thoroughly or at one stroke.

bite, v.

~ at. 噛付く; 罵る; 吠付く; 罵倒す.—To snap at with the teeth; hence, figuratively, to snarl or carp at; inveigh against.

~ in. ① 腐蝕す. ② [廢] 自己の考を抑へる; 情を矯める.—① To corrode, as the acid used in etching. ② To repress one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings.

~ off (or away). 噛取る; 掻攫ふ.—To take away by biting; snatch away.

~ on the bridle. 非常に難儀する; 辛苦を嘗める.—To suffer great hardship. The bridle was an instrument for punishing a scold; to bite on the bridle is to suffer this punishment.

~ one by the ear. [廢] いたく愛撫する.—As a sign of fondness, to caress fondly.

~ upon the bridle. [廢] 待遠しがりて焦慮(イラダ)つ(悍馬の如く).—To wait impatiently, like a restless horse.

biter, n.

the ~ bit. いかさま師が人を陥れんとして却て其の裏をかいる時に云ふ.—This expression is used when a sharper or a cheat is himself overreached in a bargain.

An excellent instance of "the biter bit" was furnished.

Illustr. Lond. News.

bitter, n.

do a ~. [俚] 苦味酒を飲む.—To drink a glass of bitter.

prairie ~s. 草原苦味酒(西部亞米利加の獵夫・樵夫間に用ひらるゝ苦

味ある飲料にして水と水牛の膽汁とにて造らる).—A beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of Western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.

black, n.

animal ~. 骨炭.—Bone-black.

Berlin ~. 黒アニス.—A black varnish, drying with almost a dead surface: used for coating the better kinds of ironware.

chrome ~. 黒染色の一種(重格魯酸加里を以て色止めをし蘇方木を以て染め出す黒染色).—A color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood.

cork ~. コルク黒色(密閉したる容器内にてコルクを焼きて得たる黒染料).—A black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels.

drop ~. 黒玉(骨炭の上種にて造れる顔料).—A better grade of bone-black ground in water, and in the pasty state formed into drops and dried.

gas ~. 一種の油煙.—A species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against revolving iron cylinder.

hydrocarbon ~. 同上.

in ~ and white. ① 書類に認め又は印刷に附して. ② 墨繪の; 單彩畫に.—① In writing or print: as, to put a statement in black and white. ② In the fine arts, with no colors but black and white. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromes of any sort, as sepia drawings.

mineral ~. 不純灰黒色炭素の

一種(往々顔料として用ひらる)。*An impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.*

plate-~. 銅版用黒色(油煙と骨灰との合和顔料にして銅版印刷に用ひらる)。*A combination of lamp-black and bone-black in various proportions, used in plate-printing.*

black, adj.

~ and blue. 青痣のある。*Having the dark livid color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.*

Mistress Ford...is beaten black and blue, that you can not see a white spot about her. Shakespeare.

~ and tan. 斑毛の; 斑犬(背黒く面部・側腹・足等に茶斑ある毛並を云ひ又其毛並の犬をもいふ)。*Having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as some dogs: said specially of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substance.*

~ and white. 黒白交りの。*Having a surface diversified with black and white.*

~ as ink. 黒暗々たる; 望なき; 絶望の。*Very gloomy; despairing.*

~ in the face. 顔色暗澹となりて; 血相かへて(窒息・激怒其他異常の努力のため)。*Having the face made dark, crimson, or purple by strangulation, passion, or strenuous and violent effort.*

Mr. Winkle pulled ...till he was black in the face. Dickens.

~ in the flesh. 内側を鞣したる(男子用靴の表革に云ふ)。*The term applied to skins curried on the inner sides. It is applied to the uppers of men's shoes.*

blackguard, n.

Irish ~. 鯨煙草(カギタバコ)の一種。*A name for a kind of snuff.*

black-hole, n.

the ~ of Calcutta. 印度カルカッタに在る牢獄。*The black-hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Sirāj-ud-Daulā, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.*

blacking, n.

brass-~. 黄銅器の色付, 臘(ホカシ)。*A dead-black ornamental surface formed on brass-work.*

blade, n.

check-~. 頰骨(蘇語)。*The cheek-bone.*

Damascus ~. ダマスカス物(焼刃の美事なる刀剣にして従来東洋より渡歐せしものなり。重にダマスカにて作られたるより此名あり)。*A sword or simitar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.*

flat ~. 平刃(三刃の刀剣に對して片刃及び諸刃の刀剣を云ふ)。*A double or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword.*

in the ~. 芽ぐんで(葉を生じたるのみにて未だ穂を成さるるに云ふ)。*While there is as yet only blade*

or leaf, not yet in the ear. Also figuratively.

While life was yet in bud and blade. Tennyson.

blade, v.

~ it. [闘] 斬り合ふ。*To fight with blades or swords.*

blame, n.

lay the ~ on. ...に罪を負はす。*To ascribe the fault to.*

blame, v.

to ~. 非難すべきものにて; 咎を受くべき。*To be blamed; blamable; in fault: as, the conductor was to blame for the accident.*

blank, n.

blankety ~. [俚] 缺字又は横線を以て咒詈罵喝の語をほのめかしめるを指して謂ふ。*A humorous or euphemistic evasion of or substitution for any complicated form of damn, suggested by blank or dashes.*

in ~. ① 白紙にて; 空欄のまゝにて。② 白地式にて(單に署名したるのみ何等他に書入なき手形の裏書を云ふ)。*① With blank spaces to be filled out; in outline: as, to issue commissions in blank. ② With the name only: said of indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.*

blanket, n.

blue ~. 青ゲット(蘇國エディンバラ市の職工の用ふる草蓆)。*The banner of the Edinburgh craftsmen.*

lawful ~. [俚] 正妻, 本妻。*A wife.*

throw a wet ~ on. ...に怪事(ケチ)をつける; 沮喪せしむ。*To try to depress, or disappoint any hope, expectation, or enjoyment; discourage: as, he is ready to throw a wet blanket on any new enterprise.*

wet ~. 折角の希望娛樂等を挫折

せしむる人又は物; 悲觀者; 冷語; 沮礙。*One who or that which damp, depresses, or disappoints any hope, expectation, or enjoyment.*

I have never felt such a wet blanket before or syne. Galt.

blast, n.

at one ~. 一息に; 同時に。*At once; at the same time.*

for a ~. [廢] 一度だけ。*For once.*

hot ~. [冶金] 熱吹氣。*Air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast-furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig-iron.*

in (full) ~. 大活氣を呈して, 大活動をなして(冶金學上噴氣窯を極度に働かすより云ふ)。*In full operation: referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity.*

All the foundries of France were in full blast. J. Abbot.

low ~. [冶金] 低吹氣。*In smelting and other metallurgic operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.*

out of ~. 活動せずに; 休止して。*Not at work; stopped: as, his furnaces are out of blast.*

blaze, n.

in a ~. 炎焔を擧げて; 一面の火となりて。*On fire; in flames.*

like ~. 烈火の如く; 極度に。*Furiously; in or to an excessive degree.*

old ~. 惡魔, 夜叉。*The devil.*

the ~. [俚] 地獄; 奈落。*Hell; perdition.*

to (the) ~s. 地獄へ行きやがれ; 罰當りめ.—To perdition; 'to the dence': used in imprecations.

blaze, v.

~ **abroad.** 公言す; 言觸らす.—To proclaim; noise about.

~ **away.** ① 発砲す; 砲撃を續く. ② 努力す; 精勵す.—① To fire away; keep on firing (with guns or artillery). ② To work vigorously or with enthusiasm.

~ **out.** ① 焔を上ぐ; 赫々たり; 輝き出づ. ② パッと焔を上げながら消える. ③ 赫となる; 激怒す; 暴言暴行す.—① To throw out flame or light; shine forth. ② To go out with a flare. ③ To break out with passion or excitement; speak or act violently.

~ **up.** 燃上る; 赫怒す; 奮激す.—To burst into flame, and hence into passion, anger, etc.

blear, v.

~ **with the tongue.** 舌を出して嘲る.—To protrude the tongue in mockery.

bleed, v.

~ **inwardly.** 斷腸の思を爲す; 腹の中では血の涙.—To be in great anguish, sorrow, or pity.

bless, v.

~ **into.** [廢] 十字を切りて...に化せしむ.—To change into, by making the sign of the cross.

One pope or other *blest* me into a stone to stoppe my mouth. *Nashe.*

~ **me!** ~ **us!** オヤ々々; 之はしたり.—An exclamation of surprise.

~ **one's self.** ① 自祝す; 意氣揚々たり. ② "Bless me!" "God bless me!" などと叫ぶこと.—① To felicitate one's self; exult. ② To ejaculate "Bless me," "God Bless me," or the like.

~ **one's self from.** 七里結界寄せ付けぬ; 忌みて避く.—To guard one's self (with God's help) from; keep out of the way of; give the wide berth to; shun.

Bless thee from madness, Tom, and all will be well. *More.*

He *blessed himself from* such customers. *Smollett.*

~ **out.** [廢] 十字を切つて棄てる; 縁喜わるしとして棄つ.—To cast out, by making the sign of the cross.

~ **with.** ...と云ふ結構なるものを賜ふ; ...を授く.—To favor or endow with: as, *God blesses us with health.*

the ~ed. 在天の聖徒; 尊者.—The saints in heaven; the beatified saints.

to be ~ed. 咒咀さる, 禍を蒙る (反對の意味に用ひたるなり).—To be cursed, a euphemism: as, *I'm blessed if I'll do it.*

to be ~ed with. ...を惠まる; ...の福を授かる.—To be favored with; have the happiness of possessing: as, *she is blessed with filial children.*

blessedness, n.

single ~. 獨身生活; 童貞生活.—The unmarried state; celibacy.

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness.* *Shakespeare.*

blessing, n.

ask a ~. ① 食前に祈禱をする. ② 祝福を乞ふ; 自己を祝福せんことを願ふ.—① To pray for the divine blessing on the food before beginning a meal; say grace. ② To ask another to pray for the divine blessing upon one, on some particular occasion: as, on the morning of his departure, he *asked a blessing* of his father.

blen, n.

gros ~. 深青色 (英國にて特に陶器に用ふる最深青色).—Dark blue; especially, in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain-decoration, as at Sèvres and elsewhere.

blindness, n.

red-green ~. 赤綠色盲.—A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum, or the complementary color bluish-green—the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray.

bliss, n.

a ~ of birds. [廢] 陽氣なる唱歌; 唱歌衆.—A blithe singing; a choir.

blister, n.

blood ~. [醫] 血肉刺 (チマメ).—A blister or bleb containing blood or bloody serum, usually caused by an injury.

flyng ~. [醫] 發泡膏の一種 (水泡を生ずるに及ばずして取除くべき發泡膏).—A blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication.

block, n.

~ **and ~.** 二滑車相磨す (複滑車の二車相磨する時の状態を two blocks または block and block と云ふ).—The position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks*.

~ **and tackle.** 滑車.—The pulley-blocks and ropes used for hoisting.

a ~ of shares. 多数の株券を一纏めにして賣りたるもの.—In *Stock Exchange*, a large number of shares in a stock company, sold in a lump.

alphabet ~s. 教育文字合せ.—Toy-blocks of wood bearing the letters of the alphabet.

antifriction ~. 磨擦預防器付き滑車.—A pulley-block with antifriction wheels or roller-bearing.

barber's ~. しやれもの; 理髮道樂.—A fop; one who spends much time in barbers' shops.

check ~. [航] 片滑車 (橋などに取付けたる滑車を云ふ).—A block having only half a shell, bolted against a mast or spar, which serves as the other side.

chopped ~. 着板 (マナイタ).—A block on which anything is laid to be chopped

Christmas ~. 聖降誕祭株 (十二月二十四日夜威儀を正して室内に運び爐中に燃す木株を云ふ. 今は古風となれり).—A log formerly burnt on Christmas eve.

cut ~s with a razor. 些細な手段を用ひて大業を爲す, 目的と手段と釣合はぬ事する; 狂氣じみた事をする.—To do something astounding by insignificant means; do something more eccentric than inexpedient.

erratic ~s. [地質] 移石, 漂石.—The name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distance.

hydraulic ~. [造船] 水壓扛重機.—In a repairing-dock, a hydraulic lifting-press used as a substitute for a building-block under the keel of a vessel. It is adjustable as to height, and is used in straightening hogged or sagged vessels.

purchase ~. 扛重機.—A double-strapped block with two scores in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.

wetting the ~. 夜業仕舞の祝 (夜

業の終結を祝する爲め三月一日晩餐會を開く英國造靴工の風習) — Among English shoemakers, the act of celebrating convivial supper, on the first Monday in March, the cessation of work by candle-light.

yule ~ (or **clog** or **log**). Christmas block に同じ.

block, v.

~ **in**. 粗畫きす; 見取繪をかゝ.— In art, to outline roughly; sketch.

~ **out**. ① 粗畫きす; 見取圖を作る. ② 概定す; 大體の計畫を定む.— ① In art, to draw roughly; sketch. ② To plan broadly, without details; form the plan or outlines of.

But Washington had some hand in blocking out this republic.

S. Lanier.

~ **up**. ① 遮斷す(交通を); 封鎖す. ② 支障す(支柱にて).— ① To hinder passage from or to; obstruct by placing obstacles in the way. ② To support by means of blocks.

blockade, n.

break a ~. 【兵】封鎖を破る.— To render it inoperative by driving off or destroying the blockading force.

paper ~. 【兵】紙上封鎖(封鎖の宣言ありて實力の之に伴はざること).— A constructive blockade; a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual.

raise a ~. 【兵】封鎖を解く.— To remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.

run a ~. 【兵】封鎖を犯す.— To

pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blocking, n.

blind ~. 【製本】型打ち; 壓出し(墨・金箔等を用ひずして壓力により書物に型を打出すことを云ふ).— In bookbinding, blind stamping; the process of decorating a book by pressure, usually with heat, but without the use of ink or gold-leaf.

blood, n.

~ **and-thunder**. 【俗】人氣取りの; 血腥き(演劇小説等に関して云ふ).— Sensational; full of bloody deeds and bravado.

~ **is thicker than water**. 血は水よりも濃し(身内を善くするのが人情なれば他人より身内に依頼するがよし); 親(シン)は泣き寄り他人は食(ク)ひ寄り.— Kinship will cause a man to befriend his relatives; it is better to trust for kind treatment to one's kinsmen than to strangers.

~ **of the host**. 赤斑(麵麩)の如きものの表面に現はるゝ赤血状菌を云ふ.— An appearance resembling drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and other starchy substances: also called "bloody bread" or "blood on bread."

~ **royal**. the blood に同じ.

arterial ~. 【醫】動脈血.— Blood as it passes through the arteries after having been oxygenated in the lungs. It is distinguished from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid-red color, due to the presence of oxygen.

bad ~. 不和; 軋轢; 紛争; 惡感; 薄情.— Disagreement; disunion; strife; angry feeling; unfriendliness.

blue ~. 碧血(貴族の血統); 貴血(舊家名門の傳統をうけたる者の脈中に流るゝ血).— Aristocratic blood;

blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families. The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, from a notion that the blood of some of the oldest and proudest families, having never been tainted by intermixture with that of the Moorish invaders, was of a bluer tint than that of the common people.

breed bad' (or ill) ~. 紛争を挑發す; 不和を醸す.— To stir up strife; cause ill-feeling.

Hot words passed on both sides, and ill blood was plentifully bred.

Swift.

cold ~ ed. ① 冷血の(魚等に云ふ). ② 冷酷の; 無慈悲の.— ① Having cold blood, as fishes. ② Without feeling; hard-hearted.

draw ~. 【外】血を取る; 放血す.— To take or let out blood.

fetch ~. 同上.

for the ~ of him. 【慶】一命に代へてなりとも.— For the life of him; though his life were involved.

fresh ~. 別種の血; 腕利の新顔; 敏活なる新分子; 新思想家.— Blood of another strain; hence, new members, or new elements of vigor or strength; persons of new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking: as, fresh blood is needed in the management of the party.

God's (or Christ's) ~! 【慶】誓ひの言葉; 強き感を表する叫歎の語.— Formerly used in oaths and forcible ejaculations.

half ~. 片身縁(片親の血統を引ける親戚); 間子(アヒノコ).— Relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other.

heart's ~. 生命.— Life.

ill ~. bad blood に同じ.

in ~. 健全にて, 剛健にて(元來は狩獵の語).— In a state of perfect health and vigor: properly a term of the chase.

in cold ~. 冷然として, 平氣で(別に怒る所も何も無くして); 故意に.— Without passion; deliberately; as, he committed this horrible murder in cold blood.

in hot ~. 奮激して; 激怒して.— Under excitement or sudden passion.

let ~. ① 【外】放血す. ② ...の血を流す; 殺す.— ① In surgery, to open a vein so as to let blood flow from the body; bleed. ② To shed the blood of; put to death.

life ~. ① 精血; 命脈. ② 【醫】眼瞼又は唇に日常起る痙攣. ③ 【稀】命脈に係る; 緊要の.— ① That which, like blood, is indispensable to existence, giving energy or strength: also called life's blood or live blood. ② In pathology, the more or less constant spasmodic quivering of the eyelid or lip: also called life's-blood, live-blood, and cillo. ③ Necessary as blood as to life; essential.

make one's ~ boil. 血の沸き返るやうな心持をさせる; 劫を煮やさせる.— To arouse one's indignation; provoke one.

make one's ~ creep. 人を慄(ゾッ)とさせる, 人を恐怖せしむ.— To fill one with awe or terror.

make one's ~ run cold. 戰慄せしむ; 肝を冷やます.— To affect with horror; affright.

one's ~ is up. 怒って居る, 激して居る.— The person is in a passion.

out of ~. 不健康にて; 弱つて; 無氣力の(獵犬に云ふ).— In bad condition; without vigor; lifeless: said of hounds.

precious ~. 【宗】聖血(耶穌の十字架上に流したる血を云ひ是を取りて宗派・紀念物の名としたるもの・天主教に多し・七月初日曜は即ち最聖血祭なり)。
—The blood shed by Christ on the cross: it gives name to various orders, confraternities, and relics in the Roman Catholic Church, and to the Feast of the Most Precious Blood on the first Sunday in July.

shed ~. 血を流す; 人命を亡ふ
—To cause blood to flow; to destroy.

the ~. 皇族, 王族; 皇統, 王統
—Royal family or lineage as, princes of the blood.

the ~ boils. 業腹(ゴウハラ)が煮える; 非常に忿激す。
—Phrase expressing strong emotion, especially of anger or indignation: as, his blood boiled at the sight.

to be let ~. 【廢】① 放血せらる; 放血して貰ふ。② 殺さる。
—① To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness. ② To be put to death.

to the ~. 【廢】心魂に徹して; 眞底。
—To the quick; through the skin.

venous ~. 【醫】静脈血。
—The blood carried by the veins, characterized by its dark colors and containing a relatively large amount of carbonic oxid and a small amount of oxygen.

warm-~ed. 温血の; 熱情ある; 寛宏の。
—Having warm blood; passionate; generous.

whole ~. 父母雙方の血統を引くこと。
—Relationship through both father and mother.

young ~. 若者; 青年派, 新分子。
—Young people generally; the younger members of a community,

party, etc, who brings to it youthful freshness and vigor.

bloom, n.

bear the ~. 【廢】榮ゆ。
—To flourish.

in ~. 花咲きて; 爛漫として。
—In flower; flowering; blossoming.

take the ~ off (a thing). ...の新鮮の趣又は美觀を殺(ソ)ぐ; 六日の葛蒲十日の菊の觀あらしむ。
—To deprive it of its first freshness or beauty.

blot, n.

~ on (or in) an escutcheon. 名折。
—A stain on a person's reputation.

hit the ~. ① 防禦なき玉を取る(雙六)。② 甘く中てる, 正論を得。
—① In backgammon, to take an exposed piece. ② Hence, figuratively, to strike the mark.

blot, v.

~ out. 消す; 消滅さす; 埋没す。
—To strike out; obliterate; cause to be forgotten.

blow, n.

at a (or one) ~. 一撃の下に; 一撃して; 一度に; 俄然。
—By one single action; at one effort; suddenly: as, he vanquished the enemy at a blow.

bear one a ~. 【廢】誰某に一撃を加ふ。
—To give him a blow.

catch one a ~. 【俗】一撃を喰はす。
—To inflict a blow on one.

exchange ~. 相撃つ; 相戦ふ。
—To come to hostilities.

hollow ~. *unopposed blow* に同じ。

in ~. *in bloom.* に同じ。
opposed (or solid) ~. 打延し(金屬細工に云ふ)。
—In metal-working, a blow which stretches or thins the metal.

strike a ~. 攻撃を加ふ; 峻烈

なる行動に出づ。
—To make an attack; take vigorous action.

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. *Byron.*

unopposed ~. 打固め(金屬細工に云ふ)。
—In metal-working, a blow which tends to thicken and bend the metal.

blow, v.

~ at a cold coal. 【俗】見込のない仕事をやる。
—To undertake a hopeless task.

~ down. 排泄す(汽罐内の熱湯を)。
—To discharge the contents of a steam-boiler.

~ great guns. 【航】吹き荒れる; 轟々と吹く(風に云ふ)。
—To blow tempestuously, or with great violence: said of the wind.

Though winds blew great guns, still he'd whistle and sing. *C. Dibdin.*

~ hot and cold. 冷熱板ならず; 機嫌買ひ; 定見なし。
—To be favorable and then unfavorable; be irresolute.

These men can blow hot and cold out of the same mouth to serve several purposes. *Chillingworth.*

~ in. 衝風爐を動かす; 爐を煽(アツ)る。
—To start up a blast-furnace, or put it in blast.

~ (or blow) in one's lug. 諂ふ; 欺込(ダマシヨ)む。
—To flatter; cajole.

~ into one's ear. 【廢】誰某に耳打する。
—To whisper privily.

These things which malicious Roxana blew into Statira's ears. *Chatterell.*

~ off. 吹出る(蒸汽瓦斯等の轟聲を擧げて逸出するを云ふ)。
—To escape with violence and noise: said of steam, gas, etc.

~ one up sky-high. 嚴責す,

飯突(ケンツク)を食はす。
—To scold sharply, or severely.

~ out. ① 吹消す。② 爆破す(鐵砲を以て)。③ 息切れる; 疲れ切る。
—① To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. ② To destroy by firearms: as, to blow out one's brains. ③ To be out of breath; be blown.

~ over. 通過す; 立消ゆ; 鎮まる; 消散す。
—To pass over; pass away after the force is expended; cease, subside, or be dissipated; as, the present disturbances will soon blow over.

~ short. 息切れがする, 呼吸急しくなる(馬に云ふ)。
—To be broken-winded: said of a horse.

~ up. ① 息を吹入れる; 膨らます。② 煽動てる; 持上げる。③ 騒しかける; 教唆す。④ 爆破す。⑤ 煽にする; 打壞す。⑥ 【俗】叱責す; 罵る; 咎む。⑦ 吹起す; 吹出す。

① To fill with air; swell: as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble. ② To inflate; puff up: as, to blow up one with flattery. ③ To fan or kindle: as, to blow up a contention.

④ To burst in pieces by explosion: as, to blow up a ship by setting fire to the magazine. ⑤ Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly: as, to blow up a scheme. ⑥ To scold; abuse; find fault with.

⑦ To raise or produce by blowing.

~ upon. ① 嫌氣を起さす, 疑はす; 陳腐となす, 不味にす, 貶稱す。② 【俚】...の裏切をする。
—To bring into disfavor or discredit; render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been blown upon. *Macaulay.*

③ To turn informer against: as, to blow upon an accomplice.

~ing up. ① 爆發. ② [俗] 散々に叱ること. ① An explosion. ② A scolding.

blower, n.

oscillating ~. 【機】震動送風機.—A blower having one or more blades hinged or pivoted at one edge, and vibrating through an arc of a circle.

rotary ~. 【機】同旋送風機.—A blower similar in construction to a rotary pump. It has vanes the motion of which are governed by cam-faces or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, inclosing between themselves and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward.

blue, n.

Antwerp ~. 淺洋藍.—A Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Haarlem blue*.

basic ~. 鹽基性青色.—A more carefully prepared spirit-blue of the first kind. Also called *opal-blue*.

cobalt ~. 淡紺青色.—A pure blue tending toward cyan-blue and of high luminosity. Also called *Hungary blue*, *Leithneis blue*, and *Paris blue*.

dark ~. 牛津大學又はハロー校學生の異名.—An Oxford man or Harrow boy.

distilled ~. 蒸精藍(藍靛の硫酸鹽溶解物を精製せるもの).—A purified solution of sulphate of indigo.

electric ~. 淺綠青色.—A trade-name for a light, greenish blue.

Eschel ~. 花紺青.—A deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid used when pulverized for painting, decorating pottery, etc.

fast ~. 亞爾加里青.—Alkali blue. **French ~.** 群青.—Artificial ultramarine, that is, the common ultramarine of commerce, prepared by grinding together a mixture of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and rosin.

Gentiana ~. アニリン青(コールドムーより取るアニリン青にして染料として用ひらる).—Spirit-blue, that is, an aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in alcohol.

have the ~s. 意氣銷沈す; 沮喪す; 氣落ちする.—To be depressed in spirits; to be discouraged or melancholy.

in the ~. 青皮を被りて(鹿などに云ふ. 冬になれば毛深くして青く見ゆ).—Wearing the heavy winter coat which is blue, as a deer.

in the ~s. 鬱々として; 意氣銷沈して.—In low spirits; despondent.

Indian ~. 藍靛.—Indigo.

light ~. 劍橋大學又はイートン校學生の異名.—A Cambridge man or Eton boy.

mountain ~. 炭化銅青.—Blue carbonate of copper.

old ~. 嘗て大學の短艇競漕及び其の他の運動部の選手たりしもの.—One who has pulled in a University boat-race, or taken part in any of their athletic contests.

Prussian ~. 洋青.—A pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with yellow prussiate of potash, forming a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a cyan-blue like that of the spectrum of wave-length .420 micron; its chroma is strong, but its luminosity is low. Also called *Berlin blues*.

royal ~. 玻璃の粉末を藤紫色に

染めたるもの.—Deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid.

sanders (or saunders) ~. 群青灰の俗名.—A corrupt name for the French *cendres blues* (ultramarine ashes).

Saxony ~. 濃藍色(染料液にして硫酸中に藍靛を溶解して造る).—The Sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and used for dyeing on wool and silk.

the ~s. ① 氣鬱; 憂鬱症; 神氣沮喪. ② 英國近衛騎兵隊の通名(制服の青色なるより云ふ).—① Low spirits; melancholy; despondency. ② The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards or Oxford Blues. So called from their blue uniforms.

to be a ~. 牛津劍橋イートン又はハロー等諸校の對校仕合に選手たるの榮を擔ふ.—To have won one's blue.

vat ~. indigo blue に同じ.

Victoria ~. ヴィクトリア青色(コールドムー染料の一種にして深青色の粉末をなし水に溶解す).—A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.

win one's ~. 對校競技の選手に當選す(英國の大學又は公立學校に於て).—To be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests: from the distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions.

wine ~. イノロソン(赤葡萄酒の

色付材料として用ひらる).—Cyan, used as a coloring matter for red wines.

blue, adj.

~ in the face. 愕然色を失へる, 吃驚仰天せる.—Aghast with wonder. **till all is ~.** 足元怪しくなる迄(直譯: 萬象悉く青く見ゆる迄).—Said of the effect of drinking on the eyesight.

Cracking jokes and bottles, *untill all is blue.* Fraser's Mag.

true ~. 操守ある; 毅然たる; 硬直なる; 實義ある.—Constant; unwavering; upright and downright: specifically applied to the Scotch Presbyterians or Whig party in the 17th century, from the color (blue) adopted by the Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red.

A tough *true-blue* Presbyterian, called Deans. Scott.

There was no portion of the country more decidedly *true blue*.

Trollope.

bluff, v.

~ off. 避ける, 遠ざける; 擬勢を示して沮む.—To turn aside; repulse rudely, by assuming a bold front, or by a make-believe show of resources or strength: as, *to bluff off a dun*.

blunder, v.

~ against. まごまごして...にぶつかる.—To run against by a blunder: as, a large fish *blundered against* our boat.

~ away. 失錯に由りて...を失ふ; 棒に振る.—To throw away; lose by blundering.

Mr. Fox has never *blundered away* the interests of his country.

W. Taylor.

~ into. まごついて...に這入る.—To enter by a blunder.

~ on. まごついてあるく.—To go on blundering.

They.....blundered on hopelessly through the unknown...country.

Freeman.

~ out. 理由(ツケ)も分らずに作り出す.—To produce by mere blundering or blind action.

~ upon (or on). 豫め其考なくして...を得若くは成す; 怪我の功名をする.—To come upon by a blunder or 'fluke.'

Who never so much as blundered on a bon-mot.

Wolcott.

blunt, v.

~ out (or forth) [廢] 剥出(ムキダ)して言ふ.—To utter bluntly or abruptly.

blur, v.

~ out. 抹殺す.—To efface: as, a constant tendency to blur out distinctions.

~ over. 揉消す; 塗抹す.—To obscure by a blur; put out of sight.

blurt, v.

~ at. [廢] 指罵す; 譏弄す.—To speak contemptuously of; ridicule.

~ out. 露骨に言ふ.—To speak out with unconventional frankness.

blush, n.

at (the) first ~. 唐突に見れば; 初目には; 一目見ては.—At the sudden appearance; at the first glance or view: as, at first blush, it may seem somewhat strange.

blush, v.

~ at (or for.) ...のために赤面す; ...を耻づ.—To be ashamed of.

~ like a blackdog. [俗] 少しも恥ぢず; 被靡恥なり; 鐵面皮なり.—Not to blush at all; be shameless.

~ on. ...に類似す.—To approach in look or appearance.

~ to the earth. 俯伏しに倒る.—To glance to the earth, i. e. to fall face downwards.

bluster, v.

~ down. [廢] 吹倒す.—To blow down with violence, as of the wind.

bo, boh, interj.

cannot say (or cry) 'bo' to a goose (also occasionally a battle-dore). 更に口利かず; 餘りにおとなし; 餘りに物にうとし.—Not to open one's mouth; be extremely meek or stupid.

Dear me, Mary, can't you say bo to a goose?

Miss Yonge.

board, n.

~ by ~. board on board に同じ.

~ of control. 印度統治會議 (東印度統治の爲めに樞密議員を以て組織せし會議なり.今はなし).—The board of privy councillors who formerly governed British East Indies.

~ of county commissioners. 縣參事會(米國に於ける).—An elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted.

~ of directors. 理事會, 重役會.—A body of persons appointed, or elected under provisions of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company.

~ of equalization. 稅率審査委員會(米國に於ける).—In the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

~ of Green Cloth. 皇室調度掛.—A court composed of the lord steward and his subordinates, having charge of the accounts of and provisions for the household, and also perform certain legal duties.

~ of health. 衛生局.—An official board, as of a city or town, whose duties are, in part, to maintain public sanitary conditions.

~ of ordnance. ① [廢] 軍需品經理局(英國). ② 砲兵會議(米國).—① Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper, which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipments, etc. ② A board composed of the United States ordnance-officers specially versed in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance.

~ of trade. ① 商務局(英國). ② 商業會議所(米國).—① A special committee of the privy council on commerce. (Eng.) ② An association of merchants, bankers, etc. to promote business interests. (U. S.)

~ on ~ (or ~ and ~). [航] 並行して.—Side by side.

above ~. 公正に; 清廉に; 公明正大に.—Fairly; honorably; without trick or concealment.

All his dealings are square and above the board. Carpenter.

academy ~. 畫學用紙.—A paper board, the surface of which is prepared for drawing or painting.

begin the ~. [廢] 首席に就く; 上座に直る.—To take a seat at the head of the table; take precedence at table.

binder's ~. 表紙用ボールド紙.—Thick, smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

by the ~ 舷外に.—Over the ship's side: as, to slip by the board.

chimney ~. 爐蓋.—A board to close a fire place when not used; fire-board.

chopping ~. 肴板.—A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

feather-edge ~. 一端を薄めたる板(層々接合する爲めに).—Boards made thin on one edge, so as to be placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board.

glazed ~. 艶附けボールド紙.—A paste-board covered with glassy coating.

God's ~. [宗] 聖餐卓; 聖卓.—The Lord's table; the communion table or altar.

Government ~. 公債證券賣買部(株式取引所中政府發行證券の賣買を主とする部).—One department of the Stock Exchange which deals in government securities.

in ~. [製本] 下張りにて(背を付くる前兩側のクロスを付たるまいにて).—In bookbinding, having the side boards laced or tipped to the rounded back, preparatory to covering with cloth or leather.

in cloth ~. 布表紙の.—In bookbinding, covered with cloth.

lap ~. 膝板(仕立師の膝に當つる平たく幅廣き板).—A flat wide board resting on the lap, used by tailors and seamstresses.

local ~. ① 地方官. ② 【英法】地方公吏.—① A board of officers whose powers are local. ② In English law, a board of officers elected by the rate-payers of a district to administer some part of the local affairs therein.

London ~. 板目紙の一種.—A variety of sized cardboard.

make ~s. 【航】針路を轉す; 間切る.—To tack.

make a ~. 【航】—直線に間切る (舟の風上に向ふ時).—To make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward.

make a good ~. 【航】都合よく直線に間切る (舟の風上に向ふ時).—To get well on in a stretch to windward.

make short ~s. 【航】屢間切る.—To tack frequently.

on ~. 船中に; 船上に; ...に乗りて.—On or in a ship or conveyance; also as prep., short for on board of.

on even ~ with. ...と正しく相並んで; ...と五分々に; ...と同格にて.—Exactly alongside with; fig. on even terms with; 'square' with.

out ~. 船外に.—Outside a ship.

Parochial ~. 【宗】教區委員會 (蘇國に於ては救貧事務を掌管す).—In Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which in England is performed by overseers, and in some cases by the guardians of the poor.

pedal ~. 踏鍵盤風琴の.—In organ-building, the key-board or set of levers intended to be played by the feet.

police ~. 警務局 (米國).—In several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the

county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges, fences, county funds, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, etc.

regular ~. 一般證券株式賣買部 (株式取引所の).—The department of the Stock Exchange which deals in all securities, shares, bonds, etc. other than government securities.

returning ~. 【法】選挙會.—A board empowered to canvass and make an official statement of the votes cast at an election. (U. S.)

running ~. ① 客車の踏段 (流車の). ② 貨車・油漕車の内側にある踏段.—① A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. ② Horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.

sweep the ~. ① 切捲くる; 一人占する (賭博に於て). ② 独占す (賞品名譽等を).—① In gaming, to take everything; pocket all the stakes. ② To carry off all the honors or prizes.

taking-off ~. 刷上りの紙を置く臺 (英國印刷所用語).—The board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed.

the American B. 外國傳道委員會 (米國に在る).—A shortened form of "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" (the foreign missionary society of the American Congregational churches).

treasury ~. 大藏五卿 (英國).—The five lords commissioners of the British Treasury.

under ~. 【廢】隱密に, 瞞着的に.—Secretly; deceptively.

board, v.

~ it. 【航】間切る; 順次に間切りて進む.—To tack; sail athwart the wind on the alternate sides, so that the general course is against the wind.

~ it up. 【航】同上.

~ out. ① 交通を遮断す, 板圍ひして道入れぬやうにする. ② 三食を賄はす; 他所に...の賄を頼む.—① To exclude with boards or by boarding. ② To send out to board; hire or procure the board of elsewhere: as, to board out a child or a horse.

~ round. 【米方】巡回寄寓をなす (俸給の一部代償として村中を巡回寄寓することにして小學教師の常なりしなり. 今はなし).—To board in rotation at the houses in a community as part-payment for services: formerly done by public school teachers in country districts.

~ to and again. 【航】board it に同じ.

~ up. ① 遮断す. ② 板圍する. ③ 板張する.—To stop or close by putting up boards: as, to board up a road. ② To shut in with boards: as, to board up a flock of chickens. ③ To case with boards: as, to board up a room or a house.

boarder, n.

day ~. 半寄宿人; 三食の賄のみを受けて夜泊せざる寄宿人.—A semiboarder; a boarder who gets his meals only.

boast, n.

blow (n) ~. 【廢】法螺を吹く.—To boast, brag.

make (one's) ~. 誇る; 自慢する.—To boast of; glory in.

My soule shall make her boast in the Lord. Bible.

How often shall she bring her babe, and make her boast. Tennyson.

shake ~ 【廢】同上.

boast, v.

~ it. 自慢をやる.—To practice boasting.

~ of. ① 自負す; 誇稱す. ② 所持す (所有主の得々たる意を寓す).—① To brag of one's self; praise one's self extravagantly: as, he is very much given to boasting of his achievements. ② To be possessed of, as something remarkable or admirable: often used jocosely.

It (the cathedral) does not appear so rich as the smallest church, but boasts of a little organ, which sent forth singularly inharmonious cries.

Darwin.

~ oneself. 自慢する, 自負す.—To be vainglorious or unduly elated or confident: as, he boasted himself to be an Englishman.

boat, n.

baile one's own ~. 【俗】自ら待む.—To be self-reliant.

burn one's ~s. 自ら退路を断つ, 背水の陣を布く.—To cut oneself off from all chance of retreat.

The sooner Mr. Goschen burns the boats in which he quitted the shores of Opposition, etc. Manch. Guard.

chain ~. 錨索捜索用艇.—An anchor-hoy.

chebacco ~. 【米方】船首大にして甲板あり二本の櫓を具へたる漁船 (往時近海漁業に用ひられたるもの).—A full bowed, decked, two-masted boat formerly used in the shore cod and mackerel fisheries.

chop ~. 支那端舟.—In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

cockle ~. 小快艇.—A cock-boat.

fast ~. 鯨に打込みたる銚(モリ)の綱に結び付けたる船—In *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale.

folding ~. 畳み舟(使用せざる時は畳み込みて貯蔵し得べき仕掛の艇)—A boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrics, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.

get out a ~. 舟を出す—To put a boat on the water.

gun ~. 【兵】砲艦—A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

hang a ~. 繋がずして舟を碇泊せしむ(加奈太にて牡蠣狩の際に行ふ海底の泥中に突立てたる棹を手にて押さへ又は潮流を流用して舟を棹にて支へしむ)—In Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place without tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole being held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide.

high ~. 優勝艇(漁獲の際最もよく獲物を得たる船を云ふ)—In *sporting*, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

in the same ~. 同一の事業に携はりて; 同じ境涯(特に逆境)に在て; 一樹の蔭に憩ひ一河の流を吸んで—Engaged in the same enterprise; in the same condition, especially unfortunate condition; in the same fate of fortune: as, he has incurred a great loss by the recent fall in stock market; and his uncle is in the same boat with him.

life ~. 救助船—A boat for saving shipwrecked persons.

long ~. 大形の船載艇—A large ship's boat.

loose ~. 鯨に打込みたる銚(モリ)の綱より離れたる船—A whale-boat when not attached to a whale by the harpoon-line.

low ~. 最劣等艇(漁獲に於て最少の獲物を得たる船を云ふ)—In *sporting*, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.

paper ~. 紙艇(馬尼刺紙等にて製したる狩獵又は競争用の小艇)—A light boat, used especially for racing and sporting purposes, made of sheets of manila paper, or of paper made from superior unbleached linen stock.

take ~. 乗艇す—To embark in a boat.

wet ~. 船首より水の入りやすく出来たる小艇—A boat that takes water readily in or over its bows.

boat, v.

~ it. 短艇に乗つて行く; 漕ぐ—To go in a boat; row.

Nelson himself saw the soundings made...boating it upon this exhausting service, etc. *So they.*

boater, n.

single ~. 離れ船(隊に属せざる曳網船にして英の漁夫多く之を用ふ)—A trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen.

bob, n.

~ at the bolster. 古く英國の農民間に流行したる舞踏にして一定の時間毎に向側の一人の前に蒲團を投げ其上に跪きて接吻するもの—A dance formerly in vogue among English rustics, in which at regular intervals each dancer in turn drops before one of the opposite set a cushion, on which they kneel and kiss.

bear a ~. 疊句の複唱をする; 合唱に加はる—To take up the refrain; join in the chorus.

dry ~. 陸小僧(英國イートン校にて陸上遊戯を嗜む學生を云ふ)—At Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or football: in opposition to *wet bob*.

give ~. 馬鹿にする; 欺く—To make a fool of; impose on.

long ~. 假髮の一種(十八世紀の中頃に行はれたるもの)—A kind of peruke worn about the middle of the eighteenth century.

shift one's ~. 【俗】去る—To go away.

wet ~. 河童(英國イートン校に於て水上遊戯を嗜む學生を云ふ)—At Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to boating.

bob, v.

~ for apples, cherries, etc. 水上に浮べ若しくは紐にて吊下げたる林檎・櫻等の實を口にて銜(クハ)へること(一種の遊戯として行ふ)—To snatch with the mouth at apples, or other fruit, floating on water, or dangling from a string, in either case generally eluding the mouth of the would-be captor.

~ of (or out of). 欺きて...を奪ふ—To cheat (out) of.

You shall not bob us out of our melody. *Shakspeare.*

~ off. 瞞着して追拂ふ—To get rid of by fraud: as, you can not bob me off with such payment.

bodkin, n.

to be (or sit or ride or travel) ~. 介在す, 割込む—To sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

He's too big to travel bodkin between you and me. *Thackeray.*

walking ~. 婦人を左右に携へて街上を行く男子—In London, a man walking the streets with a lady on each arm is so called, because he is sheathed like a bodkin and is powerless; an ass with two panniers.

bodle, n.

not to care a ~. 毫も頓着せず.—Not to care a button.

body, n.

~ corporate. 【法】法人團體—An association of persons legally incorporated.

~ of a gun. 砲身(砲耳の後部に位する部分を云ふ)—That part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions.

~ of a law. 【法】法律の主部—The main and operative part.

~ of a place. 【築城】① 内廓. ② 本丸.—① The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. ② The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

~ of me (or of our Lord)! 【廢】呪詛等に用ふる明語.—Used in oaths and forcible ejaculations.

~ politic. 國家, 政治團體; 國民.—The state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively.

after ~. 【航】船體の中央より後半部—The part of a ship abaft the dead-flat.

astral ~. 透明液より成る身體(幽霊などに云ふ); 亡魂.—In *theosophy*, a living form composed of astral fluid; a ghost, wraith, or double; an astral.

diplomatic ~. 外交團(一國に駐在する大使公使等を總稱して云ふ)—The whole body of foreign diplomatists resident at any court.

elementary ~. 【化】元素.—A chemical element.

ether ~. 【哲】第五元素, エーテル, 靈質(昔の哲學上に於ける所謂四元素以上の一元素).—The ether or fifth element, the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelians.

God's ~. *body of me* に同じ

heavenly ~ies. 天體(往時は煉金占星學派の用語にして天の七體即ち日・月及び他の五遊星にのみ用ひたり).—In modern use, the masses of matter that exists away from the earth, the sun, moon, planets, comets, meteors, stars, etc.; originally a phrase of the astro-chemists, applied to the seven 'bodies celestial.'

In ~. 親しく.—Personally.

In a ~. 一團となりて.—In a mass.

irregular ~ies. 【幾】不規則體(同一平面によりて圍まれざる體).—Such as are not bound by equal and like surface.

keep ~ and soul together. 露命を繋ぐ.—To keep alive: as, these poor people can scarcely keep body and soul together.

legislative ~. 立法部.—A body of persons with powers to enact laws.

mathematical ~. 【哲】數學的體(自然體の屬性を除きたる純空間の量).—A volume of pure space, without inertia and the other properties of natural bodies.

mystical ~ of the church. 【宗】基督教の妙體(基督教徒全體はキリストの花嫁の如き者なりとて之を(妙なる身體)と稱す. 以弗所書五章二十二節—三十二節參照).—The aggregate of believers as constituting the bride of Christ.

natural ~. 【宗】肉體. 肉身(靈身に對す).—According to St. Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition; literally, the physical body—that is, the body belonging to the soul, as the breath of life: opposed to *spiritual body*.

organic ~. 有機體.—A body composed of dissimilar parts.

protein ~ies. 蛋白質.—Proteids.

public ~. 公共團體.—A corporation.

pure ~. 【哲】純體(純粹無雜の形態).—The first and simplest form united to the first and simplest matter.

regular ~. 【幾】正面體.—A polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any others.

spiritual ~. 【宗】靈魂. 靈身(肉身に對す).—The body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature.

the ~ of Christ. 基督教會の總稱(基督は即ち其頭).—In biblical language, the church of which Christ is the head.

the five ~ies. 【幾】五正面體.—The five regular bodies enumerated by Pythagoras: the *tetrahedron*, the *cube*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, the *icosahedron*.

the seven ~ies **terrestrial**. 【幾】古代煉金術及び占星學にて天の七體(日・月及び他の五遊星)に對する地の七體(金銀等七種の金屬)を謂ふ.—In *alchemy* and *astrology*, the seven ancient metals answering to the seven heavenly bodies (the sun, moon, and five old planets).

vitreous ~ of the eye. 【解】眼球内の硝子體.—The pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about

four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens.

body, v.

~ forth. ① 心中に描く; 思ひ浮べる. ② 具體的にする(思想を); 實現す. ③ 代表す; ...の模型たり. ④ 表示す; ...たるを示す.—① To represent to one's self as in bodily form; give mental shape to.

Imagination *bodies forth* the forms of things unknown. *Shakespeare*.

② To put (an idea) into outward shape or tangible form; exhibit in outward reality.

The spiritual will always *body* itself forth in the temporal history of men. *Carlyle*.

③ To represent; symbolize or typify.

Both as egotist and as patriot M. de Lesseps *bodies forth* the age.

Spectator.

④ To indicate or betoken.

A sharp, lively, conceited expression of countenance, seemed to *body forth* a vain hair-brained coxcomb.

Scott.

~ out. 具體的にする; 形態を具へしむ; 充實敷行す.—To give body or a body to; fill out (a skeleton); clothe (a mind) with bodily form.

If thus they *bodied out* the immortal mind. *Bailey*.

To *body-out* the meagre accounts of Thucydides. *Academy*.

bog, n.

take ~. 【廢】① 物に驚く(馬などに云ふ); 驚いて跳れる. ② 躊躇す; 尻込みする.—① To start with fright; shy as a startled horse; take alarm, be startled, scared at. ② To raise scruples, hesitate, demur, stickle (at or to do a thing).

boggle, n.

make ~. 【廢】騒ぎ立てる; 故障を入れる.—To make fuss; make objection.

take ~. 【廢】物に驚く(馬に云ふ).—To shy with fright; take alarm.

boil, n.

a blind ~. 【醫】化膿十分ならず又は化膿せざる腫物.—One that suppurates imperfectly, or fails to come to a head.

Delhi ~. 【醫】印度特にアリー地方に流行する一種の腫物.—A peculiar affection of the skin, probably parasitic in origin, prevailing in India as among the British troops, and especially at Delhi.

Wasp's-nest ~. 【醫】癩(老人に多く頸部に生ずるもの).—A sort of carbuncle situated on the nape of the neck, usually only in people of advanced years.

boil, v.

~ away. 沸立つて蒸發す.—To evaporate in boiling.

~ clear. 煮て水分を去る(石鹼製造に云ふ).—In *soap-manuf.*, to remove the excess of water from soft soap by boiling it. A concentrated lye is employed to shorten the time of evaporation.

~ down. ① 煮つめる, 煎じつめる. ② 縮少す; 簡潔にする.—① To reduce in bulk by boiling. ② Hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared; condense by elimination.

It is surprising to see how much research Mr. S. has sometimes contrived to *boil down* into a single line. *Saturday Rev.*

~ dry. 煮つめる(砂糖製造上の用語).—In *sugar-manuf.*, to reduce the

thin juice to thick juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of crystallization.

~ forth. 口角沫を飛ばして説く、事々しく述べ立てる。—To give forth in a boiling or agitated manner.

The mouth of fools *boyleth forth* follie. Douay Bible.

~ over. ① 煮溢(ニコホ)れる。② 溜り兼ねて怒鳴り出す。—① To flow over the top of a containing vessel, as a liquid over the fire. ② To break out in fervid or angry speech.

~ up. 沸立つ; 吹き上がる(煮えて)。—To rise or be increased in volume by ebullition: as, paste is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up*; let it *boil up* two or three times.

boiler, n.

circulating ~ 同流汽鍋。—A compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.

marine ~. 船用汽鍋。—A boiler fitted for use in steamships.

water-tube ~. 水管式汽鍋。—A form of boiler in which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame wraps about them.

boiling, verb. n.

the whole ~. [俚] 連中残らず。—'The whole lot.'

He may whip *the whole boiling* of us off to the Indies. *Marryat.*

bold, adj.

to be (so) ~. 敢てす; 差出でて...す。—To venture; presume so far (as to do something).

boldness, n.

take a (or the) ~. [廢] 敢て...をなす; 思ひ切つて...をやる。—To venture; take the liberty (to do a thing).

The Amorites *took the boldness* to keep possession thereof. *Fuller.*

upon ~ of. [廢] ...を恃んで; ...を力に。—In reliance on; on the security of.

bol, n.

~ of canvas. 三十五碼。—35 yards.
~ of land. 蘇國の約一エーカー。—About a Scotch acre.

bolster, v.

~ up. 支持す; ...の味方をする。—Figuratively, to support; stand by.

bolt, n.

a fool's ~ is soon shot. 愚人は箭を射盡すこと速なり; 愚者はすぐに奥の手を出す。—A foolish archer shoots all his arrows so heedlessly that he leaves himself no resource in case of need; a fool soon exhausts all his resources.

at first ~. [廢] 短刀直入的に。—At first go-off.

At first bolt he denounces sentence before inquiry. *A. Rivetus.*

barbed ~. 鐵(アゴ)附きの栓。—A bolt with points projecting outward, which bear against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal.

bringing-to ~. 一端に孔あり他端に螺絲及び螺旋止を具へたる栓。—A bolt with an eye at one end and a screw-thread and nut at the other, used in drawing parts toward each other.

get the ~. [俗] 懲役に處せらる。—Sentenced to penal servitude.

liphed ~. 鍵頭繫釘。—A bolt of which the head projects sidewise,

make a ~ or a shaft of it. *make a shaft or a bolt of it* に同じ ("shaft" の部を看よ.)

roller ~s. 車輛繫釘。—In coach-building, the bolts on the splinter-bar to which the traces are attached.

through ~. 貫通繫釘又は繫桿。—A bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.

bolt, v.

~ in. 閉ぢ込む(外に出さず)。—To shut in with a bolt.

~ out. 締め出す(固く鎖して入れず)。—To exclude, by bolting a door, etc.

Where God is *bolted out* from every house. *Bailey.*

~ to the bran. 十分に詮索す; 能く篩(フル)ひ分ける。—To examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover every thing important.

This *bolts* the matter fairly to the bran. *Harte.*

~ up. 締め切る(門戸を)。—To shut up with a bolt.

~ upright. 彌立(ヨダ)たせる(毛髪などを)。—To cause to stand on end.

Tales ... That *bolt* like hedgehog-quills the hair upright. *J. Wolcott.*

bond, n.

~ for a deed. [法] 土地賣渡契約書。—A bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price.

~ for land. 同上。

~ of indemnity. [法] 賠償契約證書。—A bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability.

active ~. [法] 發行當日より何時にても利子全額を償還する債券。—A bond which bears a fixed rate of interest payable in full from the date of issue.

arbitration ~. [法] 仲裁委任契約書。—A bond by which a party to a dispute engages to abide by the award of arbitrators.

average ~. 海損契約書(海上保険)。—In marine insurance, an undertaking in the form of a bond, given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, provided delivery of their goods be made at once.

call a ~. 公債償還の通告をなす。—To give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.

consolidated ~s. [法] 合同鐵道債券(數線を合して擔保に供して募集せる債券)。—The name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by several consolidated roads in contradistinction to *divisional bonds*.

convertible ~. [法] 兌換債券。—Evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount of stock.

damn a ~ (or a deed). 證券證書等を抹消す。—To cancel it.

deferred ~s. [法] 累加利子付公債(又は債券)。—Bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds.

divisional ~. 【法】部線鐵道債券—The name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad.

enter ~s. 【廢】契約す; 誓約す—To give a bond; pledge oneself.

exchequer ~s. 【法】大蔵省出納局債券(英國の).—Bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent, per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

forthcoming ~. 【法】物品引渡擔保證書—A bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when called for.

in ~. 保稅倉庫に托して(保稅貨物に云ふ).—This term is applied to goods which are left in charge of the officers of the custom-house, and a bond is given for the payment of the duties on them: as, he has placed the goods *in bond*.

income ~. 【法】收入擔保付債券—A bond pledging the income of a corporation for the payment of specified sums, especially to pay interest on a bond.

joint and several ~. 【法】連帶借用證書—A bond by which two or more persons signing it are unitedly and individually bound.

our lady's ~s. 【廢】懷妊, 分娩.—Pregnancy, confinement.

passive ~s. 【法】無利息債券.—Those bonds on which no interest is

paid, but which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim.

registered ~. 【法】記名債券.—An obligation, usually of a state or corporation, for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor, and represented by a single certificate delivered to the creditor.

straw ~. 【法】反故證書(架空の人名又は無資力者を以て證人としたる證書).—A bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

unilateral ~ (or contract). 【法】片務證書(又は契約).—One which binds one party only.

bone, n.

a ~ in the mouth. 船首に立つ波の泡.—Foam banking up under a vessel's bows.

a ~ of contention. 係争問題.—A subject of dispute or rivalry: probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

a ~ to pick (or gnaw). 仕事; 問題; 争議.—Something to occupy one; difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle; a cause of contention.

Many a 'bone' in these lectures which a keen metaphysician would be disposed to 'pick' with the author. *H. Rogers.*

by these ten ~s. 【廢】我諸手の指に掛けて誓ふ(強く断言する語).—I swear by these ten fingers.

carry a ~ in the mouth (or teeth). 【航】船首に白波を揚ぐ.—To throw up a foam or spray under the bows: said of a ship.

See how she leaps, as the blasts o'ertake her, and speeds away with a bone in her mouth! *Longfellow.*

cast (in) a ~ between. ...間に争の種を蒔く, ...間に不和を醸す.—To breed strife between.

By this means she cast in a bone between the wife and the husband.

R. LeStrange.

cranial ~. 【解】頭蓋骨.—The bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws.

facial ~. 【解】顔面骨.—Any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper.

find ~s in. 嚥下し難し.—To be unable to swallow: in allusion to the occurrence of fish-bones in soup.

have a ~ in one's legs. 足に骨が立つてゐる(歩行ができぬとの口實に云ふ).—To have a difficulty in walking: a feigned excuse.

I can't go, for I have a bone in my leg. *Swift.*

have a ~ in one's throat. 咽に骨が立つてゐる(話が出來ぬとの口實に云ふ).—A feigned excuse for keeping silent: as, he refused to speak, alleging that he had a bone in his throat.

have a ~ to pick with any one. 苦情がある; 言分(イヒアン)がある.—To have some cause of quarrel or complaint against one.

keep the ~ green. 健康を維持す.—To preserve one in health.

make ~s at (or in) (or to) (do). 【廢】make bones of に同じ.

make ~s of (or about). 異存を抱く; 躊躇す; 難(カタ)んず.—To make objections or scruples about;

find difficulty in; have hesitation in or about.

Do you think that the Government or the Opposition would make any bones about accepting the seat if he offered it to them?

Thackeray.

make no ~s of. 【俗】躊躇せず; 公然表白す.—To make or have no scruples about; not to hesitate about; publish openly: as, he makes no bones of his dislike of the natives.

pick a ~ with. 【俗】...と鬨着の掛合をなし又は之を落着せしむ; ...と口論する, ...と喧嘩する.—To discuss or settle some unpleasant matter with (a person); have a dispute or quarrel with.

put a ~ in any one's hood. 【廢】人の頭を割り又は斬る.—To break a person's head, or cut it off.

rattle the ~s. 博打を打つ, 雙六(スエロク)遊をする.—To play at dice.

the ten ~s. 十本の指.—The ten fingers.

to be upon the ~s of. 【廢】攻撃する, 擲ぐる.—To attack.

to the ~. 眞底までも; 飽くまで.—Through the flesh, so as to touch the bone; hence, to the inmost part; to the core.

He being Calvinist...she Lutheran...and strict to the bone. *Carlyle.*

without more ~s. 此上何等の異存もなく, 最早躊躇せずして.—Without further objection or scruple.

bonne-mine, n.

make a ~. 【兵】勢威を張る; 敢然對抗す.—To display oneself in force; show a bold front.

bonnet, n.

blue ~. 青羅紗にて造れる幅廣く

扁平なる蘇格蘭帽。同上を頂ける人；蘇格蘭人。—A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue woolen, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.

braid ~. 蘇格蘭の帽にして頂上より纒の垂れたるもの；斯かる帽を頂く人；蘇格蘭人。—A thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, round in shape, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color; one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.

coal-scuttle ~. 以前流行せし帽子にして其形收炭器に似たるもの。—A bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

fill a person's ~. 人に代る；人に匹敵する。—To fill his place; equal him in any respect.

He's but a daidling coward body. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet.

have (or wear) a green ~. [廢] 商賈に失敗す、破産す。—To fail in trade; go bankrupt: a green cloth bonnet was one worn by bankrupts.

priests' ~. 【築城】燕尾外障、燕尾外堡。—An outwork having at the head three salient and two reentrant angles. Also called *swallowtail*.

rive the ~ of. ...に卓越す。—To excel.

vail (or vale) the ~. [廢] 脱帽す (敬意を表して)。—To take it off in respect.

boo, interj.

say ~ to a goose. 人に物を言ふ(主として勇怯に就て云ふ)。(*can not say bo to a goose* を参照せよ。“boo”は“bo”に同じ、共に鳥を驚かすに用ふる間投詞なり)。—A test of courage. A man who can not say boo to a

goose has no spirit, and is to be despised for his timidity.

He looks as fierce as a tiger, as much as to say, 'Say boo to a goose, if you dare, (It will take a bold man to address me).' Haliburton.

booby, n.

beat the ~ (or goose). 手先を暖むるために胸先及び腋下を打つこと(海上用語)。—To strike the hands across the chest and under the armpits to warm them: formerly to *beat Jonas*.

boodle, n.

carry ~. 【俚】賈造貨幣を行使す。—To utter base money.

book, n.

~account. 帳簿上の貸借。—A register of items entered by one as against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.

B. of Changes. 易經(支那古典)。—One of the five classics of the Chinese. It is called *Yihking*.

B. of Common Prayer. 【宗】英國々教派の儀式并に祈禱文を載せたる書。—The book containing the appointed forms for public worship, and for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, or a similar book authorized by one of the other branches of the Anglican church: briefly and popularly known as the *prayer-book*.

B. of Concord. 【宗】信經(ルーテル派の信仰箇條書)；信條。—The fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of

Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.

Books of Council and Session. 蘇格蘭の高等民事法院記録。—In Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.

~ of discipline. 【宗】教會紀律書(美以美監督教會の教義及び紀律書)。—The common designation of a general conference entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church."

B. of God. 【宗】聖書。—The Bible.

~ of hours. 【天主】私禱式文。—A book of devotion containing offices for private use especially during the canonical hours, in addition to those appointed in the breviary or portiforium: often called simply *the hours*.

~ of lading. 積荷明細帳、載荷目録。—A book kept by the master of a vessel, containing particulars of the cargo.

~ of life. 【宗】生命の書(イノチノフミ)。—In biblical language the record of the names of those who inherit eternal life.

B. of Mormon. モルモン宗經文。—One of the authoritative writings of the Mormon church.

~ of rates. 關稅々率種目一覽帳。—Books specifying the customary duties on all goods payable at the Custom-House.

~ of reference. 引用書；參考書。—A book referred to for information, rather than read continuously.

B. of the Dead. 【宗】埋葬式文集(上古の埃及人が埋葬式に使用し又は墳墓中に納めし葬祭文を集めたる

書)。—The sacred texts of the Egyptians, buried with the dead as an assurance of the blessed life. Called also *the Funeral Ritual*.

~ of ties. 織布者(ハタオリ)の見本扣帳。—An old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

B. of Wisdom of Solomon. 【宗】所羅門智慧の書(舊約書中に於ける准聖典の一)。—One of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament.

A B C ~. 讀書入門、初學教本。—A primer.

balance ~s. 帳簿決算を爲す。—To close or adjust each personal or general account in a ledger.

bamboo ~s. 竹書、竹書紀年(支那古文書)。—A collection of ancient Chinese writings, chiefly historical, said to have been discovered in the tomb of a prince of Wei, A. D. 279. The writings were engraved on slips of bamboo, as was customary in China before the invention of paper.

birth-day ~. 日記帳體の書物にして友人の誕生日を各自の自筆にて記入したるもの。—A book in diary form, in which the birthdays of one's friends are entered in their autographs.

black ~. 黒書(主として政事上に関する記録書にして其の内容より又は其表紙の色よりして名づく)。—One of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or from the color of their binding.

Black B. of the Admiralty. 海軍省黒書(古代の海軍條例)。—An ancient code of rules for the government of the navy, said to have been compiled in the reign of Edward III.

Black B. of the Exchequer. 大蔵省黒書(王室の歳入等を記録せるもの)。
—A book preserved in the Exchequer Office, containing an official account of the royal revenues, etc. at the time of its compilation.

blank ~. 控へ帳(白紙の)。
—A book of blank leaves for accounts, memoranda, or the like.

blotting ~. ① 吸墨紙を綴じたるもの。② 當座附込帳。
—① A book consisting of leaves of blotting-paper for drying the ink of letters and the like. ② A rough note-book in which entries of transactions are made as they occur; a waste-book.

blue ~. ① 青書(議會に呈出する英國政府の報告書)。② 職員録(英國政府の)。
—① A volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials printed primarily for the information of Parliament and issued in blue paper covers. (Eng.) ② Popularly, a register containing the names, addresses, etc., of persons in employ of the government. (U. S.)

bought ~. 仕入帳。
—A book for keeping an account of bought goods.

by (the) ~. 規矩準繩に依り、正確に。
—By line and rule; accurately: as, to speak *by the book*.

Canonical Books (or Scriptures). 【宗】 經典、經書(聖書特に信仰及び行事の軌範たる部分を然か稱す)。
—Those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice.

chit ~. 判取帳。
—In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messengers are registered with a space for the initials or signature of the

receiver as proof of a delivery; delivery-book sent with chits.

Christ's B. 【宗】 福音書。
—The Gospel.

ciphering ~. 算術帖。
—A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

close the ~s. 元帳を締切る。
—To cease making entries for a time, as is done by corporations and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.

consult the B. of Numbers. 賛否を問ふ、採決す。
—To call for a division of the House, or to put a question to the vote.

cross ~s. 帳消しにする。
—To cancel accounts.

day ~. ① 日記帳。② 日記。③ 【航】 航海日記。
—① The book in which the particulars of transactions are recorded in the order of their taking place, either immediately or from a record called a blotter. ② A diary, daily register. ③ A log-book.

depositor's ~. 預金通帳。
—Books for those who deposit money in a bank.

descriptive ~. 【兵】 中隊記録。
—A record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.

devil's ~s. 骨牌(カルタ)。
—Playing-card.

Doomsday B. ウィリアム王の命に依り調査せる英國の民勢統計を擧げたる書物。
—A book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and com-

pleted in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England.

ecclesiastical ~s. 【宗】 教會用典(准經典の類)。
—In the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture.

exercise ~. 練習帳。
—A book in which to exercise lessons.

Fleet ~s. フリート監獄結婚登録簿(昔し倫敦なるフリート監獄内に於て舉行せる結婚式の登録簿)。
—The books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753.

get (or make) ~s. 優勝點を占む、最大點を探る。
—To make the highest score at anything.

get out a ~. 書物を發行する。
—To publish a book.

hear a ~. 聽講す。
—In the old universities, to attend a course of lecture in which the book was read and expounded.

in one's (good) ~s. 人の氣に入りて; 人に好かれて。
—In favor with one; be a favourite of his.

I was so much *in his books* that at his decease he left me his lamp.

Addison.

in one's bad ~s. 人に受けが悪く; 人の不興を蒙りて。
—In disfavor with one: as, he had neglected to call on his aunt, and was *in her bad books*.

in one's black ~s. 同上。

jump (or leap) the ~. 違式又は異式の結婚をなす。
—To marry in an informal fashion.

keep ~s. 簿記をする; 帳簿を附ける。
—To record mercantile transaction in a right and systematic manner; keep accounts.

know one's ~. 決心す; 自ら利する所以を知る。
—To have made up one's mind; know what is best for one's interest.

like a ~. 正確に; 十分に。
—With correctness and accuracy; thoroughly; exactly: as, you talk *like a book*.

make a ~. 競馬の際出場の馬を悉く負けとして賭(カケ)すること。斯くすれば一二の勝馬に就て損するのみにして他は悉く利するわけなり。
—In *horse-racing*, to lay bets (recorded in a pocket book) against the success of every horse, so that the book-maker wins on all the unsuccessful horses and loses only on the winning horse or horses.

memorandum ~. 備忘録。
—A book in which to keep memoranda. **merchant's** ~s. 商家の會計帳。
—His account-books.

orderly ~. 【兵】 傳令記入簿。
—A book kept in each troop or company in a regiment for the insertion of general or regiment orders.

out of one's ~. 【廢】 間違つて; 勘定違いで; 當てが外れて。
—Mistaken; out of one's reckoning.

paper ~. 【法】 法廷記録の謄本。
—A book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding, prepared for examination by an appellate court: so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers.

picture ~. ① 繪本; 繪草紙. ② 骨牌(カルタ).—① A book, especially when for children containing pictures; an illustrated book. ② Playing-cards.

post ~. 傳馬旅客心得書.—A book containing regulations for travellers by post.

post ~s. 元帳へ記入す(勘定等).—To transfer, as accounts, to the ledger: as, how often are the books posted in your store?

prayer ~. Book of Common Prayer に同じ.

Red B. ① 職員録, 官員録. ② [俗] 貴族名鑑.—① A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. ② The Peerage.

reference ~. book of reference に同じ.

school ~. 教科書.—A book for use in school; text-book.

sealed ~. 不明の事; 測り知れぬ事.—Something unknown; something not disclosed: as, his fate is a sealed book.

shut the ~s. 業務を停止す.—To suspend business operation.

The oldest merchants are 'shutting their books,' as they express it.

skin ~. 獸皮又は羊皮紙に書きたる書物.—A book written on skin or parchment.

suit one's ~. 誰某に都合宜し; 誰某の希望に叶ふ.—To accord with one's arrangements or wishes.

symbolical ~. 【宗】 信條集覽の類(諸宗派の信仰箇條等を蒐録せる書).—Such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-

nine Articles of the Church of England, etc.

the ~ annexed. 亞米利加祈禱書の改正部分を取載せる書物.—A book containing the alterations of the American Book of Common Prayer, proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This book was described as the "book which is annexed as a schedule" to the report.

the ~ of ~s. 聖書.—The Bible.
the devil's ~s. 骨牌.—Playing cards.

to be in (any one's) black ~s 人の不興を蒙る; 其の寵を失ふ.—To have incurred his displeasure; be out of his favor.

This unfortunate youth is so deep in your black books. *Pays.*

to be in the black ~. [廢] 名を汚す.—To be in disgrace: as, he is down in the black book, i. e. has a stain in his character.

to be up at (or to) ~s. 復習する.—In class, repeating lessons.

to be upon the ~s (of an institution, etc.)—職員録・役員名簿又は患者名簿等に名を取載せらる.—To have one's name entered in the official list of members, patients, etc.

visitors' ~. 拜觀人名簿, 芳名録.—A book at public places in which visitors enter their names.

waste ~. 當座附込帳.—A book in which items are not posted under heads, but are left at random, as each transaction occurred.

without ~. ① 暗記(ソラ)で; 本又は指を見ずに. ② 典拠なくして; 出所なく; 漫然.—① By memory; without reading; without notes: as,

a sermon delivered *without book*. ② Without authority: as, he is ready to assert anything *without book*.

book, v.

~ oneself. 汽車の切符を買ふ.—To obtain a railway ticket for oneself; as, I booked myself for Kyoto.

~ through to (on railway, etc.) 某所行として預ける(荷物等).—To deliver, and pay for the transmission of (a parcel or merchandise) as far as: as, I booked the luggage through to Paris.

~ed at last. 捕へられて處置せらる.—Caught and disposed of.

bookkeeping, n.

~ by double entry. 複式簿記法.—A mode of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are carried to the ledger, one to the Dr., or left hand, side of one account, and the other to the Cr., or right hand, side of a corresponding account, in order that the one entry may check the other;—sometimes called, from the place of its origin, the *Italian method*.

~ by single entry. 單式簿記法.—The method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account.

boom, n.

top one's ~ off. 一定の方向に去り又は出發す.—To be off (or to start) in a certain direction.

boom, v.

~ off. 丸太等にて(船)を押し出す.—To shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars: as, to boom a ship off from the wharf.

~ out. ① 轟き出す. ② 【航】 帆柱(ホゲタ)を以て(帆脚を)張る.—①

To give forth or utter with a booming sound.

The clock boomed out twelve.

Miss Bridgman.

② To extend (the foot of a sail) with a boom.

boon, v.

~ away. [俚] 施してやる.—To give away in boons.

boot, n.

~s and saddles. 【兵】 裝鞍喇叭; 喇叭手集合喇叭.—The first trumpet-call for mounted drill or other formations mounted; also, a signal for the assembly of trumpeters.

~s at an inn. 靴磨きの僕.—A servant whose duty it is to clear the boots.

carriage ~. 馬車に備付の荷物入れ(馭者臺・車掌臺の下又は車體の後に在る).—A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either under the seat of the coachman or under that of the guard, or, as in American stage-coaches, behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather.

clump ~. 厚底の靴にして不斷穿きに用ふるもの.—A heavy boot for rough wear.

clumsy ~s. [俗] 締りのなき無作法なる人.—An awkward, careless person.

congress ~ (or gaiters). 護謨靴の一種.—High shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the feet.

do (on ~) ~. [廢] 人の爲めになる; 役に立つ; 助けになる.—To render help or remedy to; be of service, advantage, or profit to; do good to.

elastic ~s. 護謨靴.—Those partly made of elastic fabric.

in seven league ~s. 大速力を以て—Rapidly, with speed: in allusion to those worn by the giant in the fairy tale, called *the Seven-leagued Boots*: as, you have reached here early; you must have come in *seven league boots*.

it is no ~. [廢] 其は無益なり.—It avails not; it is no use.

like old ~s. [俚] 氣強く; 飽く迄も.—Vigorously; thoroughgoingly.

I'll stick to you *like old boots*.

Miss Braddon.

make ~ of. [廢] ...に由りて益する; ...を儲ける.—To make profit of; gain by; gain.

They lost all that before they had *made boot of*.

G. Woodcocke.

make one ~ serve for either leg. [廢] 曖昧なる言を吐く, 二枚舌を使ふ.—To speak with double meaning.

none other ~. [廢] 他に方法なし.—No other resource, no alternative.

over ~s, over shoes. *over shoes, over boots* に同じ.

put the ~ on the wrong leg. 功過の歸すべき所を通る; お門違ひの人を審め若しくは非難する.—To give credit or blame to the wrong party; make a mistake in attribution.

quail-pipe ~s. 誘鴉笛に似たる靴.—Boots resembling a quail-pipe.

Salisbury ~. 圓形の荷物入れ(馬車の)(英國).—A carriage-boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles.

seven-leagued (or seven-league) ~. 御伽噺にシヤックといへる勇者の穿ちて大入道退治を行ひたりと云ふ不思議の靴(一步に能く七リ—カ即ち二十一哩を行き得たりと云ふ).—

The boots of miraculous swiftness said to have been worn by Jack the Giant-killer. They enabled him to stride over seven leagues at a pace.

skeleton ~. 馭者臺を支持する鐵製の荷物入れ.—A carriage boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat.

sly-~s. 狡猾にして表裏のある人物.—A cunning, artful person.

the ~ is on the other leg. [廢] 局面一變せり; 責任者が變はる.—The case is altered; responsibility is shifted.

to ~. おまけに; 加之; 其上に.—To the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides: as, I will give my house for yours with \$500 *to boot*.

to (or into) the ~. *to boot* に同じ(蘇格蘭の語法).

Wellington ~s. ① 大長靴(十九世紀の初めに流行したる). ② 半長靴.—① Long-legged boots largely worn in the early part of the 19th century: they came well up the leg, high enough in front to cover the knee and to the bend of the knee behind. ② Also shorter boots of similar pattern covering the calf of the leg, and worn (usually) under the trousers.

booth, n.

heave a ~. 賊に押入る.—To rob a house.

polling-~. 議員選舉の際臨時に建つる假小屋(英國にては茲にて投票を受取り合衆國にては茲より投票用紙を配布す).—A temporary structure of boards, used at elections, in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States as a stand from which to distribute ballots.

booty, n.

play ~. 詐欺賭博に掛ける; 不正を働く; 大口の賭博に引込む爲めに初めに餌を喰はす.—To join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder; hence, to play dishonestly; give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

bo-peep, n.

play ~. 物陰に潜みながら(ホー)と云ひつゝ突然(ヒーブ)と叫んで顯れ出づる事(小兒を遊ばす遊戯なり).—Alternately to keep one's face or person concealed behind something drawling out "bo" and suddenly to peep out again in a playful manner or in some unexpected place, abruptly enunciating "peep": an amusement for very small children. In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-boo*.

border, n.

alveolar ~. [解] 齒槽.—The border of either jaw containing the tooth-sockets (alveoli).

mitered ~. 爐の扁石の縁.—In a hearth, the edging about the slab-stone.

on the ~. 國境にて; 國境に接して; 邊疆にて.—On or close to the boundary line which separates one country from another, on either side; hence, in the border district.

over the ~. 國境を超えて.—Across the frontier line.

border, v.

~ on (or upon). ...に近接す; ...に酷似す; ...を距ること遠からず.—Figuratively, to approach closely in character; verge on; resemble closely: as, his conduct *borders upon* vulgarity.

bore, n.

blue ~. 青空を現はす雲の切目(蘇語).—An opening in the clouds showing the blue sky.

wick a ~. 蘇格蘭の氷上遊戯にて二個の防禦物の中へ巧みに石を滑べらせること.—In the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards.

bore, v.

~ out. [廢] 抉(エカ)り出す(眼を).—To put or force out (an eye) by boring.

Tipping the Lion...is performed by *...boring out* the Eyes with their Fingers.

Steele.

to be ~d through the nose. [廢] 欺かる.—To be cheated.

to be ~d to death. 大に惱まざる, 非常に苦めらる.—To be exceedingly annoyed: as, I was *bored to death* by the foolish questions of my pupils.

born, borne, p. adj.

bear の條を見よ.

borough, n.

buy a ~. 選舉區を買収す(自己の欲する代議士を選出せんがために).—To purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough.

close (or pocket) ~. 一個人(若くは一家族)が代議士選出の實権を有せし選舉區.—In England, before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough the parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family.

free-~. 自他の善行保護の責なき(往時英國にて公民を十名宛の組に分