

英語の辞書・百科事典の誤りについて (II)

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Mistakes in English Dictionaries and Encyclopedias (II)

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はじめに

英語の辞書・百科事典は誤りなきものと考えられている。しかし Alexander Pope (1688-1744) の言う如く *To err is human*. 也と申し上げたい。誤りのない英語の辞書・百科事典はない。

日本の事物についての誤った説明は、日本及び日本人について誤解を生むこととなるのが遺憾である。約26年前英語辞書にある誤りに関心を抱いた。例えばロンドンの Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. 発行の *the Universal Dictionary of the English Language* (1961) にある *the Japan Seas* の *s* である。編集部に訂正を求めて文通を開始してより約16年が経過した。この小論には以下9社の編集部よりの比較的最近の回答を記載してある。

A

The World Book Dict. (1979) の見出し語につき Editor である Clarence L. Barnhart 氏の回答は以下の通り。

(1) **tenno** or **Tenno**, a title of the emperor of Japan. 天皇 これを an emperor of Japan who is a religious leader and held to be divine. と改めてはどうか。I do agree that *tenno* is applied only to an emperor who is a religious leader and held to be divine. The term does appear occasionally in current English. We have citations for it from 1960, 1971, 1974, and 1976. cf. C (4).

(2) **kana**, a Japanese system of writing consisting of tables of syllables made up of 48 modified Chinese characters. The two types of kana are the common rounded form called hiragana and the square-shaped katakana. かなの基本的字形は現代では46字である、48字はかつてのものである。We shall revise *kana* to conform with the definitions of *katakana* and *hiragana*, which specify 46 or (formerly) 48 letters.

(3) **genro**, a council of former government leaders of Japan who advise the current government. 元老とは明治後期から昭和前期にかけて、天皇を補佐した政治家で、首相候補者の推薦その他を行った。伊藤博文・山県有朋・西園寺公望など。... who advise では現在のことになる。And *genro* will also be revised as a former group of advisors to the emperor.

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(4) **netsuke**, a carved Japanese ornament, often in the form of a small knob or button, pierced with holes for tying on a purse or other articles worn suspended from the sash of a kimono. 根付, 江戸時代男子が巾着・煙草入れ・印籠などを帯にはさんで腰に下げる時落ちないようにその紐の端につけるもの, 現在は世界的に美術品として価値あるものである。... articles formerly worn ... と改める。

(5) **koto**, a large Japanese zitherlike musical instrument with 13 strings similar to a harp, plucked with the fingers of both hands: In upper class houses, the koto ... is studied by the daughters as part of their education and refinement (*Atlantic*). 引用文中, 琴の演奏者を上流階級の娘に限定しているのは誤り。上・中・下流階級の老年・中年・若年にわたっている。引用文は取り替えるべきである。Your detailed description of the *netsuke* and the *koto* is most interesting, though it is encyclopedic information of the kind we cannot include in WBD. The quotation under *koto*, from the magazine *The Atlantic*, emphasizes the instrument's use in educating young women of the upper classes; it does not imply, however, that it is not used by other classes of people. As you know, a quotation cannot be altered in content and this is a rather informative quotation that we would not like to omit.

(6) **chuddar** or **chudder**, a rectangular piece of wool used as a shawl in India. **chador**=**chuddar**. これに used as a veil in Iran を加えてはどうか。We have already revised the definition of *chuddar* to include a reference to its use in Iran. We shall also take up your suggestion to add a cross-reference under *chuddar* to the entry *chador*, which is the form commonly used in connection with Iran.

(7) **gentle** 11 Archaic. courteous; kind: gentle reader. gentle reader 親切な読者よ (著者が呼びかけに用いる)。Archaic の語法表示をとってはどうか。I have also seen the use of "gentle reader" in some recent books, but usually in a semi-mock manner suggesting the archaic use. We shall of course consider the possibility of deleting the label *Archaic* under definition of 11 of *gentle*.

(8) **sumi**, a black stick made of carbon and glue, dipped in water for writing and drawing by Japanese artists. これを a black stick made of soot mixed with diluted bone glue, dipped in water for writing and drawing by Japanese and Chinese artists とし, 墨をするには硯が必要であり, 書又は画をかくには筆が必要であること。Your description of *sumi* is very informative. I have sent a note to our editors suggesting revision of the entry.

(9) **aucuba**, a plant native to eastern Asia, with glossy, leathery green leaves mottled with yellow and red berries, much cultivated for ornament [*<New Latin Aucuba < Japanese aokuba < ao green + Ki tree + ba leaf*] *aucuba* は青木の別名, 青木葉より出た, 冬紅色の実を結ぶ, 庭木として普通, yellow and red berries の yellow をとる。[...*< Japanese aoki* と改め K を k とする] cf. C (3).

(10) **satsuma**, 1. a Japanese variety of mandarin orange 2, a kind of fine Japanese pottery made on the island of Kyushu since the 1600's [= Satsuma, a region of southern Japan or the people who lives there] 薩摩は旧国名。語原説明につき a region of southern Kyushu, Japan と改め or the people who lives there をとる。Thank you for your letter with the additional correction for the etymology of *aucuba* and for the

interesting information on *satsuma*.

(11) **trade** 4. to be a customer: I have traded at that grocery store for years. U. S. の label をつけてはどうか. *Trade* (def. 4) does appear to have remained on this side of the Atlantic, including, I believe, Canada. We will look into this usage and are grateful for calling it to our attention.

(12) **cooler** U. S. Slang. a prison or jail. Britain でもこの意味で使用されているから U. S. の label はとってはどうか. *Cooler* has indeed spread to Britain (as the 1972 OED Supplement attests).

(13) **panda**, 1. a bearlike mammal of Tibet and parts of southern and southwestern China, mostly white with black legs and shoulders; giant panda. 大パンダ, 中国の四川・雲南・甘粛省の標高2000~4000メートル程にある竹林がその棲息地. チベットには住まない. In the case of panda we should delete the reference to Tibet even though in our culture this mammal is sometimes associated with Tibet.

(14) **ippon**, a full-point score in judo, equivalent to a knockout in boxing. [1967, from Japanese, literally, point] これは 2nd Dict. of New Eng. より, 一本, [..., literally, ip one, pon point] とする. Thanks for your suggestions for the entries trade, cooler, panda and ippon. They are all useful.

(15) **vice-chancellor** 2 an officer of a university, acting for the chancellor, and in fact the chief administrative officer. British の label を入れること. cf. chancellor 4b British the titular head of a British university: Chancellors are elected for life. chancellor は英国の大学での名誉総長ともいふべき人. 実務をとる vice-chancellor に実権がある. cf. D (4), H (1). The entry *vice-chancellor*, 2 should indeed have a label corresponding to that chancellor, 4b.

(16) **ginseng** 1. a low plant of China and North America with a thick, branched, aromatic root. 2. the root of this plant, much used in medicine by the Chinese. 薬用人参は中国, 北アメリカだけでなく, 日本・朝鮮でも栽培され, 日本人・朝鮮人にも用いられている. cf. F (2), H (6), I. We shall also probably revise *ginseng* in our next major revision of WBD.

B

The Second Dict. of New Eng. (1980) の見出し語につき Editor である Clarence L. Barnhart 氏の回答は以下の通り.

(1) **quark** In 1961 the American physicist Murray Gell-Mann proposed that all subatomic particles are composed of combinations of three fundamental particles which he called *quarks* (after a word in Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*). apostrophe をとり *Finnegans Wake* とする. cf. C (5). You are quite right about the misspelling "Finnegan's Wake" under *quark* in the Second BDNE.

(2) **shinkansen** A high-speed passenger train of Japan The Seikan tunnel, which was begun in 1972, will run between the main island on Honshu and the northern island of Hokkaido. [1973, from Japanese, literally, new railroad] on は誤り, the main island of Honshu に, 及び [..., literally, new trunk line] に改める. Concerning *shinkansen*, the quotation from the New York Times propably contained a typographical

error, the writer having intended “of Honshu” instead of “on Honshu”. Perhaps we should have corrected this error but, as a rule we try not to edit or tamper with the quotations. Had we noted this error we might have added [sic] after the phrase.

(3) **tsutsumu**. The Japanese art of wrapping articles in bamboo, paper, etc., so that the packages harmonize with and enhance their contents. [1975, from Japanese, bundle, package] 竹の皮は bamboo でなく bamboo sheaths である, 包む, は動詞であるから [... from Japanese, wrap] とする. 包みが bundle, package である. We appreciate the two important corrections for *tsutsumu* and will revise the definitions and etymology accordingly. It was regrettable that in consulting the Japanese dictionary we confused the verb and the noun because of their very similar spellings.

(4) **suiseki**. The Japanese art of collecting and arranging stones. [1976, from Japanese, literally, flint] 語原説明につき, 水石 [...literally, sui water + seki stone] とする. With regard to *suiseki*, the word is entered in Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary as meaning either a flint or a pancreatic calculus. Yet according to you it is simply a compound meaning “water stone”. Is the latter a third and new sense? And should the definition be restricted to stones found in water? *suiseki*, flint は燧石で, *suiseki* 水石と漢字がちがうこと. 水石には川石と山石とに分かれる. 前者は溪流や沢からとられる, 後者は山の土中から掘り出される. 水石は室内で観賞する自然石で, 種々の形態・紋様・色彩をもつ, 山水その他自然界の趣を感じたり楽しんだりする. Thank you for your letter and especially for kindly explaining the etymology of *suiseki* and its significance as an art form.

(5) **black mist**, (in Japan) corrupt or scandalous business or political practices [1966, translation of Japanese *kuro kiri* black mist or fog (that obscures the vision); so called from the intentional cover-up often practiced in such cases] *kuro kiri* は *kuroi kiri* の誤り. The misspelling of *kuroi* as *kuro* was due to an unfortunate typographical error.

C

Webster's New World Dict. College Ed. (1976) 略 WNWD, 及び Webster's New Twentieth Century Dict. (1978) 略 W20 の見出し語につき Associate Editor である Mrs. Ruth K. Kent の回答は以下の通り.

(1) **washboard**, a board with a ribbed or corrugated surface of metal, glass, etc., on which to wash clothes by hand — W20. 洗濯板 ... on which formerly, to wash ... としてはどうか. **washboard**, a board or frame with a ridged surface of metal, glass, etc., used for scrubbing dirt out of clothes — WNWD. ..., formerly used ... としてはどうか. You are right about *washboard*. The “especially formerly” might well be included.

(2) **play possum**, to feign; to dissemble; in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when attacked — W20. **play possum**, to pretend to be asleep, dead, ill, unaware, etc.; opossums feign death when attacked — WNWD. ふくろねずみは, おそわれると死んだふりをするのでなく, 動けなくなり死んだように見える. のでないか. The suggested revision of *play possum* is surely more objective.

(3) **Aucuba** [mod. L., from Japan. aoki, green, and ba, leaf] — W20. *Aucuba* は青

木葉より出た。青木葉は青木の別名，語原について [... ao, green, ki tree, and ba leaf] が正しい。cf. A (9). The etymology of *aucuba* in the *Twentieth Century* edition could stand some attention.

(4) **Tenno** [Japan.] heavenly ruler: a title given to the emperor of Japan — W20. 天皇, これを An emperor of Japan who is a religious leader and held to be divine としてはどうか。cf. A (1). We are taking note of what you say about *Tenno* also.

(5) **quark** [arbitrary use (by M. Gell-Man) of a word coined by James Joyce in *Finnegan's Wake*.] — W20. Gell-Man は Gell-Mann が正しく，*Finnegan's Wake* は *Finnegans Wake* が正しい。quark [arbitrary use (by M. Gell-Mann) of a word coined by James Joyce in *Finnegan's Wake*] — WNWD. *Finnegan's* は誤り *Finnegans* が正しい。quark とは原子核を構成している中性子や陽子のような素粒子を組みたてている，さらに小さい物質の究極的な基本単位。cf. B (1). You are right about the two errors in the etymology of *quark* in the big *Twentieth Century Dictionary*. I find that I had already noticed the unnecessary apostrophe, but none of us had caught the missing *n* of in Gell-Mann. You are very observant and we thank you.

D

Randon House Dict. (1966) 略 RHO, Randon House Dict. College Ed. (1980) 略 RHCD, の見出し語につき Executive Editor の P. Y. Su 氏に尋ねて見た。回答は以下の通り。

(1) **Liberty Bell**, the bell of Independence Hall, rung on July 8, 1776 to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence, since then a national symbol of liberty, — RHD. **Liberty Bell**, the bell of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, rung on July 8, 1776 to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence — RHCD. 自由の鐘は現在 Independence Hall にはなく，その北にある Liberty Bell Pavilion にある。又 to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence でなく to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence である。cf. G (1) K (4). The Bell was rung to announce the adoption, or, to be more specific, the first public reading, of the Declaration along which lines we would substitute for “proclaim the signing” in our existing definition as the latter phrase would erroneously imply July 8, 1776 as the date of signatures. It is true that the Bell has been moved to its own pavilion since 1976.

(2) **wash up**, a. to wash one's face and hands b, to wash (dishes, pots, etc.) — RHCD. b の to wash (dishes, pots, etc.) に British の label はつけられぬか。wash up: Americans would and could use the phrase transitively (to wash up the dishes), but few of them would and might use it intransitively as a substitute for their customary idiomatic expression *to do the dishes*. In the light of this distinction, it is only fair to label this definition Chiefly Brit.

(3) **go-getter** U. S. Informal an enterprising, aggressive person — RHCD. U. S. の label をとってはどうか。go-getter: Recent evidence truly shows that this word is not [sic] longer U. S., which label will be deleted in the future.

(4) **chancellor** 3 the chief administrative officer in certain American universities.

4. Brit. the honorary, nonresident, titular head of a university. Cf. vice chancellor — RHCD. **vice chancellor** la substitute, deputy, or subordinate chancellor. — RHCD. **vice chancellor** の1. が **chancellor** 3. に対応する。しかし **chancellor** 4 Brit. に対応する説明が **vice chancellor** に欠けている。英国の chancellor (大学学長) は名誉職で実権はなく、vice chancellor に最高の権限がある。cf. A (15), H (1). *vice chancellor* (def. 2): The miscross-referred-to number will be corrected, thanks to your good eyes.

(5) **autobahn** (in Germany) a superhighway — RHCD. (in Germany or Austria) としてはどうか。cf. E (2). *autobahn*: It will not be a bad idea to add "Austria" in inasmuch as many autobahns have been completed in that country.

(6) **Nara**, a city on S Honshu, in central Japan: chief Buddhist center of ancient Japan. 152, 610 (1964) — RHD, RHCD. 奈良市の人口は1980年10月現在で297,893人であり、first permanent capital (A. D. 710 — A. D. 784) であること、それまでは天皇一代毎に capital がかわった。cf. F (1), K (2). I am sure that the population of Nara will be updated by our geography editor at an appropriate time. The fact that the city was the first permanent capital of Japan (A. D. 710 — A. D. 784) will be brought to his attention.

E

Concise Oxford Dict. 6版 略 COD, Pocket Oxford Dict. 6版 略 POD の見出し語につき。

(1) **microscope** Instrument magnifying objects by means of lens (es) so as to reveal details invisible to naked eye — COD, POD. 顕微鏡であるから Instrument magnifying near objects ... と near を入れてはどうか。Editor の Dr. J. B. Sykes は I agree that a change is desirable at *microscope*, although the word 'near' which you suggest might be mistaken for a preposition.

(2) **autobahn** German motorway — COD, POD. German or Austrian motorway ではないか、cf. D (5). 及びその他につき Senior Editor である Robert E. Allen 氏は I am very pleased to receive your further comments (especially the one on *autobahn*, which confirms a point that had by chance already caught my eye), and I hope that you will continue to give COD the benefit of your vigilance in the future.

(3) **need not have done, did not need to do** — COD, POD. need not have done は did not need to do と同義でない。I need not have gone. 行く必要がなかったのに行った。I did not need to go. 行く必要がなかったから行かなかった。又は、行く必要がなかったのに行った。Robert E. Allen 氏は Significantly another correspondent (also from Japan) has recently commented on the definition of *need not have done* and I quite take your (and his) point.

F

Hamlyn Encyclopedic World Dict. (1971) の見出し語につき Editor の John Bailie 氏の回答以下の通り。

(1) **Nara**, a town in Japan, in S Honshu island. 160, 641 (1965) これは a city in Japan, in S Honshu island, first permanent capital (A. D. 710 — A. D. 784). 297, 893

(as of August, 1980) である。cf. D (6), K (2). Thank you for the interesting information about Nara.

(2) **ginseng**, either of two araliaceous plants, *Panax schinseng* of China, Korea, etc., and *P. quinque-folium* of North America, yielding an aromatic root which is extensively used in medicine by the Chinese. 薬用人参 ... *Panax schinseng* of China, Korea, Japan, etc. ... extensively used in medicine by the Chinese, Koreans, Japanese と改める。万病の薬ともてはやされた時代があった。強壯剤としても有名である。日本ではおもに長野・島根・福島県などで栽培されている。朝鮮では休戦会談のあった開城が栽培地として有名。cf. A (16), H (6), I. I was intrigued to read about the properties of ginseng, which is now enjoying considerable popularity in Europe. It is on sale in health food shops which are springing up all over the place in this country. 欧州でもてはやされ、英国でも健康食品店で販売されているとはおどろきである。

G

Webster's Dict. of Proper Names (1970), G. & C. Merriam Company, の見出し語につき編集部 Michael G. Belanger 氏に尋ねて見た。

(1) **Liberty Bell** The Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, rung when the Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776. 自由の鐘は現在 Independence Hall にない、その北にある Leberly Bell Pavilion にある cf. D (1), K (4). You are correct in stating that the Liberty Bell is no longer in Independence Hall, However, since the Dictionary of Proper Names is out of print, the information on the Liberty Bell must remain out of date, probably permanently.

(2) **Dan** A grade of mastership of judo. Those placed in the 1st-5th Dan (the lowest) wear black belts; 6th-8th Dan, red and white; 9th-10th, red belts. Pupils are graded as 1st-6th Kyu. ふつう 6 段より 10 段の段位をもつ者も黒帯を用いている。級は 1 級より 5 級まで。You are also correct in what you say about *Dan* and *Kyu*. A holder of the sixth (or higher) *Dan* is entitled to wear a black belt. Also, in judo there are only five grades of *kyu*. Again these errors in the Dictionary of Proper Names must remain uncorrected.

H

Webster's New Collegiate Dict. (1979), G. & C. Merriam Company. の見出し語につき Michael G. Belanger の回答は以下の通り。

(1) **chancellor** 2a: the titular head of a British university. これに対し **vice-chancellor**: an officer ranking next below a chancellor and serving as his deputy. のみである。英国の大学に於ける vice-chancellor は、名目上の学長である chancellor に対し実権をにぎっていることを b: として付記する必要がある。cf. A (15), D (4). Your comments on *chancellor* and *vice-chancellor* have merit. While the Collegiate's current definition for *chancellor* seems adequate, the entry for *vice-chancellor* could possibly be expanded to include a subsense specifically relating to the vice-chancellor of a British university. Your comments will be recorded so that a revision may be considered in time for the next edition.

(2) **sugar loaf**: refined sugar molded into a cone. 円すい状に固めた砂糖, now rarely made をつけ加えてはどうか。

(3) **speakeasy**: a place where alcoholic beverages are illegally sold. もぐりの酒場。これに esp. between 1919 and 1933 when prohibition was in force をつけ加えてはどうか。Your observations on *sugar loaf* and *speakeasy* are also valid. On the other hand, we are not sure whether such information is central to the definition. It seems somewhat parenthetical. While it would be nice to have full, expansive definitions at every entry, we are sure that you realize that this is not possible if the Collegiate is to remain a desk-size dictionary.

(4) **Shin** [Jap, lit., belief, faith]: a major Japanese Buddhist sect that emphasizes salvation by faith in exclusive worship of Amida Buddha. 浄土真宗 (True Pure Land Sect) 略して真宗 (True Sect). [Jap, lit., true] が正しい, belief, faith では信宗ということになる。漢字の知識の欠乏による。The etymology that you have given for *Shin* has been passed on to our etymologist. He will evaluate it in time for the next revision of the Collegiate.

(5) **tempura** [Jap tempura]: seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and fried. fried を deep-fried にする。deep-fry は油をはっぶりと使って揚げる, のである。We agree with your suggestion concerning *tempura*. We intend to revise the entry "fried in deep fat." *Deep-fat* is well-defined in the Collegiate.

(6) **ginseng**: a Chinese perennial herb (*Panax schinseng* of the family Araliaceae, the ginseng family) having 5-foliolate leaves, scarlet berries, and an aromatic root valued locally as a medicine, 薬用人参は中国のみならず日本・朝鮮に於ても, かつては万病にきく薬, 現在では強壯剤としても用いられている。cf. A (16), F (2), I. Your comments on *ginseng* are also of value. Within the past decade *ginseng* has become more widely known in the West. Here, too, some people also regard it as a panacea or wonder drug. A note recording your comments has been sent to the science editor in order that he may consider them in time for the next revision. 薬用人参が西洋で有名になり, 米国に於ても万能薬と考える人があるとは驚きである。

I

World Book Encyclopedia (1972) につき Editorial Researcher の Robert Hamm 氏の回答は以下の通り。

Ginseng is an herb with a long, fleshy root that is used as a medicine ... The Chinese use ginseng to treat nearly every disease ... American ginseng is better than Chinese or Korean varieties. Although the plant grows wild in some plants of the United States and Canada, demand for the roots caused the wild ginseng supply to dwindle. It is now cultivated chiefly in Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, and Wisconsin. 薬用人参は中国人だけでなく日本人・朝鮮人により使用されている。日本ではおもに長野・島根・福島県などで栽培されており, 朝鮮では休戦会談のあった開城が栽培地として有名。cf. A (16), F (2), H (6). The information you sent to us about ginseng is very helpful, It is too bad it did not reach us a little sooner, because our editors just finished rewriting this article for our 1982 edition.

J

Webster's Biographical Dict. (1972), G. & C. Merriam Company, について Robert McHenry 氏の回答は以下の通り。

(1) **Murasaki**, Baroness. Full Jap. name **Murasaki Shikibu**. Japanese poet of 11th century; author of *Genji Monogatari* or *the Tale of Genji* (trans. by Arthur Waley, 1935, 2 vols.). 紫式部は一条天皇の中宮彰子(しょうし)に仕えたそれで Baroness を Court Lady とする。cf. K (10) In the 1976 printing of the book the Murasaki entry was changed to read "Lady Murasaki", which means to be rather more accurate in reflecting her position.

(2) **Yamamoto, Isoroku** 1884-1943. Japanese admiral. b. on island of Nagaoka; ... 山本五十六。長岡市は島でない、信濃川右岸にある都市である。

(3) **Motoori Norinaga** Japanese scholar and poet; ... published *Kojikiden* ("Records of Ancient Matters"), oldest extant Japanese book (1764-96). 本居宣長著の古事記伝(1764-96) 即ち Commentary on Records of Ancient Matters, と古事記(711-12) Records of Ancient Matters, 即ちこれが oldest extant Japanese book とを混同している。

(4) **Hideyori**. 1592-1615. Japanese child ruler; son of Hideyoshi; nominal ruler (from 1598) under four regents, one of whom Iyeyasu; ... 豊臣秀吉は、自分のなきあとと側室淀君との間に生れた息子秀頼の将来を心配して五大老を置き後をつたのんだ。即ち徳川家康・前田利家・上杉景勝・毛利輝元・浮田秀家の5人である。four regents の four は誤り。

(5) **Tenchi** or **Tenji**. 626-671. Japanese emperor (662-671). As prince, much interested in reforms; granted (669) Nakatomi Kamatari the name of Fujiwara; ... なかとも・かまたり、は誤りで、なかとみ・の・かまたり、が正しく「の」が必要。(prince 皇子)。

(6) **Saionji**, Marquis **Kimmochi**, 1849-1940. Japanese statesman, b. Kyoto; ... 西園寺公望、公爵であるから Marquis (侯爵) を Prince に改める。

(7) **Ito**, Marquis **Hirobumi** 1841-1909. Japanese statesman, b. in Choshu province ... 伊藤博文は公爵であるから Marquis (侯爵) を Prince に改める。

Several of the points you mention have been corrected in recent printings of the Biographical Dictionary, but the rest are valuable additions to our file of corrections yet to be made.

K

Encyclopaedia Britannica (1974) の Micropaedia の項目につき Editorial Assistant の Lars Mahinske 氏の回答は以下の通り。

(1) **Nara**, prefecture (*ken*) ... The basin, separated from Ōsaka (west) by the Ikoma-yama (Ikoma Mountains) and kongō-dō-ji yama contains most of the prefecture's population, main cities, agricultural land, and transport facilities ... the commercial orbit of Osaka, to which it sends a daily-stream of commuters, agricultural products, cotton goods, and handicrafts. 奈良県。Ikoma Mountains であるから生駒山脈である、したがって Ikomayama を Ikoma-sanmyaku に、又 kongōdōji-yama を kongō-san (金剛山)

に改める。奈良県の主要産物は繊維・皮革製品、特産品に一刀彫、そうめん、奈良づけがある。

(2) **Nara**, the prefectural capital and largest city,... Kasuga Taisha (Grand Shrine of Kasuga) is one of Japan's oldest Shinto Shrines. Its red buildings are hung with more than 3,000 lanterns, some of which are more than 600 years old. 奈良市。春日大社の廻廊にかかっているのは釣灯笼で、その数は800基弱、一番古い銅製の釣灯笼は、1538年で約450年程前のもの、ただし宝物殿には1037年の奉納の社伝のある瑠璃灯笼(木製釣灯笼)がある。石灯笼は約1800基で一番古いものは平安末期のものと推定されるもの。紀年銘のあるものでは1323年の御間型が最古。釣灯笼と石灯笼合わせて約2600基となる。Many religious artifacts have been preserved for more than 1,000 years in a log house, the Shōsō-in repository. 現在宝物類の全ては空気調和装置の完備した宝庫に収蔵されており、log house (校倉造り)には何も入っていない。Pop. (1970) city. 208,266; prefecture, 930,160. 昭和55年10月で奈良市の人口は297,893人。奈良県の人口は1,209,299人である。cf. D (6), F (1).

(3) **Mont Blanc**, Italian Monte Blanco, mountain massif and highest peak [15,771 ft (4,807m)] in the Alps, lies along the French-Italian border. More than half the massif, including the summit, is in French territory. 頂上はフランス領、大山塊はフランスとイタリアにまたがっているが、その北東部は少しスイスに入りこんでいる。

(4) **Liberty Bell**, ... Commissioned in 1751 by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly to hang in the new State House (renamed Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, it was cast in London by Thomas Lister, purchased for about £60, and delivered in August 1752. 自由の鐘は、現在は Independence Hall になくその北の Liberty Bell Pavilion にある。... On July 4, 1776, the bell was rung to signal the Continental Congress' adoption of the Declaration of Independence. July 4 は July 8 の誤り。cf. D (1), G (1).

Your comments have again allowed us to amend several items in *Britannica*. We appreciate your interest and thank you again for having taken the time to write.

(5) **temmoku** (Tenmoku) ware, stoneware teabowls made in China from the Sung dynasty (960-1279) and exported to Japan, where they were used for the tea-drinking ceremony during the Kamakura and Muromachi Periods (1192-1573); the word is a European translation of the Japanese term ... 天目、中国浙江省天目山の仏寺の什器にあったのでこの呼称が生れた、日本でも天目(てんもく)という、我が国では瀬戸産などが有名、exported to Japan に and later made in Japan を加える。The word is a European translation of the Japanese term は誤り。

(6) **Towada-ko**, on the border of Aomori and Aichi prefectures (ken), Honshu, Japan... 十和田湖、青森・愛知両県の境にある、は誤り。青森・秋田両県の境にある湖である。

(7) **obi**, wide sash or belt made of a stiff silk material, worn since ancient times by Japanese women. It is about three yards (270 centimeters) long and ten inches (25 centimeters) wide and wound around the waist over a loose gown (kimono) and tied at the back ... 帯は婦人だけでなく、男性も着用する、女帯は幅が広く、男帯は細い、また女帯は装飾的要素を多く持っている。帯をしめている婦人のそばに、帯をしめた小間物屋風の男性の姿が見える。その男性の帯に編集者は気づいていない。

(8) **Abolition of feudalism** ... In 1869 the Satsuma, Chōshū, Tosa, and Saga leaders persuaded their daimyo to return their lands to the throne; other lords hastened to follow suit ... the samurais' special hairdo was discouraged; the wearing of swords, the former badge of class, was later banned ... 散髪脱刀令は明治4年(1871)公布, 侍がまげをゆわぬようすすめられた, とあるが, 侍だけでなく農工商も含め全日本人の男性がまげを落すことを自由にしたのである。加える事項の名字について, 江戸時代献金などの引きあてにより, 平民が特に名字をつけることを許されていた。明治3年(1870)平民にも名字の使用が許された。同8年(1875)かならず名字を称することが法律により定められて国民全部が名字を称するようになった。Some of the items you note will be scheduled for correction, some have already been corrected ("Towada-ko" and "temmoku"), and the rest will be referred to the Japanese consulate for verification.

(9) **kagura**, form of Japanese Shintō music and dance performed at night. 神楽は元来夜行なわれるものであるが, 現在は昼でも行なわれている。The entry "kagura" was amended for the 1976 printing.

(10) **Murasaki Shikibu**, (b. 978? — d. 1026?), court lady, author of the *Genji monogatari* (Tale of Genji), ... This work possesses considerable interest for the delightful glimpses it affords of life at the court of the Empress Akiko, whom Murasaki Shikibu served. Akiko は Shōshi (彰子) が正しい。漢字の読み誤り。cf. J (1). ... *Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan*, which includes that of Murasaki Shikibu, was translated by Omori and Doi in 1955. Ōmori (大森) である。O に macron が必要。The misspelling of Ōmori has already been noted and scheduled for correction. According to our sources, the preferred name for the empress whom Murasaki served is Jōtō mon' in, and the entry will be amended accordingly. (Jōtō mon' in 上東門院)

Summary

English dictionaries and encyclopedias are thought to be accurate. But I should say that to err is human, as Alexander Pope (1688–1744) said. There are no English dictionaries and encyclopedias that contain no mistakes.

It is regrettable that the misrepresentations of things Japanese result in the misunderstanding of Japan and her people. About twenty-six years ago I became interested in mistakes in English Dictionaries, for example, the Japan Seas in the *Universal Dictionary of the English Language* (1961), published by Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., in London. Sixteen years or so have passed since I began to correspond, for correction, with editorial staffs.

In this paper, the comparatively recent replies are from those of the *World Book Dict.*, the *Second Dict. of New Eng.*, *Webster's New World Dict.*, *College Ed.*, *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dict.*, *Random House Dict.*, *Random House College Dict.*, *Concise and Pocket Oxford Dictionaries*, *Hamlyn Encyclopedic World Dict.*, *Webster's Dict. of Proper Names*, *Webster's New Collegiate Dict.*, *World Book Encyclopedia*, *Webster's Biographical Dict.*, and *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.