

AUTHORIZED AND UNABRIDGED EDITION.

WEBSTER'S
COMPLETE DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH VARIOUS LITERARY APPENDICES AND NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND IMPROVED,

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NEW EDITION,

With a Supplement of New Words, and an Additional Appendix of Biographical Names.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS.

LONGMAN & CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.; WHITTAKER & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO. KENT & CO.
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CAPE TOWN: J. C. JUTA.

1882.

KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

<p>Ā, ā, long, as in Āle, Fāte, Chāmer, Grāy.</p> <p>Ă, ă, short, as in Ădd, Făt, Hāve, Rāndom.</p> <p>Ē, ē, long, as in Ēve, Mēte, Pēace, Sēizure.</p> <p>Ĕ, ĕ, short, as in Ĕnd, Mēt, Chēck, Lēopard.</p> <p>Ī, ī, long, as in Īce, Fīne, Mīre, Thrīve.</p> <p>Ĭ, ĭ, short, as in Ĭll, Fīn, Admīt, Trībute.</p>	<p>Ō, ō, long, as in Ōld, Nōte, Lōaf, Depōse.</p> <p>Ŏ, ɔ, short, as in Ŏdd, Nōt, Tōrrid, Resōlve.</p> <p>Ū, ū, long, as in Ūse, Tūbe, Lūte, Feūdal.</p> <p>Ŭ, ŭ, short, as in Ŭs, Tūb, Būt, Stūdy.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, long, as in Ȳly, Stȳle, Skȳ, Edifȳ.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, short, as in Ȳcyst, Nȳmph, Lȳric, Abȳss.</p>
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OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

<p>Ā, ā, as in Āir, Shāre, Pāir, Bēar.</p> <p>Ā, ā, Italian, as in Ārm, Fāther, Fār, Pālm.</p> <p>Ā, ā, as in Āsk, Grāss, Dānce, Brānch.</p> <p>Ā, ā, broad, as in Āll, Tālk, Hāul, Swārm.</p> <p>Ā, ā, like short o, as in What, Wānder, Wāllow.</p> <p>Ē, ē, like ā, as in Ēre, Thēre, Hēir, Whēre.</p> <p>Ē, ē, like long a, as in Ēight, Prēy, Obey.</p> <p>Ē, ē, as in Ērmine, Vērge, Prēfēr.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, like long e, as in Ȳique, Māchine, Pōlice.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, like ē, as in Ȳrksome, Vīrgin, Thīrsty.</p>	<p>Ŏ, ɔ, like short u, as in Ŏther, Dōne, Sōn, Wōn.</p> <p>Ŏ, ɔ, like long oo, as in Prove, Dg, Mqve, Tqmb.</p> <p>Ŏ, ɔ, like short oo, as in Bosom, Wōlf, Wōman.</p> <p>Ŏ, ɔ, like broad a, as in Ŏrder, Fōrm, Stōrk.</p> <p>ŎŎ, ɔɔ, as in Moon, Fōod, Bōoty.</p> <p>ŎŎ, ɔɔ, as in Wool, Fōot, Gōod.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, preceded by r, as in Rude, Rȳmor, Rȳral.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, like short oo, as in Bull, Pȳt, Pȳsh, Pȳll.</p> <p>Ȳ, ȳ, as in Ȳrge, Bȳrn, Fȳrl, Concȳr.</p> <p><i>e, i, o</i>, (Italic) mark a letter as silent Fallen, Token, Cousin, Mason.</p>
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REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

<p>Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in . . . Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster, Toy.</p>	<p>Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in . . . Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.</p>
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CONSONANTS.

<p>Ç, ç, soft, like s sharp, as in Çede, Çite, Merçy, Acept.</p> <p>C, c, hard, like k, as in Call, Concur, Success.</p> <p>Ch, ch (unmarked), as in Child, Much, Touching.</p> <p>Ch, ch, soft, like sh, as in Chaise, Marchioness, Machine.</p> <p>Ch, ch, hard, like k, as in Chorus, Epoch, Distich.</p> <p>Ç, ç, hard, as in Çet, Tiger, Begin, Foggy.</p> <p>Ç, ç, soft, like j, as in Çem, Engine, Elegy, Suggest.</p> <p>S, s, sharp (unmarked), as in Same, Yes, Dense, Rest.</p> <p>S, s, soft or vocal, like z, as in Hag, Amuse, Prism, Reside.</p>	<p>Th, th, sharp (unmarked), as in Thing, Breath, Sympathy.</p> <p>Th, th, flat or vocal, as in Thine, Smooth, Wither.</p> <p>Ng, ng (unmarked), as in Sing, Singer, Single.</p> <p>N, n (see § 82), as in Linger, Link, Uncle.</p> <p>X, x, like gz, as in Exist, Example, Auxiliary.</p> <p>Ph, ph, like f (unmarked), as in Phantom, Sylph, Philosophy.</p> <p>Qu, qu, like kw (unmarked), as in Queen, Conquest, Inquiry.</p> <p>Wh, wh, like hw (unmarked), as in What, When, Awhile.</p>
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. When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *aim, clean, cell, people, route, soul, journal, tow*, &c. The combined letters *ce, ci, sc, se, si, or ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *ocean, cetaceous, so'cial, logi'cian, suspi'cion, auspi'cious, con'science, nau'seous, controver'sial, dissen'sion, ini'tial, ora'tion, fecti'tious*, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

. For an explanation of foreign sounds occurring in the Dictionary, see pp. 1634, 1635.

RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION.—(1.) In respelling the French *an, en, on*, &c., the letters *ng* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, that is, as pronounced through both the nose and the mouth at the same time.—(2.) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

REFERENCES.—The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation.

ACCENT.—The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in *Su'perintend'ent*. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

Sā/dōc	Sēm	Shē'lesh	Sho-shān/nim-	Su-sān/nā	Thās/sī	Ū/phāz	Zēb/e-dee
Sā/ha-dū/thā	Sēm/a-eh'ah	Shēl'o-mī	ē'duth	Sū/sī	Thē'bez	Ūr	Ze-bī'nā
Sā/lā	Sēm/a-ī'ah	Shēl'o-mīth	Shy'ā	Sy'char	The-cō'c	Ūr'bane (an old spelling of Ūr'ban)	Ze-boi'im
Sā/lah	Sēm/e-ī	Shēl'o-mōth	Shy'ah	Sy'chem	The-lās'ar	Ū'ri	Ze-bō'im
Sā/l'a-mīs	Sē-mēl/li-tūs	Shē-lū'mi-cl	Shy'al	Sy'chem-ite	The-lēr'sas	U-rī'ah	Ze-bū'dah
Sā/l'a-sād'a-ī	Sē'mis	Shēm	Shy/ba-cl	Sy'cūs	Thē'man	U-rī'as	Ze'būl
Sa-lū/thi-cl	Sē-nā'ah, or	Shē'mā	Shy/ham	Sy'cūne	The-ō'e/a-nūs	U-rī'as	Ze'b'u-lon-ites
Sā/l'cah	Sēn'a-ah	Shē-mā'ah, or	Shy/ham-ites	Sy'n/i-ti-chē	The-ō'd/o-tūs	Ū'ri-cl	Ze'b'u-lūn
Sā/l'chah	Sē'neh	Shēm'a-ah	Shy/hite	Sy'r'a-cūse	The-ō'ph/i-lūs	U-rī'jah	Ze'b'u-lūn-ite
Sā/lem	Sē'nir	Shēm/a-ī'ah	Shy/lam-ite	Sy'r'i-ā	Thē'r'as	Ū'rim	Ze'ch'a-rī'ah
Sā/lim	Sēn-nā'ch/e-rīb, or	Shēm/a-rī'ah	Shy/math-ites	Sy'r'i-ā-mā'a-chah	Thēr'me-lēth	Ū'tā	Ze'dād
Sā/l'a-ī	Sēn'na-chē'rib	Shēm'e-ber	Shy/nam-mite	Sy'r'i-āc	Thēs'sa-lō'ni-ang	Ū'thā-ī	Ze'd'e-chī'as
Sā/l'u	Sē-nū'ah	Shē'mer	Shy'nem	Sy'r'i-an	Thēs'sa-lō-nī'cā	Ū'thi	Ze'd'e-kī'ah
Sā/l'lum	Sē-ō'rim	Shē-mī'dā	Shy'nī	Sy'r'i-ōn	Theū'das	Ūz	Zeeb
Sal-lū/mus	Sē'phar	Shē-mī'dah	Shy'nītes	Thīm'na-thah	Thīm'na-thah	Ū'za-ī	Ze'lah
Sā/l'mā	Sēph'a-rīd	Shē-mī'da-ites	Shy'pham	Thīs/be	Thīs/be	Ū'zal	Ze'lek
Sā/l'mah	Sēph'ar-vā'im	Shēm'i-nīth	Shy'pham-ites	Thōm'as (tōm'as)	Thōm'as (tōm'as)	Ū'zā	Ze-lō'phe-hād
Sā/l'man-ā'sar	Sē'phar-vītes	Shē-mī'r'a-mōth	Shūp'pim	Thōm'o-ī	Thōm'o-ī	Ū'z'zah	Ze-lō'cūg
Sā/l'mon	Sē-phē'lā	Shē-mū'cl	Shūr	Thrā'ci-ā (-shī-ā)	Thrā'ci-ā (-shī-ā)	Ū'z'zen-shē'rah	Ze'lāh
Sal-mō'ne	Sē'rah	Shēn	Shy'shan	Thra-cēs'as	Thra-cēs'as	Ū'z'zī	Zēm'a-rī'im
Sā/l'om	Sēr'a-ī'ah	Shē-nā'zar	Shy'shan-ē'duth	Thūm'mim	Thūm'mim	Ū'z-zā	Zēm'a-rī'im
Sa-lō'me	Sē'red	Shē'nir	Shy'thal-hītes	Thy'a-tī'rā	Thy'a-tī'rā	Uz-zī'ah	Ze-man'ra
Sā/l'u	Sēr'gī-tīs	Shē'pham	Shy'thal-lah	Ti-bē'rī-as	Ti-bē'rī-as	Uz-zī'el, or	Ze-mān
Sā/l'um	Sē'ron	Shēph'a-thī'ah	Sī'ā	Ti-bē'rī-tīs	Ti-bē'rī-tīs	Ū'z'el-cl	Ze'mas
Sām'a-cl	Sē'rug	Shēph'a-tī'ah	Sī'a-hā	Tīb'hath	Tīb'hath	Uz-zī'el-ites	Ze'ph'a-nī'ah
Sa-mā'ias (-yas)	Sē'sis	Shē'phī	Sī'bā	Tīb'ni	Tīb'ni		Ze'phath
Sa-mā'ri-ā (classical pron. Sām'a-ri'ā)	Sēs'thel	Shē'pho	Sīb'be-cūl	Tī'dal	Tī'dal		Ze'phath
Sa-mā'ri-tan	Sēs'thur	Shē-phū'phan	Sīb'be-cūl	Tīg'lath-pī-lē'ger	Tīg'lath-pī-lē'ger		Ze'phī
Sām'a-tīs	Shā'al-āb'ōtn	Shē'rah	Sīb'be-cūl	Tīg'ris	Tīg'ris		Ze'pho
Sa-mē'ius (-yus)	Sha-ā'l/bim	Shēr'e-bī'ah	Sīb'bo-lēth	Tīk'vah	Tīk'vah		Ze'phon
Sām'gar-nē'bo	Sha-ā'l/bo-nīte	Shē'resh	Sīb'mah	Tīk'vath	Tīk'vath		Ze'phon-ites
Sā'mī	Shā'aph	Shē-rē'zer	Sīb'ra-im	Tīl'gath-pīl-nē'ger	Tīl'gath-pīl-nē'ger		Zēr
Sā'mis	Shā'a-rā'im	Shē'shāch	Sī'chem	Tī'lōn	Tī'lōn		Zēr'rah
Sām'lah	Sha-āsh'gāz	Shē'shāi	Sī'cy-on (sīsh'-on)	Tī'mē'us	Tī'mē'us		Zēr'a-hī'ah
Sām'mus	Shab-būth'a-ī	Shē'shan	Sī'd'lim	Tī'mē'us	Tī'mē'us		Zēr'a-ī'ah
Sā'mos	Shāch'ī-ā	Shesh-bāz'zar	Sī'de	Tīm'nā	Tīm'nā		Zē'red
Sām'o-thrā'ci-ā (-thrā'shī-ā)	Shād'da-ī	Shēth	Sī'don	Tīm'nah	Tīm'nah		Zē're-dā
Sāmp'sa-mēg	Shā'drach	Shē'thar	Sī'dō'ni-ang	Tīm'nath	Tīm'nath		Zē-rē'd'a-thah
Sām'son	Shā'gē	Shē'thar-bōz'nā-ī	Sī-gī'o-nōth	Tīm'nath	Tīm'nath		Zē-rē'd'ath
Sām'u-cl	Shā'ha-rā'im	Shē'vā	Sī'hōn	Tīm'nath-hē'rēg	Tīm'nath-hē'rēg		Zē'resh
Sām'u-bīs'sar	Sha-hāz'ī-mah	Shīb'bo-lēth	Sī'hōr	Tīm'nath-sc'rah	Tīm'nath-sc'rah		Zē'reth
Sām'u-bīs'sar-rūs	Sha-hāz'ī-māth	Shīb'mah	Sī'lās	Tīm'nate	Tīm'nate		Zē'ri
Sām'a-sīb	Shā'hē'lem	Shī'cron	Sī'lās	Tīm'ron	Tīm'ron		Zē'rg'ah
San-bū'lat	Shā'lim	Shīg-gā'ion (-yon)	Sī'lō'ah, or	Tī'mō'the-tīs	Tī'mō'the-tīs		Zē'rūb'ba-bēl
San-sān'nah	Shā'l'i-shā	Shī-gī'o-nōth	Sī'lō'am, or	Tīm'o-thy	Tīm'o-thy		Zē'rūb'ba-bēl
Sā'ph	Shā'l'i-shē	Shī'hōn	Sī'lō'am	Tīph'sah	Tīph'sah		Zē'tham
Sā'phat	Shā'l'i-eh-ēth	Shī'hōr	Sī'lō'e, or	Tī'rās	Tī'rās		Zē'than
Sā'ph'a-tī'as	Shā'l'lum	Shī'hōr-līb'nath	Sī'lō'e-c'c	Tī'r'ha-kah	Tī'r'ha-kah		Zē'thar
Sā'pheth	Shā'l'ma-ī	Shī'l'hi	Sī'l'vā'us	Tī'm'zah	Tī'm'zah		Zī'ā
Sā'ph'r	Shā'l'man	Shī'l'him	Sī'mal-c'c	Tī'm'zah	Tī'm'zah		Zī'bā
Sāp'phī'rā (saf-ī')	Shā'l'man-c'ger	Shī'l'lem	Sīm'e-on	Tī'nāch	Tī'nāch		Zī'bē-on
Sā'rā	Shā'mā	Shī'l'lem-ites	Sīm'e-on-ites	Tīn'hu-mēth	Tīn'hu-mēth		Zī'bī-ā
Sār'a-bī'as	Shā'mā	Shī'l'om	Sīm'on	Tī'nīs	Tī'nīs		Zī'bī-ah
Sār'rah	Shā'mēd	Shī'lō'ah	Sīm'rī	Tī'phath	Tī'phath		Zī'bī-ah
Sār'rāi	Shā'med	Shī'loh	Sīn	Tī'ph'ncg	Tī'ph'ncg		Zī'eh'rī
Sār'a-ī'ā	Shā'mer	Shī'lō'nī	Sī'nā	Tī'phon	Tī'phon		Zī'd'dim
Sa-rū'ias (-yas)	Shām'gar	Shī'lō'nīte, or	Sī'nāi	Tāp'pu-ah	Tāp'pu-ah		Zī'd'kī'ah
Sār'a-mēl	Shām'guth	Shī'lō'nīte	Sī'nim	Tār'rah	Tār'rah		Zī'd'on
Sār'raph	Shām'mā	Shī'l'shah	Sī'nite	Tār'a-lah	Tār'a-lah		Zī'dō'ni-ang
Sar-chēd'o-nūs	Shām'mā	Shīm'o-ā	Sī'on	Tār'e-ā	Tār'e-ā		Zī'b'u-lon
Sar-dē'us	Shām'mah	Shīm'e-ah	Sīph'moth	Tār'pel-ites	Tār'pel-ites		Zī'c'ca-ī
Sār'dis	Shām'ma-ī	Shīm'e-āh	Sīp'pāl	Tār'shish	Tār'shish		Zāc-chē'us
Sār'dites	Shām'moth	Shīm'e-āth	Sī'rach	Tār'shish	Tār'shish		Zāc-chē'us
Sār'e-ā	Shām-mū'ā	Shīm'e-ath-ites	Sī'r'ach	Tār'shish	Tār'shish		Zāc'chur
Sa-rēp'tā	Shām'she-rā'ī	Shīm'e-on	Sī'r'ān	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāc'cur
Sār'gon	Shā'pham	Shīm'e-ō	Sī'sā-mā-ī	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāch'a-rī'ah
Sār'rid	Shā'phan	Shīm'e-ī	Sīs'e-rā	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāch'a-rī'as
Sār'ron	Shā'phat	Shīm'ī	Sī'sīn'cēg	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāch'a-ry
Sa-rō'thē, properly	Shā'pher	Shīm'ites	Sīt'nah	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zā'cher
Sa-rō'thā (Gr. Σα-ρῶθ)	Shār'a-īm	Shīm'mā	Sī't'van	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zā'dok
Sar-sē'chim	Shār'ar	Shīm'rath	Smyr'nā (smīr'nā)	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zā'hām
Sār'rucl	Shā'rē'zer	Shīm'rī	Sō	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zā'ir
Sā'tan	Shār'on	Shīm'rīth	Sō'cho	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zā'laph
Sāth'ra-bu-zā'nēg	Shār'on-ite	Shīm'rom	Sō'choh	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mon
Sgūl	Shā-rī'hen	Shīm'rom	Sō'coh	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mō'nah
Sā'v'a-rān	Shā'shā'ā-ī	Shīm'ron-ites	Sō'dī	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sā'vī-ās	Shā'shāk	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'vā (sē'vā)	Shā'ul	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sēyth'ā-an (sīth'-)	Shā'ul-ites	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sēyth'ō-pōlī-tang (sīth'-)	Shā'vch	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'bā	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'bāt	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'e-cah	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'ch'u-nī'as	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'chu	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē-clū'dus	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'd'e-cī'as	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'gub	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'ir	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'ī-rāth	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'īā	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'lah	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'la-hām'mah-lō'-koth	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'led	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'l'e-m'ā	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē'l'e-m'ias	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē-leū'ci-ā (-shī-ā) (classical pron.)	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā
Sē-leū'eus	Shā'veh	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sō'dōm-ites	Tār'tak	Tār'tak		Zāl'mū'nā

T.

V.

X.

Z.

LIST OF WORKS

REFERRED TO IN THE VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

It will be perceived by a glance at the following Table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting any thing here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants.

The notation of vowel-sounds which is used in other parts of the Dictionary has been omitted here, because the two principal marks employed in it, namely, the long and the short [˘], have universally obtained a very different significance, when applied to Greek and Latin words, from what they have in English, being used in the former languages to indicate quantity only, while in English they are simple signs of quality. As Greek and Latin words which are long in quantity, are, in thousands of instances, short in quality, and those which are short in quantity are as frequently long in quality, it could hardly fail to produce confusion, if the signs of quantity were used, in a classical vocabulary, to indicate the quality of the vowels. In a few classes of cases, marks have been applied to certain consonants, in order to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; as, for example, to *c* and *g*, when they have their soft sounds (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*, but are separated from the vowel by the division of the word into syllables, as in *Ap'e-le*, *Ag'i-dæ*, &c. For the most part, however, the aim has been to dispense with diacritical marks, and to rely on the rules for pronunciation, and on occasional references to these rules, for such assistance with respect to pronunciation as is not supplied by the accentuation and syllabication.

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct, that in words of two syllables, the penult be accented; that in words of more than two syllables, the penult be accented if it is long in quantity, but if it is not long, that the antepenult be accented. The place of the secondary accent has in all doubtful cases been determined by considerations of euphony alone. The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules for pronunciation which are given below have been derived, in the main, from Walker. Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred.

RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me'lis'sa*, *Mo'los'sus*, *Tu'lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *i* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as, *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases, *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *æ* and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound, as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scot'y mus'ter*.

EXCEPTION.—*E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper names *An'des*.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, before consonants, like *k*; as, *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *g* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy'rus*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by an accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when it follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-us'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mu'des*, &c. So also in the termination *tion*; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, *o*, liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *ed*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope, defended by Labbe and Carr; and may be conceded to the exigencies of poetry. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *use*, is also given, and should be followed in pronunciation in all ordinary cases.

2. With regard to words which occur so frequently in English use that they may be said to have become Anglicized, it should be stated that the Table is only to give the classical pronunciation. Every one must judge for himself whether or not it will seem like affectation or pedantry, in any given case, to be classically correct.