(ə) V 2, T 19. B. hears it in E dungeon, motion, conscious, abandon, honour, bellows. E. hears it in these syllables and in E parental, capable, capacious, China, and G gabe. Sw. and Sv. hear (ə) in all these cases.

Æ. (æ, æh).

(æ) V 34, T 6, E gnat, almost peculiarly E.

(æh) V 36. B. hears it as a Cockney substitute for *ou*, *ow* in *out*, *now*, which E., a born Londoner, does not know. Sv. finds it to be "open" G ö, see (y).

B. (b bh brh, b_1, bh_1, B).

(b) S 7 *g*, C ii 13, art. 8, E *bee*, *ebb*.

(bh) S 5 *g*, C iv 12, G *w*, lips flat, not touching teeth, see (ph).

(brh) C vi 13, used by Germans to stop horses, as *wo!* is in England

(b_1) C ii 12, sonant of (p_1), which see, theoretical.

(bh_1) S 6 *g*, sonant of (ph_1), which see, theoretical.

(B) C ii 11, sonant of (P), which see, theoretical.

C. (ə oh, o'i, ç çh, ç çh).

(ə) V 12, T 11, E *knot*, almost peculiarly E, replaced on the Continent by (o, oh, oh), which see.

(əh) V 24. B. calls it an advanced (ə), that is (,ə), and hears it as regular short Irish-English *o*, Cockney *ask*, American Chicago. Sw. hears it in SWD *son*. Sv. gives no example. E. does not know it.

(ə'i) art. 7 i, diphthong E *foil*, by some taken as (A'i).

(ç) reverted (s), the under part of the point of the tongue against the palate. St.[1] hears it in East Norwegian börse and also in SWD.

(çh) reverted (sh), SN ष, the under part of the point of the tongue against the palate, but lower than for (ç) and pointing further back, see (TJ).

(ç) buzz of (ç), theoretical.

(çh) reverted (zh), buzz of (çh), see (DJ).

D. (d dj dh dj, ,d, dh, *d*, D DJ DH, D DJ).

(d) S 7 *c*, C ii 8, E *doe*, sonant of (t), which see.

(dj) art. 12, E *judging*, consonantal diphthong = (djzhj), usually assumed as (dzh), and also as SN ज, for which see (gj), and AR ج, which Lepsius thinks was also once (gj).

(dh) S 5 *d*, C iv 10, E *then*, MG δ, AR ذ, buzz of (th), see (dh,).

(dj) C ii 6, Hungarian *gyongy*, pearl, art. 12.

(,d) S 7 *d*, C ii 9, F *doux*, tip of tongue against gums, used in some midland and northern E dialects before *r*, *-er*.

(dh,) C iv 10, SP *lid*, lisped (z), retracted (dh).

(*d*) AR ض (*daad*), described by Lepsius as close emphatic (,l^1), see (*s*, *t*, *z*) and especially (K).

(D) C ii 7, reverted or cerebral SN ड, common in south-west England, in connexion with (R), which see, by some taken to be retracted (d,), parent of E (d).

(DJ) a reverted consonantal diphthong = (D + çh), heard in Wiltshire (HERDJ) ridge.

(Dh) reverted (dh), under part of point of tongue against teeth, theoretical.

(D) Irish Gaelic *dair*, an oak, "broad" post-aspirated sonant. The place of tip of tongue unimportant, but generally taken as dental or interdental. Essential points, tongue laterally expanded and slack, back raised, leaving a hollow "front." Followed by a slow voice glide, resembling a preponderating E (sh) mixed with (gh). This glide, occurring between a sonant and a vowel, is closer at first than for an ordinary buzz and then more open. Constantly used for (dh) by Irish speakers of E. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

(Dj) Irish Gaelic *deas*, palatalized or slender (D); glide from it like preponderating (J) mixed with (z). [Lecky, MS. communication.]

E. (e EA, *e*, E, ə oh, $ə^1$, $ə$ *eh*, $ə_1$, E, ə'o).

(e) V 30, T 4, E *net*, SP *e*, medial between F and IT close and open (*e*, E), often (E) in dialectal E. B. hears it only long in E there. Sw. gives F père, which E. hears with (EE). Sv. gives E *men*, G männer, *ähre*, DN træ. LLB. hears it always and only in unaccented IT syllables.

(eA) art. 11, orinasal, F *vin*, conventional symbol.

(*e*) V 29, T 3, F *dé*, G *ehre*. B. says it is found in E always and only in the vanish (*ee'j*), art. 6; but E. hears the vanish from received speakers only in the pause, otherwise he frequently hears (*ee*) without vanish. Sw., Sv., and St. do not admit (*ee*) in E without vanish.

(E) V 33, T 5. B. considers it the regular E sound in net, see (e). E hears it long in G sprache, F bête, IT open *e*. Sw. hears it in E *air*, LS *men*, F *vin* (VEA). Sv. also in DN lära.

(ə) V 17, T 20. E. hears it in his E *nut*, which B. wrote (NƏT) from E.'s dictation; many think (ʌ,ə) are used respectively in E accented and unaccented syllables where E. hears (ə, ʊ), and he is very familiar with (ʌ) in dialects. Sv. gives "stage G" gabe, DN normal gave, SWD gosse.

(əh) V 21. Sw. gives E bird, where E hears (ə). B. heard it only in Somerset sîr and Cockney penny; the whole effect of the first appears to E. due to Somerset (E), the second he does not know.

($ə^1$) intermediate between (ə) and (*i*), written *ü* in Mr Elworthy's West-Somerset grammar, a very common and characteristic sound in the dialect, but difficult and strange beyond it.

(ə) V 31, T 17, F *feu*, *peu*. B. hears it in F dû, bût and in LS. E. hears it long in G höhle. Sv. says the G sound is (œœ), not (ə ə), see (y).

(əh) V 35. B. hears it long in F peur, G schöne, &c., short in F jeûne, G stöcke. E. hears (ə ə) in schöne and (œ) in the rest. See Sv. in (y).

($ə_1$) intermediate between (ə) and (œ), a common west Somerset sound; possibly Sv.'s "open G ü." See under (y).

(ʌ) V 5, T 21. B. hears it in E *done*, *young*, *up*, *twopence*, where it sounds dialectal to E., who hears (ə), which see.

(ʌ'o) art. 7 ix, acute inchoant diphthong.

F. (f, j).

(f) S 1 *i*, C iii 11, E *feel*, lower lip against upper teeth.

(J) a turned f, a modifier, laxly used; see mute and sonant (kJ, gJ), lateral flap (lJ), nasals (nJ, dJ) and consonant diphthongs (tJ dJ, TJ DJ).

G. (g gJ gh gJ gjh grh *gw* *gwh*, G gh).

(g) S 7 *a*, C ii 3, art. 8, E *gape*, *egg*.

(gJ) S 7 *b*, C ii 5, SN ज्ञ, sonant of (kJ), which see, and also (dJ).

(gh) S 5 *a*, C iv 3, mid G *tage*, buzz of (kh), which see, and also (gjh, *gwh*).

(gJ) C ii 4, IT la *ghianda*, sonant of (kJ), which see, formerly common in E before (a, æ); as *guard*, *garrison*, now generally preserved in *girl*, even in the vulgar form (gJæl).

(gjh) C iv 4, mid G *siege*, buzz of (kjh), which see, confused by Germans themselves with (J), palatalized (gh).

(grh) C vi 3, AR غ (grhán), or (gh) with the uvula slightly trilled, frequent Dutch *g*, MG γ before (a, o, u) in a mild form; Lepsius takes the AR sound to be (gh), which see.

(*gw*) art. 12, C ii 2, E *guano*, sonant of (kw), which see; the positions for (g) and (w) are assumed at the same time.

(*gwh*) C iv 2, G *augs*, *fuge*, sonant of (kwh), which see; labialized (gh) after (w).

(G) C ii 1, sonant of (K), which see, theoretical.

(gh) buzz of (G), see above under (grh).

H. (h 'h 'h ‡h, *h*, H, HJh).

(h) when no letter, and, at most, some sign precedes, used for the unanalysed physem, art. 5; after a letter very laxly used as a modifier of vowels (ah oh), and consonantal hisses or buzzes (th dh sh zh kh gh), &c.

('h) simple flatus, the (h) omitted when another letter precedes, as in the recoil (hæp'), hap, art. 8.

('h) the crudest voice producible, opposed to ('h), the (h) omitted in the voiced recoil (ded') dead, art. 8, and in ('l, 'm, 'n, 'r) syllabic.

(‡h) smack or click, art. 2, (1), the (h) is omitted after consonants showing the clicking parts, as (K‡, tJ‡, tJS‡, ‡‡, TJ‡) guttural, palatal, unilateral, dental, and reverted click, see the turned numerals (8 ⅋ ⅃ 9 ƨ), which are used for brevity.

(*h*) art. 5, physem (2), the AR ح (*haa*), or "wheeze."

(H) art. 5, physem (1), the "jerk" or unflated aspirate, used as post-aspirate after Indian sonants, as SN भ (bHə).

(HJh) jerked flatus with gradual glottid, art. 5, physem (1), the usual aspirate of Scotland and Germany, and the Indian post-aspirate after mutes, thus SN ख घ फ are (kHJh, ‡HJh, (pHJh), usually written *kh*, *th*, *ph*, but not to be confused with the palaeotype (kh, th, ph).

I. (i ĭe. iI, *i* ĭi, I).

(i) V 25, T 1, short F fil (very different from E fîl), long E *feel*.

(ia) art. 7 iv, typical initial weak (i) diphthong, often confused with (ja).

(iI) art. 7 vii, typical murmur diphthong with following permissive trill.

(*i*) V 26, T 2, E *knit*, almost peculiarly E and Icelandic, but often heard in Germany; long E (ii) is often replaced by (*ii*), especially before and after (r) and in singing.

(ĭi) art. 7 ix, typical grave inchoant diphthong.

(I) V 27. B. hears it in G über, glück; Sw. in F lune, where B. hears (y); E. inclines to (I) in G, but Sv. thinks differently, see (y).

J. (j 'j J, J Jh).

(Jj) a modifier, symbol of palatalization, art. 12, but this simultaneous palatal action is constantly confused with successive (J, I).

('j) art. 7 viii, used to express the vanish of (*ee*, *e*) towards (i), ending in an approach to the consonant (J), thus (*ee'j*, *e'j*).

(,j) or (j) without a dot, marks a semipalatalization, the tongue being only approximated to the palatalizing position, observed in several Uralic languages by LLB.

(J) S 5 *b*, C iv 5, E *yea*.

(Jh) S 1 *b*, C iii 5, E *hew*, *hue* (JhIu), hiss of (J) very close to flated ('ii), art. 4.

K. (k kJ kh kj kjh krh *kw* *kwh*, K Kh).

(k) S 3 *a*, C i 3, E *cape*, perfectly mute, art. 6.

(kJ) S 3 *b*, C i 5, SN च, the "back" and "front" of the tongue brought closely into the (k) and (J) positions, forming a complete stop; the "point" may rest against the lower gums, and had better do so to avoid the jump up to (tJ) *chest*, with which this mute is constantly confused; but (tJ) is more like छ (kJHh) or post-aspirated (kJ), which supplies the necessary hiss.

(kh) S 1 *a*, C iii 3, G *dach*, SP *j*, see (kjh kwh).

(kj) C i 4, IT la *chiave*, palatalized (k), art. 12. In the 17th and 18th centuries constantly used in E before (a, æ), it may be now constantly heard in London before *ou* in count, called (kJæ'unt), or finer (kJéunt) for (ka'unt).

(kjh) C iii 4, G *teich*, palatalized (kh), confused with (Jh) by German theorists, but the back of the tongue is higher for (kJh). English people confuse it with concave (sh), which it ought never to approach, though it comes near convex (shJ). Either (kjh) or (kJh), the hiss of (kJ), which was not distinguished from (Jh), was the original SN ज्ञ, now called (sh) and confused with ष, properly (çh), see under C.

(krh) C v 3, AR خ, a (kh) with the uvula slightly trilled, as in Dutch *ch*; Lepsius considers both to be (Kh).

(*kw*) C i 2, art. 12, E *queen* (kwIin), not (kwiin).

(*kwh*) C iii 2, LS *quhat* (*kwhat*), G *auch*, *buch*, art. 12 labialized (kh).

(K) C i 1, AR ق (*Kaaf*), the tongue greatly retracted and wedged against the uvula. Lepsius considers the proper sound of AR ق to be (G), the sonant of (K). By Syrian Mohammedans and often by Egyptians the ق is lost or rather becomes hamza (,); as (;aa'la) for (Kaa'la) said. "Emphatic" character attaches to AR ط غ خ ق ص ض, here written (K krh grh *t d s z*), which Lepsius takes to have the values (G KH GH ,d^1, ,l^1, ,s^1, ,dh^1) respectively; this "consists in a modification of the vowel by narrowing [the passage below] the soft palate"; these letters are called "high" by the Arabs because of this very high back of the tongue. They call the emphatic pronunciation "thick, rough, fatty." In fact (a) becomes (*a*), (o) remains, (e, i) become (E, i_1), (u) is scarcely changed. Europeans recognize the consonants mainly by this vowel change.

(Kh) hiss of (K), considered by Lepsius to be the proper sound of what is here written as (krh).

L. (l lJ lJh lh lj lS lSh, 'l, l lh, *l lh*, L Lh, l lj, l lh, T).

(l) S 6 *c*, C viii 8, art. 10, E *gull*, tip of the tongue far behind the gums, replaced on the Continent by (,l).

(lJ) S 6 *b*. Sw. says "(l) formed in the place of (J)," and hears it in IT *gli*, SP *ll*, PR *lh*, where LLB. and E. hear (lJ).

(lJh) S 2 *b*. B. says it is "a variety of defective *s*," theoretical.

(lh) S 2 *c*, C vii 8, flated (l), not Welsh *ll*. B. hears it before (t) in felt, as (fƛlht). E. hears no trace of it, any more than he hears ("e) in (wet).

(lJ) C viii 6, art. 12, IT *gli*, SP *ll*, PR *lh*. LLB. and E. hear this as a palatalized E (l), not Continental (,l), the palatalization having retracted the (,l).

(lS) C viii 8, voiced form or buzz of unilateral Welsh *ll*, see (lSh).

(lSh) C vii 8, or more conveniently (lhh), Welsh *llall*; put tongue in position for (l), raise the left side to touch the palate; let flatus escape by the right side. The tongue is then in the position assumed *after* making the unilateral click (tJS‡), see (‡h) under H. This unilaterality is insisted on by Salesbury,[1] and E. was thus taught in Wales. Sw.[2] also insists on it. Some Welshmen do not.

('l) E little, syllabic (l), the voice of the lateral flap sufficing to form a syllable when final.

( ) S 6 *d*, C viii 9, F *lait*, the tip of the tongue against the gums, as is usual out of England.

(,l) S 2 *d*, C vii 9, flated (,l), ccc. F peuple.

(*l*) S 6 *a*, PL guttural or "barred" *l*, that is, *l* with a slanting line drawn through it. The back of tongue is raised as high as for (K). St.[3] finds E *l* after a vowel in the same syllable half guttural; this is unknown to Englishmen.

(Lh) S 2 *a*. B. calls it "the hiss of a water-fowl," the hiss of (*l*), theoretical.

(L) C viii 7, reverted *l*, the underpart of the point of the tongue coming against the hard palate, used in conjunction with (R) in south-west England, as wor'd (WƏRD'L). Those who used retracted (r,) say (WƏr,d,'l,).

(Lh) C vii 7, flated form of (L), theoretical.

(l) Irish Gaelic "broad" *ll*, as in *alt* (the *l* being written singly because of the following *t*; at the end of a word it is always written *ll*), tongue in the same position as for (D), which see, but with the lateral emission of the *l* class. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

(lJ) Irish Gaelic "slender" *ll*, as in Irish Gaelic, *mill*; this bears the same relation to (l) as (tJ) does to (t), see (tJ). [Lecky, MS. communication.]

(T) turned l, the gradual glottid, art. 5.

(Th) an exaggerated form of the gradual glottid, art. 5, and see (HTh) under H.

(T) turned L, DN *ret*, glottal *r*. Donders says "sing a note as deep as possible, and then try to sing a lower one, the voice will be replaced by a peculiar crackling noise," which is (T); it is the common form of DN *r*.

M. (m mh 'm, M).

(m) S 8 *g*, C x 13, art. 11, E *mumming*.

(mh) S 8 *g*, C x 13, art. 11, [illegible] of (m). B. hears it before mutes in place of (m), as *camp* (kæmhp); E. does not, art. 11.

('m) syllabic *m*, E *chasm* (kæz'm).

(M) turned M, C vi 12, E defective *r* in *very* (VeMI) very, differing from (brh) by having tight and flat in place of loose and round lips, with minute instead of considerable excursions of the flap.

N. (n nJ nh nj, ,n ,nh, 'n, N, N nJ).

(n) S 8 *c*, C x 8, E *no*, tongue as for (t), mouth open or closed indifferently, as the tongue is an effectual stop, art. 11.

(nJ) a nasalized (lJ), which those take to be IT *gn* who assume IT *gl* to be (lJ), see (nj, qJ).

(nh) S 4 *c*, C ix 8, flated (n), used in Cumberland for initial *kn*, in *know* (nhoo). B. hears it before mutes, as in beat (BENht); E. does not, see art. 11.

(nj) nasalized (dj), the tongue lies along the palate in the same way as for (dj), but the nasal passages are now open. LLB. and E. hear it as palatalized E (n), not (,n), IT *gn*, SP Ñ, PR *nh*, F *gn*. St.[4] takes the F sound to be (qj). E. has not detected (qj) in native F speakers, after long-continued express observation.

(,n) S 8 *d*, C x 9, F *main*, tongue on gums.

(,nh) S 4 *d*, C ix 9, flated (,n), theoretical.

('n) syllabic (n), E *open* (oop'n).

(N) C x 7, reverted (n), tongue as for (T), SN ण, south-west E *n* in connexion with (R), as (HERN) ran.

(n) Irish Gaelic "broad" *nn*, as in *drant* (the *n* not doubled because of following *t*), tongue as for (t, D), which see, but with nasal passages open. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

(nJ) this bears the same relation to (n) that (tJ) does to (t), Irish Gaelic "slender" *nn*, as in *binn*. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

O. (o oh OA óy, *o* oh).

(o) V 8, T 12, short IT open *o*, nò, long in E *ore* (OOI), which is fast degrading in London to (AA'U).

(oh) V 20. Sw. and Sv. hear (oh) and neither (o) nor (oh) in F homme, which E. hears as (OM), very different from E (OM). B. hears (oh) in colloquial eloquence, philosophy, opinion, and American whole, in all of which E. hears (*o*).

(OA) art. 11, F *vont*, a conventional form, not to be confused with (aA).

(óy) art. 7 iii, theoretic form of G *eu*, see (a'y).

(*o*) V 7, T 13. B. hears it short in E *goer*, *mover*; E. in poetic following. B. hears it when long in E always and only with the vanish (*oo'w*), art. 6, art. 7 viii. E. hears (*oo'w*) in the pause, but otherwise generally (*oo*), and (*óou*) is always erroneous.

(oh) V 19. B. says this is a mixture of (*o*) with (I) or is (*o*) with advanced tongue, that is, (,*o*); he hears it in F homme (*ohm*), where E. hears (om), see (oh).

Œ. (œ œA œ'y, œ œ'u, Œ, ƨ ƨ).

(œ) V 32, T 18, F *veuf*, G böcke. See Sv. under (y).

(œA) art. 11, orinasal F *un*, chacun, conventional symbol.

(œ'y) art. 7 iii.

[1] *Welsh Pronunciation*, 1550.
[2] "Spoken North Welsh," in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1882-84, p. 418.
[3] *Englische Philologie*: I. *Die lebende Sprache*, p. 74.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 47.

(œ) V 1. B. hears it in Scotch Gaelic *laogl.*; it may be produced by saying (uu) and suddenly opening the mouth, see (œ'u).

(œ'u) acute inchoant diphthong, art. 7 ix, or (uu), begun with the mouth open and without internal rounding, very common in south Lancashire and Cheshire.

(œ) V 9. B. makes it the "narrow" form of (ɑ), and the regular form of LS *up*, come; Sw. occ. LS form.

(ɔ) V 22. B. hears it as the E sound of *er*, *ir*, *yr*. Sw. hears it in the first element of *how* (hɔ'u), which E. finds dialectal.

(ɔ) a dialectal south-west English sound of (ɑ) through which a sound of (A, ɔ) seems to run, and usually appreciated as the latter.

P. (p ph prh, p_1, ph_1, P).

(p) S 3 *g*, C i 13, E *peeping*, perfectly mute, art. 8.

(ph) S 1 *g*, C iii 12, Hungarian *f*, MG φ, an (f) spoken by the lips only without the teeth, mouth in position for blowing to cool, flated form of (bh), which see.

(prh) C v 13, flated form of (brh), common with babies before they can speak.

(p_1) C i 12, mute of (ph), the lips closed flat to form a complete stop, theoretical.

(ph_1) S 2 *g*, middle of lips in contact, flatus expelled from each corner of the mouth, theoretical.

(P) C i 11, mute of (f), lower lip forming a complete stop with upper teeth, theoretical.

Q. (q qj qlh qh qj).

(q) S 8 *a*, C x 3, E *singer*, *finger*, (g) with nasal passages open.

(qj) S 8 *b*, C x 5, SN ङ, nasal of the palatal series, see (kj gj). Bopp considers it to be F *gn*, and Sw. hears it in F and IT *gn*, SP *ñ*, PR *nh*, in all of which LLB. and E. hear (nj) only.

(qjh) S 4 *b*, flated (qj), theoretical.

(qh) S 4 *a*, C ix 3, flated (q). B. hears it before mutes, as *sink* (siqhk); E. does not, art. 11.

(qj) C x 4, palatalized (q), different from (qj).

R. (r rh rsh, r_o r_oh, r_1 rh r_o, *r rh rw*, r_o, R R_o, ɹ).

(r) C vi 8, E *ring*, tip of tongue far behind gums, flap weak in England, strong in Scotland and Italy.

(rh) C v 8, flated form of (r).

(rsh) PL *przez*, tongue in position for (sh) with point flapped.

(r_o) S 5 *c*, C ii 8, imperfect (d), the tongue not quite in contact, almost (zhj); imperfect (r), the flap being omitted, considered by B. and Sw. as normal (r), a sign for flapping being added where a trill is used. Sv. makes E *r* before a vowel regularly (r_o). To E., a born Londoner, (r_o) before a vowel is very difficult to utter.

(r_oh) S 1 *c*, flated (r_o), theoretical.

($_1r$) C vi 9, SP *rey*, IT *rè*, fully trilled *r* with the point of the tongue advanced to the gums.

($_1rh$) C v 9, flated ($_1r$), occ. F *nôtre*.

($_1r_o$) alveolar unflapped ($_1r$), see (r_o), possibly the "soft" SP *r* in *amar*, *arado*, *breve*.

(ʀ) C vi 3, Parisian *Paris*, uvular *r*, art. 10 (3), resembling (grh).

(ʀh) C v 3, flated (ʀ), common as a G final *r* in the pause, and then greatly resembling a faint (krh).

(*rw*) C vi 2, labialized uvular (ʀ), regular in Northumberland.

($ʀ_o$) untrilled uvular (ʀ), heard faintly between vowels in Northumberland, in *very*, *merry* ($va^1ʀ_oi$, $ma^1ʀ_oi$), almost (v^1ai, m^1ai), like IT *vai*, *mai*.

(R) C vi 7, reverted or cerebral *r*, the underpart of the point of the tongue brought near the palate, and, according to E.'s observations, allowed to flap, but constantly asserted to be unflapped, see (R_o). Common in modern Indian, not in SN, and found in Norway and Sweden.[1] The characteristic of south of England dialectal speech, and parent of received E *r* and the vocal degeneration of *r*, art. 7 vii. By some considered as greatly retracted (r,).

(R_o) C iv 7, unflapped variety of (R), supposed to prevail for (R) which see.

(ɹ) art. 7 vii, fully degenerated vocal (R), which may be followed permissively by a trilled or flapped (r), forming the murmur diphthongs.

S. (s sh shj sj, $_1s$ $_1sh$, *s*, sj).

(s) S 1 *c*, C iii 9, E *seal*, hissing, with a convex tongue forming a central strait, the sides being held firmly by the palate and teeth, point tense and unruffled, with many unconscious varieties.

(sh) S 1 *f*, C iii 7, E *rush*, tongue retracted in respect to (s), upper surface rather hollowed than convex, see (ch, shj) and occ. lips projected, as E *bush* (bɔsh[2]).

(shj) C iii 8, (sh) with convex tongue, tip somewhat depressed, second element in (tj = tjshj), High G *s* initial before *p*, *t*, as *spielen*, *stehen*, where (sh) is not admissible.

(sj) C iii 6, PL *kosʹ*, palatalized (s), art. 12.

($_1s$) C iii 9, point of tongue advanced nearly to teeth. LLB. hears it in Tuscan sharp IT *lo zio*, usually taken as ($_1$t,slo).

($_1sh$) advanced (shj), tongue convex and nearer the palate. LLB. hears it in Tuscan pece (peʹ,she), and considers it the only proper sound of IT *c* before *e* and *i*, which is usually assumed to be ($_1$t,sh) or ($_1$tj); but an Englishman's (tj) is quite intelligible.

(s) AR. ص (*suad*), according to Lepsius a close emphatic *s* or ($_1$s[3]), see (K) and (*d*, *t*, *z*).

(sj) Irish Gaelic ciste ($_1$kjisjtje,) treasure, *s* of the same series as (tj), which see. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

T. (t tj th tj, $_1$t, th_1, *t*, T Tj, t tj).

(t) S 3 *c*, C i 8, E *too*, tip of the tongue far behind the gums, generated by reverted (T), with which it is confused by Indians, who use their cerebral ट ठ for E (t, d).

(tj) E *chest* = (tjshj), art. 12, not to be confounded with (kj), which see.

(th) S 1 *d*, C iii 10, E *thin*, Icelandic þ, MG θ, AR ث, point of tongue against back of front teeth, hiss produced by flatus escaping between tongue and teeth, not necessarily between the interstices of the teeth, as Sw. says.

(tj) C i 6, Hungarian *ty*, palatalized (t), art. 12, see (dj).

($_1t$) S 3 *d*, C i 9, F *tas*, usual Continental alveolar *t*, with the tongue against gums, SN त, found in some midland and northern E dialects before *r* or *-er*, see ($_1$d).

(th_1) C iii 10, SP *z* everywhere, and *c* before *e*, *i*, *voz zopo*, *cecéo cinto*, lisped (s), tongue against gums, and hence a retracted (th), see (dh_1). LLB. hears it in IT *vizio*, where it is generally assumed to be ($_1$t,s).

(t) AR ط (*taad*), which Lepsius describes as a close emphatic ($_1d^3$), see (K).

(T) C i 7, reverted or cerebral SN ट, with underpart of the point of the tongue against the palate, common in south-west E in connexion with (R), parent of received E (t).

(Tj) consonantal diphthong = (TrJh), heard in Wiltshire in connexion with (R), as (ʀETj) rich.

(t) Irish Gaelic "broad" post-aspirated mute, as in Irish Gaelic *alt*, *tá*, *tú*. The place of the tip of the tongue is apparently unimportant, but it is generally assumed to be dental or interdental. The essential points are that the tongue is laterally expanded and slack, while the back is raised, leaving a hollow in the "front." It is followed by a slow flated glide, while the position changes to that of the reached. This is constantly used for (th) by Irish speakers of English. [Lecky, MS. communication.]

(tj) Irish Gaelic "slender" form of post-aspirated mute, as in *alt*, of a knuckle; the tongue is spreading and slack; the part nearest to the palate is about an inch on the inner side of the tip, being more towards the back than in the position for (s), the "front" being also raised; the tip is not turned up and its position is unimportant. The glide of the post-aspiration sounds like a predominating (*jh*) mixed with (s), being tighter at first and looser afterwards than the E (*jh*). [Lecky, MS. communication.]

U. (u ŭa, *u uh ŭu*, u_1, U).

(u) V 3, T 15, short E *to* unemphatic, F *poule*, replaced by (*u*) in E; long E *too*. Some phonetists make the E long (uu) to be always (ŭu) or (*uw*).

(ŭa) art. 7 vi, where (ŭ) replaces (w), F *oie* (ŭa), *oui* (ŭi), in *soi*, *doigt*, &c. LLB. considers that (s, ŭ), &c., are labialized, art. 12.

(*u*) V 4, T 14, E *full*, *wool*, *woman*, *could*, "wide" form of (u).

(*uh*) V 16. B. hears it in the "colloquial" use of E *awful*, *fissure*, *nature*, *fortune* (which E. does not understand), but says also that it is (*u*) with a raised tongue, and hence = (u^1). Sw. hears it in SWD *upp*, Sv. and St. in Norwegian *huska*.

(ŭu) art. 7 ix, grave inchoant diphthong, possibly Sw.'s (*uw*), common dialectally in Cumberland and Westmorland.

(u_1) midland E vowel replacing (ɔ, ɑ). E. feels it to be near (o^1), or to be a "thickened" (*u*); Mr Hallam, to whom it is native, considers it to have the tongue intermediate to its position for (*o*, u), and the closure of the lips equal to that for (*o*), but made with flattened lips. In Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland it is replaced by (*u*), with which most received speakers confound it.

(U) V 15. Sw. hears it long in Norwegian and SWD *uus*, *ut*, but says it is not far from F *lune*, but see (y). St.[2] considers it intermediate between (u, y).

[1] *Englische Philologie*: I. *Die lebende Sprache*, p. 4.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 328.

V. (v, A).

(v) S 5 *i*, C iv 11, E *veal*, voiced (f), easy for E, F, IT, hopeless to G, SP, AR, MG, and Hungarian. Indians use (v) with lower lip against upper teeth, but the dentality is not prominent; they read SN व in this fashion when not following a consonant; when it does, it reverts to (ŭ) rather than to (w), as (anusŭaara), not (anuswaara). In Bengali both व ব are called (b), which may be compared with SP (bh) for (b, v).

(A) a turned *v*, regarded as an imperfect N, without the last upstroke, ɴ, after a vowel represents F nasality, art. 11, and used also for that of PR and modern Indian, in which the nasality seems much harsher, written like Greek η.

W. (w wh, *w wj*, *'w*).

(w) S 5 *h*, C iv 13, E *we* (wii), with which compare F *vie* (vii), *oui* (ŭi) and G *wie* (bhii); possibly AR و.

(wh) S 1 *h*, C iii 13, E *whey*, *which*, *wheel*, *whale*, as distinct from *way*, *witch*, *weal*, *wail*; the distinction, however, is nearly obliterated by received speakers, who use (w) for both (w, wh), which is like saying *veal*, *vale*, *vile* for *feel*, *fail*, *file*; yet they laugh at the Somersetshire peasant for using initial (v) for (f). Some consider (wh) to be (hw), meaning (whw), and others to be (hii).

(*w*) a modifier to show labialization, art. 12, see (*kw*).

(*wj*) art. 12, symbol of LLB.'s presumed palato-labialization, by attempting to pronounce (y) at the same time as a preceding consonant, as F *lui*, *nuit*, which on this hypothesis are ($_1$lwji, $_1$nwji), and not ($_1$lyi, $_1$nyi).

(*'w*) an indefinite vowel sound approaching to (u), towards which E (*oo*) vanishes, art. 6.

Y. (y yi, y_1, *y* Y).

(y) V 28, T 16. B. and E. hear this in F *une*. Sw. thinks the F sound to be (I). Sv., speaking of the two series of vowels (I ɔ ɔh) and (*y* œ æh), says what is equivalent to close G *ü* in *über* = (ɔ), the lips being often pressed against the teeth; open G *ü* in *hütte* = ($_2$ɔ), somewhat more open than (ɔ); close G *ö* in *schön* = (œ); open G *ö* in *böcke* = (æh). Sv. also makes F *u* in *lune* and DN *y* in *lys* = (I); F *eu* in *peu* = (ɔ); SWD *ö* in *för* = (ɔh), which last he believes to be the vowel nasalized in F *un*. Sw. also makes DN *y* in *lyst* = (y) and F *eu* in *peuple* = (œ)

(yi) art. 7 v, F *huile*, see also (*wj*).

(y_1) intermediate between (*y*, ɔ), frequent in west Somerset and Devon, where it replaces the received long (uu) and the received diphthong (ŭu).

(*y*) V 14. B. considers that E (i, *i*, *e* e) when unaccented tend to (*y*), as in return, *limit*, *Saint* Paul's, *captain*, *there* is, and regularly unaccented *the*. Sw. hears it as occ. E in *pretty*. E. has not observed this change.

(Y) V 13. B. hears it long in American *sîr*. Sw.[1] says "the only Russian vowel which offers any special difficulty is the ЫI, first correctly identified by B. as (Y)." Lepsius[2] describes it as having (u)-tongue and (i)-lips, which would give (œ), and not (Y). Sw.[3] also identifies both North Welsh *u* and occ. *y*, as in *sut*, *ty*, with (Y), replaced by (*i*) in South Wales. The PL and Bohemian *y* have the same sound.

Z. (z zh zhj zj, $_1z$ $_1zh$, *ż*).

(z) S 5 *e*, C iv 9, E *zeal*, *buzz*, not in SP or Indian.

(zh) S 5 *f*, C iv 7, E *division*, F *j*. St.[4] says the E and F sounds are different, the F being more dental.

(zhj) C iv 8, voiced (shj), found in E (dj = djzhj).

(zj) C iv 6, PL *lezʹ*, voiced (sj), palatalized (z), art. 12.

($_1z$) C iv 9, IT *lo zelo*, according to LLB. Usually conceived as ($_1$d,z), voiced ($_1$s), which see.

($_1zh$) voiced ($_1$sh), which see, heard by LLB. in IT *regiò*, usually accepted as ($_1$d,zh), for which the Englishman's (dj) is sufficiently intelligible.

(ż) AR ظ (*zaa*). Lepsius considers this to be a close and emphatic (dh)—that is, ($_1$dh[1]), see (K)—but that in some places it is incorrectly pronounced as an emphatic ($_1$z) and in others as an emphatic ($_1$d).

NUMERALS. (ƨ ç ʒh ɸ ɢ ʟ ʂ, [1] [4] [5]).

(ƨ) Kaffre reverted click = (r‡), see (‡h) under H, Appleyard's *q*.

(ç) AR ج (*ǵain*), see art. 5 (4).

(ʒh) "trilled wheeze," differing from (*h*) solely by a rattle of mucus.

(ɸ) Hottentot bilateral palatal click, Boyce's *qc* = (tj‡), see (‡h).

(ɢ) Kaffre dental click, Appleyard's *c* = (‡), see (‡h).

[1] "Russian Pronunciation," in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1877-79, p. 544.

[2] "Die Arabischen Sprachlaute und Sclavisches *y*," in *Trans. Berlin Acad. Sci.*, 1861, p. 150.

[3] "Spoken North Welsh," in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1882-84.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 43.

(ʟ) Kaffre unilateral palatal click, Appleyard's *x* = (tj‡), E click to start a horse, see (‡h) and (lsh).

(ʂ) Waco (North-American Indian) guttural click = (k‡), see (‡h)

(ˈ) modifier, meaning properly "with raised tongue," used laxly, see (K).

(ˌ) modifier, meaning properly "with lowered tongue," used very laxly, as in (p_1, y_1, w_1, p_1, b_1, ph_1, bh_1), which see.

(ˑ) modifier, meaning "internally rounded" by compressing arches of palate, art. 4, as in a parr-*t*'s *puss* (p^ut^us).

(ˢ) modifier, meaning "with projecting lips," compare (*pus*, p^ut^us, p^ut^us), and Devon (ɔ'yiˢ), art. 7 iii.

POINTS. (, ; ˸ : . ˈ ˈ " ‿).

(,) clear glottid, art. 5 (1).

(;) check glottid, AR hamza, art. 5 (3).

(˸) suddenly stop, or absence of recoil in the pause, as (:sɜrraˈwakɔ̃), not (:sɜrraˈwakˈ).

(:) (1) after a vowel shows that the syllable has a secondary stress, as (nɔ:minceˈshɜn) nomination; (2) before a whole word indicates the secondary emphasis usually shown by a capital, as (pɑɑl, :pɑɑl) of pall, Paul.

(.) before a letter shows that it is especially strongly uttered, emphasis on a single element, as (.hæt, h.æt, hæ.t) /hat, hat, haf, as distinct from "at, hot, had," see (K).

(ˈ) (1) after a vowel shows that the syllable containing it has the principal stress; (2) prefixed to a word shows it to be emphatic, a substitute for italics, as ('wɪl)*i* kɔm? wil 'hii kɔm?) *will* he come? will *he* come? art. 14.

(') (1) before (h), see ('h) under H, crude voice; (2) before voiced letters, rendering the voice syllabically prominent, see ('l 'm 'n), &c.; (3) more laxly used in ('j, 'w) for indefinite vowels near (i, u); (4) after sonants, voiced recoil, as (ded') dead, art. 8.

(ˈ) (1) abbreviation for ('h) flatus, which see under H; (2) before voiced letters indicates whisper, art. 4; (3) after mutes, flated recoil, as (detˈ) debt, not written unless it is necessary to call attention to it.

(ˈˈ) before voiced letters, reduces them to flated, as ("ii), art. 4.

(‿) after a vowel or consonant nasalized by partial opening of nasal passages, in Gaelic, south G, occ. American.

ACCENTS. (ˊ ˋ ˏ ˎ ˆ ˇ ˇ ˇ ˇ ˇ).

(ˊ) (1) mark of diphthongization, placed over or after stressed element, art. 7; (2) after (a) and not over it, as (aˈi), distinct from (ái), mark of unanalysed diphthong, art. 7.

(ˊˊ) in place of (ˊ), mark of slurred diphthongs, art. 7.

(ˏ) (1) after a letter shows retraction, as ($d_ˏ$ $dh_ˏ$), &c.; (2) ($_ˏ$) more retraction.

(ˇ) (1) over or after a vowel denotes medial length, often united with diphthongal (ˊ) forming a circumflex, as (âi, oˇi); (2) after a consonant shows that it is held, the position being maintained throughout even when mute, as (detˇ); used for the north of England definite article (tˇman) the man, distinctly different from (tman, tɜman, ɜtman). ($_ˇ$) prefixed to a letter means "with tongue advanced towards the teeth," see (t d n); (3, 4) ($_ˇ$ $_ˇ$) more advanced, as (t) tongue point some way behind gums, ($_ˇ$t) tongue point on gums, ($_ˇ$t) tongue point on teeth, ($_ˇ$t) tongue point on upper lip.

SIGNS. (‡ ‡ ¦ +)) ʟ).

(‡) abridgment of (‡h), which see under H.

(ɨ) mark of trill or flap, used in transliterating B. and Sw., thus their equivalent of ($r_ɨ$) = (r).

(¦) symbol of inspiration, art. 2 (2).

(+) symbol of glide or speech-sound with changing position, when simple juxtaposition is insufficient, arts. 2, 8.

(,) the second half of a parenthesis ()) cut at the height of a non-ascending letter, symbol of "break," showing that there is no glide between the letters juxtaposed. Thus (s+ii) is usually written (sii), but (s,ii) are the two letters and their sounds (s, ii) without any glide, of great use in theoretical discussions.

()) the second half of a parenthesis placed between two letters shows that, though they belong to different words, they run on with a glide as if they belonged to the same word, very convenient in dialect writing, as (*ool*'ɨ)ɜmɜn) old woman, usually written *ole dumman* by dialect writers; here (') shows that (l) is held, but (,) marks that it does not run on to the (d), which, however, is shown by ()) to belong to the same word with (l), but to run on to (ɜ) in the next word.

(,) is [cut at the height of a non-ascending letter and shows that the letter it precedes is scarcely perceptible in speech, as (:mɑdh,rɨ(dh,) Madrid.

There are many more palaeotype letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

21. *Practical Alphabets.*—The above alphabetical list comprises

243 symbols, made up of 192 elements, 14 vowel diphthongs, 4 consonant diphthongs, 19 modifiers, and 11 other signs. It has been reduced to the smallest possible number suitable for giving a notion of the kind of symbolization required for universal alphabets. The list from which it was extracted contained double the number and was still incomplete, even so far as the writer's investigations had extended. A universal alphabet would probably require a thousand cases to be provided for. It would be difficult for even the inventors to use such an alphabet, and absurd to present it for practical use. Inventors have therefore had recourse to *radical* signs symbolizing what they consider the principal relations and modifiers of these radicals. Some, as Brücke, Merkel, Bell, and Sweet, use entirely new characters, of which Bell's and Sweet's are intended by their shape to recall the positions of the organs of speech in uttering the sounds represented. But these writers are not agreed either as to the shape or value of the radicals themselves. The modifiers are very various, and when more than one modifier is required the characters become too complicated for the eye and hand to deal with them rapidly. Universal writing is still a philosopher's stone, though much has been learned in its pursuit. Palaeotype is of course a mere typographical makeshift.

Fortunately writing long preceded phonetic knowledge. The number of distinct sounds in any one language seldom exceeds fifty, and practically fewer still are needed, for a native needs only a broad hint of the sound to reproduce it. The signs for English in art. 1 are rather superabundant than deficient, and the small additions of foreign signs suffice for French, German, and Italian practically, though very deficient scientifically. In fact, the modes of combining sounds in those three languages and English are so different that the alphabet has to be differently conceived for each. This is the final breakdown of universal writing. An English, German, French, and Italian reader, each requires an alphabet founded on his own linguistic habits, and very insufficiently comprehends any other. But even a rough appreciation for linguistic purposes is better than the thoroughly false appreciations now current. To obtain a scientific foundation for erecting an alphabet of any language which shall have scientific value, five stages are needed:—(1) the perfect acquisition of a series of words containing every sound used; (2) variation of each word by involving its sounds in different combinations to appreciate the effects of gliding juxtaposition; (3) the perfect acquisition of short sentences of different characters to understand the effects of construction and emotion; (4) the study of unrestrained conversation between natives from the phonetic point of view; (5) frequent writing from the dictation of natives and teaching others to read by the signs adopted after the first four stages are passed. How far the characters should indicate the positions of the organs of speech is another point, which need not be considered at first, and can only be accomplished with extreme roughness even at last. Thus Bell's capitally conceived and executed "visible speech" requires much explanation to be intelligible and after all tells but little. Any signs easy to write and distinct to read without wearying the eye will suffice, provided each be furnished with a full explanation (much longer and more explicit than the greatly condensed explanations of art. 20) not only of its separate but its combined power, and the requisite knowledge for furnishing these cannot be obtained without much and long-continued labour. Mr Sweet's studies of Danish, Swedish, Russian, Portuguese, and North Welsh pronunciation are models in their way, especially the last, but suffer from extreme conciseness.

The use of such phonetic studies is principally philological, a much smaller amount of precision sufficing for all the purposes of ordinary life,—understanding speech and speaking intelligibly, writing speech from dictation and reading what is written. Our scientific knowledge of speech-sounds has really only just commenced, and is therefore extremely incomplete and confined to very few people. But what has as yet been learned is of great practical value in the reduction of unwritten dialects and languages to writing, in exhibiting the actual speaking habits of existent written tongues, in divining the intention of systems of writing employed in extinct languages, and hence in historically tracing the cognation and filiation of one language to another and the successive forms assumed in the gradual development of a single form of speech. These great applications of the study of speech-sounds, as well as the practical introduction of systems of spelling easier to read and write than those now found in most of Europe (including European America) and Asia, lie beyond the scope of this article, which only aims at showing in extremely condensed terms the foundations of the theory of their combinations and some of their most important and best known forms.

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(A. J. E.)

SPEKE, JOHN CANNING (1827-1864), an eminent African explorer, who was the first European to cross Central Africa from north to south and to determine the existence and position of the great water basin from which the Nile proper issues full formed. He was born on 4th May 1827 at Jordans near Ilchester, in Somersetshire. Entering the Indian army in 1844, he served in Sir Colin Campbell's division in the Punjab campaigns, and gradually acquired no small repute both as a military officer and as a sportsman and naturalist. When on furlough Captain Speke often advanced into unexplored portions of the Himalayas, and even crossed the frontier into Tibet; but his attention was at an early date turned to the great problems not of Asiatic but of African geography, and in 1854 he commenced his brief and brilliant African career by an expedition along with Captain Burton into Somali land, the incidents of which are narrated in *What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* (London, 1864). It was along with the same explorer that the expedition of 1857-59 was undertaken, in the course of which Captain Speke, leaving Captain Burton, unfortunately invalided, at Kazé, struck northwards and reached the shores of Lake Victoria Nyassa in the neighbourhood of a nullah, which he named Jordans after his birthplace. Convinced though he was that this lake belonged to the Nile system, he had no absolute proof to offer to the scepticism of his fellow-traveller and many stay-at-home geographers, until in 1863 he returned from another expedition along with Captain James Augustus Grant, in which he struck the Nile at its exit from the lake, and proved its identity with the river of Egypt by following it most of the way down. Captain Speke was expected to hold a public discussion with Captain Burton as to certain disputed points in the history of his discoveries at the British Association in Bath (1864); but on the very morning (15th September) fixed for the tournament he was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun as he was crossing a fence while out shooting.

See Speke, *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, 2 vols., 1863; J. A. Grant, *A Walk across Africa*, 1864.

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES SPENCER, THIRD EARL (1782-1845), better known by his courtesy title of Lord Althorp, had the good fortune to be acquainted, through his father's official position in the ministries of Pitt and Grenville, with both Pitt and Fox, and to be the confidential ally, through his own sound judgment and political honesty, of the leaders of the Whig party immediately before and after the Reform Bill of 1832. His father, the second earl, was well versed in books. His mother, the eldest daughter of Lord Lucan, was conspicuous in London society for her gaiety and brightness. Their eldest son, John Charles, was born at Spencer House, London, on 30th May 1782, and sent to Harrow for his education when less than eight years old. At school he was chiefly remarkable for his love of sports and for a shyness which accompanied him throughout life, but fortunately did not prevent him whilst at Harrow from forming two or three acquaintances which proved useful in parliamentary life. In January 1800 he took up his residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some time applied himself energetically to mathematical studies; but during the last year of his life at college he surrendered himself a captive to the pleasures of hunting and racing. Almost immediately after taking the degree of M.A., in June 1802, he set out on a Continental tour, which was cut short, after he had passed some months in the chief cities of Italy, by the renewal of war. Through the influence of Pitt's Government he was returned to parliament for the borough of Okehampton in Devonshire in April 1804, and, although he vacated his seat in February 1806 to contest the university of Cambridge against Lord Henry Petty and Lord Palmerston (when he was hopelessly beaten), he was re-elected in the same month for Okehampton, and rewarded with the emoluments of a lord of the treasury. At the general election in November 1806 the freeholders of Northamptonshire selected him as their representative, and he continued to sit for the county until he succeeded to the peerage. His tastes were then, as ever, for country life, but his indignation at the duke of York's conduct at the Horse Guards led him to move a resolution of the House of Commons in 1809 for the duke's removal from his post. For the next few years after this speech Lord Althorp occasionally spoke in debate and always on the side of Liberalism, but from 1813 to 1818 he rarely entered the doors of the House of Commons. His absence was partly due to a feeling that it was hopeless to struggle against the will of the Tory ministry, but more particularly to his marriage on 14th April 1814 to Esther, only daughter of Richard Acklom of Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire. In 1819, on his return to political life after the death of his wife, and for many years after that date, he pressed upon the attention of the House the necessity of establishing a more efficient bankruptcy court, and of expediting the recovery of small debts; and, although his name is not associated with the attainment of either of these objects, he saw both accomplished before 1825. During the greater part of the reign of George IV. the Whigs lost their legitimate influence in the state from their want of cohesion, but this defect was soon remedied when Lord Althorp was chosen their leader in the Lower House, and his capacity for the position was proved by experience. When Lord Grey's administration was formed at the close of 1830 the chancellorship of the exchequer combined with the leadership of the House of Commons was naturally entrusted to Lord Althorp, and to him more than to any other man, with the exception of the prime minister and the lord chancellor, may be attributed the success of the Government measures. The budget, it is true, was a failure, but this misfortune was soon forgotten in the struggles over the Reform Bill. The consideration of the preliminaries of this measure was assigned to four ministers, two in the cabinet and two outside that body; but their proposals were, after careful examination, approved or rejected by Lord Grey and Lord Althorp before they were brought under the notice of the cabinet. When the Bill was ready for introduction to the House of Commons its principles were expounded by Lord John Russell; but from the commencement of the protracted discussion over its details he had the assistance of Lord Althorp, and after some weeks of incessant toil, which the physique of Lord John Russell could not sustain any longer, the whole responsibility was cast on Lord Althorp. To combat the objections of three such pertinacious opponents as Croker, Sugden, and Wetherell required both skill and courage, and in Lord Althorp these qualities were found. He was constantly on his legs, and on one evening he made as many as twenty speeches. The Reform Bill was carried at last, and popular instinct was right in assigning to the leader of the House a credit only second to that earned by Lord John Russell. After the dissolution the Whigs returned to power with augmented numbers; but differences soon showed themselves among both leaders and followers, and their majority crumbled away. Their position was strengthened for a time by triumphantly carrying a new poor law Bill; and even their keenest critics would now allow that, had the Whig propositions on tithes and church-rates been carried into effect, many years of passionate controversy would have been spared. The ministry of Lord Grey was shattered to pieces by difficulties over an Irish coercion Bill, in which O'Connell thought that he had been unfairly treated. Although Lord Melbourne became premier (14th July 1834), the fortunes of the ministry rested on Lord Althorp's presence in the House of Commons. The death of Lord Spencer on 10th November 1834 called his son to the Upper House, and William IV. took advantage of this event to summon a Tory cabinet to his side. The new Lord Spencer abandoned the cares of office and returned to country life with unalloyed delight. Often as he was urged by his political friends to come to their assistance, he rarely quitted the peaceful pleasures which he loved. He died at Wiseton on 1st October 1845. The Whigs required, to carry the Reform Bill, a leader of unstained character, one to whom party spirit could not attach the suspicion of greed of office, and against Lord Althorp malevolence was powerless. No stronger proof of his pre-eminence could be given than the oft-quoted saying of Lord Hardinge that one of Croker's ablest speeches was demolished by the simple statement of Lord Althorp that he had collected some figures which entirely refuted it, but had lost them. The trust which the House put in him then was never wanting.

SPENER, PHILIPP JAKOB (1635-1705), "the father of Pietism," was born 13th January 1635, at Rappoltsweiler in Upper Alsace. He received his earliest education from his subsequent brother-in-law, Joachim Stoll, chaplain to the count of Rappoltstein, whose wife was Spener's godmother. After a brief stay in the grammar-school of Colmar he entered the university of Strasburg in 1651 as a student of theology,—living there with an uncle, and holding quite aloof from the student-life of the place. He devoted himself to philology, history, and philosophy, and won his degree of master (1653) by a disputation against the philosophy of Hobbes. He then became private tutor to the princes Christian and Charles of the Palatinate, and lectured in the university on philology and history. From 1659 to