

Xylol, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and I. oleum, oil.] A hydrocarbon from wood-spirit. Xylóph'á-ga, n. pl. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] A group of wood-eating insects. Xylóph'á-gán, n. A wood-eating insect. Xylóph'á-góus, a. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on wood. Xylóph'á-phónē (zì'), n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φωνή, a sound; φωνεῖν, to sound.] (Mus.) An instrument consisting of pieces of wood arranged in order and played on with wooden mallets.

Xylóph'á-tle, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and τίλος, lint, down.] A kind of asbestos. Xylótar'ch, n. [Gr. ξυστός, a xystos, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule.] The officer who presided over a xystos. Xylóter (zís'ter), n. [Gr. ξυστήρ; from ξύειν, to scrape.] A surgeon's rasp or scraping instrument. Xylóts, n. [Gr.; from ξύειν, to scrape; probably because its floor was polished.] In ancient Greece, a long court or gallery for athletic exercises.

Y.

Y at the beginning of English words and syllables, is a consonant (except in yttiria and a few similar words, and also in yclept and words of like formation). In other situations it is generally a vowel, having the sound of i. Y (the A.-S., Dut., & Ger. ge) is, in poetry and in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterites and passive participles of verbs; as, yclad. Yacht (yót), n. [Dut. jagt; from jagen, to chase; Ger. jagen, to hunt; jäh, quick; gehen, to go (g. v.).] A vessel of state or pleasure.—2, v. n. [pp. yachting, yachted.] To use a yacht for pleasure. Yacht'ing (yót'ing), n. The act of making a voyage or excursion in a yacht. Yachts'man (yót'man), n. A person who keeps or sails a yacht. [Thibet.] Yák, n. [Thibetan, yag.] The grunting ox of Yám, n. [Port. inhame; name probably of African origin.] A large esculent root or vegetable. Yám'mer, v. n. [Ger. jammern, to grieve; jammer, grief, walling; A.-S. gíomor, wretched.] [pp. yammering, yammered.] To wail; to lament. [Scot.; Local & Obs. Eng.] Yánk, n. [Nasalized from the root of Ger. jackson, to hurry; jach, hasty; jäh, steep, hasty; Scot. yáike, a stroke.] A jerk; a twist.—2, v. a. [pp. yanking, yanked.] To twitch. Yán'kee (yáng'ke), n. [Probably from the root of yank, to move quickly, to be active.] A cant term for an inhabitant or a native of New England, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word English or Anglois by the Indians. Yáp, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. YAUP and YELP.] [pp. yapping, yapped.] To bark; to yelp; to yaup.—2, n. A bark; a yelp. Yárd, n. [A.-S. gearð; Dut. & Dan. gaard.—See GARDEN.] A small piece of enclosed ground, usually adjoining a house.—[A.-S. gýrd, gíerd, Dut. garde, Ger. gerte, a stick] a measure of three feet.—a timber to support a sail. Yárd'-árm, n. (Naut.) The extremity of the yard.—one-half of the yard supporting a sail. Yárd'stick, n. A stick a yard long. Yáre, a. [A.-S. gearu, ready; Dut. gear, done; Ger. gar, wholly.] Quick; dexterous.—2, ad. Quickly; readily. [Antiq. or Obs.] Yárn, n. [A.-S. gearn; Dut. garen; Ger., Dan., & Sw. garn.] Spun wool; thread of wool, &c.—a sailor's story. Yárr'ow, n. [A.-S. gearwe; Ger. gear, to dress; it was used in dressing wounds; akin to GARB and GEAR.] A plant, the milfoil. Yát-a-g'hán, n. [Turk.] A sort of curved knife, or short scimitar, much used in Turkey. Yáup, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. YAP and YELP.] [pp. yauping, yauped.] To cry, as a child or bird; to yelp.—2, n. A yell or yelp. Yáw, n. [Norw. gaga, to bend; gag, bent; Local Ger. gagen, to move unsteadily.] (Naut.) An unsteady motion of a ship.—2, v. n. [pp. yawing, yawed.] To deviate from the right course.

Yáwl, or Yául, n. [Dut. jol; Dan. jolle; Icel. jula; Sw. julle.] A boat belonging to a ship.—2, v. n. [Icel. & Norw. gaula, to yell (g. v.), to howl.—See YELL.] [pp. yawling, yawled.] To cry out; to yell or howl. Yáwn, v. n. [A.-S. ganiun; Ger. gähnen; also A.-S. gínan, Icel. gína, Gr. cháinein, to gape.] [pp. yawning, yawined.] To gape; to open the mouth wide.—2, n. Oscitation; a gape; an hiatus. Yáwn'ing, a. Sleepy; slumbering; gaping.—2, n. Act of gaping; slumber. Yáwp, v. & n. See YAUP. Y-clá'd' (é-klád'), p. Clad. Y-clépt', or Y-cléped' (é-klépt'), p. [See CLEPE.] Called; termed. Yé, pron. [A.-S. ge; Dut. gij.—See YOU.] The nominative plural of thou; you. Yea (yá or ye), ad. [A.-S. ge; Dut., Dan., & Ger. ja.] Yes; verily; a particle of affirmation, correlative to nay. Yéan, v. a. [A.-S. eanian, geanian.] [pp. yeaning, yeaned.] To bring forth young, as sheep. Yéan'ling, n. The young of sheep. Yéar, n. [A.-S. gear; Dut. jaar; Dan. aar; Ger. jahr.] The space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months; 365 days in common years; in leap year, 366 days. Yéar'-book (yér'bók), n. A book published annually. Yéar'ling, a. Being a year old.—2, n. An animal one year old. Yéar'ly, a. Happening every year; annual.—2, ad. Annually; once a year. Yéarn (yérn), v. n. [A.-S. gýrnian, from georn, eager; Ger. begehren, to long for; Icel. gírna, to desire; gíarn, eager.] [pp. yearning, yearned.] To feel pain, pity, or desire. Yéarn'ing, n. Emotion of pity; sympathy. Yéast, n. [A.-S. gist; Dut. gest; Icel. jast; Ger. gúsch; gúhven, to ferment.] Barm used for leavening bread; leaven; spume; foam. Yéast'y, a. Containing or resembling yeast. Yélk, n. The yellow part of an egg.—written also yolk. See YOLK. Yéll, v. n. [A.-S. gellan, giellan, Dut. gillen, Icel. gella, gýlla, to yell; Ger. gellen, to resound.—Cf. A.-S. galan, to sing.] [pp. yelling, yelled.] To cry out with horror and agony.—2, n. A cry of horror; a hideous outcry. Yéll'ow (yél'lo), a. [A.-S. geolo; Dut. geel; Ger. gelb; L. helvus, gilvus; It. giallo.] Being of a gold color.—2, n. Yellow color; a golden hue. Yéll'ow-fé'ver, n. A malignant fever.—called also the black vomit. Yéll'ow-hám'mer (yél'lo-hám'ér), n. [A.-S. amore; Ger. ammer; O. Dut. enmer.] A yellow bird. Yéll'ow-ish, a. Approaching to yellow. Yéll'ow-ish-néss, n. State of being yellowish. Yéll'ow-néss, n. The quality of being yellow. Yéll'ow's (yél'lo's), n. pl. A disease in horses and cattle.—a disease in trees and plants.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ȳ, short; æ, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; héir, hër;

Yélp, v. n. [A.-S. gilpan, gielpan, to exult; Icel. jálpa, to yelp, to yell; imitative.] [pp. yelping, yelped.] To bark as a dog; to cry out.—2, n. A shrill cry; a yell. Yéol'man (yó'man), n.; pl. Yéol'men. [A.S. go, Low Ger. gohe, Ger. gau, a district, and MAN.] A commoner; a freeholder; a farmer. Yéol'man-ly, a. Relating to or like a yeoman. Yéol'man-ry, n. The body of yeomen. Yéork, v. a. [See JERK.] [pp. yerking, yerked.] To throw out; to lash; to strike.—2, v. n. To move as with jerks; to jerk.—3, n. A quick motion; a jerk. Yés, ad. [A.-S. gise, gese; from gea ey, yea, so be it.] The affirmative particle, opposed to no; yea; truly. Yést, or Yést, n. Foam; yeast. See YEAST. Yés'ter-däy, or Yés'ter-däy, n. [A.-S. geostra, Dut. gesteren, Ger. gestern, Skr. hysta, yesterday; L. hesterius, of yesterday.] The day next before to-day.—2, ad. On the day last past. Yés'ter-éve', n. The evening of yesterday. Yés'ter-mörn', n. The morn of yesterday. Yés'ter-night' (-nit'), n. The last night. Yés'ter-nóon', n. Noon of yesterday. Yést'y, a. Foamy; yeasty. Yét, conj. [A.-S. gít, get, O. Fris. iela, eta, Fris. jelle, yet; Ger. jetzt, now.] Nevertheless; however.—2, ad. Besides; still; at least; hitherto. Yew (yü), n. [A.-S. tin, ian; Irish, tathar; Welsh, yw; Corn. hwin; Bret. iwin.] An evergreen tree of tough wood. Yew'en (yü'en), a. Made of the wood of yew. Yéild (yéld), v. a. [A.-S. geldan, gýldan; Dut. gelden; Dan. gælde; Ger. gelten, to be worth.—Cf. GUILD.] [pp. yielding, yielded.] To produce; to give; to afford.—to allow; to concede; to grant.—2, v. n. To give up; to submit; to comply.—3, n. Return for cultivation; produce. Yéild'ing, n. The act of giving up; submission.—2, p. a. Complying; flexible. Yéild'ing-ly, ad. With compliance. Yéke, n. [A.-S. geoc, ioc; Dut. juke; Ger. joch; L. jugum; Gr. ζυγόν; Skr. yuga.] A bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude.—a bond.—a couple; a pair.—2, v. a. [pp. yoking, yoked.] To bind by a yoke; to confine. Yéke'-fél-lów, n. A companion; a mate. Yé'kel, n. [Probably from YOKE.] A bumpkin; a young rustic. Yéke'-máte, n. Same as YOKE-FELLOW.

Yólk (yók) [yólk, E.; yólk, Wb.], n. [A.-S. geol-eca, gíoleca; from geolu, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg; yolk.—written also yelk. Yón, a. & ad. [A.-S. geon, geond; Icel. em; Ger. jener; Goth. jáind.] At a distance; yonder. Yón'der, a. [Goth. jáindre.—See YON.] Being at a distance, but within view.—2, ad. At a distance, but within view. Yóre, ad. [A.-S. geara, formerly.—literally, of years; gear, a year (g. v.).] In time past; long ago.—Of yore, of old time; long ago.—In days of yore, in time past; formerly. Yóu (yü), personal pron. [See YE, THOU.] Plural of thou; ye. Yóung (yüng), a. [A.-S. geong, iung, ging; Dut. jong; Ger. jung.—Cf. L. juvenis, Skr. yuvan, young.] Not old; youthful; juvenile.—2, n. The offspring of animals. Yóung'ish (yüng'ish), a. Somewhat young. Yóung'ling (yüng'ling), n. A young animal. Yóung'ster, n. A young person; a youth. Yóunk'er, n. [Ger. junker, Dut. jonker, jonkheer, a young gentleman; jong, young, and heer, a gentleman.] Youngster. [Colloq.] Yóur (yür, if emphatical; yür, if otherwise), pron. poss. or a. [A.-S. eower; O. Ger. iuwer.] Belonging to you. Yóur-sélf (yür-sélf), pron.; pl. Yóur-sélfes'. You; even you.—the reciprocal form of you. Yóuth (yüth), n. [A.-S. geogud; Dut. jeugd; Ger. jugend; Goth. junda.—See YOUNG.] The part of life succeeding to childhood.—a young man.—young persons. Yóuth'fúl (yüth'fúl), a. Young; juvenile. Yóuth'fúl-ly, ad. In a youthful manner. Yóuth'fúl-néss, n. State of being youthful. Y'tri-a (it're-á), n. [Named from Yttria, a place in Sweden.] (Min.) An earth in the form of a white powder, found in Sweden. Y'tri-úm, n. The metallic base of yttria. Y'úe'ca, n. [Neo-Latin; from its native West-Indian name.] An American flowering plant. Yúle, n. [A.-S. iula, geola; Icel. jól; Dan. jul; origin doubtful.] The ancient name for Christmas, or the Christmas season.—applied also to Lammas, or Lammas-tide. Yúle'-clóg, or Yúle'-lóg, n. A huge log for the Yúle'-tíde, n. Time of Yule. [Christmas fire. Y-wis', ad. [A.-S. gewis, certain; Dut. gewis, Ger. gewiss, certainly; Goth. wissa, I knew; closely akin to Wise and WIR.] Certainly; surely. [Obs.]

Z.

Z a consonant, has, in English, the same sound as the vocal z in rose. In some old books z is used instead of y, and has the sound of y consonant. There are a few Scottish words (such as tutzie, spulzie) which still retain this z with the y sound. Záf'fre (zá'f'fyr), n. [Ger. zaffer; Fr. zafre: a variant of SAPPHERE.] (Chem.) An impure protoxide of cobalt. Zám'bó, n. [Sp. for "bandy-legged," or "mutilated."] The offspring of an Indian and a negro. Zá-ná'ná, n. See ZENANA. Zé'ny [zá'ny or zám'ny, Ja.], n. [It. Zenni, or Zene, nicknames for Giovanni, or John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon. Zák, n. [A.-S. seaz, sez; O. Ger. sachs, a knife.] A tool for cutting slates. Zéal, n. [Fr. zèle, L. zelus, Gr. ζήλος, zeal,—properly, heat; ζέειν, to boil, to seethe.] Passionate ardor in some pursuit; fervency; earnestness; warmth; enthusiasm. Zéal'ot (zél'ot), n. [Gr. ζηλωτής.—See ZEAL.] A

person full of zeal; one over-zealous; an enthusiast. Zéal'ot-ry, n. Fanaticism; undue zeal. Zéal'ous (zél'us), a. Possessed of zeal; fervent; ardent; earnest; passionate in any cause; enthusiastic. Zéal'ous-ly, ad. In a zealous manner. Zéal'ous-néss, n. Quality of being zealous. Zé'béc, n. See XEBEC. Zé'bra [zéb'ra, H.], n. [Sp.; from a native African tongue.] An African animal like an ass. Zé'bú, n. [Fr. zébu, a name of South-Asiatic origin.] A small East-Indian humped ox. Zechin (zék'in or ché-kén'), n. An Italian gold coin worth about 9s. 6d. sterling (\$2.20).—written also cecchin, chequin, and sequin. See SEQUIN. Zéd, n. [Gr. ζῆτα.] A name of the letter Z.—called also zee, and sometimes izzard.



Zebra.

mién, sír; móve, nór, sôn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, é, soft; ç, ç, ç, é, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.



Zēm-in-dār', n. [Per. *zemīn*, land, and *dar*, holding.] A land-owner in India.  
 Zēm'in-da-ry, n. The possession of a zemindar.  
 Zē-nā'na, n. [Per. *zanāna*; *zan* (pl. *zanān*), a woman.] [India.] The part of a house reserved for ladies.  
 Zēnd, n. [Pahlavi *zand*, a translation,—properly, the name of a translation of the Avesta.] The ancient language of Persia, or of Bactria.  
 Zē'nith [zēn'ūth, Sm. C. H. N. St.], n. [Fr. *zénith*; Sp. *zenit*; Arab. *samt*, a way, a road.—See AZIMUTH.] The vertical point of the heavens, or the point overhead, opposite to the nadir.  
 Zē'q-lite, n. [Gr. *ζέειν*, to boil, and *λίθος*, a stone.] An aluminous mineral.  
 Zēph'yr (zēf'ir), n. [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. *ζέφυρος*.—Cf. *ζόφος*, darkness, the west.] The west wind:—any mild, soft wind.  
 Zē'rō, n. [Fr. *zéro*; Sp. *zero*; It. *zero*, for *zefiro*; Arab. *ṣifrūn*, *ṣifr*, a cipher (q. v.).] The arithmetical cipher; naught; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.  
 Zēst, n. [Fr. *zeste*, lemon-peel; L. *schistos*, Gr. *σχιστός*, cleft.—See SCHIST.] Something used to give flavor to liquor:—orange- or lemon-peel, or its juice:—a taste added for a relish; a relish.—2, v. a. [pp. *zesting*, *zested*.] To heighten by additional relish. [ceeding by inquiry.]  
 Zē-tēt'ic, a. [Gr. *ζητητικός*; *ζητεῖν*, to seek.] Pro-Zē-tēt'ics, n. pl. A part of algebra which consists in the search for unknown quantities.  
 Zeūg'ma, n. [Gr.; from *ζευγνύω*, to yoke, to join.] A figure in grammar; ellipsis.  
 Zīg'zāg, n. [Fr. *zigzag*; Ger. *zickzack*; Sw. *sicksack*.—Cf. Ger. *zacke*, a tooth.] A line with sharp turns or angles.—2, a. Having sharp and quick turns.—3, v. a. [pp. *zigzagging*, *zigzagged*.] To form with quick turns.—4, v. n. To form zigzags; to advance or move in an irregular or zigzag fashion.  
 Zinc (zīngk), n. [Ger. *zink*; Fr. *zinc*.—Cf. Ger. *zinn*, tin.] A metal of a bluish-white color, used in the manufacture of brass and other alloys:—in commerce it is called *spelter*.  
 Zīnck'y, a. Containing zinc.  
 Zīn-cōg'ra-pher, n. An engraver on zinc.  
 Zīn-cō-grāph'ic, } a. Relating to zincography.  
 Zīn-cō-grāph'i-cal, }  
 Zīn-cōg'ra-phy, n. [ZINC, and Gr. *γράφειν*, to write, to engrave.] The art of printing from plates of zinc.  
 Zīn-cō-us, a. Partaking of, or like, zinc.  
 Zīr'cōn, n. [An Elu or Cinghalese name.] (*Min.*) A hard, sparkling stone.  
 Zīr-cō'ni-a, n. An earth extracted from the minerals zircon and hyacinth.  
 Zīr-cō'ni-ūm, n. The metallic base of zirconia.  
 Zīth'er, } n. [Ger.—Cf. CITHARA.] A stringed  
 Zīth'ern, } musical instrument  
 used in Germany and the Tyrol;  
 a cithern.  
 Zō'cle (zō'kl), n. [L. *socculus*, a dim. of *soccus*, a sock or shoe.] (*Arch.*) A sort of stand or pedestal; a socle.  
 Zō'di-āc, n. [Gr. *ζωδιακός*; from *ζώδιον*, dim. of *ζῳον*, an animal; referring to the twelve zodiacal constellations.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, which is divided into the twelve signs, and within which are the apparent motions of the sun and the larger planets:—a girdle; a belt.  
 Zo-dī'a-cal, a. Relating to the zodiac.  
 Zōll'ver-ein, n. [Ger. *zoll*, toll, or duty, and *verein*, a union.] A commercial league or union for

the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs in the states joining the union.  
 Zōne, n. [L. *zona*, Gr. *ζώνη*, a girdle; *ζώννυμι*, I gird.] A girdle; a belt.—(*Geog.*) One of the five divisions of the earth's surface formed by means of the two tropics and the two polar circles.  
 Zōned (zōnd), a. Wearing a zone.  
 Zō'nūle, n. A little zone or belt.  
 Zō'ōid, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *εἶδος*, a form.] An organism resembling an animal.—2, a. Like an animal.  
 Zo-ōl'a-try, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of animals.  
 Zo-ō-lite, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A petrified animal.  
 Zo-ō-lōg'i-cal, a. Relating to zoölogy.  
 Zo-ōl'ō-gist, n. One versed in zoölogy.  
 Zo-ōl'ō-gy, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The science of animals, treating of their nature, properties, classification, &c.  
 Zo-ōn'ō-my, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law.] Animal physiology.  
 Zo-ōph'a-gān, n. An animal that lives on flesh.  
 Zo-ōph'a-gōūs, a. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Feeding on living animals.  
 Zo-ōph'ō-rūs, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *φόρος*, bearing; *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Arch.*) A frieze.  
 Zo-ō-ph'yte, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *φυτόν*, a plant.] A name given to various animals of a low type and once supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and of animals; a polyp (this term is not now much used).  
 Zo-ō-ph'yt'ic, a. Relating to zoöphytes.  
 Zo-ō-spōre, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *SPORE*.] A plant-spore which moves about.  
 Zo-ō-tōm'i-cal, a. Relating to zoötoomy.  
 Zo-ōt'ō-mist, n. One versed in zoötoomy.  
 Zo-ōt'ō-my, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *τέμνειν* (root *τομ*), to cut.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of animals.  
 Zōr-ō-ās'tri-an, a. Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion.  
 Zōr-ō-ās'tri-an-ism, n. The religious system founded by Zoroaster:—called also *Parseeism*.  
 Zōu-āve' (zō-āv'), n. [Arab. or Kabyle *Zouaoua*, the name of a Berber tribe in Algeria.] One of a body of French soldiers wearing the Arab dress.  
 Zōūnds, interj. [For *God's wounds*.] An exclamation of anger. [*Antiq.*]  
 Zū-mōl'ō-gy, n. See ZYMOLOGY.  
 Zū-gō'ma, n. [Gr. *ζύγωμα*, the cheek-bone,—properly, a bolt, a pin; *ζυγόν*, to fasten or yoke together; *ζύγον*, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) The cheek-bone, or the arch thereof; a process of the temporal bone.  
 Zū-go-māt'ic, a. Relating to the zygoma.  
 Zū-mō-lōg'i-cal, a. Relating to zymology.  
 Zū-mōl'ō-gist, n. One versed in zymology.  
 Zū-mōl'ō-gy, n. [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The doctrine of fermentation.  
 Zū-mōm'e-ter, n. [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; a zymosimeter.  
 Zū-mō-sim'e-ter, n. [Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A zymometer.  
 Zū-mō'sis, n. [Gr. *ζύμωσις*, a leavening; *ζυμόειν*, to leaven; *ζύμη*, leaven.] A contagious or other disease due to a ferment in the blood:—a fermentive process.  
 Zū-mōt'ic, a. [Gr. *ζυμοτικός*.—See ZYMOISIS.] (*Med.*) Applied to epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.  
 Zū'thum, n. [L.; Gr. *ζῳθος*: said to be an Egyptian word.] A beverage or drink made from grain, as wheat, barley, &c.



Zither.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ű, ŷ, short; æ, œ, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fār, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr; mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, bīr, rīle, ūse.—G, g, ġ, soñ; Œ, œ, e, ē, hard; s as z; x as gz. This

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE AND REMARKS.

THE following rules and observations relating to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names are in general accordance with the principles of Walker; but as the system of notation used in this Dictionary is applied to these names in the Vocabulary, and as all the words are divided into syllables, some of his rules for their pronunciation are here omitted as unnecessary.  
 1. Greek and Latin names introduced into modern languages naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them. That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the seat of the accent; and when the seat of the accent and the syllabication are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.  
 2. In Greek and Latin names the accent is always placed on either the second or the third syllable from the end of the word. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long in quantity, it is accented; if short, the antepenult receives the accent.  
 3. The vowel of the penult before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants except a mute followed by a liquid, as *l* or *r*, is long by position. In other cases its quantity must be determined by poetic usage, etymology, or the mode in which the word is written in Greek. The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *rh*, and *th* are to be regarded as single consonants.  
 4. An accented vowel in the penultimate syllable, when followed by a single consonant, by *j* or *z*, or by a mute with *l* or *r*, has the long sound; as, *Ajax*, *A'cra*; otherwise it is short; as, *Apēl'les*. This pronunciation, in cases like the first and the last of these examples, is so obvious that it has not been deemed necessary to include such words in the Vocabulary.  
 Exception.—Before *gl* and *tl* the vowel of the penult, unless it be *u*, has the short sound; as, *Ægle* (ēg'le), *Atlas* (ät'las).  
 5. The final *e* is always sounded; as in *Bereni'ce*. This remark, of course, does not apply to Anglicized forms; as, *Proser-pine*, for *Proserpina*.  
 6. In Greek and Latin names the letter *g* has its soft sound before the vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the

diphthongs *æ* and *æ*; but in most Scripture names it has its hard sound before these vowels.  
 7. The digraph *ch* in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k*.  
 8. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Achi'vi*. But when *i*, or its equivalent *y*, ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has in some cases its long sound, as in *Bianor*; in some it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Cilicia*; and in some it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them both among orthoepists and good speakers.  
 9. The termination *es* is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *Achilles* (a-kil'lez).  
 10. The terminations *aus* and *ous* are always pronounced in two syllables; as, *Men-e-la'us*, *Antin'o-us*.  
 11. The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *eus*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong is never resolved in Greek, and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or the silver age. But in the termination *eus* in adjectives, *eu* is not a diphthong.  
 12. There is a class of proper names ending in *ia* which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *Alexandri'a*, *Cassandri'a*, *Deidami'a*, *Philadelph'i'a*, *Samari'a*, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words; and Walker countenances this accent in relation to a part of them, especially such as are much used in English and have consequently become in a measure Anglicized. The following words, namely, *Alexandria*, *Philadelphia*, and *Sarmaria*, are so much Anglicized that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as *Antiochia*, *Deidamia*, *Laomedea*, &c., may very properly be allowed to retain their classical accentuation.  
 13. There are some other classical names which