

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.
 Zō-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; *ζώνουμι*, 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.
 Zō-ōl'a-try, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of animals.
 Zō'ō-lite, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A petrified animal.
 Zō-ō-lōg'i-cal, a. Relating to zoölogy.
 Zō-ōl'ō-gist, n. One versed in zoölogy.
 Zō-ōl'ō-gy, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *λογία*, a treatise.] The science of animals, treating of their nature, properties, classification, &c.
 Zō-ōn'ō-my, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law.] Animal physiology.
 Zō-ōph'a-gān, n. An animal that lives on flesh.
 Zō-ōph'a-gōūs, a. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Feeding on living animals.
 Zō-ōph'ō-rūs, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *φόρος*, bearing; *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Arch.*) A frieze.
 Zō-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).
 Zō-ō-ph'yt'ic, a. Relating to zoöphytes.
 Zō-ō-spōre, n. [Gr. *ζῳον*, an animal, and *SPORE*.] A plant-spore which moves about.
 Zō-ō-tōm'i-cal, a. Relating to zoötoomy.
 Zō-ōt'ō-mist, n. One versed in zoötoomy.
 Zō-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.
 Zō-r-ō-ās'tri-an, a. Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion.
 Zō-r-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-gō-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, short; æ, œ, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fār, fäst, fäll; hēr, hēr; mien, sīr; mōve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, g, ġ, soñ; ð, ð, e, ð, 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, *Apel'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* (æg'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 *εύς*, 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*, *Samar'i'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

have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation, in a greater or less degree, changed from the classical standard. Thus, Arius, the name of the celebrated

heretic, is pronounced *A'rius* in English, though the penult is long in Greek; and the usage of the English poets has substituted *Hyperion* for *Hyperion*.

Rules of Pronunciation referred to by Figures in the following Vocabulary.

RULE 1.—The consonants c, s, and t, immediately preceded by the accent, and standing before i, followed by another vowel, commonly have the sound of sh; as in Phocion (fō'she-ūn), Acicius (āk'she-ūs), Al'sium (āl'she-ūm), Helce'tii (hel-vē'she-i).—C, following an accented syllable, has also the same sound before eu and yo, as in Cuduceus (ka-dū'she-ūs), Sicyon (sish'e-ōn).

Exceptions.—T, when preceded by s or z, has its hard sound, as in Sestius, Sextius. When si or zi, immediately preceded by an accented vowel, is followed by a vowel, the s or z generally takes the sound of zh; as, Maesia (mē'zhe-a), Hesiod (hē'zhe-ōd), Ely'sium (e-lizh'e-ūm), Sabazius (sa-bā'zhe-ūs). According to Walker, the words Asia, Sosia, and Theodosia are the only exceptions; but to these a few others should perhaps be added, as Lysias, Tysius.

X, ending an accented syllable, and standing before i, followed by a vowel, has the sound of ksh; as in Alex'ia (a-lek'she-a).

RULE 2.—In some proper names t preserves its true sound; as, Aetion, Amphictyon, Androtion, Eurytion, Gratian, Harpocraton, Hippotion, Iphition, Metion, Ornytion, Pullantion, Philistion, Polytion, Sotion, Stratian, and a few others; but Hephæstion and Theodotion are Anglicized, the last syllable being pronounced like the last syllable in question, commotion. In the words Esion, Dionysion, and Iasion, the s takes the sound of z, but not of zh.

RULE 3.—In words ending in eia, eii, eium, and

eius, with the accent on the e, the i following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like y consonant; as, Eleg'ia (el-ejē'ya), Pompe'ii (pom-pē'yi), Pompe'ium (pom-pē'yum), Pompe'ius (pom-pē'yus). The same rule also applies to words ending in ia, preceded by a or o, having the accent upon it, as Ach'ia (a-kā'ya), Lat'ia (la-tō'ya), and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by ia, though they may not end the word, as Ple'ades (plē'ya-dēz).

The digraph yi, followed by a vowel, generally represents the Greek diphthong yi, and forms but one syllable; as, Harpy'ia, pronounced Harpy'ya, or, as some prefer, Har-py'ya; Ilithy'ia, pronounced in four syllables, It-i-thy-y'ia, not I-lith-y-i'ia, as in Walker.

RULE 4.—The diphthongs æ and œ, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long e, as in Cæ'sar (sē'zar); but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short e, as in Dæ'dalus (dēd'a-lūs).

RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus, C in Cneus and Ctesiphon, M in Mneus, P in Psyche and Ptolemy, Ph in Philia, and T in Tmolus, are not sounded.

RULE 6.—The termination eus in most Greek proper names corresponds to eus, and is then to be pronounced in one syllable; as, Ege'us, Orphe'us, used as nouns; but Ege'us, Orphe'us, as adjectives.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

The figures annexed to the words refer to the Six Rules of Pronunciation, on page 590. Thus, the figure 1, annexed to Acacius, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced A-kā'she-ūs. The words in brackets are the preceding words Anglicized. Thus, the Latin word Adrianus is changed, in English, into Adrian.

Table of Greek and Latin proper names with phonetic transcriptions and rule numbers. Columns include names like Ab-a-cæ'num, Ae-ag'i-dēs, Ag'a-būs, etc., and their corresponding pronunciations and rule references.

Se-ra'pis
Sar'gi-us
Se-ve'rus
Si-by'l'ae
Si-cam'brī-a
Si-cam'brī-a
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Si-phae'us
Si-cil'i-a
Si-cu-li
Si-ga'um
Si-la'nus
Si-le'ni
Si-le'nus
Si-li'ci-us 1
Sil'u-rēs
Sil-vā'nus
Sil'vi-a
Sil'vi-us
Sim'i-lae
Sim'ias
Sim'ois
Si-mōn'i-dēs
Sin'o-e
Si-nō-pe
Si-rē'nēs
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Sis'y-phūs
Smin'theus 6
Sōc'ra-tēs
Sōg-di-a'na
Sōlon
Sōly-ma
Sōp'a-ter
Sōphi-a
Sōph'o-clēs
Sōph'o-nis'ba
Sōph'ro-na
Sō-phrō'ni-a
Sō-si'nus
Sō-sip'a-ter
Sō-sis'tra-tūs
Sōs'the-nēs
Sōs'tra-tūs
Sō'ti-on 2
Sō-zōm'e-nūs
Spār'ta-cūs
Speu-sip'pus
Sphō'dri-ās
Spho'letum
Spōr'a-dēs
Stā'bi-ae
Stā-gi'ra, or -rus
Stāph'y-lūs
Stā-ti-a'nus 1
Stā-til'i-us
Stā-ti'ra
Stā-ti'us 1
Stē-nōc'ra-tēs
Stēph'a-nūs
Stēr'o-pēs
Stēthē'n'e-lē
Stil'i-cho
Sto-bae'us
Stō'i-ci
Strā'bō
Strāt'o-clēs
Strāt'o-ni'ce
Strāt'o-ni'eus
Strōph'a-dēs
Strym'c-nis
Sty'gi-us
Sty-li'tēs
Stym-phā'lus
Sue-tō'ni-us
Sue'vi
Sū'i-nās
Sū'i'o-nēs
Sū'ni-um
Sū-rē'na
Sū'ri-um

Sū-si-a'na 1
Sūb'a-ris
Sūb'a-ri'ta
Sū-phae'us
Sū-ē'ne
Sū-ē-nē'si-ūs 1
Sū-ēn'ne-sis
Sū'l'a
Sūl-vā'nus
Sūl'vi-a
Sūl'vi-ūs
Sūm'ma-chūs
Sū-nē'si-ūs 1
Sūn'c-dūs
Sū-nō-pe
Sū-r-a-cū'smē
Sū'r'i-a
Sū'r'tēs
Tā-bēr'nāe
Tāc'i-tūs
Tān'a-rōs 4
Tān'a-rūs 4
Tā-lā'si-ūs 1
Tām'e-sis
Tām'y-ris
Tān'a-grā
Tān'a-is
Tān'ta-lūs
Tā-rēn'tum
Tā-rē'i-a 3
Tā-rē'i-ūs 3
Tā-rquin'i-ūs
Tār'ra-cō
Tār'ta-rūs
Tā-r'te'sus
Tā-ti-a'nus 1
Tā-ti-ūs 1
Tāu'ri-ca
Tāu-rōp'o-lis
Tā-yē'e-tē
Tā-yē'e-tūs
Tē'gē-a
Tēl'a-mōn
Tē-lēb'o-ās
Tē-lēm'a-chūs
Tē-lēph'a-nēs
Tē-lē'si-ās 1
Tē-lē-sip'pus
Tē-lē'nāe
Tē'lōs
Tēm'pe
Tēm'c-dōs
Tēm'ty-ra
Tē-rēn'ti-a 1
Tē-rēn'ti-ūs 1
Tēr-i-bā'zus
Tēr-i-dā'tēs
Tēr-mi-nā'li-a
Tēr'mj-nūs,
Tēr-pān'der
Tēr-pi-sich'o-rē
Tēr-ra-ci'na
Tēr-tūl'i-a'nus
Tē-trāp'o-lis
Tēm'cer
Tēm'cri
Tēm'to-nēs
Thā'lēs
Thā-li'a
Thām'y-ris
Thāp'sa-cūs
Thā'sos
Thāu'mas
Thē'a
Thē'bāe
Thē'b'a-is
Thē'i-a 3
Thē'e-si'nus

T.

The'mis
The-mis'to-clēs
The-ōc'ri-tūs
The-ōd'a-tūs
The-ōd'e-ri'cus
The-ō-dō'ra
The-ō-dō-rē'tus
The-ō-dō-ri'cus
The-ō-dō-rus
The-ō-dō'si-a 1
The-ō-dō'si-ūs 1
The-ō-dō'tion 2
The-ōd'o-tūs
The-ōg'e-nēs
The-ōg'nis
The-ōph'a-nēs
The-ōph'i-lūs
The-ō-phrās'tus
The-ō-pōm'pus
The-rām'e-nēs
Thēr-mōp'y-lae
Thēr-si'tēs
Thē'seus 6
Thēs-pi'a-dēs
Thēs'pis
Thēs'pi-ūs
Thēs-prō'ti-a 1
Thēs-sā'li-a
Thēs-sā-lo-ni'ca
Thē'tis
Thēu-dō'si-ūs 1
This'bē
Thrā'ci-a 1
Thrā'si-ūs 1
Thrās-mē'nus
Thy-cyd'i-dēs
Thū'le
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-ēs'tēs
Thym'brī-a
Thym'cētēs
Ti-a'ra
Ti-bē'rj-ās
Ti-bē'ri-ūs
Ti-bū'l'us
Tib-ur'ti'nus
Ti-ci'nus, river
Ti'c'i-nūs, mun
Ti-grā'nēs
Ti'gris
Ti-mae'us
Ti-mag'o-rās
Ti-mē'si-ūs 1
Ti-mōc'ra-tēs
Ti-mōc're-ōn
Ti-mō'le-ōn
Ti-mō'the-ūs
Ti-rē'si-ās 1
Tir-i-bā'zus
Tir-i-dā'tēs
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-siph'o-nē
Tis-sa-phēr'nēs
Ti-tā'nēs
Ti-tā'ni-a
Ti-thō'nis
Ti-ti-a'nus 1
Ti-tin'i-ūs
Ti-pōl'e-mūs
Tmō'lus 6
Tōl'mi-dēs
Tō-rā'ni-ūs
Tōr-quā'tus
Tōx'i-lūs
Trā-phē'a
Trāch'o-ni'tis
Trāj'a-nōp'o-lis
Trā-jā'nus
Trāl'lēs
Trāns-al-pi'nus
Trāns-pa-dā'nus
Trā-pē'zus
Trās-i-mē'nus

Tre-bā'tj-ūs 1
Tre-bēl'i-ē'nus
Trē'bi-a
Tre-bō'ni-ūs
Tre-mē'l'i-ūs
Tri-bū'nus
Tri-dēn'tum
Tri-gēm'i-nūs
Tri-nā'cri-a
Tri-ō'nēs
Tri-phyl'i-a
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tōl'e-mūs
Tris-me-gis'tus
Tri-ton
Tri-tō'nēs
Tri-um'vi-ri
Triv'i-a
Trō'a-dēs
Tro-e-zē'ne
Tro-glōd'x-tēs
Trō'i-lūs
Trō'ia
Tro-ū'gē-nāe
Trōph'i-mūs
Tro-phō'ni-ūs
Try-phō'sa
Tū'be-rō
Tul-li'o-la
Tūs-cū-lā'nūm
Tūs-cū-lūm
Tych'i-ūs
Ty'deus 6
Ty-di-dēs
Ty-dā'rē-ūs
Ty-phō'n
Ty-phō'nis
Ty-rān'ni-ōn
Ty'r'i-i
Ty-rhē'ni
Ty-rhē'nūm
Ty'rus
Ty-rta'us

U.

X.

U-cāl'e-gōn
U-ri'cus
Ul-pi-a'nus
U-l'y's'sēs
Um'brī-a
Un-dē-cēm'vi-ri
U-rā'ni-a, or -ē
U-ra-nūs
U-r-bā'nus
U-r-bi'nūm
U'ti-ca

Xan-thip'pe
Xe-nag'o-rās
Xe-ni'a-dēs
Xē'ni-ās
Xe-nōc'ra-tēs
Xe-nōph'a-nēs
Xēn'o-phōn
Xēr'ēs
Xi-mē'ne

V.

Z.

Vā'lens
Vā-lēn'ti-a 1
Vāl-en-tin-i-a'nus
Vā-lē'rj-a
Vā-lē-ri-a'nus
Vā-lē'ri-ūs
Vān-dā'li-i
Vā-rā'nēs
Vār'ro
Vās'co-nēs
Vāt-i-cā'nus
Vec-tō'nēs
Ve-gē'ti-ūs 1
Vē-i-ēn'tēs 3
Vē'i-j 3
Ve-li'nus
Vē-li-ūs
Vēn'e-ti
Vē-nē'ti-a 1

Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Zā'ma
Zān'clē
Ze-bi'na
Ze-lō'tus
Ze-nō'bi-a
Ze-nō'bi-ūs
Ze-nōph'a-nēs
Zēph'y-rūs
Zeus 6
Zeux'is
Zo-di'a-cūs
Zō'i-lūs
Zōn'a-rās
Zōph'o-rūs
Zōp'y-rūs
Zōr'o-ās'ter
Zōs'i-mūs
Zy-gān'tēs

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of the following Vocabulary, the design has been to insert Proper Names found in the Bible, including the Apocrypha. It also embraces a few words which are not proper names, but which, being found in the English Bible, seem to require a notice in a pronouncing dictionary. With respect to pronunciation, Walker has been followed in relation to the words found in his Vocabulary; and when there is a diversity, his pronunciation is placed first, except in a very few instances in which he has gone counter to ac-

knowledge principles; and such deviations from him, by other orthoepists, as are deemed worthy of attention, are noted. There are some cases in which the mode adopted by other authorities is doubtless to be preferred to that of Walker. The pronunciation of but a small part of Scripture Proper Names can be determined by classical authority; and the pronunciation of these names is, therefore, more conformed to English analogy than that of the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

- 1. One of the principal differences between the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names and that of the Greek and Latin relates to the sound of the letter g, which in Greek and Latin names is soft before e, i, and y; as, Gellius, Gippius, Gyas; but in Hebrew names it is hard; as, Gerizim, Gideon; except Bethphage, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has become conformed to the ordinary English rule relating to words from the Greek. 2. The digraph ch, in Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like k; as, Chebar, Enoch; but the words Rachel, Cherubim, also Cherub (an angel), are Anglicized in their pronunciation, the ch being sounded like ch in cheer; but Cherub, a city, is pronounced ke'rub. 3. Every final i, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, is pronounced with its long sound, as, A'i, Aris'a-i. 4. The two vowels ai are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, Mor'de-cai; and sometimes in two; as, Hag'ga-i. 5. The two vowels ia, when preceded by another

- vowel, are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. When pronounced in one syllable, the i is sounded like y consonant; as, Benaiah (be-na'yah), Isaac (i-sa'yah). When pronounced in two syllables, the accent is on the i; as, Ad-a'yah. 6. The diphthong ei is pronounced, according to Walker, like ee, Ceilan (se'lan). When ei is followed by a vowel, the i is usually sounded like y consonant; as, Iphideiah (if-e-de'yah), Sameus (same'yus). 7. Gentile names ending in ene, ine, and ite, with their plurals, being Anglicized, are pronounced like English formatives; as, Nazarene', Philistine', Gad'ites, Am'monite, Ish'maelites; except Magdalen'e. Words of this class ending in ite have the accent on the same syllable as their primitives. 8. The consonants c, s, and l, before ia and in, preceded by the accent, in a number of Scripture names, take the sound of sh; as, Cappadocia, Asia, Galatia, Tertius. See Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 1.