

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH

THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists geographical names like Scān-di-nā'vi-a and their modern counterparts like Sweden and Norway.

COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists geographical names like Ā'si-a Mī'nor and their modern counterparts like Natolia, Caramania, &c.

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists geographical names like Ē'gypt and their modern counterparts like Egypt.

SEAS, GULFS, STRAITS, AND LAKES.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists geographical names like Ā-dri-āt'ic Sea and their modern counterparts like Gulf of Venice.

ISLANDS.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists island names like Ē-ē'i'na and their modern counterparts like Engia.

RIVERS.

Table with columns: Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern, Ancient, Modern. Lists river names like Bo-r'ys'the-nēs and their modern counterparts like Dnieper.

AFRICA.

Table with columns for Ancient and Modern names for African locations like Mejerdah, Niger, Senegal, Nile, and Gambia.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRITAIN.

Table listing ancient and modern names for British cities like Bath, Canterbury, London, York, and Edinburgh.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Table listing ancient and modern names for Spanish and Portuguese cities like Astorga, Barcelona, Cordova, and Malaga.

GAUL.

Table listing ancient and modern names for Gaulish cities like Aix, Bordeaux, Cologne, and Lyons.

ITALY AND SOUTHERN AUSTRIA.

Large table listing ancient and modern names for Italian and Southern Austrian cities like Gergenti, Como, Rome, and Naples.

MACEDONIA.

Table listing ancient and modern names for Macedonian cities like Durazzo, Edessa, and Salonica.

GREECE.

Table listing ancient and modern names for Greek cities like Agio, Sparta, Athens, and Thiva.

ASIA MINOR AND CYPRUS.

Table with columns for Ancient and Modern names for locations in Asia Minor and Cyprus, including Alah Dagh, Baffa, Patara, and Trebizond.

SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

Table listing ancient and modern names for locations in Syria and Mesopotamia like Alexandretta, Damascus, and Nineveh.

PALESTINE.

Table listing ancient and modern names for locations in Palestine like Ramla, Jericho, and Nazareth.

AFRICA.

Table listing ancient and modern names for African locations like Madfuné, Suren, and Zama.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN,

WITH

THEIR SIGNIFICATION, AND AN INDICATION OF THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

REMARKS.

The etymology and signification of a considerable number of these and other proper names are very uncertain, and etymologists differ much in tracing their origin and interpreting their mean-

ing; in a great many cases the explanations offered are purely conjectural.

In many cases of doubtful etymology the authority which has been followed is mentioned.

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron, Heb.	Very high.
Abdiel, Heb.	Servant of God.
Abel, Heb.	Vanity; son; meadow.
Abner, Heb.	Father of night.
Abraham, Heb.	Father of a multitude.
Abram, Heb.	Father of elevation.
Absalom, Heb.	Father of peace.
Adalbert, Ger.	Nobly bright.
Adam, Heb.	Man; red earth.
Adolphus, Sax.	Successful helper; or, noble wolf.
Adoniram, Heb.	Lord of height.
Alan, Allan, Slav.	A hound.
Alaric, Sax.	All rich; or, noble ruler.
Alban, Lat.	White.
Alberic, Teut.	Elf-king.
Albert, Sax.	All bright.
Alexander, Gr.	A helper of men.
Alexis, Gr.	Help; defence.
Alfred, Sax.	All peace; or, protecting all.
Allen, Slav.	Probably the same as Alan.
Alonzo, Ger.	The same as Alphonso.
Alpheus, Heb.	Exchange.
Alphonso, Ger.	All-ready. (Watcher.)
Alvan, Heb.	Unrighteous.
Alvin, Sax.	Conquering all.
Amasa, Heb.	A burden.
Ambrose, Gr.	Immortal.
Amos, Heb.	Burden.
Andrew, Gr.	Courageous.
Andronicus, Gr.	A conqueror of men.
Angelo, Gr.	An angel; a messenger.
Anselm, Ansel, Ger.	An heroic defender.
Anthony, Lat.	Flourishing.
Archelaus, Gr.	Ruler of the people.
Archibald, Ger.	Distinguished for boldness.
Ariel, Heb.	Lion of God; valiant.
Arnold, Sax.	A maintainer of honor.
Arthur, Brit.	A strong man.
Asaph, Heb.	Collector.
Asher, Heb.	Happy; fortunate.
Ashur, Heb.	Blackness; black.
Augustin, Lat.	Belonging to Augustus.
Austin, Lat.	Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus, Lat.	Venerable; majestic.
Baldwin, Sax.	Bold winner.
Barnabas, Heb.	Son of prophecy, or of exhortation; powerful in exhortation.
Barnaby, Heb.	Son of prophecy, or of exhortation; powerful in exhortation.
Bartholomew, Heb.	Warrior.
Basil, Gr.	Kingly; royal.
Benedict, Lat.	Blessed.
Bennet, Lat.	Blessed.
Benjamin, Heb.	Son of the right hand.
Bernard, Teut.	A brave man; or, strong bear.
Bertram, Teut.	Illustrious; fair.
Boniface, Lat.	Well-doer.
Brian, Fr.	Having a thundering voice.
Cadwalader, Brit.	Valiant in war.
Cesar, Lat.	Hair.
Caleb, Heb.	A dog.
Calvin, Lat.	Bald.
Caspar, Ger.	Treasurer.
Cecil, Lat.	Dim-sighted.
Charles, Teut.	Manly; noble-spirited.
Christopher, Gr.	Bearing Christ.
Clarence, Lat.	Illustrious.
Clement, Lat.	Mild-tempered.
Conrad, Ger.	Able, or bold, in counsel.
Constantine, Lat.	Resolute.
Cornelius, Lat.	Uncertain.
Cuthbert, A-S.	Renowned.
Cyrus, Per.	The sun.
Daniel, Heb.	A judge from God.
Darius, Per.	Preserver.
David, Heb.	Beloved.
Demetrius, Gr.	Belonging to Ceres.
Dionysius, Gr.	Belonging to the god of wine.
Dennis, Gr.	Belonging to the god of wine.
Ebenezer, Heb.	The stone of help.
Edgar, A-S.	Successful spear or warrior.
Edmund, A-S.	Successful protector.
Edward, A-S.	Successful keeper.
Edwin, A-S.	Successful in war.
Egbert, A-S.	Bright eye.
Eleazar, Heb.	Whom God helps.
Elijah, Elias, Heb.	Strength of the Lord.
Eliphalet, Heb.	God of salvation.
Elisha, Heb.	God is the Saviour.
Emmanuel, Heb.	God with us.
Enoch, Heb.	Initiated; instructed.
Ephraim, Heb.	Very fruitful.
Erasmus, Gr.	Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus, Gr.	Lovely; amiable.
Ernest, Ger.	Earnest.
Esau, Heb.	Covered with hair.
Engene, Gr.	Well-born; noble.
Eusebius, Gr.	Religious.
Eustace, Gr.	Standing firm.
Evan, Brit.	The same as John.
Everard, Ger.	Fierce as a wild boar.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Ezekiel, Heb.	Strength of God.
Ezra, Heb.	Help.
Felix, Lat.	Happy.
Ferdinand, Ger.	Pure peace. (Ainsworth.)
Fernando, Sp.	The same as Ferdinand.
Francis, Frank, Fr.	Free. [ruler.]
Frederick, Ger.	Rich in peace; or, peaceful
Gabriel, Heb.	Man of God.
Geoffrey, Teut.	The same as Godfrey.
George, Gr.	A husbandman.
Gerard, Ger.	Amiable.
Gilbert, A-S.	Bright as gold. (Skinner.)
Giles, Gr.	A little goat.
Godfrey, Teut.	Good protector.
Godwin, A-S.	Good in war. (Bosworth.)
Gregory, Gr.	Watchful.
Griffith, Brit.	Having great faith.
Gustavus, Ger.	A corruption of Augustus.
Guy, Fr.	A leader. (Camden.)
Hannibal, Punic	A gracious lord.
Harold, Teut.	A champion.
Heman, Heb.	Faithful.
Henry, Ger.	Rich lord. (Ainsworth.)
Herbert, Ger.	Glory of the army. (Skinner.)
Herman, Ger.	A warrior. (Wachter.)
Hezekiah, Heb.	Strength of the Lord.
Hilary, Lat.	Merry; cheerful.
Hiram, Heb.	Most noble.
Horace, Horatio, Lat.	Worthy to be seen.
Hosea, Heb.	Salvation.
Howell, Brit.	Sound; whole. (Ainsworth.)
Hubert, Teut.	Bright of hue; handsome.
Hugh, Dutch	High; lofty. (Ainsworth.)
Humphrey, A-S.	Protector of the home.
Ignatius, Gr.	Native born.
Immanuel, Heb.	God with us.
Ingram, Ger.	A stalwart youth. (Wachter.)
Ira, Heb.	Watchful.
Isaac, Heb.	Laughing.
Isaiah, Heb.	Salvation of the Lord.
Israel, Heb.	Contender with God.
Jacob, Heb.	He will supplant.
James, Heb.	Descent.
Jared, Heb.	A healer.
Jason, Gr.	Treasurer.
Jasper, Dutch	The same as Godfrey.
Jeffrey, Teut.	Exalted of the Lord.
Jeremiah, Heb.	Having a sacred name.
Jerome, Gr.	The persecuted.
Job, Heb.	The Lord is God.
Joel, Heb.	Gracious gift of Jehovah.
John, Heb.	A dove.
Jonah, Jonas, Heb.	The Lord gave.
Jonathan, Heb.	He shall add.
Joseph, Heb.	Lord of salvation.
Joshua, Heb.	Praised.
Judah, Heb.	Belonging to Julius.
Julian, Lat.	Soft-haired. (Camden.)
Julius, Gr.	Just.
Justin, Lat.	A defence of his kindred.
Kenelm, A-S.	A keeper of lambs.
Lambert, Teut.	A little angel.
Launcelot, Il.	Crowned with laurel.
Lawrence, Lat.	Brave as a lion.
Leonard, Ger.	Bold as a lion.
Leopold, Ger.	Defender of the people.
Lewis, Louis, Fr.	Flax; flaxen-haired.
Linus, Gr.	A little lion.
Lionel, Lat.	Like a lion.
Llewellyn, Brit.	The same as Laurence.
Lorenzo, It.	Born at the break of day.
Lucius, Lat.	A light.
Luke, Lat.	Illustrious. (Wachter.)
Luther, Ger.	Diminutive of Marcus.
Marcellus, Lat.	The same as Marcus.
Marcus, Mark, Lat.	A hammer.
Martin, Lat.	Martial.
Matthew, Heb.	Gift of Jehovah.
Matthias, Heb.	Gift of the Lord.
Maurice, Lat.	Sprung of a Moor.
Meredith, Brit.	The roaring of the sea.
Michael, Heb.	Who is like God?
Morgan, Brit.	A seaman; or, born on the sea.
Moses, Egypt.	Drawn out of the water.
Nathanael, Heb.	The gift of God.
Neal, Lat.	Somewhat black.
Nicholas, Gr.	Victorious over the people.
Noah, Heb.	Rest; comfort. [mas.]
Noel, Fr.	Christmas; born on Christmas.
Norman, Fr.	One born in Normandy.
Oliver, Lat.	An olive-tree.
Orlando, It.	The same as Roland.
Owen, Brit.	Well-descended.
Paschal, Heb.	Belonging to Easter.
Patrick, Lat.	A nobleman.
Paul, Lat.	Small; little.
Peregrine, Lat.	A foreigner.
Peter, Gr.	A rock.
Philander, Gr.	A lover of mankind.
Philip, Gr.	A lover of horses.
Ptolemy, Gr.	Mighty in war. [wolf.]
Ralph, Teut.	Helpful in counsel; or, red
Raymund, Teut.	A strong man; or, strong
Reginald, Teut.	Lover of parity. [lector.]
Reynold, Teut.	The same as Reginald.
Richard, Teut.	Powerful.
Robert, Teut.	Famous in counsel.
Rodolphus, Teut.	Aiding in counsel.
Roger, Teut.	Quiet.
Roland, Teut.	Counsel for the land. (Camden.)
Rowland, Teut.	Reddish; red-headed.
Rufus, Lat.	The same as Robert.
Rupert, Teut.	Heard of God.
Samuel, Heb.	To be revered.
Sebastian, Gr.	A contraction of Sylvanus.
Silas, Lat.	Hearing.
Simeon, Simon, Heb.	Peccable.
Solomon, Heb.	A crown or garland.
Stephen, Gr.	A lover of the woods.
Sylvanus, Lat.	Living in the woods.
Sylvester, Lat.	A bold leader.
Theobald, Sax.	The gift of God.
Theodore, Gr.	A lover of God.
Theophilus, Gr.	A hunter.
Theron, Gr.	A twin.
Thomas, Heb.	One who honors God.
Timothy, Gr.	Sorrowful.
Tristram, -tam, Lat.	Powerful.
Valentine, Lat.	Conquering
Vincent, Lat.	Living.
Vivian, Lat.	Courteous.
Urban, Lat.	Innocent; pure.
Zaccheus, Heb.	A zealot.
Zelotes, Gr.	Gift of Jupiter.
Zenas, Gr.	Light of the Lord.
Uriah, Heb.	A ruler; or, forester.
Walter, Teut.	Golden helmet.
William, Teut.	Golden helmet.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ada, Teut.	The same as Edith.
Adah, Heb.	Ornament; beauty.
Adaline, Teut.	"
Adela, Teut.	"
Adelaide, Teut.	Noble; a princess.
Adelia, Teut.	"
Adeline, Teut.	"
Agatha, Gr.	Good.
Agnes, Gr.	Chaste.
Alice, Alicia, Teut.	Noble.
Althea, Gr.	A healer.
Amabel, Lat.	Lovely; amiable.
Amanda, Lat.	Worthy to be loved.
Amelia, Ger.	Industrious; busy.

Amy, Fr.	Beloved.	Joan, Joanna, Lat.	Feminine of John.
Angelina, It.	A little angel.	Josephine, Fr.	Feminine of Joseph.
Anna, Heb.	Grace; gracious.	Judith, Heb.	Praised.
Anne, Ann, Heb.	Grace; gracious.	Julia, Lat.	Feminine of Julius.
Arabella, Lat.	A fair altar; very beautiful.	Juliana, Lat.	Feminine of Julian.
Augusta, Lat.	Noble; fem. of Augustus.	Juliet, Fr.	Diminutive of Julia.
Aurelia, Lat.	Golden; fem. of Aurelius.	Katharine, Kath- erine	See Catharine.
Barbara, Lat.	Foreign, or strange.	Laura, Lat.	A laurel or bay-tree.
Beatrice, Lat.	Making happy.	Lavinia, Lat.	Name of the wife of Eneas.
Berenice, Gr.	Bringing victory.	Leonora, It.	The same as Eleanor.
Bertha, A-S.	Bright, or famous.	Letitia, Lettice, Lat.	Joy.
Betsy, Eng.	A corruption of Elizabeth.	Lois, Gr.	Desirable; good.
Blanche, Fr.	Fair.	Louisa, Louise, Fr.	Feminine of Louis.
Bridget, Irish	Shining; bright; strength.	Lucinda, Lat.	Shining; brilliant.
Caroline, It.	Feminine of Carolus, the Lat- Catharine, } Gr. Pure. [In of Charles.	Lucretia, Lat.	Gain; light.
Catherine, } Gr.	Pure.	Lucy, Lucia, Lat.	Feminine of Lucius; shining.
Cecilia, Lat.	Feminine of Cecil.	Lydia, Gr.	A Lydian.
Celia, Lat.	Heavenly.	Mabel, Lat.	Shortened from Amabel.
Charlotte, Fr.	Feminine of Charles.	Madeline, Fr.	The same as Magdalene.
Christiana, Gr.	Belonging to Christ.	Magdalene, Heb.	Belonging to Magdala.
Cicely, Eng.	A corruption of Cecilia.	Marcia, Lat.	Feminine of Marcus; war- Margaret, Gr. A pearl. [like.
Clara, Lat.	Bright; illustrious.	Maria, Lat.	A form of Mary.
Clarissa, Lat.	A variation of Clara.	Marianne, Fr.	From Mary and Anne.
Clementina, Lat.	Mild; merciful.	Marion, Fr.	A familiar form of Mary.
Constance, Lat.	Constant.	Martha, Heb.	Bitterness; sorrowful.
Cora, Gr.	Maiden; daughter. [ed.	Mary, Heb.	The same as Miriam.
Cordelia, Lat.	Warm-hearted; noble-heart-	Matilda, } Teut. A heroine.	
Cornelia, Lat.	Feminine of Cornelius.	Maud, } Teut. A sweet singer.	
Cosima, Gr.	Order; beauty.	Meliceat, Lat.	A sweet singer.
Deborah, Heb.	A bee.	Melissa, Gr.	A bee.
Delia, Gr.	Belonging to the isle of Delos.	Minerva, Lat.	Name of a goddess.
Dora, Gr.	A gift.	Minna, Ger.	Contracted from Wilhelmina.
Dorcas, Gr.	A gazelle.	Miranda, Lat.	Admirable.
Dorothea, } Gr. The gift of God.		Miriam, Heb.	Their rebellion; bitterness.
Dorothy, } Gr. The gift of God.		Nancy, Eng.	A familiar form of Anne.
Drusilla, Gr.	Dewy-eyed.	Nora, It.	A contraction of Honora and of Leonora. [eighth.
Edith, Sax.	Happiness; noble gift.	Octavia, Lat.	Feminine of Octavius; the
Edna, Heb.	Pleasure.	Olive, Olivia, Lat.	An olive.
Eleanor, A-S.	All-fruitful.	Ophelia, Gr.	Help; aid.
Elinor, A-S.	The same as Eleanor.	Paulina, Lat.	Feminine of Paulinus.
Eliza, Gr.	Contracted from Elizabeth.	Penelope, Gr.	A weaver.
Elizabeth, } Heb. God her oath; worshipper of God.		Phebe, Phoebe, Gr.	Bright; shining.
Elisabeth, } Heb. God her oath; worshipper of God.		Philippa, Gr.	Feminine of Philip.
Ella, Gr.	A contraction of Eleanor.	Phyllis, Gr.	A green bough.
Ellen, Gr.	Dimin. of Eleanor.—Helen.	Polly, Eng.	A variation of Mary.
Elsie, Gr.	Diminutive of Alice.	Priscilla, Lat.	Somewhat old.
Emeline, } Gr. Harmonious; graceful.		Prudence, Lat.	Foresight; prudence.
Emmeline, } Gr. Harmonious; graceful.		Rachel, Heb.	A ewe; a lamb.
Emily, Lat.	From Emilia; or, Gr. the same as Emeline.	Rebecca, Heb.	A rope with a noose.
Emma, It.	A gem; a nurse.	Renata, Lat.	Born again.
Ernestine, Ger.	Fem. diminutive of Ernest.	Rhoda, Gr.	A rose.
Esther, Hester, Per.	Star; good fortune; secret.	Rosa, Rose, Lat.	A rose.
Ethel, Teut.	Noble.	Rosabella, It.	A fair rose.
Ethelind, Teut.	Nobly beautiful.	Rosalie, Fr.	Rosy.
Eugenia, Gr.	Well-born; noble.	Rosamond, Teut.	Rosy lips.
Eunice, Gr.	Happily victorious.	Roxana, Per.	Dawn of day.
Euphemia, Gr.	Of good report.	Ruth, Heb.	Beauty.
Evangeline, Gr.	Bringing glad news.	Salome, Heb.	Peaceful.
Eve, Eva, Heb.	Life.	Sarah, Sara, Heb.	A princess.
Evelina, It.	Diminutive of Eva.	Sibylla, Gr.	A sibyl; a prophetess.
Fanny, Gr.	Diminutive of Frances.	Sophia, Gr.	Wisdom.
Felicia, Lat.	Happy.	Sophronia, Gr.	Of a sound mind.
Fidelia, Lat.	Faithful.	Stella, Lat.	A star.
Flora, Lat.	The goddess of flowers.	Susan, } Heb. A lily.	
Florence, Lat.	Blooming; flourishing.	Susanna, } Heb. A lily.	
Frances, Fr.	Feminine of Francis.	Sylvia, Lat.	Of the woods.
Georgiana, Gr.	Feminine of George.	Theodora, Gr.	The gift of God.
Gertrude, Ger.	All truth. (Versteگان.)	Theodosia, Gr.	The gift of God.
Grace, Gratia, Lat.	Grace; favor.	Theresa, Gr.	Carrying ears of corn.
Hannah, Heb.	Gratuitous gift.	Thomasine, Fr.	Feminine of Thomas.
Harriet, Eng.	Fem. diminutive of Henry.	Urania, Gr.	Heavenly; the name of one of the Muses.
Henrietta, Fr.	Fem. diminutive of Henry.	Ursula, Lat.	A she-bear.
Helen, Gr.	Alluring; brightness.	Valeria, Lat.	Feminine of Valerius.
Hester, Per.	See Esther.	Victoria, Lat.	Victory.
Honora, Lat.	Honorable.	Viola, Violet, Lat.	A violet.
Ida, Ger.	Divina.	Virginia, Lat.	Virgin; pure.
Inez, Sp.	The same as Agnes.	Wilhelmina, Ger.	Feminine of William.
Irene, Gr.	Peace.	Winifred, A-S.	A lover of peace.
Isabella, Isabel, Sp.	The same as Elizabeth.	Zenobia, Gr.	The life of Jupiter.
Jane, Jeanne, Fr.	Feminine of John.		
Janet, Jeannette, Fr.	Diminutive of Jane.		

PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

REMARKS.

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthoepy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be scarcely possible to represent in any instance the exact native pronunciation by any combination of English letters. There are minor shades and qualities of tone which no alphabet can ever take note of.

There are a great many names respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. Most of such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthoepists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

English.	French.	German.	Spanish.	Italian.
Africa,	Afrique,	Afrika,	Africa,	Africa.
Europe,	Europe,	Europa,	Europa,	Europa.
America,	Amerique,	Amerika,	América,	America.
England,	Angleterre,	England,	Inglaterra,	Inghilterra.
Spain,	Espagne,	Spanien,	España,	Spagna.
Germany,	Allemagne,	Deutschland,	Alemania,	Germania.
Austria,	Autriche,	Oesterreich,	Austria,	Austria.
Sweden,	Suède,	Schweden,	Suecia,	Svezia.
London,	Londres,	London,	Lóndres,	Londra.
Leghorn,	Livourne,	Livorno,	Liorna,	Livorno.

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and they are accordingly pronounced as common English words; but there are many with regard to which it is difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words belong.

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With regard to the geographical names which pertain to the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written as well as differently pronounced in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity by way of illustration:

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is to be the more approved, the English or the foreign method. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected, and may be permitted, to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the native mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not

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be advisable, in common use, to adopt it. The present tendency is unquestionably toward at least an approximate conformity to the best vernacular standards, especially in the case of European proper names.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, *Chertsey* and *Cirencester*, commonly pronounced *ches'se* and *sis'e-ter*. Americans are somewhat less

inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. *Berwick* and *Warwick*, for example, which are pronounced in England *ber'ik* and *war'ik*, are often pronounced in the United States as they are spelt.

The following vocabulary was first prepared as an appendage to an edition of the Comprehensive Dictionary which was published in 1835. In preparing it, use was made of a great variety of sources of information, one of the most considerable of which, in the later editions of this Dictionary, was Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World."

PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The following rules respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of Continental Europe may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, and which are not included in the present Vocabulary. Yet it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

VOWELS.

A.—The vowel *a*, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally give it the sound of long *a*, has, in most of the languages of the Continent of Europe, what is called the *Italian* sound,—that is, the sound of *a* in *far* and *farther*. In other situations its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, as in *man*, *fat*.

E.—In these languages the sound of the vowel *e* at the end of an accented syllable is generally the same as that of the English long *a* in *fate*, *name*. In other situations it has the sound of the English short *e*, as in *met*, *men*, or of *e* in *there*, *where*.

I.—The long sound of *i* in these languages is the same as in the English word *marine*, being the same as the English long sound of *e* in *mete*, *seen*. The short sound is the same as its English short sound, as in *pin*.

O.—The vowel *o* has the same sounds that it has in English in the words *note*, *not*, and *nor*.

U.—The vowel *u* in most of these languages has the same sound that it has in English in the word *rule*, being the same as *oo* in *fool*, *moon*, and when short it has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*. The sound of *u* in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel *y* has, in most of these languages, the same sound as *i*,—that is, of long *e*, as in *me*; but in the Dutch language (in which it

is now written *y*) it has the sound of the English long *i*, as in *pine*. In Danish and Swedish, it is like the French and Dutch *u*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AE, or Ä.—The sound of the diphthong *ae*, in Dutch, is like the English sound of *a* in *far*; in German, the sound of *ae* or *ä* is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*.

AI.—The sound of the diphthong *ai*, in French, is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*; in the other languages, like that of the English long *i*, as in *pine*.

AU and EAU.—The diphthong *au* and the triphthong *eau*, in French, have the sound of the English long *o*, as in *note*; as, *Chaumont* (shō-mōng'), *Beauvais* (bō-vā'). In German, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong *au* has nearly the English sound of *ow* in *now*; as, *Austerlitz* (öüs'ter-lits). The German diphthong *äu*, or *œu*, has a sound like that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Stündlin* (stüit'līn).

EI and EY.—The diphthong *ei*, in French, sounds like the English long *a* in *fate*. In German, the diphthongs *ei* and *ey* have a sound similar to the English sound of long *i*, as in *pine*; as, *Heidel-berg*.

EU.—The French diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to the English sound of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*. The German diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Neustadt* (nōi'stät).

IE.—The diphthong *ie*, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long *e*, as in *mete*; as, *Wi'land*.

OE or Ö.—The sound of the German, Danish, and Swedish diphthong *oe* or *ö* resembles that of the French *eu*. It has no equivalent sound in English, and is not easily explained. It may be conceived as intermediate between the long English sounds of *a* and *o*, and resulting from an attempt to utter them simultaneously. It may be approximately represented in English by *eh*, as in the name of Goethe or Götthe (pronounced gēh'tā).

OO.—The diphthong *oo*, in German, Dutch, and Danish, has the sound of *oo* in the English word *door*, or of *o* in *note*.

OU.—The French diphthong *ou* has the sound of the English *oo* in *tool*; as, *Tou-louze'* (tō-lōz').

UE or Ü.—The sound of the German, Dutch, and Danish diphthong *ue* or *ü* is like that of the French *u*.

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the Continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:

B.—The sound of *b*, in German, at the end of a syllable, is like that of the English *p*; in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to *v*.

C.—The sound of *c*, in German, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *ts* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in the English word *chill*; in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, like that of *th* in *thin*.

D.—The sound of *d*, in German and Dutch, at the end of a syllable, is like that of *t* in English; in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of *th* in *this*.

G.—The sound of *g* in French, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *zh* in English, or of *s* in *pleasure*; in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, the same as the Spanish *j*; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *g* in the English word *gem*, or *j* in *jet*; in Dutch, its sound is that of a strongly aspirated *h*; in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like *g* in *get*; at the end of a syllable, or between vowels, it has a peculiar sound intermediate between those of consonant *y* and *g* in *get*; following *n*, it combines with it in a nasal sound, as in English; and in words ending in *ngen*, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, *Hech'ing-en*.

H.—This letter is mute in French, Spanish, and Italian; in Portuguese, when it follows *l* or *n*, it takes the sound of consonant *y*, or serves as a sign that the *l* has a liquid sound; as, *Minho* (mēn'yō).

J.—The sound of *j*, in French and Portuguese, is like that of *zh* in English; in Spanish, it is like that of *h* strongly aspirated; in Italian, and also in Hungarian when not preceded by *d*, *g*, or *t*, it is like the long English *e* in *me*; in the remaining languages, it is like that of consonant *y*.

M.—This letter, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *m*, serves to mark the vowel as nasal. It is represented in English by *ng*.

N.—The letter *n*, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *n*, also serves as a sign that the preceding vowel is nasal; in Spanish, *ñ* has a liquid sound, like that of *n* in the English word *name*, blended with the sound of consonant *y*.

V.—The sound of *v* in German is the same as that of *f* in English.

W.—The sound of *w* in the German and Dutch languages is similar to that of *v* in English.

X.—The sound of *x* in Spanish is like that of *h* strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish *j*, and also of *g* before *e* and *i*; in Portuguese it is like *sh* in the English word *shall*.

Z.—The sound of *z* in German, and most generally in Italian, is like that of *ts* in English; in Spanish, like *th* in the English word *thin*; in Italian, like *ts*.

DIGRAPHS.

CH.—The sound of the digraph *ch* in French and Portuguese is the same as the English *sh*, or of *ch* in *chaise*; in Spanish, the same as *ch* in the English word *chill*; in Italian, as in words from the ancient languages (Hebrew, Greek, and Latin), like that of *k*. In German and Dutch it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of *h* strongly aspirated. It is represented in this Vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter *k*.

GL.—This digraph in Italian blends the sounds of *l* and consonant *y*.

GN.—This digraph in French and Italian sounds like the Spanish *ñ*, or like the letters *ni* in the English word *onion*.

LL.—The sound of *ll* in Spanish is like that of *gl* in Italian, or that of the letters *lli* in the English word *million*.

SC.—This digraph in Italian, before *e* and *i*, is sounded like *sh* in the English word *shell*.

SCH.—The sound of *sch* in German is the same as that of *sh* in the English word *shell*.

TH.—The digraph *th* in the several languages has the sound of *t*; as, *Theiss* (tis).

ACCENT.

In the French language there is no recognized accented syllable, every vowel (the mute or obscure *e* only excepted) receiving a full and distinct utterance; but in English representations of the pronunciation of French words the last syllable is generally marked as having an accent. The same is true of Hungarian words. In the Dutch, German, Danish, and Swedish languages the principal accent falls upon the radical syllable of a word, and in general will naturally be given correctly by an English reader. Italian words and words ending in a vowel in Spanish and Portuguese are generally accented on the penultimate syllable; but there are numerous exceptions, especially in Italian. Spanish and Portuguese words ending in a consonant are mostly accented on the last syllable. The seat of the accent in Polish words is always the penultimate syllable. Russian words are often accented on the last syllable; but in this respect there is much irregularity, and in our pronunciation of them they are often conformed to the analogy of English words.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Aä (ä)
Aä'shen (ä'ken)
Aä'ford (äw-fö-örd')
Aäl'börg (äl'börg)
Aäl'sünd
Aäl'ten
Aär (är)
Aär'rau (är'rów)
Aär'gau (är'góu)
Aär'hüus
Aäth (ät)
Ä'ba-co
Äb-a-känsk'
Äb-an-ca'y' (äb-an-ki')

PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES. 621

Än-te-que'ra (-kä'ra)
Antibes (äng-täb')
Än-ti-cös'ti
Än-ti'käm
Än-ti'guä (-gä)
Än-tilles' (än-tälz' or än-til'lez)

B.

Baal'béc
Ba-bä'
Bäb'y-lön
Baccarat (bäk-kä-rä')